

**Algebra and Number Theory**  
(Overall individual round)

**Problem 1.** Prove that  $\mathbb{C}[x, y]/(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$  is a unique factorization domain (UFD), but  $\mathbb{R}[x, y]/(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$  is not a UFD.

**Problem 2.** Consider the equation  $f(x) = x^3 - x - 1 \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$ . Let  $p \neq 23$  be a prime number.

- (a) Prove that  $f(x) \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$  has exactly one root in  $\mathbb{F}_p$  if and only if  $\left(\frac{p}{23}\right) = -1$ .
- (b) Let  $K/\mathbb{Q}$  be the Galois closure corresponding to  $f$ . For  $p$  as in (a), determine the values of  $e, f, g$  in the prime decomposition of  $p\mathcal{O}_K$ .