## ALGEBRA QUALIFYING EXAM FALL 2018

**Exercise 1.** Suppose p is a prime. Show that the Galois group of  $x^5 - 1 2 F_p[x]$  depends only on  $p \pmod{5}$ , and compute it for each congruence class of  $p \pmod{5}$ .

**Exercise 2.** Let R be a Dedekind domain with eld of fractions K Show that for any two proper fractional ideals I;J there are  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  with  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  and  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  there are  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  with  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  integral and  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  and  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  integral  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  and  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  integral  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  are  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  and  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  and  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  are  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  and  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  integral  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  are  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  and  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  are  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  and  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  are  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  and  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  are  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  and  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  are  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  and  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  are  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  and  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  are  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  and  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  are  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  and  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  are  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  and  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  are  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  are  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  and  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  are  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  and  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  are  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  and  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  are  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  and  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  are  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  and  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  and  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  are  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  and  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  are  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  and  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  and  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  are  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  and  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  are  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  and  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  are  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  and  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  are  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  and  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  and  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  are  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  and  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  and  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  are  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  and  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  are  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  and  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  are  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  and  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}(K)$  and  $f: \mathcal{L}(K) \to \mathcal{L}$ 

**Exercise 3**. Suppose that R is a Noetherian ring and  $\mathfrak{p}$  R is a prime ideal such that  $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$  is an integral domain. Show that there is an  $f 2 R n \mathfrak{p}$  such that  $R_f$  is an integral domain where  $R_f$