

Problem Set 3

Due Wednesday, March 11, 2026

Instructions: You are encouraged to work together on these problems, but each student should hand in their own final draft, written in a way that indicates their individual understanding of the solutions. Never submit something for grading that you do not completely understand. You cannot use any resources besides me, your classmates, and our course notes.

I will post the .tex code for these problems for you to use if you wish to type your homework. If you prefer not to type, please *write neatly*. As a matter of good proof writing style, please use complete sentences and correct grammar. You may use any result stated or proven in class or in a homework problem, provided you reference it appropriately by either stating the result or stating its name (e.g. the definition of depth or Hilbert's Syzygy Theorem). Please do not refer to theorems by their number in the course notes, as that can change.

Turn in **5 problems** of your choosing. Any problem you do not turn in is now a known theorem.

Problem 1. Let R be a noetherian ring and let P be a prime ideal containing an ideal I .

- a) Show that $\text{grade}(I_P) \geq \text{grade}(I)$.
- b) Give an example where $\text{grade}(I_P) > \text{grade}(I)$.

Problem 2. Let R be a noetherian local ring and consider a short exact sequence of nonzero finitely generated R -modules

$$0 \longrightarrow A \longrightarrow B \longrightarrow C \longrightarrow 0.$$

Show that the following hold:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{depth}(B) &\geq \min\{\text{depth}(A), \text{depth}(C)\} \\ \text{depth}(A) &\geq \min\{\text{depth}(B), \text{depth}(C) + 1\} \\ \text{depth}(C) &\geq \min\{\text{depth}(B), \text{depth}(A) - 1\}. \end{aligned}$$

Problem 3. Let (R, \mathfrak{m}, k) be a noetherian local ring and let M be any finitely generated module of infinite projective dimension. Show that $\text{depth}(\Omega_{i+1}(M)) \geq \text{depth}(R)$ for all $i \geq \text{depth}(R)$.

Problem 4. Let (R, \mathfrak{m}, k) be a noetherian local ring. Show that R is regular if and only if every finitely generated R -module with $\text{depth}(M) = \text{depth}(R)$ is free.

Problem 5. Let k be any field. Determine if each of the following rings are regular or Cohen-Macaulay, and carefully justify your answers.

- a) $A = k[[x, y, z]]/(x + y + z)$.
- b) $B = k[[x, y, z, w]]/(x, y) \cap (z, w)$.
- c) $C = k[[x, y, z, w]]/(x^2, xy, yz, zw, w^2)$.

Problem 6. Determine if each of the following rings are regular or Cohen-Macaulay using Macaulay2. Do not load any packages besides possibly **Complexes**.

a) $R = \mathbb{F}_{101}[X]/I_2(X)$, where X is a generic 2×3 matrix.

b) $S = \mathbb{F}_{73}[x^3, x^2y, xy^2, y^3]$.

c) $V = \mathbb{Q} \begin{bmatrix} ux & uy & uz \\ vx & vy & vz \end{bmatrix} \subseteq \frac{\mathbb{Q}[u,v,x,y,z]}{(x^3+y^3+z^3)}.$

Problem 7. Let (R, \mathfrak{m}, k) be a noetherian local ring and let I be a proper ideal of finite projective dimension.

a) Show that $\text{grade}(I) \leq \text{pdim}(R/I)$.

We say I is **perfect** if $\text{grade}(I) = \text{pdim}(R/I)$.

b) Assume R is Cohen-Macaulay. Show that I is perfect if and only if R/I is a Cohen-Macaulay R -module.

Problem 8. Let k be any field and $R = k[x^2, xy, y^2]$.

a) Is x^2, xy, y^2 a regular sequence on R ?

b) Is R a Cohen-Macaulay ring? Give an answer with proof.

c) Use Macaulay2 to check whether $\mathbb{Q}[x^2, xy, y^2]$ is a Cohen-Macaulay ring.

An R -module F is *faithfully flat* if F is flat and $F \otimes_R M \neq 0$ for every nonzero R -module M .

Problem 9. Show that the following are equivalent:

1) F is faithfully flat.

2) F is flat and for every proper ideal I , $IF \neq F$.

3) F is flat and for every maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} , $\mathfrak{m}F \neq F$.

4) Given R -module homomorphisms $A \xrightarrow{f} B \xrightarrow{g} C$ with $gf = 0$, is exact if and only if

$A \xrightarrow{f} B \xrightarrow{g} F \otimes_R C$ is exact if and only if $F \otimes_R A \xrightarrow{1 \otimes f} F \otimes_R B \xrightarrow{1 \otimes g} F \otimes_R C$ is exact.

Problem 10. Show that any flat local homomorphism must be faithfully flat.