

## Algebra Qualifying Exam

Winter 2002

Everyone must do two problems in each of the four sections. If three problems of a section are tried, only two problems of highest score count (the lowest score is ignored). On multiple part problems, do as many parts as you can; however, not all parts count equally.

### Groups

- A1. Let  $G$  be a free abelian group of rank  $n$  for a positive integer  $n$  (therefore  $G \cong \mathbb{Z}^n$  as groups).
- (a) Prove for a given integer  $m > 1$ , there are only finitely many subgroups  $H$  of index  $m$  in  $G$ ;
  - (b) Find a formula of the number of subgroups of  $G$  of index 3. Justify your answer.
- A2. Prove or disprove: there exists a finite abelian group  $G$  whose automorphism group has order 3.
- A3. Let  $S$  and  $G$  be  $p$ -groups (with  $G \neq \{e\}$ ), and assume that  $S$  acts on  $G$  by automorphisms. Show that the fixed subgroup  $G^S = \{g \in G \mid s(g) = g \text{ for all } s \in S\}$  is non-trivial (i.e., is not the trivial subgroup  $\{e\}$ ).

### Rings

- B1. Let  $F$  be a field and  $A$  be a commutative  $F$ -algebra. Suppose  $A$  is of finite dimension as a vector space of  $F$ .
- (a) Prove all prime ideals of  $A$  are maximal. Hint: consider maps  $R/P \rightarrow R/P$  ( $P$  prime) of the form  $x \rightarrow ax$  with  $a$  in  $R$ .
  - (b) Prove that there are only finitely many maximal ideals of  $A$ .
- B2. Let  $A = M_n(F)$  be the ring of  $n \times n$  matrices with entries in an infinite field  $F$  for  $n > 1$ . Prove the following facts:
- (a) There are only 2 two-sided ideals of  $A$ ;
  - (b) There are infinitely many maximal left ideals of  $A$ . Hint: show that  $Ax = Ay$  ( $x, y \in A$ ) if and only if  $\text{Ker}(x) = \text{Ker}(y)$ .
- B3. Let  $\mathbb{F}_2$  be the field with 2 elements and  $A = \mathbb{F}_2[T, \frac{1}{T}]$  for an indeterminate  $T$ . Prove the following facts:
- (a) The group of units in  $A$  is generated by  $T$ .
  - (b) There are infinitely many distinct ring endomorphisms of  $A$ .
  - (c) The ring automorphism group  $\text{Aut}(A)$  is of order 2.

### Fields

- C1. The discriminant of the special cubic polynomial  $f(x) = x^3 + ax + b$  is given by  $-4a^3 - 27b^2$ . Determine the Galois group of the splitting field of  $x^3 - x + 1$  over
- $\mathbb{F}_3$ , the field with 3 elements.
  - $\mathbb{F}_5$ , the field with 5 elements.
  - $\mathbb{Q}$ , the rational numbers.
- C2. A field extension  $K/\mathbb{Q}$  is called *biquadratic* if it has degree 4 and if  $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{a}, \sqrt{b})$  for some  $a, b \in \mathbb{Q}$ .
- Show that a biquadratic extension is normal with Galois group  $\text{Gal}(K/\mathbb{Q}) \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$  and list all sub-extensions.
  - Prove that if  $K/\mathbb{Q}$  is a normal extension of degree 4 with  $\text{Gal}(K/\mathbb{Q}) \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$  then  $K/\mathbb{Q}$  is biquadratic.
- C3. Let  $K$  be a finite extension of the field  $F$  with no proper intermediate subfields.
- If  $K/F$  is normal, show that the degree  $[K; F]$  is a prime.
  - Give an example to show that  $[K; F]$  need not be prime if  $K/F$  is not normal, and justify your answer.

### Linear Algebra

- D1. Let  $J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & I \\ -I & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  where  $I$  is the  $n \times n$  identity matrix. Suppose that  $S$  is a  $2n \times 2n$  *symplectic* matrix, meaning that  $S$  is real and satisfies  ${}^t S J S = J$ , where  ${}^t S$  is the transpose of  $S$ .
- Show that  ${}^t S$  is symplectic.
  - Show that  $S$  is similar to  $S^{-1}$ .
  - It is always true that  $\det S = 1$ . Prove this in case  $n = 1$ .
- D2. Suppose that  $A$  is a linear operator on the vector space  $\mathbb{C}^n$  and that  $v \in \mathbb{C}^n$  satisfies  $(A - aI)^2 v = 0$  for some  $a \in \mathbb{C}$ , so that  $v$  is a *generalized* eigenvector of  $A$  with eigenvalue  $a$ . Suppose that  $|a| < 1$ . Show that

$$\|A^m v\| \rightarrow 0$$

as  $m \rightarrow \infty$ , where  $\|\cdot\|$  is the Euclidean norm on  $\mathbb{C}^n$ .

- D3. Let the  $n \times n$  matrix  $A$  be defined over the field  $F$ . Suppose that  $A$  has finite order:

$$A^m = I$$

for some positive integer  $m$ .

- If the characteristic of  $F$  is 0, show that  $A$  may be diagonalized over  $F$ .
- Show that the conclusion of (a) is not true for an arbitrary field  $F$ .