

Title

D. Zack Garza

January 20, 2020

Contents

| | |
|--|----------|
| 1 Chapter 1 | 1 |
| 1.1 Within Chapter | 1 |
| 1.2 End of Chapter Exercises | 5 |

1 Chapter 1

1.1 Within Chapter

Proposition 1.1: Fix an ideal $\mathfrak{a} \trianglelefteq R$. There is a correspondence

$$\left\{ \mathfrak{b} \mid \mathfrak{a} \subseteq \mathfrak{b} \trianglelefteq R \right\} \iff \left\{ \tilde{\mathfrak{b}} \trianglelefteq R/\mathfrak{a} \right\}.$$

Proof: Adapted from proof for groups here: <https://math.stackexchange.com/a/955413/147053>.

Let $f : R \rightarrow T$ be any ring homomorphism and let $S(R), S(T)$ denote the lattices of subrings of R, T respectively. Then f induces two maps:

$$\begin{aligned} F : S(R) &\rightarrow S(T) \\ H &\mapsto f(H) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F^{-1} : S(T) &\rightarrow S(R) \\ K &\mapsto f^{-1}(K). \end{aligned}$$

It follows that

- $H \leq R \implies F(H) \leq \text{im } f$, by the subring test
 - Subring test: contains 1, closed under multiplication/subtraction.
 - Properties of ring homomorphisms: $f(sa + b) = sf(a) + f(b)$ and $f(1) = 1$.
 - Thus if f is not surjective, F is not surjective either.

- $K \leq T \implies \ker f \subseteq F^{-1}(K)$.
 - Follows because subrings contain 0, and $H \in \ker F \implies f(H) = 0_T \in K$.
 - Thus if there is any subring H that *doesn't* contain $\ker f$, F^{-1} is not surjective.

The claim is that if you restrict to

- $S'(R) := \{H \leq R \mid \ker f \subseteq H\}$ and
- $S'(T) := \{K \leq T \mid K \subseteq \text{im } f\}$,

this is a bijection.

This follows from the fact that

- $(F \circ F^{-1})(K) = K \cap \text{im } f \leq T$
 - No clear motivation for why it's *this* specific thing, but the inclusions are easy to check.
- $(F^{-1} \circ F)(H) = \langle H, \ker f \rangle \leq S$.
 - Inclusions easy to check, need to take subring generated since $F(H)$ is a pushforward/direct image, which don't preserve sub-structures in general.

So we take the projection $f = \pi : R \rightarrow R/\mathfrak{a}$, then

- $K \subseteq \text{im } \pi \implies K \cap \text{im } \pi = K \implies (F \circ F^{-1})(K) = K$,
- $\ker \pi \subseteq H \implies \langle H, \ker \pi \rangle = H \implies (F^{-1} \circ F)(H) = H$,

so both directions are surjections. Restricting to just those subrings that are ideals preserves this bijection. Moreover, $\ker \pi = \mathfrak{a}$ so $S'(R)$ is the set of ideals containing \mathfrak{a} , and $\text{im } \pi = R/\mathfrak{a}$, so $S'(T)$ is the set of ideals of the quotient. ■

Proposition 1.2: TFAE

1. R is a field
2. R is simple, i.e. the only ideals of R are $0, R$.
3. Every nonzero homomorphism $\phi : R \rightarrow S$ for S an arbitrary ring is injective.

Proof:

Lemma: $I \trianglelefteq R$ and $1 \in I \implies I = R$. This is because $RI \subseteq I$, and $r \in R \implies r \cdot 1 \in I \implies r \in I \implies R \subseteq I$.

$1 \implies 2$:

Let $0 \neq I \trianglelefteq R$ for R a field, then pick any $x \in I$, since $x^{-1} \in R$, we have $x^{-1}x = 1 \in I \implies I = R$.

$\nexists \implies \nexists$:

If R is not a field, pick a non-unit element r ; then $(r) \trianglelefteq R$ is a proper ideal.

$2 \implies 3$:

$\ker \phi \trianglelefteq R$ is an ideal, so $\ker \phi = 0$.

$3 \implies 2$:

Take $\mathfrak{a} \trianglelefteq R$ a proper ideal and let $S = R/\mathfrak{a}$ with $\phi : R \rightarrow S$ the projection. ϕ is a bijection, since it's always a surjection and assumed injective. So $R \cong S = R/\mathfrak{a}$, forcing $\mathfrak{a} = (0)$.

**Proposition:**

1. If $\mathfrak{p} \trianglelefteq R$ is prime, R/\mathfrak{p} is a domain.
2. If $\mathfrak{m} \trianglelefteq R$ is maximal, R/\mathfrak{m} is a field.

Proof:

2. Ideals of R/\mathfrak{m} correspond to ideals $\mathfrak{a} \trianglelefteq R$ such that $\mathfrak{m} \subseteq \mathfrak{a}$. By maximality, the only such ideal is R itself, corresponding to the ideal $R/\mathfrak{m} \trianglelefteq R/\mathfrak{m}$. Moreover, (0) is an ideal of any ring.

Proposition: Maximal ideals are prime.

Proof: Let $\mathfrak{m} \trianglelefteq A$ be maximal, then R/\mathfrak{m} is simple and thus a field, so \mathfrak{m} is prime.

Theorem 1.3: Every ring R has a nontrivial maximal ideal $I \neq 0$, and every ideal is contained in a maximal ideal.

Proof: ?

Corollary 1.5: Every non-unit of R is contained in a maximal ideal.

Proof: ?

Proposition 1.6: If $A \setminus \mathfrak{m} \subset R^\times$, then A is a local ring with \mathfrak{m} its maximal ideal. If \mathfrak{m} is maximal and $1 + m \in R^\times$ for all $m \in \mathfrak{m}$, then A is a local ring.

Proof: ?

Proposition: If $f \in k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ is irreducible over k , then (f) is prime.

Proposition: \mathbb{Z} is a PID, and (p) is prime iff p is zero or a prime number, and every such ideal is maximal.

Proposition: $k[\{x_i\}]$ has maximal ideals that are not principal iff $n > 1$.

Exercise: Characterize the maximal and prime ideals of $k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$? Is this a field, domain, PID, UFD, a local ring, ...?

Proposition: Every nonzero prime ideal in a PID is maximal.

Proof: ?

Definition: The set $\text{nil}(A)$ of all nilpotent elements in a ring A is the nilradical of A . The set $J(A) = \bigcap_{\mathfrak{m} \in \text{Spec}_{\max}(A)} \mathfrak{m}$ is the Jacobson radical.

Proposition 1.7: $\text{nil}(A) \trianglelefteq R$ is an ideal and A/\mathfrak{N} has no nonzero nilpotent elements.

Proof: ?

Proposition 1.8: $\text{nil}(A) = \bigcap_{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(A)} \mathfrak{p}$ is the intersection of all prime ideals of A .

Proof: ?

Proposition 1.9: $x \in J(A)$ iff $1 - xa \in A^\times$ for all $a \in A$.

Proposition: If $(m), (n) \trianglelefteq \mathbb{Z}$ then $(m) \bigcap (n) = (\text{gcd}(m, n))$ and $(m)(n) = (mn)$.

Exercise: If $\mathfrak{a} \trianglelefteq k[x_1, \dots, x_m]$, characterize \mathfrak{a}^n .

Exercise: Show that $\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{b} \trianglelefteq A$ are coprime iff there exist $a \in \mathfrak{a}, b \in \mathfrak{b}$ such that $a + b = 1$.

Proposition 1.10: Let $\{mfa_i\} \trianglelefteq A$ be a family of ideals and define $\phi : A \rightarrow \prod A/\mathfrak{a}_i$.

1. If $\{\mathfrak{a}_i\}$ are pairwise coprime, then $\prod \mathfrak{a}_i = \bigcap \mathfrak{a}_i$
2. ϕ is surjective iff $\{\mathfrak{a}_i\}$ are pairwise coprime.
3. ϕ is injective iff $\bigcap \mathfrak{a}_i = (0)$.

Exercise: Show that the union of ideals is not necessarily an ideal.

Proposition 1.11:

- a. Let $\{\mathfrak{p}_i\}$ be a set of prime ideals and let $\mathfrak{a} \in \bigcup \mathfrak{p}_i$. Then $\mathfrak{a} \subseteq \mathfrak{p}_i$ for some i .
- b. Let $\{\mathfrak{a}_i\}$ be ideals and $\mathfrak{p} \supseteq \bigcap \mathfrak{a}_i$ be prime. $\mathfrak{p} \supseteq \mathfrak{a}_i$ for some i , and if $\mathfrak{p} = \bigcap \mathfrak{a}_i$, then $\mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{a}_i$ for some i .

Exercise: Let $A = \mathbb{Z}$, and characterize the ideal quotient $(m : n)$.

Exercise 1.12:

1. $\mathfrak{a} \subseteq (\mathfrak{a} : \mathfrak{b})$
2. $(\mathfrak{a} : \mathfrak{b})\mathfrak{b} \subseteq \mathfrak{a}$
3. $((\mathfrak{a} : \mathfrak{b}) : \mathfrak{c}) = (\mathfrak{a} : \mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{c}) = ((\mathfrak{a} : \mathfrak{c}) : \mathfrak{b})$
4. $(\bigcap \mathfrak{a}_i : \mathfrak{b}) = \bigcap (\mathfrak{a}_i : \mathfrak{b})$
5. $(\mathfrak{a} : \sum \mathfrak{b}_i) = \bigcap (\mathfrak{a} : \mathfrak{b}_i)$

Proposition: For $\mathfrak{a} \trianglelefteq A$, $\sqrt{\mathfrak{a}}$ is an ideal.

Exercise 1.13:

1. $\sqrt{\mathfrak{a}} \supseteq \mathfrak{a}$
2. $\sqrt{\sqrt{\mathfrak{a}}} = \sqrt{\mathfrak{a}}$
3. $\sqrt{\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{b}} = \sqrt{\mathfrak{a} \bigcap \mathfrak{b}} = \sqrt{\mathfrak{a}} \bigcap \sqrt{\mathfrak{b}}$
4. $\sqrt{\mathfrak{a}} = (1) \iff \mathfrak{a} = (1)$
5. $\sqrt{\mathfrak{a} + \mathfrak{b}} = \sqrt{\sqrt{\mathfrak{a}} + \sqrt{\mathfrak{b}}}$
6. For \mathfrak{p} prime, $\sqrt{\mathfrak{p}^n} = \mathfrak{p}$ for all $n \geq 1$.

Proposition 1.14: $\sqrt{\mathfrak{a}} = \bigcap_{\mathfrak{a} \subseteq \mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(A)} \mathfrak{p}$

Proposition 1.15: Let D be the set of zero-divisors in A . Then $D = \bigcup_{x \neq 0} \sqrt{\text{Ann}(x)}$.

Exercise: Let $(m) \trianglelefteq \mathbb{Z}$ where $m = \prod p_i^{k_i}$, and show that $\sqrt{(m)} = (p_1 p_2 \cdots) = \bigcap (p_i)$.

Proposition 1.16: If $\sqrt{\mathfrak{a}}, \sqrt{\mathfrak{b}}$ are coprime then $\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{b}$ are coprime.

Exercise: Show that if $f : A \rightarrow B$ and $\mathfrak{a} \trianglelefteq A$, it is not necessarily the case that $f(\mathfrak{a}) \trianglelefteq B$.

Exercise: Show that if \mathfrak{b} is prime then $A \cdot f^{-1}(\mathfrak{b})$ is prime, but if \mathfrak{a} is prime then $B \cdot f(\mathfrak{a})$ need not be prime.

Exercise: Write $\mathfrak{a}^e := \langle f(\mathfrak{a}) \rangle$ and $\mathfrak{b}^c = \langle f^{-1}(\mathfrak{b}) \rangle$. Let $f : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[i]$ be the inclusion, and show that

- $(2)^e = \langle (1+i)^2 \rangle$, which is not prime in $\mathbb{Z}[i]$
- (Nontrivial) If $p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$, then \mathfrak{p}^e is the product of two distinct prime ideals
- If $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ then \mathfrak{p}^e is prime.

Proposition: Let $C = \{\mathfrak{b}^c \mid \mathfrak{b} \leq B\}$ and $E = \{\mathfrak{a}^e \mid \mathfrak{a} \leq A\}$. Then

1. $\mathfrak{a} \subseteq \mathfrak{a}^{ec}$ and $\mathfrak{b} \supset \mathfrak{b}^{ce}$,
2. $\mathfrak{b}^c = \mathfrak{b}^{cec}$ and $\mathfrak{a}^e = \mathfrak{a}^{ece}$
3. $C = \{\mathfrak{a} \leq A \mid \mathfrak{a}^{ec} = \mathfrak{a}\}$ and $E = \{\mathfrak{b} \leq B \mid \mathfrak{b}^{ce} = \mathfrak{b}\}$.
4. The map $\phi : C \rightarrow E$ given by $\phi(\mathfrak{a}) = \mathfrak{a}^{ec}$ is a bijection with inverse $\mathfrak{b} \mapsto \mathfrak{b}^c$.
5. If $\mathfrak{a} \in C$ then $\mathfrak{a} = \mathfrak{b}^c = \mathfrak{b}^{cec} = \mathfrak{a}^{ec}$, and if $\mathfrak{a} = \mathfrak{a}^{ec}$ then \mathfrak{a} is the contraction of \mathfrak{a}^e .

Exercise 1.18:

$$\begin{array}{ll}
(\mathfrak{a}_1 + \mathfrak{a}_2)^e = \mathfrak{a}_1^e + \mathfrak{a}_2^e, & (\mathfrak{b}_1 + \mathfrak{b}_2)^c \geq \mathfrak{b}_1^c + \mathfrak{b}_2^c \\
(\mathfrak{a}_1 \cap \mathfrak{a}_2)^e \subseteq \mathfrak{a}_1^e \cap \mathfrak{a}_2^e, & (\mathfrak{b}_1 \cap \mathfrak{b}_2)^c = \mathfrak{b}_1^c \cap \mathfrak{b}_2^c \\
(\mathfrak{a}_1 \mathfrak{a}_2)^e = \mathfrak{a}_1^e \mathfrak{a}_2^e, & (\mathfrak{b}_1 \mathfrak{b}_2)^c \supseteq \mathfrak{b}_1^c \mathfrak{b}_2^c \\
(\mathfrak{a}_1 : \mathfrak{a}_2)^e \subseteq (\mathfrak{a}_1^e : \mathfrak{a}_2^e), & (\mathfrak{b}_1 : \mathfrak{b}_2)^c \subseteq (\mathfrak{b}_1^c : \mathfrak{b}_2^c) \\
r(\mathfrak{a})^e \subseteq r(\mathfrak{a}^e), & r(\mathfrak{b})^c = r(\mathfrak{b}^c)
\end{array}$$

1.2 End of Chapter Exercises