## Algebra Qualifying Exam - Spring 2011

## Problem 1. (15 pts)

Let $G$ be a group with 117 elements which contains an element of order exactly 9. Classify all such groups $G$ up to isomorphism.

## Problem 2. (10 pts)

Let $G$ be a finite group and let $p$ be the smallest prime dividing $|G|$. Assume that $G$ has a unique subgroup $H$ of order $p$. Show that $H$ is contained in the center of $G$.

Hint: For each $g \in G$, prove that the permutation $\sigma_{g}(h)=g h g^{-1}$ of the set $H \backslash\{e\}$ is trivial by investigating its order.

## Problem 3. (10 pts)

Consider a commutative ring $A$ with unity and let $\mathfrak{n}$ be its nilradical. Show that the following statements are equivalent:
(i) $A$ has only one prime ideal
(ii) every element in $A$ is either a unit or nilpotent
(iii) $A / \mathfrak{n}$ is a field.

## Problem 4. (15 pts)

Let $K$ denote a splitting field of $x^{7}-1$ over $\mathbb{Q}$ inside $\mathbb{C}$. Determine all subfields of $K$. Express each subfield in the form $\mathbb{Q}(\alpha)$ for some $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$, where you must justify that $\alpha$ is a primitive element for the subfield if it is not obvious.

## Problem 5. (15 pts)

Let $k$ be an algebraically closed field of characteristic $p>0$ and let $K=k(t)$ be a purely transcendental extension in one indeterminate $t$. Let $n \geq 1$ be any integer, and let $L$ be the splitting field of the polynomial $x^{n}-t$ over $K$. It may be helpful in this problem to write $n=p^{i} m$ where $\operatorname{gcd}(m, p)=1$.
(i) (7 pts) Show that $L=K(\alpha)$ where $\alpha$ is any root of $x^{n}-t$ in $L$.
(ii) ( 8 pts ) Let $G=\operatorname{Aut}(L / K)$ be the group of all automorphisms of $L$ fixing $K$ pointwise, and let $F=\operatorname{Fix}(G)$ be the subfield of $L$ of elements fixed by $G$. Calculate $[F: K]$.

## Problem 6. (15 pts)

Given vector spaces $V$ and $W$ over the complex numbers, suppose that $\phi: V \rightarrow V$ and $\psi: W \rightarrow W$ are $\mathbb{C}$-linear transformations.
(i) (6 pts) Show that there is a unique linear transformation

$$
\phi \otimes \psi: V \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} W \rightarrow V \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} W
$$

with the property that

$$
(\phi \otimes \psi)(v \otimes w)=\phi(v) \otimes \psi(w)
$$

for all $v \in V, w \in W$.
(ii) (9 pts) Let $V$ and $W$ be finite-dimensional of complex dimensions $m$ and $n$ respectively. Prove that

$$
\operatorname{det}(\phi \otimes \psi)=\operatorname{det}(\phi)^{n} \operatorname{det}(\psi)^{m}
$$

Hint: Choose $\mathbb{C}$-bases for $V$ and $W$ such that the matrices representing $\phi$ and $\psi$ have $a$ special form.

## Problem 7. (10 pts)

Let $R$ be an integral domain. Prove or give an example to disprove (with justification):
(i) (3 pts) If $M$ is a torsion $R$-module, then $\operatorname{Ann}_{R}(M) \neq 0$.
(ii) (3 pts) If $M$ is a free $R$-module, then $M$ is torsionfree.
(iii) (4 pts) If $M$ is a torsionfree $R$-module, then $M$ is free.

Problem 8. (15 pts)
Assume $A$ is a commutative ring with unity, and let $f_{1}, \ldots, f_{n} \in A$ generate the unit ideal (1). Assume that the rings of fractions $A_{f_{1}}, \ldots, A_{f_{n}}$ are Noetherian. Prove that $A$ is Noetherian.

