

Final Exam: Math 100B, Winter 2023

You have 3 hours.

You are not permitted to use calculators, books, or notes.

YOU MUST SHOW ALL YOUR WORK TO RECEIVE CREDIT.

Name _____

“I have adhered to UCSD policies on academic integrity while completing this examination.”

Signature _____

There are 10 problems; each problem is worth 20 points.

Good luck!

Problem 2. (20 points) Prove that the group of units of the ring $\mathbf{Z}[\sqrt{5}]$ is infinite.

Problem 3. (20 points) Prove that every nonzero ideal I of the ring $\mathbf{Z}[\sqrt{5}]$ contains a nonzero integer.

Problem 4. (20 points) Suppose V is a 10-dimensional vector space over the rational numbers \mathbf{Q} , and $T : V \rightarrow V$ is a linear map. Set $S = T \circ T \circ T \circ T \circ T$, so that S is a linear map $V \rightarrow V$. Suppose moreover that $\det(S) = 1$. What are all the possibilities for $\det(T)$? Be sure to prove your claims.

Problem 5. (20 points) Find elements u and v in the ring $\mathbf{Z}[x]$ so that $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(u, v)$ is a field with 9 elements. Be sure to prove your claims.

Problem 6. (20 points) Consider the ring homomorphism $\varphi : \mathbf{Q}[x, y] \rightarrow \mathbf{Q}[t]$ given by $\varphi(f(x, y)) = f(t, t^2 - 1)$. Find an element $g(x, y) \in \mathbf{Q}[x, y]$ so that $\ker(\varphi) = (g(x, y))$. Be sure to prove your results.

Problem 7. (20 points) Let $R = \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^3)$. Does there exist integral domains S_1, S_2, \dots, S_n and an injective ring homomorphism $\varphi : R \rightarrow S_1 \times S_2 \times \dots \times S_n$? Be sure to prove your claims.

Problem 8. (20 points) Give an example of subfields E_1 and E_2 of the complex numbers \mathbf{C} so that

- the intersection $E_1 \cap E_2$ in \mathbf{C} is \mathbf{Q} ;
- E_1 and E_2 are finite extensions of \mathbf{Q} of degree at least 2;
- E_1 is isomorphic to E_2 as fields.

Be sure to prove your claims.

Problem 9. (20 points) Give an example of an ideal J in $\mathbf{Z}[x]$ so that $\mathbf{Z}[x]/J$ is isomorphic to $\mathbf{F}_5 \times \mathbf{Z}[\sqrt{2}]$. Be sure to prove your claims.

Problem 10. (20 points) Let $\varphi : \mathbf{Q}[x, y] \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ denote the ring homomorphism with $\varphi(x) = \sqrt{3}$ and $\varphi(y) = 2^{1/3}$. Prove that $\ker(\varphi)$ is the ideal $(x^2 - 3, y^3 - 2)$ of $\mathbf{Q}[x, y]$.

Hint: Let M be the ideal $(x^2 - 3, y^3 - 2)$. Prove that any monomial $x^m y^n$ in $\mathbf{Q}[x, y]$ is equivalent modulo M to an expression $\alpha x^i y^j$ with $0 \leq i \leq 1$, $0 \leq j \leq 2$, and $\alpha \in \mathbf{Q}$. Consequently, the dimension of $\mathbf{Q}[x, y]/M$ as a vector space over \mathbf{Q} is at most 6. This fact might help you prove that $M = \ker(\varphi)$.

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