1. Classify groups of order 55 up to isomorphism. Give a presentation for each of the groups in your classification.

2. Let $R = \mathbb{C}[X, Y]$ and consider the ideal $I = (X, Y)$ as an $R$-module.
   (a) Construct an exact sequence of $R$-modules
   $$0 \rightarrow R \rightarrow R \oplus R \rightarrow I \rightarrow 0.$$  
   (b) Prove that the sequence you constructed is not split.

3. Consider the ideal $I = (X^2 - Y, Y^2 - X) \subset \mathbb{C}[X, Y].$  
   Find all maximal ideals of the quotient $\mathbb{C}[X, Y]/I.$ (Find means give a set of generators.)

4. How many Sylow $p$-subgroups are there in $\text{GL}_2(\mathbb{F}_p)?$?

5. Suppose $K$ is an extension of $\mathbb{Q}$ of degree $n,$ and let $\sigma_1, \ldots, \sigma_n : K \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be the distinct embeddings of $K$ into $\mathbb{C}.$ Let $\alpha \in K.$ Regarding $K$ as a $\mathbb{Q}$-vector space, let $\phi : K \rightarrow K$ be the linear transformation $\phi(x) = \alpha x.$ Show that the eigenvalues of $\phi$ are $\sigma_1(\alpha), \ldots, \sigma_n(\alpha).$

6. Let $\zeta = e^{\pi i/3} \in \mathbb{C}.$
   (a) Compute the minimal polynomial of $\zeta$ over $\mathbb{Q}.$
   (b) Find all prime ideals $p \subset \mathbb{Z}[\zeta]$ satisfying $p \cap \mathbb{Z} = 7\mathbb{Z},$ and give generators for these ideals.

7. Fix $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Q},$ and let $K/\mathbb{Q}$ be the splitting field of
   $$f(x) = x^6 + ax^5 + bx^4 + cx^3 + bx^2 + ax + 1 \in \mathbb{Q}[x].$$
   Show that $\text{Gal}(K/\mathbb{Q}) \subset S_6$ is contained in the centralizer of a permutation with cycle type $(2, 2, 2).$

8. Let $R$ be a ring with identity, and let $M$ be a left $R$-module. Prove that the following are equivalent:
   (i) there is a chain of submodules $M = M_0 \supset M_1 \supset \cdots \supset M_n = (0)$ such that each quotient $M_j/M_{j+1}$ is a simple $R$-module (simple means no proper nonzero submodules)
   (ii) $M$ satisfies both the ascending chain condition and the descending chain condition for submodules.
   Hint: For (i) $\implies$ (ii), use induction on $n.$