Arithmetic Geometry Problems

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1 Chapter 1

1. Let $d \in \mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Z}$, prove $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{d}]$ is not a finitely generated abelian group.

   Proof. Let $d = \frac{p}{q}$ with $p \neq q \in \mathbb{Z},\ q \neq 0, 1$ and $\gcd(p, q) = 1$. Note that subgroups of finitely generated *abelian* groups are themselves finitely generated. So consider $\mathbb{Z}[d] < \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{d}]$. Assume BWOC that $\mathbb{Z}[d]$ is finitely generated, say n generators. Then we can write any element of $\mathbb{Z}[d]$ as a linear combination of these elements. Consider

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{q^{n+1}} &= b_0 + b_1 d + b_2 d^2 + \cdots + b_n d^n && \text{(For integers } b_i\text{)} \\ &= b_0 + b_1 \frac{p}{q} + \cdots + b_n \frac{p^n}{q^n} \\ \implies 1 &= b_0 \cdot q^{n+1} + b_1 p \cdot q^n + \cdots + b_n p^n \cdot q \\ &= q \underbrace{\left(b_0 \cdot q^n + b_1 p \cdot q^{n-1} + \cdots + b_n p^n\right)}_{\in \mathbb{Z}} \\ \implies \frac{1}{q} &\in \mathbb{Z} \end{aligned}$$

   Contradiction because we have $q \neq 1$. □

   Alternate Proof: Due to a theorem (not in the book :/), the ring $\mathbb{Z}[x]$ is finitely generated iff x is algebraic over $\mathbb{Z}$. We have

$$m_{\sqrt{d},\mathbb{Z}}(x) = x^2 - d = qx^2 - p$$

Which is not monic in $\mathbb{Z}$ because we have $q \neq 1$ and q does not divide p. $\square$

2. Prove $\mathbb{Z}[\frac{2+i}{5}] \cap \mathbb{Q} = \mathbb{Z}$ and $\mathbb{Z}[\frac{2-i}{5}] \cap \mathbb{Q} = \mathbb{Z}$.

   Proof. Assume, BWOC, that we have some element $k \in \mathbb{Z}[\frac{2+i}{5}]$ such that $k \in \mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Z}$. Then $k = \frac{p}{q}$ with $p, q \in \mathbb{Z}$, $q \neq 0, 1$ and $\gcd(p, q) = 1$. We also have

   $$k = a + b \cdot \frac{2+i}{5} = a + \frac{2b}{5} + \frac{bi}{5}$$

   for some $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$. Since $k = \frac{p}{q}$ is strictly real, we must have

   $$\frac{bi}{5} = 0 \implies b = 0$$

   But then $k = a + 0 \in \mathbb{Z}$ contradiction.
   Similarly, write $k = a + b \cdot \frac{2-i}{5} = a + \frac{2b}{5} - \frac{bi}{5}$ so $\frac{bi}{5} = 0 \implies b = 0$ so $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. $\square$

3. Let A be a ring, and let I, J be two coprime ideals of A. Show that, $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{N}$, I^a is coprime to J^b.

   Proof. Since I and J are coprime, by definition we have $I + J = A$. Base case: $I^1 + J^1 = A$ obviously. Fix some $b \in \mathbb{N}$, assume I^k is coprime to J^n, for some $a \in \mathbb{N}$. Then

   $$I^a + J^b = A$$

   Multiply both sides by I (on the left),

   $$I^{a+1} + J^b = IA = A$$

   Thus I^{a+1} is coprime to J^b. Therefore the statement is true for all pairs $a, b \in \mathbb{N}$. $\square$