

Due Wednesday, February 11

1. You will prove another theorem about the polynomial ring  $F[x]$  over a field  $F$  that mimics a familiar theorem about  $\mathbb{Z}$ . Recall that by the Unique Factorization Theorem, every nonzero  $f \in F[x]$  can be uniquely factorized into the product of a constant and a list of irreducible monic polynomials. Let  $f, g \in F[x]$  be nonzero polynomials. Define  $\gcd(f, g)$  to be the product of all the irreducible monic polynomials appearing in both the factorizations of  $f$  and  $g$ . (For example,  $\gcd(x^2 - 1, x + 1) = x + 1$  and  $\gcd(x^2 - 1, x) = 1$ .)
  - i. Suppose that  $\gcd(f, g) = 1$ . Use the division algorithm to prove that there exists  $a, b \in F[x]$  such that

$$af + bg = 1.$$

Conclude the following relation between ideals  $(f) + (g) = F[x]$ . (Hint: Assume  $\deg f \geq \deg g$ , and do induction on  $\deg g$ .)

- ii. Conversely, suppose  $(f) + (g) = F[x]$ . Prove that  $\gcd(f, g) = 1$ .
- iii. More generally, let  $h = \gcd(f, g)$ . Prove that  $(f) + (g) = (h)$ . (Hint: Consider  $f/h, g/h$ .)
- iv. Let  $E \geq F$  be an extension field,  $\alpha \in E$  a given algebraic element over  $F$ , and  $f \in F[x]$  be its irreducible polynomial. Suppose  $g \in F[x]$  and  $g(\alpha) \neq 0$ . Prove that  $\gcd(f, g) = 1$ .
- v. Continue the assumptions in iv. Using iv (but without using the proof in class that  $F[\alpha]$  is a field) prove that there exists  $b \in F[x]$  such that  $b(\alpha)g(\alpha) = 1$ .

2. Problems 2,11,13, 24b,29,31 Pages 272-273.