

**UBC Department of Mathematics Qualifying Exam in Algebra**  
**September 6, 2016**

Each problem is worth 10 points.

**Problem 1:** (a) Let  $V \simeq \mathbb{R}^n$  be an  $n$ -dimensional real vector space and

$$f, g: V \rightarrow V$$

be linear transformations. Show that  $f \circ g - g \circ f \neq \text{id}_V$ , where  $\text{id}_V$  denotes the identity transformation  $V \rightarrow V$ .

(b) Now suppose  $V \simeq \mathbb{F}_p^n$  be the  $n$ -dimensional vector space over the field of  $p$  elements. Show that if  $n = p$ , then there exist linear transformations  $f, g: V \rightarrow V$  such that  $f \circ g - g \circ f = \text{id}_V$ .

**Problem 2:** Does the alternating group  $A_4$  have a subgroup of order 6?

**Problem 3:** Find the Jordan Canonical form of the matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 & 6 \\ 1 & -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

**Problem 4:** Let  $R$  be a commutative ring (with identity) and let  $I$  and  $J$  be distinct maximal ideals in  $R$ . Prove the following variants of the Chinese Remainder Theorem:

(a) The morphism  $R \rightarrow R/I \times R/J$  given by  $f: r \rightarrow (r \pmod{I}, r \pmod{J})$  is surjective.

(b) More generally, the morphism

$$R \rightarrow R/I^m \times R/J^n$$

given by  $g: r \rightarrow (r \pmod{I^m}, r \pmod{J^n})$  is surjective, for any integers  $m, n \geq 1$ .

**Problem 5:** In this problem  $n$  will denote a positive integer,  $A$  will denote an  $n \times n$  matrix with real entries, and  $a_{ij}$  will denote the entry in the  $i$ th row and the  $j$ th column of  $A$ .

(a) Suppose  $a_{ij} = x_i y_j$ , where  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  and  $y_1, \dots, y_n$  are  $n$ -tuples of real numbers. Show that  $\text{rank}(A) \leq 1$ .

(b) Let  $f(x)$  be a polynomial of degree  $d$  with real coefficients, and  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  be real numbers. Consider the matrix  $A$  whose entries are given by the formula  $a_{ij} := f(x_i + x_j)$ . Show that  $\text{rank}(A) \leq d + 1$ .

**Problem 6:** Let  $G$  be a finite group. Show that there exists a finite Galois field extension  $K \subset L$  with  $\text{Gal}(L/K) = G$ .