## Practice Final

Modern Algebra II, Dave Bayer, December 4, 2008

Name:

| [1] (6 pts) | [2] (6 pts) | [3] (6 pts) | [4] (6 pts) | [5] (6 pts) | TOTAL |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

[1] Prove the Eisenstein Criterion: If $f(x) \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$ and $p$ is a prime, such that the leading coefficient of $f(x)$ is not divisible by $p$, every other coefficient of $f(x)$ is divisible by $p$, but the constant term is not divisible by $p^{2}$, then $f(x)$ is irreducible in $\mathbb{Q}[x]$.
[2] Show that $f(x)=x^{5}-16 x+2$ is irreducible in $\mathbb{Q}[x]$. Find a different degree 5 polynomial with exactly three real roots, that is also irreducible in $\mathbb{Q}[x]$.
[3] Prove the Primitive Element Theorem: Let K be a finite extension of a field F of characteristic zero. There is an element $\alpha \in \mathrm{K}$ such that $\mathrm{K}=\mathrm{F}(\alpha)$.
[4] Which of the following cubic polynomials have $A_{3}$ for their Galois group? Which have $S_{3}$ for their Galois group?

$$
x^{3}-2, \quad x^{3}+27 x-4, \quad x^{3}+x+1, \quad x^{3}-2 x+1, \quad x^{3}+3 x+14
$$

[5] Let $K$ be the splitting field over $\mathbb{Q}$ for the polynomial $f(x)=\left(x^{2}-2\right)\left(x^{2}-3\right)$. What is a primitive element for $K$ over $\mathbb{Q}$ ? What is the Galois group of $f(x)$ ?

