Algebra Tier 1

August 2019

All your answers should be explained and justified. A correct answer without a correct proof earns little credit. Each problem is worth 10 points. Write a solution of each problem on a separate page.

1. Suppose H_1 and H_2 are subgroups of a finite group G. Prove that

$$[G: H_1 \cap H_2] \leq [G: H_1][G: H_2],$$

with equality if and only if every element of G can be written h_1h_2 for some $h_1 \in H_1$ and $h_2 \in H_2$. Do **not** assume that G is abelian.

- 2. Let G be a group and $G^2 < G$ the subgroup generated by all elements in G of the form g^2 . Show that G^2 is normal in G and G/G^2 is an abelian group in which every element other than the identity has order 2.
- 3. Let p and q be two distinct prime numbers. Find the minimal polynomial of $\sqrt{p} + \sqrt{q}$ over \mathbb{Q} , and prove that it is indeed the minimal polynomial of $\sqrt{p} + \sqrt{q}$.
- 4. a. Show that $\mathbb{Z}[x]/(x^2+x+1,5)$ is a field. How many elements does it have?
 - b. Show that $\mathbb{Z}[x,y]/(xy-1)$ and $\mathbb{Z}[t]$ are not isomorphic rings.
- 5. Prove that there is an isomorphism of rings

$$\mathbb{C}[x,y]/(x-x^3y) \to \mathbb{C}[y] \oplus \mathbb{C}[u,1/u]$$
,

where $\mathbb{C}[u, 1/u]$ is the ring of Laurent polynomials $\sum_{i=-m}^{n} a_i u^i$ $(m, n \ge 0)$ with complex coefficients.

- 6. Let F be a field of characteristic p > 0, n a positive integer, and N a nilpotent $n \times n$ matrix with entries in F (this means $N^k = 0$ for some positive integer k). Prove that I + N is invertible, that it is of finite order in $GL_n(F)$, and that the order is a power of p.
- 7. Let V be a finite-dimensional vector space and $T\colon V\to V$ a linear transformation. Prove that

$$\dim \ker T^2 \geq \frac{\dim \ker T + \dim \ker T^3}{2}.$$

8. Let \mathbb{F}_q be a field with q elements. Let

$$V = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \in \mathbb{F}_q^4 \mid x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 0\}.$$

How many vector subspaces of dimension 2 of V contain the vector (1,1,-1,-1)?

9. Give an explicit formula for

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^n$$

in terms of the positive integer n.