

- **Attempt all problems.**
 - Answers without reasoning score poorly, so give proper justifications everywhere.
 - In case you cannot do a part of a problem, you may still use its stated result in the remainder of the problem.
 - Calculators, notes, books, etc., may not be used.
- (1) Let $R = \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ be the product ring, so addition and multiplication are defined coordinatewise. Show that R has an identity $1_R \neq 0_R$, and that every non-zero element of R is a unit or a zero divisor.
 - (2) Let $R = \mathbb{Z}[i] = \{a + bi \text{ with } a \text{ and } b \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}\}$, a subring of \mathbb{C} .
 - (a) Use the extended Euclidean algorithm to compute a greatest common divisor of $\alpha = 8 + 6i$ and $\beta = 7 + i$ in R , and to write it in the form $x\alpha + y\beta$ with x and y in R .
 - (b) Factorise $5 + 5i$ into irreducibles in R .
 - (3) Let $R = \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-3}] = \{a + b\sqrt{-3} \text{ with } a \text{ and } b \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}\}$, a subring of \mathbb{C} . Prove that the ideal $I = (2, 1 + \sqrt{-3})$ is *not* a principal ideal of R . *Hint: use the norm.*
 - (4) Let $R = \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{7}] = \{a + b\sqrt{7} \text{ with } a \text{ and } b \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}\}$, which is a subring of \mathbb{R} , and I the ideal $(2 - \sqrt{7})$ of R . We define the map $\varphi : R \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$ by $\varphi(a + b\sqrt{7}) = \overline{a + 2b}$.
 - (a) Show that φ is a ring homomorphism, with kernel I .
 - (b) Prove that there is a ring isomorphism $R/I \simeq \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$.
 - (c) Determine if $2 - \sqrt{7}$ is, or is not, a prime element of R .
 - (5) Let R be the polynomial ring $\mathbb{C}[x]$. We define the ideals $I = (x^2 - x + 1)$, $J = (x + 1)$ and $K = (x^3 + 1)$ of R .
 - (a) Show that there is a ring isomorphism $R/K \simeq R/I \times R/J$.
 - (b) Which element $f(x) + K$ with $\deg(f(x)) < 3$ is mapped to $(x + 1 + I, 6 + J)$ in $R/I \times R/J$?
 - (6) Let R be a Euclidean domain with norm $M : R \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$, D a subset of $R \setminus \{0\}$ containing 1 that is closed under multiplication, and $S = D^{-1}R$. It is given that S is a domain. We view $R \subseteq S$ by means of the homomorphism $r \mapsto r/1$.
 - (a) Show that for $s \neq 0$ in S ,

$$N(s) = \min\{M(us) \text{ with } us \text{ in } R \text{ and } u \text{ in } S^*\}$$
 defines an element of $\{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$. *Hint: show some such us exists, and that all such $us \neq 0$.*
 - (b) Prove that S with N as norm is a Euclidean domain. *Hint: in order to divide a/d by $s \neq 0$ in S , first divide a by us in R for u in S^* with $N(s) = M(us)$.*
 - (7) Factorise $3x^4 + 15x + 6$ into irreducibles in $\mathbb{Z}[x]$.
 - (8) Show that $x^{15}y^{2021} + x^{15}y + y - 1$ is irreducible in $\mathbb{C}[x, y]$. **Formulate the results that you use.**
 - (9) Let $a = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{-3}$ and $K = \mathbb{Q}(a)$ in \mathbb{C} .
 - (a) Prove that $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{-3})$.
 - (b) Determine $[K : \mathbb{Q}]$.

