Math 128B, problem set 05 Outline due: Wed Mar 10 Due: Mon Mar 15 Last revision due: Mon May 10

Problems to be done, but not turned in: (Ch. 17) 21–43 odd. (Ch. 18) 1–47 odd.

Problems to be turned in:

- 1. (a) For $f(x) \in \mathbf{Z}_p[x]$ and deg f = 2 or 3, explain how to check if f(x) is irreducible without doing any polynomial long division.
 - (b) Use part (a) to find all irreducible polynomials of degree 2 and 3 in $\mathbb{Z}_2[x]$.
 - (c) Fill in the blanks and prove: For $f(x) \in \mathbb{Z}_2[x]$, if deg f is at most _____, then we can check if f(x) is irreducible using at most one long division, and if deg f is at most _____, then we can check if f(x) is irreducible using at most three long divisions.
- 2. Construct a field of order 125. Carefully justify your claims.
- 3. (Ch. 17) 14.
- 4. (SUGGESTIONS ADDED MAR 15) Let $f(x) = x^6 6x + 4$. Note that f(x) does not satisfy Eisenstein's Criterion.
 - (a) Prove that if f(x) = g(x)h(x), for $g, h \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$, then every coefficient of both g and h must be even except for the leading coefficient. (Suggestion: Try imitating Example 4 on p. 315.)
 - (b) Prove that f is irreducible over **Q**. (Suggestion: Try using the Rational Root Theorem (Ch. 17, prob. 31) and reducing mod 4.)
- 5. Find (with proof) an example of a quintic $x^5 + ax + b$, $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ that is irreducible over \mathbb{Q} and has precisely three real zeros. Use everything you've ever learned, especially calculus. Try to make your example different from the examples of everyone else in the class.
- 6. Since $3\mathbf{Z}$ is a ring without unity, for $a \in 3\mathbf{Z}$, we say that a is *reducible* in $3\mathbf{Z}$ if a = bc for some $b, c \in 3\mathbf{Z}$; otherwise, we say that a is *irreducible* in $3\mathbf{Z}$.
 - (a) List the irreducible elements of 3Z. (Prove/explain your answer.)
 - (b) Find some $n \in 3\mathbf{Z}$ such that n = ab = cd and a, b, c, d > 0 are all distinct irreducible elements of $3\mathbf{Z}$.
- 7. (Ch. 18) 2.