Homework 6

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1. To prove that "is an associate of" is an equivalence relation on R, we must show that it is reflexive, symmetric, and transitive.

   First, since R is a commutative ring, there exists some identity element in R, 1_R, such that $a1_R = a$. We can say that 1_R is a unit since $(1_R)(1_R) = 1_R$. Since $a1_R = a$, a is an associate of a and "is an associate of" is reflexive.

   Next, let a, $b \in R$ such that a is an associate of b. Therefore, there exist some unit, u, in R such that $a = bu$. Since u is a unit, there also exists some unit $v \in R$ such that $uv = 1_R$.

   If $a = bu$, then
   $$av = buv = b1_R = b$$
   Therefore, b is an associate of a and "is an associate of" is reflexive.

   Finally, let a be an associate of b and let b be an associate of c for some elements a, b, $c \in R$. Therefore, $a = bu$ and $b = cv$ for some units u, $v \in R$.

   We notice that
   $$a = bu = cvu$$
   We know that vu is a unit because there exists some v^{-1}, $u^{-1} \in R$ such that $vv^{-1} = 1_R$ and $uu^{-1} = 1_R$ since v and u are units. Thus, $(vu)(v^{-1}u^{-1}) = (vv^{-1})(uu^{-1}) = 1_R$ and so vu is a unit. Since vu is a unit, a is an associate of c and "is an associate of" is transitive.

2. (a) There are 4 different quadratic polynomial in $(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})[x]$:
   $$x^2$$
   $$x^2 + 1$$
   $$x^2 + x$$
   $$x^2 + x + 1$$
   Let $f(x)$ be any quadratic polynomial in $(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})[x]$. We know that if $f(x) = x^2$, then $f(x)$ is reducible because 0 is a root. If $f(x) = x^2+1$,

then $f(x)$ is reducible because 1 is a root. If $f(x) = x^2 + x$, then $f(x)$ is reducible because 1 is a root.

If $f(x) = x^2 + x + 1$, then $f(x)$ is irreducible because $f(x)$ has no roots in $(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})[x]$:

$$f(0) = 0^2 + 0 + 1 = 1$$

$$f(1) = 1^1 + 1 + 1 = 3 = 1$$

Therefore the only irreducible quadratic polynomial in $(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})[x]$ is $x^2 + x + 1$.

(b) No, because $f(1) = 0$.

(c) Yes, because $g(0) = g(1) = 1$.

(d) Yes, because $h(0) = h(1) = 1$.

3. By Eisenstein's Criterion, $p(x)$ is irreducible. Let $q = 2$. Since q is a prime that divides all of the coefficients except for the leading coefficient and q^2 does not divide 34, $p(x)$ is irreducible.

4. Let $p = 11$. Then $\overline{q}(x) = x^4 + 7x + 5$. Since $\overline{q}(x)$ is irreducible in $(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})[x]$ and p does not divide the leading coefficient of $q(x)$, $q(x)$ is irreducible.