

ALGEBRA TIER I EXAM  
January 2004

You have 25 questions. Each one is worth 4 points.

**1.** Let  $V \neq \{0\}$  be a vector space over the real numbers  $\mathbb{R}$  with the dimension  $\dim(V) = n < \infty$ . Let  $f : V \rightarrow V$  be a linear mapping different the identical mapping  $\text{id}_V$  and different from  $-\text{id}_V$ . Assume that  $f$  is an involution, i.e.,  $f \circ f = \text{id}_V$ .

- a) Prove that the only possible eigenvalues are  $\lambda = 1$  and  $\lambda = -1$ .
- b) Let  $V_1$  and  $V_{-1}$  be the subspace of  $V$  consisting of all the eigenvectors corresponding to the eigenvalue  $\lambda = 1$  and  $\lambda = -1$ , respectively. Prove that  $V_1 \neq \{0\}$ ,  $V_{-1} \neq \{0\}$ ,  $V_{-1} \cap V_1 = \{0\}$ , and  $V_{-1} + V_1 = V$ .
- c) Prove that there exists a basis for  $V$  such that the matrix representation  $F$  for  $f$  takes the form of a  $2 \times 2$  block matrix

$$F = \begin{pmatrix} I_p & 0_{p \times q} \\ 0_{q \times p} & -I_q \end{pmatrix},$$

where  $I_p$ ,  $I_q$ ,  $0_{p \times q}$ , and  $0_{q \times p}$ , denote the  $p \times p$  unit matrix, the  $q \times q$  unit matrix, the  $p \times q$  zero matrix, and the  $q \times p$  zero matrix, respectively, and where  $p + q = n$ , with  $p > 0$  and  $q > 0$ .

**2.** Let  $V \neq \{0\}$  be a vector space over the real numbers  $\mathbb{R}$  with the dimension  $\dim(V) = n < \infty$ . Let  $f : V \rightarrow V$  be a linear mapping. Assume that  $f$  has the property  $f \circ f = -\text{id}_V$ , where  $\text{id}_V$  denotes the identity mapping of  $V$ .

- a) Prove that  $f$  has no (real) eigenvalues.
- b) Let  $e \in V$ ,  $e \neq 0$ . Prove that  $e$  and  $f(e)$  are linearly independent.
- c) Prove that the dimension  $n$  of  $V$  must be even.

**3.** Consider the following matrices in  $M_3(\mathbb{C})$ .

$$(i) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (ii) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (iii) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

- a) Find the characteristic polynomials  $C(x)$  for each of the matrices above.
- b) Find the minimal polynomials  $M(x)$  for each of the matrices above.
- c) Find the Jordan canonical form for each of the matrices above.

- 4.**
- a) Describe the automorphism group  $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{Z}/9\mathbb{Z})$  of the group  $\mathbb{Z}/9\mathbb{Z}$ .
  - b) Give an example of a group with the trivial center.
  - c) Prove that if a group  $G$  has the trivial center then  $|\text{Aut}(G)| \geq |G|$ .

**5.** Let  $S_n$  denote the symmetric group on  $n$  letters.

- a) Find an element  $a \in S_n$  of order  $n$ .
- b) Find an element  $b \in S_5$  of order 6.
- c) Describe the conjugacy classes in  $S_4$ . How many are there?

- 6.** Let  $G$  be the subgroup of  $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$  generated by elements  $(2, 6), (8, 21), (-4, -9)$ . Find two generators for  $G$ .
- 7.** a) Let  $R$  be a commutative ring,  $I \subset R$  an ideal such that  $R/I$  is a field. Let  $a, b \in R$  such that  $ab \in I$ . Prove that  $a \in I$  or  $b \in I$ .  
b) Describe all maximal ideals in the polynomial ring  $\mathbb{C}[x]$ .  
c) Show that the principal ideal  $(y) \subset \mathbb{C}[x, y]$  is prime, but not maximal.  
d) Show that the principal ideal  $(y - x^2) \subset \mathbb{C}[x, y]$  is prime.
- 8.** Consider the ring  $M_n(\mathbb{R})$  of  $n \times n$  matrices with real entries.  
a) Show that  $M_n(\mathbb{R})$  is a simple ring (has no nontrivial two-sided ideals).  
b) Let  $M$  be a left module over  $M_n(\mathbb{R})$ . Notice that the field  $\mathbb{R}$  is embedded in the ring  $M_n(\mathbb{R})$  as scalar matrices; hence in particular  $M$  is an  $\mathbb{R}$ -vector space. Prove that  $\dim_{\mathbb{R}}(M) \geq n$ . (Hint: use a)).
- 9.** a) Let  $\mathbb{F}_q$  denote a finite field with  $q$  elements. Prove that  $q = p^n$  for a prime  $p$  and some  $n > 0$ . (You cannot use the classification of finite fields.)  
b) Describe the Galois group  $\text{Gal}(\mathbb{F}_8/\mathbb{F}_2)$  explicitly.  
c) Let  $f(x) \in \mathbb{F}_2[x]$  be a polynomial of degree 5. Show that the field  $\mathbb{F}_{32}$  contains all the roots of  $f(x)$ .