Algebra Qualifying Exam

Florida Atlantic University, August 15, 2025, 9 am – 12 pm

Student Name: _____

1. Define the following terms: group, subgroup, order of a group, order of an element of a group. What does Lagrange's theorem about the order of subgroups state? Does the alternating group A_5 (a simple group!) have a subgroup of order 30? Justify.

2. Let p be a prime number and G a group (finite if you wish). If $H \leq G$ is a normal subgroup of index p, prove that, for all $K \leq G$, either

   (a) $K \leq H$ or

   (b) $G = HK$ and $|K : K \cap H| = p$.

3. (a) Exhibit the isomorphism types of all abelian groups of order 2025, by listing their invariant factor and elementary divisor decompositions.

   (b) Demonstrate that a nonabelian group of order 2025 exists.

   (c) Show that there is no simple group of order 2025. (Hint: consider the intersection of two Sylow 5-subgroups.)

4. Let $\mathcal{A}$ be an $\mathbb{R}$-algebra of (real) dimension 3. We will denote $\mathbb{R}$ the copy of the reals in the center of $\mathcal{A}$. The goal of this exercise is to show that $\mathcal{A}$ cannot be a division algebra (where every nonzero element is invertible). In the following, we assume that $\mathcal{A}$ is a division algebra and derive a contradiction.

   (a) Show that if $\alpha \in \mathcal{A}$, then $\mathbb{R}[\alpha]$ is a division subalgebra of $\mathcal{A}$.

   (b) Deduce that $\mathcal{A}$ contains a copy of $\mathbb{C}$ and that $\mathcal{A}$ has a structure of a $\mathbb{C}$-vector space.

   (c) Show that $\mathcal{A}$ has even dimension over the reals. Conclude.

5. Let $\omega \in \mathbb{C}$ be a primitive cube root of unity; i.e., $\omega^2 + \omega + 1 = 0$. Show that the ring $\mathbb{Z}[\omega]$ is a PID but that its subring $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-3}] = \mathbb{Z}[2\omega]$ is not. (Hint: $\mathbb{Z}[\omega]$ is an Euclidean ring but $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-3}]$ is not a UFD.)

6. Let n be a positive integer and $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$ be such that $\cos \theta\pi = 1/\sqrt[n]{2}$.

   (a) Verify that if $n = 1, 2$, then $\theta \in \mathbb{Q}$.

   (b) Show that, when $n = 3$, $\theta \notin \mathbb{Q}$. (Hint: prove that $\theta \in \mathbb{Q}$ if and only if $e^{i\pi\theta}$ is a root of unity.)

   (c) Generalize the previous argument to show that $\theta \notin \mathbb{Q}$ if $n \geq 3$.

Algebra Qualifying Exam

Name:_____

Florida Atlantic University, Spring 2025

1. Let $Z(G)$ denote the center of a group G.
   (a) Provide examples of G and a subgroup $H < G$ satisfying:
   (i) $Z(G) < Z(H)$. (ii) $Z(H) < Z(G)$. (iii) $Z(H) \not\leq Z(G)$ and $Z(G) \not\leq Z(H)$.
   (b) Suppose $H \leq Z(G)$. Prove that if G/H is cyclic, then G is abelian.
   (c) Prove that $G/Z(G)$ abelian does not imply G abelian.

2. For each of the integers 21, 35, 45 and 144:
   (a) List **all abelian groups** of that order.
   (b) Construct **one nonabelian group** of that order, or prove that none exist.

3. Let R be a commutative ring with 1.
   Suppose $e \in R$ is idempotent, which means that $e^2 = e$.
   (a) Show that the ideal Re is a ring with identity e.
   Similarly, show that $R(1-e)$ is a ring with identity $1-e$.
   (b) Prove that the direct product $Re \times R(1-e)$ is isomorphic to R.

4. Let R be a finite commutative ring.
   (a) Prove that if R is an integral domain, then it is a field.
   (b) Prove that any prime ideal in a finite commutative ring is maximal.

5. Let $f(x) = x^9 - x$ and $g(x) = x^{81} - x$ be polynomials in $\mathbb{F}_3[x]$.
   Let E_1 be the splitting field of f over $\mathbb{F}_3$ and E_2 the splitting field of g over $\mathbb{F}_3$.
   (a) Prove that both $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ are separable.
   (b) Compute the degrees $[E_1 : \mathbb{F}_3]$ and $[E_2 : \mathbb{F}_3]$ and the cardinalities $|E_1|$ and $|E_2|$.
   (c) How many irreducible monic polynomials of degree 4 are there in $\mathbb{F}_3[x]$?

6. Let K be the splitting field of the polynomial $h(x) = x^3 - 2 \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$.
   (a) Compute $[K : \mathbb{Q}]$ with proof.
   (b) Describe all elements of $\mathrm{Gal}(K/\mathbb{Q})$, specifying their action on generators of K. What group is $\mathrm{Gal}(K/\mathbb{Q})$ isomorphic to?
   (c) Which (if any) intermediate field extensions between $\mathbb{Q}$ and K are Galois over $\mathbb{Q}$? Prove your assertion.

Algebra Qualifying Exam

Name: _____

Florida Atlantic University, Fall 2024

1. Let G be a group with subgroup H and normalizer $N = N_G(H)$ defined as $N_G(H) = \{x : x \in G, xH = Hx\}$.
   (a) Prove that N is a subgroup of G.
   (b) Show that for any subgroup $K \leq G$, $H \trianglelefteq K$ if and only if $K \leq N$.
   (c) Prove that the number of subgroups of G conjugate to H equals the index $[G : N]$.
2. Let S_4 denote the symmetric group on four letters, and $\mathbb{Z}_6$ the cyclic group of order six.
   (a) Specify the size of each conjugacy class in $\mathbb{Z}_6$ and S_4.
   (b) Find all homomorphisms from $\mathbb{Z}_6$ to S_4.
3. Prove that there are no simple groups of order 72 or 80.
4. Let $R = \mathbb{Z}[x]/(5, x^3 - x)$.
   (a) Is R finite or infinite? If finite, what is its cardinality? If infinite, what is its rank as a $\mathbb{Z}$-module?
   (b) Describe all ideals of R.
5. Consider the polynomial ring $R = \mathbb{F}_2[x]$.
   (a) List all irreducible polynomials in R of degree 3.
   (b) Construct $\mathbb{F}_8$ as a quotient of R. For each element, give the minimal polynomial over the prime subfield.
6. (a) Let $F \subseteq K \subseteq L$ be a tower of field extensions. Prove that $[L : F] = [L : K] \cdot [K : F]$. *Use this result in your answers to the following two questions:*
   (b) List the possible cardinalities of subfields of $\mathbb{F}_{64}$, proving your list is complete.
   (c) Prove that the polynomial $x^7 - 5$ is irreducible over the field $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5})$.

Notation: $\mathbb{Z}$ is the ring of integers, $\mathbb{Z}/n$ the ring of integers modulo the ideal generated by n, $\mathbb{Q}$ the field of rational numbers.
Convention: A ring always has an identity element.

(1) Suppose a group G contains subgroups A and B such that $A \subseteq B \subseteq G$. In this context, each of the following statements is true or false. If true, present a proof. If false, exhibit a counterexample.
   (a) If A is normal in G, then A is normal in B.
   (b) If A is normal in B and B is normal in G, then A is normal in G.
   (c) If B is normal in G and $A = B'$ is the commutator subgroup of B, then A is normal in G.
   (d) If B is normal in G and $A = Z(B)$ is the center of B, then A is normal in G.
   (e) If A is normal in G, then B is normal in G.

(2) Let $G = \langle a \rangle$ be a finite cyclic group of order n. Find necessary and sufficient conditions on n such that the following statement is true.

   If H and K are subgroups of G, then $H \cup K$ is a subgroup of G.

(3) Let $n = 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 71 = 2485$.
   (a) Give an example of a simple group of order n, or prove that none exists.
   (b) Show how to construct two nonisomorphic nonabelian groups of order n each of which is a semidirect product of two cyclic groups.

(4) Let $f(x) = x^t + 11x - 22$, where $t \geq 2$ is an integer. Show that f is irreducible in $\mathbb{Q}[x]$. Let $F = \mathbb{Q}[x]/(f)$. If $t = 2$, determine the group of automorphisms $\mathrm{Aut}_{\mathbb{Q}}(F)$. If t is an odd integer, determine $\mathrm{Aut}_{\mathbb{Q}}(F)$.

(5) In the polynomial ring $\mathbb{Z}/4[x]$, denote by $(2x, x^2 - 2)$ the ideal generated by $2x$ and $x^2 - 2$. Let R be the factor ring $\mathbb{Z}/4[x]/(2x, x^2 - 2)$. Determine the following:
   (a) The order of R.
   (b) The characteristic of R.
   (c) The nil radical of R (the set of all nilpotent elements). Call this ideal J.
   (d) The invariants of the following three abelian groups: $(R, +)$, $(J, +)$, and R^*, the group of units of R.

(6) Prove one of the following statements.
   (a) Let R be a ring and I a proper left ideal in R. Assume the additive abelian group $(I, +)$ is cyclic of order 2. Then R contains a maximal two-sided ideal $\mathfrak{m}$ such that the quotient ring $R/\mathfrak{m}$ is isomorphic to the field $\mathbb{Z}/2$.
   (b) Let R be a ring and I a proper left ideal in R. Assume the additive abelian group $(I, +)$ is cyclic, isomorphic to $(\mathbb{Z}/n, +)$, where $n = 0$ is allowed. Then R contains a two-sided ideal A such that the quotient ring R/A is isomorphic to the ring $\mathbb{Z}/n$.
   (c) Let k be a field, A a k-algebra and I a proper left ideal in A. Assume as a vector space over k that $\dim_k(I) = 1$. Then A contains a maximal two-sided ideal $\mathfrak{m}$ such that the quotient ring $A/\mathfrak{m}$ is isomorphic to the field k.

Instructions: Do any five of the following six items. By assumption, a ring always contains a unit element. Notation: $\mathbb{Z}$ denotes the ring of integers, $\mathbb{Q}$ the field of rational numbers, $\mathbb{R}$ the field of real numbers, and $\mathbb{C}$ the field of complex numbers.

(1) Let p be an odd prime, D_p the dihedral group of order $2p$, and C_{2p} the cyclic group of order $2p$.
   (a) Determine the center of D_p.
   (b) Determine the commutator subgroup of D_p.
   (c) How many homomorphisms of groups $C_{2p} \to D_p$ are there?
   (d) How many homomorphisms of groups $D_p \to C_{2p}$ are there?

(2) Let k be a field and A a finite dimensional k-algebra such that $\dim_k(A) = n$. Show that if there is an element α in A such that $A = k(\alpha)$, then A is isomorphic to a k-subalgebra of $M_n(k)$, the ring of n-by-n matrices over k.

(3) Let A and B be normal subgroups in the group G such that $G = AB$.
   (a) Show that $G/(A \cap B)$ is the internal direct product of $A/(A \cap B)$ and $B/(A \cap B)$.
   (b) Show that $G/(A \cap B)$ is isomorphic to $G/A \times G/B$.

(4) Let $n = 7^2 \cdot 29$.
   (a) Show that any group of order n is a semidirect product of a group of order 49 and a group of order 29.
   (b) Show that there are at least four nonisomorphic groups of order n.

(5) For each of the following four properties of a ring, either exhibit an example of a finite dimensional $\mathbb{C}$-algebra A such that $\dim_{\mathbb{C}}(A) = 4$ and A has the given property, or say why no such example exists.
   (a) A is a noncommutative ring.
   (b) The ring A is a field.
   (c) The ring A has no nonzero zero divisor, and at least one nonzero noninvertible element.
   (d) The ring A has exactly 5 maximal ideals, say $\mathfrak{m}_1, \ldots, \mathfrak{m}_5$.

(6) Let $f = (4x^2 + 2x + 1)(x^6 - 1)$. Find a splitting field and determine the Galois group of f over each of the following fields:
   (a) $\mathbb{Q}$
   (b) $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3})$
   (c) $\mathbb{Q}(i)$
   (d) $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta)$, where $\zeta = e^{2\pi i/6}$ is a primitive sixth root of 1 in $\mathbb{C}$
   (e) $\mathbb{R}$

Algebra Qualifier

Edoardo Persichetti Spring 2023

Please do <u>not</u> write your answers on this sheet of paper. Instead, use a separate piece of paper, showing all your work in a readable manner, and justifying all your answers. Please only write on one side of the paper, not both.

Question 1 Show that, up to isomorphism, there are exactly two non-abelian groups of order 8.

Question 2 Prove that there is no simple group of order 120.

Question 3 Let G be a finite group and let $s, t \in G$ be two distinct elements of order 2. Show that the subgroup of G generated by s and t is a dihedral group.

Hint: recall that the dihedral groups are the groups $D_{2m} = \langle g, h : g^2 = h^2 = (gh)^m = 1 \rangle$ *for some* $m \geq 2$.

For the purpose of the next question, assume all rings are rings with unit.

Question 4 Let R be a commutative ring which is not a field. Let S be a subring of R and assume S is not a field.

1. Prove that if R is an integral domain, then S is an integral domain.
2. Determine whether each of the following statements is true or false. If true, prove it. If false, exhibit a counterexample.
   (a) If R is a principal ideal domain, then S is a principal ideal domain.
   (b) If R is a unique factorization domain, then S is a unique factorization domain.
   (c) If R is a euclidean domain, then S is a euclidean domain.
   (d) The quotient field of S is equal to the quotient field of R.

Question 5 Let $\mathbb{F}$ be a field.

1. Prove that prime ideals in $\mathbb{F}[x]$ are generated by irreducible polynomials.
2. Show that there are infinitely many irreducible polynomials in $\mathbb{F}[x]$.
3. Conclude that there are infinitely many prime ideals.

Question 6 Consider the polynomial $x^5 - 9x + 3$ over $\mathbb{Q}$.

1. Show that the Galois group G has an element of order 5.
2. Show that G includes a transposition.
3. Use these two facts to determine the Galois group.

Algebra Qualifier

Edoardo Persichetti Fall 2022

Please show all your work in a readable manner, and justify all your answers.

Question 1 Let N and M be normal subgroups of a group G.

1. Prove that $N \cap M$ is a normal subgroup of G.
2. Prove that NM is a normal subgroup of G.

Question 2 Let G be a group of order 9045 (note that $9045 = 3^3 \cdot 5 \cdot 67$).

1. Compute the number, n_p, of Sylow p-subgroups permitted by Sylow's Theorem for each of $p = 3, 5$, and 67; for each of these n_p give the order of the normalizer of a Sylow p-subgroup.
2. Suppose by contradiction that there are no normal p-subgroups. Deduce that the total number of elements of order p (for all p) exceeds the order of G.
3. Show that G must have a normal Sylow 5-subgroup.

Question 3 Prove that for every finite group G the number of group homomorphisms $h : \mathbb{Z}^2 \to G$ is $n|G|$, where n is the number of conjugacy classes of G.

Hint: remember that $\mathbb{Z}^2$ is the free abelian group of rank 2.

Question 4 Show that $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{p}]$ is not a unique factorization domain when p is a prime congruent to 1 mod 4.

Question 5 Let $\mathbb{F}$ be the finite field with 3^{20} elements.

1. Draw the lattice of all subfields of $\mathbb{F}$ and identify the maximal subfields.
2. Give an expression for the number of field generators for the extension $\mathbb{F}/\mathbb{F}_3$, i.e., the number of primitive elements for this extension (you need not compute the actual numerical value).

Question 6 Consider the polynomial $p(x) = x^4 - 2$.

1. Determine the order of the Galois group of $p(x)$ over $\mathbb{Q}$.
2. Is this group Abelian? Justify your answer.
3. Identify the group (up to isomorphism).

Answer each of the following six questions clearly. When using a theorem be sure to explicitly state the theorem, then apply. Write your name and number each page you turn in.

Notation: Let $\mathbb{Z}_n$ denote the cyclic group of order n, $\mathbb{Q}$ denote the field of rational numbers, $\mathbb{C}$ denote the field of complex numbers, S_n denote the symmetric group on n letters.

1. True or False? For each statement, prove or disprove it.
   (a) Let G_1, G_2 be groups and $H \leq G_1 \times G_2$. Then H is of the form $H_1 \times H_2$ with $H_i \leq G_i$ for $i = 1, 2$ respectively.
   (b) The polynomial $f(x) = x^2 + 1$ is irreducible over $\mathbb{Q}(i\sqrt{2})$.
   (c) Let $\zeta_8 = e^{2\pi i/8}$. The field $K = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_8)$ admits a basis $\{1, \zeta_8, \zeta_8^2, \zeta_8^3, \zeta_8^4, \zeta_8^5, \zeta_8^6, \zeta_8^7\}$ as a $\mathbb{Q}$-vector space.

2. Let $n > 1$ be an integer. For each integer a, we define a map $\sigma_a : \mathbb{Z}_n \to \mathbb{Z}_n$ where
$$\sigma_a(x) = a \cdot x \ , \ x \in \mathbb{Z}_n.$$
   (a) Determine when σ_a is a group automorphism on $\mathbb{Z}_n$.
   (b) Prove that every group automorphism of $\mathbb{Z}_n$ equals to σ_a for some a.
   (c) Describe the group structure of the automorphism group of $\mathbb{Z}_{12}$.

3. Prove that a group G of order $2^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5$ is not simple.

   Hint: Denote n_p the number of Sylow p-subgroups. Suppose by contradiction that G is simple. First, prove that $n_5 = 6$ or 36, and $n_3 = 4$ or 10. To eliminate the cases $n_5 = 6$ or $n_3 = 4$, use some homomorphism (define this precisely) from G to some symmetric group. To eliminate the case $n_5 = 36$ and $n_3 = 10$, study the intersection $N(H_3) \cap N(H_5)$ where H_p denotes Sylow p-subgroups and N denotes the normalizer.

4. Let R be a commutative ring with $1 \neq 0$. The Jacobson radical $J(R) \subset A$ is defined as the intersection of all maximal ideals in R. Prove that $x \in J(R)$ iff $xy - 1$ is a unit for all $y \in R$.

5. Let R be a unique factorization domain and K its field of fractions. Let $p(x)$ be a monic polynomial in $R[x]$. Prove that, if $p(x)$ admits a root $\alpha \in K$, then in fact $\alpha \in R$.

6. Let $f(x) = x^4 - x^2 - 1$ be a polynomial in $\mathbb{Q}[x]$ and K be its splitting field over $\mathbb{Q}$. Determine the Galois group of K over $\mathbb{Q}$.

Answer each of the following six questions clearly. When using a theorem be sure to explicitly state the theorem, then apply. Write your name and number each page you turn in.

Notation: Let $\mathbb{Z}$ denote the ring of integers, $\mathbb{Z}_n$ denote a cyclic group of order n, S_n denote the symmetric group on n letters, $\mathbb{Q}$ denote the field of rational numbers, $\mathbb{F}_p$ denote the prime field of order p.

1. (a) Describe all group homomorphisms from $\mathbb{Z}_{12}$ to $\mathbb{Z}_{28}$.
   (b) Describe all group homomorphisms from S_3 to $\mathbb{Z}_4$.
   (c) Describe all ring homomorphisms from $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$ to $\mathbb{Z}$ that preserve multiplicative identity.

2. (a) Let p be a prime and G be a finite group of order $p^n m$ where $1 \leq m < p$ and $n > 1$. Prove that G is not simple.
   (b) Show that any group of order $2021 = 43 \cdot 47$ is cyclic.

3. An element r of a ring is called nilpotent if $r^n = 0$ for some positive integer n. Let R be a commutative ring with $1 \neq 0$.
   (a) Show that the set of all nilpotent elements of R forms an ideal of R.
   (b) Show that sum of a unit and a nilpotent element is a unit of R.

4. True or False? For each statement, give a sketch of the proof or a counter example.
   (a) Let R be an integral domain and I, J be two ideals in R. If IJ is principal, then I is finitely generated.
   (b) The ideal generated by $x^2 + 1$ and 5 in $\mathbb{Z}[x]$ is maximal.

5. Let p be a prime. For any nonzero $a \in \mathbb{F}_p$, prove that $f(x) = x^p - x + a$ is irreducible over $\mathbb{F}_p$. (Hint: show that, if γ is a root of f in some extension of $\mathbb{F}_p$ then $\gamma + z$ are also roots for any $z \in \mathbb{F}_p$. Use this to determine the degree of its splitting field.)

6. Let $f(x) = g(x)\, h(x)$ be a polynomial in $\mathbb{Q}[x]$ where $g(x) = x^{\mathbf{2}} + 3$ and $h(x) = x^{\mathbf{3}} - 3$.
   (a) Find the splitting field E of $g(x)$ over $\mathbb{Q}$.
   (b) Find the splitting field K of $f(x)$ over $\mathbb{Q}$ and determine its Galois group G.
   (c) Is there a subgroup of G that fixes E? If so, show it. Otherwise, explain why.

Notation:

- $\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{C}$ the rational numbers and complex numbers.
- Q_8 the quaternion 8-group, also called the group of quaternion units.
- D_n the group of symmetries of a regular n-gon, also called the dihedral group of order $2n$.
- C_n a cyclic group of order n.
- S_n the symmetric group on n letters.

(1) Consider the three groups: C_4, Q_8, D_4. For each of the following statements, either exhibit an example to substantiate the claim, or prove that the claim is false.
   (a) There exists a homomorphism $C_4 \to Q_8$ that is one-to-one.
   (b) There exists a homomorphism $Q_8 \to C_4$ that is onto.
   (c) There exists a homomorphism $C_4 \to D_4$ that is one-to-one.
   (d) There exists a homomorphism $D_4 \to C_4$ that is onto.

(2) Show that a group of order 105 is a semidirect product of two cyclic groups. Give an example of a nonabelian group of order 105.

(3) Let k be a field. Let R be the subring of $k[x]$ consisting of all polynomials such that the coefficient of x is zero. That is, R is the subset of $k[x]$ consisting of all polynomials that can be expressed in the form

$$a_0 + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + \cdots + a_nx^n.$$

Prove:
   (a) R is an integral domain.
   (b) x^2 and x^3 are both irreducible elements of R.
   (c) R is not a unique factorization domain.
   (d) If $\mathfrak{m} = (x^2, x^3)$ is the ideal generated by x^2 and x^3, then $\mathfrak{m}$ is a maximal ideal of R.
   (e) R is not a principal ideal domain.

(4) Let F/k be an extension of fields and assume $\dim_k(F) = p$ is a prime. Prove that F/k is a simple extension.

(5) Let k be an infinite field and assume there exists a monic irreducible polynomial of degree d in $k[x]$. Show that there are infinitely many monic irreducible polynomials of degree d in $k[x]$.

(6) Let p a prime number and $f(x)$ an irreducible polynomial of degree p over $\mathbb{Q}$ that has exactly two non-real roots in $\mathbb{C}$. Prove that the Galois group of $f(x)$ is isomorphic to S_p, the symmetric group on p letters.

Instructions: Do any five of the following six items. By assumption, a ring always contains a unit element. Notation: $\mathbb{Z}$ denotes the ring of integers, $\mathbb{Q}$ the field of rational numbers, $\mathbb{R}$ the field of real numbers, and $\mathbb{C}$ the field of complex numbers.

(1) Let M be an abelian group containing subgroups A and B. Show that there is an isomorphism of groups:

$$\frac{A}{A \cap B} \cong \frac{A+B}{B}.$$

(2) Show how to construct two nonisomorphic nonabelian groups of order $4 \cdot 17$ each of which is a semidirect product of two cyclic groups.

(3) Let $n = pq$, where p and q are distinct prime numbers. Let R be a finite ring of order n. Prove:
   (a) R is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}/n$, the ring of integers modulo n.
   (b) R is commutative.
   (c) R is isomorphic to a direct sum of two fields.
   (d) R has exactly two maximal ideals.

(4) For each of the following, either exhibit an example of such a ring, or prove that no such ring exists.
   (a) A noncommutative ring with 16 elements.
   (b) A field with 16 elements.
   (c) A commutative ring with 16 elements which is not a field and which has no nonzero nilpotent elements.
   (d) A commutative ring with 16 elements which is not a field and which has no nontrivial idempotents.
   (e) A commutative ring with 16 elements which is not a field and which has no nonzero zero divisor.

(5) Let k be a field and A a k-algebra which is finite dimensional as a k-vector space. Let α be an element of A. Prove the following statements.
   (a) There exists a unique monic polynomial $f \in k[x]$ satisfying
      (i) $f(\alpha) = 0$ and
      (ii) if $g \in k[x]$ and $g(\alpha) = 0$, then $f \mid g$.
   (b) If $f(x)$ denotes the polynomial of part (a), then α is invertible in A if and only if $f(0) \neq 0$.

(6) Let $f = (2x^2 - 4x + 1)(x^4 + 1)$. Find a splitting field and determine the Galois group of f over each of the following fields:
   (a) $\mathbb{Q}$
   (b) $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$
   (c) $\mathbb{Q}(i)$
   (d) $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta)$, where $\zeta = e^{2\pi i/8}$ is a primitive eighth root of 1 in $\mathbb{C}$
   (e) $\mathbb{R}$

Mathematical Sciences
Algebra
January 14, 2020 Name: _____

Qualifying Exam

There are six problems. All answers count.

PROBLEM 1: For G a group, let $T = G \times G = \{(g, g') : g, g' \in G\}$ be the product with componentwise multiplication.

(a) Show that $D = \{(g, g) : g \in G\}$ is a subgroup of T isomorphic to G.
(b) In the special case where $G = S_3$ is the symmetric group on three letters, show that D is not a normal subgroup of T.
(c) Find a necessary and sufficient condition for G such that D is a normal subgroup of T.
(d) Assuming that D is normal in T, show that the quotient T/D is isomorphic to G.

PROBLEM 2: Denote by $Z(G)$ the ***center*** of a group G and, for $a \in G$ an element, by $N(a) = \{g \in G : ga = ag\}$ the ***normalizer*** of a in G. Let $o(G)$ denote the ***order*** of a finite group G.

Recall Cauchy's Theorem: *Let G be a finite group. If a prime number p divides $o(G)$ then G contains a subgroup of order p.*

(a) Sketch the proof of Cauchy's Theorem in the case where G is a finite abelian group.
(b) Suppose a prime number p divides the order $o(G)$ of a finite group G but does not divide the order of the normalizer $N(a)$ for any $a \in G \setminus Z(G)$. Use the class equation to show that p divides $o(Z(G))$.
(c) Deduce Cauchy's Theorem in the general (non-abelian) case.

PROBLEM 3: Let $\mathcal{P} = \mathbb{R}[t]$ be the ring of all polynomials with real coefficients, let $\mathbb{R}^n$ be the product of n copies of $\mathbb{R}$, with componentwise addition and multiplication, and let $x_1, \ldots, x_n$ be pairwise different real numbers.

(a) Show that the map $\varphi : \mathcal{P} \to \mathbb{R}^n, f \mapsto (f(x_1), \ldots, f(x_n))$ is a ring homomorphism, determine the kernel K and specify the dimension of $\mathcal{P}/K$.
(b) Show that the map φ is onto.
(c) Suppose that $w_1, \ldots, w_n$ are real numbers. Deduce that there is a unique polynomial $f(t)$ of degree less than n such that $f(x_i) = w_i$ holds for each $1 \leq i \leq n$.

PROBLEM 4: A polynomial $a_0 + a_1\,x + \cdots + a_n\,x^n \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ is called ***reciprocal*** if all its rational roots have the form $\frac{1}{m}$ for some non-zero integer m.

Show that every polynomial in $a_0+a_1\,x+\cdots+a_n\,x^n \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ with integer coefficients and constant coefficient $a_0 = 1$ is reciprocal.

PROBLEM 5: Suppose $p(x) = a_0 + a_1\,x + \cdots + a_n\,x^n \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ is an irreducible polynomial of degree $n > 1$ such that one of its roots lies on the unit circle in $\mathbb{C}$.

Show that $p(x)$ is palindromic, that is, $a_{n-i} = a_i$ for each i.

PROBLEM 6: Let $K \supset \mathbb{Q}$ be a field extension. By $\sqrt{2}$ and $\sqrt[3]{2}$ we denote roots of the polynomials x^2-2 and x^3-2, respectively, in some field extension of K.

(a) Show that $\{a + b\sqrt{2} : a, b \in K\}$ is a field.
(b) Give necessary and sufficient conditions for $\{a+b\sqrt[3]{2} : a, b \in K\}$ to be a field.

Florida Atlantic University
Mathematical Sciences
August 22, 2019 Name: _____

Qualifying Exam in Algebra$_{\text{v.c}}$

There are six problems. All answers count.

PROBLEM 1: Let G be a group. Recall that the ***center*** of G, denoted $Z(G)$, is the set of elements of G that commute with every other element. Let p be a prime number.

(a) Show that $Z(G)$ is a normal subgroup of G.

(b) Show that if $G/Z(G)$ is cyclic, then G is abelian.

(c) Suppose G is a finite group whose order is a power of p (a so-called p-group). Show that $Z(G)$ is non-trivial.

(d) Show that if G has order p^2 for a prime number p, then G is abelian.

PROBLEM 2: By S_n we denote the group of permutations of n letters, by A_n the subgroup of S_n of all even permutations. In each part, justify your answer!

(a) Give an example of two nonconjugate elements of S_7 that have the same order.

(b) If $g \in S_7$ has maximal order, what is the order of g ?

(c) Does the element g that you found in part (b) lie in the subgroup A_7? If not, specify an element of maximal order in A_7!

(d) How many elements in S_7 have the same order as the element g from part (b)?

PROBLEM 3: For a prime number p, the field of p elements is denoted by $\mathbb{F}_p$. Consider two quotient rings: $R = \mathbb{F}_p[x]/(x^2 - 3)$ and $S = \mathbb{F}_p[x]/(x^2 - 4)$. Determine whether the rings R and S are isomorphic for the three cases $p = 2$, 5, and 13.

PROBLEM 4: A ***commutative Artinian ring*** R is a commutative ring with 1 which satisfies the descending chain condition, that is, if for every descending sequence of ideals,

$$I_1 \supseteq I_2 \supseteq I_3 \supseteq \cdots ,$$

there is a natural number n such that $I_n = I_{n+1}$.

(a) Suppose that R is an Artinian integral domain. Show that R is a field. (*Hint:* Consider the ideals (a^n).)

(b) Let P be prime ideal in a commutative Artinian ring. Show that P is maximal.

PROBLEM 5: For each statement, give a sketch of the proof or specify a counter example!

(a) *If p is a prime number and F the field of p elements, then any two quadratic field extensions over F are isomorphic.*

(b) *If $\mathbb{Q}$ is the field of rational numbers, then any two quadratic field extensions over $\mathbb{Q}$ are isomorphic.*

PROBLEM 6: Let $K \supset L \supset F$ be a tower of fields. For each statement, give a proof or specify a counter example!

(a) *If K/F is Galois, then K/L is Galois.*

(b) *If K/F is Galois, then L/F is Galois.*

(c) *If L/F and K/L are both Galois, then K/F is Galois.*

Algebra Qualifying Exam, Spring 2019

Name:_____ Student ID:_____

Instructions: Show all work clearly and in order. Use full sentences in your proofs and solutions. All answers count. You may use results of the previous parts or questions. Carefully state every theorem you use. Also,

- please write on **only** one side of the paper,
- write your name on each page you turn in,
- number each page you turn in.

1. Let p be a prime.
   (a) Classify all abelian groups of order p^4 up to isomorphism.
   (b) For each group $\mathbb{G}$ in part (a), determine the number of distinct elements of order p in $\mathbb{G}$.
   (c) For each group $\mathbb{G}$ in part (a), determine the number of distinct subgroups of order p in $\mathbb{G}$.

2. (a) Let $\mathbb{G}$ be a group of order pqr, where $r > q > p$ are prime. Show that $\mathbb{G}$ is not simple.
   (b) Prove that any group of order 345 is cyclic.

3. (a) Prove that $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-2}]$ is a Euclidean domain.
   (b) Let $d > 1$ be a squarefree integer such that $d \equiv 1 \pmod 4$. Show that $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{d}]$ is not a unique factorization domain.

4. Let p be a prime.
   (a) Determine the number of monic irreducible polynomials of degree 2 in $\mathbb{Z}_p[x]$. Deduce that a finite field of order p^2 exists for all p.
   (b) Show that $\mathbb{Z}_3[x]/\langle x^2 + x + 2\rangle$ and $\mathbb{Z}_3[y]/\langle y^2 + 2y + 2\rangle$ are both fields.
   (c) Establish an explicit isomorphism between $\mathbb{Z}_3[x]/\langle x^2 + x + 2\rangle$ and $\mathbb{Z}_3[y]/\langle y^2 + 2y + 2\rangle$.

5. Let $\mathbb{Q}$ be the field of rational numbers.
   (a) Find a splitting field K for the polynomial $f(x) = x^7 - 1$ over $\mathbb{Q}$, and determine its degree $[K : \mathbb{Q}]$.
   (b) Deduce that K is a Galois extension of $\mathbb{Q}$. Determine the Galois group $Gal(K/\mathbb{Q})$, its order, and its structure as a group.
   (c) Determine all subgroups of the Galois group $Gal(K/\mathbb{Q})$, determine all subfields of K that contain $\mathbb{Q}$, and illustrate the Galois correspondence between the subgroups and the subfields.

Algebra Qualifying Exam, Fall 2018

Name:_____ Student ID:_____

Instructions: Show all work clearly and in order. Use full sentences in your proofs and solutions. All answers count. In this exam, you may use the **class equation for finite groups** and **Sylow theorems** without proving them. You may also use results of the previous parts or questions.

1. (a) Suppose that $|\mathbb{G}| = p^n$, p is prime, and $n \geq 1$ is an integer. Show that $\mathbb{G}$ has a non-trivial center.
   (b) Prove that if $|\mathbb{G}| = p^2$ and p is prime, then $\mathbb{G}$ is abelian.
2. (a) Classify all **abelian** groups of size 600.
   (b) Show that there are at most four non-isomorphic groups of order 30.
3. (a) Let $\mathbb{G}$ be a group of order $|\mathbb{G}| = pq$, where $q > p$ are prime and $p \nmid (q-1)$. Show that $\mathbb{G}$ is cyclic.
   (b) Classify all groups of size pq, where p and q are two (not necessarily distinct) primes.
4. In the following, R is an integral domain with identity.
   (a) Prove or disprove: If R is a Euclidean domain, then R is a principal ideal domain.
   (b) Prove or disprove: If R is a unique factorization domain, then R is a principal ideal domain.
5. Let F, K, L be fields.
   (a) If K is a finite extension of F, and L is a finite extension of K, show that L is a finite extension of F, and that the following formula holds:
   $$[L : F] = [L : K][K : F].$$
   (b) Construct a field with 16 elements.
6. Let $\mathbb{Q}$ be the field of rational numbers.
   (a) Find a splitting field K for the polynomial $f(x) = x^4 - 4$ over $\mathbb{Q}$, and determine its degree $[K : \mathbb{Q}]$.
   (b) Deduce that K is a Galois extension of $\mathbb{Q}$. Determine the Galois group $Gal(K/\mathbb{Q})$, its order, and its structure as a group.
   (c) Determine all subgroups of the Galois group $Gal(K/\mathbb{Q})$, determine all subfields of K that contain $\mathbb{Q}$, and illustrate the Galois correspondence between the subgroups and the subfields.

Qualifying Examination in Algebra - Spring 2018

Answer each of the following seven questions clearly and concisely. All answers count.

Question 1

Suppose that G is a group of order p^n, p a prime number, and that Z is the center of G. Prove that if N is a normal subgroup of G, $N \neq \{1\}$, then $N \cap Z \neq \{1\}$.

Question 2

Prove that if U is a commutative integral domain with identity that is not a field, then $U[x]$ is not a principal ideal domain.

Question 3

If G is a group and S a subset of G the *normalizer* of S in G, $N_G(S)$, is defined by $N_G(S) := \{x \in G \mid x^{-1}Sx = S\}$.

Let P be a p-Sylow subgroup of a finite group G, and suppose that S is a subgroup of G such that $N_G(P) \subseteq S$. Prove that S is *self-normalizing*, i.e. that $S = N_G(S)$.

Question 4

If G is a group of order $715 = 5 \cdot 11 \cdot 13$ prove that its 13-Sylow subgroup is in the center of G.

Question 5

(i) Prove or disprove: If K and L are two isomorphic ($K \cong L$) subfields of a finite field $\mathbb{F}$, then $K = L$.

(ii) Prove or disprove: A field $\mathbb{F}$ of order 128 has a subfield of order 16.

Question 6

Let $G = \mathbb{Z}[i] = \{a + bi \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ be the ring of Gaussian integers ($i^2 = -1$.)

(i) Describe a norm under which G is a Euclidean Domain.

(ii) Determine the units of G.

(iii) Prove or disprove that $5 = 5 + 0i \in G$ is a prime (irreducible) in G.

(iv) Prove or disprove that G is a unique factorization domain.

OVER

Question 7

Let R be a commutative ring with identity, A an ideal of R, and define $M(A)$ by:

$$M(A) = \{x \in R \mid \exists\, n \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \text{ such that } x^n \in A\}$$

Show the following:

i) $M(A)$ is an ideal of R containing A.

ii) $M(M(A)) = M(A)$.

Qualifying Examination in Algebra
last draft - August 19, 2017

Answer each of the following six questions clearly and concisely. All answers count.

Question 1

(i) Let G be a group and suppose that M and N are normal subgroups of G. Prove that if $M \cap N = \{1\}$, then M and N commute elementwise; i.e., if $x \in M$ and $y \in N$, then $xy = yx$.

(ii) Show that a group G of order $25921 = 7^2 23^2$ must be abelian.

Question 2

Suppose that G is a transitive permutation group on set X .

(i) Define what is meant by the statement: G is *primitive* on X.

(ii) Show that if G is primitive on X, and $N \neq \{1\}$ is a normal subgroup of G, then N is transitive on X.

Question 3

Let G be a finite group, $\mathcal{A}$ a subgroup of the full automorphism group of G, and let $\mathcal{A}|G$ denote the natural action of $\mathcal{A}$ on G. Further, let $G^* = G - \{1\}$.

(i) Show that if $|G| > 1$, then $\mathcal{A}|G$ cannot be transitive.

(ii) Show that if the induced action $\mathcal{A}|G^*$, is transitive, then G is abelian. In this case, can you say something about the structure of G?

Question 4

Let $\mathbb{Q}$ be the field of rational numbers, and consider the polynomial $f(x) = x^4 - 5 \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$.

(i) Determine the splitting field K of $f(x)$ over $\mathbb{Q}$, and the degree $[K : \mathbb{Q}]$.

(ii) Determine the Galois group $G = Gal(K/\mathbb{Q})$, its order, and its structure as a group.

(iii) Determine the lattice of subgroups of G, and the corresponding lattice of subfields of K over $\mathbb{Q}$.

OVER

Question 5

Let A and B be two matrices in $GL_2(\mathbb{C})$, the group of 2×2 non-singular matrices over the complex field. Suppose that the characteristic equations of A and B are $x^2 - x - 1$ and $x^2 - x - 2$ respectively. Let W be a product of finitely many matrices, with all factors from $\{A, B\}$.

(a) Give a simple expression for the number of factors of W that are the matrix B.

(b) Show that A and B do not necessarily commute. [Hint: Find examples among the matrices with rational integer entries.]

Question 6

Let $S = \mathbb{R}[x]$, the ring of polynomials in one indeterminate x over the real field $\mathbb{R}$, and let $R = \{f \in S \ : \ f(0) \in \mathbb{Q}\}$, the subset of polynomials with rational constant term. Let $I = \{f \in S \ : \ f(0) = 0\}$, the subset of polynomials with constant term 0.

(i) Show that R is a subring of S.

(ii) Show that I is a maximal ideal of both R and S.

(iii) Show that I is a principal ideal of S, but I is not finitely generated as an ideal of R. (That is, no finite subset of I generates I as an R-module.)

There are 5 problems, some with several parts. Easier parts count for less than harder ones, but each part counts. Each part may be assumed in later parts and problems. Unjustified answers may receive little to no credit.

A few results and definitions you may use:

- If a prime p divides the order $|G|$ of a group, then G has an element of order p.
- If P and Q are subgroups of G then the set PQ has size $\frac{|P||Q|}{|P\cap Q|}$ and is a subgroup exactly if $PQ = QP$.
- $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$ is an **algebraic integer** if $g(\alpha) = 0$ for a monic $g \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$.
- Let G be a free abelian group of finite rank n, $G \cong \mathbb{Z}^n$, and H a subgroup of G. Then H is free of rank m, for some $m \leq n$.

1. Find, with justification, all numbers which are the order of an element of the group S_7.

2. Define a function $r(n)$ as follows: $r(n) = p_1 p_2 \cdots p_k$ where $n = p_1^{e_1} p_2^{e_2} \cdots p_k^{e_k}$ is the unique factorization of n into distinct prime powers.
   (a) Prove: For all n, every abelian group of order n has an element of order $r(n)$. Justify your answer.
   (b) Prove or disprove: For all n, every group of order n has an element of order $r(n)$. Justify your answer.

3. (a) Suppose p is prime and P is a group of order $|P| = p^i$ which acts on a finite set $\mathcal{S}$. Let $\mathcal{S}_0$ be the set of fixed points for this action, $\mathcal{S}_0 = \{x \in \mathcal{S} \mid a \cdot x = x \text{ for all } a \in P\}$.

   Prove that $|S_0| \equiv |S| \bmod p$.

   (b) Suppose G is a finite group, p is a prime divisor of $|G|$, $\mathcal{S}$ is the set of all p-Sylow subgroups of G and $P \in \mathcal{S}$. Define an action of P on $\mathcal{S}$ as follows: For $a \in P$ and $Q \in \mathcal{S}$, $a \cdot Q = aQa^{-1}$.

   Prove that P is the only fixed point of this action. That is, if $Q \in \mathcal{S}$ and $a \cdot Q = Q$ for all $a \in P$ then $Q = P$.

4. (a) Prove that the algebraic integers in $\mathbb{Q}$ are exactly the rational integers $\mathbb{Z}$.
   (b) Prove that α is an algebraic integer exactly if $\mathbb{Z}[\alpha]$ is finitely generated as a $\mathbb{Z}-$module.
   (c) Prove that when α and β are algebraic integers so are $\alpha + \beta$ and $\alpha\beta$.

5. Let $\omega = e^{\pi i/11}$ and $\alpha = 2\cos(\pi/11)$.
   (a) Show that ω and α are algebraic integers and that $\mathbb{Q}(\alpha) \subsetneq \mathbb{Q}(\omega)$.
   (b) Enumerate the Galois conjugates of ω over $\mathbb{Q}$ and the Galois conjugates of α over $\mathbb{Q}$. You need only state the results for ω but need to justify your claims about α.
   (c) Prove that $\prod_{j=0}^{10} \prod_{k=0}^{10} \left(2\cos(\frac{j\pi}{11}) + 2\cos(\frac{k\pi}{11})\right) \in \mathbb{Z}$.

There are 4 problems, each with several parts. Easier parts count for less than harder ones, but each part counts. Each part can be used in later parts.

1. A commutative ring R with identity 1 is **local** if, for every $r \in R$, at least one of r and $1 - r$ has an inverse.

   (a) Show that every field is a local ring.

   (b) Show that, when n is a prime power, $\mathbb{Z}_n$ is local.

   (c) Suppose that there is some positive integer n such that $n \cdot 1 = 0$, and let n be the smallest such positive integer. Show that, if R is also local, then n is a prime power. Note that R might be infinite.

2. Let F be an unknown field, possibly infinite, and that there are positive integers n with $n \cdot 1 = 0$.

   (a) Show that F has a subfield E with p elements where p is a prime.

   (b) Prove that any F-vector space is also an E-vector space.

   (c) Prove that if F is finite then the number of elements of F is p^i for some $i \geq 1$.

3. Suppose that G is not abelian and has n elements. The center is the set

$$Z(G) = \{x \in G \mid gx = xg \text{ for all } g \in G\}.$$

   For each element $a \in G$ the centralizer of a is $C_G(a) = \{g \in G \mid ga = ag\}$.

   (a) Show that these sets are subgroups of G.

   (b) Show that for $a \notin Z(G)$, $Z(G) \subsetneq C_G(a) \subsetneq G$ and that $|Z(G)| \leq \frac{n}{4}$.

   (c) Let $S = \{(g, h) \in G \times G \mid gh = hg\}$. Show that $|S| \leq \frac{5}{8}n^2$.

4. Suppose that $f(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ is an irreducible quartic with with splitting field L , roots $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ and that

$$\mathrm{Aut}(L/\mathbb{Q}) = \{\mathrm{id}, (12)(34), (13)(24), (14)(23)\}$$

   described with respect to these roots.

   (a) Show that for a field extension J of $\mathbb{Q}$ with $[J : \mathbb{Q}] = 2$ we have $J = Q(\sqrt{D})$ for some $D \in \mathbb{Q}$ which is not a square.

   (b) Let $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{D_1}, \sqrt{D_2})$ where $D_1, D_2 \in \mathbb{Q}$ are such that none of D_1, D_2, D_1D_2 is a square. Prove that $\mathrm{Aut}(K/\mathbb{Q})$ is isomorphic to the Klein 4-group.

   (c) Conversely, Suppose $K/\mathbb{Q}$ is a Galois extension with $\mathrm{Aut}(K/\mathbb{Q})$ isomorphic to the Klein 4-group. Prove that $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{D_1}, \sqrt{D_2})$ for some $D_1, D_2 \in \mathbb{Q}$ such that none of D_1, D_2, D_1D_2 is a square. Note: make sure that your proof applies to the field L above.

   (d) Your proof for (c) should establish that $L = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{D_1}, \sqrt{D_2})$ for some $D_1, D_2 \in \mathbb{Q}$ such that none of D_1, D_2, D_1D_2 is a square. What can you say about how $\sqrt{D_1}$ and $\sqrt{D_2}$ are related to $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$?

Qualifying Exam in Algebra
Spring 2016

Answer each of the following questions clearly and concisely. All answers count.

1. Let G_1 and G_2 be finite groups and p be a prime integer.

   (a) Show that the subgroup $Q \leq G_1 \times G_2$ is a Sylow p-subgroup if and only if $Q = P_1 \times P_2$ for some Sylow p-subgroups $P_1 \leq G_1$ and $P_2 \leq G_2$.

   (b) Determine (with proof) the number of Sylow 2-subgroups of $S_3 \times S_4$, where S_n denotes the symmetric group on n letters.

2. Let G be a group and $G' = \langle xyx^{-1}y^{-1} \mid x, y \in G \rangle$ be the commutator subgroup of G. (That is, G' is the subgroup of G generated by all of the commutators $xyx^{-1}y^{-1}$).

   (a) Show that, if $H \lhd G$ is a normal subgroup such that the quotient group G/H is Abelian, then $G' \leq H$.

   (b) Show that, if $H \leq G$ is a subgroup such that $G' \leq H$, then $H \lhd G$ is a normal subgroup and the quotient group G/H is Abelian.

3. Let R be a Boolean ring. (That is, R is a ring with unit element such that $r^2 = r$ for all $r \in R$.)

   (a) Show that $-r = r$ for all $r \in R$.

   (b) Show that R is a commutative ring.

   (c) Show that every prime ideal of R must be maximal.

4. Let R be a ring with unit element and $\theta : \mathbb{Z} \to R$ the canonical ring homomorphism such that $\theta(1) = 1$. Suppose that R contains exactly p^2 elements for some prime integer p.

   (a) Show that, if θ is not surjective, then the image of θ is a field containing exactly p elements.

   (b) Show that R is a commutative ring.

5. Let α be a root of the polynomial $f = X^4 + 1$ in the field $\mathbb{C}$ of complex numbers.

   (a) Show that $\mathbb{Q}(\alpha)$ is a splitting field for f over the field $\mathbb{Q}$ of rational numbers.

   (b) Determine the Galois group of $\mathbb{Q}(\alpha)$ over $\mathbb{Q}$.

   (c) Determine all intermediate fields between $\mathbb{Q}$ and $\mathbb{Q}(\alpha)$, and identify the corresponding subgroups of the Galois group.

6. Suppose that E is a finite extension field of the field F, and $f \in F[X]$ is an irreducible polynomial of prime degree p such that f is reducible in $E[X]$. Show that p divides the degree $[E : F]$.

Qualifying Exam in Algebra
Fall 2015

Answer each of the following questions clearly and concisely. All answers count.

1. Let G be a finite group and $Z(G)$ its center, that is, $Z(G) = \{z \in G \mid zg = gz \text{ for all } g \in G\}$.

   (a) Show that, if $G/Z(G)$ is cyclic, then G is abelian.

   (b) Show that, if G is a nonabelian p-group for some prime p, then $|G| > p^2$.

2. Let $\sigma = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)$, a 5-cycle in the symmetric group S_5.

   (a) Determine the centralizer $C_{S_5}(\sigma)$ of σ in S_5, that is, $C_{S_5}(\sigma) = \{\tau \in S_5 \mid \sigma\tau = \tau\sigma\}$.

   (b) Show that there is a 5-cycle in S_5 which is *not* conjugate to σ in the alternating group A_5.

3. Find three pairwise nonisomorphic rings with identity, each of cardinality 25, and show that they are pairwise nonisomorphic.

4. Let R be a commutative ring with identity, and recall that an element $r \in R$ is called *nilpotent* if $r^n = 0$ for some positive integer n.

   (a) Show that the set of all nilpotent elements of R forms an ideal of R.

   (b) Let $f = a_0 + a_1X + \ldots + a_mX^m$ be a polynomial in X with coefficients in R. Show that f is nilpotent in the polynomial ring $R[X]$ if and only if $a_0, a_1, \ldots, a_m$ are all nilpotent in R.

5. Let $f = X^4 - 2$ in $\mathbb{Q}[X]$, and let K be a splitting field of f over $\mathbb{Q}$.

   (a) Determine a generating set for K over $\mathbb{Q}$, and the degree $[K : \mathbb{Q}]$.

   (b) Show that the Galois group of K over $\mathbb{Q}$ is isomorphic to a dihedral group.

6. Let p be a prime and n a positive integer, and let $\mathbb{F}_{p^n}$ denote a finite field of cardinality p^n.

   (a) Show that the function $\psi : \mathbb{F}_{p^n} \to \mathbb{F}_{p^n}$ defined by $\psi(a) = a^p$, is a field automorphism of $\mathbb{F}_{p^n}$, and that $\psi(a) = a$ for every $a \in \mathbb{F}_p$.

   (b) Show that ψ^n is the identity automorphism of $\mathbb{F}_{p^n}$, but that, for every positive integer $k < n$, ψ^k is *not* the identity automorphism of $\mathbb{F}_{p^n}$.

Department of Mathematical Sciences
January 16, 2015 Name: _____

Qualifying Exam in Algebra$_{\text{vf}}$

There are five problems. All answers count.

PROBLEM 1: (a) What is meant by the *cycle type* of a permutation in S_n?

Show that two permutations in S_n are conjugate if and only if they have the same cycle type.

Prove that the normal subgroups of S_3 are $\{e\}$, A_3, S_3.

(b) Treating the different cases of $n \in \mathbb{N}$ suitably, determine all homomorphisms from S_3 to C_n (the cyclic group of order n).

PROBLEM 2: Let p be a prime and G a group of order p^n. Prove that any nontrivial normal subgroup of G has a nontrivial intersection with the center of G.

PROBLEM 3: (a) Suppose G is a group in which the element g has finite order m. For r an integer, state a formula for the order of g^r and prove it.

(b) Assume now that G is a nontrivial finite abelian p-group. Prove that G is cyclic if and only if G has exactly $p-1$ elements of order p.

PROBLEM 4: (a) Let $f(x) \in F[x]$ be a polynomial with coefficients in a field F. Show that $f(x)$ has a multiple root (in its splitting field) if and only if the polynomial $f(x)$ and its formal derivative $f'(x)$ have a nontrivial common factor.

(b) Let $f(x)$ be an irreducible polynomial $f(x)$ over a field F. Show that $f(x)$ has a multiple root if and only if the characteristic of F is $p > 0$ and $f(x) = g(x^p)$ for some polynomial $g(x)$.

(c) Is it possible for an irreducible polynomial over the field $\mathbb{F}_2$ of 2 elements to have a multiple root? Give an example or show that this is not possible.

PROBLEM 5: Let $f(x) = x^4 - 3$. Find the Galois group of $f(x)$ over each of the following fields.

(a) $\mathbb{Q}$

(b) $\mathbb{Q}(i)$

Department of Mathematical Sciences
August 25, 2014 Name: _____

Qualifying Exam in Algebra$_{\text{vb}}$

There are six problems. All answers count.

PROBLEM 1: (a) Let G be a finite group. Show that any two conjugacy classes in G are either equal or disjoint. Prove that any normal subgroup of G is a disjoint union of conjugacy classes.

(b) For $G = S_4$, the symmetric group on 4 letters, find all normal subgroups.

PROBLEM 2: Let G be the symmetric group on p letters where p is a prime number. Prove that if a subgroup H of G contains a p-cycle and a transposition, then $H = G$.

PROBLEM 3: Suppose R is a commutative ring, and I, J are ideals in R with $I \subset J$.

(a) Show that $J' = J/I$ is an ideal in $R' = R/I$.

(b) Show that the rings R/J and R'/J' are isomorphic.

(c) Let $k = \mathbb{F}_2$ be the field of 2 elements.
Deduce that $k[x, y]/(x^2 + x + 1, y^3 + y + 1)$ is a field.

PROBLEM 4: Suppose p is a prime number. If $f(x)$ is an irreducible polynomial of degree p over $\mathbb{Q}$ having exactly two non-real roots, then show that the Galois group of the splitting field of $f(x)$ is the symmetric group S_p on p letters.

Hint: You may use the result of Problem 2.

PROBLEM 5: Let $\zeta = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{8}}$ be a primitive 8-th root of unity and let $K = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta)$. Determine the Galois group $G = \mathrm{Gal}(K, \mathbb{Q})$, and for each subgroup $H \subset G$, determine the fixed field K_H.
Hint: Decide if $i \in K$. Is $\sqrt{2} \in K$?

PROBLEM 6: Let k be a field. A module M over the polynomial ring $k[x]$ is called *nilpotent* if $x^n M = 0$ for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

(a) Show that the $k[x]$-module $k[x]/(x^m)$ is a k-vector space of dimension m.

(b) Show that every cyclic nilpotent $k[x]$-module is isomorphic to $k[x]/(x^m)$ for some $m \in \mathbb{N}$.

(c) Find all nilpotent $k[x]$-modules of k-dimension 5, up to isomorphy.

Algebra Qualifier Exam, January 21, 2014.

(1) Let $G = \langle a \rangle$ be a finite cyclic group of order n, written multiplicatively. For a positive integer m, let $\varphi : G \to G$ be the map defined by $\varphi(x) = x^m$.
   (a) Prove that φ is a homomorphism.
   (b) Determine the order of the image of φ.
   (c) Determine the order of the kernel of φ.
   (d) Find necessary and sufficient conditions on m such that φ is an automorphism.

(2) Let G be a group of order p^2q, where p and q are distinct prime numbers. Prove:
   (a) G contains a proper normal subgroup.
   (b) G is solvable.

(3) Let K denote the field extension $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$ of the field $\mathbb{Q}$ of rational numbers.
   (a) Show that K is normal over $\mathbb{Q}$. In particular, specify a monic polynomial $f \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ for which K is the splitting field and determine the Galois group.
   (b) Show that the intermediate fields $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$, $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3})$ are isomorphic as $\mathbb{Q}$-vector spaces, but not isomorphic as fields.

(4) Let k be a field and A a k-algebra such that the dimension of A as a k vector space is n. Let α be an element of A. Prove the following.
   (a) There exists a monic polynomial $f \in k[x]$ satisfying
      (i) $f(\alpha) = 0$ and
      (ii) if $g \in k[x]$ and $g(\alpha) = 0$, then $f \mid g$.
   (b) Let f denote the polynomial of part (a). If the degree of f is n, then α generates A as a k-algebra and A is commutative.

(5) Let $f = x^3 - 1$ and $g = x^6 - 2x^3 + 1$ be polynomials in $\mathbb{Q}[x]$, where $\mathbb{Q}$ is the field of rational numbers. Let $R = \mathbb{Q}[x]/(f)$ and $S = \mathbb{Q}[x]/(g)$.
   (a) Show that there is a surjective homomorphism of rings $S \to R$.
   (b) Show that R is isomorphic to a direct product $F_1 \times F_2$ of two fields. You should carefully describe the fields F_1, F_2, and the isomorphism.
   (c) Determine $\operatorname{rad}(R)$ and $\operatorname{rad}(S)$.
   (For any commutative ring A, $\operatorname{rad}(A)$, called the *nil radical of* A, is defined to be $\{a \in A \mid a^n = 0 \text{ for some } n \geq 1\}$.)

(1) Show how to construct two nonisomorphic nonabelian groups of order $4 \cdot 17$ each of which is a semidirect product of two cyclic groups.

(2) Let G be a finite group and p a prime. A theorem of Cauchy says that if p divides the order of G, then G contains an element of order p. Prove this in two parts.
   (a) Prove it when G is abelian.
   (b) Use the class equation to prove it when G is nonabelian.

(3) Let k be a field and A a k-algebra which is finite dimensional as a k-vector space. Let α be an element of A. Prove the following statements.
   (a) There exists a monic polynomial $f \in k[x]$ satisfying
      (i) $f(\alpha) = 0$ and
      (ii) if $g \in k[x]$ and $g(\alpha) = 0$, then $f \mid g$.
   (b) If $f(x)$ denotes the polynomial of part (a), then α is invertible in A if and only if $f(0) \neq 0$.

(4) Let $f = (2x^2 - 4x + 1)(x^4 + 1)$. Find a splitting field and determine the Galois group of f over each of the following fields:
   (a) $\mathbb{Q}$
   (b) $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$
   (c) $\mathbb{Q}(i)$
   (d) $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta)$, where $\zeta = e^{2\pi i/8}$ is a primitive eighth root of 1 in $\mathbb{C}$
   (e) $\mathbb{R}$

(5) For each of the following, either exhibit an example (with proof) of such a ring, or prove that no such ring exists. By assumption, a ring always contains a unit element.
   (a) A field with 16 elements.
   (b) A commutative ring with 16 elements which is not a field and which has no nonzero nilpotent elements.
   (c) A commutative ring with 16 elements which is not a field and which has no nontrivial idempotents.
   (d) A commutative ring with 16 elements which is not a field and which has no nonzero zero divisor.

Department of Mathematics Sciences, FAU Name: _____
Date:

Qualifying Examination in Algebra

Instructions: Do the following six problems. When using a theorem be sure to explicitly state the theorem, then apply. Include definitions of terms when needed.

1. Let $p < q$ be distinct primes. Classify the groups of order pq. [Hint: consider two cases: when $p|q-1$ and otherwise.]

2. (a) State and prove the Class Equation for finite groups.
   (b) Suppose G is a group of order p^n $(n \geq 1)$. Prove that the center of G is non-trivial.

3. Let $n \geq 2$ and $\mathbb{Z}_n$ denote the finite cyclic group of order n. Prove that $\mathrm{Aut}(\mathbb{Z}_n)$ is isomorphic to the group of multiplicative units of $\mathbb{Z}_n$.

4. Let $F \leq K$ be an extension of fields and let $u \in K$. State what it means for u to be algebraic over F and define $[F(u) : F]$. Prove that if $[F(u) : F]$ is odd, then $F(u^2) = F(u)$.

5. State and prove the Chinese Remainder Theorem for commutative rings with identity.

6. (a) Find a splitting field for the polynomial $f(x) = x^4 - 2$ over $\mathbb{Q}$ and its degree.
   (b) Determine the Galois group of f over $\mathbb{Q}$.

Department of Mathematical Sciences, FAU
Date: September 4th, 2012, 2-5pm, SE 215

Name: _____

Qualifying Examination Algebra

Instructions: Do the following six problems. When using a theorem be sure to explicitly state the theorem, then apply.

1. State and prove Lagrange's Theorem.
2. Classify all groups (up to isomorphism) of order 28. [Hint: recognize such a group as a semi-direct product.]
3. (a) State Sylow's First Theorem.
   (b) Prove that if G is a group of order $231 = 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 11$, then there is a unique Sylow 7-subgroup of G.
   (c) Prove that if G is a group of order 231, then there is a unique Sylow 11-subgroup of G which is contained in $Z(G)$.
4. (a) Suppose R is a principal ideal domain. Define an irreducible element of R and prove that $a \in R$ is irreducible if and only if aR is a maximal ideal of R.
   (b) Construct a field of $343 = 7^3$ elements. Make sure to explain the results you are using.
5. Suppose $F \leq K \leq L$ is a tower of fields. Define what the symbol $[K : F]$ means and prove that
$$[L : F] = [L : K][K : F]$$
You may assume that both $[L : K], [K : F] < \infty$.
6. Let $E = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}})$. Find the minimal polynomial for $\alpha = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}$ over $\mathbb{Q}$; explain why the polynomial is minimal. Determine $\mathrm{Gal}(E|\mathbb{Q})$ and construct the lattice of subfields E.

Department of Mathematical Sciences
January 6, 2012 Name: _____

Qualifying Exam in Algebra$_{v3}$

There are six problems. All answers count.

PROBLEM 1: (a) List all groups of order six and of order nine, up to isomorphism. Give brief reasons for your answers.

(b) For each pair (A, B) where A is a group of order six, and B a group of order nine, find the number of group homomorphisms from A to B. Give brief reasons for your answers.

1	2	3	4	5	6	Sum

PROBLEM 2: Find all groups of order $5^2 \cdot 7^2$, up to isomorphism.

PROBLEM 3: For each of the following statements, tell whether the statement is true or false, and justify your answer.

(a) $\mathbb{R}[x, y, z]$ is an integral domain.

(b) $\mathbb{R}[x, y, z]$ is a Euclidean ring.

(c) $\mathbb{R}[x, y, z]$ is a unique factorization domain.

(d) $\mathbb{R}[x, y, z]$ is a principal ideal domain.

PROBLEM 4: (a) Suppose F is a field and $p(x) \in F[x]$. Give the definition of a *splitting field* over F for $p(x)$.

(b) State a result regarding the existence and uniqueness of splitting fields.

(c) Let now K be the splitting field for $p(x) = x^6 - 1$ over the field of rational numbers $\mathbb{Q}$. Determine the degree $[K : \mathbb{Q}]$.

(d) For K as in (c), find all 6-th roots of unity in K.

PROBLEM 5: (a) State the Fundamental Theorem of Galois Theory.

(b) Find the Galois group and illustrate the Galois correspondence in the example of the splitting field of the polynomial

$$x^3 - 7$$

over the rational numbers.

PROBLEM 6: Suppose that m is an integer which is not a perfect square, and a, b are rational numbers.

(a) Show that if $a + b\sqrt{m}$ is a root of a polynomial $p(x)$ in $\mathbb{Q}[x]$, then $a - b\sqrt{m}$ is also a root of $p(x)$.

(b) Is the above statement still true if m is a perfect square?

Department of Mathematical Sciences
August 19, 2011 Name: _____

Qualifying Exam in Algebra$_{v3}$

There are six problems. All answers count.

PROBLEM 1: (a) List all groups of order four and of order six, up to isomorphism.

(b) For each pair (A, B) where A is a group of order four, and B a group of order six, find the number of group homomorphisms from A to B.

1	2	3	4	5	6	Sum

PROBLEM 2: Suppose $f : G \to H$ is a homomorphism of groups which is onto and which has kernel K.

(a) Show that f induces a one-to-one correspondence between the subgroups of G which contain K and the subgroups of H.

(b) Show that under this correspondence, normal subgroups correspond to normal subgroups.

(c) Suppose N is a normal subgroup of G containing K and $M = f(N)$. Show that f induces an isomorphism

$$\bar{f} : \quad G/N \ \to \ H/M.$$

PROBLEM 3: Let G be a finite group and P a p-Sylow subgroup. For a subgroup H of G write

$$N(H) = \{g \in G : gHg^{-1} = H\}.$$

(a) Show that P is the only p-Sylow subgroup of $N(P)$.

(b) If an element $g \in N(P)$ satisfies $g^{p^m} = e$ for some m, show that $g \in P$.

(c) Show that $N(N(P)) = N(P)$.

PROBLEM 4: (a) Find an irreducible polynomial of degree 6 over the field $\mathbb{F}_2$ of two elements.

(b) Construct a field of 64 elements.

PROBLEM 5: (a) State the Fundamental Theorem of Galois Theory.

(b) Find the Galois group and illustrate the Galois correspondence in the example of the splitting field of the polynomial

$$x^3 - 5$$

over the rational numbers.

PROBLEM 6: (a) Show that the multiplicative group of any finite field is cyclic.

(*Hint:* You may want to show first that a finite abelian group G is cyclic if for each n the relation $x^n = e$ has at most n solutions.)

(b) Deduce that the equation

$$x^2 \equiv -1 \bmod p$$

has a solution in the integers if and only if the odd prime number p satisfies $p \equiv 1 \bmod 4$.

1. If a is a nonzero element of a field, we let $\operatorname{ord} a$ denote the order of a in the multiplicative group of nonzero elements of that field.

   (a) Let f be an irreducible polynomial over a field F. Show that if a and b are roots of f in extension fields of F, then $\operatorname{ord} a = \operatorname{ord} b$.

   (b) Define the **order** of an irreducible polynomial f over F to be $\operatorname{ord} a$ where a is root of f in some extension field of F. Assuming that the polynomials $x^7 + x + 1$ and $x^9 + x + 1$ are irreducible over the two-element field F, find their orders.

2. Let n be a positive integer and F a field of characteristic 0. Let G the Galois group of $x^n - 1$ over F and $\mathbf{Z}_n^*$ the (multiplicative) group of units of the ring of integers modulo n. Show that G is isomorphic to a subgroup of $\mathbf{Z}_n^*$.

3. A commutative ring R is said to be **local** if, for each $r \in R$, either r or $1 - r$ has a multiplicative inverse.

   (a) Show that the ring $\mathbf{Z}_n$ is local if n is a power of a prime number.

   (b) Show that if R is local, and n is the smallest positive integer such that $n \cdot 1 = 0$ in R, then n is a power of a prime number.

4. Show that any group of order 280 has a normal Sylow subgroup.

5. Find a Sylow 2-subgroup of S_5. How many Sylow 2-subgroups does S_5 have?

6. Show that $\mathbf{Z}\left[i\sqrt{3}\right]$ is not a unique factorization domain. Find an ideal in $\mathbf{Z}\left[i\sqrt{3}\right]$ that is not principal

1. Let F be a field and $F[X]$ the ring of polynomials with coefficients in F.

   (a) Define what it means for a polynomial in $F[X]$ to be *irreducible*.

   (b) Define what it means for two polynomials in $F[X]$ to be *relatively prime*.

   (c) Let K be an arbitrary extension field of F.

      i. Prove or disprove: if a polynomial is irreducible in $F[X]$, then it is irreducible in $K[X]$.

      ii. Prove or disprove: if two polynomials are relatively prime in $F[X]$, then they are relatively prime in $K[X]$.

2. Let K be a field, G a finite group of automorphisms of K, and F the fixed field of G.

   (a) Show that K is a separable algebraic extension of F.

   (b) Show that K is a finite-dimensional extension of F of dimension equal to the order of G.

   (c) Show that K is the splitting field of a separable polynomial with coefficients in F.

3. Show that if A is a finite abelian group of order n, and m is a positive integer dividing n, then A has a subgroup of order m. Show that S_5 does not have a subgroup of order 15.

4. Let p be a prime and G a group of order p^n. Prove that a nontrivial normal subgroup of G has a nontrivial intersection with the center of G.

5. Let R be a commutative ring. Show that the polynomial ring $R[X]$ is a principal ideal domain if and only if R is a field.

6. Let f be the minimal polynomial of a square matrix A with entries in a field. Show that A is invertible if and only if $f(0) \neq 0$.

Graduate Qualifying Examination
Segment I / Algebra
January 6, 2010

Instructions

1. There are 2 parts to this exam, each part containing 5 problems.
2. Answer 6 of the questions. Your selection should contain 3 questions from each part. Note that some questions have several components.
3. Indicate clearly which questions you wish to be marked. If you do not do so, the first 3 solutions which you submit from each part will be graded.
4. All answers and proofs should be clearly written. Presentation is as important as the correctness of your results.
5. You have three hours to complete the exam. Good Luck!

PART I

Question 1

Let H be a normal subgroup of a finite group G, and suppose that a prime divisor p of $|G|$ does not divide $[G : H]$. Show that H contains every Sylow p-subgroup of G.

Question 2

(a) The *exponent* of a group G is the least positive integer n such that for all $x \in G$ x^n is the identity of G. Show that every finite abelian group of exponent n contains an element of order n.

(b) Give an example to show that the conclusion of (a) need not be true for non-abelian groups.

Question 3

Consider the symmetric group $\mathcal{S}_7$, and the alternating group $\mathcal{A}_7$.

(a) Determine the conjugacy classes of elements of order 6 in $\mathcal{S}_7$ as well as in $\mathcal{A}_7$.

(b) Determine the cardinalities of the conjugacy classes you discussed in (a) above.

Question 4

For any positive integer m let $\mathcal{S}_m$ denote the symmetric group on m symbols. Prove that there is no proper subroup H such that $\mathcal{S}_{n-1} \subset H \subset \mathcal{S}_n$.

Question 5

Suppose that G is a simple group of order 660 that can be represented as a transitive permutation group on $\{1, 2, \ldots, 11\}$.

(a) Determine the number of elements of order 11 in G,

(b) Determine the number of conjugacy classes of elements of order 11 in G.

PART II

Question 6

Let A and B be two matrices in $GL_2(\mathbb{C})$, the group of 2×2 non-singular matrices over the complex field. Suppose that the characteristic equations of A and B are x^2+x+1 and x^2+x+2 respectively. Let W be a finite product of the matrices A and B.

(a) Give a simple expression for the number of factors of W that are the matrix B.

(b) Show that A and B do not necessarily commute. [Hint: Find examples among the matrices with rational integer entries.]

Question 7

Let $R = \{\frac{a}{b} \in \mathbb{Q} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ and } b \not\equiv 0 \pmod{13}\}$.

(a) Show that R is a ring.

(b) Show that $13 \cdot R$ is a proper ideal of R.

(c) Show that $13 \cdot R$ is the unique maximal ideal of R.

Question 8

For $a \in \mathbb{R}$, let $\phi_a : \mathbb{Q}[x] \to \mathbb{R}$ denote the function defined by $\phi_a(f) = f(a)$ (that is, evaluation at a).

(a) Show that ϕ_a is a ring homomorphism.

(b) Determine the kernel of $\phi_{\sqrt{2}}$.

(c) Determine the kernel of ϕ_π.

Question 9

Let F be a field and $f \in F[x]$ a non-zero polynomial. Show that $F[x]/(f)$ is a field if and only if f is irreducible.

Question 10

Let $f(x)$ be an irreducible polynomial of degree n over a field F.

(a) Prove that the splitting field of $f(x)$ over a finite field F is an extension field of dimension n over F.

(b) Give an example of a field F and an irreducible polynomial $f(x)$ of degree n over F where the dimension of the splitting field is not n.

Graduate Qualifying Examination
Segment II / Algebra
August 18, 2009

Instructions

1. There are 2 parts to this exam.
2. Answer 6 of the questions. Your selection should contain 3 questions from each part. Note that some questions have several components.
3. Indicate clearly which questions you wish to be marked. If you do not do so, the first 3 solutions which you submit from each part will be graded.
4. All answers and proofs should be clearly written. Presentation is as important as the correctness of your results.
5. You have three hours to complete the exam. Good Luck!

PART I - Groups

Question 1

(a) Suppose that an element a of a group G has order mn, where $\gcd(m,n) = 1$. Prove that $a = bc$, where $b, c \in G$ have orders m and n respectively, and $b\,c = c\,b$.

(b) Let G be a group and $a, b \in G$. Prove that the elements abb, bab, and bba all have the same order.

Question 2

If G is a group of order 231, prove that its 11-Sylow subgroup is in the center of G.

Question 3

Suppose that a finite group G admits an automorphism σ of order 2 such that σ fixes only the identity of G. Prove that G is abelian.

Question 4

(a) Define the *normalizer* $N_G(H)$, where G is a group and H a subgroup of G.

(b) Suppose that H is a proper subgroup of a finite group G. Prove that

$$\bigcup_{g \in G} g^{-1} H g \neq G$$

Question 5

Suppose that P is a p-Sylow subgroup of a finite group G, and that S is a subgroup of G such that $N_G(P) \leq S$. Prove that S is *self-normalizing*, i.e. that $N_G(S) = S$.

PART II - Rings & Fields

Question 6

Show that $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-5}\,]$ is not a unique factorization domain.

Question 7

Let R be a commutative ring, and recall that $a \in R$ is called *nilpotent* if $a^n = 0$ for some natural number n.

(a) Show that if $a, b \in R$ are both nilpotent, then $a + b$ is also nilpotent.

(b) Show that the polynomial $a_0 + a_1 x + \cdots + a_t x^t$ is nilpotent in $R[x]$ if and only if each of $a_0, a_1, \ldots, a_t$ is nilpotent in R.

Question 8

Consider the polynomial $f = x^3 - 2$ in $\mathbb{Q}[x]$.

(a) Determine the splitting field K of f over $\mathbb{Q}$.

(b) Determine the Galois group G of f over $\mathbb{Q}$.

(c) Determine the intermediate fields between $\mathbb{Q}$ and K, and the corresponding subgroups of G.

Question 9

Suppose that K is a field extension of F. Prove that if a, b in K are *algebraic* over F, then $a + b$ is also algebraic over F.

Question 10

Show that if K and L are subfields of a finite field F so that K is isomorphic to L, then $K = L$.

In the following, $\mathbb{Q}$ denotes the field of rational numbers and p always denotes a prime number.

(1) Let α an element of finite order in a group G. If b is an integer, state a formula for the order of α^b and prove that your formula is correct.

(2) If p is odd, prove the following.
   (a) If G is a group of order $(p-1)p^2$, then G has a unique p-Sylow subgroup.
   (b) There are at least four groups of order $(p-1)p^2$ which are pairwise non-isomorphic.

(3) Let R be a ring and M an R-module with submodules A and B. Show that the set
$$D = \{(x+A, x+B) \mid x \in M\}.$$
is a submodule of $M/A \oplus M/B$ and that the quotient $(M/A \oplus M/B)/D$ is isomorphic to $M/(A+B)$.

(4) Consider the polynomial $f = x^4 + p^2$ in $\mathbb{Q}[x]$. Determine the following.
   (a) The splitting field of f over $\mathbb{Q}$. Call this field K.
   (b) The Galois group of f over $\mathbb{Q}$.
   (c) The lattice of intermediate fields of $K/\mathbb{Q}$. Determine which intermediate fields are normal over $\mathbb{Q}$.

(5) Let k be a field, x an indeterminate, and f, g, h monic quadratic polynomials in $k[x]$. Assume f has two distinct roots in k, g has exactly one root in k, and h is irreducible. Prove the following statements.
   (a) There is an isomorphism of rings $k[x]/(f) \cong k \oplus k$.
   (b) There is an isomorphism of rings $k[x]/(g) \cong k[x]/(x^2)$.
   (c) The rings $k[x]/(f)$, $k[x]/(g)$, and $k[x]/(h)$ are pairwise non-isomorphic.

(6) Let k be a field and A a k-algebra such that $\dim_k(A) = 2$. Prove the following.
   (a) A contains a primitive element. That is, there exists an element α in A such that α generates A as a k-algebra.
   (b) A is commutative.

In the following, $\mathbb{Q}$ denotes the field of rational numbers and p always denotes a prime number.

(1) Let G be a finite group. Prove the following statement. If p divides the order of G, then G contains an element of order p.

(2) Let k be a field and A a k-algebra which is finite dimensional as a k-vector space. Let α be an element of A. Prove the following statements.
   (a) The minimum polynomial of α over k exists and is unique up to associates.
   (b) The element α is invertible in A if and only if 0 is not a root of the minimum polynomial.

(3) Let $f = x^4 - 5$. Find the Galois group of f over each of the following fields.
   (a) $\mathbb{Q}$,
   (b) $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5})$,
   (c) $\mathbb{Q}(i)$,
   (d) $\mathbb{Q}(i\sqrt{5})$.

(4) Let $f = (x^4 + x^3 + 1)(x^6 + 18x^3 - 36x + 12)$. Prove that there is an isomorphism of rings $\phi\colon \mathbb{Q}[x]/(f) \to F_1 \oplus F_2$, where F_1 and F_2 are fields. You should explicitly describe the fields F_1, F_2, and the map ϕ.

(5) Say G is a finite abelian p-group. Prove that G is cyclic if and only if G has exactly $p-1$ elements of order p.

(6) Suppose k is a field and f is a monic polynomial in $k[x]$ of degree n. Prove that there exists an n-by-n matrix M over k such that the minimum polynomial of M is equal to f.

(7) Suppose F/k is an extension of fields, n is a positive integer, and M is an n-by-n matrix over k. Prove that the rank of M when viewed as a matrix over k is equal to the rank of M when viewed as a matrix over F.

Department of Mathematical Sciences
Instructor: Markus Schmidmeier
Intro Abstract Algebra — January 8, 2008 Name: _____

Qualifying Exam$_{v4}$

There are eight problems. All answers count.

1. Let G be a group.
   (a) Define the *commutator subgroup* G' of G.
   (b) Show that G' is the smallest normal subgroup of G such that G/G' is abelian.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Sum

2. Recall that D_{10} is the dihedral group of 10 elements.
   (a) Determine all 2-Sylow and all 5-Sylow subgroups of D_{10}.
   (b) Use this information to find all group homomorphisms $D_{10} \to D_{10}$ which are *not* automorphisms.

3.(a) Give the definition of a *Euclidean ring.*

(b) Let R be a Euclidean ring with norm* d. Show that $a \in R$ is a unit if and only if $d(a) = d(1)$.

---

* some authors call d the "degree" or "function" or "valuation"

4.(a) Determine all abelian groups, up to isomorphism, of order

$$2^4 \cdot 5.$$

(b) For each of the groups G in (a): Write G as a product of cyclic subgroups in such a way that the number of factors is minimal.

5.(a) Show that the polynomial

$$f(x) \;=\; x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$$

is irreducible over $\mathbb{F}_2$.

(b) Let $\omega = \bar{x}$ be the class of x in $K = \mathbb{F}_2[x]/(f)$. Show that ω is a primitive 5-th root of unity in K.

(c) Find the other primitive 5-th roots of unity in K.

(d) Show that the primitive 5-th roots of unity form a basis of K over $\mathbb{F}_2$.

6.(a) Let g be a polynomial with coefficients in the field F. Give the definition of a *splitting field* for g over F.

(b) Show that $K = \mathbb{F}_2[\omega]$ in Problem 5 is a splitting field for f over $\mathbb{F}_2$.

(c) Suppose that $\omega_1, \ldots, \omega_s$ are all the primitive 5-th roots of unity in K. Show that any automorphism of K takes ω to some ω_i.

(d) How many automorphisms are there for K? Describe the structure of the Galois group $G(K, \mathbb{F}_2)$.

(e) Use the fundamental theorem of Galois theory to describe the subfields of K that contain $\mathbb{F}_2$.

(f) For each proper subfield in (e), specify a basis over $\mathbb{F}_2$.

7.(a) Give the definition of *similarity* of two $n \times n$-matrices.

(b) Let K be a field of characteristic different from 2. For each of the following two matrices with coefficients in K, specify a similar matrix in Jordan canonical form.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(c) What happens in (b) if the field K is of characteristic 2?

8. For a prime number p and natural numbers m and n write $q = p^m$ and $r = p^n$. Let K and L be a finite fields of q and r elements, respectively.
   (a) Show that every $a \in K$ is a root of the polynomial $x^q - x$.
   (b) Show that if m divides n then K is a subfield of L. *Hint:* Consider the automorphism of L given by $b \mapsto b^q$.
   (c) Show that if K is a subfield of L then m divides n.
   (d) Conclude that if m divides n then $p^m - 1$ divides $p^n - 1$.

Algebra Qualifying Exam **Fall 2007**

Name: _____

There are eight problems. All answers count.

1. True or false? Give a proof or a counterexample!
   (a) Every group of prime order is abelian.
   (b) Every group of order p^2 where p is a prime is abelian.
   Hint: You may want to use the result that the center of a finite p-group is non-trivial.
   (c) Every group of order p^3 is abelian.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Sum

2. Let G be a group of order 70.
   (a) How many 5-Sylow and how many 7-Sylow subgroups are there in G?
   (b) Deduce that every 5-Sylow and every 7-Sylow subgroup is normal in G.
   (c) Show that G has a normal subgroup of order 35.
   (d) Find at least 4 pairwise non-isomorphic groups of order 70.

3. Which of the following results is true? In each case, explain!
   (a) $\mathbb{C}[x, y]$ is an integral domain.
   (b) $\mathbb{C}[x, y]$ is a Euclidean domain.
   (c) $\mathbb{C}[x, y]$ is a principal ideal domain.
   (d) $\mathbb{C}[x, y]$ is a UFD.

4.(a) Show how to get all abelian groups, up to isomorphism, of order

$$2^3 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5.$$

(b) For each of the groups G in (a): Write G as a product of cyclic groups in such a way that the number of factors is minimal.

5. Define the *degree* $[L : F]$ of a field extension L of F. If L is a finite extension of F, and K is a finite extension of L, show that K is a finite extension of F and the following formula holds:

$$[K : F] \;=\; [K : L] \cdot [L : F]$$

6.(a) When is a complex number ω called a *primitive n-th root of unity?* How many primitive 5-th roots of unity are there?

(b) If ω is a primitve 5-th root of unity, show that $\mathbb{Q}[\omega]$ is the splitting field of the polynomial $x^5 - 1$ over $\mathbb{Q}$. (Hence, $\mathbb{Q}[\omega]$ is a normal extension of $\mathbb{Q}$.)

(c) Suppose that $\omega_1, \ldots, \omega_s$ are all the primitive 5-th roots of unity. Show that any automorphism of $\mathbb{Q}[\omega]$ takes ω to some ω_i.

(d) How many automorphisms are there for $\mathbb{Q}[\omega]$? Describe the structure of the Galois group $G(\mathbb{Q}[\omega], \mathbb{Q})$.

(e) Use the fundamental theorem of Galois theory to describe the set of subfields of $\mathbb{Q}[\omega]$ which contain $\mathbb{Q}$.

(f) Deduce that the regular pentagon can be constructed by straight-edge and compass.

7.(a) When are two square matrices A and B of the same size said to be *similar?*

(b) Show that the matrix N is similar to its transpose N^t:

$$N = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & & & \\ 1 & 0 & & \cdots & 0 & \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & & \vdots & \\ & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ & 0 & \cdots & \ddots & 0 & \\ & & & & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad N^t = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & & & \\ & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & \\ & & 0 & \ddots & \vdots & \\ & \vdots & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & 0 & \cdots & & 0 & 1 \\ & & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(c) Deduce that every Jordan block $N + \lambda \cdot 1$ (where 1 is the identity matrix of the same size as N and $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$) is similar to its transpose.

(d) Deduce that every square matrix with coefficients in the complex numbers is similar to its transpose.

8. Suppose that K is a finite field of q elements.
   (a) Show that $q = p^m$ for some prime number p and some integer m.
   (b) Prove the following statement: Every $a \in K$ is a root of the polynomial $f(x) = x^q - x$.
   (c) Deduce from (b) that K is a splitting field over $\mathbb{F}_p$ for $f(x)$ and conclude that all fields of q elements are isomorphic.

Algebra Qualifying Examination
January 4, 2007

Paper is available at the front of the room. Use one side only. Nothing on the other side will be considered.

1. Let J_7 be the ring of integers modulo 7. Let G be the set of functions from J_7 to J_7 of the form $ax+b$ with $a, b \in J_7$ and $a \neq 0$. For example, $2x+3$ takes $\theta \in J_7$ to $2\theta + 3 \in J_7$. Multiplication in G is composition of functions, so $2x+5$ composed with $3x+1$ is $2(3x+1)+5 = 6x$ or $3(2x+5)+1 = 6x+2$ depending on which way you compose.

   (a) Show that if the functions $ax+b$ and $cx+d$ are equal, then $a=c$ and $b=d$.

   (b) Show that G has an identity element.

   (c) What is the inverse of $2x+3$? Of $ax+b$?

   (d) What is the order of G?

   (e) What is the normalizer of $x+1$? What is the normalizer of $2x$? What is the center of G?

   (f) How many Sylow subgroups of each order does G have? What are they?

2. Euclidean rings (Euclidean domains)

   (a) What is a Euclidean ring?

   (b) The ring of Gaussian integers, $\{a+bi : a, b \text{ integers}\}$, is a Euclidean ring. Illustrate this statement, and its proof, using the elements $5+2i$ and $1-3i$.

   (c) Show that if a and b are elements of a Euclidean ring R, then there exist elements s and t in R so that $sa+tb$ divides both a and b.

3. Let U_n be the multiplicative group of units in the ring J_n. The elements of U_n are the images in J_n of integers that are relatively prime to n. Consider the groups U_{24}, U_{15}, U_{16}, U_{30}. How many elements does each have? What are the invariants of each? Which of them are isomorphic?

4. Let $\mathbf{Q}$ be the field of rational numbers and consider the vector space $V_n = \{f \in \mathbf{Q}[X] : \deg f < n\}$. Let $\varphi : V_n \to \mathbf{Q}$ be defined as $\varphi(f) = f(2)$. Find a basis for the kernel of φ.

Fall 2006

1. Let p be an odd prime and G a group of order p. Show that G has exactly one automorphism of order two.

2. How many groups of order 45 are there up to isomorphism? Justify your answer.

3. Repeat question 2 for groups of order 46.

4. Let R be a commutative ring, r an element of R, and $f(X)$ a monic polynomial with coefficients in R. Show that $f(r) = 0$ if and only if $X - r$ divides $f(X)$ in the polynomial ring $R[X]$.

5. Let R be a (commutative) integral domain (with identity). Let a and b be elements of R.

   (a) What does it mean to say that d is a greatest common divisor of a and b?

   (b) Show that if d and e are both greatest common divisors of a and b, then $d = ue$ for some unit u in R.

6. Let $R = \mathbf{Z}\left[\sqrt{-5}\right] = \left\{m + n\sqrt{-5} : m, n \in \mathbf{Z}\right\}$.

   (a) Show that the elements 2 and $1 + \sqrt{-5}$ have a greatest common divisor in R.

   (b) Show that the elements $2 + 2\sqrt{-5}$ and 6 do not have a greatest common divisor in R.

7. Let F be a field of characteristic 7, and V a vector space over F with basis $e_0, e_1, \ldots, e_{20}$. Let $T : V \to V$ be a linear transformation such that $Te_0 = 0$ and $Te_i = ie_{i-1}$ for $i = 1, \ldots, 20$.

   (a) Find a basis for the kernel of T.

   (b) Find the minimum polynomial of T.

1/05

Algebra Qualifying Exam

1. Let R be a commutative ring. Suppose that $(p) \subseteq (q)$ are principal prime ideals. Prove that if p is not a zero-divisor, then $(p) = (q)$. (A ring element $x \in R$ is called a *zero-divisor* if there exists a non-zero element $r \in R$ such that $x \cdot r = 0$.)
2. Let R be a commutative local ring with (unique) maximal ideal M. Prove that the only idempotents of R are 0 and 1.
3. Let A be a module over the commutative ring R and let B be a submodule of A. Prove that if B and A/B are finitely generated, then A is finitely generated.
4. Let R be a commutative ring with S a non-empty, multiplicatively closed subset of R. Suppose that I is an ideal of R with $I \cap S = \emptyset$.
   a. Prove: There exists an ideal P of R such that $P \supseteq I$ and P is maximal wth respect to the property that $P \cap S = \emptyset$.
   b. Prove: The ideal P is a prime ideal.
5. Let K be a field with X an indeterminate. Suppose that $f(X) \in K[X]$ factors as
$$f(X) = [p_1^{e_1}(X)] \cdot \cdots \cdot [p_n^{e_n}(X)]$$
Prove that
$$K[X]/(f(X) \approx K[X]/(p_1^{e_1}(X)) \times \cdots \times K[X]/(p_n^{e_n}(X))$$
6. Let $\mathbb{Q}$ be the field of rational numbers, with X and Y indeterminates.
   a. Prove that the rings
$$\mathbb{Q}[X, Y]/(Y^2 - X^2) \text{ and } \mathbb{Q}[X, Y]/(Y^2 - X)$$
   are not isomorphic.
   b. Prove that the polynomial $X^2 + Y^2 - 1$ is irreducible over $\mathbb{Q}[X, Y]$.
   c. Prove that the polynomial $10X^4 - 21X^3 + 9X^2 + 15X - 33$ is irreducible over $\mathbb{Q}[X]$.
7. Let G be a finite multiplicative group with H and K subgroups of G. Prove that if the order of H and the order of K are relatively prime, then $H \cap K = \{e\}$. What additional condition on H and K must be imposed in order that G be the direct product of H and K ?

Fall 2004

Algebra Qualifying Exam

1. An additive abelian group A is called *divisible* if for each element $a \in A$, and each nonzero integer k, there exists an element $x \in A$ such that $kx = a$.

    1. Prove that the additive group of rational numbers, $\mathbb{Q}$ is divisible.
    2. Prove that no finite abelian group is divisible.

2. Prove that if A is an abelian group of order pq, where p and $q$are distinct prime integers, then A is cyclic. (Hint:You may use Cauchy's Theorem.)

3. Let R be a commutative ring with identity. An element $a \in R$ is called *nilpotent* if there exists a positive integer n such that $a^n = 0$.

    1. Prove: The set N of all nilpotent elements of R is an ideal of R.
    2. Prove: If P is a prime ideal of R, then $P \supseteq N$. Conclude that if $n \in N$, then $1 + n \notin P$.

4. Let R be a commutative ring with identity. Let P be a prime ideal of R and M be a maximal ideal of R. Denote by $R[X]$ the ring of polynomials in one indeterminate over R.

    1. Prove: The set $P[X] = \{f \in R[X] : \text{each coefficient of } f \text{ belongs to } P\}$ is a prime ideal of $R[X]$.
    2. Prove: The set $M[X] = \{f \in R[X] : \text{each coefficient of } f \text{ belongs to } M\}$ is a maximal ideal of $R[X]$.

5. Show that the polynomial $p(X) = X^3 + 9X + 6$ is irreducible in $\mathbb{Q}[X]$. If θ is a root of $p(X)$, find the inverse of θ in $\mathbb{Q}(\theta)$.

6. Let F be a field with α an element of an extension field of F such that α is algebraic over F. If $[F(\alpha) : F]$ is odd, then prove that $F(\alpha) = F(\alpha^2)$.

7. Let K/F be an algebraic extension of fields and let R be a *ring* contained in K and containing F. Show that R is a subfield of K.