## Algebra Qualifying Examination, June 2019

**Instuctions:** This is a 3 hour examination. In the problems below, all rings are commutative with identity. This is a closed book exam, also no notes, searching the web, or otherwise consulting external sources. Good luck!

- 1. Let G be a group of order 108. Show that G has a normal subgroup of order 9 or 27.
- 2. Let R be a ring, and let  $\mathcal{D}$  be the set of all  $x \in R$  such that x is a zero divisor or x = 0. Show that  $\mathcal{D}$  is a union of prime ideals. (Hint: consider the set  $\Sigma$  of all ideals contained in  $\mathcal{D}$ . Show that  $\Sigma$  contains maximal elements and every maximal element of  $\Sigma$  is prime.)
- 3. a) Suppose that V is a finite dimensional vector space over a field F and  $T \in \text{End}_F(V)$ . Show that the characteristic polynomial of T is irreducible over F if and only if V has no nontrivial proper T-invariant subspaces.

b) Let V be a 3-dimensional vector space over  $\mathbb{F}_5$ , the field with 5 elements. Give an example of a linear transformation of V that does not have a proper T-invariant subspace.

- 4. Let p be a prime number and let F be a field of characteristic 0. Suppose that every finite extension of F has degree divisible by p. Show that in fact every finite extension of F has degree a power of p.
- 5. Let R be a local noetherian ring with maximal ideal M, let A be a finitely generated nonzero R-module, and set k = R/M. Prove:  $0 < \dim_k(k \otimes_R A) < \infty$ .
- 6. a) Show  $\mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$  is an injective  $\mathbb{Z}$ -module.
  - b) Is  $\mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$  a projective  $\mathbb{Z}$ -module? Prove your answer.
- 7. Let k be a field, R = k[x, y, z] a polynomial ring.

Set  $P_1 = (x, y), P_2 = (x, z), M = (x, y, z), I = P_1 P_2.$ 

- a) Prove that  $M^2$  is a primary ideal in R.
- b) Prove that  $I = P_1 \cap P_2 \cap M^2$  is a minimal primary decomposition of I.
- 8. Let k be a field, and B a finitely generated k-algebra. Suppose B is a field. Prove that  $\dim_k(B)$  is finite.