

Algebra Qualifying Examination

Spring 2021

Justify all the calculations and state the theorems you use in your answers. In a multi-part problem, you are free to use earlier parts in doing later parts, even if you didn't solve them.

1. [10 pts] Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & -1 \\ -6 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \in M_3(\mathbf{C}).$$

(a) [4 pts] Find the Jordan canonical form J of A .

(b) [5 pts] Find an invertible matrix P such that $P^{-1}AP = J$. (You should not need to compute P^{-1} .)

(c) [1 pt] Write down the minimal polynomial of A .

2. [10 pts] Let H be a normal subgroup of a finite group G , where the order of H is the smallest prime p dividing $|G|$. Prove that H is contained in the center of G .

3. [15 pts]

(a) [5 pts] Show that every group of order p^2 , with p prime, is abelian.

(b) [2 pts] State the three SYLOW THEOREMS.

(c) [6 pts] Show that any group of order 4225 ($= 5^2 \cdot 13^2$) is abelian.

(d) [2 pts] Write down exactly one representative from each isomorphism class of (abelian) groups of order 4225.

4. [10 pts] Set $f(x) = x^4 + 4x^2 + 64 \in \mathbf{Q}[x]$.

(a) [4 pts] Find the splitting field K of $f(x)$ over \mathbf{Q} .

(b) [3 pts] Find the Galois group G of $f(x)$.

(c) [3 pts] Exhibit explicitly the correspondence between subgroups of G and intermediate fields between \mathbf{Q} and K .

5. [10 pts] Suppose that $f(x) \in (\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z})[x]$ is a zero divisor. Show that there is a nonzero $a \in \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}$ with $af(x) = 0$.

6. [10 pts]

(a) [2 pts] Carefully state the definition of NOETHERIAN for a commutative ring R .

(b) [2 pts] Let R be the subset of $\mathbf{Z}[x]$ consisting of all polynomials

$$f(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \cdots + a_nx^n$$

such that a_k is even for $1 \leq k \leq n$. Show that R is a subring of $\mathbf{Z}[x]$.

(c) [6 pts] Show that R is not Noetherian.

Hint: Consider the ideal generated by $\{2x^k : 1 \leq k \in \mathbf{Z}\}$.

7. [10 pts] Let p be a prime number, and let F be a field of characteristic p . Show that if $a \in F$ is not a p th power in F , then $x^p - a \in F[x]$ is irreducible.