

In this exam, the term “ring” is short for “commutative ring with identity” and “module” means “unital module”.

1. Let  $I$  and  $J$  be ideals of a ring  $R$  such that  $I + J = R$ . Prove directly (without using the Chinese Remainder Theorem) that there is a ring isomorphism  $R/(I \cap J) \xrightarrow{\cong} R/I \times R/J$ .
2. Let  $I$  and  $J$  be ideals of a ring  $R$ . Prove that  $I \cup J$  is an ideal of  $R$  if and only if  $I \subseteq J$  or  $J \subseteq I$ .
3. Let  $R$  be a ring, and let  $r \in R$ . Let  $R[X]$  be the polynomial ring in one variable over  $R$ , and let  $R_r$  be the localization  $S^{-1}R$  where  $S = \{1, r, r^2, \dots\}$ . Prove that there is a ring isomorphism  $R[X]/(rX - 1) \cong R_r$ .
4. Let  $R$  be an integral domain. Prove that if  $R$  is injective as an  $R$ -module, then  $R$  is a field.
5. Let  $R$  be a principal ideal domain (PID), and let  $M$  be a finitely generated  $R$ -module. Prove that if  $M$  is flat over  $R$ , then it is free over  $R$ .
6. Let  $K$  be a field, and let  $K(X)$  be the field of fractions of the polynomial ring  $K[X]$  in one variable. Prove that  $K(X)$  is generated as a  $K[X]$ -module by the set

$$\{1\} \cup \{1/(f(X))^n \mid f(X) \in K[X] \text{ is a monic and irreducible, and } n \in \mathbb{N}\}.$$

Explain how this is related to partial fraction decompositions.

7. Let  $V$  and  $W$  be finite dimensional subspaces of a vector space over a field  $F$ . Prove that

$$\dim_F(V) + \dim_F(W) = \dim_F(V + W) + \dim_F(V \cap W)$$

where  $\dim_F(-)$  is the vector space dimension over  $F$ .

8. Let  $A$  be an  $n \times m$  matrix with entries in a field  $k$ . Let the “row rank” of  $A$  be the vector space dimension of the span of the rows of  $A$ . Let the “column rank” of  $A$  be the vector space dimension of the span of the columns of  $A$ . Prove that the row rank of  $A$  equals the column rank of  $A$ .
9. Prove that there is no simple group of order 36.
10. Prove that the Galois group of the algebraic closure of a finite field must be abelian.