

UNIVERSITY OF OSLO

Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences

Examination in MAT2200 — Groups, rings, and fields.

Day of examination: Wednesday, June 2, 2010.

Examination hours: 14.30–17.30.

This problem set consists of 2 pages.

Appendices: None.

Permitted aids: None.

Please make sure that your copy of the problem set is complete before you attempt to answer anything.

Note: You must write proofs for all your answers!

Problem 1

Let $M_3(\mathbb{Z}_5)$ be the ring of 3×3 matrices over the field \mathbb{Z}_5 . Let R denote the following subset of $M_3(\mathbb{Z}_5)$:

$$R = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a \end{pmatrix} \mid a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}_5 \right\}.$$

1a

Show that R with the operations of addition and multiplication of matrices from $M_3(\mathbb{Z}_5)$ is a commutative subring of $M_3(\mathbb{Z}_5)$ with unity.

1b

Show that the map $\phi : R \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_5$ given by

$$\phi \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a \end{pmatrix} = a$$

is a homomorphism of rings.

1c

Show that the subset

$$I = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & b & c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mid b, c \in \mathbb{Z}_5 \right\}.$$

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is an ideal of R , and that R/I is a field. Find the number of elements in R/I .

Problem 2

Let G be a group of order $|G| = 595 = 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 17$.

2a

Formulate Sylow's third theorem. Find the possible numbers of Sylow p -subgroups of G for each of the primes $5, 7, 17$.

2b

Show that G has a normal Sylow 5-subgroup and a normal Sylow p -subgroup for at least one of the primes $p \in \{7, 17\}$.

2c

Let K be the normal Sylow 5-subgroup of G . Show that G/K is abelian.

Problem 3

Let $f(x) = x^3 - 3$ and $g(x) = x^4 - 2x^2 - 3$ in $\mathbb{Q}[x]$.

3a

Show that $f(x)$ is irreducible and $g(x)$ is reducible over \mathbb{Q} .

3b

Find the splitting field E of $g(x)$. Compute $[E : \mathbb{Q}]$ and find, up to isomorphism, the Galois group $G(E/\mathbb{Q})$.

3c

Find the splitting field K of the family $\{f(x), g(x)\}$. Show that $[K : \mathbb{Q}] = 12$.

END.