

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Please show all work. If you use a theorem, name it or state it.

1. Let  $m \in \mathbf{N}$  and  $m\mathbf{Z} = \{mk: k \in \mathbf{Z}\}$ . Prove  $m\mathbf{Z}$  is an ideal of  $\mathbf{Z}$ . Conversely, prove that any ideal of  $\mathbf{Z}$  is of this form.
2. Suppose  $\alpha = (1, 6, 2, 5, 3)(4, 7, 3, 5, 1, 2)(2, 6)$  is a permutation (in cycle notation). What is the order of  $\alpha$ ? What is the parity of  $\alpha$ ? Express  $\alpha^{404}$  as a product of disjoint cycles.
3. Prove that the set of all rotations in the dihedral group  $D_n$  is a normal subgroup of  $D_n$ . Exhibit a subgroup of  $D_4$  that is not normal. Explain.
4. How many group homomorphisms are there from  $\mathbf{Z}$  to  $\mathbf{Z}_{40}$ ? How many of them are one-to-one? How many of them are onto?
5. Suppose  $G$  is finite group of order  $n$  and  $a \in G$ . Prove that  $a^n = e$ . What can you conclude about the order of  $a$ , if  $n$  is prime? What can you conclude about groups of prime order?
6. Let  $\mathbf{C}^*$  denote the multiplicative group of nonzero complex numbers. Define  $\varphi: \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}^*$  by  $\varphi(t) = e^{2\pi it}$ . Prove that  $\varphi$  is a group homomorphism. What are its kernel and image? What conclusion can you draw from the First Isomorphism Theorem?
7. Suppose  $F$  is a field and  $p$  is polynomial in  $F[x]$  of degree 2 or 3. Prove that  $p$  irreducible if and only if  $p$  has no roots in  $F$ . Give an explicit counter example for degree 4.
8. Let  $J$  be the ideal generated by  $x$  and 3 in  $\mathbf{Z}[x]$ . Prove that  $J$  is a maximal ideal.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	total (80)