

## PRACTICE PROBLEMS

- (1) True or false. If *true*, explain why. If *false*, give a counter-example.
  - (a) Let  $F$  be a finite field. For every  $n$ , the polynomial ring  $F[x]$  contains an irreducible polynomial of degree  $n$ .
  - (b) Let  $F$  be a finite field. Suppose  $f(x) \in F[x]$  has a root in  $F$ . Then  $f(x)$  splits into linear factors in  $F$ .
  - (c) Same as (2), but assuming  $f$  is irreducible.
  - (d) Same as (2), but with  $F$  not necessarily finite.
- (2) Let  $p$  be a prime. Is the polynomial

$$1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{x^p}{p!}$$

irreducible in  $\mathbf{Q}[x]$ ?

- (3) Find, with proof, the kernel of the map  $\mathbf{Q}[x] \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$  that sends  $x$  to  $i + 2$ .
- (4) Find the gcd of  $x^2 + x + 1$  and  $x^4 + 3x^3 + x^2 + 7x + 5$  when considered as elements of (a)  $\mathbf{Q}[x]$  and (b)  $\mathbf{F}_7[x]$ .
- (5) Construct fields with 4 elements, 9 elements, and 125 elements.
- (6) Are the following polynomials irreducible: (a)  $x^2 + 1 \in \mathbf{F}_7[x]$  (b)  $x^3 - 9 \in \mathbf{F}_{31}[x]$ .
- (7) Factor  $x^2 + 5x + 5$  into irreducible factors in (a)  $\mathbf{F}_2[x]$  and (b)  $\mathbf{Z}[x]$ .
- (8) Let  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbf{C}$  be roots of irreducible polynomials  $f(x), g(x) \in \mathbf{Q}[x]$ , respectively. Prove that  $f(x)$  is irreducible over  $\mathbf{Q}[\beta]$  if and only if  $g(x)$  is irreducible over  $\mathbf{Q}[\alpha]$ .
- (9) Let  $F \subset L$  be a field extension. Suppose  $\alpha, \beta \in L$  are such that both  $\alpha + \beta$  and  $\alpha \cdot \beta$  are algebraic over  $F$ . Prove or give a counterexample:  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are algebraic over  $F$ .
- (10) Let  $p$  be a prime number. What is the minimal polynomial of  $e^{2\pi i/p}$  over  $\mathbf{Q}$ ?
- (11) Let  $p$  be an odd prime number. What is the degree of  $e^{\pi i/p}$  over  $\mathbf{Q}$ ?
- (12) Let  $p$  be a prime number. Suppose a regular  $p$ -gon can be constructed with a ruler and compass. Prove that  $p$  must have the form  $p = 2^n + 1$  for some  $n$ . (We start only with the points  $(0, 0)$  and  $(1, 0)$ ).
- (13) Let  $\gcd(m, n) = 1$ . Prove that  $x^m - y^n \in \mathbf{C}[x, y]$  is irreducible.
- (14) Find all the primitive elements of  $\mathbf{Q}[\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}]$ .
- (15) Let  $F = \mathbf{F}_2[a]/(a^4 + a + 1)/$  (this is a field).
  - (a) Find the degree of  $a^2$  over  $\mathbf{F}_2$ .
  - (b) Does  $F$  have an element that has degree 2 over  $\mathbf{F}_2$ ? If yes, find one. If not, why not?
- (16) Let  $\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{F}_p[a]/f(a)$  where  $f(a)$  has degree 6. Prove that the degree of  $b = a + a^{p^3}$  over  $\mathbf{F}_p$  is at most 3.