

Math 4030-001/Foundations of Algebra/Fall 2017
Final Exam (Two Pages!)

1. (50 points).

Convert the following into quantified math statements and prove them.

- (a) The sum of a rational and an irrational number is irrational.
- (b) Every finite set of rational numbers has a largest element.
- (c) Every real number other than zero has a multiplicative inverse.
- (d) The only polynomial with rational coefficients and infinitely many roots is the zero polynomial.
- (e) A cubic polynomial with rational coefficients is prime if and only if it has no rational roots.

2. (50 points) Find examples for each of the following.

- (a) An equivalence relation on \mathbb{Z} with four equivalence classes.
- (b) A cubic polynomial $f(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ with $f(1) = f'(1) = f''(1) = 0$.
- (c) A rational number r with $r^2 > 3$ and $r^2 < 3.000001$.
- (d) A polynomial $f(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ with $f(1+i) = 0 = f(1+2i)$.
- (e) A polynomial $f(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ with $f(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}i) = 0$.

3. (20 points) (a) Solve the equation

$$565a + 1001b = 11 \text{ with integers } a, b$$

(b) Solve the equation:

$$(x^4 + 1)f(x) + (x^6 - 1)g(x) = 1 \text{ with polynomials } f(x), g(x)$$

4. (20 points) (a) Find **all** the cube roots of:

$$4\sqrt{2} - 4\sqrt{2}i$$

(b) Find **all** the real and complex roots of the polynomial:

$$x^6 + 2x^2 - 3$$

5. (20 points) Find the inverse of $2 + 3\sqrt[3]{2}$ in the number field $\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt[3]{2}]$.
In other words, rationalize the fraction:

$$\frac{1}{2 + 3\sqrt[3]{2}}$$

6. (20 points) (a) Prove that the polynomial $x^4 - 2$ is prime in $\mathbb{Q}[x]$. (Make sure you show that it is not a product of a pair of quadratic polynomials with rational coefficients.)

(b) Find the minimal and characteristic polynomials of:

$$1 + \sqrt{2} \in \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt[4]{2}]$$

7. (20 points) Explain how to construct the following numbers or else explain why they cannot be constructed.

$$(a) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{5}\right) \quad (b) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{9}\right) \quad (c) \sqrt[4]{5} \quad (d) \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{2}}$$