

# Algebra Prelim, Spring 2004

May 13, 2004

Do **eight** of the following twelve problems. You must show the logical steps in deriving your answers.

1. State the Sylow Theorems.
2. Show that there does not exist a simple group of order  $p^2q$ .
3. State the Fundamental Theorem for Finitely Generated Modules Over Principal Ideal Domains.
4. How many Abelian groups are there of order 1800?
5. Show that the following are equivalent for a finite group  $G$ :
  - i)  $G$  is solvable.
  - ii) Every non-trivial epimorphic image of  $G$  contains a non-trivial normal Abelian subgroup.
  - iii)  $G$  has a composition series with cyclic factors.
6. Give an outline of the proof that there are five non-isomorphic groups of order 8.

7. Let  $R$  be a domain with the ascending chain condition on principal ideals (i.e., if  $(a_1) \subseteq (a_2) \subseteq (a_3) \cdots$ , then for some  $n \geq 1$ ,  $(a_k) = (a_n)$  for all  $k \geq n$ ). Show that every non-zero non-unit element of  $R$  is a product of irreducible elements.
8. a) Define Dedekind domain (as done in Algebra II) in terms of prime ideals in the domain and factorizations of ideals.
- b) Give an outline of the proof that every proper ideal in a Dedekind domain is invertible.
9. Give examples of the following:
- a) A Dedekind domain which is not a principal ideal domain.
- b) A UFD which is not Dedekind. (Hint: consider a certain polynomial ring)
10. State the Fundamental Theorem of Galois Theory.
11. Find the Galois group of  $f(x) = x^4 - 2$  over the rational numbers.
12. Let  $E$  be a splitting field of a separable polynomial over  $F$ , and let  $G$  be the Galois group of  $E$ . Assuming the information that

$$|H| = [E : E_H] \text{ for } H \leq G \text{ where } E_H = \{\alpha \in E \mid \sigma(\alpha) = \alpha \text{ for all } \sigma \in H\},$$

and that

$$|G_K| = [E : K] \text{ for } K, \text{ with } F \subseteq K \subseteq E, \text{ and } G_K = \{\sigma \in G \mid \sigma(\beta) = \beta \forall \beta \in K\} :$$

Deduce the correspondence part of the Fundamental Theorem of Galois Theory.