## Math 720 – Preliminary Exam January 2025

- 1. Write your student ID number at the top of each page of your exam solutions.
- 2. Write only on the front page of each solution sheet.
- 3. Start each question on a new sheet of paper. Each question is worth 10 points.
- 4. In answering any part of a question, you may assume the results in the previous parts.
- 5. To receive full credit, answers must be justified.
- 6. You can do the problems in any order! If you get stuck, move on and come back to it.
- 7. In this exam, "ring" means "ring with unit" and "module" means "unital (unitary) module". Further, if  $\phi : R \to S$  is a ring homomorphism, we assume  $\phi(1_R) = 1_S$ .

Student ID Number: \_

Question	Points	Score
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
Total:	70	

1. (10 points) Let G be a  $\mathbb{Z}$ -module with generators x, y, z subject to the relations

$$x + 2z = 0$$
,  $x - 2y - 4z = 0$ , and  $3x - 4y = 0$ .

Find the elementary divisors of the  $\mathbb{Z}$ -module G.

- (10 points) As a quotient of Z/6Z, Z/2Z is a Z/6Z-module. Show that Z/2Z is projective but not free as a Z/6Z-module.
- 3. (10 points) Prove that  $\frac{\mathbb{Q}[x]}{(x)} \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}[x]} \frac{\mathbb{Q}[x]}{(x+1)} \cong (0)$ .
- 4. (10 points) Let k be a field, and let  $f(x) \in k[x]$  be a polynomial of degree n.
  - (a) Prove that if f(x)'s irreducible factorization has a repeated factor, then there are at least two similarity classes of matrices whose characteristic polynomial is f(x).
  - (b) Prove that if f(x)'s irreducible factorization does NOT has a repeated factor, then there is a unique similarity class of matrices whose characteristic polynomial is f(x).
- 5. (10 points) Let p be a prime number and consider the following set

$$A = \left\{ \frac{a}{b} \in \mathbb{Q} : p \nmid b \right\}.$$

A is a subring of  $\mathbb{Q}$  (you do not need to prove this).

- (a) Find all multiplicative units of the subring A.
- (b) Use part (a) to find all prime ideals of A.
- 6. (10 points) **Definition:** An ideal I of a commutative ring R is said to be *semiprime* if for all ideals J of R,  $J^2 \subseteq I$  implies  $J \subseteq I$ .

**Definition:** Similarly, an ideal I of a commutative ring R is said to be *radical* if for all  $r \in R, r^k \in I$  for some positive integer k implies  $r \in I$ .

Prove that the zero ideal is radical if and only if it is semiprime.

7. (10 points) Prove that  $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-2}]$  is a Euclidean domain.