WRITTEN HOMEWORK #1, DUE APRIL 9, 2010

Unless explicitly noted, you are to justify all of your responses with work and/or proofs. In this assignment, you will probably want to use the Euler φ function, where $\varphi(n)$ equals the number of integers between 1 and n, inclusive, which are relatively prime to n. For example, $\varphi(2) = 1, \varphi(4) = 2, \varphi(5) = 4$.

- (1) (a) Let G = Z/nZ. We know that 1 (equivalently, 1 mod n) generates the additive group G. What is the order of k mod n, in terms of k and n?
 (b) If g ∈ G, we know that |g| divides |G|. Therefore, if m ∤ n, then there are no elements of order m in Z/nZ. Suppose instead that m|n. How many elements of Z/nZ have order m?
- (2) (a) Let (g₁, g₂) ∈ G₁ ⊕ G₂, where |g₁| = n₁, |g₂| = n₂. What is the order of (g₁, g₂)?
 (b) Use your answer from part (a) to determine the number of elements of each order in Z/4Z ⊕ Z/2Z.
- (3) (a) Show that two isomorphic finite groups have the same number of elements of each order.
 - (b) With this in mind, show that $\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ and $\mathbb{Z}/8\mathbb{Z}$ are not isomorphic.

(c) More generally, give necessary and sufficient conditions on m, n for when $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}$ is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}/mn\mathbb{Z}$.

- (4) Let f(x) be a polynomial with complex coefficients, and let α be a root of f(x). Show that α has multiplicity greater than or equal to 2 if and only if α is also a root of f'(x). You may assume that the familiar rules of differentiation still apply for polynomials with complex coefficients.
- (5) Let p be a prime. Show that there are at most two solutions mod p to $x^2 \equiv a \mod p$. Show that this is not true in general for $x^2 \equiv a \mod m$, where m may not be prime, by exhibiting an explicit counterexample.
- (6) Exercise A1 from Appendix A of the text.
- (7) Exercise A4 from Appendix A of the text.
- (8) Exercise A5 from Appendix A of the text.