## Algebra Preliminary Examination

September 2014

- In answering any part of a question, you may assume the results in previous PARTS


## All rings have identity and all modules are unitary (unital).

1. Write down all nonisomorphic abelian groups of order 72 .
2. Let $G$ be a group of order $p^{2} q^{2}$ with $p, q$ distinct primes such that $p \nmid\left(q^{2}-1\right)$ and $q \nmid\left(p^{2}-1\right)$. Prove that if $P$ is a Sylow $p$-subgroup and $Q$ is a Sylow $q$-subgroup, then $G \cong P \times Q$.
3. Let $F \subseteq L \subseteq K$ be a tower of fields with $u \in K$ algebraic over $F$ and let $m_{u, F}(x) \in F[x]$ be the minimum polynomial of $u$ over $F$. Prove that if $\operatorname{deg}\left(m_{u, F}\right)$ and $[L: F]$ are relatively prime, then $m_{u, F}(x)$ is irreducible over $L$.
4. Let $K$ be the splitting field of the polynomial $x^{4}-2 x^{2}-2 \in \mathbb{Q}[X]$. Find an automorphism $\sigma \in \operatorname{Gal}(K / \mathbb{Q})$ of order 4 .
5. Let $K$ be a field and $V$ a vector space over $K$. Let $\alpha$ and $\beta$ be $K$-endomorphisms of $V$ with $\alpha \beta=0$ and $\mathrm{id}_{V}=\alpha+\beta$. Show that $V=\operatorname{im}(\alpha) \oplus \operatorname{im}(\beta)$.
6. Prove that the ideal $\left(X^{2}+2, X^{2}+7\right)$ is a maximal ideal of $\mathbb{Z}[X]$.
7. Prove or disprove:
(a) $\mathbb{Q} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$ is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Q}$ as a $\mathbb{Z}$-module.
(b) $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{10}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{10})$ is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{10})$ as $\mathbb{Q}$-vector space.
8. Construct, up to similarity, all the linear transformations $T: \mathbb{C}^{6} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{6}$ with minimal polynomial $(X-5)^{2}(X-6)^{2}$.
9. Let $R=\mathbb{Z}[X]$ and $I=(2, X)$ be the ideal of $R$ generated by 2 and $X$. Prove that $I$ is not a free $R$-module and the rank of the $R$-module $I$ is 1 .
10. Let $R=\{f \in \mathbb{Z}[X] \mid$ the coefficient of $X$ in $f$ is even $\}$.
(a) Prove that $R$ is a subring of $\mathbb{Z}[X]$.
(b) Prove that 2 and $2 X$ have a g.c.d (greatest common divisor) in $R$ but not a l.c.m. (least common multiple) in $R$.
