

# 淡江大學八十八學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系別：數學學系

科目：代 數 學

本試題共 1 頁

Answer all questions . Show all work.

- Let  $f : G \rightarrow H$  be a surjective homomorphism of groups with kernel  $K$  and let  $M$  be a subgroup of  $H$ .
  - Prove that there is a subgroup  $N$  of  $G$  such that  $K \subseteq N \subseteq G$  and  $N/K$  is isomorphic to  $M$ .
  - If  $M$  is normal in  $H$ , prove that  $N$  is normal in  $G$  and  $G/N$  is isomorphic to  $H/M$ .(15%)
- Let  $M$  and  $N$  be normal subgroups of a group  $G$  with  $M \cap N = \langle e \rangle$ . Prove that  $G$  is isomorphic to a subgroup of  $G/M \times G/N$ . (11%)
- Let  $K$  be a Sylow  $p$ -subgroup of  $G$  and  $N$  a normal subgroup of  $G$ . If  $K$  is a normal subgroup of  $N$ , prove that  $K$  is normal in  $G$ . (11%)
- Show that the principal ideal  $(x)$  in  $\mathbb{Z}[x]$  is prime but not maximal. (14%)
- Show that  $x^2 - 3$  and  $x^2 - 2x - 2$  are irreducible in  $\mathbb{Q}[x]$ . Find their splitting fields. (11%)
- Let  $P$  be the ideal  $\{2a + (1 + \sqrt{-5})b \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-5}]\}$  in  $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-5}]$ . Prove that  $r + s\sqrt{-5} \in P$  if and only if  $r \equiv s \pmod{2}$ .
  - Show that  $P^2$  is the principal ideal  $(2)$ .(15%)
- Let  $\omega = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2}$  be a complex root of 1. Find the minimal polynomial  $p(x)$  of  $\omega$  over  $\mathbb{Q}$  and show that  $\omega^2$  is also a root of  $p(x)$ .
  - Find the Galois group  $\text{Gal}_{\mathbb{Q}}\mathbb{Q}(\omega)$ .(11%)
- Prove that the set  $S$  of matrices of the form  $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$  with  $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$  is a subring of  $M(\mathbb{R})$ , where  $M(\mathbb{R}) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \mid a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$ .
  - Prove that the set  $I$  of matrices of the form  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & b \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  with  $b \in \mathbb{R}$  is an ideal in the ring  $S$ .
  - Show that there are infinitely many distinct cosets in  $S/I$ , one for each pair in  $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ .(12%)