

Notes.

(a) Justify all your steps. You may use any result proved in class unless you have been asked to prove the same.

(b) \mathbb{N} = natural numbers, \mathbb{Z} = integers, \mathbb{Q} = rational numbers, \mathbb{R} = real numbers, \mathbb{C} = complex numbers.

(c) \mathbb{F}_{p^n} denotes a finite field having p^n elements.

1. [15 points] Let $K = \mathbb{Q}(\alpha)$ where α is a root of $x^3 - 2x - 1$. Determine the irreducible polynomial for $\gamma = 1 + \alpha^2$ over \mathbb{Q} .

2. [15 points] Prove that the regular pentagon can be constructed by ruler and compass.

3. [20 points] In each of the following cases, for each integer $n > 0$, determine the number of irreducible factors of degree n for the polynomial $x^{64} - x$ over the given field.

(a) \mathbb{F}_2

(b) \mathbb{F}_4

(c) \mathbb{F}_8

(d) \mathbb{F}_{16}

4. [20 points] Suppose $k \rightarrow F$ and $k \rightarrow L$ are extensions of fields with F/k algebraic.

(i) If L is algebraically closed, prove that there is a k -linear homomorphism $F \rightarrow L$.

(ii) Is the homomorphism in (i) necessarily unique? Prove or disprove.

5. [15 points] Let k be a field and let $X_1, \dots, X_m, Y_1, \dots, Y_n$ be independent variables. Let $L = k(\{X_i, Y_j\})$ be the field generated by these variables. Set $\alpha_{ij} := X_i Y_j$. Determine a transcendence basis for the subfield $F = k(\{\alpha_{ij}\})$ over k .

6. [15 points] Express $x^3 y^3 + x^3 z^3 + y^3 z^3$ as a polynomial expression in the elementary symmetric polynomials in x, y, z .