

※ 注意：請於試卷內之「非選擇題作答區」作答，並應註明作答之題號。

- Classify groups of order  $n$  up to isomorphism in the following two cases.
  - [5%]  $n = 2021 = 43 \times 47$ .
  - [15%]  $n = 2020 = 4 \times 5 \times 101$ .
- [20%] Let  $A$  be a commutative ring with identity, and  $\mathfrak{m}$  a maximal ideal. Show the following statements are equivalent:
  - $A$  has only one maximal ideal.
  - $A \setminus \mathfrak{m}$  consists of units in  $A$ .
  - If  $a, b$  are not unit, then  $a + b$  is not a unit.
- [20%] Prove the following simple form of the structure theorem for finitely generated modules over a principal ideal domain (so you can *not* apply the structure theorem directly). Let  $A$  be a principal ideal domain and  $M$  a  $2 \times 2$  matrix whose entries are in  $A$ . Show that there exist invertible matrices  $P, Q$  with entries in  $A$  and  $\alpha, \beta \in A$  with  $\alpha \mid \beta$  such that  $PMQ = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & \beta \end{pmatrix}$ .

- [5%] For a positive integer  $n$ , let  $\phi(n)$  denote the cardinality of invertible elements in the ring  $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ . Show that

$$\phi(n) = n \prod_{p|n} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right)$$

where  $p$  runs through all primes dividing  $n$ .

- [10%] Determine the cardinality of invertible  $2 \times 2$  matrices with coefficients in  $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$  in terms of  $\phi(n)$ .
  - [5%] Determine the cardinality of invertible  $2 \times 2$  matrices with coefficients in  $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$  whose determinants are equal to 1 in terms of  $\phi(n)$ .
- Let  $n$  be an integer and  $n \geq 2$ . Following the steps below to show that  $x^n - x - 1$  is irreducible over  $\mathbb{Q}$ . (You can provide another proof and get the credits.)  
For a polynomial  $f(x) = a_n x^n + \cdots + a_k x^k + \cdots + a_0 \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$  of degree  $n$ , let  $\tilde{f}(x) = x^n f(1/x) = a_0 x^n + \cdots + a_k x^{n-k} + \cdots + a_n$ .
    - [4%] Let  $f(x) \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$  be a monic with  $f(0) = \pm 1$  such that  $f(x), \tilde{f}(x)$  have no common root in  $\mathbb{C}$ . Suppose  $f(x) = g(x)h(x)$  for non-constant  $g(x), h(x) \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$ . Show that there exists a monic  $k(x) \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$  with  $k \neq \pm f, \pm \tilde{f}$  such that  $f\tilde{f} = k\tilde{k}$ .
    - [8%] Show that for  $n \geq 2$  and  $f(x) = x^n - x - 1$ , the two polynomials  $f, \tilde{f}$  have no root in common in  $\mathbb{C}$ .
    - [8%] Let  $f(x) = x^n - x - 1$  for  $n \geq 2$ . Show that if a monic  $k(x) \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$  satisfies  $f\tilde{f} = k\tilde{k}$ , then  $k = f$  or  $-\tilde{f}$ .