

## Math 75 – Homework #2

posted April 4, 2008; due Monday, April 7, 2008

### Exercises

1. Suppose  $F$  is a field,  $f \in F[x]$  and  $\beta \in F$ . Show that  $x - \beta \mid f(x)$  in  $F[x]$  if and only if  $f(\beta) = 0$ .
2. Suppose  $F$  is a field,  $f \in F[x]$  and  $\deg(f) = d$ . Show that  $f$  has at most  $d$  roots in  $F$ .
3. Show that the last exercise need not hold if  $F$  is not a field, by considering the nonfield  $R = \mathbf{Z}/(8)$  and the polynomial  $x^2 - 1$  in  $R[x]$ .
4. Let  $F = \mathbf{Z}/(2)$ . Find all irreducible polynomials in  $F[x]$  of degrees 1, 2, 3, and 4.
5. Construct a finite field with 9 elements, by using the polynomial  $x^2 + 1 \in (\mathbf{Z}/(3))[x]$ . Write a multiplication table for the field.
6. In a finite group  $G$  with operation  $\circ$ , the *order* of an element  $g$  is the least positive integer  $k$  for which  $g \circ g \circ \cdots \circ g$  (with  $k$  factors of  $g$  here) is the group identity. For example, in the additive group  $\mathbf{Z}/(6)$ , the order of 1 is 6, the order of 2 is 3, the order of 4 is also 3, etc. Another example: in the multiplicative group of the finite field  $\mathbf{Z}/(5)$ , the order of 1 is 1, the order of 2 is 4, etc. In the multiplicative group of the finite field with 9 elements that you constructed in the previous exercise, find the order of each of the 8 elements.
7. Show that every finite field  $K$  with 4 elements is *isomorphic* to  $F[x]/(x^2 + x + 1)$ , where  $F = \mathbf{Z}/(2)$ . In other words, it is possible to relabel the elements of  $K$  with the symbols  $'[0]'$ ,  $'[1]'$ ,  $'[x]'$ ,  $'[x + 1]'$  to make the addition and multiplication tables in  $K$  simultaneously coincide with the addition and multiplication tables for  $F[x]/(x^2 + x + 1)$ , shown on the next page.
8. Let  $p$  be a prime, and let  $F = \mathbf{Z}/(p)$ . We have seen that in  $F[x]$  we have the identity

$$x^p - x = x(x - 1)(x - 2) \cdots (x - (p - 1)).$$

Use this to prove *Wilson's theorem* from elementary number theory:

$$1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdots (p - 1) = -1 \quad \text{in } \mathbf{Z}/(p).$$

+		[0]	[1]	[x]	[x + 1]
[0]		[0]	[1]	[x]	[x + 1]
[1]		[1]	[0]	[x + 1]	[x]
[x]		[x]	[x + 1]	[0]	[1]
[x + 1]		[x + 1]	[x]	[1]	[0]

Table 1: Addition table for  $F[x]/(x^2 + x + 1)$ , where  $F = \mathbf{Z}/(2)$ .

·		[0]	[1]	[x]	[x + 1]
[0]		[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]
[1]		[0]	[1]	[x]	[x + 1]
[x]		[0]	[x]	[x + 1]	[1]
[x + 1]		[0]	[x + 1]	[1]	[x]

Table 2: Multiplication table for  $F[x]/(x^2 + x + 1)$ , where  $F = \mathbf{Z}/(2)$ .