

**Sample Exam 1**  
**Math 128B, Spring 2021**

1. (12 points) Let  $I$  be the ideal  $\langle x^3 + x + 1 \rangle$  in  $\mathbf{Z}_2[x]$ , and consider the quotient ring  $\mathbf{Z}_2[x]/I = \mathbf{Z}_2[x]/\langle x^3 + x + 1 \rangle$ . Find a polynomial  $ax^2 + bx + c \in \mathbf{Z}_2[x]$  such that

$$(x^2 + 1 + I)(x + 1 + I) = ax^2 + bx + c + I$$

and each of  $a, b, c$  is either 0 or 1. Show all your work.

For questions 2–5, you are given a statement. If the statement is true, you need only write “True”, though a justification may earn you partial credit if the correct answer is “False”. If the statement is false, write “False”, and justify your answer **as specifically as possible**. (Do not just write “T” or “F”, as you may not receive any credit; write out the entire word “True” or “False”.)

2. (12 points) Let  $R$  be a commutative ring with unity, and let  $A$  be an ideal of  $R$ . If  $A$  is prime, then  $A$  must be maximal.

3. (12 points) Let  $R$  be a ring. Then it must be the case that for all  $a, b \in R$ ,  $ab = ba$ .

4. (12 points) Let  $R$  and  $S$  be rings, let  $\varphi : R \rightarrow S$  be a **surjective** ring homomorphism, and let  $A = \{r \in R \mid \varphi(r) = 0\}$ . Then  $A$  is an ideal of  $R$ , and  $R/A$  is isomorphic to  $S$ .

5. (12 points) If  $R$  is a commutative ring with unity,  $a \in R$ , and  $a(a - 1) = 0$ , then it must be the case that either  $a = 0$  or  $a = 1$ .

6. (14 points) **PROOF QUESTION.** Let

$$\mathbf{Q}[\sqrt{5}] = \{a + b\sqrt{5} \mid a, b \in \mathbf{Q}\},$$

which is a subring of  $\mathbf{R}$  (i.e., you may take this as given; do not prove it). Consider the function  $\varphi : \mathbf{Q}[\sqrt{5}] \rightarrow \mathbf{Q}[\sqrt{5}]$  defined by

$$\varphi(a + b\sqrt{5}) = a - b\sqrt{5}$$

for all  $a + b\sqrt{5} \in \mathbf{Q}[\sqrt{5}]$ .

Prove that  $\varphi$  is a ring homomorphism.

7. (14 points) **PROOF QUESTION.** Let  $R$  be a commutative ring with **characteristic 2**, and let

$$I = \{x \in R \mid x^2 = 0\}.$$

Prove that  $I$  is an ideal of  $R$ .