

## Math 212

Midterm 1

April 1999

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1. Show that the group  $\mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$  has a unique subgroup of order  $n$  for all  $n \geq 1$ .
2. Let  $R$  be a commutative ring with 1 and let  $S$  be a multiplicative subset (i.e.  $SS \subseteq S$ ) of  $R$  not containing 0. Show that there is a prime ideal  $P$  of  $R$  such that  $P \cap S = \emptyset$ . (**Hint:** Use Zorn's Lemma).
3. Let  $F$  be a field. What are the automorphisms of the ring of polynomials  $F[X]$ . You may assume that you know the automorphisms of  $F$ .
- 4a. Let  $R$  be a domain (a commutative ring with 1 and without zerodivisors) and  $F$  a field. Assume that  $F$  is a subring of  $R$ . Then  $R$  is naturally a vector space over  $F$ . Show that if  $\dim_F(R)$  is finite, then  $R$  is a field.
- 4b. Let  $R$  be a domain (a commutative ring with 1 and without zerodivisors) which is also a finite dimensional vector space over a field  $F$ . Show that  $R$  is a field.
- 5a. (**The Eisenstein Criterion**) Let  $f(X) = X^n + a_1 X^{n-1} + \dots + X_n \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$ . Assume there is a prime  $p$  that divides  $a_1, \dots, a_n$  but that  $p^2$  does not divide  $a_n$ . Show that  $f(X)$  is irreducible in  $\mathbb{Z}[X]$ <sup>1</sup>.
- 5b. Show that if  $p$  is a prime, then the polynomial  $f(x) = x^{p-1} + x^{p-2} + \dots + x + 1$  is irreducible in  $\mathbb{Z}[x]$ .
- 5c. Let  $f(x) = 5x^4 - 7x + 7$ . Show that  $f$  is irreducible in  $\mathbb{Z}[x]$ .
6. Find a domain  $R$  with two distinct primes  $p$  and  $q$  such that  $rp + sq \neq 1$  for all  $r, s \in R$ .
7. Find the number of irreducible monic polynomials of degree 2 over  $\mathbf{F}_q$ . ( $q$  is a power of a prime, of course).  
Find the number of irreducible monic polynomials of degree 3 over  $\mathbf{F}_q$ .
8. Let  $q$  be a power of the prime  $p$  and let  $a \in \mathbf{F}_q$ . Show that the polynomial map  $f: \mathbf{F}_q \rightarrow \mathbf{F}_q$  defined by  $x \rightarrow x^p - x + a$  is never onto.

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<sup>1</sup> By Gauss' Lemma, to be irreducible in  $\mathbb{Z}[X]$  is equivalent to be irreducible in  $\mathbb{Q}[X]$ . You don't need to use this fact for this question.