MATH 350 (Fall 2024): Final Exam Review Session with Luc :)

Throughout these problems, let A and B be commutative rings with $1 \neq 0$.

Problem 1.

(a) Sort the following by inclusion: fields, Euclidean domains, PIDs, UFDs, and integral domains.

(b) Give an example of a Euclidean domain that isn't a field and a UFD that isn't a PID.[1]

(c) If A is an integral domain and B is a subring of A, is B also an integral domain?

Problem 2. Let $\varphi : A \to B$ be a ring homomorphism.

(a) Show that the restriction of φ to $A^\times$, denoted $\varphi|_{A^\times}$, is a group homomorphism from $A^\times$ to $B^\times$.

(b) Deduce that if A and B are isomorphic as rings, then $A^\times$ and $B^\times$ are isomorphic as groups.

(c) Conclude that $\mathbb{R}$ and $\mathbb{C}$ are not isomorphic as rings.[2]

Problem 3. Let $\varphi : A \to B$ be a ring homomorphism. Let J be a subset of B, and let $I := \varphi^{-1}(J)$. Answer the following true-or-false questions with either a proof or a counterexample:

(a) If A is a field, then φ is injective.

(b) If J is a subring of B, then I is a subring of A.

(c) If J is a subring of B, then $\ker\varphi$ is an ideal in I.

(d) If J is an ideal in B, then I is an ideal in A.

(e) If J is a prime ideal in B, then I is a prime ideal in A.

(f) If J is an ideal in B and B/J is an integral domain, then A/I is also an integral domain.

(g) If J is a maximal ideal in B, then I is a maximal ideal in A.

(h) If J is an ideal in B and B/J is a field, then A/I is also a field.

(i) Write $B\varphi(I) := \{bj \mid b \in B,\ j \in \varphi(I)\}$. If J is an ideal in B, then $B\varphi(I) \subset J$.

(j) If J is an ideal in B, then $J \subset B\varphi(I)$.

Problem 4. Let C be the ring of Cauchy sequences[3] of rational numbers with respect to the Euclidean metric $d(x, y) = |x - y|$, and let I be the ideal of C whose elements converge to 0.

(a) Convince yourself that C is a commutative ring. *(No need for a proof here—this is just to make sure you remember the ring axioms.)*

(b) Verify that I is an ideal in C. *(Hint: Cauchy sequences are bounded.)*

(c) Prove that C/I and $\mathbb{R}$ are isomorphic as rings.[4] *(Hint: Since $\mathbb{Q}$ is dense in $\mathbb{R}$ and $\mathbb{R}$ is a complete metric space[5] with respect to the Euclidean metric, there is a natural surjection from C to $\mathbb{R}$.)*

(d) Let A be a ring with $1 \neq 0$, and let $\mathbb{F}$ be a field. Show that if A and $\mathbb{F}$ are isomorphic as rings, then A is a field.

(e) Deduce that I is a maximal ideal of C.

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[1] For an example of an integral domain that isn't a UFD, see Problem 5. For an example of a PID that isn't a Euclidean domain, see p. 282 of Dummit and Foote, but it isn't anything you'll need to know for the final.

[2] Nevertheless, $\mathbb{R}$ and $\mathbb{C}$ *are* isomorphic as groups. This is because they're isomorphic as vector spaces over $\mathbb{Q}$.

[3] A sequence (a_n) is called *Cauchy* if, for all $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists some $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $d(a_m - a_n) < \varepsilon$ for all $m, n > N$.

[4] This is Cantor's construction of the real numbers. Note how different it is from the construction by Dedekind cuts!

[5] A metric space X is called *complete* if every Cauchy sequence of elements of X converges to an element of X. A subset $Y \subset X$ is called *dense* in X if, for all $x \in X$, there exists a sequence (y_n) in Y that converges to x.

Problem 5. Consider the commutative ring $R := \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-5}]$ with norm $N : R \to \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ defined[6] by $N(a + b\sqrt{-5}) = a^2 + 5b^2$. Note that for all $\alpha, \beta \in R$, we have $N(\alpha\beta) = N(\alpha)N(\beta)$.

(a) Is R an integral domain? Why or why not?

(b) Show that if $\lambda \in R$, then $\lambda \in R^\times$ if and only if $N(\lambda) = 1$.

(c) Show that if $\lambda \in R$ and $N(\lambda) = 9$, then λ is irreducible.

(d) By considering the equalities $(2 + \sqrt{-5})(2 - \sqrt{-5}) = 9 = 3(3)$, conclude that R is not a UFD.

(e) Also, conclude that (3), the ideal in R generated by 3, is not a prime ideal.

Problem 6. Let A be an integral domain with $1 \neq 0$, let $\alpha \in A$, and let (α) be the ideal generated by α. Answer the following true-or-false questions:

(a) (0) is a prime ideal in A.

(b) If (α) is maximal, then (α) is prime.

(c) If (α) is prime, then (α) is maximal.

(d) If (α) is prime and $\alpha \neq 0$, then (α) is maximal.

(e) If (α) is prime, $\alpha \neq 0$, and A is a PID, then (α) is maximal. *(Hint: Check the following item.)*

(f) If (α) is prime, then α is irreducible.

(g) If α is irreducible, then (α) is prime. *(Hint: Check the previous problem.)*

(h) If α is irreducible and A is a PID, then (α) is both prime and maximal.

Problem 7. Let's do a little number theory![7] Let $\varphi : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$ be the totient function from HW10 #6.

(a) Let m and n be relatively prime integers. Show that $m\mathbb{Z} \cap n\mathbb{Z} = mn\mathbb{Z}$ and $m\mathbb{Z} + n\mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{Z}$. *(Hint: For any nonzero integers a, b, there exist $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $\gcd(a, b) = xa + yb$.[8])*

(b) Let $k_1, \ldots, k_n$ be pairwise relatively prime integers, and let $K := \prod_{i=1}^n k_i$ be their product. Prove that there exists a ring isomorphism

$$\mathbb{Z}/K \cong \mathbb{Z}/k_1 \times \mathbb{Z}/k_2 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{Z}/k_n.$$

(Hint: Use induction on n and Sun Zi's theorem, which you proved in HW10 #2 as the "Chinese remainder theorem.")

(c) Give an example showing that (b) is false when the k_i's aren't relatively prime.

(d) Deduce that if $n = \prod_{i=1}^k p_i^{\alpha_i}$ is the prime factorization of n, then there exists a group isomorphism

$$(\mathbb{Z}/n)^\times \cong (\mathbb{Z}/p_1^{\alpha_1})^\times \times (\mathbb{Z}/p_2^{\alpha_2})^\times \times \cdots \times (\mathbb{Z}/p_k^{\alpha_k})^\times.$$

(Hint: Use problem 1(b) on this worksheet.)

(e) Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Show that $|(\mathbb{Z}/n)^\times| = \varphi(n)$. *(Hint: HW10 #6(a) and HW9 #6(c) might help.)*

(f) Deduce that if $n = \prod_{i=1}^k p_i^{\alpha_i}$ is the prime factorization of n, then $\varphi(n) = \prod_{i=1}^k \varphi(p_i^{\alpha_i})$.[9]

[6] This is actually the square of the *modulus* function $|\cdot| : \mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{R}$.

[7] This problem is actually closely related to the *classification of finitely generated abelian groups*, which you should look up if you plan on taking Math 370 (and you should, because I'll be one of the ULAs for it next semester :). I suggest Section 5.2 of Dummit and Foote as a reference.

[8] This is actually a consequence of the fact that $\mathbb{Z}$ is a Euclidean domain. I highly suggest referring to p. 5 of Dummit and Foote for details!

[9] In other words, the totient function is a multiplicative function!

Problem 8. In class, you showed that if $\mathbb{F}$ is a field, then the polynomial ring $\mathbb{F}[x]$ is a Euclidean domain. Prove a strengthened version of the converse: if A is a commutative ring and $A[x]$ is a PID, then A is a field. *(Hint: Check Problems 1(c) and 7(e) from earlier.)*

These next few problems (along with Problem 4(c) from earlier) use the *first isomorphism theorem for rings*, which you proved in HW9 #2.

Problem 9. Let $\mathbb{C}[x, y, z]$ be the ring of polynomials in three variables with complex coefficients, and let $(xz - y)$ be the ideal generated by $xz - y$. Show there exists a ring isomorphism

$$\mathbb{C}[x, y, z]/(xz - y) \cong \mathbb{C}[x, z].$$

Problem 10. In this problem, we prove the *second isomorphism theorem for rings*. Let S be a subring of A, and let I be an ideal in A.

(a) Show that $S + I$ is a subring of A.

(b) Show that $S \cap I$ is an ideal in S.

(c) Prove that there exists a ring isomorphism

$$S/(S \cap I) \cong (S + I)/I.$$

Problem 11. Now, we prove the *third isomorphism theorem for rings*. Let $I \subset J$ be ideals in A.

(a) Show that J/I is an ideal of A/I.

(b) Prove that there exists a ring isomorphism

$$(A/I)/(J/I) \cong A/J.$$

(c) Deduce that J is prime (resp. maximal) in A if and only if J/I is prime (resp. maximal) in A/I.

Problem 12. *This problem is just for fun!* How many continuous ring automorphisms are there from $\mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$? from $\mathbb{C}$ to $\mathbb{C}$? *(Hint 1: How many ring homomorphisms are there from $\mathbb{Q}$ to $\mathbb{R}$? from $\mathbb{Q}$ to $\mathbb{C}$?) (Hint 2: $\mathbb{Q}$ is a dense subset of $\mathbb{R}$, and $\mathbb{Q}[i]$ is a dense subset of $\mathbb{C}$.)*

You're doing great! Good luck on the final—you've got this! :)