

Pam needs volunteers to mark olympiad questions!

Course evals: 5/17

The Final: All is included, same style as term test & as previous years.

The key: Understand EVERYTHING.

Today: Not solving the quintic, more on JCF.

Tomorrow: Riddles session! Baker 6/83, 10 AM.

Following <http://drorbn.net/dbnvp/AKT-140314.php>:

$$F = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$
 many values.

$$(123)(345)(123)^2(345)^2 = (235)$$

1.  $\Pi_1(G) \rightarrow S_5$   
 2. onto.  
 IF  $\exists \gamma \in \Pi_1(G)$  induces  $(123)$  in  $S_5$  then

For start at  $r$  at  $t=0$  ends pointing on  $r_1$  at  $t=1$

unordered 5-tuples of  $\mathbb{C}$ -numbers

$(x-v_1)(x-v_2) \dots (x-v_5)$

Claim IF  $\delta$  is  $[v_1, v_2] = \gamma, \gamma^2, \gamma^4$  rot( $\delta$ ) = 0.

### Some JCF tricks

If  $q = \gcd(a, b) = sa + tb$ , the equality  $\begin{pmatrix} s & t \\ -b/q & a/q \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} q \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  allows us to replace pairs of entries in the same column by their greatest common divisor (and a zero!), using invertible row operations. A similar trick works for rows.

If  $1 = \gcd(a, b) = sa + tb$ , the equality  $\begin{pmatrix} sa & 1 \\ -tb & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & ab \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & -b \\ t & s \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix}$  is an invertible row-column-operations proof of the isomorphism  $\frac{R}{(a)} \oplus \frac{R}{(b)} \cong \frac{R}{(ab)}$ .

A repeated application of the identity  $\begin{pmatrix} p^{k-1} & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & p^k \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & p \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} p^{-1+k} & 0 \\ 1 & p \end{pmatrix}$  will bring a matrix like

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & p^k \end{pmatrix}$  to the "Jordan" form of  $\begin{pmatrix} p & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & p & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & p & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & p \end{pmatrix}$ , using invertible row and column operations.

$$\langle x, y \rangle / \begin{matrix} y=0 \\ p^k x=0 \end{matrix} \cong \langle x, z \rangle / \begin{matrix} p^{k-1}x + z = 0 \\ pz = 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} y & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & p^{k-1}x + z \\ x & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & -x \\ -x & \xleftarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & x \\ y + p^{k-1}z & \xleftarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & z \end{array}$$