## The University of British Columbia Department of Mathematics Qualifying Examination—Algebra

September 2020

1. (15 points) Consider the matrix

|     | 1 | 1 | 0                          | 0 | 0 | 0                                    |   |
|-----|---|---|----------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| A = | 0 | 1 | 0                          | 0 | 0 | 0                                    |   |
|     | 0 | 0 | 0                          | 0 | 0 | 0                                    |   |
|     | 0 | 0 | 0                          | 1 | 1 | 1                                    | • |
|     | 0 | 0 | 0                          | 1 | 0 | 1                                    |   |
|     | 0 | 0 | 0<br>0<br>0<br>0<br>0<br>0 | 3 | 1 | $\begin{bmatrix} 1\\3 \end{bmatrix}$ |   |

- (a) (2 points) Calculate the trace of A.
- (b) (2 points) Calculate the determinant of A.
- (c) (4 points) What is the nullity of A (the dimension of the null space)?
- (d) (2 points) What is the rank of A?
- (e) (5 points) Write a basis for the nullspace of A.
- 2. (15 points) Consider the problem of finding polynomials  $B_n(x)$  with real coefficients such that

$$\int_{x}^{x+1} B_n(t) \, dt = x^n$$

- (a) (4 points) Find a polynomial  $B_1$  with this property.
- (b) (4 points) Find a polynomial  $B_2$  with this property.
- (c) (7 points) Show that there is a unique polynomial  $B_n(x)$  with this property for all n.
- 3. (15 points) Let V be a finite dimensional vector space over the real numbers. Let  $(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$  be an inner product for V and let L be a linear functional on V  $(L: V \to \mathbb{R})$ .
  - (a) (5 points) Write the properties that define a linear functional in this setting.
  - (b) (10 points) Show that there exists a unique vector  $\mathbf{y}$  in V such that

$$L(\mathbf{x}) = (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$$

for all  $\mathbf{x}$ .

- 4. (15 points) In parts (a) and (b) of this question, Z(G) denotes the center of the group G, that is, the set of elements that commute with every element of G.
  - (a) (4 points) Let G be a group such that G/Z(G) is cyclic. Prove that there exists  $x \in G$  such that every element of G can be written as  $x^n z$  for some  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$  and some  $z \in Z(G)$ .
  - (b) (3 points) If G is a group such that G/Z(G) is cyclic, prove that G is abelian.
  - (c) (4 points) Let G be a finite group, and let p be a prime that divides the order of G. Let H be a subgroup of G of index p. Define  $K = \{g \in G : (gx)H = xH \text{ for all } x \in G\}$ . Prove that K is a normal subgroup of G, and prove that the order of G/K divides p!. (Hint: there is a relevant group action of G on the set of cosets  $\{xH : x \in G\}$  given by  $xH \mapsto (gx)H$ .)
  - (d) (4 points) Let G be a finite group, and let p be the *smallest* prime dividing the order of G. If H is a subgroup of G of index p, prove that H is a normal subgroup of G.

- 5. (15 points) In this question, R is a commutative ring with 1. Recall that an element a of R is nilpotent if there exists a positive integer n such that  $a^n = 0$ .
  - (a) (5 points) Let J be the set of nilpotent elements of R. Prove that J is an ideal of R that is contained in every prime ideal of R.
  - (b) (5 points) Given  $y, z \in R$ , prove that y + zT is a unit in R[T] if and only if y is a unit in R and z is nilpotent.
  - (c) (5 points) Suppose that R is finite. Prove that every nonzero element of R is either a unit or a zero divisor.
- 6. (15 points) For parts (a) and (b) of this question, let p be a prime, let  $\mathbb{F}_p$  be the field with p elements, and fix  $a \in \mathbb{F}_p \setminus \{0\}$ .
  - (a) (3 points) Consider the polynomial  $f(T) = T^p T + a \in \mathbb{F}_p[T]$ . Prove that if  $\alpha$  is a root of f(T) in some extension of  $\mathbb{F}_p$ , then so is  $\alpha + 1$ .
  - (b) (4 points) What is the Galois group of the splitting field of the polynomial  $f(T^p) = T^{p^2} T^p + a$  over  $\mathbb{F}_p$ ?
  - (c) (4 points) Find, with proof, the Galois group of the extension  $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2},\sqrt{3})/\mathbb{Q}$ .
  - (d) (4 points) Prove that the set  $\{\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{6}\}$  is linearly independent over  $\mathbb{Q}$ .