

**MATH 114****PROFESSOR KENNETH A. RIBET**

First Midterm Examination

February 19, 2004

3:40–5:00 PM

Name:

SID:

Please put away all books, calculators, electronic games, cell phones, pagers, .mp3 players, PDAs, and other electronic devices. You may refer to a single 2-sided sheet of notes. Please write your name on each sheet of paper that you turn in; don't trust staples to keep your papers together. Explain your answers in full English sentences as is customary and appropriate. Your paper is your ambassador when it is graded.

Problem:	Your score:	Total points
1		6 points
2		8 points
3		9 points
4		7 points
Total:		30 points

1. Let  $n$  be a positive integer and let  $p$  be a prime number. Suppose that  $x$  is an integer with  $\gcd(x, n) = 1$ . Show that there is an integer  $y$  such that  $\gcd(y, pn) = 1$  and such that  $y \equiv x \pmod{n}$ .

Find such a  $y$  if  $n = 15$ ,  $p = 7$  and  $x = 7$ .

2. Let  $p$  be a prime number. Prove that the polynomial

$$1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \cdots + \frac{x^p}{p!}$$

is irreducible over  $\mathbb{Q}$ .

Prove that  $x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$  is irreducible over  $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$  (the field of integers mod 2) and that  $1234567x^4 - 98765x^3 + 357x^2 - x + 17$  is irreducible over  $\mathbb{Q}$ .

3. Let  $\alpha \approx -2.9196$  be the real root of the polynomial  $f(x) := x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x + 2$ . Write  $\frac{1}{\alpha + 3}$  as a polynomial in  $\alpha$ .

Let  $\beta$  be a complex root of the polynomial  $f(x - 7) = x^3 - 19x^2 + 117x - 229$ . Show that the fields  $\mathbb{Q}(\alpha)$  and  $\mathbb{Q}(\beta)$  are isomorphic.

4. For the cubic polynomial  $y^3 + py + q = 0$ , Cardano's formula reads

$$y = \sqrt[3]{-\frac{q}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{q^2}{4} + \frac{p^3}{27}}} + \sqrt[3]{-\frac{q}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{q^2}{4} + \frac{p^3}{27}}}.$$

When  $p = -1$  and  $q = 0$ , the polynomial is  $y^3 - y$ , which you can solve without the formula (I hope!). Exhibit choices of roots in the formula that lead to the three values  $-1$ ,  $0$  and  $+1$  for the expression

$$\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{\frac{-1}{27}}} + \sqrt[3]{-\sqrt{\frac{-1}{27}}}.$$