421 HW 5 Group

change this to your names

Note: R denotes a ring and F denotes a field and p denotes a positive prime number.

Problem (4.1.17)**.** Let R be an integral domain. Assume that the Division Algorithm always holds in $R[x]$. Prove that R is a field.

Solution. Statement of the division algorithm: given $f \in F[x]$ and $g \in F[x]$, there exist some polynomials p and r such that $f = gp + r$ and either $r = 0$ or degree of r is less than degree of g.

Suppose that a is an arbitrary nonzero element of R.

By the Division Algorithm, there exists some p and r for which $1 = pa + r$, where r is either 0 or has degree less than a. a has degree 0, so it must be that $r = 0$. Thus, $1 = pa$. a has an inverse.

Since a was an arbitrary nonzero element of R, every nonzero element of R has a multiplicative inverse. Therefore, R is a field.

Problem (4.2.14)**.** Let $f(x), g(x), h(x) \in F[x]$, with $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ relatively prime. If $f(x) \mid h(x)$ and $g(x) \mid h(x)$, prove that $f(x)g(x) \mid h(x)$.

Solution.

Problem (4.3.12)**.** Express $x^4 - 4$ as a product of irreducibles in $\mathbb{Q}[x]$, in $\mathbb{R}[x]$, and in $\mathbb{C}[x]$.

Solution.

$\mathbb{Q}[x]$	$(x^2+2)(x^2-2)$
$\mathbb{R}[x]$	$(x^2+2)(x-\sqrt{2})(x+\sqrt{2})$
$\mathbb{C}[x]$	$(x-i\sqrt{2})(x+i\sqrt{2})(x-\sqrt{2})(x+\sqrt{2})$

Problem (4.4.16)**.** Let $f(x), g(x) \in F[x]$ have degree $\leq n$ and let $c_0, c_1, \ldots, c_n$ be distinct elements of F. If $f(c_i) = g(c_i)$ for $i = 0, 1, \ldots, n$, prove that $f(x) = g(x)$ in $F[x]$.

Solution. For $i \in 0, 1, ..., n$, it is said that $f(c_i) = g(c_i)$. With subtraction, $f(c_i) - g(c_i) = 0$. Since the degree of f and degree of g are both $\leq n$, it must be that $f - g = 0$ or the degree of $f - g$ is $\leq n$.

If $f - g$ is nonzero, since the degree of $f - g$ is $\leq n$, then $f - g$ must have at most n roots. This is not the case, as it is said to have $n + 1$ roots.

$f - g$ must therefore be the zero polynomial.

$f(x) - g(x) = 0$, so $f(x) = g(x)$.

Problem (4.4.19)**.** We say that $a \in F$ is a multiple root of $f(x) \in F[x]$ if $(x-a)^k$ is a factor of $f(x)$ for some $k \geq 2$.
(a) Prove that $a \in \mathbb{R}$ is a multiple root of $f(x) \in \mathbb{R}[x]$ if and only if a is a root of both $f(x)$ and $f'(x)$, where $f'(x)$ is the derivative of $f(x)$.
(b) If $f(x) \in \mathbb{R}[x]$ and if $f(x)$ is relatively prime to $f'(x)$, prove that $f(x)$ has no multiple root in $\mathbb{R}$.

Solution. (a)

Suppose $x-a$ is a multiple root of polynomial $f(x) \in \mathbb{R}[x]$. This means that $(x-a)^k$ is a factor of f, for some $k \geq 2$. Let f be rewritten as $g(x-a)^k$, where $x-a$ does not divide g.

By the product rule of differentiation,

$$
\begin{aligned}
f &= g(x-a)^k \\
f' &= g'(x-a)^k + gk(x-a)^{k-1} \\
f' &= (x-a)^{k-1}(g'(x-a)^k + gk)
\end{aligned}
$$

If $k \geq 2$, then $k-1 \geq 1$, so $x-a$ is a factor of f'.
This proves the forward direction.
For the backward direction,
Suppose that $f' = (x-a)g$ and $f = (x-a)h$ for some polynomials g and h.
Through differentiation, $f' = (x-a)h' + h$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
f' &= (x-a)g \\
f' &= (x-a)h' + h \\
(x-a)g &= (x-a)h' + h \\
(x-a)(g-h') &= h
\end{aligned}
$$

Substituting into an earlier equation, $f = (x-a)(x-a)(g-h')$.
$(x-a)^k$ is a factor of f for some $k \geq 2$. Therefore, $x-a$ is a multiple root.
The theorem is proven.
(b)