

Review 1

Class Equation

- (1) Prove that any p -group is solvable. (Starting point: the center of a p -group is non-trivial)
- (2) Prove the existence of a p -Sylow subgroup.
- (3) Prove that any group of order p^2 is abelian.

Group Actions, Automorphism

- (4) Let G be a group such that $\text{Aut}(G)$ is cyclic. Prove that G is abelian.
- (5) We know that any inner automorphism of G is realized by acting with G on G by conjugation. Prove that we can embed G as a normal subgroup in some group G' such that the morphism $G' \rightarrow \text{Aut}(G)$ given by conjugation in G' is surjective.
- (6)
 - i) Let H be a non-normal subgroup of index n in G . Show that if $p \mid |H|$ for some prime p with $p \geq n$. Then H cannot be a simple group¹.
 - ii) Show there is no simple group of order 504.

Sylow's Theorem, Classification

- (7) Classify all groups of order 50 and 51 (the easier case) respectively.
- (8) Prove that if G is a group of order 231 the $Z(G)$ contains a Sylow 11-subgroup of G and a Sylow 7-subgroup is normal in G .

Tensor products

- (9) Let M and N be two flat R modules. Then $M \otimes_R N$ is a flat R -module.
- (10) Prove that \mathbb{Q} is a flat \mathbb{Z} module. Show that \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} is not flat.
- (11) Compute:
 - $\mathbb{Z}/m \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}/n$

¹No typo here, indeed we care about H and not G .

- Assume $p|n$ and $p|m$. Compute $\mathbb{Z}/n \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}/p} \mathbb{Z}/m$
 - $\mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}/n$
 - $k[x, y] \otimes_{k[x]} k[x, z]$
 - $k[x, y] \otimes_k k[x, z]$
- (12) Find a necessary and sufficient condition that $\mathbb{Q}[\alpha] \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{Q}[\alpha]$ is an integral domain.
- (13) Prove that $\mathbb{Z}[i] \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{R} \cong \mathbb{C}$ as rings. (First prove this as \mathbb{R} modules: related question, let α be an algebraic integer, what is $\mathbb{Z}[\alpha] \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{R}$ as \mathbb{R} module?)

Canonical Forms

- (14) Show that if $A^2 = A$ then A is similar to a diagonal matrix which has only 0's and 1's along the diagonal.
- (15) Prove that there are no 3×3 matrices A over \mathbb{Q} with $A^8 = I$, but $A^4 \neq I$.
- (16) Determine the Jordan canonical form for the $n \times n$ matrix over \mathbb{F}_p whose entries are all equal to 1 (answer depends on $p|n$ or not).
- (17) Determine all possible Jordan canonical forms for a linear transformation with characteristic polynomial $(x - 2)^3(x - 3)^2$.
- (18) Prove that if N is a $n \times n$ nilpotent matrix then in fact $N^n = 0$.
- (19) Determine necessary and sufficient conditions for a matrix A (over \mathbb{C}) to have a square root (i.e. there exists B with $B^2 = A$).