A lot of algebra prelims

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1 2018

Problem 1 (2018, 1)**.** Show that no finite group is the union of conjugates of a proper subgroup.

Problem 2 (2018, 2)**.** Classify all groups of order 18 up to isomorphism.

Problem 3 (2018, 3)**.** Let α, β denote the unique positive real 5^{th} root of 7 and 4^{th} root of 5, respectively. Determine the degree of $\mathbb{Q}(\alpha, \beta)$ over $\mathbb{Q}$.

Problem 4 (2018, 4)**.** Show that the field extension $\mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{Q}\left(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}\right)$ is Galois and determine its Galois group.

Problem 5 (2018, 5)**.** Let M be a square matrix over a field K. Use a suitable canonical form to show that M is similar to its transpose M^T.

Problem 6 (2018, 7)**.** Let G be a finite group and π, π' be two irreducible representations of G. Prove or disprove the following assertion: π and π' are equivalent if and only if $\det \pi(g) = \det \pi'(g)$ for all $g \in G$.

2 2017

Problem 1 (2017, 1)**.** Let R be a Noetherian ring. Prove that $R[x]$ and $R[[x]]$ are both Noetherian. (The first part of the question is asking you to prove the Hilbert Basis Theorem, not to use it!)

Problem 2 (2017, 2)**.** Classify (with proof) all fields with finitely many elements.

Problem 3 (2017, 3)**.** Suppose A is a commutative ring and M is a finitely presented module. Given any surjection $\phi : A^n \to M$ from a finite free A-module, show that $\ker \phi$ is finitely generated.

Problem 4 (2017, 4.)**.** Classify all groups of order 57.

Problem 5 (2017, 7)**.** Show that a finite simple group cannot have a 2-dimensional irreducible representation over $\mathbb{C}$. (Hint: the determinant might prove useful.)

3 2016

Problem 1 (2016, 1.). Let G be a finite simple group. Assume that every proper subgroup of G is abelian. Prove that then G is cyclic of prime order.

Problem 2 (2016, 2). Let $a \in \mathbb{N}$, $a > 0$. Compute the Galois group of the splitting field of the polynomial $x^5 - 5a^4x + a$ over $\mathbb{Q}$.

Problem 3 (2016, 4.). Recall that an inner automorphism of a group is an automorphism given by conjugation by an element of the group. An outer automorphism is an automorphism that is not inner.

(a) Prove that S_5 has a subgroup of order 20.

(b) Use the subgroup from (a) to construct a degree 6 permutation representation of S_5 (i.e., an embedding $S_5 \hookrightarrow S_6$ as a transitive permutation group on 6 letters).

(c) Conclude that S_6 has an outer automorphism.

Problem 4 (2016, 5.). Let A be a commutative ring and M a finitely generated A-module. Define

$$\operatorname{Ann}(M) = \{a \in A : am = 0 \text{ for all } m \in M\}.$$

Show that for a prime ideal $\mathfrak{p} \subset A$, the following are equivalent:

(a) $\operatorname{Ann}(M) \not\subset \mathfrak{p}$

(b) The localization of M at the prime ideal $\mathfrak{p}$ is 0.

(c) $M \otimes_A k(\mathfrak{p}) = 0$, where $k(\mathfrak{p}) = A_\mathfrak{p}/\mathfrak{p}A_\mathfrak{p}$ is the residue field of A at $\mathfrak{p}$.

Problem 5 (2016, 6.). Let $A = \mathbb{C}[x,y]/(y^2 - (x-1)^3 - (x-1)^2)$.

(a) Show that A is an integral domain and sketch the $\mathbb{R}$-points of Spec$A$.

(b) Find the integral closure of A. Recall that for an integral domain A with fraction field K, the integral closure of A in K is the set of all elements of K integral over A.

Problem 6. Let $R = k[x,y]$ where k is a field, and let $I = (x,y)R$.

1. Show that

$$0 \longrightarrow R \xrightarrow{\phi} R \oplus R \xrightarrow{\psi} R \longrightarrow k \longrightarrow 0$$

where $\phi(a) = (-ya, xa)$, $\psi((a,b)) = xa + yb$ for $a, b \in R$, is a projective resolution of the R-module $k \simeq R/I$.

2. Show that I is not a flat R-module by computing $\operatorname{Tor}_i^R(I,k)$

4 2015

Problem 1 (2015, 1)**.** (a) Find an irreducible polynomial of degree 5 over the field $\mathbb{Z}/2$ of two elements and use it to construct a field of order 32 as a quotient of the polynomial ring $\mathbb{Z}/2[x]$.

(b) Using the polynomial found in part (a), find a 5×5 matrix M over $\mathbb{Z}/2$ of order 31, so that $M^{31} = I$ but $M \neq I$.

Problem 2 (2015, 2)**.** Find the minimal polynomial of $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}$ over $\mathbb{Q}$. Justify your answer.

Problem 3 (2015, 3)**.** (a) Let R be a commutative ring with no nonzero nilpotent elements. Show that the only units in the polynomial ring $R[x]$ are the units of R, regarded as constant polynomials.

(b) Find all units in the polynomial ring $\mathbb{Z}_4[x]$.

Problem 4 (2015, 4.)**.** Let p, q be two distinct primes. Prove that there is at most one non-abelian group of order pq and describe the pairs (p, q) such that there is no non-abelian group of order pq.

Problem 5 (2015, 5)**.** (a) Let L be a Galois extension of a field K of degree 4. What is the minimum number of subfields there could be strictly between K and L? What is the maximum number of such subfields? Give examples where these bounds are attained.

(b) How do these numbers change if we assume only that L is separable (but not necessarily Galois) over K?

Problem 6 (2015, 6)**.** Let R be a commutative algebra over $\mathbb{C}$. A derivation of R is a $\mathbb{C}$-linear map $D : R \to R$ such that (i) $D(1) = 0$ and (ii) $D(ab) = D(a)b + aD(b)$ for all $a, b \in R$.

(a) Describe all derivations of the polynomial ring $\mathbb{C}[x]$.

(b) Let A be the subring (or $\mathbb{C}$-subalgebra) of $\mathrm{End}_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathbb{C}[x])$ generated by all derivations of $\mathbb{C}[x]$ and the left multiplications by x. Prove that $\mathbb{C}[x]$ is a simple left A-module. Note that the inclusion $A \to \mathrm{End}_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathbb{C}[x])$ defines a natural left A-module structure on $\mathbb{C}[x]$.

Problem 7 (2015, 7)**.** Let G be a non-abelian group of order p^3 with p a prime.

(a) Determine the order of the center Z of G.

(b) Determine the number of inequivalent complex 1-dimensional representations of G.

(c) Compute the dimensions of all the inequivalent irreducible representations of G and verify that the number of such representations equals the number of conjugacy classes of G.

5 2014

Problem 1 (2014, 1.)**.** (a) Let G be a group (not necessarily finite) that contains a subgroup of index n. Show that G contains a *normal* subgroup N such that $n \leq [G : N] \leq n!$

(b) Use part (a) to show that there is no simple group of order 36.

Problem 2 (2014, 2)**.** Let p be a prime, let $\mathbb{F}_p$ be the p-element field, and let $K = \mathbb{F}_p(t)$ be the field of rational functions in t with coefficients in $\mathbb{F}_p$. Consider the polynomial $f(x) = x^p - t \in K[x]$.

(a) Show that f does not have a root in K.

(b) Let E be the splitting field of f over K. Find the factorization of f over E.

(c) Conclude that f is irreducible over K.

Problem 3 (2014, 3)**.** Recall that a ring A is called *graded* if it admits a direct sum decomposition $A = \oplus_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n$ as abelian groups, with the property that $A_i A_j \subseteq A_{i+j}$ for all $i, j \geq 0$. Prove that a graded commutative ring $A = \oplus_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n$ is Noetherian if and only if A_0 is Noetherian and A is finitely generated as an algebra over A_0.

Problem 4 (2014, 4)**.** Let R be a ring with the property that $a^2 = a$ for all $a \in R$.

(a) Compute the Jacobson radical of R.

(b) What is the characteristic of R?

(c) Prove that R is commutative.

(d) Prove that if R is finite, then R is isomorphic (as a ring) to $(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^d$ for some d.

Problem 5 (2014, 6)**.** Let $\overline{\mathbb{F}_p}$ denote the algebraic closure of $\mathbb{F}_p$. Show that the Galois group $\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{F}_p}/\mathbb{F}_p)$ has no non-trivial finite subgroups.

Problem 6 (2014, 7)**.** Let C_p denote the cyclic group of order p.

(a) Show that C_p has two irreducible representations over $\mathbb{Q}$ (up to isomorphism), one of dimension 1 and one of dimension $p - 1$.

(b) Let G be a finite group, and let $\rho : G \to \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{Q})$ be a representation of G over $\mathbb{Q}$. Let $\rho_{\mathbb{C}} : G \to \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$ denote ρ followed by the inclusion $\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{Q}) \to \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$. Thus $\rho_{\mathbb{C}}$ is a representation of G over $\mathbb{C}$, called the *complexification* of ρ. We say that an irreducible representation ρ of G is *absolutely irreducible* if its complexification remains irreducible over $\mathbb{C}$.
Now suppose G is abelian and that every representation of G over $\mathbb{Q}$ is absolutely irreducible. Show that $G \cong (C_2)^k$ for some k (i.e., is a product of cyclic groups of order 2).

Problem 7 (2014, 8)**.** Let G be a finite group and $\mathbb{Z}[G]$ the internal group algebra. Let $\mathcal{Z}$ be the center of $\mathbb{Z}[G]$. For each conjugacy class $C \subseteq G$, let $P_C = \sum_{g \in C} g$.

(a) Show that the elements P_C form a $\mathbb{Z}$-basis for $\mathcal{Z}$. Hence $\mathcal{Z} \cong \mathbb{Z}^d$ as an abelian group, where d is the number of conjugacy classes in G.

(b) Show that if a ring R is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}^d$ as an abelian group, then every element in R satisfies a monic integral polynomial. (**Hint:** Let $\{v_1, \ldots, v_d\}$ be a basis of R and for a fixed non-zero $r \in R$, write $r v_i = \sum_j a_{ij} v_j$. Use the Hamilton-Cayley theorem.)

(c) Let $\pi : G \to \mathrm{GL}(V)$ be an irreducible representation of G (over $\mathbb{C}$). Show that $\pi(P_C)$ acts on V as multiplication by the scalar

$$\frac{|C|\chi_\pi(C)}{\dim V},$$

where $\chi_\pi(C)$ is the value of the character χ_π on any element of C.

(d) Conclude that $|C|\chi_\pi(C)/\dim V$ is an algebraic integer.

6 2013

Problem 1 (2013, 3.). (a) Suppose that G is a finitely generated group. Let n be a positive integer. Prove that G has only finitely many subgroups of index n

(b) Let p be a prime number. If G is any finitely-generated abelian group, let $t_p(G)$ denote the number of subgroups of G of index p. Determine the possible values of $t_p(G)$ as G varies over all finitely-generated abelian groups.

Problem 2 (2013, 4.). Suppose that G is a finite group of order 2013. Prove that G has a normal subgroup N of index 3 and that N is a cyclic group. Furthermore, prove that the center of G has order divisible by 11. (You will need the factorization $2013 = 3 \cdot 11 \cdot 61$.)

Problem 3 (2013, 6). This question concerns an extension K of $\mathbb{Q}$ such that $[K : \mathbb{Q}] = 8$. Assume that $K/\mathbb{Q}$ is Galois and let $G = \mathrm{Gal}(K/\mathbb{Q})$. Furthermore, assume that G is non-abelian.

(a) Prove that K has a unique subfield F such that $F/\mathbb{Q}$ is Galois and $[F : \mathbb{Q}] = 4$.

(b) Prove that F has the form $F = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d_1}, \sqrt{d_2})$ where d_1, d_2 are non-zero integers.

(c) Suppose that G is the quaternionic group. Prove that d_1 and d_2 are positive integers.

Problem 4 (2013, 8). This question concerns the polynomial ring $R = \mathbb{Z}[x, y]$ and the ideal $I = (5, x^2 + 2)$ in R.

(a) Prove that I is a prime ideal of R and that R/I is a PID.

(b) Give an explicit example of a maximal ideal of R which contains I. (Give a set of generators for such an ideal.)

(c) Show that there are infinitely many distinct maximal ideals in R which contain I.

7 2012

Problem 1 (2012, 1.). Classify all groups of order 2012 up to isomorphism. (Hint: 503 is prime).

Problem 2 (2012, 2.). For any positive integer n, let G_n be the group generated by a and b subject to the following three relations:

$$a^2 = 1, \quad b^2 = 1, \quad \text{and} \quad (ab)^n = 1.$$

(a) Find the order of the group G_n

(We don't know how to do the rest of the problem)

Problem 3 (2012, 6). Determine the Galois groups of the following polynomials over $\mathbb{Q}$.

(a) $f(x) = x^4 + 4x^2 + 1$

(b) $f(x) = x^4 + 4x^2 - 5$.

Problem 4 (2012, 3). Let R be a (commutative) principal ideal domain, let M and N be finitely generated free R-modules, and let $\varphi : M \to N$ be an R-module homomorphism.

(a) Let K be the kernel of φ. Prove that K is a direct summand of M.

(b) Let C be the image of φ. Show by example (specifying R, M, N, and φ) that C need not be a direct summand of N.

8 2011

Problem 1 (2011, 2.)**.** In this problem, as you apply Sylow's Theorem, state precisely which portions you are using.

(a) Prove that there is no simple group of order 30.

(b) Suppose that G is a simple group of order 60. Determine the number of p-Sylow subgroups of G for each prime p dividing 60, then prove that G is isomorphic to the alternating group A_5.

Note: in the second part, you needn't show that A_5 is simple. You need only show that if there is a simple group of order 60, then it must be isomorphic to A_5.

Problem 2 (2011, 3)**.** Describe the Galois group and the intermediate fields of the cyclotomic extension $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_{12})/\mathbb{Q}$.

Problem 3 (2011, 4)**.** Let
$$R = \mathbb{Z}[x]/(x^2 + x + 1).$$

(a) Answer the following questions with suitable justification.

  (i) Is R a Noetherian ring?

  (ii) Is R an Artinian ring?

(b) Prove that R is an integrally closed domain.

Problem 4 (2011, 5)**.** Let R be a commutative ring. Recall that an element r of R is *nilpotent* if $r^n = 0$ for some positive integer n and that the *nilradical* of R is the set $N(R)$ of nilpotent elements.

(a) Prove that
$$N(R) = \cap_{P \text{ prime}} P.$$
(Hint: given a non-nilpotent element r of R, you may wish to construct a prime ideal that does not contain r or its powers.)

(b) Given a positive integer m, determine the nilradical of $\mathbb{Z}/(m)$.

(c) Determine the nilradical of $\mathbb{C}[x,y]/(y^2 - x^3)$.

(d) Let $p(x,y)$ be a polynomial in $\mathbb{C}[x,y]$ such that for any complex number a, $p(a, a^{3/2}) = 0$. Prove that $p(x,y)$ is divisible by $y^2 - x^3$.

Problem 5 (2011, 6)**.** Given a finite group G, recall that its *regular representation* is the representation on the complex group algebra $\mathbb{C}[G]$ induced by left multiplication of G on itself and its *adjoint representation* is the representation on the complex group algebra $\mathbb{C}[G]$ induced by conjugation of G on itself.

(a) Let $G = \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{F}_2)$. Describe the number and dimensions of the irreducible representations of G. Then describe the decomposition of its regular representation as a direct sum of irreducible representations.

(b) Let G be a group of order 12. Show that its adjoint representation is reducible; that is, there is an H-invariant subspace of $\mathbb{C}[H]$ besides 0 and $\mathbb{C}[H]$.

Problem 6 (2011, 8)**.** Let R be a commutative integral domain. Show that the following are equivalent:

(a) R is a field;

(b) R is a semi-simple ring;

(c) Any R-module is projective.

9 2010

Problem 1 (2010, 1.)**.** Let p be a positive prime number, $\mathbb{F}_p$ the field with p elements, and let $G = \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{F}_p)$.

(a) Compute the order of G, $|G|$.

(b) Write down an explicit isomorphism from $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$ to

$$U = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \middle| a \in \mathbb{F}_p \right\}.$$

(c) How many subgroups of order p does G have? Hint: compute gug^{-1} for $g \in G$ and $u \in U$; use this to find the size of the normalizer of U in G.

Problem 2 (2010, 2)**.** (a) Give definitions of the following terms: (i) a finite length (left) module, (ii) a composition series for a module, and (iii) the length of a module,

(b) Let $l(M)$ denote the length of a module M. Prove that if

$$0 \to M_1 \to M_2 \to \cdots \to M_n \to 0$$

is an exact sequence of modules of finite length, then

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} (-1)^k l(M_i) = 0.$$

Problem 3 (2010, 3)**.** Let $\mathbb{F}$ be a field of characteristic p, and G a group of order p^n. Let $R = \mathbb{F}[G]$ be the group ring (group algebra) of G over $\mathbb{F}$, and let $u := \sum_{x \in G} x$ (so u is an element of R).

(a) Prove that u lies in the center of R.

(b) Verify that Ru is a 2-sided ideal of R.

(c) Show there exists a positive integer k such that $u^k = 0$. Conclude that for such a k, $(Ru)^k = 0$.

(d) Show that R is **not** a semi-simple ring. (**Warning:** Please use the definition of a semi-simple ring: do **not** use the result that a finite length ring fails to be semisimple if and only if it has a non-zero nilpotent ideal.)

Problem 4 (2010, 4)**.** Let $f(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_0 \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$ (where $a_n \neq 0$) and let $R = \mathbb{Z}[x]/(f)$. Prove that R is a finitely generated module over $\mathbb{Z}$ if and only if $a_n = \pm 1$.

Problem 5 (2010, 5)**.** Consider the ring

$$S = C[0,1] = \{f : [0,1] \to \mathbb{R} : f \text{ is continuous}\}$$

with the usual operations of addition and multiplication of functions.

(a) What are the invertible elements of S?

(b) For $a \in [0,1]$, define $I_a = \{f \in S : f(a) = 0\}$. Show that I_a is a maximal ideal of S.

(c) Show that the elements of any proper ideal of S have a common zero, i.e., if I is a proper ideal of S, then there exists $a \in [0,1]$ such that $f(a) = 0$ for all $f \in I$. Conclude that every maximal ideal of S is of the form I_a for some $a \in [0,1]$. **Hint:** as $[0,1]$ is compact, every open cover of $[0,1]$ contains a finite subcover.

Problem 6 (2010, 7)**.** Let F be a field of characteristic zero, and let K be an *algebraic* extension of F that possesses the following property: every polynomial $f \in F[x]$ has a root in K. Show that K is algebraically closed.
Hint: if $K(\theta)/K$ is algebraic, consider $F(\theta)/F$ and its normal closure; primitive elements might be of help.

Problem 7 (2010, 8)**.** Let G be the unique non-abelian group of order 21.

(a) Describe all 1-dimensional complex representations of G.

(b) How many (non-isomorphic) irreducible complex representations does G have and what are their dimensions?

(c) Determine the character table of G.

10 2009

Problem 1 (2009, 1.)**.** (a) Classify all groups of order $2009 = 7^2 \times 41$.

(b) Suppose that G is a group of order 2009. How many intermediate groups are there—that is, how many groups H are there with $1 \subsetneq H \subsetneq G$, where both inclusions are proper? (There may be several cases to consider.)

Problem 2 (2009, 2)**.** Let K be a field. A discrete valuation on K is a function $\nu : K \setminus \{0\} \to \mathbb{Z}$ such that

(i) $\nu(ab) = \nu(a) + \nu(b)$

(ii) ν is surjective

(iii) $\nu(a+b) \geq \min\{(\nu(a), \nu(b)\}$ for $a, b \in K \setminus \{0\}$ with $a + b \neq 0$.

Let $R := \{x \in K \setminus \{0\} : \nu(x) \geq 0\} \cup \{0\}$. Then R is called the valuation ring of ν. Prove the following:

(a) R is a subring of K containing the 1 in K.

(b) for all $x \in K \setminus \{0\}$, either x or x^{-1} is in R.

(c) x is a unit of R if and only if $\nu(x) = 0$.

(d) Let p be a prime number, $K = \mathbb{Q}$, and $\nu_p : \mathbb{Q} \setminus \{0\} \to \mathbb{Z}$ be the function defined by $\nu_p(\frac{a}{b}) = n$ where $\frac{a}{b} = p^n \frac{c}{d}$ and p does not divide c and d. Prove that the corresponding valuation ring R is the ring of all rational numbers whose denominators are relatively prime to p.

Problem 3 (2009, 3)**.** Let F be a field of characteristic not equal to 2.

(a) Prove that any extension K of F of degree 2 is of the form $F(\sqrt{D})$ where $D \in F$ is not a square in F and, conversely, that each such extension has degree 2 over F.

(b) Let $D_1, D_2 \in F$ neither of which is a square in F. Prove that $[F(\sqrt{D_1}, \sqrt{D_2}) : F] = 4$ if $D_1 D_2$ is not a square in F and is of degree 2 otherwise.

Problem 4 (2009, 4)**.** Let F be a field and $p(x) \in F[x]$ an irreducible polynomial.

(a) Prove that there exists a field extension K of F in which $p(x)$ has a root.

(b) Determine the dimension of K as a vector space over F and exhibit a vector space basis for K.

(c) If $\theta \in K$ denotes a root of $p(x)$, express θ^{-1} in terms of the basis found in part (b).

(d) Suppose $p(x) = x^3 + 9x + 6$. Show $p(x)$ is irreducible over $\mathbb{Q}$. If θ is a root of $p(x)$, compute the inverse of $(1 + \theta)$ in $\mathbb{Q}(\theta)$.

Problem 5 (2009, 6)**.** Fix a ring R, an R-module M, and an R-module homomorphism $f : M \to M$.

(a) If M satisfies the descending chain condition on submodules, show that if f is injective, then f is surjective. (Hint: note that if f is injective, so are $f \circ f$, $f \circ f \circ f$, etc.)

(b) Give an example of a ring R, an R-module M, and an injective R-module homomorphism $f : M \to M$ which is not surjective.

(c) If M satisfies the ascending chain condition on submodules, show that if f is surjective, then f is injective.

(d) Give an exampe of a ring R, and R-module M, and a surjective R-module homomorphism $f : M \to M$ which is not injective.

Problem 6 (2009, 7)**.** Let G be a finite group, k an algebraically closed field, and V an irreducible k-linear representation of G.

(a) Show that $\mathrm{Hom}_{kG}(V, V)$ is a division algebra with k in its center.

(b) Show that V is finite-dimensional over k, and conclude that $\mathrm{Hom}_{kG}(V, V)$ is also finite dimensional.

(c) Show the inclusion $k \hookrightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_{kG}(V, V)$ found in (a) is an isomorphism. (For $f \in \mathrm{Hom}_{kG}(V, V)$, view f as a linear transformation and consider $f - \alpha I$, where α is an eigenvalue of f).

11 2008

Problem 1 (2008, 1)**.** Let $f(x)$ be an irreducible polynomial of degree 5 over the field $\mathbb{Q}$ of rational numbers with exactly 3 real roots.

(a) Show that $f(x)$ is not solvable by radicals.

(b) Let E be the splitting field of f over $\mathbb{Q}$. Construct a Galois extension K of degree 2 over $\mathbb{Q}$ lying in E such that *no* field F strictly between K and E is Galois over $\mathbb{Q}$.

Problem 2 (2008, 2)**.** Let F be a finite field. Show for any positive integer n that there are irreducible polynomials of degree n in $F[x]$.

Problem 3 (2008, 3.)**.** Show that the order of the group $\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{F}_q)$ of invertible $n \times n$ matrices over the field $\mathbb{F}_q$ of q elements is given by $(q^n - 1)(q^n - q) \dots (q^n - q^{n-1})$.

Problem 4 (2008, 5)**.** (a) Let R be a commutative principal ideal domain. Show that any R-module M generated by two elements takes the form $R/(a) \oplus R/(b)$ for some $a, b \in R$. What more can you say about a and b?

(b) Give a necessary and sufficient condition for two direct sums as in part (a) to be isomorphic as R-modules.

Problem 5 (2008, 6.)**.** Let G be the subgroup of $\mathrm{GL}_3(\mathbb{C})$ generated by the three matrices

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

where $i^2 = -1$. Here $\mathbb{C}$ denotes the complex field.

(a) Compute the order of G.

(b) Find a matrix in G of largest possible order (as an element of G) and compute this order.

(c) Compute the number of elements in G with this largest order.

Problem 6 (2008, 7)**.** (a) Let G be a group of (finite) order n. Show that any irreducible left module over the group algebra $\mathbb{C}G$ has complex dimension at least $\sqrt{n}$.

(b) Give an example of a group G of order $n \geq 5$ and an irreducible left module over $\mathbb{C}G$ of complex dimension $\lfloor \sqrt{n} \rfloor$, the greatest integer to $\sqrt{n}$.

Problem 7 (2008, 8)**.** Use the rational canonical form to show that any square matrix M over a field k is similar to its transpose M^t, recalling that $p(M) = 0$ for some $p \in k[t]$ if and only if $p(M^t) = 0$.

12 2007

Problem 1 (2007, 1)**.** Let K be a field of characteristic zero and L a Galois extension of K. Let f be an irreducible polynomial in $K[x]$ of degree 7 and suppose f has no zeroes in L. Show that f is irreducible in $L[x]$.

Problem 2 (2007, 2)**.** Let K be a field of characteristic zero and $f \in K[x]$ an irreducible polynomial of degree n. Let L be a splitting field for f. Let G be the group of automorphisms of L which act trivially on K.

(a) Show that G embeds in the symmetric group S_n.

(b) For each n, give an example of a field K and polynomial f such that $G = S_n$.

(c) What are the possible groups G when $n = 3$. Justify your answer.

Problem 3 (2007, 3.)**.** Show there are exactly two groups of order 21 up to isomorphism.

13 2006

Problem 1 (2006, 2)**.** Let K be the field $\mathbb{Q}(z)$ of rational functions in a variable z with coefficients in the rational field $\mathbb{Q}$. Let n be a positive integer. Consider the polynomial $x^n - z \in K[x]$.

(a) Show that the polynomial $x^n - z$ is irreducible over K.

(b) Describe the splitting field of $x^n - z$ over K.

(c) Determine the Galois group of the splitting field of $x^5 - z$ over the field K.

Problem 2 (2006, 3.)**.** (a) Let $p < q < r$ be prime integers. Show that a group of order pqr cannot be simple.

(b) Consider groups of orders $2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot p$ where p has the values 5, 7, and 11. For each of those values of p, either display a simple group of order $2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot p$, or show that there cannot be a simple group of that order.

Problem 3 (2006, 4)**.** Let K/F be a finite Galois extension and let $n = [K : F]$. There is a theorem (often referred to as the "normal basis theorem") which states that there exists an irreducible polynomial $f(x) \in F[x]$ whose roots form a basis for K as a vector space over F. You may assume that theorem in this problem.

(a) Let $G = \mathrm{Gal}(K/F)$. The action of G on K makes K into a finite-dimensional representation space for G over F. Prove that K is isomorphic to the regular representation for G over F.
(The regular representation is defined by letting G act on the group algebra $F[G]$ by multiplication on the left.)

(b) Suppose that the Galois group G is cyclic and that F contains a primitive n^{th} root of unity. Show that there exists an injective homomorphism $\chi : G \to F^{\times}$.

(c) Show that K contains a non-zero element a with the following property:

$$g(a) = \chi(g) \cdot a$$

for all $g \in G$.

(d) If a has the property stated in (c), show that $K = F(a)$ and that $a^n \in F^{\times}$.

Problem 4 (2006, 5.)**.** Let G be the group of matrices of the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & b \\ 0 & 1 & c \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

with entries in the finite field $\mathbb{F}_p$ of p element, where p is a prime.

(a) Prove that G is non-abelian.

(b) Suppose p is odd. Prove that $g^p = I_3$ for all $g \in G$.

(c) Suppose that $p = 2$. It is known that there are exactly two non-abelian groups of order 8, up to isomorphism: the dihedral group D_8 and the quaternionic group. Assuming this fact without proof, determine which of these groups G is isomorphic to.

Problem 5 (2006, 7.)**.** There are five nonisomorphic groups of order 8. For each of those groups G, find the smallest positive integer n such that there is an injective homomorphism $\varphi : G \to S_n$.

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Problem 1 (2005, 1.). For any group G we define $\Omega(G)$ to be the image of the group homomorphism $\rho : G \to \mathrm{Aut}(G)$ where ρ maps $g \in G$ to the conjugation automorphism $x \mapsto gxg^{-1}$. Starting with a group G_0, we define $G_1 = \Omega(G_0)$ and $G_{i+1} = \Omega(G_i)$ for all $i \geq 0$. If G_0 is of order p^e for a prime p and integer $e \geq 2$, prove that G_{e-1} is the trivial group.

Problem 2 (2005, 2.). Let $\mathbb{F}_2$ be the field with two elements.

(a) What is the order of $\mathrm{GL}_3(\mathbb{F}_2)$?

(b) Use the fact that $\mathrm{GL}_3(\mathbb{F}_2)$ is a simple group (which you should not prove) to find the number of elements of order 7 in $\mathrm{GL}_3(\mathbb{F}_2)$.

Problem 3 (2005, 3). Let G be a finite abelian group. Let $f : \mathbb{Z}^m \to G$ be a surjection of abelian groups. We may think of f as a homomorphism of $\mathbb{Z}$-modules. Let K be the kernel of f.

(a) Prove that K is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}^m$.

(b) We can therefore write the inclusion map $K \to \mathbb{Z}^m$ as $\mathbb{Z}^m \to \mathbb{Z}^m$ and represent it by an $m \times m$ integer matrix A. Prove that $|\det A| = |G|$.

Problem 4 (2005, 4). Let $R = C([0,1])$ be the ring of all continuous real-valued functions on the closed interval $[0,1]$, and for each $c \in [0,1]$, denote by M_c the set of all functions $f \in R$ such that $f(c) = 0$.

(a) Prove that $g \in R$ is a unit if and only if $g(c) \neq 0$ for all $c \in [0,1]$.

(b) Prove that for each $c \in [0,1]$, M_c is a maximal ideal of R.

(c) Prove that if M is a maximal ideal of T, then $M = M_c$ for some $c \in [0,1]$. (Hint: compactness of $[0,1]$ may be relevant.)

Problem 5 (2005, 5). Let R and S be commutative rings, and $f : R \to S$ a ring homomorphism.

(a) Show that if I is a prime ideal of S, then

$$f^{-1}(I) = \{r \in R : f(r) \in I\}$$

is a prime ideal of R.

(b) Let N be the set of nilpotent elements of R:

$$N = \{r \in R : r^m = 0 \text{ for some } m \geq 1\}.$$

N is called the *nilradical* of R. Prove that it is an ideal which is contained in every prime ideal.

(c) Part (a) lets us define a function

$$f^* : \{\text{prime ideals of } S\} \to \{\text{prime ideals of } R\}.$$

$$I \mapsto f^{-1}(I).$$

Let N be the nilradical of R. Show that if $S = R/N$ and $f : R \to R/N$ is the quotient map, then f^* is a bijection

Problem 6 (2005, 7). Consider the polynomial $f(x) = x^{10} + x^5 + 1 \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ with splitting field K over $\mathbb{Q}$.

(a) Determine whether $f(x)$ is irreducible over $\mathbb{Q}$ and find $[K : \mathbb{Q}]$.

(b) Determine the structure of the Galois group $\mathrm{Gal}(K/\mathbb{Q})$.

Problem 7 (2005, 8). For each prime number p and each positive integer n, how many elements α are there in $\mathbb{F}_{p^n}$ such that $F_p(\alpha) = F_{p^6}$?