

- **Show all work!** Write everything down. Insufficient justification can mean no credit.
- Start each problem on a new page.
- No assistance of any kind is allowed on this exam. This includes calculators and phones.

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## Groups

1. (5 points) Let  $N$  be a finite normal subgroup of  $G$ . Prove there is a normal subgroup  $M$  of  $G$  such that  $[G : M]$  is finite and  $nm = mn$  for all  $n \in N$  and  $m \in M$ . [Hint: You may use the fact that the *centralizer*  $C(h) := \{g \in G : ghg^{-1} = h\}$  is a subgroup  $G$ .]
2. (5 points) Let  $S_7$  denote the symmetric group.
  - (a) Give an example of two nonconjugate elements of  $S_7$  that have the same order.
  - (b) If  $g \in S_7$  has maximal order, what is the order of  $g$ ?
  - (c) Does the element  $g$  that you found in part (b) lie in  $A_7$ ? Fully justify your answer.
  - (d) Determine whether the set  $\{h \in S_7 : |h| = |g|\}$  is a single conjugacy class in  $S_7$ , where  $g$  is the element found in part (b).

## Rings

3. (5 points) Let  $R$  be a commutative ring with 1. Use theorems in ring theory to prove:
  - (a)  $(x)$  is a prime ideal in  $R[x]$  if and only if  $R$  is an integral domain.
  - (b)  $(x)$  is a maximal ideal in  $R[x]$  if and only if  $R$  is a field.
4. (5 points) Let  $R$  be a commutative ring with 1, and  $\sigma : R \rightarrow R$  a ring automorphism.
  - (a) Show that  $F = \{r \in R : \sigma(r) = r\}$  is a subring of  $R$  (with 1).
  - (b) Show that if  $\sigma^2$  is the identity map on  $R$ , then each element of  $R$  is the root of a monic polynomial of degree 2 in  $F[x]$ , where  $F$  is as in (a).

## Vector Spaces

5. (5 points) Let  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 
  - (a) Compute the characteristic polynomial  $p_A(x)$  of  $A$ . It has integer roots.
  - (b) For each eigenvalue  $\lambda$  of  $A$ , find a basis for the eigenspace  $E_\lambda$ .
  - (c) Determine if  $A$  is diagonalizable. If so, give matrices  $P$  and  $B$  such that  $P^{-1}AP = B$  and  $B$  is diagonal. If not, explain carefully why  $A$  is not diagonalizable.