

Notations:

\mathbb{Z} : the ring of integers.

\mathbb{Q} : the field of rational numbers.

(1) (30%)

- (a) Let p, q be prime numbers and let G be a group of order p^2q . Prove or disprove that G is solvable.
- (b) Classify groups of order $4p$, where p is a prime greater than 3 and $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$.

(2) (20%)

- (a) Let $m \in \mathbb{Z}$ be square-free and let A be the integral closure of \mathbb{Z} in $\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{m}]$. Show that $A = \mathbb{Z}[(1 + \sqrt{m})/2]$ if $m \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$ and $A = \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{m}]$ otherwise.
- (b) If R is Noetherian, then $R[[x]]$ is also Noetherian.

(3) (25%)

- (a) Show that a module is projective if and only if it is a direct summand of some free module.
- (b) Show that every module over a PID is injective if and only if it is divisible.
- (c) Let M be a flat R -module and $a \in R$ be not a zero-divisor. Show that if $ax = 0$ for some $x \in M$ then $x = 0$.

(4) (25%) Let $L = \mathbb{Q}(\cos \pi/9)$ and $K = \mathbb{Q}$.

- (a) Show that L is a splitting field of a separable polynomial $f(x)$ in $K[x]$.
- (b) Show that L/K is not an extension by radicals.
- (c) Find a Galois extension by radicals E/K such that $L \subset E$.
- (d) Find the Galois group $\text{Gal}(E/K)$ of your example.