

Write your answers neatly, in complete sentences. I highly recommend recopying your work before handing it in. Correct and crisp proofs are greatly appreciated; oftentimes your work can be shortened and made clearer.

Hand in for the grader Monday 27 November:

61. Let S be a multiplicative subset of an integral domain R with $0 \notin S$. Show that if R is a principal ideal domain, then so is $R[S^{-1}]$.
Show that if R is a unique factorization domain, then so is $R[S^{-1}]$.
62. Let R be an integral domain, and for each maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} of R , show that the localization $R_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is a subring of the quotient field of R .
63. Continuing the previous problem, show that the intersection of the rings $R_{\mathfrak{m}}$, as \mathfrak{m} ranges over all maximal ideals of R , is R itself.
64. Show that the equation $x^2 + 1 = 0$ has infinitely many solutions in Hamilton's Quaternions, \mathbb{H} , which is $\mathbb{R} \oplus i\mathbb{R} \oplus j\mathbb{R} \oplus k\mathbb{R}$, where $ij = k$, $ji = -k$, etc. These are defined in the Example on page 117 of my copy of Hungerford in Section III.1.
65. Let R be a ring and G be an infinite multiplicative cyclic group with generator ξ . Prove or disprove: The group ring $R[G]$ is isomorphic to the polynomial ring $R[x]$ in one indeterminate x .
66. Show that the polynomial $x + 1$ is a unit in the power series ring $\mathbb{Z}[[x]]$, but not in the polynomial ring $\mathbb{Z}[x]$.
Show that the polynomial $x^2 + 3x + 2$ is irreducible in $\mathbb{Z}[[x]]$, but not in $\mathbb{Z}[x]$.
67. (a) If D is an integral domain and c is an irreducible element in D , show that $D[x]$ is not a principal ideal domain. (Hint: consider the ideal generated by x and c .)
(b) Show that $\mathbb{Z}[x]$ is not a principal ideal domain.
(c) If \mathbb{F} is a field and $n \geq 2$, show that $\mathbb{F}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ is not a principal ideal domain. (Hint: show that x_1 is irreducible in $\mathbb{F}[x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}]$.)
68. Let \mathbb{F} be a field. Show that the subring $\mathbb{F}[[x]][x^{-1}]$ of the quotient field of $\mathbb{F}[[x]]$ is a field. This is the field of formal Laurent series in x .
69. The *n th cyclotomic polynomial* is

$$f_n := (x^n - 1)/(x - 1) = x^{n-1} + \dots + 1 \in \mathbb{Z}[x].$$

Use Eisenstein's criterion to show that if p is prime, then $f_p(x+1)$ is irreducible, and deduce that f_p is irreducible.

70. If c_0, c_1, \dots, c_n are distinct elements of an integral domain D , and d_0, \dots, d_n are elements of D , then there is at most one polynomial $f \in D[x]$ of degree n such that $f(c_i) = d_i$ for each $i = 0, \dots, n$.