

Problem 1 (7.14). 1. Let R be a commutative ring with $1 \neq 0$ and I_1, \dots, I_n pairwise comaximal ideals of R . Prove that

$$(R/(I_1 \dots I_n))^X \cong (R/I_1)^X \times \dots \times (R/I_n)^X$$

as groups.

2. Let m, n be relatively prime positive integers. Prove that

$$(\mathbb{Z}_{mn})^X \cong (\mathbb{Z}_m)^X \times (\mathbb{Z}_n)^X$$

as groups.

3. Solve the system of congruences:

$$\begin{aligned} x &\equiv 2 \pmod{9} \\ x &\equiv 3 \pmod{5} \\ x &\equiv 1 \pmod{7} \\ x &\equiv 5 \pmod{11} \end{aligned}$$

Proof.

□

Problem 2 (8.1). Prove that the division algorithm holds for any polynomial ring over a field.

Proof.

□

Problem 3 (8.2). 1. Prove that $a|b$ iff $b \in (a)$ iff $(b) \subseteq (a)$.

2. If $a|b$ and $a|c$, prove that $a|(bx + cy)$ for all $x, y \in R$.

3. Suppose $b \neq 0$. If $a|b$ and $b|c$, then $a|c$.

4. If d is a greatest common divisor of a, b then du is also a greatest common divisor of a, b for any unit u of R .

Proof.

□

Problem 4 (8.3). An element p in an integral domain R is prime if, and only if, $p|ab$ implies $p|a$ or $p|b$ for any $a, b \in R$.

Proof.

□

Problem 5 (8.4). Let R be a UFD and $a, b \in R \setminus \{0\}$. Then a, b has a greatest common divisor in R . If a, b are relatively prime and $a|bc$ for some $c \in R$, then $a|c$.

Proof.

□

Problem 6 (G1). Let H be a normal subgroup of a group G , and let K be a subgroup of H .

1. Give an example of this situation where K is not a normal subgroup of G .
2. Prove that if the normal subgroup H is cyclic, then K is normal in G .

Proof.

□

Problem 7 (G2). Prove that every finite group of order at least three has a nontrivial automorphism.

Proof.

□

Problem 8 (R1). Let $R = \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-3}] = \{a + b\sqrt{-3} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z}\}$.

1. Why is R an integral domain?
2. What are the units in R ?
3. Is the element 2 irreducible in R ?
4. If $x, y \in R$, and $2 \mid xy$, does it follow that 2 divides either x or y ? Justify your answer.

Proof.

□

Problem 9 (R2). 1. Give an example of an integral domain with exactly 9 elements.

2. Is there an integral domain with exactly 10 elements? Justify your answer.

Proof.

□

Problem 10 (R3). Let

$$F = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 2b & a \end{pmatrix} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Q} \right\}$$

1. Prove that F is a field under the usual matrix operations of addition and multiplication.
2. Prove that F is isomorphic to the field $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$.

Proof.

□