



**Part A: Answer Only Questions**

For Questions 1–5, only your final answer will be considered for marks. Write your final answers in the spaces provided.

1. (2 pts) Consider the following classes of rings:

- (a) integral domains
- (b) fields
- (c) euclidean domains
- (d) commutative rings
- (e) UFDs
- (f) PIDs

Organize these classes (using the letters (a)–(f)) into a chain of class inclusions.

\_\_\_\_\_  $\subseteq$  \_\_\_\_\_  $\subseteq$  \_\_\_\_\_  $\subseteq$  \_\_\_\_\_  $\subseteq$  \_\_\_\_\_  $\subseteq$  \_\_\_\_\_

2. (2 pts) Which of the following statements is/are true?

- (a) All finite field extensions are algebraic.
- (b) All algebraic field extensions are finite.
- (c) In any integral domain, all irreducible elements are prime.
- (d) In any integral domain, all prime elements are irreducible.
- (e) In any commutative ring, all maximal ideals are prime ideals.
- (f) In any commutative ring, all prime ideals are maximal ideals.

**Answer:** \_\_\_\_\_

3. (2 pts) Draw the lattice of subfields of  $\text{GF}(p^{54})$ , where  $p$  is a prime number.

4. (2 pts) Which of the following statements is/are true?

- (a) If  $R$  is a UFD, then so is  $R[x]$ .
- (b) If  $R$  is a PID, then so is  $R[x]$ .
- (c) Greatest common divisors exist in any UFD.
- (d) A subset of a ring  $R$  is an ideal of  $R$  if and only if it is the kernel of some ring homomorphism with domain  $R$ .
- (e) The ring  $\mathbb{Z}(i)$  of gaussian integers is a euclidean domain.
- (f) The ring  $\mathbb{Z}[x]$  is a euclidean domain.

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

5. (4 pts) Give examples of the following.

(a) An irreducible polynomial in  $\mathbb{Q}[x]$  of degree  $n$ , where  $n$  is an arbitrary positive integer.

(b) An algebraically closed field that is not the field of complex numbers.

(c) A transcendental element over some field.

(d) A field extension of  $\mathbb{Q}$  of degree six.

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**Part B: Long Answer Questions**

For Questions 6–13, you must show your work and justify your answers to receive full marks. Partial marks may be awarded for making sufficient progress towards a solution.

6. (3 pts) Find the minimal polynomial of  $u = \sqrt{7 + \sqrt{14}}$  over  $\mathbb{Q}$ .

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7. (**3 pts**) Suppose that  $\varphi: \mathbb{F} \rightarrow R$  is a ring homomorphism, where  $\mathbb{F}$  is a field and  $R$  is a ring. Show that  $\varphi$  is either injective or is the zero map.

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8. Consider the polynomial  $f(x) = x^4 - 5$ .

- (a) **(2 pts)** Find the splitting field  $\mathbb{E}$  of  $f(x)$  over  $\mathbb{Q}$ .
- (b) **(4 pts)** Give a basis for  $\mathbb{E}$  over  $\mathbb{Q}$ . What is  $[\mathbb{E} : \mathbb{Q}]$ ?
- (c) **(2 pts)** Find the splitting field  $\mathbb{K}$  of  $f(x)$  over  $\mathbb{R}$ . What is  $[\mathbb{K} : \mathbb{R}]$ ?

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**Additional space for Question 8.**



9. Let  $f(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 - 10 \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ .
- (a) **(2 pts)** Show that  $\mathbb{Q}[x]/\langle f(x) \rangle$  is a field.
  - (b) **(1 pt)** Give a basis for  $\mathbb{Q}[x]/\langle f(x) \rangle$  over  $\mathbb{Q}$ .
  - (c) **(3 pts)** Write a multiplication table for this basis. That is, write a table that expresses the product of any two elements in the basis as a linear combination of the basis elements.

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**Additional space for Question 9.**

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10. (4 pts) Suppose that  $R$  is a UFD. Show that if  $a, b, c \in R$  satisfy
- $$\gcd(a, b) \sim 1 \sim \gcd(a, c),$$
- then  $\gcd(a, bc) \sim 1$ .

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11. (4 pts) Factor  $f(x) = x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + 2x + 1 \in \mathbb{Z}_3[x]$  completely as a product of irreducibles.

12. (5 pts) Suppose that  $R$  is a ring and  $I_n$  is an ideal of  $R$  for each positive integer  $n$ . Furthermore, suppose that  $I_1 \subseteq I_2 \subseteq I_3 \subseteq \cdots$ .

(a) Show that  $\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} I_n$  (i.e. the union of all the  $I_n$ ) is an ideal of  $R$ .

(b) Show that if  $R$  is a PID, then there exists a positive integer  $N$  such that  $I_N = I_k$  for all  $k \geq N$ .

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13. (**3 pts**) Suppose  $\mathbb{F}$  is a finite (nonzero) field. Show that  $\mathbb{F}$  is not algebraically closed.  
*Hint:* Construct an explicit polynomial in  $\mathbb{F}[x]$  that has no roots in  $\mathbb{F}$ .

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