

ALGEBRA COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION

Winter 2002

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Answer 5 questions only. You must answer at least one from each of Groups, Rings, and Fields. Please show work to support your answers.

GROUPS:

1. Let P be a Sylow p -subgroup of G . Let $N \triangleleft G$. Show:
 - (a) $P \cap N$ is a Sylow p -subgroup of N .
 - (b) PN/N is a Sylow p -subgroup of G/N .
2. Let H be a subgroup of G and let $Z = Z(G)$, the center of G , and suppose $G = HZ$. Prove:
 - (a) $H \cap Z = Z(H)$.
 - (b) $G/Z = H/Z(H)$.
3. Let G be a group of order 175 ($5^2 \cdot 7$). Prove that G is abelian.

RINGS:

4.
 - (a) Let F be a field and let $f(x) \in F[x]$ with $\deg(f(x)) = n > 0$. Prove that $f(x)$ has at most n roots in F .
 - (b) Let F be a field and let $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ be elements of $F[x]$ with $\deg(f(x))$ and $\deg(g(x))$ each at most n . Suppose there exist $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_{n+1} \in F$ such that $f(a_i) = g(a_i)$ for $1 \leq i \leq n+1$. Prove that $f(x) = g(x)$.
5. Prove that the ring $F^{2 \times 2}$ of 2×2 matrices over the field F has no ideals except for $\{0\}$ and $F^{2 \times 2}$.
6. Let M be a proper ideal of the commutative ring R . Prove that M is a maximal ideal if and only if $R = M + (a)$, for all $a \notin M$ (here (a) = the principal ideal generated by a).

FIELDS:

7. Let E be an algebraic extension of a field F . Let $\alpha \in E$ and let $p(x) \in \text{Irr}(\alpha, x, F)$, the minimal polynomial of α over F . Prove:
 - (a) If the degree of $p(x)$ is 3, then $F(\alpha^2) = F(\alpha)$.
 - (b) If $\beta \in E$ and $[F(\beta) : F] = 7$, then $p(x) \in \text{Irr}(\alpha, x, F(\beta))$.
8. Let E be the splitting field of $x^5 - 3$ over the rational numbers Q .
 - (a) Find $[E : Q]$ and explain your answer.
 - (b) Show that the Galois group $\mathcal{G}(E/Q)$ is not abelian.
9.
 - (a) Show that $f(x) = x^3 + 2x + 1$ is irreducible over the rational numbers Q .
 - (b) Show that $f(x)$ has at least one real root.
 - (c) Let α be a root of $f(x)$ in the reals and find rational numbers b_0, b_1, b_2 such that $(\alpha+1)^{-1} = b_0 + b_1\alpha + b_2\alpha^2$.