

# Algebra Comprehensive Exam

## January 13, 2017

Student Number:

*Instructions:* Complete 5 of the 8 problems, and **circle** their numbers below – the uncircled problems will **not** be graded.

1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8

Write **only on the front side** of the solution pages. A **complete solution** of a problem is preferable to partial progress on several problems.

1. Find representatives for the (distinct) conjugacy classes of matrices with characteristic polynomial

$$f(\lambda) = (\lambda^2 + 1)^2$$

in (1)  $\text{GL}_4(\mathbf{Q})$  and (2)  $\text{GL}_4(\mathbf{C})$ .

2. Consider the polynomial

$$f(x) = \frac{x^{23} - 1}{x - 1} = \sum_{n=0}^{22} x^n.$$

Determine the number of irreducible factors of  $f(x)$  over (1)  $\mathbf{Q}$  (2)  $\mathbf{F}_2$  (3)  $\mathbf{F}_{2048}$ .

3. Which of the following are the class equations for a group  $G$  of order 10?

$$1 + 1 + 1 + 2 + 5 \quad 1 + 2 + 2 + 5 \quad 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 \quad 1 + 1 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2$$

Give an example of a group with each possible class equation, and explain why the rest are impossible.

4. Prove or disprove: the following rings are isomorphic:

$$\mathbf{F}_5[x]/\langle x^4 + x^2 + 1 \rangle \quad \mathbf{F}_5[x]/\langle x^4 - x^3 + x^2 - 1 \rangle.$$

5. Give an example of a module  $M$  over  $\mathbf{Z}[x]$  which is torsion free (for all  $f \in \mathbf{Z}[x]$  and  $m \in M$ ,  $f \cdot m = 0$  implies  $f = 0$  or  $m = 0$ ), but not free.

6. Find the Galois group of the splitting field of the polynomial  $f(x) = x^3 - x + 1$ :

1. over  $\mathbf{F}_2$
2. over  $\mathbf{R}$
3. over  $\mathbf{Q}$

7. Let  $R$  be a commutative ring with 1, and let  $M$  be a principal maximal ideal.

1. Show that there is no ideal  $I$  such that  $M^2 \subsetneq I \subsetneq M$ .
2. Give an example of a ring  $R$  and a maximal ideal  $M$  to show this statement is false if  $M$  is not assumed principal.

8. Suppose that  $B$  is a commutative ring, and that

$$f = \sum_{i=0}^n b_i x^i \in B[x]$$

is a polynomial with coefficients in  $B$ . Prove that  $f$  is nilpotent if and only if all  $b_i \in B$  are nilpotent.























