

4. Determine $\Phi_{10}(x)$ and $\Phi_{15}(x)$ and their greatest common divisor.

Use $x^n = \prod_{d|n} \Phi_d(x)$ to get $\Phi_{10}(x) = \frac{x^{10}-1}{(x-1)(x^4+x^3+x^2+x+1)(x+1)} = x^4 - x^3 + x^2 - x + 1$ and $\Phi_{15}(x) = \frac{x^{15}-1}{(x-1)(x^4+x^3+x^2+x+1)(x^2+x+1)} = \frac{x^{10}+x^5+1}{x^2+x+1} = x^8 - x^7 + x^5 - x^4 + x^3 - x + 1$. The greatest common divisor is 1 because they are irreducible rational polynomials.

5. How many Abelian groups exist of order 200 up to isomorphism?

By the Fundamental Theorem of Finite Abelian Groups, such a group is the direct product of its Sylow 2-subgroup of order 8 and its Sylow 5-subgroup of order 25. Which are in turn direct products of cyclic groups. $8 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 4 \cdot 2 = 8$, three possibilities: $Z_2 \times Z_2 \times Z_2$, $Z_4 \times Z_2$, Z_8 , while $25 = 5 \cdot 5 = 25$, two possibilities: $Z_5 \times Z_5$, Z_{25} , so altogether $3 \cdot 2 = 6$ possibilities. One of them is $Z_4 \times Z_2 \times Z_{25}$.

6. Let E denote the algebraic closure of \mathbb{F}_2 , the field of two elements. What is its characteristic $\text{char}(E)$? What is $\dim_{\mathbb{F}_2} E$? Show that for every $n \geq 1$ there exists a subfield $E_n \leq E$ such that $|E_n| = 2^n$.

$1 + 1 = 0$ in E because $1 \in F$ and there this equality holds, so the characteristic is 2. As E contains all the roots of polynomials over F of arbitrary degree. (You need that such a polynomial exists without multiple roots, $x^{2k+1} + 1$ is such for every k .) So E is infinite, hence its dimension over F is infinite. In particular, it contains all the roots of $x^{2^n} - x$, which form a (the) field of 2^n elements.