

Example: Prove that the polynomial  $1+x+\dots+x^{p-1}$  where  $p$  is prime number, is irreducible over field of rational numbers.

Sol: Let  $f(x) = 1+x+\dots+x^{p-1}$  ————— (1)

Multiplying both sides with  $x-1$ , we get

$$(x-1)f(x) = (x-1)(x^{p-1}+x^{p-2}+\dots+x+1)$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-1)f(x) = x^p - 1$$

Putting  $x-1=y$  i.e.  $x=y+1$  we get

$$y f(y+1) = (y+1)^p - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow y f(y+1) = y^p + p_{c_1} y^{p-1} + p_{c_2} y^{p-2} + \dots + p_{c_{p-1}} y + 1 - 1$$

$$= y^p + p_{c_1} y^{p-1} + p_{c_2} y^{p-2} + \dots + p_{c_{p-1}} y$$

$$= y [y^{p-1} + p_{c_1} y^{p-2} + p_{c_2} y^{p-3} + \dots + p_{c_{p-1}}]$$

$$\Rightarrow f(y+1) = y^{p-1} + p_{c_1} y^{p-2} + p_{c_2} y^{p-3} + \dots + p_{c_{p-1}} ————— (2)$$

Since  $p_{c_r} = \frac{p(p-1)(p-2)\dots(p-r+1)}{r}$   $1 \leq r \leq p-1$

$\Rightarrow p_{c_r}$  is divisible by  $p$  for each  $1 \leq r \leq p-1$

Now from ②,  $f(y+1)$  is a polynomial with integer coefficients, also  $p$  is prime number such that  $p$  divides each of the coefficients of  $f(y+1)$  except the coefficient of  $y^{p-1}$ , which is 1. Also  $p^2$  does not divide coefficient of constant term which is  $P_{p-1} = p$ . Therefore by Eisenstein's criterion for irreducibility,  $f(y+1)$  is irreducible over field of rational numbers  $\Rightarrow f(x)$  is irreducible over field of rational numbers as  $y+1=x$

Ex: Show that the polynomial  $x^4+x^3+x^2+x+1$  is irreducible over field of rational numbers  
 (Proceed as in previous problem)

Ex: Let  $R$  is UFD, then show that every prime element in  $R$  generates a prime ideal.

Sol Let  $p$  be a prime element of a UFD "R"  
 Let  $S = (p)$ . be an ideal of  $R$  generated by  $p$   
 We want to show that  $S$  is prime ideal

Let  $a, b$  be any element of  $S$  where  $a, b \in R$

$$\Rightarrow ab = kp \text{ for some } k \in R$$

$$\Rightarrow p | ab$$

$$\Rightarrow p | a \text{ or } p | b \quad (\because p \text{ is prime element})$$

$$\Rightarrow a = ps \text{ or } b = pt \text{ for some } s, t \in R$$

$$\Rightarrow a \in (p) \text{ or } b \in (p)$$

$\Rightarrow (p)$  is prime ideal