Math 418, Spring 2025 – Homework 2

Due: Wednesday, February 5th, at 9:00am via Gradescope.

Instructions: Students should complete and submit all problems. Textbook problems are from Dummit and Foote, *Abstract Algebra, 3rd Edition*. All assertions require proof, unless otherwise stated. Typesetting your homework using LaTeX is recommended, and will gain you 1 bonus point per assignment.

1. *Let R be a Principal Ideal Domain, and I an ideal of R. Prove that every ideal of $S := R/I$ is principal. (S may fail to be an integral domain, and hence is not always a P.I.D itself; for example, $R = \mathbb{Z}$ and $I = 4\mathbb{Z}$.)*

2. **Dummit and Foote #8.2.5:** *Let R be the quadratic integer ring $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-5}]$. Define the ideals $I_2 = (2, 1+\sqrt{-5}), I_3 = (3, 2+\sqrt{-5})$, and $I_3' = (3, 2-\sqrt{-5})$.*

    (a) *Prove that I_2, I_3, and I_3' are nonprincipal ideals in R. (Hint: use Homework 1 Problem 6)*

    (b) *Prove that the product of two nonprincipal ideals can be principal by showing that $I_2^2 = (2)$.*

    (c) *Prove similarly that $I_2 I_3 = (1-\sqrt{-5})$ and $I_2 I_3' = (1+\sqrt{-5})$ are principal. Conclude that the principal ideal (6) is the product of 4 ideals: $(6) = I_2^2 I_3 I_3'$.*

3. **Dummit and Foote #8.2.7:** *An integral domain R in which every ideal generated by two elements is principal (i.e., for every $a, b \in R, (a, b) = (d)$ for some $d \in R$) is called a Bezout Domain.*

    (a) *Prove that the integral domain R is a Bezout Domain if and only if every pair of elements a, b of R has a g.c.d. d in R that can be written as an R-linear combination of a and b, i.e., $d = ax + by$ for some $x, y \in R$.*

    (b) *Prove that every finitely generated ideal of a Bezout Domain is principal.*

    (c) *Let F be the fraction field of the Bezout Domain R* (since R is an integral domain, this has the form $F = \{a/b | a \in R, b \in R \setminus \{0\}\}$, with $a/b = c/d$ if and only if $ad = bc$.). *Prove that every element of F can be written in the form a/b with $a, b \in R$ and a and b relatively prime (1 is a gcd of a and b).*

4. **Dummit and Foote #8.3.6:**

   (a) *Prove that the quotient ring* $\mathbb{Z}[i]/(1+i)$ *is a field of order 2.*

   (b) *Let* $q \in \mathbb{Z}, q > 0$ *be a prime with* $q \equiv 3 \mod 4$. *Prove that the quotient ring* $\mathbb{Z}[i]/(q)$ *is a field with* q^2 *elements.*

   (c) *Let* $p \in \mathbb{Z}, p > 0$ *be a prime with* $p \equiv 1 \mod 4$ *and write* $p = \pi\overline{\pi}$ *as in Proposition 18 (*$\overline{\pi}$ *is the complex conjugate of* π*). Show that the hypotheses for the Chinese Remainder Theorem (Theorem 17 in Section 7.6) are satisfied and that* $\mathbb{Z}[i]/(p) \cong \mathbb{Z}[i]/(\pi) \times \mathbb{Z}[i]/(\overline{\pi})$ *as rings. Show that the quotient ring* $\mathbb{Z}[i]/(p)$ *has order* p^2 *and conclude that* $\mathbb{Z}[i]/(\pi)$ *and* $\mathbb{Z}[i]/(\overline{\pi})$ *are both fields of order* p*.*

5. **Dummit and Foote #8.3.11:** *Prove that* R *is a P.I.D. if and only if* R *is a U.F.D. that is also a Bezout Domain.*

6. **Dummit and Foote #9.3.1:** *Let* R *be an integral domain with quotient field* F *and let* $p(x)$ *be a monic polynomial in* $R[x]$*. Assume that* $p(x) = a(x)b(x)$ *where* $a(x)$ *and* $b(x)$ *are monic polynomials in* $F[x]$ *of smaller degree than* $p(x)$*. Prove that if* $a(x) \notin R[x]$ *then* R *is not a Unique Factorization Domain. Deduce that* $\mathbb{Z}[2\sqrt{2}]$ *is not a U.F.D.*