The final exam for this course is scheduled for Thursday, December 16, at 1:30 PM. It will be in our regular classroom. The exam will cover everything that we have done in the course. It will have two parts. The first part will be closed book and will consist of definitions, short-answer questions, and perhaps some short computations. The second part is open book; you can use your textbook, notes, and the handout on rings and fields.

My office hours for exam week are as follows:

Monday, December 13: 11:00–12:00 Tuesday, December 14: 11:00-3:00 Wednesday, December 15: 12:00-4:00 Thursday, December 16: 12:00–1:30

Here are some important terms and ideas from the rings-and-fields handout, along with some of the most important terms from earlier in the course:

Division algorithm Ring gcd(a, b)Relatively prime Commutative ring $n \mod m$ $D_n, \mathbf{Z}_n, U(n), S_n, A_n, GL(n, \mathbf{R})$ Zero divisor Group Integral domain Identity in a group Unit in a ring Inverse Field Abelian group $\mathbf{Q}, \mathbf{R}, \text{ and } \mathbf{C} \text{ are fields}$ Symmetry group **Z** is an integral domain Subgroup |G| and |a|Cyclic group, $\langle a \rangle$ Trivial ring, $R = \{0\}$ Subgroups of a cyclic group Ring homomorphism Center of a group, Z(G)Ideal Euler phi function Quotient ring Trivial ideal, $I = \{0\}$ Permutation groups Cycles Proper ideal Even and odd permutations Principal ideal, aRGroup isomorphism Maximal ideal Automorphism Inner automorphism I is proper iff $1 \notin I$ Cosets Lagrange's Theorem External direct product Polynomial ring, R[x] $G \oplus H$ Degree of a polynomial Normal subgroup Quotient (factor) group Group homomorphism Kernel of a homomorphism Irreducible polynomial "Normal subgroup = Kernel" Fundamental Theorem $\mathbf{C} \approx \mathbf{R}[x]/((x^2+1) \cdot \mathbf{R}[x])$ of Finite Abelian Groups

Addition, subtraction, multiplication Commutative ring with identity \mathbf{Z}_n is an integral domain iff *n* is prime \mathbf{Z}_n is a field iff *n* is prime I is maximal iff R/I is a field Every ideal in **Z** is principal The ideal $n\mathbf{Z}$ is maximal in \mathbf{Z} iff n is prime F[x] is an integral domain (F is a field)Division algorithm for polynomials Every ideal in F[x] is principal p(x) irreducible iff $p(x) \cdot F[x]$ maximal Irreducible p(x) has a root in $F[x]/(p(x) \cdot F[x])$ (!)