

All questions may be attempted but only marks obtained on the best **four** solutions will count.

The use of an electronic calculator is **not** permitted in this examination.

- Let  $G$  be a finite group. Explain what is meant by the order,  $\text{ord}(g)$ , of  $g \in G$ .  
If  $x$  is a generator of the cyclic group  $C_n$  of order  $n$ , show that, for  $1 \leq m \leq n - 1$ ,

$$\text{ord}(x^m) = \frac{n}{\text{HCF}(m, n)}.$$

Let  $\varphi_m : C_n \rightarrow C_n$  denote the homomorphism  $\varphi_m(x^t) = x^{mt}$ . Derive a necessary and sufficient condition on  $m$  for  $\varphi_m$  to be an automorphism.

Describe explicitly

- $\text{Aut}(C_{15})$  as a product of cyclic groups;
- all homomorphisms  $h : C_6 \rightarrow \text{Aut}(C_{15})$ .

- Let  $K, Q$  be groups. If  $h : Q \rightarrow \text{Aut}(K)$  is a group homomorphism, explain what is meant by the *semi-direct product*  $K \rtimes_h Q$ .

Let  $K, Q$  be subgroups of coprime order in a finite group  $G$  and suppose also that  $K \triangleleft G$  and  $|G| = |K||Q|$ . Prove that  $G$  is isomorphic to a semi-direct product

$$G \cong K \rtimes_h Q.$$

Let  $G$  be a group of order 55 ; show that  $G$  has a normal subgroup of order 11. Hence classify all groups of order 55 up to isomorphism, giving a set of generators and relations for each isomorphism type.

(You may use Sylow's Theorem without proof provided it is correctly stated.)

3. Let  $\circ : G \times X \rightarrow X$  be a left action of a finite group  $G$  on a finite set  $X$ . Explain what is meant by

i) the orbit  $\langle x \rangle$  of  $x \in X$  ; ii) the stability subgroup  $G_x$  of  $x \in X$ .

Show that

a) for any  $x \in X$  there exists a bijection  $G/G_x \longleftrightarrow \langle x \rangle$  and

b) if  $\langle x \rangle \cap \langle y \rangle \neq \emptyset$  then  $\langle x \rangle = \langle y \rangle$ .

Explain what is meant by the *class equation* of such an action (in each of its forms).

Let  $Q(12)$  denote the quaternion group of order 12 given by the presentation

$$Q(12) = \langle x, y \mid x^3 = y^4 = 1, yx = x^2y \rangle.$$

Describe the various forms of the class equation explicitly when  $X = G = Q(12)$  and the action is *conjugation*

$$\circ : Q(12) \times Q(12) \rightarrow Q(12) ; g \circ h = ghg^{-1}.$$

4. Let  $G$  be a finite group acting on a finite set  $X$ . Define the *fixed point set*  $X^G$ .

State without proof a relationship which holds between  $|X|$  and  $|X^G|$  when  $|G| = p^n$  for some prime  $p$ .

Let  $P, Q$  be subgroups of a group  $G$ ; explain what is meant by saying that  $P$  *normalizes*  $Q$ . Show that, when  $P$  normalizes  $Q$ , there is a group isomorphism

$$PQ/Q \cong P/(P \cap Q).$$

Let  $p$  be a prime, and let  $G$  be a group of order  $kp^n$  where  $n \geq 1$  and  $k$  is coprime to  $p$ , and let  $N_p$  be the number of subgroups of  $G$  of order  $p^n$ . Assuming that  $N_p \geq 1$ , show that

$$N_p \equiv 1 \pmod{p}.$$

Let  $G$  be a group with  $|G| = 91$ . Stating any subsidiary results used show that

$$G \cong C_{91}.$$

5. Let  $A$  be a commutative integral domain containing a subfield  $\mathbb{F}$  such that  $\dim_{\mathbb{F}}(A)$  is finite. Show that  $A$  is a field.

Hence show that if  $p(x)$  is an irreducible polynomial of degree  $n \geq 1$  over a field  $\mathbb{F}$  then  $\mathbb{F}[x]/(p(x))$  is a field .

Let  $\mathbb{F}_5$  denote the field with five elements ;

- i) show that both  $x^2 + x + 2$  and  $x^2 + 4x + 2$  are irreducible over  $\mathbb{F}_5$  and  
ii) describe an explicit isomorphism of fields

$$L : \mathbb{F}_5[x]/(x^2 + x + 2) \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathbb{F}_5[x]/(x^2 + 4x + 2).$$

6. State and prove Eisenstein's Criterion.

Hence or otherwise show that the polynomial

$$a(x) = x^6 - 6x^5 + 15x^4 - 20x^3 + 15x^2 - 6x + 20$$

is irreducible over  $\mathbb{Q}$ .

Give the complete factorisations of the polynomials below into monic irreducible factors over  $\mathbb{Q}$ , justifying your answer in each case.

- i)  $x^{10} - 1$  ;  
ii)  $x^{10} + 1$  ;  
iii)  $x^{20} - 3x^{10} - 4$ .