

**Part I. True/False questions (9 points each). Give brief but to the point justification.**

1. Every torsion-free  $\mathbb{C}[x]$ -module is free.
2. Every short exact sequence of abelian groups  $0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow 0$  splits.
3. Let  $F_1, F_2 : A\text{-mod} \rightarrow B\text{-mod}$  be functors of the form  $F_i(M) = P_i \otimes_A M$ ,  $i = 1, 2$ , where  $P_i$  are  $B - A$ -bimodules. If  $F_1$  and  $F_2$  are isomorphic as functors then  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  are isomorphic as  $B - A$ -bimodules.
4. Every Galois extension  $E/K$  of degree 18 contains a Galois subextension  $L/K$  of degree 9.
5. If  $R$  is a noetherian commutative ring and  $J(R)$  is its Jacobson radical, then every  $R/J(R)$ -module is completely reducible.

**II. Longer problems (12 points each). Do any four of the following problems.**

1. Let  $A$  be a finite-dimensional semisimple algebra over a field  $F$ , and let  $Z(A) \subset A$  denote its center. Let  $M_1$  and  $M_2$  be simple  $A$ -modules. Prove that if  $M_1$  and  $M_2$  are isomorphic as  $Z(A)$ -modules then they are isomorphic as  $A$ -modules.
2. Let  $K \subset \mathbb{C}[x, y, z]$  denote the kernel of the homomorphism

$$f : \mathbb{C}[x, y, z] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}[t] : x \mapsto t^2, \quad y \mapsto t^3, \quad z \mapsto t^4.$$

(a) Prove that  $K$  is a prime ideal. (b) Prove that any prime ideal  $I \subset \mathbb{C}[x, y, z]$  such that  $K \subset I$  and  $K \neq I$ , is maximal.

3. Here is a partially completed character table of a finite group (where  $c_i$  is the cardinality of the conjugacy class  $C_i$ ).

$C_i$	$C_1$	$C_2$	$C_3$	$C_4$	$C_5$
$c_i$	1	1	2	2	2
$\chi_1$	1	1	1	1	1
$\chi_2$	1	1	-1	1	-1
$\chi_3$	1	1	1	-1	
$\chi_4$	1	1	-1	-1	
$\chi_5$					

Complete the table. Determine the isomorphism types of the groups  $Z(G)$  and  $G/G'$ .

4. Classify up to similarity all linear transformations  $T \in \text{End}_{\mathbb{C}^6}(\mathbb{C}^6)$  such that  $T^6 = 0$  and  $T$  has at most two 2-dimensional invariant subspaces.
5. Let  $G$  be a group of order  $2^3 \cdot 7^2 \cdot 11$ . Show that  $G$  has a subgroup of order 77.