

Algebraic theory of quadratic forms and central simple algebras

Exercise Sheet 2

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Exercise 1. Let (V, q) be a quadratic form over a field F . Recall that the vector subspace $U \subset V$ is called *totally isotropic* if $q(x) = 0$ for every $x \in U$.

(1) Show that

$$i(q) = \max\{\dim U \mid U \text{ is a totally isotropic vector subspace in } (V, q)\},$$

where $i(q)$ denotes the Witt index of q .

Hint: Proceed by induction on $\dim q$.

(2) Let W be a vector subspace of V , such that $\dim V - \dim W < i(q)$. Show that the quadratic form $q|_W$ is isotropic.

Exercise 2. Let V be a vector space over a field F . Let $V^* = \text{Hom}_F(V, F)$ be the dual space. Consider the map $q : V \oplus V^* \rightarrow F, (v, f) \mapsto f(v)$.

(1) Show that $(V \oplus V^*, q)$ is a non-degenerate quadratic form.

(2) Show that q is hyperbolic.

Hint: Use Exercise 1.1.

Exercise 3. Let F be a field. Let c be an element in F^\times , such that $c = a^2 + b^2$ for some $a, b \in F$.

(1) Show that the 4-dimensional form $\langle 1, 1, -c, -c \rangle$ is hyperbolic.

Hint: First show that the form $\langle 1, 1, -c, -c \rangle$ is isotropic.

(2) Show that the quadratic form $\langle 1, -c, -c \rangle$ is isotropic.

Hint: Use Exercise 1.2.

Exercise 4. Let $(V_1, q_1), (V_2, q_2)$ be two quadratic forms over a field F and set $V = V_1 \otimes V_2$.

Show that there exists a unique bilinear form $B : V \times V \rightarrow F$ satisfying

$$B(v_1 \otimes v_2, v'_1 \otimes v'_2) = B_{q_1}(v_1, v'_1)B_{q_2}(v_2, v'_2).$$

for every $v_1, v'_1 \in V_1$ and $v_2, v'_2 \in V_2$.