

Algebra Qualifying Exam, Fall 2013  
 You have 3 hours to answer all problems.

1. Classify, up to isomorphism, all groups of order  $385 = 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11$ .
2. Determine the Galois group of the polynomial  $X^5 - 2 \in \mathbb{Q}[X]$ .
3. Let  $R$  be a local ring with maximal ideal  $M$ . Suppose that  $f: A \rightarrow B$  is a homomorphism of finitely generated free  $R$ -modules with the property that the induced map  $A/M A \rightarrow B/M B$  is an isomorphism. Show that  $f$  is itself an isomorphism.
4. The ring of integers of  $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[p]{7})$  is  $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt[p]{7}]$ . For each of the following primes  $p \in \mathbb{Z}$ , describe how the ideal  $p\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt[p]{7}]$  factors as a product of prime ideals ("describe" means give the number of prime factors, their multiplicities in the factorization, and the cardinalities of the residue fields):
  - (a)  $p = 2$
  - (b)  $p = 7$
  - (c)  $p = 17$ .
5. Let  $A$  be an  $n \times n$  matrix with entries in an algebraically closed field. Show that  $A$  is similar to a diagonal matrix if and only if the minimal polynomial of  $A$  has no repeated roots.
6. Let  $R$  be a commutative ring with 1,  $N$  an  $R$ -module, and for every maximal ideal  $\mathfrak{m} \subset R$  let  $N_{\mathfrak{m}}$  be the localization of  $N$  at  $\mathfrak{m}$ . Prove that the natural map  $N \rightarrow \prod_{\mathfrak{m}} N_{\mathfrak{m}}$  is injective.
7. Let  $k$  be a field,  $R = k[x, y]$  and  $I = (x, y)$ .
  - (a) Prove that  $I$  is neither flat nor projective as an  $R$ -module.
  - (b) Compute  $\text{Ext}_R^1(R/I, I)$ .
8. Let  $k$  be an algebraically closed field. Consider the affine variety  $V = k^2$  with coordinates  $x, y$ , and the affine variety  $W = k^2$  with coordinates  $s, t$ . Suppose  $f: V \rightarrow W$  a morphism, and denote by  $R$  the image of the induced pull-back map  $f^*: k[s, t] \rightarrow k[x, y]$ . For each of the following statements, give a proof or a counterexample.
  - (a) If  $f$  has Zariski dense image, then  $f^*$  is surjective.
  - (b) If  $k[x, y] = R$  is an integral extension of rings, then  $f^*$  is surjective.