

# ALGEBRA COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION

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Answer 5 questions only. You must answer *at least one* from each of Groups, Rings, and Fields.  
Be sure to show enough work that your answers are adequately supported.

## GROUPS

1. Let  $p$  be a prime and let  $G$  be a  $p$ -group. Let  $N$  be a normal subgroup of  $G$  of order  $p$ . Prove that  $N$  is in the center of  $G$ .
2. Prove that a group of order  $3^2 \cdot 11^2$  must be solvable.
3. Let  $G$  be an abelian group of order  $pq$ ,  $p$  and  $q$  distinct primes. Prove that  $G$  is cyclic.

## RINGS

1. Let  $R$  and  $S$  be rings,  $R$  with unit element  $1$ , and let  $\phi: R \rightarrow S$  be a ring homomorphism. Prove:
  - (a) If  $\phi$  is onto, then  $S$  has a unit element.
  - (b) If  $R$  is commutative,  $S$  need not be commutative even if  $\phi$  is 1-1 but, if  $\phi$  is onto,  $S$  is commutative.
  - (c) If  $S$  is a commutative ring with no zero divisors, then either  $\phi(r) = 0$  for every  $r \in R$  or  $\phi(1)$  is the unit element of  $S$ .
2. Let  $D$  be a Euclidean domain. Prove:
  - (a) If  $a$  divides  $bc$  and  $\gcd(a, b) = 1$  then  $a$  divides  $c$ .
  - (b) If  $a$  is irreducible then  $a$  is prime.
3. Let  $R$  be a ring with identity. Ideals  $I$  and  $J$  are called **comaximal** if  $I+J = R$ . Let  $I_i, i = 1, \dots, n$  be a collection of ideals that are pairwise comaximal; i.e., for  $i \neq j$ ,  $I_i$  and  $I_j$  are comaximal. Prove that for any  $k, 1 \leq k \leq n$ , the ideals  $I_k$  and  $\bigcap_{i \neq k} I_i$  are comaximal.

## FIELDS

1. Let  $F$  be the field of integers modulo 5 and let  $f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 2$ . Prove that  $f(x)$  is reducible over  $F$ , find the splitting field  $K$  and determine the number of elements of  $K$ .
2. Let  $\mathbf{Q}$  be the field of rationals and let  $p(x) = x^3 - 5x + 11$ .
  - (a) Prove that  $p(x)$  is irreducible over  $\mathbf{Q}$
  - (b) Let  $\alpha$  is a root of  $p(x)$ .
    - (i) Find  $a, b, c$  in such that  $1/\alpha = a + b\alpha + c\alpha^2$ .
    - (ii) Find  $a, b, c$  in such that  $1/(\alpha - 2) = a + b\alpha + c\alpha^2$ .
3. Let  $F$  be a field.
  - (a) Prove that every extension field of degree 2 is a normal extension.
  - (b) Give an example of a field extension that is not normal (with confirmation, of course).