

**Algebra/Topology Preliminary Exam**  
**April 2018**

**I. Algebra**

- (1). Let  $R$  be an integral domain.
  - (a) Define what it means for an element  $r \in R$  to be *irreducible*.
  - (b) Define what it means for an element  $r \in R$  to be *prime*.
  - (c) Show that in an integral domain a prime element is irreducible.
  - (d) Show that in a principal ideal domain that an irreducible element is prime.
- (2). Suppose  $F = \mathbb{Q}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$ , where  $\alpha_i^2 \in \mathbb{Q}$  for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ . Prove that  $\sqrt[3]{3} \notin F$ .
- (3). Let  $F$  be a field.
  - (a) Let  $\alpha \in F$  be algebraic. Prove there is a unique monic irreducible polynomial  $m_\alpha(x) \in F[x]$  that has  $\alpha$  as a root.
  - (b) Prove that  $\alpha \in F$  is algebraic if and only if  $F(\alpha)/F$  is a finite extension.
- (4). Let  $F = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{5})/\mathbb{Q}$ .
  - (a) Prove that  $F$  is a Galois extension.
  - (b) Compute the Galois group.
  - (c) Explicitly give the correspondence between the subfields of  $F$  and the subgroups of the Galois group.

**II. Topology**

- (1). Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be topological spaces and suppose  $f : X \rightarrow Y$ . Show the following three conditions are equivalent:
  - (i)  $f$  is continuous.
  - (ii) For every subset  $A \subset X$ ,  $f(\overline{A}) \subset \overline{f(A)}$ .
  - (iii) For every closed set  $B \subset Y$ , the set  $f^{-1}(B)$  is closed in  $X$ .
- (2). Let  $A$  and  $B$  be subspaces of  $X$  and  $Y$ , respectively. Let  $N$  be an open set in  $X \times Y$  containing  $A \times B$ . Suppose  $A$  and  $B$  are compact. Show there exist open sets  $U$  and  $V$  in  $X$  and  $Y$ , respectively, such that  $A \times B \subset U \times V \subset N$ .
- (3). Let  $X$  be a topological space.
  - (a) Show that if  $X$  is regular, every pair of points of  $X$  have neighborhoods whose closures are disjoint.
  - (b) Show that if  $X$  is normal, every pair of disjoint closed sets have neighborhoods whose closures are disjoint.
- (4). Let  $q : X \rightarrow Y$  and  $r : Y \rightarrow Z$  be covering maps. Set  $p := r \circ q$ . Show that if  $r^{-1}(z)$  is finite for each  $z \in Z$ , then  $p$  is a covering map.