

Pick 5 out of the 7 problems.

Only turn in 5 problems. If you turn in more than 5, I will grade the first 5 in your list.
(Note that problem 7 is on the next page.)

- Use the polynomial $x^2 + 1$ to construct a finite field \mathbb{F}_9 of size 9. List all of the elements of \mathbb{F}_9 .
 - Now find two elements $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathbb{F}_9$ where $\alpha_1^2 + 1 = 0$ and $\alpha_2^2 + 1 = 0$.
- Let E be the splitting field of the polynomial $x^6 - 5$ over the rationals \mathbb{Q} .
 - Find E and $[E : \mathbb{Q}]$. Explain with all the details.
 - List out the elements of $\text{Gal}(E/\mathbb{Q})$.
(Make sure to explain what the elements do to the elements of E , ie describe the elements of $\text{Gal}(E/\mathbb{Q})$ like we did in class.)
- Let $R = \{a + b\sqrt{2} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z}\}$. Then R is a ring under regular addition and multiplication in the real numbers. Let

$$S = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & 2b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}.$$

Then S is a ring under regular matrix addition and multiplication.

Now let $\phi : R \rightarrow S$ be defined by $\phi(a + b\sqrt{2}) = \begin{pmatrix} a & 2b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix}$. Is ϕ a homomorphism? Why or why not. Is ϕ an isomorphism? Why or why not.

- Let R be an integral domain.
 - Given $x \in R$ prove that $(x) = \{xr \mid r \in R\}$ is an ideal of R .
(Prove this directly by checking the ideal properties. That is, verify it like how we verified that subsets were ideals in class.)
 - Let $a, b \in R$. Prove that $(a) = (b)$ if and only if $a = bu$ where $u \in R$ is a unit.
- Let K be a finite extension of a field F with $[K : F] = 47$. Let $a \in K$ with $a \notin F$. Prove that $F(a) = K$.
- Show that $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$ and $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3})$ are not isomorphic as fields.

(You can use facts such as $\sqrt{2}$, $\sqrt{3}$, and $\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$, $\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$ are not rational. Though you don't necessarily need these facts.)

7. Let R be a principal ideal domain. Let I be an ideal with $I \neq \{0\}$ and $I \neq R$. Prove that there exists a maximal ideal M of R with $I \subseteq M$.

(For this problem, you may assume the following fact: Since R is a PID, every non-zero element of R that isn't a unit can be written as the product of irreducible elements of R . That is, if $x \in R$, then $x = a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdots a_n$ where $a_i \in R$ and each a_i is irreducible in R .)