

PH.D. QUALIFYING EXAM SPRING 2012 - ALGEBRA

Answer all the questions. In each case justify your answer. Here \mathbb{F}_p is the finite field with p elements.

1. Let G be a group of order p^n , where p is a prime.
 - (i) Show that the center of G is non-trivial.
 - (ii) Show that every maximal subgroup of G is normal.
2. Let G be a group of order $p^n m$, where p is a prime and $\gcd(p, m) = 1$. Show that G has a subgroup of order p^n .

3. Let G be the group with presentation

$$G = \langle a, b \mid a^9, b^4, b^{-1}ab = a^5 \rangle.$$

- (i) Find the order of G .
 - (ii) Find the center Z of G .
 - (iii) Find G/Z .
4. (i) Show that every a vector space has a basis. (Do not assume that V is finite dimensional.)
(ii) Let V be a vector space of finite dimension and let $T : V \rightarrow V$ be a linear transformation. Show that $V = K \oplus W$ where $K = \ker(T)$ and $W \cong \text{Image}(T)$.
 5. Show that if a finite ring R with 1 admits an injective (ring) homomorphism from a field, then the number of elements of R must be a power of a prime number. Is R necessarily a field?
 6. For a field K and $n \geq 1$ let $J_{n,K}$ denote the $n \times n$ matrix over K whose (i, j) entry is equal to $(-1)^{i+j} \in K$.
 - (a) Find the Jordan form of J_{3, \mathbb{F}_2} ;
 - (b) Find the Jordan form of J_{3, \mathbb{F}_3} .
 - (c) Find the Jordan form of $J_{3, \mathbb{Q}}$.

7. Let R be a PID. Show that every non-zero prime ideal is maximal.

8. Find the Galois group of the polynomial $f(x) = x^3 - 3x - 1 \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$.

9. Let F be a field and let $f(x) \in F[x]$. Show that $F[x]/(f(x))$ is a field if and only if $f(x)$ is irreducible over F .

10. An R -module M is said to be *irreducible* if $M \neq \{0\}$ and M has no R -submodules except $\{0\}$ and M . Let V be a finite-dimensional vector space over a field k , and let $T : V \rightarrow V$ be a linear transformation. Then T gives V the structure of a $k[x]$ -module. Prove that V is irreducible as a $k[x]$ -module if and only if the characteristic polynomial of T is irreducible in $k[x]$.