



Hello. This Gentle Exam is due **4PM, Sunday, 12Nov2006**, slid under LIT402.

Essays. Write in complete sentences and also fill-in the blanks. Each (typed!) essay starts a new page. Essays violate the CHECKLIST at Grade Peril!

Use **B** for the time-unit needed by your computer to produce a random bit. So to uniformly pick an $n \in [0..2^k)$ takes time $k\mathbf{B}$.

Take a positive integer N between two powers of two: $2^{k-1} < N < 2^k$. We showed that a unif. choice can be made from $[0..N)$ in

$$\text{Expected-time} \leq k\mathbf{B} \cdot N/2^{k-1} \stackrel{\text{note}}{\leq} 2k\mathbf{B}.$$

The fantasy-land assumption: For convenience in some problems below: Imagine, regardless of the size of posint j , that we can unif.-pick an elt of $[0..j)$ in constant-time, call it **G**. \square

X1: Solve exercise **7.14P166**. First suppose that M is too large to be factored.

Now suppose that $M = p_1 \cdots p_L$ into distinct primes. What speed improvements can you make? (Does the Chinese Remainder Thm help?) What about the general factored case?

X2: Solve exercises **7.18, 7.19P167**. For **7.18**, please show that the expected number of **G** choices is $+\infty$.

For **7.19**, compute $\mathcal{E}_G = \dots$, the expected number of choices **G**. Now give a good upper-bound for $\mathcal{E}_B = \dots$, the expected number of bit-choices. Explain all your arguments carefully in your essay.

X3: Please solve **9.7P218**.

X4: Consider a \mathbb{Q} -irreducible poly $h(z) = z^2 - Sz + P$; so $S, P \in \mathbb{Q}$. There are complex numbers α, β st.

$$h(z) = z^2 - Sz + P = [z - \alpha] \cdot [z - \beta].$$

i Prove that $\alpha \neq \beta$. Let $\mathbf{F} := \mathbb{Q}[\alpha] \stackrel{\text{note}}{=} 1 \cdot \mathbb{Q} + \alpha \cdot \mathbb{Q}$. This is a \mathbb{Q} -vectorspace and field. Prove $\mathbb{Q}[\beta] = \mathbf{F}$.

On **F**, define an involution, *h-conjugation*:

$$\bar{1} := 1, \quad \bar{\alpha} := \beta, \quad \bar{\beta} := \alpha.$$

$$\bar{\zeta} := x - y\beta \quad \text{where} \quad \zeta := x - y\alpha.$$

First show that this map is *well-defined*. Now prove that $\zeta \mapsto \bar{\zeta}$ is a field-automorphism. Define a *norm* $\mathcal{N}: \mathbb{Q}[\alpha] \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ by

$$\text{J1: } \mathcal{N}(\zeta) := \mathcal{N}_h(\zeta) := \zeta \cdot \bar{\zeta} \stackrel{\text{note}}{=} x^2 - xyS + y^2P.$$

Prove $\forall \zeta, z \in \mathbf{F}: \mathcal{N}(\zeta \cdot z) = \mathcal{N}(\zeta) \cdot \mathcal{N}(z)$ and $\mathcal{N}(\zeta) = 0 \iff \zeta = 0$.

ii Now assume $S, P \in \mathbb{Z}$. Let $\Gamma := \mathbb{Z}[\alpha]$; show $\mathbb{Z}[\beta] = \Gamma$. Prove \mathcal{N} maps Γ into \mathbb{Z} . Prove $\forall \zeta \in \Gamma$:

$$\text{J2: } \mathcal{N}(\zeta) \in \mathbb{U}_{\mathbb{Z}} \iff \zeta \in \mathbb{U}_{\Gamma}.$$

Here \mathbb{U}_{Γ} is the set of Γ -units.

iii Let $\alpha := \sqrt{5}$. Prove that $\Lambda := \mathbb{Z}[\alpha]$ is *not* a UFD, by noting that

$$-2 \cdot 2 = -4 = [1 - \alpha] \cdot [1 + \alpha].$$

Prove that elts ± 2 and $1 \pm \alpha$ are each Λ -irred, and that none is Λ -prime. [Hint: For irreducibility: You can use the multiplicativity of the norm, and (J2), working modulo something.]

End of Home-X

X1: _____ 110pts

X2: _____ 110pts

X3: _____ 35pts

X4: _____ 110pts

Total: _____ 365pts

HONOR CODE: *"I have neither requested nor received help on this exam other than from my team-mates and my professor (or his colleague)." Name/Signature/Ord*

Ord:

_____ _____

Ord:

_____ _____

Ord:

_____ _____