
It's ok to work together, but don't copy without comprehension. The symbol (\mathcal{E}) means that at least part of this problem is a former or potential exam question.

Ungraded. *Fraleigh* §IV.18 (p.174, 175)– 3, 5, 15; §IV.19 (p.182)– 3, 4.

1a. *Fraleigh* §IV.18 (p.175) – 23.

1b. *Fraleigh* §IV.18 (p.176) – 46 (Hint: the binomial theorem).

2. *Fraleigh* §IV.19 (p.182)– 12. (Hint: $(a + b)^9 = ((a + b)^3)^3$.)

3a. (\mathcal{E}) Determine the zero-divisors in $R = \mathbb{Z}/0\mathbb{Z}$. If x is a zero divisor, find a non-zero y so that $xy = 0$.

3b. (\mathcal{E}) Determine the units in $R = \mathbb{Z}/10\mathbb{Z}$. If x is a unit, find y so that $xy = 1_R$.

4. (\mathcal{E}) Let $R = \mathbb{Z}/12\mathbb{Z}$. Compute the seven polynomials

$$x^2, (x + 1)^2, (x + 2)^2, (x + 3)^2, (x + 4)^2, (x + 5)^2, (x + 6)^2$$

in $R[x]$. Reminder: the coefficients of your answers must lie in R ; to be precise, $(x + 3)^2$ really means $([1]_{12}x + [3]_{12})^2$, etc.

5 & 6. (\mathcal{E}) Consider the ring $R = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$, whose elements are $([a]_2, [b]_4)$, where $a \in \{0, 1\}, b \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$. Recall that we have already studied objects like R as a group, under the operation “+”.

a. Write down the addition table for R and identify 0_R . (There are 8 elements in R .)

b. Write down the multiplication table for R and identify 1_R . (There are 8 elements in R .)

c. Determine the zero-divisors of R , and for each zero divisor $x = ([a]_2, [b]_4)$, find a non-zero $y = ([c]_2, [d]_4)$ so that $xy = 0_R$.

d. Determine the units of R , and for each unit $x = ([a]_2, [b]_4)$, find $y = ([c]_2, [d]_4)$ so that $xy = 1_R$.