

Exam Questions
Discrete Mathematics 2: Algebra

Fall 2025

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Introduction

I created this document based on previous exams of the course Discrete Mathematics 2: Algebra. It contains *fully complete* answers to frequently (or always) asked (sub)questions in the exam. The answers are derived from my own lecture notes, exercises and the course material [1].

Per question, I tried collecting every single type of subquestion that might be asked. Note that this may lead to repetitive and/or unrelated answers within each question. On the actual exam there are less subquestions, of course. Also note that Question 2 about groups differs from year to year, so it is rather hard to predict what will be asked. Hence, this question does not contain many subquestions, nor answers.

Finally note that this document was created in the Fall of 2025; course materials may evolve in future semesters. Also, the answers are not guaranteed to be correct. If you identify any errors, please contact the author, Vincent Van Schependom.

References

- [1] Peter Beelen and Maria Montanucci. *Course material for 01018: Discrete Mathematics 2*. Technical University of Denmark, 2025. Fall 2025.

Question 1: Let (S_5, \circ) be the group of permutations of $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$. Let f denote the permutation

$$f := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- (a) Write f as a composition of disjoint cycles.
- (b) What are the order and the cycle type of f ?
- (c) What is the smallest natural number n such that S_n contains a permutation of order 10? Motivate your answer.
- (d) Does S_9 contain a permutation of order 18? Motivate your answer.
- (e) What is the maximal order a permutation of S_6 can have? Motivate your answer.

ANSWER

- (a) The disjoint cycle decomposition of f is

$$f = c_1 \circ \dots \circ c_k$$

where c_i are disjoint cycles and $\text{ord}(c_i) = \ell_i = \text{number of elements in } c_i$.

- (b) We're looking for the smallest integer $i \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ such that $f^i = \text{id}_A$.

Because the disjoint cycle decomposition of f consists of k cycles c_i of length ℓ_i , it follows from Proposition 2.3.12 that

$$\text{ord}(f) = \text{lcm}(\ell_1, \dots, \ell_k)$$

To compute the cycle type, let t_1 be the number of elements in A that are fixed by f and for $i > 1$, let t_i be the number of t_i -cycles in the DCD of f . Then the cycle type of f is

$$(t_1, \dots, t_{\textcolor{red}{n}})$$

- (c) If $n = 7$ then a permutation $g \in S_n$ of order 10 can be found, for example

$$g = (1\ 2)(3\ 4\ 5\ 6\ 7)$$

Now we show that such a permutation does not exist if $n \leq 6$, which proves that $n = 7$ is the smallest natural number such that S_n contains a permutation of order 10.

Assume that $n \leq 6$. Assume further that, by contradiction, $g \in S_n$ of order $\text{ord}(g) = 10$ exists. We know that, if $g = c_1 \circ c_2 \circ \dots \circ c_k$ is the disjoint cycles decomposition of g , and c_i is a cycle of length ℓ_i for $i = 1, \dots, k$, then

$$\text{ord}(g) = \text{lcm}(\ell_1, \dots, \ell_k)$$

This implies that every cycle length ℓ_i must divide 10. Thus, $\ell_i \in \{1, 2, 5, 10\}$. Since $n \leq 6$, a 10-cycle is impossible, so the lengths must be 1, 2, or 5. The cycles c_i thus need to be 5-cycles, 2-cycles or 1-cycles.

Now it holds that

$$n = 1 \cdot t_1 + 2 \cdot t_2 + \dots + n \cdot t_n = \textcolor{red}{1 \cdot t_1} + 2 \cdot t_2 + 5 \cdot t_5 \geq 2 \cdot t_2 + 5 \cdot t_5$$

Since $t_1 \geq 0$ and at least one of *each* needs to appear in the decomposition of f (i.e. $t_2 \geq 1$ and $t_5 \geq 1$), it follows that $n \geq 2 \cdot 1 + 5 \cdot 1 = 7$, a *contradiction*.

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- (d) No. Indeed, if $f \in S_9$ and we write $f = c_1 \circ \dots \circ c_k$ as a disjoint cycle decomposition where c_i is a cycle of length ℓ_i , then $\text{ord}(f) = \text{lcm}(\ell_1, \dots, \ell_k)$.

To have $\text{ord}(f) = 18$, each ℓ_i must be a divisor of 18 and satisfy $\ell_i \leq 9$. Thus, the possible cycle lengths are:

$$\ell_i \in \{1, 2, 3, 6, 9\}$$

We distinguish two cases:

- **Case 1: No cycle of length 9 exists.**

In this case, all $\ell_i \in \{1, 2, 3, 6\}$. None of these numbers are divisible by 9 (they are either not divisible by 3, or divisible by 3 but not 9). Consequently, their least common multiple cannot be divisible by 9. Since 18 is divisible by 9, $\text{lcm}(\ell_1, \dots, \ell_k) \neq 18$.

- **Case 2: A cycle of length 9 exists.**

If there is a cycle of length $\ell_j = 9$, then because the cycles are disjoint and the total number of elements is 9 (i.e., $\sum \ell_i \leq 9$), no other non-trivial cycles can exist in the decomposition. Thus f is a 9-cycle, which implies $\text{ord}(f) = 9 \neq 18$.

Since both cases fail to produce an order of 18, such an element cannot exist in S_9 .

- (e) Let $f \in S_6$ and write $f = c_1 \circ c_2 \circ \dots \circ c_k$ as a disjoint cycles decomposition where c_i is a cycle of length ℓ_i for $i = 1, \dots, k$. To compute $\text{ord}(f) = \text{lcm}(\ell_1, \dots, \ell_k)$ we need to understand how the different cycle lengths ℓ_i can be. To do so, let m denote the maximum of the lengths ℓ_i of the cycles c_i with $i = 1, \dots, k$. Clearly $m \leq 6$. We divide some cases:

- $m = 6$. Then $k = 1$ and f is a 6-cycle. The order of f is 6 in this case.
- $m = 5$. Then f is a 5-cycle (recall that any 1-cycle is just the identity permutation). Hence the order of f is 5 in this case.
- $m = 4$. Hence either f is a 4-cycle, or the composition of a 4-cycle and a 2-cycle. In any case the order of f is 4 as $\text{lcm}(4, 2) = 4$.
- $m = 3$. Here either f is a 3-cycle, or the composition of 2 3-cycles or the composition of a 3-cycle and a 2-cycle. In the first 2 cases the order of f is 3 while in the last case $\text{ord}(f) = \text{lcm}(3, 2) = 6$.
- $m = 2$. Then f is composition of 2-cycles and hence its order is 2.

We conclude that the order of f is at most 6.

Note that for any m -cycle $g = (a_0 a_1 \dots a_{m-1})$ of order $\text{ord}(g) = m$, we have that

$$g^m = \text{id}$$

and furthermore, we have that

$$g^i = g^{i \bmod m}$$

The above obviously holds if $0 \leq i < m$, as in this case $(i \bmod m) = i$.

In the general case, we can perform *division with remainder* to write

$$i = qm + r, \quad \text{with } 0 \leq r = (i \bmod m) < m \text{ and } q \text{ possibly negative}$$

and then we have that

$$g^i = g^{qm+r} = (g^m)^q \cdot g^r = \text{id}^q \cdot g^r = g^r,$$

and the result follows, as $r = i \bmod m$.

Question 2: Consider the group (G, \cdot) and consider the subgroup $H := \dots$

- (a) Show that H is a subgroup of G .
- (b) Show that $\varphi : \begin{cases} G \rightarrow V \\ g \mapsto \dots \end{cases}$ is a group homomorphism.
- (c) Determine whether (G_1, \cdot_1) is isomorphic to (G_2, \cdot_2) .

ANSWER

- (a) The identity element e_G is in H : ...

We can now use Lemma 4.1.2 (proven in an exercise), which says that any *non-empty* set $H \subseteq G$ is a subgroup of G if and only if

$$\forall f, g \in H : f^{-1} \cdot g \in H$$

- (b) We prove that the two axioms of a group homomorphism (Definition 6.1.1) hold:

- (a) $\varphi(e_G) = e_V$: ...
- (b) $\varphi(f \cdot_G g) = \varphi(f) \cdot_V \varphi(g)$: ...

(c) In order to be isomorphic, the cardinalities must match: $|G_1| = |G_2|$.

Furthermore, all elements in G_1 must have the same order as the corresponding elements in G_2 in case both groups are isomorphic.

To see this, assume that the groups are isomorphic ($G_1 \simeq G_2$) via the isomorphism $\psi : G_1 \rightarrow G_2$. Let $\text{ord}(g) = n$ for $g \in G_1$.

$$\psi(g)^n = \underbrace{\psi(g) \cdot_2 \dots \cdot_2 \psi(g)}_n \stackrel{(2)}{=} \psi(g \cdot_1 \dots \cdot_1 g) = \psi(g^n) \stackrel{\text{ord}(g)=n}{=} \psi(e_1) \stackrel{(1)}{=} e_2.$$

We conclude that $\psi(g)^n = e_2$, so because of Lemma 3.1.12, $\text{ord}(\psi(g))$ divides n . Now we show that n is the smallest such positive integer.

Assume there exists a positive integer $m < n$ such that $\psi(g)^m = e_2$. Then, by similar reasoning as above, we have $\psi(g^m) = e_2$.

Now we see that

$$\psi \text{ is bijective} \implies \psi \text{ is injective} \stackrel{\text{Lemma 6.1.8}}{\iff} \ker(\psi) = \{e_1\} \implies g^m = e_1$$

But we assumed that $\text{ord}(g) = n$ and that $m < n$. This gives a contradiction, since the order is by definition the smallest positive integer such that $g^{\text{ord}(g)} = e_1$. Therefore, no such m can exist and we conclude that $\text{ord}(\psi(g)) = n$.

Question 3: Consider the set $R = \dots$

- (a) Show that $(R, +, \cdot)$ is a ring.
- (b) Let $I := \dots \subseteq R$. Prove that I is an ideal of R .
- (c) Determine whether or not $I = R$.
- (d) Consider the map $\varphi : R \rightarrow S$. Show that φ is a ring homomorphism.
- (e) Compute the kernel and image of φ .
- (f) Prove that the quotient ring R/I is isomorphic to S .

ANSWER

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- (a) We prove that $(R, +, \cdot)$ is a ring by showing that it satisfies all the ring axioms from Definition 7.1.1. The zero-element is $0_R = \dots$ and the one-element is $1_R = \dots$
 - (1) $(R, +)$ is an abelian group.
 - (i) There exists an identity element $0_R \in R$.
 - (ii) The operation $+$ is **associative**. Take $a, b, c \in R$ arbitrarily.
(Associativity holds in the larger group G : for any $a', b', c' \in R$ we have $a' \cdot (b' \cdot c') = (a' \cdot b') \cdot c'$, so this particularly holds for $a = a', b = b', c = c'$)
 - (iii) $(R, +)$ is **closed under inverses**. Take $a \in R$ arbitrarily.
Then, its additive inverse is a^{-1} is also in R .
 - (iv) $(R, +)$ is **closed under addition**. Take $r, s \in R$ arbitrarily. Then, $r + s = \dots \in R$.
 - (2) There exists an identity element $1_R \in R$ for the operation \cdot :

$$\forall f, g \in R : f \cdot 1_R = f = 1_R \cdot g$$

- (3) The operation \cdot is **associative**.
- (4) The operations $+$ and \cdot satisfy the **distributive laws**.

- (b) To prove that I is an ideal of R , we prove that (1) I is a subgroup of $(R, +)$ and (2) $\forall r \in R, \forall x \in I : rx \in I$.
 - (1) I is a subgroup of $(R, +)$:
 - ...
 - (2) Take $r \in R$ and $x \in I$ arbitrarily. Then, $rx = \dots \in I$.

Because both conditions from Definition 8.1.7 are satisfied, we conclude that I is an ideal of R .

- (c) We now show that $I = R$.

Recall that $I = R$ if and only if I contains the one-element 1_R :

$$I = R \iff 1_R \in I$$

(Also recall that if a unit $u \in R^*$ is in I , then $1_R \in I$ and thus $I = R$: $u \in I \Rightarrow 1_R \in I \Leftrightarrow I = R$)

Our aim is thus to understand if I contains 1_R (or if I contains a unit $u \in R^*$).

(d) To show that φ is a ring homomorphism, we show that it satisfies all conditions in Definition Definition 8.1.1:

(1) φ is a group homomorphism:

$$(i) \quad \varphi(0_R) = 0_S$$

$$(ii) \quad \varphi(r +_R s) = \varphi(r) +_S \varphi(s) \text{ for all } r, s \in R.$$

$$(2) \quad \varphi(1_R) = 1_S$$

$$(3) \quad \varphi(r \cdot_R s) = \varphi(r) \cdot_S \varphi(s) \text{ for all } r, s \in R.$$

(e) We compute that

$$\begin{aligned} \ker(\varphi) &\stackrel{\Delta}{=} \{r \in R \mid \varphi(r) = 0_S\} \\ &= \dots \\ \text{im}(\varphi) &\stackrel{\Delta}{=} \{\varphi(r) \mid r \in R\} \\ &= \dots \end{aligned}$$

(f) We show that $I = \ker(\varphi)$ by proving both inclusions.

\subseteq : Take $x \in I$ arbitrarily. Then, $\varphi(x) = \dots = 0_S$.

\supseteq : Take $x \in \ker(\varphi)$ arbitrarily. Then, $x \in I$.

Now we show that $\text{im}(\varphi) = S$, i.e. φ is surjective. Take any $s \in S$ arbitrarily. Then, we can find a preimage $r \in R$ such that $\varphi(r) = s$. This shows that $\text{im}(\varphi) = S$.

We now apply the *Isomorphism Theorem for Rings* (Theorem 8.3.5), which states that

$$\bar{\varphi} : \begin{cases} R/\ker(\varphi) & \rightarrow \text{im}(\varphi) \\ r + \ker(\varphi) & \mapsto \varphi(r) \end{cases}$$

is a ring isomorphism. Because $\ker(\varphi) = I$ and $\text{im}(\varphi) = S$, this proves that

$$(R/I, +, \cdot) \cong (S, +_S, \cdot_S)$$

Question 4: As usual, the finite field with 5 elements is denoted by $(\mathbb{F}_5, +, \cdot)$, while $(\mathbb{F}_5[X], +, \cdot)$ denotes the ring of polynomials with coefficients in \mathbb{F}_5 . Define the quotient ring $(R, +, \cdot)$, where

$$R := \mathbb{F}_5[X]/\langle X^4 + 2X^3 + X + 2 \rangle$$

- (a) Compute the standard form of the coset $X^7 + X^6 + 2X^5 + X^4 + 2 + \langle X^4 + 2X^3 + X + 2 \rangle$.
- (b) Write the polynomial $X^4 + 2X^3 + X + 2 \in \mathbb{F}_5[X]$ as the product of irreducible polynomials.
- (c) Find z distinct zero-divisors in R .
(Only possible if $f(X)$ is **not** irreducible, otherwise R is a field and thus a domain!)
- (d) Show that $X + 3 + \langle X^4 + 2X^3 + X + 2 \rangle$ is a unit of R and compute its multiplicative inverse.
- (e) Which are the primitive elements in $\mathbb{F}_5[X]/\langle X^4 + 2X^3 + X + 2 \rangle$?
- (f) Does R contain zero divisors? Motivate your answer.
- (g) Determine how many units R contains.
- (h) Compute the multiplicative order of the element $\alpha := X + \langle X^2 + X + 1 \rangle$ in the quotient ring $(\mathbb{F}_5[X]/\langle X^2 + X + 1 \rangle, +, \cdot)$.

ANSWER

- (a) Because p is a prime, $\mathbb{Z}_p = \mathbb{F}_p$ is a *field* and we can apply Lemma 8.2.6, which says that any coset $g(X) + \langle f(X) \rangle$ of the ideal $I := \langle f(X) \rangle$ can be *uniquely* described in the standard form

$$r(X) + \langle f(X) \rangle \quad \text{where either} \quad \begin{cases} r(X) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \deg(r(X)) = -\infty \\ 0 \leq \deg(r(X)) < \deg(f(X)) \end{cases}$$

where $r(X) \in \mathbb{F}_p[X]$ is the *unique* remainder of long polynomial division of $g(X)$ by $f(X)$:

$$g(X) = q(X) \cdot f(X) + r(X)$$

- (b) Denote the polynomial that generates the ideal $I := \langle f(X) \rangle$ as

$$f(X) := X^4 + 2X^3 + X + 2$$

Whenever $a \in \mathbb{F}_5$ is a root of $f(X)$, then $(X - a) \in \mathbb{F}_p[X]$ divides $f(X)$, providing a proper factor, as Proposition 7.4.3 states that in this case $f(X)$ can be factored as

$$f(X) = (X - a) \cdot q(X)$$

with $\deg(q(X)) = \deg(f(X)) - 1 = 3$. Because furthermore $(X - a)$ has degree 1, Lemma 9.2.4 says that it is our first *irreducible* factor of $f(X)$, which we will denote as $h_1(X) := X - a$. We check all $a \in \mathbb{F}_5$ to see if $f(a) \equiv 0 \pmod{5}$. Because $-1 \equiv 4 \pmod{5}$ and $-2 \equiv 3 \pmod{5}$, we have to check if $f(0), f(1), f(2), f(-1), f(-2) \equiv 0 \pmod{5}$ to check if $f(X)$ has any roots.

...

We see that $a \in \mathbb{F}_5$ is a root of $f(X)$. We now compute the factor $q(X)$ from above by performing long polynomial division of $f(X)$ by the factor $h_1 := (X - a)$.

...

We now apply the same principle to $q(X)$ to find the remaining factors of $f(X)$.

...

Because $\deg(h_k(X)) \in \{2, 3\}$, and $h_k(X)$ has no roots in \mathbb{F}_5 , it follows from Lemma 9.2.5 that $h_k(X)$ is irreducible. We conclude that the factorization of $f(X)$ into irreducible polynomials is

$$f(X) = h_1(X) \cdot \dots \cdot h_k(X)$$

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- (c) To find k distinct zero-divisors in R , we first note that *any proper monic factor* $h(X)$ of $f(X)$ leads to a zero-divisor $h(X) + \langle f(X) \rangle$. In fact, for such polynomial

$$\deg(\gcd[h(X), f(X)]) = \deg(h(X)) \quad (1)$$

and since $h(X)$ is a *proper* factor of $f(X)$, it follows that

$$0 < \deg(h(X)) < \deg(f(X)) \quad \xrightarrow{(1)} \quad 0 < \deg(\gcd[h(X), f(X)]) < \deg(f(X))$$

Now we can apply Proposition 9.1.2 to conclude that $h(X) + \langle f(X) \rangle$ is a zero-divisor. Because in part (a) we found that

$$f(X) = h_1(X) \cdot \dots \cdot h_k(X)$$

a proper monic factor $h(X) \in \{h_1(X), \dots, h_k(X)\}$ leads to a zero-divisor. We thus already found k distinct zero-divisors in R .

To find more zero-divisors, we note that any multiple $a(X) \cdot h(X)$ of a proper monic factor $h(X)$ of $f(X)$ with degree

$$\begin{aligned} \deg(a(X) \cdot h(X)) &= \deg(a(X)) + \deg(h(X)) \quad (\mathbb{F}_p \text{ is a domain} \Rightarrow \mathbb{F}_p[X] \text{ is a domain}) \\ &< \deg(f(X)) \end{aligned}$$

strictly smaller than $\deg(f(X))$ leads to a zero-divisor $(a(X) \cdot h(X)) + \langle f(X) \rangle$ in the quotient ring $\mathbb{F}_q = \mathbb{F}_{p^q} = \mathbb{F}_5[X]/\langle f(X) \rangle$. Why? Because $h(X)$ divides both $f(X)$ and $a(X) \cdot h(X)$, it follows that $\deg(\gcd[f(X), a(X) \cdot h(X)]) \geq \deg(h(X))$. Furthermore, since $h(X)$ is a proper factor, it holds that $\deg(h(X)) < \deg(f(X))$. We conclude that

$$0 < \deg(\gcd[f(X), a(X) \cdot h(X)]) < \deg(f(X)),$$

so again by Proposition 9.1.2, $h(X) \cdot a(X) + \langle f(X) \rangle$ is a zero divisor in $\mathbb{F}_p[X]/\langle f(X) \rangle$.

We start with the $p-1$ constant multiples of each of the proper monic factors $h_i(X)$ ($i = 1, \dots, k$) of $f(X)$. We thereby find $(p-1) \cdot k$ more distinct zero-divisors in R on top of the k zero-divisors we found above.

Now also consider the non-constant multiples of each of the proper monic factors $h_i(X)$ ($i = 1, \dots, k$) of $f(X)$.

- (d) The given coset $X+3+\langle f(X) \rangle =: g(X)+\langle f(X) \rangle$ is a unit of R if and only if $\deg(\gcd[f(X), g(X)]) = 0$ by Proposition 9.1.2. From the proof of this proposition, the inverse of this coset is given by

$$[g(X) + \langle f(X) \rangle]^{-1} = s(X) + \langle f(X) \rangle,$$

in this case, where $s(X)$ is obtained by performing the *Extended Euclidean algorithm* on $f(X)$ and $g(X)$ to obtain

$$\gcd[f(X), g(X)] = 1 = s(X) \cdot f(X) + r(X) \cdot g(X)$$

We now apply the Extended Euclidean algorithm to find $s(X)$ and $r(X)$:

$$\left[\begin{array}{c|cc} f(X) & 1 & 0 \\ g(X) & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c|cc} c & c \cdot s(X) & c \cdot r(X) \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \end{array} \right]$$

The identity in row 1 is almost the one we are looking for. To ensure uniqueness, we now make the GCD monic by multiplying the identity in row 1 by c^{-1} .

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- (e) Denote $\mathbb{F}_q = \mathbb{F}_{p^d} = \mathbb{F}_p[X]/\langle f(X) \rangle$. If $f(X)$ is irreducible, by Theorem 9.3.2, \mathbb{F}_q is a field with $q = p^d$ elements. Because of Theorem 9.4.1, we know that this finite field \mathbb{F}_q with $q = p^d$ for prime p and $d \geq 1$ has at least one primitive element $\alpha \in \mathbb{F}_q$. In this case, (\mathbb{F}_q^*, \cdot) is a cyclic group of order

$$\text{ord}(\mathbb{F}_q^*) = |\mathbb{F}_q^*| = \text{ord}(\alpha) = q - 1$$

generated by a primitive element α :

$$\mathbb{F}_q^* = \{\alpha^0, \alpha^1, \alpha^2, \dots, \alpha^{q-2}\}$$

Because of Lagranges Theorem (more specifically Proposition 4.4.4), we know that

$$\forall g \in \mathbb{F}_q^* : \text{ord}(g) \text{ divides } |\mathbb{F}_q^*| = q - 1$$

The possible orders of elements in \mathbb{F}_q^* are thus the divisors of $q - 1$:

$$D = \{d \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0} \mid d \text{ divides } (q - 1)\}$$

A primitive element is an element $\alpha \in \mathbb{F}_q^*$ with order $\text{ord}(\alpha) = q - 1$. We thus find a primitive element α by finding an element whose order is not any of the other divisors of $q - 1$:

$$\text{ord}(\alpha) \notin D \setminus \{q - 1\}$$

- (f) Yes, R contains zero divisors. From part (b), we know that $f(X) = X^4 + 2X^3 + X + 2$ is reducible in $\mathbb{F}_5[X]$, factoring as:

$$f(X) = (X + 1)(X + 2)(X^2 + 4X + 1)$$

Since $f(X)$ is not irreducible, the quotient ring $R = \mathbb{F}_5[X]/\langle f(X) \rangle$ is not a field and therefore contains zero divisors (for example, the coset $(X + 1) + \langle f(X) \rangle$), because $(X + 1)$ is a proper monic factor of $f(X)$.

- (g) NOTE: In this exercise, we use a different f , namely $f(X) = X^3 + X - 2$.

An element $g(X) + \langle f(X) \rangle \in R$ in this quotient group is either a zero-element, a unit, or a zero-divisor. Because we can write each coset in standard form, let's assume all these elements $g(X) + \langle f(X) \rangle$ are in standard form.

- The only zero-element is $0 + \langle f(X) \rangle = \langle f(X) \rangle$.
- Units are elements with $\deg(\text{gcd}[f(X), g(X)]) = 0$.
- Zero-divisors are elements with $0 < \deg(\text{gcd}[f(X), g(X)]) < \deg(f(X))$.

We can thus calculate the number of units N_u by first counting the number of zero-divisors N_z . We know that the total number of elements in R is $|R| = p^d = 5^3 = 125$. The ring is partitioned into units, zero-divisors, and the zero element:

$$|R| = N_u + N_z + 1$$

To find N_z , we analyze the factorization of $f(X)$ in $\mathbb{Z}_5[X]$ to determine how many zero divisors there are. We find the following factorization into irreducible polynomials in $\mathbb{Z}_5[X]$:

$$X^3 + X + 3 = (X + 4)(X^2 + X + 2)$$

The quadratic factor $X^2 + X + 2$ is irreducible in \mathbb{Z}_5 because it has no roots (checking values 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 yields no zeros). $(X + 4)$ is a factor of degree 1, which is always irreducible.

Above, we found that a non-zero coset $g(X) + \langle f(X) \rangle$ in standard form (with thus $g(X) \neq 0$ and $\deg(g(X)) < \deg(f(X))$) is a zero-divisor if and only if $\deg(\gcd[g(X), f(X)]) > 0$. Furthermore, it must be a multiple of a proper (monic) factor of $f(X)$.

Thus, for a zero-divisor $g(X) + \langle f(X) \rangle$, $\gcd[f(X), g(X)]$ is either $X + 4$ or $X^2 + X + 2$, because the GCD is *unique* if it's monic. We count the possibilities for $g(X)$ in these two disjoint cases:

(a) **Case 1:** $\boxed{\gcd[f(X), g(X)] = X + 4}$

The polynomial $g(X)$ must be a multiple of $X + 4$. Further, since it is in standard form, $\deg(g(X)) < 3$. From these two conditions, we find that $g(X)$ must take the form:

$$g(X) = (X + 4)(aX + b)$$

where $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}_5$. There are $5 \cdot 5 = 25$ choices for the pair (a, b) . Excluding the zero-coset case where $(a, b) = (0, 0)$ (giving $g(X) = 0$), we have:

$$25 - 1 = 24 \text{ zero-divisors.}$$

(b) **Case 2:** $\boxed{\gcd[f(X), g(X)] = X^2 + X + 2}$

The polynomial $g(X)$ must be a multiple of $X^2 + X + 2$. Further, since it is in standard form, $\deg(g(X)) < 3$. From these two conditions, we find that $g(X)$ must take the form:

$$g(X) = a(X^2 + X + 2)$$

where $a \in \mathbb{Z}_5$. There are 5 choices for a . Excluding $a = 0$, we have:

$$5 - 1 = 4 \text{ zero-divisors.}$$

Summing these cases, the total number of zero-divisors is:

$$N_z = 24 + 4 = 28$$

Finally, we calculate the number of units N_u . Recalling that the total number of elements is $|R| = p^d = 5^3 = 125$:

$$N_u = |R| - 1 - N_z = 125 - 1 - 28 = 96$$

Thus, R contains **96 units**.

(h) Let's find the multiplicative order of α , i.e. the integer $i > 0$ such that $\alpha^i = 1_R = 1 + \langle f(X) \rangle$.

Note that $\deg(\alpha) < \deg(f(X))$, in other words, it is **already in standard form**. This means that $\alpha \neq 0 + \langle f(X) \rangle$. Furthermore, this also means that $\alpha \neq 1 + \langle f(X) \rangle$ and thus $\text{ord}(\alpha) \neq 1$.

We compute α^2 :

$$\alpha^2 = [X + \langle f(X) \rangle] \cdot [X + \langle f(X) \rangle] = X^2 + \langle f(X) \rangle$$

This is not in standard form, since $\deg(X^2) = 2 \not< \deg(f(X))$, so we perform long division of **X^2 by $f(X)!$** to find the standard form

$$\alpha^2 = -(X + 1) + \langle f(X) \rangle \neq 1 + \langle f(X) \rangle$$

For α^3 , note that $\alpha^3 = \alpha \cdot \alpha^2 = -(X^2 + X) + \langle f(X) \rangle = 1 + \langle f(X) \rangle$.