Examen¹ la algebră, anul II, sem. II, matematică-informatică 10.06.2021

Problema 1. Fie N \mathbb{Z} -submodulul lui $F = \mathbb{Z}^5$ generat de (6,0,-3,0,3) şi (0,0,8,4,2).

- (1) Este $N \mathbb{Z}$ -modul liber? Justificați. (5 **p.**)
- (2) Găsiţi o bază $\{f_1, \ldots, f_5\}$ în F şi $d_1, d_2 \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $d_1 \mid d_2$, cu proprietatea că $N = \langle d_1 f_1, d_2 f_2 \rangle$. (10 **p.**)
- (3) Scrieți modulul factor F/N ca o sumă directă de module ciclice. (5 p.)
- (4) Aflaţi factorii invarianţi ai lui F/N. (5 **p.**)
- (5) Aflați divizorii elementari ai lui F/N. (5 **p.**)

Problema 2.

- (1) Arătați că nu există $\mathbb{Z}_2[X]$ -module cu 10 elemente. (5 p.)
- (2) Dați două exemple de $\mathbb{Z}_2[X]$ -module neizomorfe cu 32 de elemente. Sunt acestea izomorfe ca \mathbb{Z}_2 -module? Justificați. (10 p.)
- (3) Determinați, până la un izomorfism, toate grupurile abeliene cu 256 de elemente care conțin elemente de ordin 64. (10 p.)

Problema 3.

- (1) Arătați că numărul real $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt[15]{7} + \sqrt[3]{2 + \sqrt[5]{4}}$ este algebric peste \mathbb{Q} . (5 **p.**)
- (2) Fie $\alpha = \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{3}}$. Aflaţi polinomul minimal al lui α peste \mathbb{Q} . Justificaţi. (5 **p.**)
- (3) Aflaţi gradul extinderii $\mathbb{Q} \subset \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2}, \alpha)$. Justificaţi. (5 **p.**)
- (4) Găsiți un corp de descompunere al polinomului $X^7+1\in\mathbb{F}_2[X]$. Justificați. (10 p.)
- (5) Determinați rădăcinile lui $X^7 + 1$ în corpul de descompunere găsit. (5 p.)
- (6) Descompuneţi polinomul $X^7 + 1 \in \mathbb{F}_4[X]$ în factori ireductibili. Justificaţi. (10 p.)

¹Toate subiectele sunt obligatorii. Se acordă 5 puncte din oficiu. Timp de lucru 2 ore.

Examination paper² 10.06.2021

Problem 1. Let N be the \mathbb{Z} -submodule of $F = \mathbb{Z}^5$ generated by (6,0,-3,0,3) and (0,0,8,4,2).

- (1) Is N a free \mathbb{Z} -module? Justify your answer. (5 p.)
- (2) Find a basis $\{f_1, \ldots, f_5\}$ în F and $d_1, d_2 \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $d_1 \mid d_2$ with the property that $N = \langle d_1 f_1, d_2 f_2 \rangle$. (10 **p.**)
- (3) Write the factor (quotient) module F/N as a direct sum of cyclic modules. (5 p.)
- (4) Find the invariant factors of F/N. (5 **p.**)
- (5) Find the elementary divisors of F/N. (5 **p.**)

Problem 2.

- (1) Show that there are no $\mathbb{Z}_2[X]$ -modules with 10 elements. (5 **p.**)
- (2) Give two examples of $\mathbb{Z}_2[X]$ -modules with 32 elements which are not isomorphic. Are these isomorphic as \mathbb{Z}_2 -modules? Justify your answer. (10 p.)
- (3) Find, up to isomorphism, all the abelian groups with 256 de elements which contain elements of order 64. (10 p.)

Problem 3.

- (1) Show that the real number $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt[15]{7} + \sqrt[3]{2 + \sqrt[5]{4}}$ is algebraic over \mathbb{Q} . (5 **p.**)
- (2) Let $\alpha = \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{3}}$. Find the minimal polynomial of α over \mathbb{Q} . Justify your answer. (5 p.)
- (3) Find the degree of the field extension $\mathbb{Q} \subset \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2}, \alpha)$. Justify your answer. (5 **p.**)
- (4) Find a splitting field of the polynomial $X^7 + 1 \in \mathbb{F}_2[X]$. Justify your answer. (10 p.)
- (5) Find the roots of the polynomial $X^7 + 1$ in the splitting field. (5 **p.**)
- (6) Decompose the polynomial $X^7+1 \in \mathbb{F}_4[X]$ into irreducible factors. Justify your answer. (10 p.)

²All the problems are mandatory. There are 5 points offered by default. The solutions should be sent after 2 hours. A single pdf file is allowed.

Examer 2021 I .N= 2 (6,0,3,0,3), (0,0,8,4,2)> i) ninim2 S.G. pentru N(osa aste definit N) Tiè a, b $\in \mathcal{U}$ a. ∂ . $Omithal = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ =) 0.6+4.0=0=) 0=0 $a\cdot(-3)+b\cdot8=0=)$ 8b=0=)b=0=) minima L. i. reste 21 =) A Nitiber. (in bea (m1, m24) 2) $\binom{n1}{n2} = \binom{60-303}{00842} \binom{21}{23}$ unde $\binom{21-25}{23}$ $\binom{21}{25}$ be a committee $\binom{21}{25}$ I inel principal =) 3U & GL2(U), V& GL5(U) @ a.2. D= (d1 0 0 0 0) andrédes pi instrice dispond Consici | d1/d2 decd d2 #0 dz ≠0

Aducem A la Soma diag. Consica: $\begin{pmatrix} 603 & 03 \\ 008 & 42 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} L_1 = L_1 - L_2 \\ 008 & 42 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 60 - 11 - 41 \\ 008 & 42 \end{pmatrix}$ $C_{3} = C_{3} + 11C1$ $C_{4} = C_{4} + 4C1$ $C_{5} = C_{5} - 6C1$ $C_{5} = C_{5} - 6C1$ $C_{5} = C_{5} - 6C1$ $\frac{C_4 = C_4 - 2C_2}{C_5 = C_5 + 2C_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = b = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ =) d1=1, ol2=6 $4 \binom{m1}{n2} = \binom{m1}{n2} \binom{k1}{25}$ $U\left(\begin{smallmatrix}m1\\ n2\end{smallmatrix}\right) = U\left(\begin{smallmatrix}m1\\ m2\end{smallmatrix}\right)V \cdot U^{-1}\left(\begin{smallmatrix}e1\\ e5\end{smallmatrix}\right)$ UA = UAV V-1 (as) G D #H Note G=U.A. A bosa in N, VE GL2(21)

VE GLS (21) => V-16 (21) bezo in 25 (=) =) U.A= & best in N 47 Note V'(25) = \$H =) H basa in 25 6= D.H $\begin{pmatrix} g & 1 \\ g & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} d & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & d & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} R & 1 \\ F & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ nid1/d2 (d1=1,d2=6) =) g = dih1 g = ol 2/2 Ramone và colcule (=) Trabuie nã colcule V din D=UAV. Gerstüle ne colone ne core le-on effectuot mentru a il obtinere Don Sort: (C1 (-) C5 C3= C3+.11C1 C4 = C4+4 C1 (C2C-) C3 C5= C5-6 C1 (2) Cz=: Cz-2C4 C4=C4-2C2 C5= G5+ 262

V= Pus. Tus (11). Tu4(4). (=) / P1,5 ·T1,5(-6)·823·T4,2(-2). (=) $T_{2,4}(-2) \cdot T_{2,5}(2)$ V= T2,5(-2). T2,4(2). T4,2(2). T44,2 (-2) · P2,3. T1,5(6). T1,4(-4). T1,3(-11). T2,4(-2) ·T2,5 (2) · P1.5 10000 0102-2 00100 00010 01000 00010 00001 $\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & -11 & -4 & 6 \\
0 & 0 & 5 & 2 & -2 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix}
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-2 & 0 & 5 & 2 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
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\$14 { for for bosa in F =) Har fro fro fro De alty F= fill & fre X & fre X & D fre 21 & 21 MA 181,921 baa in Nyig1=21 =) N= R1 2/ + 6 R2 2/ $\simeq 00 \frac{2!}{62!} \oplus 2!^3$ F = R. 21 @ L2 21 @ ---26 D 23 K LIU DELZU 4) Ectori involvanti sunt :6 (din portes de torsime) ni (din portes libera) 5) U6 = U2 & U3 (lena chireza a resturibz)

=) Mivizshi elmenteri sunt 2 gi 3.

I. 1) 2/2 wy >) 2/2 (x) inel principal. =) Aliz tessons lactorilisz invorianti pt men M 2/2[x3-model au air Dint de Donate · # delx3 ni Dr #M= # 2/2 (x). # 2/2/43 = 2 grad/ki). =) # M este o jutere a hi 2. =) # M me poste di 2.5 2) A= 21/2(x3) mi B= 21/2(x3) (X4)

Tile A= (X5) mi B= (X4) A 7 B co si 221+3 mobile desorèce factori involionticili A (i.e. x^5) run coincid an factorii convoh-onticili B (i.e. x gi x^4 , x / x^4). A= \ e4x + 01x + 02x + 01x + 00 \ ao ... 04 \ 2 \ \

B= 2/2 @ { on 03x3+02x2+01x+00 /00.... ast 2/2} (D=) A one 26 = 32 alon. Bole 2-24=32 de. 1/2 este con =) A ni B admit este o bra co ni 2/2 nationi Den 2 1 1 23 = 5 (deverce # 2/2 ore 2 elem., Nor # # A = 2 LA: 223) [B: U2]=5 en con U2 pr. vectriele =) A ~ 2/2 5 ~ B 3).256=28 64=26 Contigray gray obelien =) It model. Cout II-module core il contin ni ne 2/64 in desconnamere. Althel, mu os area miaim element de stal 64. Pt. (= 61 0 62 0 + 6m, ord ((g1, g2---gn)) = = LCM(ord(gn), ---, ord(gn))

De Hangelin 1 Herr U25 & U23 mu ore elemente de ord 64 Dich, 88 decā X€ U25€ 2(23, ord(x) = LCM(25,23)) 256= 28. Scriv portituile huis core il contin pino 6 coxiternan: 6+1+1 =) & (Brywrile sunt (Roboxind th. hact. inv.): U256, 2/128 @ 1/2, 2/64 @ 2/4, 2/64 @ 2/2 @ 2/2

3) $Q = Q(x) = Q(\sqrt[3]{2}, x) = K$ (3) $Q = Q(x) = Q(\sqrt[3]{2}, x) = K$ (3) $Q = Q(x) = Q(\sqrt[3]{2}, x) = K$ (4) $Q(\sqrt[3]{2}) = X$ (4) $Q(\sqrt[3]{2}) = X$ (5) $Q(\sqrt[3]{2}) = X$ (6) $Q(\sqrt[3]{2}) = X$ (7) $Q(\sqrt[3]{2}) = X$ (8) $Q(\sqrt[3]{2}) = X$ (9) $Q(\sqrt[3]{2}) = X$ (10) $Q(\sqrt[3]{2}) = X$ (11) $Q(\sqrt[3]{2}) = X$ (12) $Q(\sqrt[3]{2}) = X$ (13) $Q(\sqrt[3]{2}) = X$ (14) $Q(\sqrt[3]{2}) = X$ (15) $Q(\sqrt[3]{2}) = X$ (15) $Q(\sqrt[3]{2}) = X$ (16) $Q(\sqrt[3]{2}) = X$ (17) $Q(\sqrt[3]{2}) = X$ (18) $Q(\sqrt[3]{2}) = X$ (18) $Q(\sqrt[3]{2}) = X$ (19) $Q(\sqrt[3]{2}) = X$ (19) $Q(\sqrt[3]{2}) = X$ (19) $Q(\sqrt[3]{2}) = X$

Din transitivitates retinderi algebrice,:

(Colored [k: Q]: 4 (*)

[k: Q]: 3 (* *)

=) [k: Q]; 12, deci = 12

Nor observ as $4^3\sqrt{2}$ este road. rentru $\times^3-2\in\mathbb{Q}(d)[\times]$ deai $[K:\mathbb{Q}(X)]=3$ = $[K:\mathbb{Q}(X)]\leq 3\cdot 4=212$

=) [K: Q]=12

& x + i etz [x] Obs. co p(1)= 1+1=0 $=) k = (x+i)(x^{6}+x^{5}+x^{4}+x^{3}+x^{2}+x+i)$ =) x+1// g ired? g(i) = g(o) = i = n more had. =) Singura nosibilitate co g så fie red. este så se desc. in grad 2. grad 3 ired fierere. I grad 2. grad 4 =) x2+ x+i ningruml ised de gr2 X + x 5 + x + + 2 + x + 1 | x + x + 1 | x + x + 1 $\frac{x^{5}+x^{5}+x^{4}}{x^{3}+x^{2}+x+1}$ $\frac{x^{3}+x^{2}+x+1}{x^{3}+x^{2}+x}$ 1-) rost ?=) x2+x+1 /g

II grad 3. grad 3 Cont ired in F2/+3 de grad 3: $k = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c$ an a, b, cetzh(ô) = c cole vreon + ô C= ? C=1 L(1)= 1+e+b+1= e+b # 0 =) a = 0, b = 1 = 1 $(x^3 + x + 1)$ itsel (grad ? Roria) • a = 1, b = 0 =) $(x^3 + x^2 + 1)$ $x^{6} + x^{5} + x^{4} + x^{3} + x^{2} + x + 1 \times x^{3} + x^{2} + 1 =) No, g(x) = (x^{3} + x^{4} + 1)$ $x^{6} + x^{4} + x^{3} + x^{2} + 1 \times x^{3} + x^{2} + 1 =) No, g(x) = (x^{3} + x^{2} + 1)$ x5 +x2+x+1 x5+x3+x2 x3+x+i x)+x+7 0.0K. Decif(x) = (x+i)(x3+x+i)(x3+x2+i)., descir fect.

Vreon un ar in care ale 2 polin de gr 3 roi aibie toate =) Monitin F2[x] = F23 =: K x3+x+i Dona terrene ne prun ca x3+x+1° ore toote said. in K xi

Coz x3+x+1° n° x3+x2+.1° on ecclasi coz role olesc. K = 4 PAY. PAR a + b-R + c R^2/σ_1 b, $c \in F_2$ k = 4 PAY. PAR a + b-R + c R^2/σ_1 b, $c \in F_2$ $line X^3 + x + line X^3 + x + l$, Note X1, X2, X3 radocinile B はれるなった3+とも1=0. XI= D Cont y colelate radacini: x3+x+i./ (derivez hornal) 3x2+1m= x2+1=) Kl+a 2 mm e rod. nt (x3+x+1), sel deci r mu e rad. multipla. FKore 8 elem: 1,0, RABAR, R, R+1, 2, 2+2, 2+1, 2+1, 2+2+1 este sos stin cà me sunt ried. moi.

Note
$$P = x^3 + x + 7$$

 $P(n+1) = x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x + 1 + x + 1 + x + 7 = x^2 + 2 + 2 + 1 = x^2 + 2 = x^2 + 2 + 1 = x^2 + 2 = x$

•
$$P(r^2) = r^6 + r^2 + 1$$

• $P(r^2) = r^6 + r^2 + 1$
• $P(r^2) = r^6 + r^2 + 1 = 0/r^3$
• $r^6 + r^4 + r^3 = 0$
• $r^6 + r^4 + r^4 + r^3 = 0$
• $r^6 + r^4 + r^4 + r^4 = 0$
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• $r^6 + r^4 + r^4 + r^4 = 0$
• $r^6 + r^4 + r^4 + r^4 = 0$

=)
$$\lambda^{6} = -\lambda^{2} + \lambda + \lambda + 1 = \lambda^{2} + 1$$

=)
$$\chi^2 = \chi_2$$
, a done rod.

Allu din Viett a 3-a raid, x3:

X1+x2+x3=0=) x3= -x1-x2= x1+x2= 22+2

' tec la fel vint b := x3+x2+1 · (/(r) = 23+22+1= 22+2 to · G(12+2) = 23+322+32+1+22+1+1= $= n^3 + n + n^2 = 0$ =) r+i rod. Note y1, y2, y3 rold. h. 6.

y1=r+i Abon 6'(x)= 3/2=12 3x2=x2 6'(r+1)= r 41 +0, =) rod. singla · b(. \(2) = \(2 + \(2 + 1) = \(2 + 1) + \(2 + \(2 + 1) = \) $(6(n^{2}+2) = n^{6}+3 \cdot n^{4}n + 3 \cdot n^{2} \cdot n^{2} + n^{2} + n^{4} + n^{2} + n^{2}$ = 1+ r+ K+ 25 =.

Columba r^{5} : $r^{3}+r+r^{2}=o(-r^{2}+r^{2})$ $r^{5}+r^{2}+r^{2}=o=)$ $r^{5}=r^{3}+r^{2}=r^{2}+r+1$ =) 6(2+2)= 22+1+1+2=23+0 · (2(2+i) = 26+324+32+1+24+1+1= = 26.+2+1=.22+1+22+1=0 2) y 2=/2 2+1. Scotolin Kiet a y 3: y1+y2+y3=1 =).2+1+22+1+y3=1 2º+ 12+1=43 =) f = (x+i)(x+i)(x+i)(x+i)(x+i)(x+i)(x+i). (x+12+1+1) EF8

6 In F4[4], f=(x+1)(x3+x+1)(x3+x2+1) desc in bottoni ired, pontrucci ired, pontrucci area y santrucci door in f8 \ f2.

x3+x+1 x x3+x2+1 a sunt ole gr3 m en roid

x3+x+1 x x3+x2+1 a sunt ole gr3 m en roid

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x3+x+1 x x x3+x2+1 a sunt ole gr3 m en roid

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