# MA553: Spring 2016 Homework

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CHAPTER 1

# Homework (Spring 2016)

### 1.1 Homework 1

**Problem 1.1.** Let G be a group,  $a \in G$  an element of finite order m, and n a positive integer. Prove that

$$|a^n| = \frac{m}{\gcd(m, n)}.$$

*Proof.* Without loss of generality, we may assume n < m; otherwise, by the fundamental theorem of arithmetic, there exist q and r with r < m such that n = qm + r so  $a^n = a^{qm+r} = a^{qm}a^r = a^r$ .

**Problem 1.2.** Let G be a group, and let a, b be elements of finite order m, n respectively. Show that if ba = ab and  $\langle a \rangle \cap \langle b \rangle = \{e\}$ , then |ab| = lcm(m, n).

Proof.

**Problem 1.3.** Let G be a group and H, K normal subgroups with  $H \cap K = \{e\}$ . Show that

- (a) hk = kh for every  $h \in H$ ,  $k \in K$ .
- (b) HK is a subgroup of G with  $HK \simeq H \times K$ .

Proof.

**Problem 1.4.** Show that  $A_4$  has no subgroup of order 6 (although 6 |  $12 = |A_4|$ ).

### 1.2 Homework 2

**Problem 1.1.** Let G be the group of order  $2^3 \cdot 3$ ,  $n \ge 2$ . Show that G has a normal 2-subgroup  $\ne \{e\}$ .

Proof.

**Problem 1.2.** Let G be a group of order  $p^2q$ , p and q primes. Show that the Sylow p-Sylow subgroup or the q-Sylow subgroup of G is normal in G.

Proof.

**Problem 1.3.** Let G be a subgroup of order pqr, p < q < r primes. Show that the r-Sylow subgroup of G is normal in G.

Proof.

**Problem 1.4.** Let G be a group of order n and let  $\varphi: G \to S_n$  be given by the action of G on G via translation.

- (a) For  $a \in G$  determine the number and the lengths of the disjoint cycles of the permutation  $\varphi(a)$ .
- (b) Show that  $\varphi(G) \not\subset A_n$  if and only if n is even and G has a cyclic 2-Sylow subgroup.
- (c) If n = 2m, m odd, show that G has a subgroup of index 2.

Proof.

**Problem 1.5.** Show that the only simple groups  $\neq \{e\}$  of order < 60 are the groups of prime order.

# 1.3 Homework 3

**Problem 1.1.** Let G be a finite group, p a prime number, N the intersection of all p-Sylow subgroups of G. Show that N is a normal p-subgroup of G and that every normal p-subgroup of G is contained in N.

Proof.

**Problem 1.2.** Let G be a group of order 231 and let H be an 11-Sylow subgroup of G. Show that  $H \subset Z(G)$ .

Proof.

**Problem 1.3.** Let  $G = \{e, a_1, a_2, a_3\}$  be a non-cyclic group of order 4 and define  $\varphi \colon S_3 \to \operatorname{Aut}(G)$  by  $\varphi(\sigma)(e) = e$  and  $\varphi(\sigma)(a_1) = a_{\sigma(i)}$ . Show that  $\varphi$  is well-defined and an isomorphism of groups.

Proof.

**Problem 1.4.** Determine all groups of order 18.

# 1.4 Homework 4

Proof.

Problem 1.1. Let p be a prime and let G be a nonAbelian group of order  $p^3$ . Show that G' = Z(G). Proof.

Problem 1.2. Let p be an odd prime and let G be a nonAbelian group of order  $p^3$  having an element of order  $p^2$ . Show that there exists an element  $b \notin \langle a \rangle$  of order p.

Proof.

Problem 1.3. Let p be an odd prime. Determine all groups of order  $p^3$ .

Proof.

Problem 1.4. Show that  $(S_n)' = A_n$ .

Proof.

Problem 1.5. Show that every group of order  $e^2 = a_n + b_n +$ 

# 1.5 Homework 5

**Problem 1.1.** Find all composition series and the composition factors of  $D_6$ .

Proof.

**Problem 1.2.** Let T be the subgroup of  $GL(n, \mathbb{R})$  consisting of all upper triangular invertible matrices. Show that T is solvable.

Proof.

**Problem 1.3.** Let  $p \in \mathbb{Z}$  be a prime number. Show:

- (a)  $(p-1)! \equiv -1 \mod p$ .
- (b) If  $p \equiv 1 \mod 4$  then  $x^2 \equiv -1 \mod p$  for some  $x \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

Proof.

**Problem 1.4.** (a) Show that the following are equivalent for an odd prime number  $p \in \mathbb{Z}$ :

- (i)  $p \equiv 1 \mod 4$ .
- (ii)  $p = a^2 + b^2$  for some a, b in  $\mathbb{Z}$ .
- (iii) p is not prime in  $\mathbb{Z}[i]$ .
- (b) Determine all prime ideals of  $\mathbb{Z}[i]$ .

# 1.6 Homework 6

**Problem 1.1.** Let R be a domain. Show that R is a UFD if and only if every nonzero nonunit in R is a product of irreducible elemnets and the intersection of any two principal ideals is again principal.

Proof.

**Problem 1.2.** Let R be a PID and p a prime ideal of R[X]. Show that p is principal or p = (a, f) for some  $a \in R$  and some monic  $f \in R[X]$ .

Proof.

**Problem 1.3.** Let k be a field and  $n \ge 1$ . Show that  $Z^n + Y^3 + X^2 \in k(X,Y)[Z]$  is irreducible.

Proof.

**Problem 1.4.** Let k be a field of characteristic zero and  $n \ge 1$ ,  $m \ge 2$ . Show that  $X_1^n + \cdots + X_m^n - 1 \in k[X_1, \ldots, X_m]$  is irreducible.

Proof. ■

**Problem 1.5.** Show that  $X^{3^n} + 2 \in \mathbb{Q}(i)[X]$  is irreducible.

# 1.7 Homework 7

**Problem 1.1.** Let  $k \subset K$  and  $k \subset L$  be finite field extensions contained in some field. Show that:

- (a)  $[KL : L] \leq [K : k]$ .
- (b)  $[KL:k] \leq [K:k][L:k]$ .
- (c)  $K \cap L = k$  if equality holds in (b).

Proof.

**Problem 1.2.** Let k be a field of characteristic  $\neq 2$  and a, b elements of k so that a, b, ab are not squares in k. Show that  $\left[k(\sqrt{a}, \sqrt{b}) : k\right] = 4$ .

Proof.

**Problem 1.3.** Let R be a UFD, but not a field, and write  $K := \operatorname{Quot}(R)$ . Show that  $[\bar{K} : k] = \infty$ .

Proof.

**Problem 1.4.** Let  $k \in K$  be an algebraic field extension. Show that every k-homomorphism  $\delta \colon K \to K$  is an isomorphism.

Proof.

**Problem 1.5.** Let K be the splitting field of  $X^6 - 4$  over  $\mathbb{Q}$ . Determine K and  $[K : \mathbb{Q}]$ .

#### 1.8 Homework 8

**Problem 1.1.** Let k be a field,  $f \in k[X]$  a polynomial of degree  $n \ge 1$ , and K the splitting field of f over k. Show that  $[K : k] \mid n!$ .

Proof.

**Problem 1.2.** Let k be a field and  $n \geq 0$ . Define a map  $\Delta_n : k[X] \to k[X]$  by  $\Delta_n(\sum a_i X^i) := \sum a_i \binom{i}{n} X^{i-n}$ . Show that

- (a)  $\Delta_n$  is k-linear, and for  $f, g \in k[X]$ ,  $\Delta_n(fg) = \sum_{i=0}^n \Delta_i(f) \Delta_{n-i}(g)$ .
- (b)  $f^{(n)} = n! \Delta_n(f)$ .
- (c)  $f(x+a) = \sum \Delta_n(f)(a)X^n$ .
- (d)  $a \in k$  is a root of f of multiplicity n if and only if  $\Delta_i(f)(a) = 0$  for  $0 \le i \le n-1$  and  $\Delta_n(f)(a) \ne 0$ .

Proof.

**Problem 1.3.** Let  $k \subset K$  be a finite field extension. Show that k is perfect if and only if K is perfect.

Proof.

**Problem 1.4.** Let K be the splitting field of  $X^p - X - 1$  over  $k = \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$ . Show that  $k \subset K$  is normal, separable, of degree p.

Proof.

**Problem 1.5.** Let k be a field of characteristic p > 0, and k(X, Y) the field of rational functions in two variables.

- (a) Show that  $[k(X,Y):k(X^{p},Y^{p})]=p^{2}$ .
- (b) Show that the extension  $k(X^p, Y^p) \subset k(X, Y)$  is not simple.
- (c) Find infinitely many distinct fields L with  $k(X^p, Y^p) \subset L \subset k(X, Y)$ .

#### 1.9 Homework 9

**Problem 1.1.** Let  $k \subset K$  be a finite extension of fields of characteristic p > 0. Show that if  $p \nmid [K : k]$ , then  $k \subset K$  is separable.

Proof.

**Problem 1.2.** Let  $k \subset K$  be an algebraic extension of fields of characteristic p > 0, let L be an algebraically closed field containing K, and let  $\delta \colon k \to L$  be an embedding. Show that  $k \subset K$  is purely inseparable if and only if there exists exactly one embedding  $\tau \colon K \to L$  extending  $\delta$ .

Proof.

**Problem 1.3.** Let  $k \subset K = k(\alpha, \beta)$  be an algebraic extension of fields of characteristic p > 0, where  $\alpha$  is separable over k and  $\beta$  is purely inseparable over k. Show that  $K = k(\alpha + \beta)$ .

Proof.

**Problem 1.4.** Let  $f(x) \in \mathbb{F}_q[X]$  be irreducible. Show that  $f(X) \mid X^{q^n} - X$  if and only if  $\deg f(X) \mid n$ .

Proof.

**Problem 1.5.** Show that  $\operatorname{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}_q}(\bar{\mathbb{F}}_q)$  is an infinite Abelian group which is torsionfree (i.e.,  $\delta^n = \operatorname{id}$  implies  $\delta = \operatorname{id}$  or n = 0).

Proof.

**Problem 1.6.** Show that in a finite field, every element can be written as a sum of two perfect squares.

# Bibliography

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