

Name: .....

27 Jan 2017

Studienkennzahl: .....

Matrikelnummer: .....

**Final Exam / Klausur**  
**Computer Algebra (326.010)**  
(no books / ohne Unterlagen)

**You may give answers either in English or in German.**

**Man kann auf Englisch oder Deutsch antworten.**

**Explain your answers. Simply giving the result or “yes/no” is not enough.**  
**Antworten sind zu begründen. Nur das Ergebnis oder “ja/nein” genügt nicht.**

- (1) Consider the following polynomials in  $\mathbb{Z}_5[x]$ :

$$a(x) = x^5 + 2x^3 + 4x^2 + 3, \quad b(x) = 2x^4 + x^3 + 2x + 2.$$

- (a) Determine the greatest common divisor  $c$  of  $a$  and  $b$ .
- (b) What is the normed reduced Gröbner basis of the ideal  $\langle a, b \rangle$ ?

- (2) Consider the following polynomials in  $\mathbb{Q}[x]$  with undetermined coefficients:

$$a(x) = a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0, \quad b(x) = b_1x + b_0.$$

If  $a$  and  $b$  have a common solution, the coefficients of  $a$  and  $b$  have to satisfy a certain polynomial relation.

What is this polynomial relation?

[Hint: think of the resultant]

- (3) (a) Give a definition of the **Chinese Remainder Problem (CRP)** in  $\mathbb{Z}$ .  
(b) Solve the following CRP in  $\mathbb{Z}$ :

$$r \equiv 1 \pmod{3}, \quad r \equiv 2 \pmod{5}, \quad r \equiv 3 \pmod{7}.$$

- (4) Let  $K$  be a field.

- (a) Give a definition of an **ideal** in  $K[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ , and of a **basis** of an ideal.
- (b) Does every ideal in  $K[x_1, \dots, x_n]$  have a finite basis? Do you know the name of a theorem which answers this question?
- (c) Give a definition of the **membership problem** for ideals in  $K[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ .

- (5) Consider the polynomial ring  $K[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ ,  $K$  a field.

- (a) Let  $G$  be a Gröbner basis w.r.t.  $<$  for the ideal  $I$ . Let  $g, h \in G$  such that  $g \neq h$ . Prove:

*If the leading power product of  $g$  divides the leading power product of  $h$ , then  $G' = G \setminus \{h\}$  is also a Gröbner basis w.r.t.  $<$  of  $I$ .*

- (b) Give definitions of the following notions:

- minimal Gröbner basis,
- reduced Gröbner basis,
- normed Gröbner basis.