

# Algebra Qualifying Exam Notes

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## 1 Study Guide for Algebra Qualifying Exam

### References:

- [1]. David Dummit and Richard Foote, Abstract Algebra, Wiley, 2003.
- [2]. Kenneth Hoffman and Ray Kunze, Linear Algebra, Prentice-Hall, 1971.
- [3]. Thomas W. Hungerford, Algebra, Springer, 1974.
- [4]. Roy Smith, Algebra Course Notes (843-1 through 845-3), <http://www.math.uga.edu/~roy/>,

As a general rule, students are responsible for knowing both the theory (proofs) and practical applications (e.g. **how to find the Jordan or rational canonical form** of a given matrix, **or the Galois group of a given polynomial**) of the topics mentioned.

A supplement to this study guide is available at:

<http://www.math.uga.edu/sites/default/files/PDFs/Graduate/QualsStudyGuides/AlgebraPhDQualremarks.pdf>

### 1.1 Group Theory

- Subgroups and quotient groups
- Lagrange's Theorem
- Fundamental homomorphism theorems
- Group actions with applications to the structure of groups such as
  - The Sylow Theorems
- Group constructions such as:
  - Direct and semi-direct products
- Structures of special types of groups such as:
  - p-groups
  - Dihedral,

- Symmetric and Alternating groups
  - \* Cycle decompositions
- The simplicity of  $A_n$ , for  $n \geq 5$
- Free groups, generators and relations
- Solvable groups

References: [1,3,4]

## 1.2 Linear Algebra

- Determinants
- Eigenvalues and eigenvectors
- Cayley-Hamilton Theorem
- Canonical forms for matrices
- Linear groups ( $GL_n, SL_n, O_n, U_n$ )
- Duality
  - Dual spaces,
  - Dual bases,
  - Induced dual map,
  - Double duals
- Finite-dimensional spectral theorem

References: [1,2,4]

## 1.3 Rings and Modules

- Zorn's Lemma
  - Every vector space has a basis
  - Maximal ideals exist
- Properties of ideals and quotient rings
- Fundamental homomorphism theorems for rings and modules
- Characterizations and properties of special domains such as:
  - Euclidean  $\implies$  PID  $\implies$  UFD
- Classification of finitely generated modules over PIDs (*with emphasis on Euclidean Domains*)
- Applications to the structure of:
  - Finitely generated abelian groups
  - Canonical forms of matrices

References: [1,3,4]

## 1.4 Field Theory

- Algebraic extensions of fields
- Fundamental theorem of Galois theory
- Properties of finite fields
- Separable extensions
- Computations of Galois groups of polynomials of small degree and cyclotomic
- Polynomials
- Solvability of polynomials by radicals

References: [1,3,4]

## 2 Remarks

Adapted from remark written by Roy Smith, August 2006

### 2.1 Group theory:

The first 6 chapters (220 pages) of DF are excellent.

All the definitions and proofs of these theorems on groups are given in Smith's web based lecture notes for math 843 part 1.

#### Key topics:

- Sylow theorems
- Simplicity of  $A_n$  for  $n > 4$ .
- The first isomorphism theorem,
- The Jordan Holder theorem,

The last two (one easy, one hard) are left as exercises.

**The proof JH is seldom tested on the qual**, but proofs are always of interest.

- Fundamental theorem of finite abelian groups

*DF Exercises 12.1.16-19*

- The simple groups of order between 60 and 168 have prime order

### 2.2 Rings:

- DF Chapters 7,8,9.
- Gauss's important theorem on unique factorization of polynomials:
  - $\mathbb{Z}[x]$  is a UFD
  - $R[x]$  is a UFD when  $R$  is a UFD

- The fundamental isomorphism theorems for rings (easy and useful exercise)
- How to use Zorn's lemma
  - To find maximal ideals
  - Construct algebraic field closures
  - Why it is unnecessary in countable or noetherian rings.

Smith discusses extensively in 844-1.

- Results about PIDs  
(DF Section 8.2)
  - Example of a PID that is not a Euclidean domain  
(*DF p.277*)
  - Proof that a Euclidean domain is a PID and hence a UFD
  - Proof that  $\mathbb{Z}$  and  $k[x]$  are UFDs  
(*p.289 Smith, p.300 DF*)
- A polynomial ring in infinitely many variables over a UFD is still a ufd  
(*Easy, DF, p.305*)
- Eisenstein's criterion  
(*DF p.309*)
  - Stated only for monic polynomials – proof of general case identical.
  - See Smith's notes for the full version.
- Cyclic product structure of  $(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})^\times$   
(*exercise in DF, Smith 844-2, section 18*)
- Grobner bases and division algorithms for polynomials in several variables  
(*DF 9.6.*)
- Modules over pid's and Canonical forms of matrices.  
*DF sections 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, and 12.1, 12.2, 12.3.*
  - Constructive proof of decomposition: DF Exercises 12.1.16-19
  - Smith 845-1 and 845-2: Detailed discussion of the constructive proof.

## 2.3 Field Theory / Galois Theory.

- DF chapters 13,14 (about 145 pages).
- Smith:
  - 843-2, sections 11,12, and 16-21 (39 pages)
  - 844-1, sections 7-9 (20 pages)

### 3 Group Theory

#### 3.1 Random References

#### 3.2 Big List of Notation

$C_G(x) =$	$\{g \in G \mid [g, x] = 1\}$	$\subseteq G$	Centralizer (Element)
$C_G(H) =$	$\{g \in G \mid [g, h] = 1 \ \forall h \in H\} = \bigcap_{h \in H} C_G(h)$	$\leq G$	Centralizer (Subgroup)
$? =$	$\{ghg^{-1} \mid g \in G\}$	$\subseteq G$	Conjugacy Class
$\mathcal{O}_x, G \cdot x =$	$\{g.x \mid x \in X\}$	$\subseteq X$	Orbit
$\text{Stab}_G(x), G_x =$	$\{g \in G \mid g.x = x\}$	$\subseteq G$	Stabilizer
$X^g =$	$\{x \in X \mid \forall g \in G, g.x = x\}$	$\subseteq X$	Fixed Points
$Z(G) =$	$\{x \in G \mid \forall g \in G, gxg^{-1} = x\}$	$\subseteq G$	Center
$N_G(H) =$	$\{g \in G \mid gHg^{-1} = H\}$	$\subseteq G$	Normalizer
$\text{Inn}(G) =$	$\{\varphi_g(x) = gxg^{-1}\}$	$\subseteq \text{Aut}(G)$	Inner Aut.
$\text{Out}(G) =$	$\text{Aut}(G)/\text{Inn}(G)$	$\hookrightarrow \text{Aut}(G)$	Outer Aut.

- $[g, h] = ghg^{-1}h^{-1}$
- $[G, H] = \langle [g, h] : g \in G, h \in H \rangle$  (Subgroup generated by commutators)

**Definition 3.0.1** (Normal Closure of a subgroup).

- $H^G = \{gHg^{-1} : g \in G\}$
- Equivalently,

$$H^G = \bigcap \{N : H \leq N \trianglelefteq G\}$$

– (The smallest normal subgroup of  $G$  containing  $H$ )

**Definition 3.0.2** (Normal Core of a subgroup).

- 

$$H_G = \bigcap_{g \in G} gHg^{-1}$$

- Equivalently,  $H_G = \langle N : N \trianglelefteq G \ \& \ N \leq H \rangle$   
– Largest normal subgroup that contains  $H$
- Equivalently,  $H_G = \ker \psi$  where  $\psi : G \rightarrow \text{Sym}(G/H)$ ;  $g \sim (xH) = (gx)H$

- Facts:
  - $H_G \trianglelefteq G$  and is an idempotent operation

**Definition 3.0.3** (Characteristic subgroup).

- $H \text{ char } G \iff \forall \varphi \in \text{Aut}(G), \varphi(H) = H$ 
  - i.e.,  $H$  is fixed by all automorphisms of  $G$ .

### 3.3 Basics

**Definition 3.0.4** (Centralizer):).

$$C_G(H) = \{g \in G \mid ghg^{-1} = h \forall h \in H\}$$

**Definition 3.0.5** (Normalizer).

$$N_G(H) = \{g \in G \mid gHg^{-1} = H\}$$

- Equivalently,  $\bigcup \{K : H \trianglelefteq K \leq G\}$  (the largest  $K \leq G$  for which  $H \trianglelefteq K$ )
- Equivalently, the stabilizer of  $H$  under  $G$  acting on its subgroups via conjugation

**Lemma:**  $C_G(H) \trianglelefteq N_G(H)$

**Lemma:** The size of the conjugacy class of  $H$  is the index of its centralizer, i.e.

$$\left| \{gHg^{-1} \mid g \in G\} \right| = [G : C_G(H)].$$

Proof: Orbit-stabilizer.

**Lemma** (“The Fundamental Theorem of Cosets”):

$$aH = bH \iff a^{-1}b \in H \text{ or } aH \cap bH = \emptyset$$

**Definition:**  $[x, y] = x^{-1}y^{-1}xy$  is the **commutator**, and  $[G, G] := \{[x, y] \mid x, y \in G\}$  is the **commutator subgroup**.

**Lemma:**

$$[G, G] \leq H \text{ and } H \trianglelefteq G \implies G/H \text{ is abelian.}$$

**Lemmas:**

- Every subgroup of a cyclic group is itself cyclic.



- Intersections of subgroups are still subgroups
  - Intersections of distinct coprime-order subgroups are trivial
  - Intersections of subgroups of the same prime order are either trivial or equality
- The Quaternion group has only one element of order 2, namely  $-1$ .
  - They also have the presentation

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \langle x, y, z \mid x^2 = y^2 = z^2 = xyz = -1 \rangle \\ &= \langle x, y \mid x^4 = y^4 = e, x^2 = y^2, yxy^{-1} = x^{-1} \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

- A dihedral group always has a presentation of the form

$$D_n = \langle x, y \mid x^n = y^2 = (xy)^2 = e \rangle,$$

yielding at least 2 distinct elements of order 2.

### 3.4 Finitely Generated Abelian Groups

Invariant factor decomposition:

$$G \cong \mathbb{Z}^r \times \prod_{j=1}^m \mathbb{Z}/(n_j) \quad \text{where } n_1 \mid \cdots \mid n_m.$$

**Going from invariant divisors to elementary divisors:**

- Take prime factorization of each factor
- Split into coprime pieces

*Example:*

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathbb{Z}/(2) \oplus \mathbb{Z}/(2) \oplus \mathbb{Z}/(2^3 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7) \\ &\cong \mathbb{Z}/(2) \oplus \mathbb{Z}/(2) \oplus \mathbb{Z}/(2^3) \oplus \mathbb{Z}/(5^2) \oplus \mathbb{Z}/(7) \end{aligned}$$

**Going from elementary divisors to invariant factors:**

- Bin up by primes occurring (keeping exponents)
- Take highest power from each prime as *last* invariant factor
- Take highest power from all remaining primes as next, etc

*Example:* Given the invariant factor decomposition

$$G = \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_{25},$$

$p = 2$	$p = 3$	$p = 5$
$2, 2, 2$	$3, 3$	$5^2$

$$\implies n_m = 5^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 2$$

$p = 2$	$p = 3$	$p = 5$
2, 2	3	$\emptyset$

$$\implies n_{m-1} = 3 \cdot 2$$

$p = 2$	$p = 3$	$p = 5$
2	$\emptyset$	$\emptyset$

$$\implies n_{m-2} = 2$$

and thus

$$G \cong \mathbb{Z}/(2) \oplus \mathbb{Z}/(3 \cdot 2) \oplus \mathbb{Z}/(5^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 2).$$

### Classifying Abelian Groups of a Given Order:

Let  $p(x)$  be the integer partition function.

Example:  $p(6) = 11$ , given by  $6, 5 + 1, 4 + 2, \dots$

Write  $G = p_1^{k_1} p_2^{k_2} \dots$ ; then there are  $p(k_1)p(k_2) \dots$  choices, each yielding a distinct group.

## 3.5 The Symmetric Group

### Definitions:

- A cycle is **even**  $\iff$  product of an *even* number of transpositions.
  - A cycle of even *length* is **odd**
  - A cycle of odd *length* is **even**

**Definition** The **alternating group** is the subgroup of **even** permutations, i.e.  $A_n := \{\sigma \in S_n \mid \text{sign}(\sigma) = 1\}$  where  $\text{sign}(\sigma) = (-1)^m$  where  $m$  is the number of cycles of even length.

*Corollary:* Every  $\sigma \in A_n$  has an even number of *odd* cycles (i.e. an even number of *even-length* cycles).

*Example:*

$$A_4 = \{\text{id}, (1, 3)(2, 4), (1, 2)(3, 4), (1, 4)(2, 3), (1, 2, 3), (1, 3, 2), (1, 2, 4), (1, 4, 2), (1, 3, 4), (1, 4, 3), (2, 3, 4), (2, 4, 3)\}.$$

### Lemmas:

- The transitive subgroups of  $S_3$  are  $S_3, A_3$
- The transitive subgroups of  $S_4$  are  $S_4, A_4, D_4, \mathbb{Z}_2^2, \mathbb{Z}_4$ .
- $S_4$  has two normal subgroups:  $A_4, \mathbb{Z}_2^2$ .
- $S_{n \geq 5}$  has one normal subgroup:  $A_n$ .
- $Z(S_n) = 1$  for  $n \geq 3$
- $Z(A_n) = 1$  for  $n \geq 4$
- $[S_n, S_n] = A_n$
- $[A_4, A_4] \cong \mathbb{Z}_2^2$
- $[A_n, A_n] = A_n$  for  $n \geq 5$ , so  $A_{n \geq 5}$  is nonabelian.
- $A_{n \geq 5}$  is *simple*.

### 3.6 Counting Theorems

**Lagrange's Theorem:**

$$H \leq G \implies |H| \mid |G|.$$

*Corollary:* The order of every element divides the size of  $G$ , i.e.

$$g \in G \implies o(g) \mid o(G) \implies g^{|G|} = e.$$

**Warning:** There does **not** necessarily exist  $H \leq G$  with  $|H| = n$  for every  $n \mid |G|$ .  
Counterexample:  $|A_4| = 12$  but has no subgroup of order 6.

**Cauchy's Theorem:**

For every prime  $p$  dividing  $|G|$ , there is an element (and thus a subgroup) of order  $p$ .

This is a partial converse to Lagrange's theorem, and strengthened by Sylow's theorem.

#### 3.6.1 Group Actions

**Definition 3.0.6** (Group Action).

An action of  $G$  on  $X$  is a group morphism

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi : G \times X &\rightarrow X \\ (g, x) &\mapsto g \cdot x \end{aligned}$$

or equivalently

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi : G &\longrightarrow \text{Aut}(X) \\ g &\mapsto (x \mapsto \varphi_g(x) := g \cdot x) \end{aligned}$$

satisfying

1.  $e \cdot x = x$
2.  $g \cdot (h \cdot x) = (gh) \cdot x$

Note that  $\ker \psi = \bigcap_{x \in X} G_x$  is the intersection of all stabilizers.

**Definition 3.0.7** (Transitive).

A group action  $G \curvearrowright X$  is *transitive* iff for all  $x, y \in X$  there exists a  $g \in G$  such that  $g \cdot x = y$ . Equivalently, the action has a single orbit.

**Notation:** For a group  $G$  acting on a set  $X$ ,

- $G \cdot x = \{g \curvearrowright x \mid g \in G\} \subseteq X$  is the orbit
- $G_x = \{g \in G \mid g \curvearrowright x = x\} \subseteq G$  is the stabilizer
- $X/G \subset \mathcal{P}(X)$  is the set of orbits
- $X^g = \{x \in X \mid g \curvearrowright x = x\} \subseteq X$  are the fixed points

Note that being in the same orbit is an equivalence relation which partitions  $X$ , and  $G$  acts transitively if restricted to any single orbit.

**Orbit-Stabilizer:**

$$|G \cdot x| = [G : G_x] = |G|/|G_x| \quad \text{if } G \text{ is finite}$$

Mnemonic:  $G/G_x \cong G \cdot x$ .

### 3.6.2 Examples of Orbit-Stabilizer

1. Let  $G$  act on itself by left translation, where  $g \mapsto (h \mapsto gh)$ .
  - The orbit  $G \cdot x = G$  is the entire group
  - The stabilizer  $G_x$  is only the identity.
  - The fixed points  $X^g$  are only the identity.
1. Let  $G$  act on *itself* by conjugation.
  - $G \cdot x$  is the **conjugacy class** of  $x$  (so not generally transitive)
  - $G_x = Z(x) := C_G(x) = \{g \mid [g, x] = e\}$ , the **centralizer** of  $x$ .
  - $G^g$  (the fixed points) is the **center**  $Z(G)$ .

*Corollary:* The number of conjugates of an element (i.e. the size of its conjugacy class) is the index of its centralizer,  $[G : C_G(x)]$ .

*Corollary:* the **Class Equation**:

$$|G| = |Z(G)| + \sum_{\substack{\text{One } x_i \text{ from} \\ \text{each conjugacy} \\ \text{class}}} [G : Z(x_i)]$$

1. Let  $G$  act on  $X$ , its set of *subgroups*, by conjugation.
  - $G \cdot H = \{gHg^{-1}\}$  is the **set of conjugate subgroups** of  $H$

- $G_H = N_G(H)$  is the **normalizer** of  $H$  in  $G$
- $X^g$  is the set of **normal subgroups** of  $G$

Corollary: Given  $H \leq G$ , the number of conjugate subgroups is  $[G : N_G(H)]$ .

1. For a fixed proper subgroup  $H < G$ , let  $G$  act on its cosets  $G/H = \{gH \mid g \in G\}$  by left translation.
  - $G \cdot gH = G/H$ , i.e. this is a *transitive* action.
  - $G_{gH} = gHg^{-1}$  is a *conjugate subgroup* of  $H$
  - $(G/H)^G = \emptyset$

*Application:* If  $G$  is simple,  $H < G$  proper, and  $[G : H] = n$ , then there exists an injective map  $\varphi : G \hookrightarrow S_n$ .

*Proof:* This action induces  $\varphi$ ; it is nontrivial since  $gH = H$  for all  $g$  implies  $H = G$ ;  $\ker \varphi \trianglelefteq G$  and  $G$  simple implies  $\ker \varphi = 1$ .

### Burnside's Formula:

$$|X/G| = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} |X^g|.$$

### 3.6.3 Sylow Theorems

**Notation:** For any  $p$ , let  $\text{Syl}_p(G)$  be the set of Sylow- $p$  subgroups of  $G$ .

Write

- $|G| = p^n m$  where  $(m, p) = 1$ ,
- $S_p$  a Sylow- $p$  subgroup, and
- $n_p$  the number of Sylow- $p$  subgroups.

**Definition:** A  $p$ -group is a group  $G$  such that every element is order  $p^k$  for some  $k$ . If  $G$  is a finite  $p$ -group, then  $|G| = p^j$  for some  $j$ .

**Lemma:**  $p$ -groups have nontrivial centers.

Some useful facts:

- Coprime order subgroups are disjoint, or more generally  $\mathbb{Z}_p, \mathbb{Z}_q \subset G \implies \mathbb{Z}_p \cap \mathbb{Z}_q = \mathbb{Z}_{(p,q)}$ .
- The Chinese Remainder theorem:  $(p, q) = 1 \implies \mathbb{Z}_p \times \mathbb{Z}_q \cong \mathbb{Z}_{pq}$

### 3.6.4 Sylow 1 (Cauchy for Prime Powers)

$\forall p^n$  dividing  $|G|$  there exists a subgroup of size  $p^n$ .

If  $|G| = \prod p_i^{\alpha_i}$ , then there exist subgroups of order  $p_i^{\beta_i}$  for every  $i$  and every  $0 \leq \beta_i \leq \alpha_i$ . In particular, Sylow  $p$ -subgroups always exist.

### 3.6.5 Sylow 2 (Sylows are Conjugate)

All sylow- $p$  subgroups  $S_p$  are conjugate, i.e.

$$S_p^1, S_p^2 \in \text{Syl}_p(G) \implies \exists g \text{ such that } gS_p^1g^{-1} = S_p^2.$$

**Corollary:**  $n_p = 1 \iff S_p \trianglelefteq G$

### 3.6.6 Sylow 3 (Numerical Constraints)

1.  $n_p \mid m$  (in particular,  $n_p \leq m$ ),
2.  $n_p \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ ,
3.  $n_p = [G : N_G(S_p)]$  where  $N_G$  is the normalizer.

**Corollary:**  $p$  does not divide  $n_p$ .

**Lemma:** Every  $p$ -subgroup of  $G$  is contained in a Sylow  $p$ -subgroup.

*Proof:* Let  $H \leq G$  be a  $p$ -subgroup. If  $H$  is not *properly* contained in any other  $p$ -subgroup, it is a Sylow  $p$ -subgroup by definition. Otherwise, it is contained in some  $p$ -subgroup  $H^1$ . Inductively this yields a chain  $H \subsetneq H^1 \subsetneq \dots$ , and by Zorn's lemma  $H := \bigcup_i H^i$  is maximal and thus a Sylow  $p$ -subgroup.

**Fratini's Argument:** If  $H \trianglelefteq G$  and  $P \in \text{Syl}_p(G)$ , then  $HN_G(P) = G$  and  $[G : H]$  divides  $|N_G(P)|$ .

## 3.7 Products

**Characterizing direct products:**  $G \cong H \times K$  when

- $G = HK = \{hk \mid h \in H, k \in K\}$
- $H \cap K = \{e\} \subset G$
- $H, K \trianglelefteq G$

Can relax to only  $H \trianglelefteq G$  to get a semidirect product instead

**Characterizing semidirect products:**  $G = N \rtimes_{\psi} H$  when

- $G = NH$
- $N \trianglelefteq G$
- $H \curvearrowright N$  by conjugation via a map

$$\begin{aligned} \psi : H &\longrightarrow \text{Aut}(N) \\ h &\mapsto h(\cdot)h^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

### Useful Facts

- If  $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(H)$ , then  $N \rtimes_{\psi} H \cong N \rtimes_{\psi \circ \sigma} H$ .
- $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{Z}/(p)^n) \cong \text{GL}(n, \mathbb{F}_p)$ , which has size  $|\text{Aut}(\mathbb{Z}/(p)^n)| = (p^n - 1)(p^n - p) \cdots (p^n - p^{n-1})$ .

- If this occurs in a semidirect product, it suffices to consider similarity classes of matrices (i.e. just use canonical forms)
- $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{Z}/(n)) \cong \mathbb{Z}/(n)^\times \cong \mathbb{Z}/(\varphi(n))$  where  $\varphi$  is the totient function.
  - $\varphi(p^k) = p^{k-1}(p-1)$
- If  $G, H$  have coprime order then  $\text{Aut}(G \oplus H) \cong \text{Aut}(G) \oplus \text{Aut}(H)$ .

### 3.8 Isomorphism Theorems

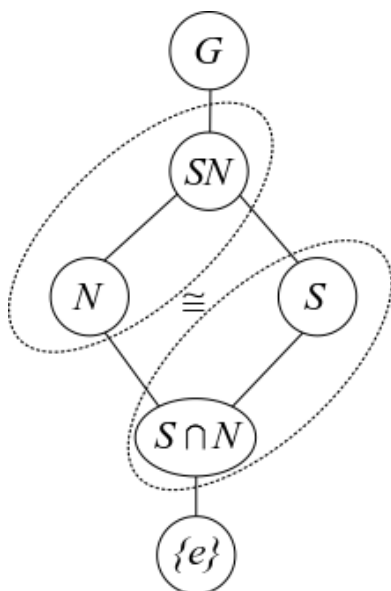
**Lemma:** If  $H, K \leq G$  and  $H \leq N_G(K)$  (or  $K \trianglelefteq G$ ) then  $HK \leq G$  is a subgroup.

Note that this implies that  $HK$  is not always a subgroup.

**Diamond Theorem / 2nd Isomorphism Theorem:**

If  $S \leq G$  and  $N \trianglelefteq G$ , then

$$\frac{SN}{N} \cong \frac{S}{S \cap N} \quad \text{and} \quad |SN| = \frac{|S||N|}{|S \cap N|}$$



Mnemonic:

Note: for this to make sense, we also have

- $SN \leq G$ ,
- $S \cap N \trianglelefteq S$ ,

**Corollary 3.1.**

If we relax the conditions to  $S, N \leq G$  with  $S \in N_G(N)$ , then  $S \cap N \trianglelefteq S$  (but is not normal in  $G$ ) and the theorem still applies.

### Cancellation / 3rd Isomorphism Theorem

Suppose  $N, K \leq G$  with  $N \trianglelefteq G$  and  $N \subseteq K \subseteq G$ .

1. If  $K \leq G$  then  $K/N \leq G/N$  is a subgroup
2. If  $K \trianglelefteq G$  then  $K/N \trianglelefteq G/N$ .
3. Every subgroup of  $G/N$  is of the form  $K/N$  for some such  $K \leq G$ .
4. Every *normal* subgroup of  $G/N$  is of the form  $K/N$  for some such  $K \trianglelefteq G$ .
5. If  $K \trianglelefteq G$ , then we can cancel normal subgroups:

$$\frac{G/N}{K/N} \cong \frac{G}{K}.$$

**The Correspondence Theorem / 4th Isomorphism Theorem:** Suppose  $N \trianglelefteq G$ , then there exists a correspondence:

$$\begin{aligned} \left\{ H < G \mid N \subseteq H \right\} &\iff \left\{ H \mid H < \frac{G}{N} \right\} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Subgroups of } G \\ \text{containing } N \end{array} \right\} &\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Subgroups of the} \\ \text{quotient } G/N \end{array} \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

In words, subgroups of  $G$  containing  $N$  correspond to subgroups of the quotient group  $G/N$ . This is given by the map  $H \mapsto H/N$ .

Note:  $N \trianglelefteq G$  and  $N \subseteq H < G \implies N \trianglelefteq H$ .

### 3.9 Special Classes of Groups

**Definition:** The “**2 out of 3 property**” is satisfied by a class of groups  $\mathcal{C}$  iff whenever  $G \in \mathcal{C}$ , then  $N, G/N \in \mathcal{C}$  for any  $N \trianglelefteq G$ .

**Definition:** If  $|G| = p^k$ , then  $G$  is a **p-group**.

**Facts about p-groups:**

- If  $k = 1$  then  $G$  is cyclic
- If  $k = 2$ , then  $G \cong \mathbb{Z}/(p)^2$  or  $\mathbb{Z}/(p^2)$ .
- p-groups have nontrivial centers
  - Proof: Use class equation.
- Every normal subgroup is contained in the center
- Normalizers grow
- Every maximal is normal
- Every maximal has index  $p$
- p-groups are *nilpotent*
- p-groups are *solvable*

**Facts about other special order groups:**

General strategy: find a normal subgroup (usually a Sylow) and use recognition of semidirect products.



- $|G| = pq$ : Two possibilities. By cases:
    - If  $p$  divides  $q - 1$ , two cases:
      - \*  $G \cong \mathbb{Z}/(pq)$  or  $\mathbb{Z}(p) \times \mathbb{Z}/(q)$
    - Otherwise,  $G \cong \mathbb{Z}/(pq)$
- Proof: Sylow theorems. Note: Such groups are never simple.
- $|G| = p^2q$ :
    - $q \mid p^2 - 1$ : Two abelian possibilities,  $\mathbb{Z}/(p) \times \mathbb{Z}/(q^2)$ , or  $\mathbb{Z}/(pq) \times \mathbb{Z}/(q)$ .
    - Otherwise, the sylow- $q$  subgroup  $H$  is normal and order  $q^2$ , so either  $\mathbb{Z}/(q)^2$  or  $\mathbb{Z}/(q^2)$ .
      - \* Case 2:  $|\text{Aut}(\mathbb{Z}/(q)^2)| = q(q - 1)$ , so only trivial action
      - \* Case 1:  $|\text{Aut}(\mathbb{Z}/(q^2))| = q(q - 1)^2(q + 1)$ 
        - If  $p$  doesn't divide  $q + 1$ , noting new
        - Otherwise, a nontrivial semidirect product.

### Definition 3.1.1 (Simple Groups).

A group  $G$  is **simple** iff  $H \trianglelefteq G \implies H = \{e\}, G$ , i.e. it has no non-trivial proper subgroups.

**Lemma:** If  $G$  is *not* simple, then for any  $N \trianglelefteq G$ , it is the case that  $G \cong E$  for an extension of the form  $N \longrightarrow E \longrightarrow G/N$ .  $>$

**Definition:** A group  $G$  is **solvable** iff  $G$  has a terminating normal series with abelian factors, i.e.

$$G \longrightarrow G^1 \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow \{e\} \text{ with } G^i/G^{i+1} \text{ abelian for all } i.$$

### Lemmas:

- $G$  is solvable iff  $G$  has a terminating *derived series*.
- Solvable groups satisfy the 2 out of 3 property
- Abelian  $\implies$  solvable
- Every group of order less than 60 is solvable.

**Definition:** A group  $G$  is **nilpotent** iff  $G$  has a terminating central series, upper central series, or lower central series.

Moral: the adjoint map is nilpotent.

**Lemma:** For  $G$  a finite group, TFAE:

- $G$  is nilpotent
- Normalizers grow (i.e.  $H < N_G(H)$  whenever  $H$  is proper)
- Every Sylow- $p$  subgroup is normal
- $G$  is the direct product of its Sylow  $p$ -subgroups
- Every maximal subgroup is normal
- $G$  has a terminating *Lower Central Series*
- $G$  has a terminating *Upper Central Series*

### Lemmas:

- $G$  nilpotent  $\implies G$  solvable
- Nilpotent groups satisfy the 2 out of 3 property.
- $G$  has normal subgroups of order  $d$  for *every*  $d$  dividing  $|G|$
- $G$  nilpotent  $\implies Z(G) \neq 0$

- Abelian  $\implies$  nilpotent
- p-groups  $\implies$  nilpotent

### 3.10 Series of Groups

**Definition:** A **normal series** of a group  $G$  is a sequence  $G \longrightarrow G^1 \longrightarrow G^2 \longrightarrow \cdots$  such that  $G^{i+1} \trianglelefteq G_i$  for every  $i$ .

**Definition** A **composition series** of a group  $G$  is a finite normal series such that  $G^{i+1}$  is a *maximal proper* normal subgroup of  $G^i$ .

**Theorem (Jordan-Holder):** Any two composition series of a group have the same length and isomorphic factors (up to permutation).<sup>1</sup>

**Definition** A **derived series** of a group  $G$  is a normal series  $G \longrightarrow G^1 \longrightarrow G^2 \longrightarrow \cdots$  where  $G^{i+1} = [G^i, G^i]$  is the commutator subgroup.

The derived series terminates iff  $G$  is *solvable*.

**Definition:** A **central series** for a group  $G$  is a terminating normal series  $G \longrightarrow G^1 \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow \{e\}$  such that each quotient is **central**, i.e.  $[G, G^i] \leq G^{i-1}$  for all  $i$ .

**Definition:** A **lower central series** is a terminating normal series  $G \longrightarrow G^1 \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow \{e\}$  such that  $G^{i+1} = [G^i, G]$

Moral: Iterate the adjoint map  $[\cdot, G]$ .

$G$  is nilpotent  $\iff$  the LCS terminates.

**Definition:** An **upper central series** is a terminating normal series  $G \longrightarrow G^1 \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow \{e\}$  such that  $G^1 = Z(G)$  and  $G^{i+1}$  is defined such that  $G^{i+1}/G^i = Z(G^i)$ .

Moral: Iterate taking “higher centers”.

### 3.11 Classification of Groups

- Keith Conrad: Classifying Groups of Order 12
- Order  $p$ : cyclic.
- Order  $pq$ : ?
- Order  $p^2q$ : ?

## 4 Rings

### 4.1 Definitions

**Lemma:** Intersections, products, and sums (but not necessarily unions) of ideals are ideals.

**Theorem (Krull):** Every ring has proper maximal ideals, and any proper ideal is contained in a maximal ideal.

**Definition:** A ring  $R$  is **simple** iff every ideal  $I \trianglelefteq R$  is either 0 or  $R$ .

**Definition:** An element  $r \in R$  is **irreducible** iff  $r = ab \implies a$  is a unit or  $b$  is a unit.

**Definition:** An element  $r \in R$  is **prime** iff  $ab \mid r \implies a \mid r$  or  $b \mid r$  whenever  $a, b$  are nonzero and not units.

**Definition:**  $\mathfrak{p}$  is a **prime ideal**  $\iff ab \in \mathfrak{p} \implies a \in \mathfrak{p}$  or  $b \in \mathfrak{p}$ .

**Definition:**  $\text{Spec}(R) = \{\mathfrak{p} \subseteq R \mid \mathfrak{p} \text{ is prime}\}$  is the **spectrum** of  $R$ .

**Definition:**  $\mathfrak{m}$  is **maximal**  $\iff I \not\subseteq R \implies I \subseteq \mathfrak{m}$ .

Example: Maximal ideals of  $R[x]$  are of the form  $I = (x - a_i)$  for some  $a_i \in R$ .

**Definition:**  $\text{Spec}_{\max}(R) = \{\mathfrak{m} \subseteq R \mid \mathfrak{m} \text{ is maximal}\}$  is the **max-spectrum** of  $R$ .

Note: nonstandard notation / definition.

### Lemmas (Quotients of Rings):

- $R/I$  is a domain  $\iff I$  is prime,
- $R/I$  is a field  $\iff I$  is maximal.
- For  $R$  a PID,  $I$  is prime  $\iff I$  is maximal.

### Lemma (Characterizations of Rings):

- $R$  a commutative division ring  $\implies R$  is a field
- $R$  a finite integral domain  $\implies R$  is a field.
- $\mathbb{F}$  a field  $\implies \mathbb{F}[x]$  is a Euclidean domain.
- $\mathbb{F}$  a field  $\implies \mathbb{F}[x]$  is a PID.
- $\mathbb{F}$  is a field  $\iff \mathbb{F}$  is a commutative simple ring.
- $R$  is a UFD  $\iff R[x]$  is a UFD.
- $R$  a PID  $\implies R[x]$  is a UFD
- $R$  a PID  $\implies R$  Noetherian
- $R[x]$  a PID  $\implies R$  is a field.

**Lemma:** Fields  $\subset$  Euclidean domains  $\subset$  PIDs  $\subset$  UFDs  $\subset$  Integral Domains  $\subset$  Rings

- A Euclidean Domain that is not a field:  $\mathbb{F}[x]$  for  $\mathbb{F}$  a field  
– *Proof:* Use previous lemma, and  $x$  is not invertible
- A PID that is not a Euclidean Domain:  $\mathbb{Z}\left[\frac{1 + \sqrt{-19}}{2}\right]$ .  
– *Proof:* complicated.
- A UFD that is not a PID:  $\mathbb{F}[x, y]$ .  
– *Proof:*  $\langle x, y \rangle$  is not principal
- An integral domain that is not a UFD:  $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-5}]$   
– *Proof:*  $(2 + \sqrt{-5})(2 - \sqrt{-5}) = 9 = 3 \cdot 3$ , where all factors are irreducible (check norm).
- A ring that is not an integral domain:  $\mathbb{Z}/(4)$   
– *Proof:*  $2 \pmod{4}$  is a zero divisor.

**Lemma:** In  $R$  a UFD, an element  $r \in R$  is prime  $\iff r$  is irreducible.

## 4.2 Nontrivial Properties

Note: For  $R$  an integral domain,  $\text{prime} \implies \text{irreducible}$ , but generally not the converse.

*Example of a prime that is not irreducible:*  $x^2 \bmod (x^2 + x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x]/(x^2 + x)$ . Check that  $x$  is prime directly, but  $x = x \cdot x$  and  $x$  is not a unit.

*Example of an irreducible that is not prime:*  $3 \in \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-5}]$ . Check norm to see irreducibility, but  $3 \mid 9 = (2 + \sqrt{-5})(2 - \sqrt{-5})$  and doesn't divide either factor.

**Lemma:** If  $R$  is a PID, then every element in  $R$  has a unique prime factorization.

**Definition:** A nonzero unital ring  $R$  is **semisimple** iff  $R \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^n M_i$  with each  $M_i$  a simple module.

**Theorem (Artin-Wedderburn):** If  $R$  is a nonzero, unital, *semisimple* ring then  $R \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^m \text{Mat}(n_i, D_i)$ , a finite sum of matrix rings over division rings.

*Corollary:* If  $M$  is a simple ring over  $R$  a division ring, the  $M$  is isomorphic to a matrix ring.

## 4.2 Nontrivial Properties

**Lemma:** Every  $a \in R$  for a finite ring is either a unit or a zero divisor.

*Proof:* Let  $a \in R$  and define  $\varphi(x) = ax$ . If  $\varphi$  is injective, then it is surjective, so  $1 = ax$  for some  $x \implies x^{-1} = a$ . Otherwise,  $ax_1 = ax_2$  with  $x_1 \neq x_2 \implies a(x_1 - x_2) = 0$  and  $x_1 - x_2 \neq 0$ , so  $a$  is a zero divisor.

## 4.3 Ideals

### 4.3.1 Maximal and Prime Ideals

**Lemma:** Maximal  $\implies$  prime, but generally not the converse.

*Counterexample:*  $(0) \in \mathbb{Z}$  is prime since  $\mathbb{Z}$  is a domain, but not maximal since it is properly contained in any other ideal.

*Proof:* Suppose  $\mathfrak{m}$  is maximal,  $ab \in \mathfrak{m}$ , and  $b \notin \mathfrak{m}$ . Then there is a containment of ideals  $\mathfrak{m} \subsetneq \mathfrak{m} + (b) \implies \mathfrak{m} + (b) = R$ .  
So

$$1 = m + rb \implies a = am + r(ab),$$

but  $am \in \mathfrak{m}$  and  $ab \in \mathfrak{m} \implies a \in \mathfrak{m}$ . ■

**Lemma:** If  $x$  is not a unit, then  $x$  is contained in some maximal ideal  $\mathfrak{m}$ .

*Proof:* Zorn's lemma.

**Lemma:**  $R/\mathfrak{m}$  is a field  $\iff \mathfrak{m}$  is maximal.

**Lemma:**  $R/\mathfrak{p}$  is an integral domain  $\iff \mathfrak{p}$  is prime.

### 4.3.2 Nilradical and Jacobson Radical

**Definition:**  $\mathfrak{N} := \{x \in R \mid x^n = 0 \text{ for some } n\}$  is the **nilradical** of  $R$ .

**Lemma:** The nilradical is the intersection of all **prime** ideals, i.e.

$$\mathfrak{N}(R) = \bigcap_{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(R)} \mathfrak{p}$$

*Proof:*

$$\mathfrak{N} \subseteq \bigcap \mathfrak{p}: x \in \mathfrak{N} \implies x^n = 0 \in \mathfrak{p} \implies x \in \mathfrak{p} \text{ or } x^{n-1} \in \mathfrak{p}.$$

$\mathfrak{N}^c \subseteq \bigcup \mathfrak{p}^c$ : Define  $S = \{I \trianglelefteq R \mid a^n \notin I \text{ for any } n\}$ . Then apply Zorn's lemma to get a maximal ideal  $\mathfrak{m}$ , and maximal  $\implies$  prime.

**Lemma:**  $R/\mathfrak{N}(R)$  has no nonzero nilpotent elements.

*Proof:*

$$\begin{aligned} a + \mathfrak{N}(R) \text{ nilpotent} &\implies (a + \mathfrak{N}(R))^n := a^n + \mathfrak{N}(R) = \mathfrak{N}(R) \\ &\implies a^n \in \mathfrak{N}(R) \\ &\implies \exists \ell \text{ such that } (a^n)^\ell = 0 \\ &\implies a \in \mathfrak{N}(R). \end{aligned}$$

**Definition:** The **Jacobson radical** is the intersection of all **maximal** ideals, i.e.

$$J(R) = \bigcap_{\mathfrak{m} \in \text{Spec}_{\max}} \mathfrak{m}$$

**Lemma:**  $\mathfrak{N}(R) \subseteq J(R)$ .

*Proof:* Maximal  $\implies$  prime, and so if  $x$  is in every prime ideal, it is necessarily in every maximal ideal as well.

### 4.3.3 Zorn's Lemma

**Lemma:** A field has no nontrivial proper ideals.

**Lemma:** If  $I \trianglelefteq R$  is a proper ideal  $\iff I$  contains no units.

$$\text{Proof: } r \in R^\times \bigcap I \implies r^{-1}r \in I \implies 1 \in I \implies x \cdot 1 \in I \quad \forall x \in R.$$

**Lemma:** If  $I_1 \subseteq I_2 \subseteq \dots$  are ideals then  $\bigcup_j I_j$  is an ideal.

**Example Application of Zorn's Lemma:** Every proper ideal is contained in a maximal ideal.

*Proof:* Let  $0 < I < R$  be a proper ideal, and consider the set

$$S = \left\{ J \mid I \subseteq J < R \right\}.$$

Note  $I \in S$ , so  $S$  is nonempty. The claim is that  $S$  contains a maximal element  $M$ .

$S$  is a poset, ordered by set inclusion, so if we can show that every chain has an upper bound, we can apply Zorn's lemma to produce  $M$ .

Let  $C \subseteq S$  be a chain in  $S$ , so  $C = \{C_1 \subseteq C_2 \subseteq \dots\}$  and define  $\hat{C} = \bigcup_i C_i$ .

**$\hat{C}$  is an upper bound for  $C$ :**

This follows because every  $C_i \subseteq \hat{C}$ .

**$\hat{C}$  is in  $S$ :**

Use the fact that  $I \subseteq C_i < R$  for every  $C_i$  and since no  $C_i$  contains a unit,  $\hat{C}$  doesn't contain a unit, and is thus proper. ■

## 5 Fields

Let  $k$  denote a field.

**Lemmas:**

- The characteristic of any field  $k$  is either 0 or  $p$  a prime.
- All fields are simple rings (no proper nontrivial ideals).
- If  $L/k$  is algebraic, then  $\min(\alpha, L)$  divides  $\min(\alpha, k)$ .
- Every field morphism is either zero or injective.

**Theorem 5.1.**

Every finite extension is algebraic.

*Proof .*

Todo? ■

**Theorem 5.2 (Gauss' Lemma).**

Let  $R$  be a UFD and  $F$  its field of fractions. Then a primitive  $p \in R[x]$  is irreducible in  $R[x] \iff p$  is irreducible in  $F[x]$ .

**Corollary 5.3.**

A primitive polynomial  $p \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$  is irreducible  $\iff p$  is irreducible in  $\mathbb{Z}[x]$ .

**Theorem 5.4 (Eisenstein's Criterion).**

If  $f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n \alpha_i x^i \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$  and  $\exists p$  such that

- $p$  divides every coefficient *except*  $a_n$  and
- $p^2$  does not divide  $a_0$ ,

then  $f$  is irreducible over  $\mathbb{Q}[x]$ , and by Gauss' lemma, over  $\mathbb{Z}[x]$ .

**Definition 5.4.1** (Primitive).

For  $R$  a UFD, a polynomial  $p \in R[x]$  is **primitive** iff the greatest common divisors of its coefficients is a unit.

**5.1 Finite Fields****Definition 5.4.2.**

The **prime subfield** of a field  $F$  is the subfield generated by 1.

**Lemma 5.5** (*Characterization of Prime Subfields*).

The prime subfield of any field is isomorphic to either  $\mathbb{Q}$  or  $\mathbb{F}_p$  for some  $p$ .

**Proposition 5.6** (*Freshman's Dream*).

If  $\text{char } k = p$  then  $(a + b)^p = a^p + b^p$  and  $(ab)^p = a^p b^p$ .

*Proof .*

Todo

■

**Theorem 5.7** (*Construction of Finite Fields*).

$\mathbb{GF}(p^n) \cong \frac{\mathbb{F}_p[x]}{(f)}$  where  $f \in \mathbb{F}_p[x]$  is any irreducible of degree  $n$ , and  $\mathbb{GF}(p^n) \cong \mathbb{F}[\alpha] \cong \text{span}_{\mathbb{F}} \{1, \alpha, \dots, \alpha^{n-1}\}$  for any root  $\alpha$  of  $f$ .

**Lemma 5.8** (*Prime Subfields of Finite Fields*).

Every finite field  $F$  is isomorphic to a unique field of the form  $\mathbb{GF}(p^n)$  and if  $\text{char } F = p$ , it has prime subfield  $\mathbb{F}_p$ .

**Lemma 5.9** (*Containment of Finite Fields*).

$\mathbb{GF}(p^\ell) \leq \mathbb{GF}(p^k) \iff \ell \text{ divides } k$ .

**Lemma 5.10** (*Identification of Finite Fields as Splitting Fields*).

$\mathbb{GF}(p^n)$  is the splitting field of  $\rho(x) = x^{p^n} - x$ , and the elements are exactly the roots of  $\rho$ .

*Proof .*

Todo. Every element is a root by Cauchy's theorem, and the  $p^n$  roots are distinct since its derivative is identically  $-1$ .

■

**Lemma 5.11** (*Splits Product of Irreducibles*).

Let  $\rho_n := x^{p^n} - x$ . Then  $f(x) \mid \rho_n(x) \iff \deg f \mid n$  and  $f$  is irreducible.

**Corollary 5.12.**

$x^{p^n} - x = \prod f_i(x)$  over all irreducible monic  $f_i \in \mathbb{F}_p[x]$  of degree  $d$  dividing  $n$ .

*Proof.*

$\Leftarrow$  : Suppose  $f$  is irreducible of degree  $d$ . Then  $f \mid x^{p^d} - x$  (consider  $F[x]/\langle f \rangle$ ) and  $x^{p^d} - x \mid x^{p^n} - x \iff d \mid n$ .

$\Rightarrow$  :

- $\alpha \in \mathbb{GF}(p^n) \iff \alpha^{p^n} - \alpha = 0$ , so every element is a root of  $\varphi_n$  and  $\deg \min(\alpha, \mathbb{F}_p) \mid n$  since  $\mathbb{F}_p(\alpha)$  is an intermediate extension.
- So if  $f$  is an irreducible factor of  $\varphi_n$ ,  $f$  is the minimal polynomial of some root  $\alpha$  of  $\varphi_n$ , so  $\deg f \mid n$ .  $\varphi'_n(x) = p^n x^{p^n-1} \neq 0$ , so  $\varphi_n$  has distinct roots and thus no repeated factors. So  $\varphi_n$  is the product of all such irreducible  $f$ .

■

**Lemma 5.13.**

No finite field is algebraically closed.

*Proof.*

Todo?

■

## 5.2 Galois Theory

**Definition 5.13.1.**

A field extension  $L/k$  is **algebraic** iff every  $\alpha \in L$  is the root of some polynomial  $f \in k[x]$ .

**Definition 5.13.2.**

Let  $L/k$  be a finite extension. Then TFAE:

- $L/k$  is **normal**.
- Every irreducible  $f \in k[x]$  that has one root in  $L$  has *all* of its roots in  $L$   
– i.e. every polynomial splits into linear factors
- Every embedding  $\sigma : L \hookrightarrow \bar{k}$  that is a lift of the identity on  $k$  satisfies  $\sigma(L) = L$ .
- If  $L$  is separable:  $L$  is the splitting field of some irreducible  $f \in k[x]$ .

**Definition 5.13.3.**

Let  $L/k$  be a field extension,  $\alpha \in L$  be arbitrary, and  $f(x) := \min(\alpha, k)$ . TFAE:

- $L/k$  is **separable**
- $f$  has no repeated factors/roots
- $\gcd(f, f') = 1$ , i.e.  $f$  is coprime to its derivative
- $f' \neq 0$



**Lemma 5.14.**

If  $\text{char } k = 0$  or  $k$  is finite, then every algebraic extension  $L/k$  is separable.

**Definition 5.14.1.**

$$\text{Aut}(L/k) = \left\{ \sigma : L \longrightarrow L \mid \sigma|_k = \text{id}_k \right\}.$$

**Lemma 5.15.**

If  $L/k$  is algebraic, then  $\text{Aut}(L/k)$  permutes the roots of irreducible polynomials.

**Lemma 5.16.**

$|\text{Aut}(L/k)| \leq [L : k]$  with equality precisely when  $L/k$  is normal.

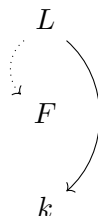
**Definition 5.16.1.**

If  $L/k$  is Galois, we define  $\text{Gal}(L/k) := \text{Aut}(L/k)$ .

**5.2.1 Lemmas About Towers**

Let  $L/F/k$  be a finite tower of field extensions

- Multiplicativity:  $[L : k] = [L : F][F : k]$
- $L/k$  normal/algebraic/Galois  $\implies L/F$  normal/algebraic/Galois.
  - *Proof (normal):*  $\min(\alpha, F) \mid \min(\alpha, k)$ , so if the latter splits in  $L$  then so does the former.
  - *Corollary:*  $\alpha \in L$  algebraic over  $k \implies \alpha$  algebraic over  $F$ .
  - *Corollary:*  $E_1/k$  normal and  $E_2/k$  normal  $\implies E_1E_2/k$  normal and  $E_1 \cap E_2/k$  normal.



- $F/k$  algebraic and  $L/F$  algebraic  $\implies L/k$  algebraic.
- If  $L/k$  is algebraic, then  $F/k$  separable and  $L/F$  separable  $\iff L/k$  separable



- $F/k$  Galois and  $L/F$  Galois  $\implies F/k$  Galois **only if**  $\text{Gal}(L/F) \trianglelefteq \text{Gal}(L/k)$ 
  - $\implies \text{Gal}(F/k) \cong \frac{\text{Gal}(L/k)}{\text{Gal}(L/F)}$



### Common Counterexamples:

- $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_3, 2^{1/3})$  is normal but  $\mathbb{Q}(2^{1/3})$  is not since the irreducible polynomial  $x^3 - 2$  has only one root in it.

### Definition 5.16.2 (Characterizations of Galois Extensions).

Let  $L/k$  be a finite field extension. TFAE:

- $L/k$  is **Galois**
- $L/k$  is finite, normal, and separable.
- $L/k$  is the splitting field of a separable polynomial
- $|\text{Aut}(L/k)| = [L : k]$
- The fixed field of  $\text{Aut}(L/k)$  is exactly  $k$ .

### Theorem 5.17 (Fundamental Theorem of Galois Theory).

Let  $L/k$  be a Galois extension, then there is a correspondence:

$$\begin{aligned} \{\text{Subgroups } H \leq \text{Gal}(L/k)\} &\iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fields } F \text{ such} \\ \text{that } L/F/k \end{array} \right\} \\ H &\rightarrow \{E^H := \text{The fixed field of } H\} \\ \left\{ \text{Gal}(L/F) := \left\{ \sigma \in \text{Gal}(L/k) \mid \sigma(F) = F \right\} \right\} &\leftarrow F. \end{aligned}$$

- This is contravariant with respect to subgroups/subfields.
- $[F : k] = [G : H]$ , so degrees of extensions over the base field correspond to indices of subgroups.
- $[K : F] = |H|$
- $L/F$  is Galois and  $\text{Gal}(K/F) = H$
- $F/k$  is Galois  $\iff H$  is normal, and  $\text{Gal}(F/k) = \text{Gal}(L/k)/H$ .
- The compositum  $F_1 F_2$  corresponds to  $H_1 \cap H_2$ .
- The subfield  $F_1 \cap F_2$  corresponds to  $H_1 H_2$ .

### 5.2.2 Examples

1.  $\text{Gal}(\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_n)/\mathbb{Q}) \cong \mathbb{Z}/(n)^\times$  and is generated by maps of the form  $\zeta_n \mapsto \zeta_n^j$  where  $(j, n) = 1$ .

I.e., the following map is an isomorphism:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{Z}/(n)^\times &\longrightarrow \text{Gal}(\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_n), \mathbb{Q}) \\ r \pmod n &\mapsto (\varphi_r : \zeta_n \mapsto \zeta_n^r). \end{aligned}$$

2.  $\text{Gal}(\mathbb{GF}(p^n)/\mathbb{F}_p) \cong \mathbb{Z}/(n)$ , a cyclic group generated by powers of the Frobenius automorphism:

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi_p : \mathbb{GF}(p^n) &\longrightarrow \mathbb{GF}(p^n) \\ x &\mapsto x^p.\end{aligned}$$

**Lemma 5.18.**

Every quadratic extension is Galois.

**Lemma 5.19.**

If  $K$  is the splitting field of an irreducible polynomial of degree  $n$ , then  $\text{Gal}(K/\mathbb{Q}) \leq S_n$  is a transitive subgroup.

**Corollary 5.20.**

$n$  divides the order  $|\text{Gal}(K/\mathbb{Q})|$ .

**Definition 5.20.1.**

TFAE:

- $k$  is a **perfect** field.
- Every irreducible polynomial  $p \in k[x]$  is separable
- Every finite extension  $F/k$  is separable.
- If  $\text{char } k > 0$ , the Frobenius is an automorphism of  $k$ .

**Theorem 5.21.**

- If  $\text{char } k = 0$  or  $k$  is finite, then  $k$  is perfect.
- $k = \mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{F}_p$  are perfect, and any finite normal extension is Galois.
- Every splitting field of a polynomial over a perfect field is Galois.

**Proposition 5.22 (Composite Extensions).**

If  $F/k$  is finite and Galois and  $L/k$  is arbitrary, then  $FL/L$  is Galois and

$$\text{Gal}(FL/L) = \text{Gal}(F/F \cap L) \subset \text{Gal}(F/k).$$

## 5.3 Cyclotomic Polynomials

**Definition 5.22.1** (Cyclotomic Polynomials).

Let  $\zeta_n = e^{2\pi i/n}$ , then the  $n$ th cyclotomic polynomial is given by

$$\Phi_n(x) = \prod_{\substack{k=1 \\ (k,n)=1}}^n (x - \zeta_n^k),$$

which is a product over primitive roots of unity. It is the unique irreducible polynomial which is a divisor of  $x^n - 1$  but *not* a divisor of  $x^k - 1$  for any  $k < n$ .

**Proposition 5.23.**

$\deg \Phi_n(x) = \varphi(n)$  for  $\varphi$  the totient function.

*Proof.*

$\deg \Phi_n(x)$  is the number of  $n$ th primitive roots, which is the number of numbers less than and coprime to  $n$ . ■

**Computing  $\Phi_n$ :**

1.

$$\Phi_n(z) = \prod_{d|n, d>0} (z^d - 1)^{\mu(\frac{n}{d})}$$

where

$$\mu(n) \equiv \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } n \text{ has one or more repeated prime factors} \\ 1 & \text{if } n = 1 \\ (-1)^k & \text{if } n \text{ is a product of } k \text{ distinct primes,} \end{cases}$$

2.

$$x^n - 1 = \prod_{d|n} \Phi_d(x) \implies \Phi_n(x) = \frac{x^n - 1}{\prod_{\substack{d|n \\ d < n}} \Phi_d(x)},$$

so just use polynomial long division.

**Lemma 5.24.**

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_p(x) &= x^{p-1} + x^{p-2} + \cdots + x + 1 \\ \Phi_{2p}(x) &= x^{p-1} - x^{p-2} + \cdots - x + 1. \end{aligned}$$

**Lemma 5.25.**

$$k \mid n \implies \Phi_{nk}(x) = \Phi_n(x^k)$$

**Definition 5.25.1.**

An extension  $F/k$  is **simple** if  $F = k[\alpha]$  for a single element  $\alpha$ .

**Theorem 5.26 (Primitive Element).**

Every finite separable extension is simple.

---

**Corollary 5.27.**

$\mathbb{GF}(p^n)$  is a simple extension over  $\mathbb{F}_p$ .

## 6 Modules

### 6.1 General Modules

**Definition:** A module is **simple** iff it has no nontrivial proper submodules.

**Definition:** A **free** module is a module with a basis (i.e. a spanning, linearly independent set).

*Example:*  $\mathbb{Z}/(6)$  is a  $\mathbb{Z}$ -module that is *not* free.

**Definition:** A module  $M$  is **projective** iff  $M$  is a direct summand of a free module  $F = M \oplus \cdots$ .

Free implies projective, but not the converse.

**Definition:** A sequence of homomorphisms  $0 \xrightarrow{d_1} A \xrightarrow{d_2} B \xrightarrow{d_3} C \longrightarrow 0$  is *exact* iff  $\text{im } d_i = \ker d_{i+1}$ .

**Lemma:** If  $0 \longrightarrow A \longrightarrow B \longrightarrow C \longrightarrow 0$  is a short exact sequence, then

- $C$  free  $\implies$  the sequence splits
- $C$  projective  $\implies$  the sequence splits
- $A$  injective  $\implies$  the sequence splits

Moreover, if this sequence splits, then  $B \cong A \oplus C$ .

### 6.2 Classification of Modules over a PID

Let  $M$  be a finitely generated modules over a PID  $R$ . Then there is an invariant factor decomposition

$$M \cong F \bigoplus R/(r_i) \quad \text{where } r_1 \mid r_2 \mid \cdots,$$

and similarly an elementary divisor decomposition.

### 6.3 Minimal / Characteristic Polynomials

Fix some notation:

$\min_A(x)$ : The minimal polynomial of  $A$

$\chi_A(x)$ : The characteristic polynomial of  $A$ .

**Definition:** The minimal polynomial is the unique polynomial  $\min_A(x)$  of minimal degree such that  $\min_A(A) = 0$ .

**Definition:** The **characteristic polynomial** of  $A$  is given by

$$\chi_A(x) = \det(A - xI) = \det(SNF(A - xI)).$$

*Useful lemma:* If  $A$  is upper triangular, then  $\det(A) = \prod_i a_{ii}$

**Theorem (Cayley-Hamilton):** The minimal polynomial divides the characteristic polynomial, and in particular  $\chi_A(A) = 0$ .

**Lemma:** Writing

$$\begin{aligned}\min_A(x) &= \prod (x - \lambda_i)^{a_i} \\ \chi_A(x) &= \prod (x - \lambda_i)^{b_i}\end{aligned}$$

- $a_i \leq b_i$
- The roots both polynomials are precisely the eigenvalues of  $A$ .

*Proof:* By Cayley-Hamilton,  $\min_A$  divides  $\chi_A$ . Every  $\lambda_i$  is a root of  $\mu_M$ :  
Let  $(\mathbf{v}_i, \lambda_i)$  be a nontrivial eigenpair. Then by linearity,

$$\min_A(\lambda_i)\mathbf{v}_i = \min_A(A)\mathbf{v}_i = \mathbf{0},$$

which forces  $\min_A(\lambda_i) = 0$ .

**Definition:** Two matrices  $A, B$  are **similar** (i.e.  $A = PBP^{-1}$ )  $\iff A, B$  have the same Jordan Canonical Form (JCF).

**Definition:** Two matrices  $A, B$  are **equivalent** (i.e.  $A = PBQ$ )  $\iff$

- They have the same rank,
- They have the same invariant factors, *and*
- They have the same (JCF)

**Finding the minimal polynomial:**

Let  $m(x)$  denote the minimal polynomial  $A$ .

1. Find the characteristic polynomial  $\chi(x)$ ; this annihilates  $A$  by Cayley-Hamilton. Then  $m(x) \mid \chi(x)$ , so just test the finitely many products of irreducible factors.
2. Pick any  $\mathbf{v}$  and compute  $T\mathbf{v}, T^2\mathbf{v}, \dots, T^k\mathbf{v}$  until a linear dependence is introduced. Write this as  $p(T) = 0$ ; then  $\min_A(x) \mid p(x)$ .

**Definition:** Given a monic  $p(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + x^n$ , the **companion matrix** of  $p$  is given by

$$C_p := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & -a_0 \\ 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & -a_1 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & -a_2 \\ \vdots & & \ddots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & -a_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}.$$

## 6.4 Canonical Forms

### 6.4.1 Rational Canonical Form

Corresponds to the **Invariant Factor Decomposition** of  $T$ .

**Lemma:**  $RCF(A)$  is a block matrix where each block is the companion matrix of an invariant factor of  $A$ .

**Derivation:**

- Let  $k[x] \curvearrowright V$  using  $T$ , take invariant factors  $a_i$ ,
- Note that  $T \curvearrowright V$  by multiplication by  $x$
- Write  $\bar{x} = \pi(x)$  where  $F[x] \xrightarrow{\pi} F[x]/(a_i)$ ; then  $\text{span}\{\bar{x}\} = F[x]/(a_i)$ .
- Write  $a_i(x) = \sum b_i x^i$ , note that  $V \longrightarrow F[x]$  pushes  $T \curvearrowright V$  to  $T \curvearrowright k[x]$  by multiplication by  $\bar{x}$
- WRT the basis  $\bar{x}$ ,  $T$  then acts via the companion matrix on this summand.
- Each invariant factor corresponds to a block of the RCF.

### 6.4.2 Jordan Canonical Form

Corresponds to the **Elementary Divisor Decomposition** of  $T$ .

**Lemma:** The elementary divisors of  $A$  are the minimal polynomials of the Jordan blocks.

**Lemma:** Writing

$$\begin{aligned} \min_A(x) &= \prod (x - \lambda_i)^{a_i} \\ \chi_A(x) &= \prod (x - \lambda_i)^{b_i} \end{aligned}$$

- $a_i \leq b_i$
- $a_i$  tells you the size of the **largest** Jordan block associated to  $\lambda_i$ ,
- $b_i$  is the **sum of sizes** of all Jordan blocks associated to  $\lambda_i$
- $\dim E_{\lambda_i}$  is the **number of Jordan blocks** associated to  $\lambda_i$

## 6.5 Using Canonical Forms

**Lemma:** The characteristic polynomial is the *product of the invariant factors*, i.e.

$$\chi_A(x) = \prod_{j=1}^n f_j(x).$$

**Lemma:** The minimal polynomial of  $A$  is the *invariant factor of highest degree*, i.e.

$$\min_A(x) = f_n(x).$$

**Lemma:** For a linear operator on a vector space of nonzero finite dimension, TFAE:

- The minimal polynomial is equal to the characteristic polynomial.
- The list of invariant factors has length one.
- The Rational Canonical Form has a single block.
- The operator has a matrix similar to a companion matrix.
- There exists a *cyclic vector*  $\mathbf{v}$  such that  $\text{span}_k \{T^j \mathbf{v} \mid j = 1, 2, \dots\} = V$ .
- $T$  has  $\dim V$  distinct eigenvalues

## 6.6 Diagonalizability

*Notation:*  $A^*$  denotes the conjugate transpose of  $A$ .

**Lemma:** Let  $V$  be a vector space over  $k$  an algebraically closed and  $A \in \text{End}(V)$ . Then if  $W \subseteq V$  is an invariant subspace, so  $A(W) \subseteq W$ , the  $A$  has an eigenvector in  $W$ .

**Theorem (The Spectral Theorem):**

1. Hermitian matrices (i.e.  $A^* = A$ ) are diagonalizable over  $\mathbb{C}$ .
2. Symmetric matrices (i.e.  $A^t = A$ ) are diagonalizable over  $\mathbb{R}$ .

*Proof:* Suppose  $A$  is Hermitian. Since  $V$  itself is an invariant subspace,  $A$  has an eigenvector  $\mathbf{v}_1 \in V$ . Let  $W_1 = \text{span}_k \{\mathbf{v}_1\}^\perp$ . Then for any  $\mathbf{w}_1 \in W_1$ ,

$$\langle \mathbf{v}_1, A\mathbf{w}_1 \rangle = \langle A\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{w}_1 \rangle = \lambda \langle \mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{w}_1 \rangle = 0,$$

so  $A(W_1) \subseteq W_1$  is an invariant subspace, etc.

Suppose now that  $A$  is symmetric. Then there is an eigenvector of norm 1,  $\mathbf{v} \in V$ .

$$\lambda = \lambda \langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v} \rangle = \langle A\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{v}, A\mathbf{v} \rangle = \bar{\lambda} \implies \lambda \in \mathbb{R}.$$

**Lemma:**  $\{A_i\}$  pairwise commute  $\iff$  they are all simultaneously diagonalizable.

*Proof:* By induction on number of operators

- $A_n$  is diagonalizable, so  $V = \bigoplus E_i$  a sum of eigenspaces
- Restrict all  $n - 1$  operators  $A$  to  $E_n$ .
- The commute in  $V$  so they commute in  $E_n$
- **(Lemma)** They were diagonalizable in  $V$ , so they're diagonalizable in  $E_n$
- So they're simultaneously diagonalizable by I.H.
- But these eigenvectors for the  $A_i$  are all in  $E_n$ , so they're eigenvectors for  $A_n$  too.
- Can do this for each eigenspace. ■

Full details here

**Theorem (Characterizations of Diagonalizability)**

$M$  is diagonalizable over  $\mathbb{F} \iff \min_M(x, \mathbb{F})$  splits into distinct linear factors over  $\mathbb{F}$ , or equivalently iff all of the roots of  $\min_M$  lie in  $\mathbb{F}$ .



*Proof:*  $\implies$  : If  $\min_A$  factors into linear factors, so does each invariant factor, so every elementary divisor is linear and  $JCF(A)$  is diagonal.

$\impliedby$  : If  $A$  is diagonalizable, every elementary divisor is linear, so every invariant factor factors into linear pieces. But the minimal polynomial is just the largest invariant factor.

## 6.7 Matrix Counterexamples

1. A matrix that is:

- Not diagonalizable over  $\mathbb{R}$  but diagonalizable over  $\mathbb{C}$
- No eigenvalues in  $\mathbb{R}$  but distinct eigenvalues over  $\mathbb{C}$
- $\min_M(x) = \chi_M(x) = x^2 + 1$

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \left[ \begin{array}{c|c} -1\sqrt{-1} & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 1\sqrt{-1} \end{array} \right].$$

2.

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- Not diagonalizable over  $\mathbb{C}$
- Eigenvalues  $[1, 1]$  (repeated, multiplicity 2)
- $\min_M(x) = \chi_M(x) = x^2 - 2x + 1$

3. Non-similar matrices with the same characteristic polynomial

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

4. A full-rank matrix that is not diagonalizable:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

5. Matrix roots of unity:

$$\sqrt{I_2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\sqrt{-I_2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

## 6.8 Miscellaneous

**Lemma:**  $I \trianglelefteq R$  is a free  $R$ -module iff  $I$  is a principal ideal.

Proof:  $\Rightarrow$  :

Suppose  $I$  is free as an  $R$ -module, and let  $B = \{\mathbf{m}_j\}_{j \in J} \subseteq I$  be a basis so we can write  $M = \langle B \rangle$ .

Suppose that  $|B| \geq 2$ , so we can pick at least 2 basis elements  $\mathbf{m}_1 \neq \mathbf{m}_2$ , and consider

$$\mathbf{c} = \mathbf{m}_1\mathbf{m}_2 - \mathbf{m}_2\mathbf{m}_1,$$

which is also an element of  $M$ .

Since  $R$  is an integral domain,  $R$  is commutative, and so

$$\mathbf{c} = \mathbf{m}_1\mathbf{m}_2 - \mathbf{m}_2\mathbf{m}_1 = \mathbf{m}_1\mathbf{m}_2 - \mathbf{m}_1\mathbf{m}_2 = \mathbf{0}_M$$

However, this exhibits a linear dependence between  $\mathbf{m}_1$  and  $\mathbf{m}_2$ , namely that there exist  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \neq 0_R$  such that  $\alpha_1\mathbf{m}_1 + \alpha_2\mathbf{m}_2 = \mathbf{0}_M$ ; this follows because  $M \subset R$  means that we can take  $\alpha_1 = -m_2, \alpha_2 = m_1$ . This contradicts the assumption that  $B$  was a basis, so we must have  $|B| = 1$  and so  $B = \{\mathbf{m}\}$  for some  $\mathbf{m} \in I$ . But then  $M = \langle B \rangle = \langle \mathbf{m} \rangle$  is generated by a single element, so  $M$  is principal.

$\Leftarrow$  :

Suppose  $M \trianglelefteq R$  is principal, so  $M = \langle \mathbf{m} \rangle$  for some  $\mathbf{m} \neq \mathbf{0}_M \in M \subset R$ .

Then  $x \in M \Rightarrow x = \alpha\mathbf{m}$  for some element  $\alpha \in R$  and we just need to show that  $\alpha\mathbf{m} = \mathbf{0}_M \Rightarrow \alpha = 0_R$  in order for  $\{\mathbf{m}\}$  to be a basis for  $M$ , making  $M$  a free  $R$ -module.

But since  $M \subset R$ , we have  $\alpha, m \in R$  and  $\mathbf{0}_M = 0_R$ , and since  $R$  is an integral domain, we have  $\alpha m = 0_R \Rightarrow \alpha = 0_R$  or  $m = 0_R$ .

Since  $m \neq 0_R$ , this forces  $\alpha = 0_R$ , which allows  $\{\mathbf{m}\}$  to be a linearly independent set and thus a basis for  $M$  as an  $R$ -module. ■

## 7 Extra Problems

### 7.1 Group Theory

#### 7.1.1 Basic Structure

15. Show that any cyclic group is abelian.
16. Show that if  $G/Z(G)$  is cyclic then  $G$  is abelian.
17. Show that the intersection of two subgroups is again a subgroup.
18. Show that if  $G \curvearrowright X$  is a group action, then the stabilizer  $G_x$  of a point is a subgroup.
19. Show that  $G = H \times K$  iff the conditions for recognizing direct products hold.
20. Show that if  $H, K \trianglelefteq G$  and  $H \cap K = \emptyset$ , then  $hk = kh$  for all  $h \in H, k \in K$ .
21. Show that every normal subgroup of  $G$  is contained in  $Z(G)$ .
22. Show that  $|G|/|H| = [G : H]$ .
23. Show that the order of any element in a group divides the order of the group.
24. Show that  $\varphi(n) = n \prod p \mid n \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right)$ .
25. Show that  $Z(G) \subseteq C_G(H) \subseteq N_G(H)$ .
26. Show that  $G/N$  is abelian iff  $[G, G] \leq N$ .
27. Give a counterexample where  $H, K \leq G$  but  $HK$  is not a subgroup of  $G$ .
28. Show that if  $H, K \trianglelefteq G$  are normal subgroups that intersect trivially, then  $[H, K] = 1$  (so  $hk = kh$  for all  $k$  and  $h$ ).

**7.1.2 Primes in Group Theory**

14. Show that any group of prime order is cyclic and simple.
15. Analyze groups of order  $p^2$ .
16. Analyze groups of order  $pq$ .
17. Show that a group of order  $pq$  with  $q < p$  and  $q$  not dividing  $p - 1$  is cyclic of order  $pq$ .
18. Analyze groups of order  $p^2q$ .
19. Show that no group of order  $p^2q^2$  is simple for  $p < q$  primes.
20. Show that a group of order  $p^2q^2$  has a normal Sylow subgroup.
21. Show that a group of order  $p^2q^2$  where  $q$  does not divide  $p^2 - 1$  and  $p$  does not divide  $q^2 - 1$  is abelian.
22. Show that every group of order  $pqr$  with  $p < q < r$  primes contains a normal Sylow subgroup.
23. Show that every  $p$ -group is nilpotent.
24. Show that every  $p$ -group is solvable.
25. Show that  $p$ -groups have nontrivial centers.
26. Show that any normal  $p$ -subgroup is contained in every Sylow  $p$ -subgroup of  $G$ .

**7.1.3 Classification**

10. Show that no group of order 36 is simple.
11. Show that no group of order 90 is simple.
12. Show that all groups of order 45 are abelian.

**7.1.4 Group Actions**

1. Show that the stabilizer of an element  $G_x$  is a subgroup of  $G$ .
2. Show that if  $x, y$  are in the same orbit, then their stabilizers are conjugate.

**7.1.5 Series**

6. Show that  $A_n$  is simple for  $n \geq 5$
7. Give a necessary and sufficient condition for a cyclic group to be solvable.
8. Prove that every simple abelian group is cyclic.

**7.1.6 Misc**

- Show that the size of a conjugacy class divides the order of a group.
- Show that  $\text{Inn}(G) \trianglelefteq \text{Aut}(G)$
- Show that  $\text{Inn}(G) \cong G/Z(G)$
- Show that the kernel of the map  $G \longrightarrow \text{Aut}(G)$  given by  $g \mapsto (h \mapsto ghg^{-1})$  is  $Z(G)$ .
- Show that  $C_G(H) \subseteq N_G(H) \leq G$ .
- Show that  $N_G(H)/C_G(H) \cong A \leq \text{Aut}(H)$
- Given  $H \subseteq G$ , let  $S(H) = \bigcup_{g \in G} gHg^{-1}$ , so  $|S(H)|$  is the number of conjugates to  $H$ . Show that  $|S(H)| = [G : N_G(H)]$ .

- That is, the number of subgroups conjugate to  $H$  equals the index of the normalizer of  $H$ .
- Show that  $Z(G) = \bigcap_{a \in G} C_G(a)$ .
- Show that the centralizer  $C_G(H)$  of a subgroup is again a subgroup.
- Show that  $C_G(H) \trianglelefteq N_G(H)$  is a normal subgroup.
- Show that  $C_G(G) = Z(G)$ .
- Show that for  $H \leq G$ ,  $C_H(x) = H \cap C_G(x)$ .

### 7.1.7 Nonstandard Topics

- Show that  $H \text{ char } G \Rightarrow H \trianglelefteq G$

Thus “characteristic” is a strictly stronger condition than normality

- Show that  $H \text{ char } K \text{ char } G \Rightarrow H \text{ char } G$

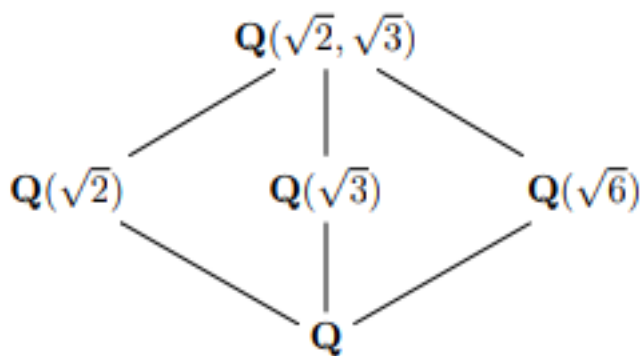
So “characteristic” is a transitive relation for subgroups.

## 7.2 Ring Theory

1. Show that if  $x \in R$  a PID, then  $x$  is irreducible  $\iff \langle x \rangle \trianglelefteq R$  is maximal.

## 7.3 Field Theory

1. What is  $[\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}) : \mathbb{Q}]$ ?
2. What is  $[\mathbb{Q}(2^{\frac{3}{2}}) : \mathbb{Q}]$ ?
3. Show that every field is simple.
4. Show that any field morphism is either 0 or injective.
5. Show that if  $p \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$  and  $r \in \mathbb{Q}$  is a rational root, then in fact  $r \in \mathbb{Z}$ .
6. If  $\{\alpha_i\}_{i=1}^n \subset F$  are algebraic over  $K$ , show that  $K[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n] = K(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$ .
7. Show that the Galois group of  $x^n - 2$  is  $D_n$ , the dihedral group on  $n$  vertices.
8. Compute all intermediate field extensions of  $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$ , show it is equal to  $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})$ , and find a corresponding minimal polynomial.



9. Compute all intermediate field extensions of  $\mathbb{Q}(2^{\frac{1}{4}}, \zeta_8)$ .
10. Show that  $\mathbb{Q}(2^{\frac{1}{3}})$  and  $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_3 2^{\frac{1}{3}})$
11. Show that if  $L/K$  is separable, then  $L$  is normal  $\iff$  there exists a polynomial  $p(x) = \prod_{i=1}^n x - \alpha_i \in K[x]$  such that  $L = K(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$  (so  $L$  is the splitting field of  $p$ ).
12. Is  $\mathbb{Q}(2^{\frac{1}{3}})/\mathbb{Q}$  normal?
13. Show that any finite integral domain is a field.
14. Prove that if  $R$  is an integral domain, then  $R[t]$  is again an integral domain.
15. Show that  $ff(R[t]) = ff(R)(t)$ .
16. Prove that  $x^{p^n} - x$  is the product of all monic irreducible polynomials in  $\mathbb{F}_p[x]$  with degree dividing  $n$ .
17. Prove that an irreducible  $\pi(x) \in \mathbb{F}_p[x]$  divides  $x^{p^n} - x \iff \deg \pi(x)$  divides  $n$ .
18. Show that a field with  $p^n$  elements has exactly one subfield of size  $p^d$  for every  $d$  dividing  $n$ .
19. Show that  $\mathbb{GF}(p^n)$  is the splitting field of  $x^{p^n} - x \in \mathbb{F}_p[x]$ .
20. Show that  $x^{p^d} - x \mid x^{p^n} - x \iff d \mid n$
21. Show that  $\mathbb{GF}(p^d) \leq \mathbb{GF}(p^n) \iff d \mid n$
22. Show that  $x^{p^n} - x = \prod f_i(x)$  over all irreducible monic  $f_i$  of degree  $d$  dividing  $n$ .
23. Compute the Galois group of  $x^n - 1 \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$  as a function of  $n$ .
24. Identify all of the elements of the Galois group of  $x^p - 2$  for  $p$  an odd prime (note: this has a complicated presentation).
25. Classify the five groups of order 12.
26. Classify the four groups of order 28.
27. Show if  $G$  is finite, then  $G$  is solvable  $\iff$  all of its composition factors are of prime order.
28. Show that if  $N$  and  $G/N$  are solvable, then  $G$  is solvable.
29. Show that  $S_n$  is generated by disjoint cycles.
30. Show that  $S_n$  is generated by transpositions.
31. Show that an  $m$ -cycle is an odd permutation iff  $m$  is an even number.
32. Show that a permutation is odd iff it has an odd number of even cycles.
33. Prove Burnside's theorem.
- 34.

## 7.4 Modules and Linear Algebra

1. Prove the Cayley-Hamilton theorem.
2. Prove that the minimal polynomial divides the characteristic polynomial.
3. Prove that the cokernel of  $A \in \text{Mat}(n \times n, \mathbb{Z})$  is finite  $\iff \det A \neq 0$ , and show that in this case  $|\text{coker}(A)| = |\det(A)|$ .
4. Show that a nilpotent operator is diagonalizable.
5. Show that if  $A, B$  are diagonalizable and  $[A, B] = 0$  then  $A, B$  are simultaneously diagonalizable.
6. Does diagonalizable imply invertible? The converse?

## 7.5 Commutative Algebra

1. Show that a finitely generated module over a Noetherian local ring is flat iff it is free using Nakayama and Tor.

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## 8 List of Topics

Chapters 1-9 of Dummit and Foote

- Left and right cosets
- Lagrange's theorem
- Isomorphism theorems
- Group generated by a subset
- Structure of cyclic groups
- Composite groups
  - $HK$  is a subgroup iff  $HK = KH$
- Normalizer
  - $HK \leq H$  if  $H \leq N_G(K)$
- Symmetric groups
  - Conjugacy classes are determined by cycle types
- Group actions
  - Actions of  $G$  on  $X$  are equivalent to homomorphisms from  $G$  into  $\text{Sym}(X)$
- Cayley's theorem
- Orbits of an action
- Orbit stabilizer theorem
- Orbits act on left cosets of subgroups
- Subgroups of index  $p$ , the smallest prime dividing  $|G|$ , are normal
- Action of  $G$  on itself by conjugation
- Class equation
- $p$ -groups
  - Have non trivial center
- $p^2$  groups are abelian
- Automorphisms, the automorphism group
  - Inner automorphisms
  - $\text{Inn}(G) \cong Z/Z(G)$
  - $\text{Aut}(S_n) = \text{Inn}(S_n)$  unless  $n = 6$
  - $\text{Aut}(G)$  for cyclic groups
  - $G \cong Z_p^n$ , then  $\text{Aut}(G) \cong GL_n(Z_p)$
- Proof of Sylow theorems
- $A_n$  is simple for  $n \geq 5$
- Recognition of internal direct product
- Recognition of semi-direct product
- Classifications:
  - $pq$
- Free group & presentations
- Commutator subgroup
- Solvable groups
  - $S_n$  is solvable for  $n \leq 4$
- Derived series
  - Solvable iff derived series reaches  $e$
- Nilpotent groups
  - Nilpotent iff all sylow- $p$  subgroups are normal
  - Nilpotent iff all maximal subgroups are normal

- 
- Upper central series
    - Nilpotent iff series reaches  $G$
  - Lower central series
    - Nilpotent iff series reaches  $e$
  - Frattini's argument
  - Rings
    - $I$  maximal iff  $R/I$  is a field
    - Zorn's lemma
    - Chinese remainder theorem
    - Localization of a domain
    - Field of fractions
    - Factorization in domains
    - Euclidean algorithm
    - Gaussian integers
    - Primes and irreducibles
    - Domains
      - \* Primes are irreducible
    - UFDs
      - \* Have GCDs
      - \* Sometimes PIDs
    - PIDs
      - \* Noetherian
      - \* Irreducibles are prime
      - \* Are UFDs
      - \* Have GCDs
    - Euclidean domains
      - \* Are PIDs
    - Factorization in  $Z[i]$
    - Polynomial rings
    - Gauss' lemma
    - Remainder and factor theorem
    - Polynomials
    - Reducibility
    - Rational root test
    - Eisenstein's criterion

## 9 Groups

### 9.1 Definitions

#### 9.1.1 Subgroup Generated by a set $A$

- $\langle A \rangle = \{a_1^{\pm 1}, a_2^{\pm 1}, \dots, a_n^{\pm 1} : a_i \in A, n \in \mathbb{N}\}$
- Equivalently, the intersection of all  $H$  such that  $A \subseteq H \leq G$

### 9.2 Misc Results

- $H \trianglelefteq G, K \trianglelefteq G$  and  $H \cap K = e \Rightarrow hk = kh \forall h \in H, k \in K$

- Normal subgroups with trivial intersection commute
- $H \text{ char } G \Rightarrow H \trianglelefteq G$ 
  - Characteristic is a strictly stronger condition than normality
- $H \text{ char } K \text{ char } G \Rightarrow H \text{ char } G$ 
  - Characteristic is transitive
- $H \leq G, K \trianglelefteq G, H \text{ char } K \Rightarrow H \trianglelefteq G$ 
  - i.e., normality is **not** transitive, strengthening normality to char gives “weak transitivity”
- Recognizing (Internal) Direct Products:  $H \leq G, K \leq G$ 
  - $H \cap K = e$
  - $\forall g \in G, \exists h \in H, k \in K : g = hk$
  - $H \trianglelefteq G, K \trianglelefteq G$ 
    - \* **OR** Every element in  $H$  commutes with every element in  $K$
- P Groups
  - $\bigcap P = O_P(G) \text{ char } G$ . And  $O_P(G) \trianglelefteq G$  as well.
  - $N \trianglelefteq G$  implies that  $P_N \leq N$  are of the form  $N \cap P_G$
  - $P \cap Q = e$

### 9.3 Numeric Results

#### 9.3.1 Cauchy's Theorem

- For any  $p$  dividing  $|G|$ , there is a subgroup of order  $p$ .

#### 9.3.2 Sylow Theorems: $|G| = p^k m$ where $p \nmid m$

- At least one Sylow- $p$  subgroup always exists:  $\exists P \leq G$  with  $|P| = p^k$
- All such subgroups are conjugate:  $\forall P, P', \exists g \in G : gPg^{-1} = P'$
- $n_p$  satisfies:
  - $n_p$  divides  $m = [G : P]$
  - $n_p \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$
  - $n_p = [G : N_G(P)]$  (Not as useful)
- Every  $p$ -subgroup of  $G$  is a  $p$ -subgroup of  $P$  (i.e.  $P$  is maximal and contains all subgroups of order  $p^l$  with  $l \leq k$ )

#### 9.3.3 Orbit-stabilizer Theorem

- Given a group action,  $G/G_x \cong \mathcal{O}_x$
- Gives the numeric result  $|\mathcal{O}_x| = |G/G_x| = [G : G_x] = \frac{|G|}{|G_x|}$
- Also useful in the form  $|G| = |\mathcal{O}_x| |G_x|$
- Proof:
  - Use the map

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi : G &\rightarrow X \\ g &\mapsto g \sim x \end{aligned}$$



Where  $\text{im}\varphi = \mathcal{O}_x$  and  $\ker\varphi = G_x$ .

### 9.3.4 Burnside's Lemma

•

$$|X_G| = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} |X^g|$$

- $|X_G|$  is the number of orbits
- $X^g = \{x \in X : g \sim x = x\}$

### 9.3.5 The class equation

•

$$|G| = |Z(G)| + \sum_{a \in A} [G : C_G(a)]$$

- Where  $A = \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n : a_1 \in [a_1], a_2 \in [a_2], \dots\}$  is a set containing one element from each conjugacy class
- $[G : C_G(a)]$  is the number of elements in  $[a]$
- Each element in  $Z(G)$  has a singleton conjugacy class

### 9.3.6 General facts

- $|G| = p \Rightarrow G$  is cyclic
- $|G| = p^e \Rightarrow Z(G) \neq e$
- $|G| = p^e$  (P-groups)
  - $Z(G) \neq \{e\}$  (Use class equation)
- $|G| = p$ 
  - Always cyclic
    - \* Proof: Any nontrivial cyclic subgroup's order is  $> 1$  and divides  $p$ , so equals  $p$ .
- $|G| = p^2$ 
  - Always abelian
    - \* Proof:  $|G/Z(G)| = 1, p$ . If  $p$ , it's cyclic, and  $G$  is abelian. Otherwise it's 1, so  $G = Z(G)$ .
  - Two possibilities:
    - \*  $Z_{p^2}$  (cyclic)
    - \*  $Z_p \times Z_p$
- $|G| = pq$ 
  - $p \nmid q-1$  ( $q \not\equiv 1 \pmod p$ ):
    - \* One possibility:
      - $G \cong Z_{pq}$  (cyclic)

- \* Facts:
  - $\exists P \trianglelefteq G$  (A Sylow- $P$  subgroup)
- $p$  divides  $q - 1$  ( $q \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ ):
  - \* Two possibilities:
    - $G \cong Z_{pq}$  (cyclic)
    - $G \cong Z_q \rtimes Z_p$
- Never simple
- $|G| = p^2q$ 
  - $\exists P \trianglelefteq G$  (A Sylow- $P$  subgroup)
- $|G| = p_1p_2p_3$  (distinct)
  - Not simple

## 9.4 Common Groups

### 9.4.1 $S_3$

$$S_3 = \langle (12), (23), (13) \rangle$$

- $Z(S_3) = e$
- $\text{Aut}(S_3) = \text{Inn}(S_3)$ , since

$$\begin{aligned} Z(G) &= e = \ker \psi \\ \Rightarrow \text{Out}(S_3) &= \text{Inn}(S_3) \\ \Rightarrow \text{Aut}(S_3) &\cong S_3 \end{aligned}$$

### 9.4.2 $S_n$

$$S_n, n \geq 4$$

- $Z(S_n) = e$ 
  - Let  $\sigma(a) = b$ , choose  $\tau = (bc)$  so  $\tau\sigma(a) = \tau(b) = c \neq b = \sigma(a) = \sigma\tau(a)$
- Conjugacy classes are determined entirely by cycle structure
  - There are exactly  $p(n)$  of them (partition function)
- Disjoint cycles commute
- $\sigma \circ (a_1 \cdots a_k) \circ \sigma^{-1} = (\sigma(a_1), \cdots \sigma(a_k))$
- Every element is a product of disjoint cycles
- Every element is a product of transpositions
  - A cycle of length  $k$  can be written as  $k - 1$  transpositions
  - Parity of the cycle equals the parity of  $k - 1$ .
- The order of an element is the lcm of the size of the cycles.

### 9.4.3 $A_n$

- Simple for  $n \geq 5$
- Index 2 in  $S_n$ , so  $A_n \trianglelefteq S_n$

---

#### 9.4.4 $D_n$

- $\langle a, b \mid a^n = b^2 = 1, bab^{-1} = a^{-1} \rangle \cong \langle r, s \rangle$
- $D_n/N$  is always another dihedral group for any  $N \trianglelefteq D_n$
- All subgroups:
  - $\langle r^d \rangle \cong Z_{n/d}$  where  $d$  divides  $n$  (index  $2d$ )
  - $\langle r^d, r^i s \rangle \cong D_{\frac{n}{d}}$  where  $d$  divides  $n$  and  $0 \leq i \leq d-1$  (index  $d$ )
  - \* All dihedral

## 10 Rings

### 10.1 Facts about ideals:

- Intersections, products, and sums of ideals are ideals
- Not necessarily unions
- Every ring has proper maximal ideals
- Apply Z.L. to  $\{I \trianglelefteq R : I \neq R\}$
- Every proper ideal is contained in a maximal ideal

### 10.2 Maximal ideals

$I \trianglelefteq R$  maximal if  $\nexists J \trianglelefteq R : I \subset J \subset R$

- Every nonzero ring has a maximal ideal (Krull's Theorem)
- $R$  commutative  $\implies R/I$  a field
- Union of maximal ideals =  $R - R^\times$
- $(X - a) \trianglelefteq R[X]$  is maximal for  $a \in R$

### 10.3 Prime ideals

$I \trianglelefteq R$  prime when  $pq \in I \implies p \in I \vee q \in I$

- $I$  prime  $\iff R/I$  an integral domain,
- (maximal  $\implies$  prime)
- $\text{rad}(I^n) = I$

### 10.4 Radicals

$I \trianglelefteq R$  radical when  $\forall a \in R, a^n \in I \implies a \in I$

- The nilradical:  $\text{nilrad}(I) = \bigcap P$  such that  $P \trianglelefteq R$  is prime
- $\text{rad}(I) = \{x \in R \mid \exists n : x^n \in I\}$
- $\text{rad}(0) = \text{nilrad}(R)$
- $\text{rad}(IJ) = \text{rad}(I) \cap \text{rad}(J)$
- $\text{rad}(I) = \bigcap J$  such that  $I \subset J, J$  prime (i.e. intersection of all prime ideals containing  $I$ )

**10.5 Other ideals**

- $I \trianglelefteq R$  *primary* when  $pq \in I \implies a \in I \vee \exists n \in \mathbb{N} : b^n \in I$
- Prime  $\implies$  primary
- $I \trianglelefteq R$  *principal* when  $\exists a \in R : I = \langle a \rangle$
- $I \trianglelefteq R$  *irreducible* when  $\nexists \{J \trianglelefteq R : I \subset J\} : I = \bigcap J$
- $I \subset R \iff 1, u \notin I (u \in R^\times)$
- $\{I : I \trianglelefteq R\}$  is a poset
- Zorn's lemma can be applied to  $\{I \trianglelefteq R : 1 \notin I\}$
- Every proper ideal is contained in a maximal ideal.
- Facts about units
- $R^\times$  is closed under multiplication, but *not* under addition.
- $R - R^\times$  an additive group  $\iff R$  is a local ring
- Integral Domain
- Principal Ideal Domain
- (Prime  $\implies$  maximal)  $\implies$  UFD
- Unique Factorization Domain
- Field
- When  $(0)$  is the only proper ideal
- $R/M$  a field  $\iff M$  maximal
- Localization
- Zorn's Lemma: For every poset  $P$ , every chain in  $P$  has an upper bound  $\implies P$  has a maximal element.
- Noetherian: Every ideal is finitely generated
- iff the ascending chain condition for ideals holds

**10.6 Orders less than 16:**

(Normal: Diamond, grouped by conjugacy class)

- 1 (The trivial group)
  - $Z_1 = \{e\}$
- 2 (One group)
  - $Z_2 \cong Z_3^\times \cong Z_4^\times \cong Z_6^\times$   
=  $\{e, a\}$   
\* Cyclic



Figure 1: img

- \* One element of order 2
- 3 (One group)
  - $Z_3 \cong A_3$   
 $\cong \{(), (123), (132)\}$ 
    - \* Cyclic
    - \* One element of order 3
- 4 (Two groups, both abelian)
  - $Z_4 \cong Z_5^\times \cong Z_8^\times \cong Z_{10}^\times \cong Z_{12}^\times$ 
    - \* Cyclic
    - \* One element of order 4
  - $Z_2 \times Z_2 \cong V_4 \cong D_2 \cong Z_8^\times$ , which are all isomorphic to  $\langle a, b \mid a^2 = b^2 = (ab)^2 = e \rangle \cong \langle (12)(34), (13)(24), (14)(23) \rangle$ 
    - \* Not cyclic, but abelian
    - \* All elements have order 2
    - \*  $V_4 \trianglelefteq A_4 \leq S_4$
- 5 (One group)

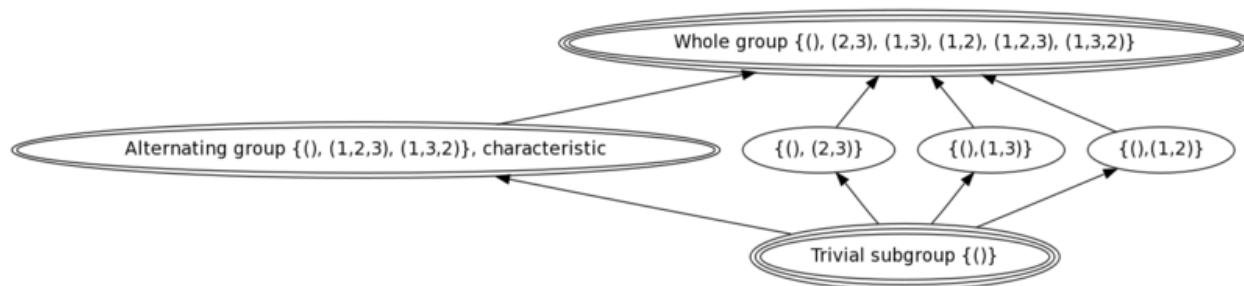


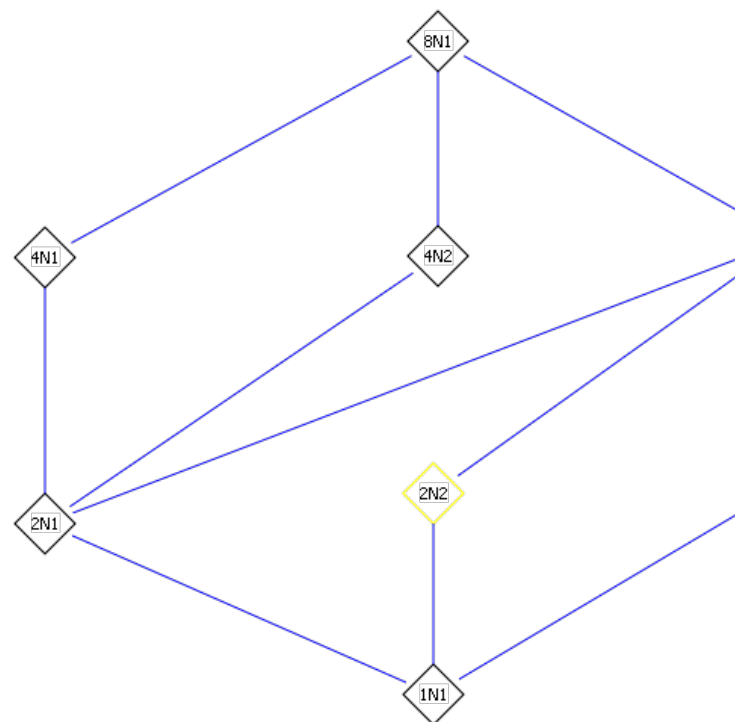
Figure 2: File:S3latticeofsubgroups.png

- $Z_5$ 
  - \* Cyclic, one element of order 5
- 6 (*Two groups*)
  - $Z_6 \cong Z_7^\times \cong Z_9^\times \cong Z_{14}^\times$ 
    - \* Cyclic, one element of order 6
  - $S_3 \cong D_6$ 
    - $\cong \langle a, b, c \mid a^2 = b^2 = c^3 = abc = e \rangle$
    - \* Non-abelian (smallest one)
- 7 (One group)
  - $Z_7$ 
    - \* Cyclic, one element of order 7
- 8 (**Five groups**)



Figure 3: img

- $Z_8 \cong Z_{15}^\times \cong Z_{16}^\times$  (cyclic)
- $Z_2 \times Z_4$



- \* Abelian, one element of order 4
- $Z_2 \times Z_2 \times Z_2$



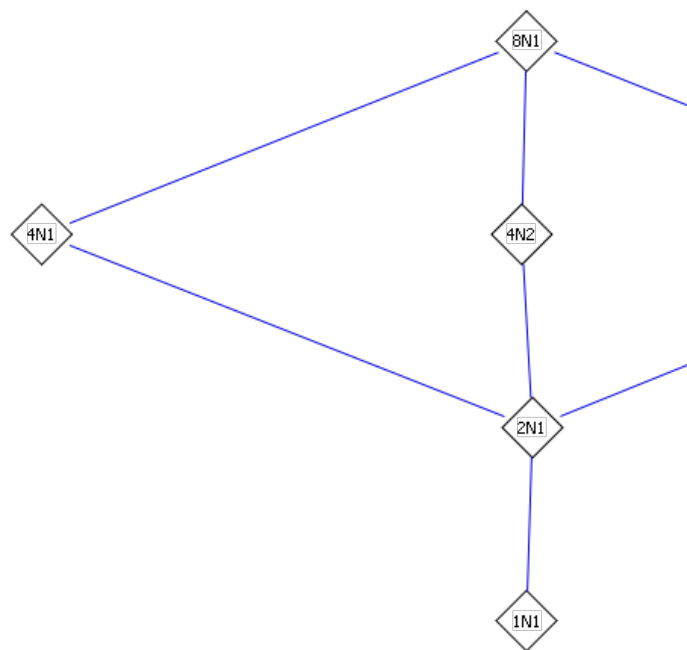


- \* Abelian, every element has order 2
- $D_8 \cong \langle r, s \mid r^4 = s^2 = e, srs^{-1} = r^{-1} \rangle$



- $\cong \{(), (1234), (13)(24), (1432), (13)(24), (14)(23), (12)(34)\} \leq S_4$
- $Q_8 \cong \langle i, j, k \mid i^2 = j^2 = k^2 = ijk \rangle$
- $\cong \langle a, b, c \mid a^4 = b^4 = e, a^2 = b^2, ba = a^3b \rangle$

\* Every element has order 4



\* All subgroups are normal, but not abelian

- 9 (*Two groups*)
  - $Z_9$
  - $Z_3 \times Z_3$
- 10 (*Two groups*)
  - $Z_{10} \cong Z_{11}^\times$
  - $D_{10}$
- 11 (One group)
  - $Z_{11}$
- 12 (**Five groups**)
  - $Z_{12} \cong Z_{13}^\times$
- 13 (One group)
  - $Z_{13}$
- 14 (*Two groups*)
  - $Z_{14}$
- 15 (One group)
  - $Z_{15}$
- 16 (**Fourteen groups!**)