## Algebra Qualifying Exam, Fall 2002

The questions are all of equal value.

1. Let $R$ be a commutative ring. Prove that if every ascending chain of ideals in $R$ stabilizes, then every ideal in $R$ is finitely generated.
2. i) Let $p$ be a prime number and let $S$ be a group whose order is a power of $p$. Let $X$ be a finite set on which $S$ acts. Prove that the number of elements of $X$ is congruent modulo $p$ to the number of fixed points.
ii) Let $S$ and $S^{\prime}$ be Sylow $p$-subgroups of a finite group $G$. By letting $S^{\prime}$ act on $G / S$, deduce from part i) that $S$ and $S^{\prime}$ are conjugate.
3. Let $M$ denote the $\mathbb{Z}$-module with two generators $\alpha_{1}$ and $\alpha_{2}$, subject to the relations

$$
\begin{aligned}
111 \alpha_{1}+63 \alpha_{2} & =0 \\
6 \alpha_{1}+3 \alpha_{2} & =0
\end{aligned}
$$

Express $M$ as a direct sum of cyclic modules.
4. Let $A$ be a square matrix over an algebraically closed field $K$, such that $A$ has only one eigenvalue. Prove: The minimal polynomial of $A$ equals the characteristic polynomial of $A$ if and only if every matrix that commutes with $A$ is a polynomial in $A$.
5. Let $a, b, c$ be rational numbers, and let $E$ be the splitting field over $\mathbb{Q}$ of the polynomial $f(x)=x^{3}-a x^{2}+b x-c$. Let $R$ be the algebra over $\mathbb{Q}$ generated by three letters $\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{3}$, subject to the relations

$$
\alpha_{1}+\alpha_{2}+\alpha_{3}=a, \quad \alpha_{1} \alpha_{2}+\alpha_{1} \alpha_{3}+\alpha_{2} \alpha_{3}=b, \quad \alpha_{1} \alpha_{2} \alpha_{3}=c .
$$

Prove that $\operatorname{Gal}_{\mathbb{Q}}(E)=\Sigma_{3}$ if and only if $R$ is a field. ( $\Sigma_{3}$ denotes the symmetric group on three letters.)
(Hint: Write down a homomorphism from $R$ to $E$.)
6. Consider the rings $R=\mathbb{Q}[x] /\left(x^{5}\right)$ and $S=\mathbb{Q}[x] /\left(x^{3}\right)$. Regard $S$ as an $R$-module via the homomorphism $R \rightarrow S$ sending $x$ to $x$. Prove that if $M$ is a finitely generated $R$-module, and $M \otimes_{R} S=0$, then $M=0$.
(Hint: Show that the natural map $M \rightarrow M / x M$ factors through $M \otimes_{R} S$.)

