

## Qualifying Examination in Algebra

August 2010

The field of complex numbers will be denoted by  $\mathbf{C}$  and the field of rational numbers by  $\mathbf{Q}$ . The ring of integers is denoted by  $\mathbf{Z}$ .

**Note!** You must show sufficient work to support your answer. Write your answers as legibly as you can on the blank sheets of paper provided. Use only **one side** of each sheet; start each problem on a **new sheet** of paper; and be sure to number your pages. Put your solution to problem 1 first, and then your solution to number 2, etc. If some problem is incorrect, then give a counterexample.

1. Let  $G$  be a group and let  $H \subseteq G$  be a normal subgroup. Verify that the operation of  $G/H$  is well-defined.

2. Let  $F$  be a field, and let  $F[X]$  be the polynomial ring in one variable over  $F$ .

a. Prove that every ideal in  $F[X]$  is principal.

b. Give examples of ideals that are not principal in the rings  $\mathbf{Z}[X]$  and  $F[X, Y]$ .

3. Describe the Galois group of  $\mathbf{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$  over  $\mathbf{Q}$ , and find all the intermediary extensions. Prove your answers.

4. List all the isomorphism classes of abelian groups of order 360. Justify your answer.

5. If  $p, q$  are prime numbers, prove that there are no simple groups of order  $pq$ .

6. Let  $F$  denote the set of complex numbers  $z$  that are algebraic over  $\mathbf{Q}$ .

a. Prove that  $F$  is a field.

b. If  $z \in \mathbf{C}$  is algebraic over  $F$ , prove that  $z \in F$ .

7. Let  $F \subseteq E$  be a finite field extension.
- Define what it means for the extension to be normal.
  - Give examples of finite extensions that are normal, and finite extensions that are not normal. Explain why your examples have the required properties.
  - If  $F \subset E \subset L$  are finite field extensions, is it true or false that  $F \subseteq L$  normal implies  $F \subset E$  normal? Prove if true, give a counterexample if false.
8. Give an example of a field  $E$ , a subfield  $F$ , and two elements  $\theta$  and  $\varphi$  of  $E$  such that  $E = F(\theta, \varphi)$ , but there does not exist  $\xi$  in  $E$  with  $E = F(\xi)$ . Prove that your example has the required properties.
9. State and prove the Chinese Remainder Theorem.
10. a. Let  $\varphi : G \rightarrow G'$  be a group homomorphism. What quotient of  $G$  is isomorphic to the image of  $\varphi$ ?
- b. Let  $H$  and  $N$  be subgroups of a group  $G$  with  $N$  a normal subgroup of  $G$ . Prove that

$$\frac{H}{H \cap N} \cong \frac{HN}{N}.$$

You may appeal to the result stated in (a).