

ALGEBRA AND CODING WORK SHEET 02

Exercise 1. Eisenstein's criterion. Suppose we have the following polynomial with integer coefficients : $Q(X) = \sum_{0 \leq k \leq n} a_k X^k \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$. If there exists a prime number p such that the following three conditions all apply : p **divides each** a_k for $k < n$, p **does not divide** a_n , and p^2 **does not divide** a_0 . then Q is irreducible over the rational numbers (over $\mathbb{Q}[X]$.)

1. Determine the irreducible polynomials of degree ≤ 4 in $\mathbb{F}_2[X]$.
2. Proof that $X^5 + 21X^2 - 63$ is irreducible in $\mathbb{Z}[X]$.
3. Write $X^n - 1$ as a product of irreducible polynomials in $\mathbb{Z}[X]$ and in $\mathbb{Q}[X]$ for $n = 3, 7$.

Exercise 2. Let K be a finite field of q elements, and g is a generator of K^* . Describe how to determine that an element $a \in K^*$ is a square or not in K . If yes, show how to calculate a square root of a while $q = 3[4]$.

Exercise 3. Determine which polynomials are irreducible or not in $\mathbb{Z}[X]$, in $\mathbb{Q}[X]$, and in $\mathbb{F}_p[X]$.

$$X^4 - 2x^2 + 4, \quad X^4 + 1, \quad X^4 + 4x^2 + 4.$$

Indication : Let g be a generator of G . Set $a = g^n, b = g^m, ab = g^{n+m}$. One of 3 numbers $n, m, m + n$ must be even and the corresponding power of g is a square number.

Exercise 4. Using $f(x) = x^2 + x - 1$ and $g(x) = x^3 - x + 1$, construct finite fields containing 4, 8, 9, 27 elements. Write down multiplication tables for the fields with 4 and 9 elements and verify that the multiplicative groups of these fields are cyclic.

Exercise 5. Let $f(X) = a_0 X^n + a_1 X^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} X + a_n \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$. Suppose that $f(0)$ and $f(1)$ are odd integers. Show that $f(X)$ has no integer roots.

Exercise 6. Let \mathbb{F}_q be a finite field. Evaluate the sum and product of the non-zero elements of \mathbb{F}_q .