

MATH 311
ABSTRACT ALGEBRA
FINAL EXAM
FALL 2006

Name:

No work \Rightarrow No credit

- 10 p. 1. Let $f(x) = x^3 + 1$, $g(x) = 2x^2 + x + 1$, $f, g \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$.
Perform the long division i.e., divide $f(x)$ by $g(x)$.

- 10 p. 2. Compute $\gcd(35, 154)$ and find integers a, b ,
such that $d = 35a + 154b$.

15p.

3. Let $f(x) = x^3 - 8$, $g(x) = x^2 - x - 2$; $f, g \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$.

Compute $d(x) = \gcd(f(x), g(x))$ and find $a(x), b(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ such that $d(x) = f(x) \cdot a(x) + g(x) \cdot b(x)$

15p.

4. Decide whether the following polynomials are irreducible in $\mathbb{Q}[x]$.

(a) $f(x) = x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$

(b) $f(x) = x^4 + x^2 - 6$

(c) $f(x) = x^4 + x + 1$

15 p. 5. Prove that a ring homomorphism $\phi: R \rightarrow S$ is one-to-one if and only if $\ker \phi = \{0\}$.

6. Find all ideals in the ring:

(a) \mathbb{Z}

(b) \mathbb{Z}_6

(c) \mathbb{Z}_{16}

15p.

7. Give the addition and multiplication table of

(a) $\mathbb{Z}_2[x]/\langle x^2+x \rangle$

(b) $\mathbb{Z}_2[x]/\langle x^2+1 \rangle$

here $\langle \rightarrow \rangle$ stands for an ideal generated by:

20p.

15 p. 8. Prove that any group of order ≤ 4 is abelian.

15 p. 9. Verify that if $\phi: G \rightarrow G'$ is a group homomorphism, then $\text{image}(\phi) \subset G'$ is a subgroup.

10. What is the order of element:

- 20p.
- (a) $5 + \langle 6 \rangle$ in the group $\mathbb{Z}_{18} / \langle 6 \rangle$
 - (b) $14 + \langle 8 \rangle$ in the group $\mathbb{Z}_{24} / \langle 8 \rangle$

11. The group $(\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_{12}) / \langle 2, 27 \rangle$ is isomorphic to:

15p.

- (a) \mathbb{Z}_8 ;
- (b) $\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$;
- (c) $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$

20p.

- 12 (A) If a group of order 35 acts on a set S with 16 elements, show that the action must have a fixed point.
(B) List all possible numbers of fixed points of the action.

15p.

13. Let a finite group G act on a finite set S . Suppose that for each $s \in S$, $G_s = \{e\}$. Prove that $N \cdot |G| = \#(S)$; here $N = \#$ (of distinct orbits in S)