

## SECTION A

1. Define a *zero divisor* and a *unit* in a commutative ring  $R$  with identity. Find all units and zero divisors in the ring  $\mathbf{Z}_{10}$ , and find the multiplicative inverse of each element, where it exists.

[9 marks]

2. Find the g.c.d.  $c$  of elements  $a$  and  $b$  in the ring  $R$ , in each of the following examples. Also, find  $m$  and  $n \in R$  such that  $c = ma + nb$ .

- a)  $R = \mathbf{Z}_2[x]$ ,  $a = x^4 + 1$ ,  $b = x^3 + 1$ .
- b)  $R = \mathbf{Z}[i]$ ,  $a = 9 - 2i$ ,  $b = 7 - i$ .

[9 marks]

3. In the projective plane  $P^2(\mathbf{Z}_3)$ :

- a) find all points in the projective line  $2X + Y + Z = 0$ ,
- b) and hence, or otherwise, find all projective lines through the point  $[2 : 1 : 1]$ .

[7 marks]

4. Let  $J$  be the ideal  $\mathbf{Z}_2[x] \cdot (1 + x + x^3)$  in  $\mathbf{Z}_2[x]$ . For each  $n$ ,  $1 \leq n \leq 7$ , write each of the elements  $(J + x)^n$  in the form  $J + f$  for  $f \in \mathbf{Z}_2[x]$  of degree  $\leq 2$ . Hence, or otherwise, write  $(J + x)^{-1}$  in the form  $J + f$  for  $f \in \mathbf{Z}_2[x]$  of degree  $\leq 2$ .

[10 marks]

5. State, with brief reasons, which of the following exist.

- a) A 1-design with parameters  $(15, 4, 3)$ .
- b) A 1-design with parameters  $(15, 3, 2)$ .
- c) A 2-design with parameters  $(12, 3, 1)$ .
- d) A 2-design with parameters  $(7, 3, 1)$ .

[10 marks]

6. Consider the Hamming code with check matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Give a lower bound on the minimum distance between any two codewords, with a brief reason. Determine which of the following are codewords, and correct those which are not, assuming that just one error has been made.

- a) 1001011,                      b) 1010100.

[10 marks]

### SECTION B

7. a) Give the definition of a homomorphism between rings  $R_1$  and  $R_2$ .

b) Let  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  be rings with identity, let  $R_2$  have no zero divisors and let  $\varphi : R_1 \rightarrow R_2$  be a homomorphism with  $\varphi(x) \neq 0$  for at least one  $x \in R_1$ . By considering the equation  $x \times 1 = x$  or otherwise, show that  $\varphi(1) = 1$ .

c) Determine which of the following are homomorphisms:

(i)  $\varphi_1 : \mathbf{Z} \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}$  given by  $\varphi_1(n) = -n$  for all  $n$ ,

(ii)  $\varphi_2 : \mathbf{Z}[i] \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}[i]$  given by  $\varphi_2(z) = \bar{z}$ .

d) Now let  $\varphi : \mathbf{Z}[\sqrt{2}] \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}$  be a homomorphism with  $\varphi(x) \neq 0$  for at least one  $x$ . Show that  $\varphi(2) = 2$ . By considering  $\varphi(\sqrt{2})$  (or otherwise) show that such a homomorphism  $\varphi$  does not exist.

[15 marks]

8. a) Find all irreducible factors of  $x^{10} + 1$  in  $\mathbf{Z}_2[x]$ , possibly showing first that, in  $\mathbf{Z}_2[x]$ ,

$$x^{10} + 1 = (x^5 + 1)^2.$$

b) Write down the check matrices for the cyclic codes over  $\mathbf{Z}_2$  of length 10, corresponding to those [reducible] factors of  $x^{10} + 1$  which have degrees 4, 5 and 6. [There is one for each degree.] Find one of these codes which has weight at least 3, explaining why this is so.

[15 marks]

- 9.** a) List the elements of the group  $Q$  of quadratic residues in  $\mathbf{Z}_{31}$ .  
 b) Show that any irreducible polynomials of degree 5 in  $\mathbf{Z}_2[x]$  must be of the form

$$1 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + a_4x^4 + x^5,$$

where either exactly one or exactly three of the  $a_i$  are equal to one. Assuming that the irreducible polynomials in  $\mathbf{Z}_2[x]$  of degrees two and three are

$$1 + x + x^2, 1 + x + x^3, 1 + x^2 + x^3,$$

find the two degree 5 polynomials in  $\mathbf{Z}_2[x]$  of the above form which are *reducible* in  $\mathbf{Z}_2[x]$ .

- c) Write  $x^{31} + 1 = f(x)$  as a product of irreducible factors in  $\mathbf{Z}_2[x]$ , explaining what theory you are using.

- d) Let  $x^{31} + 1 = f(x)$  as in part c). Let  $g_0(x)$  be a factor of  $f(x)$ , and let  $g_0$  be a generator of a quadratic residue code of length 31. Let  $\alpha$  be a zero of  $g_0$  in some extension field of  $\mathbf{Z}_2$ . Describe the other zeros of  $g_0$ , in terms of  $\alpha$  and  $Q$ , where  $Q$  is as in part a).

[15 marks]

10. a) State Kirkman's Schoolgirls problem (in any guise you like).

b) Let  $A$  and the vectors  $z, y_i \in \mathbf{Z}_2^4$  be given by

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, y_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, y_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, y_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Show that

$$Az = z, Ay_0 = y_1, Ay_1 = y_2, Ay_2 = y_0 + y_1.$$

Hence or otherwise compute  $y_i = A^i y_0 \in \mathbf{Z}_2^4$  for  $0 \leq i \leq 7$ , show that  $\{y_i : 0 \leq i \leq 6\}$  are all distinct, and that  $y_7 = y_0$ . Show also that if  $x_i = y_i + z$  then  $A^i x_0 = x_i$  for  $0 \leq i \leq 7$ .

c) Show that if  $x, y, w \in \mathbf{Z}_2^4$  with  $w = x + y$ , then

$$x = y + w, y = x + w.$$

Show that if  $x_i, y_i$  are as above and  $y_\ell = y_j + y_k$  then  $y_\ell = x_j + x_k$ . Verify that each of the following triples  $\{x, y, w\}$  satisfies  $w = x + y$ :

$$\{z, y_0, x_0\}, \{y_1, y_2, y_4\}, \{x_1, x_5, y_6\}, \{x_2, x_3, y_5\}, \{x_4, x_6, y_3\}.$$

d) Hence, or otherwise, describe a solution to the Kirkman's Schoolgirls problem. You need not justify your answer.

[15 marks]

11. a) Give a definition of a 2-design with parameters  $(v, k, r)$ . Explain why the set of lines in  $\mathbf{Z}_3^2$  is a 2-design with parameters  $(9, 3, 1)$ . Show that each point lies on 4 lines.

[It is possible to do this without writing the lines down.]

b) Let  $A$  be the incidence matrix for the 2-design of lines in  $\mathbf{Z}_3^2$ , with columns indexed by points in  $\mathbf{Z}_3^2$ , and rows by lines. Show that any column of  $A$  has 1's in exactly 4 rows. Show that, for any two columns of  $A$ , there is exactly one row in which *both* columns have a 1. Let  $C$  be the code whose words are the columns of  $A$ . Show that the distance between any 2 words of  $C$  is 6.

c) Now let  $F$  be a field with  $q$  elements. State, without proof, the number of lines through any point of  $F^2$ .

[15 marks]