Math 113 Fall 2015

Homework #12

Nikhil Unni

1. (a) Show that  $x^3 + 2x + 1$  is irreducible in  $\mathbb{Z}_3[x]$ .

We can just try out all of the possible roots:

$$0^{3} + 0x + 1 = 1 \neq 0$$
$$1^{3} + 2 * 1 + 1 = 1 \neq 0$$

$$2^3 + 2 * 2 + 1 = 1 \neq 0$$

None of the possible values are zeros of the polyomial, so it's irreducible in  $\mathbb{Z}_3[x]$ .

(b) Let  $\alpha$  be a zero of  $x^3 + 2x + 1$  in an extension field of  $\mathbb{Z}_3$ . Show that the polyonmial factors into three linear factors in  $\mathbb{Z}_3(\alpha)[x]$  by finding the factorization.

$$x - \frac{x^2 + \alpha x + (2 + \alpha^2)}{x^3 + 0x^2 + 2x + 1}$$

(I couldn't format the division properly...but I've listed the remainders here)

$$(x^{3} + 0x^{2}) - (x^{3} - \alpha x^{2}) = \alpha x^{2}$$
$$(\alpha x^{2} + 2x) - (\alpha x^{2} - \alpha^{2}x) = (2 + \alpha^{2})x$$
$$((2 + \alpha^{2})x + 1) - ((2 + \alpha^{2})x - (2\alpha + \alpha^{3})) = 1 + 2\alpha + \alpha^{3}$$

Because we know that our remainder is 0, since it's literally  $\alpha$  plugged into our original polyonmial for which it's a solution, we have a clean division:

$$(x-\alpha)(x^2 + \alpha x + (2+\alpha^2)) = x^3 + 2x + 1$$

I had a hectic week – couldn't finish the homework on time.