

1. (a) Show that  $p(x) = x^3 + 9x + 6$  is irreducible in  $\mathbb{Q}[x]$ .  
(b) Let  $\theta$  be a root of  $p(x)$ . Find the (multiplicative) inverse of  $1 + \theta$  in  $\mathbb{Q}(\theta)$ .
2. (a) Show that  $q(x) = x^3 - 2x - 2$  is irreducible in  $\mathbb{Q}[x]$ .  
(b) Let  $\theta$  be a root of  $q(x)$ . Compute each of the following in  $\mathbb{Q}(\theta)$  (simplify answers):
  - (i)  $(1 + \theta)(1 + \theta + \theta^2)$ , and
  - (ii)  $\frac{1 + \theta}{1 + \theta + \theta^2}$ .
3. Determine with justification the degree over  $\mathbb{Q}$  of the following:
  - (a)  $2 + \sqrt{3}$ , and
  - (b)  $1 + \sqrt[3]{2} + \sqrt[3]{4}$ .
4. Let  $F = \mathbb{Q}(i)$ . Prove that the following are both irreducible in  $F[x]$ :
  - (a)  $x^3 - 2$ , and
  - (b)  $x^3 - 3$ .
5. Determine the degree of the extension  $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3 + 2\sqrt{2}})$  over  $\mathbb{Q}$ .
6. Let  $\sqrt{3 + 4i}$  denote the square root of the complex number  $3 + 4i$  that lies in the first quadrant and let  $\sqrt{3 - 4i}$  denote the square root of  $3 - 4i$  that lies in the fourth quadrant. Prove that  $[\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3 + 4i} + \sqrt{3 - 4i}) : \mathbb{Q}] = 1$ .
7. Prove that if  $F$  is any field and  $[F(\alpha) : F]$  is odd then  $F(\alpha) = F(\alpha^2)$ .
8. Let  $K/F$  be an algebraic extension and let  $R$  be a *ring* contained in  $K$  and containing  $F$ . Prove that  $R$  is a field.