



**Guangdong Technion**

Israel Institute of Technology

广东以色列理工学院

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# ALGEBRA A

WINTER 2024

## TUTORIALS AND WORKSHOPS

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# WEEK 1

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## TUTORIALS

1) Let  $\mathbb{F}$  be a field. Prove the following properties:

- (a)  $a \cdot 0 = 0$  for every  $a \in \mathbb{F}$ .
- (b) If  $a \cdot b = 0$  for  $a, b \in \mathbb{F}$ , then  $a = 0$  or  $b = 0$ .
- (c)  $-(a + b) = -a + (-b)$  for every  $a, b \in \mathbb{F}$ .
- (d)  $(a \cdot b)^{-1} = (b^{-1}) \cdot (a^{-1})$  for every  $a, b \in \mathbb{F}$ .

2) For an arbitrary set  $\mathbb{F}$  of 4 elements find (if possible) addition and multiplication tables such that  $\mathbb{F}$  is a field. Are there any other possible tables?

3) Consider the field  $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}) = \{a + b\sqrt{2} : a, b \in \mathbb{Q}\}$ .

- (a) Find  $(1 - \sqrt{2})^{-1}$ .
- (b) Calculate  $\left(\frac{3}{2} + \sqrt{2}\right)^2 (1 - \sqrt{2})^{-1} + \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{4}\sqrt{2}\right)$ .

4) Consider the fields  $\mathbb{Z}_5$  and  $\mathbb{Z}_{13}$ .

- (a) Find  $4 \cdot (3^{-1}) + 2 \cdot (-6) + 3$  in  $\mathbb{Z}_5$ .
- (b) Find  $4 \cdot (3^{-1}) + 2 \cdot (-6) + 3$  in  $\mathbb{Z}_{13}$ .

5) Roots of unity.

- (a) Find the cube roots of unity, i.e. all complex numbers  $z$  such that  $z^3 = 1$ .
- (b) If  $\omega$  is a cube root of unity, find the value of  $\omega^{67}$ .
- (c) Find the sixth roots of unity, i.e. all complex numbers  $z$  such that  $z^6 = 1$ .



6) Let  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \in M_{2 \times 3}(\mathbb{Z}_7)$ ,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in M_{3 \times 2}(\mathbb{Z}_7)$  and  $C = \begin{pmatrix} 23 & 65 \\ 14 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \in M_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{Z}_7)$ .

Calculate  $A \cdot B + C$ .

7) Show that  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$  has an inverse in  $M_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{R})$  and write down the inverse explicitly.

8) Find the values of  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$  such that the remainder of the polynomial division of  $p(x) = 3x^3 + 4x^2 - 2ax + b$  by  $q(x) = x^2 + x + 1$  is  $r(x) = -4x + 2$ .

9) Let  $p(x) = x^5 + x^4 + 2x^2 + 1$  and  $q(x) = 2x^3 + x^2 + 1$ . Find the remainder of the polynomial division of  $p(x)$  by  $q(x)$  in  $\mathbb{Z}_3[x]$ .

## WORKSHOP

1) Calculate  $(1 + i)^{-5}$ .

2) Let  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -6 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ . Find a  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $B$  such that  $AB = 0$ .

3) Find the inverse of the matrix  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 \\ 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \in M_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{Z}_{11})$ .

3) Find all the roots of  $p(x) = 5x^4 - 15x^2 - 20$  and their multiplicities.