

Preliminary Exam - Fall 2000

Problem 1 Let V be a finite-dimensional vector space, and let $f : V \rightarrow V$ be a linear transformation. Let W denote the image of f . Prove that the restriction of f to W , considered as an endomorphism of W , has the same trace as $f : V \rightarrow V$.

Problem 2 Let A be a subset of a compact metric space (X, d) . Assume that, for every continuous function $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, the restriction of f to A attains a maximum on A . Prove that A is compact.

Problem 3 Suppose \mathbf{K} is a field and R is a nonzero \mathbf{K} -algebra generated by two elements a and b which satisfy $a^2 = b^2 = 0$ and $(a + b)^2 = 1$. Show R is isomorphic to $M_2(\mathbf{K})$ (the algebra of 2×2 matrices over \mathbf{K}).

Problem 4 Evaluate the integral

$$I = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{\sin 4z}$$

where the direction of integration is counterclockwise.

Problem 5 Let f be a real-valued differentiable function on $(-1, 1)$ such that $f(x)/x^2$ has a finite limit as $x \rightarrow 0$. Does it follow that $f''(0)$ exists? Give a proof or a counterexample.

Problem 6 Suppose V is a vector space over a field \mathbf{K} . If U and W are subspaces, let $E(U, W)$ be the set of linear endomorphisms F of V over \mathbf{K} with the property that the image of FU in V/W is finite dimensional. Show that $E(U, U)$ is a subring of the ring of endomorphisms of V with two-sided ideals $E(V, U)$ and $E(U, 0)$.

Problem 7 Let $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be uniformly continuous with $f(0) = 0$. Prove: there exists a positive number B such that $|f(x)| \leq 1 + B|x|$, for all x .

Problem 8 Let \mathbf{F}_p denote the field of p elements (p prime). Let n be a positive integer. Prove that there is a transformation $A \in GL_n(\mathbf{F}_p)$ (the group of invertible linear transformations from $(\mathbf{F}_p)^n$ into itself) which, as a permutation of the nonzero vectors of $(\mathbf{F}_p)^n$, acts as a single cycle of length $p^n - 1$.

Problem 9 Assume the nonconstant entire function f takes real values on two intersecting lines in the complex plane. Prove that the measure of either angle formed by the lines is a rational multiple of π .

Problem 10 Find all real numbers t for which the quadratic form Q_t on \mathbb{R}^3 , defined by

$$Q_t(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 2x_1^2 + x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 + 2tx_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3,$$

is positive definite.

Problem 11 Let $f_n : \mathbb{R}^k \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ be continuous ($n = 1, 2, \dots$). Let K be a compact subset of \mathbb{R}^k . Suppose $f_n \rightarrow f$ uniformly on K . Prove that $S = f(K) \cup \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(K)$ is compact.

Problem 12 Show that for each positive integer k there exists a positive integer N such that there are at least k nonisomorphic groups of order N .

Problem 13 Let $f(z)$ be the rational function $p(z)/q(z)$, where $p(z)$ and $q(z)$ are nonzero polynomials with complex coefficients, such that the degree of $p(z)$ is less than the degree of $q(z)$, and such that $q(z)$ has no complex zeros with nonnegative imaginary part. Prove that if z_0 is a complex number with positive imaginary part, then

$$f(z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{f(t)}{t - z_0} dt.$$

Problem 14 Let $T: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ be a linear transformation, where $n > 1$. Prove that there is a 2-dimensional subspace $M \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ such that $T(M) \subseteq M$.

Problem 15 Suppose that $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a nonconstant function such that $f(x) \leq f(y)$ whenever $x \leq y$. Prove that there exist $a \in \mathbb{R}$ and $c > 0$ such that $f(a + x) - f(a - x) \geq cx$ for all $x \in [0, 1]$.

Problem 16 *Let G be a finite group of order n with the property that for each divisor d of n there is at most one subgroup in G of order d . Show G is cyclic.*

Problem 17 *Let U be a connected and simply connected open subset of the complex plane, and let f be a holomorphic function on U . Suppose a is a point of U such that the Taylor series of f at a converges on an open disc D that intersects the complement of U . Does it follow that f extends to a holomorphic function on $U \cup D$? Give a proof or a counterexample.*

Problem 18 *Let R be a ring with identity, having fewer than eight elements. Prove that R is commutative.*