## 189-235A: Basic Algebra I Supplemental Final Exam

Tuesday, May 2, 2006

This exam has ten questions, worth 10 points each. The final grade will be out of 100.

- 1. Solve each of the following congruence equations.
  - a)  $5x = 3 \pmod{30}$ ,
  - b)  $x^2 + 4x + 2 = 0 \pmod{7}$ .
- c) How many distinct solutions does the equation  $x^{10} = 1 \pmod{101}$  have? (You do not need to write them down.)
- 2. Let G be a finite group, and let H be a subgroup of G. Show that the cardinality of H divides the cardinality of G.
- 3. Prove that the ring  ${\bf R}$  of real numbers and the ring  ${\bf C}$  of complex numbers are not isomorphic.
- 4. List the powers  $[x]^j$  (for  $0 \le j \le 7$ ) of  $[x] = x + (x^3 + x + 1)\mathbf{Z}_2[x]$  in the quotient ring  $\mathbf{Z}_2[x]/(x^3 + x^2 + 1)$ . You should label each result by its unique representative of degree  $\le 2$ . Using this calculation, write down the multiplicative inverse of [x].
- 5. Show that there are (up to isomorphism) exactly 3 distinct rings of cardinality 9.

- 6. Give the definitions of:  $maximal\ ideal$  and  $prime\ ideal$  in a commutative ring R. Show that if I is a prime ideal then R/I is an integral domain.
- 7. Write down the class equation for the dihedral group  $D_7$  with 14 elements (i.e., the symmetry group of the regular polygon with 7 sides.) Use this to give a list of all the normal subgroups of  $D_7$ .
- 8. Let n be an integer. Construct a group G containing two elements a and b of order 2 whose product is of order n.
- 9. Write down three non-isomorphic groups of order 12. (You *should* explain why these groups are non-isomorphic.)
- 10. Let p be a prime and let G be the set of functions  $f: \mathbf{Z}_p \longrightarrow \mathbf{Z}_p$  of the form f(x) = ax + b, where  $a \in \mathbf{Z}_p^{\times}$  and  $b \in \mathbf{Z}_p$ .
- a) Show that G is a group under the composition of functions. What is its identity element?
  - b) Show that G has a *unique* normal subgroup H of order p.
  - c) Show that the quotient G/H is a cyclic group of order p-1.