

DO ALL THREE OF PROBLEMS #1, # 2, and # 3.

1. Consider the ring $K = \mathbb{Q}[x]/(x^3 - 5)$.

- (a) Is K an integral domain? Is K a field? Justify your answers.
- (b) Use set theory notation to give a description of all of the elements of K .

2.

- (a) Construct a field \mathbb{F}_{25} of size 25. Go through the details of how you obtained the construction and why it results in a field. After describing the construction, give a description of all of the elements in the field \mathbb{F}_{25} (you can either list all 25 of them or write the description in set theory notation).
- (b) Pick an element from \mathbb{F}_{25} that is not in \mathbb{Z}_5 and take the 3-rd power of your chosen element. Reduce your answer so it conforms to your description from part (a).

3. Let $K = \mathbb{Q}(\alpha)$ where $\alpha = \sqrt{3 + \sqrt{6}}$. Determine $[K : \mathbb{Q}]$ and use set theory notation to give a description of all of the elements of K . Justify your answers.

PICK TWO PROOFS FROM BELOW.

A. Let R be an integral domain. Let u be a unit of R and let x be an irreducible element of R . Prove that ux is an irreducible element of R .

B. Let K be a field extension of a field F . Prove that $K = F$ if and only if $[K : F] = 1$.

C. Let K be a field extension of a field F with $[K : F] = n$. Let $f(x) \in F[x]$ be of degree $m > 1$ such that $f(x)$ is irreducible over F .

- (a) Prove that if $\gcd(m, n) = 1$ then f has no root in K .
- (b) Is the converse true? Prove or give a counter-example. The converse is: If f has no root in K , then $\gcd(m, n) = 1$.