

## Math 113 Midterm #2, 4/10/03, 8:00 – 9:30 AM M. Hutchings

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ Score \_\_\_\_\_

To receive full credit you must **justify all answers** except where otherwise stated. The point is to demonstrate that you understand the material. No books, notes, calculators, collaboration, or other aids are permitted. There are 5 questions, each with two parts worth 5 points each. Please write your answers on the exam, not in a blue book. You may use the backs of the pages if necessary. Good luck!

1. True or false (and of course justify):

- (a) If  $R$  is an integral domain with quotient field  $Q$  then the quotient field of  $R[x]$  is isomorphic to  $Q[x]$ .
- (b) The group  $\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_{18}$  is isomorphic to the group  $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_{36}$ .

2. Let  $G$  be a group. Consider the “diagonal”

$$H = \{(x, x) \mid x \in G\} \subset G \times G.$$

$H$  is a subgroup of  $G \times G$ ; you don't have to prove this.

- (a) Show that  $H$  is a normal subgroup of  $G \times G$  if and only if  $G$  is abelian.
- (b) Assuming  $G$  is abelian, show that  $(G \times G)/H \simeq G$ . (Hint: define a surjective homomorphism  $\phi : G \times G \rightarrow G$  whose kernel is  $H$ .)

3. (a) Find all solutions to the equation  $x^2 - 1 = 0$  in  $\mathbb{Z}_{35}$ .
- (b) Show that if  $p > 2$  is prime then either  $2^{(p-1)/2} + 1$  or  $2^{(p-1)/2} - 1$  is a multiple of  $p$ . (Hint: consider the order of 2 in  $\mathbb{Z}_p^*$ .)

4. (a) Find the quotient and the remainder when  $x^3 + 8x^2 + 7x - 1$  is divided by  $4x - 1$  in  $\mathbb{Z}_{11}[x]$ .
- (b) Prove the “remainder theorem”: if  $F$  is a field,  $p \in F[x]$ , and  $\alpha \in F$ , then  $p(\alpha)$  is the remainder when  $p$  is divided by  $x - \alpha$ . (Here  $p(\alpha)$  denotes the image of  $p$  under the evaluation homomorphism  $i_\alpha : F[x] \rightarrow F$ .)

5. True or false (and of course justify):

- (a) The quotient group  $(\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z})/\langle(2, 4)\rangle$  is isomorphic to  $\mathbb{Z}$ .
- (b) There exists a nonzero homomorphism from the group  $\mathbb{Z}_{33}$  to the group  $\mathbb{Z}_{20}$ .