

Exercises 6, 13, 14, 21, 25, 26, pp. 230-233.

Problem 6. Are the following subrings of the ring of all functions from the closed interval $[0, 1]$ to \mathbb{R} .

- (a) the set of all functions $f(x)$ such that $f(q) = 0$ for all $q \in \mathbb{Q} \cap [0, 1]$:

Yes. We check that these functions form a nonempty set closed under subtraction and multiplication. Nonemptiness is immediate.

If f, g are two functions in this set, then for any $q \in \mathbb{Q} \cap [0, 1]$, $(f - g)(q) = f(q) - g(q) = 0 - 0 = 0$. Hence $f - g$ is in this set. Furthermore, $(fg)(q) = f(q)g(q) = 0 * 0 = 0$, so fg is in this set.

- (b) the set of all polynomial functions:

Yes. Let p, q be polynomials. Clearly $p - q$ and pq are still polynomials, so polynomial functions are closed under subtraction and multiplication.

- (c) the set of all functions which have only finite number of zeros, together with the zero function:

No. Let $f(x) = 1$ be the constant function and $g(x) = 1$ if $x \leq 1/2$ and $g(x) = -1$ if $x > 1/2$. Both f and g have a finite amount of zeros. However, $(f + g)(x) = 2$ if $x \leq 1/2$ else $(f - g)(x) = 0$, which has an infinite amount of zeros. Hence this set is not closed under $+$.

- (d) the set of all functions which have an infinite number of zeros:

No. Let $f(x) = 0$ if $x \leq 1/2$ else 1 and let $g(x) = 1$ if $x \leq 1/2$ else 0. Then it is clear that $(f + g)(x) = 1$, which has no zeros. Hence this set is not closed under $+$.

- (e) the set of all functions f such that $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 0$:

Yes. We have from analysis that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) - \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (f(x) - g(x))$$

and

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) * \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (f(x)g(x)).$$

Thus if $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 0$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} g(x) = 0$, then

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) - \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) * \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} g(x) = 0,$$

as desired.

- (f) the set of all rational linear combinations of the functions $\sin nx$ and $\cos nx$, where $m, n \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$:

???. **TODO**

And we're done.

Problem 13. An element x in R is called *nilpotent* if $x^m = 0$ for some $m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$.

- (a) Show that if $n = a^k b$ for some integers a and b then \overline{ab} is a nilpotent element of $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$.
- (b) If $a \in \mathbb{Z}$ is an integer, show that the element $\overline{a} \in \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ is nilpotent if and only if every prime divisor of n is also a prime divisor of a . In particular, determine the nilpotent elements of $\mathbb{Z}/72\mathbb{Z}$ explicitly.
- (c) Let R be the ring of functions from a nonempty set X to a field F . Prove that R contains no nonzero nilpotent elements.

Proof. We proceed with each separately:

- (a) Let $n = a^k b$. If $k = 0$, then $n = b$ so $\overline{ab} = \overline{an} = \overline{0}$ is trivially nilpotent. Otherwise, if $k \geq 1$, we have $\overline{ab}^k = \overline{a^k b^k} = \overline{a^k b} \cdot \overline{b^{k-1}} = \overline{nb^{k-1}} = \overline{0}$, as desired. Thus \overline{ab} is nilpotent.
- (b) (\Rightarrow): Suppose every prime divisor of n is a divisor of a , i.e. for any prime p , $p \mid n \Rightarrow p \mid a$. By the fundamental theorem of arithmetic, write $n = p_1^{e_1} p_2^{e_2} \dots p_k^{e_k}$, where p_i are primes and $e_i > 0$. Then $p_1 \dots p_k \mid a$ by our hypothesis. Write $a = p_1 \dots p_k \cdot b$ and $e = \max(e_1, \dots, e_k)$. Then

$$a^e = (p_1 \dots p_k \cdot b)^e = p_1^e \dots p_k^e \cdot b^e.$$

Since $e_i \leq e$, we can safely pull out each factor of $p_i^{e_i}$ to have $a^e = n \cdot p_1^{e-e_1} \dots p_k^{e-e_k} \cdot b^e$. Thus \overline{a} is nilpotent:

$$\overline{a}^e = \overline{n \cdot p_1^{e-e_1} \dots p_k^{e-e_k} \cdot b^e} = \overline{0}.$$

(\Leftarrow): If a is a nilpotent element of $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$, then $a^m = 0$ for some $m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$. By the fundamental theorem of arithmetic, let $a = p_1^{d_1} \dots p_k^{d_k}$ for primes p_i and $d_i > 0$. Then $a^m = 0$ in $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ implies $n \mid a^m$ in \mathbb{Z} . Thus if p is any prime divisor of n , we have $p \mid n$ implies

$$p \mid n \cdot b = a^m = p_1^{d_1 m} \dots p_k^{d_k m} \Rightarrow \exists i, p \mid p_i^{d_i m} \Rightarrow \exists i, p = p_i.$$

Thus p is also a prime divisor of a , and our proof is complete.

TODO $\mathbb{Z}/72\mathbb{Z}$.

- (c) We claim that any integral domain D has no nonzero nilpotent elements. Indeed, suppose $x \in D$ is nilpotent. Let $m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ be the minimum number such that $x^m = 0$. If $m = 1$, then $x = x^1 = 0$, so we're done. Otherwise, if $m \geq 2$, then write $x^m = xx^{m-1} = 0$. By the minimality of m , we know that $x^{m-1} \neq 0$. Since D is an integral domain and therefore has no nonzero zero-divisors, we must have $x = 0$.

Now we return to the problem. Since F is a field it is also an integral domain. Then F has no nonzero nilpotent elements. Let $f \in R$ be nilpotent. Then $f^m = 0$ for some $m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$. Thus for any $x \in X$, $f(x)^m = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = 0$, i.e. $f = 0$, as desired.

□

Problem 14. Let x be a nilpotent element of the commutative ring R .

- (a) Prove that x is either zero or a zero divisor.
- (b) Prove that rx is nilpotent for all $r \in R$.
- (c) Prove that $1 + x$ is a unit in R .
- (d) Deduce that the sum of a nilpotent element and a unit is a unit.

Proof. Let x be nilpotent and $x^m = 0$ for some minimal number $m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$.

- (a) Either $x = 0$ or $x^m = xx^{m-1} = 0$. In the second case, the minimality of m guarantees that $x^{m-1} \neq 0$; thus x is a zero-divisor.
- (b) We may rewrite $(rx)^m = r^m x^m$ by the commutativity of R . Thus $(rx)^m = r^m x^m = r^m \cdot 0 = 0$, as desired.
- (c) We motivate ourselves with the well-known factorization of $1 - x^m$:

$$1 - x^m = (1 + x) \left(\sum_{k=0}^{m-1} (-1)^k x^k \right).$$

Since $x^m = 0$, the LHS is just 1, showing that $1 + x$ is a unit.

- (d) Let $u \in R$ be a unit. Then $u + x = u(1 + u^{-1}x)$. Part (b) gives that $u^{-1}x$ is nilpotent; then part (c) gives that $1 + u^{-1}x$ is a unit. The product of units is a unit, thus $u(1 + u^{-1}x) = u + x$ is a unit.

□

Problem 21. Let X be any nonempty set.

- (a) Prove that $\mathcal{P}(X)$ is a ring under the addition and multiplication given by the textbook.

(b) Prove that this ring is commutative, has an identity and is a Boolean ring.

Proof. We proceed with each separately:

(a) In the following let $A, B \subseteq X$.

1. $(X, +)$ is a abelian group:

Closure: $(A - B) \cap (B - A)$ is another subset of X , so addition is closed.

Abelian: We have $A + B = (A - B) \cap (B - A) = (B - A) \cap (A - B) = B + A$.

Identity: \emptyset , because $\emptyset + A = A + \emptyset = (A - \emptyset) \cup (\emptyset - A) = A \cup \emptyset = A$.

Associativity: This is painful to check but it is true.

2. (X, \times) is a monoid:

Closure: $A \cap B$ is a subset of X , so multiplication is closed.

Associativity: This is painful to check but it is true.

3. *Distribution laws:* Let $C \subseteq X$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} C \times (A + B) &= C \cap [(A - B) \cup (B - A)] \\ &= C \cap (A - B) \cup C \cap (B - A) \\ &= (C \cap A - C \cap B) \cup (C \cap B - C \cap A) \\ &= (C \times A - C \times B) \cup (C \times B - C \times A) \\ &= C \times A + C \times B. \end{aligned}$$

Thus $\mathcal{P}(X)$ is a ring.

(b) Clearly $A^2 = A \cap A = A$ for any $A \in \mathcal{P}(X)$. Hence $\mathcal{P}(X)$ is a boolean ring. By Exercise 15 in this section, every boolean ring is commutative. Thus $\mathcal{P}(X)$ is commutative. We have X is the identity, since $XA = X \cap A = A \cap X = AX = A$ for all $A \in \mathcal{P}(X)$.

□

Problem 25. Let I be the ring of integral Hamilton Quaterions and define

$$N : I \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \text{ by } N(a + bi + cj + dk) = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2$$

(the map N is called the *norm*).

(a) Prove that $N(\alpha) = \alpha \bar{\alpha}$ for all $\alpha \in I$, where if $\alpha = a + bi + cj + dk$ then $\bar{\alpha} = a - bi - cj - dk$.

- (b) Prove that $N(\alpha\beta) = N(\alpha)N(\beta)$ for all $\alpha, \beta \in I$.
- (c) Prove that an element of I is a unit if and only if it has norm $+1$. Show that I^\times is isomorphic to the quaternion group of order 8.

Proof. **TODO** □

Problem 26. Let K be a field and $\nu : K^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ a discrete valuation on K . Let R be the valuation ring of ν .

- (a) Prove that R is a subring of K which contains the identity.
- (b) Prove that for each nonzero element $x \in K$ either x or x^{-1} is in R .
- (c) Prove that an element x is a unit of R if and only if $\nu(x) = 0$.

Proof. **TODO** □

Exercises 3, 4, 10, 11, pp. 238-239.

Problem 3. Let $R[[x]]$ be the *formal power series* of R in x . Define addition and multiplication as the textbook does.

- (a) Prove that $R[[x]]$ is a commutative ring with 1.
- (b) Show that $1 - x$ is a unit in $R[[x]]$ with inverse $1 + x + x^2 + \dots$.
- (c) Prove that $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ is a unit in $R[[x]]$ if and only if a_0 is a unit in R .

Proof. **TODO**

- (a) This proof is largely an extension of the proof that the power series $R[x]$ is a commutative ring. There is not much change in the fact that we may now have infinite nonzero indices.
- (b) We have

$$\begin{aligned} (1 - x) \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n \right) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n \\ &= (1 + x + x^2 + \dots) - (x + x^2 + \dots) \\ &= 1. \end{aligned}$$

One may convince themselves that the sums telescope to “infinity,” so the only term left is 1.

- (c) Let $f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i x^i$. We want to find $g(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} b_j x^j$ such that $f(x)g(x) = 1$. Expanding the product, we have

$$f(x)g(x) = \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i x^i \right) \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} b_j x^j \right) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{i=0}^k a_i b_{k-i} \right) x^k.$$

Comparing the coefficients, we see that $a_0 b_0 = 1$ and $\sum_{i=0}^k a_i b_{k-i} = 0$ for all $k \geq 1$. Hence if $f(x)$ is a unit, then a_0 is a unit in R .

Conversely, suppose a_0 is a unit in R . We proceed to construct b_k for each $k \geq 1$ by recursion. We may rewrite each of the remaining equations as $a_0 b_k = -\sum_{i=1}^k a_i b_{k-i}$; multiplying by b_0 on both sides gives

$$b_k = -b_0 \sum_{i=1}^k a_i b_{k-i}.$$

Indeed, assume for the sake of strong induction that b_i is known for all $i < k$. Then clearly we can construct b_k . The base case $k = 0$ holds with $b_0 = a_0^{-1}$. Thus induction yields a solution for $f(x)g(x) = 1$. Therefore $f(x)$ is a unit. □

Problem 4. Prove that if R is an integral domain then the ring of formal power series $R[[x]]$ is also an integral domain.

Proof. **TODO** □

Problem 10. Consider the following elements of the integral group ring $\mathbb{Z}S_3$:

$$\alpha = 3(1, 2) - 5(2, 3) + 14(1, 2, 3) \text{ and } \beta = 6(1) + 2(2, 3) - 7(1, 3, 2)$$

(where (1) is the identity of S_3). Compute the following elements:

- (a) $\alpha + \beta$, (b) $2\alpha - 3\beta$, (c) $\alpha\beta$, (d) $\beta\alpha$, (e) α^2 .

Proof. **TODO** □

Problem 11. Repeat the preceding exercise under the assumption that the coefficients of α and β are in $\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$.

Proof. **TODO** □

Exercises 15, 17, 18, 19, 24, 26, pp. 247-251.

Problem 15. Prove that the map $\mathcal{P}(X) \rightarrow R$ defined by $A \mapsto \chi_A$ is a ring homomorphism, where χ_A is the *characteristic function* of A .

Proof. **TODO** □

Problem 17. Let R and S be nonzero rings with identity and denote their respective identities by 1_R and 1_S . Let $\varphi : R \rightarrow S$ be a nonzero homomorphism of rings.

- (a) Prove that if $\varphi(1_R) \neq 1_S$, then $\varphi(1_R)$ is a zero divisor in S . Deduce that if S is an integral domain then every ring homomorphism from R to S sends the identity of R to the identity of S .
- (b) Prove that if $\varphi(1_R) = 1_S$ then $\varphi(u)$ is a unit in S and that $\varphi(u^{-1}) = \varphi(u)^{-1}$ for each unit $u \in R$.

Proof. We proceed with each separately:

- (a) We have $\varphi(1_R) = \varphi(1_R 1_R) = \varphi(1_R)\varphi(1_R)$. Factoring gives

$$0 = \varphi(1_R) - \varphi(1_R)\varphi(1_R) = \varphi(1_R)(1_S - \varphi(1_R)).$$

If $1_S \neq \varphi(1_R)$, then $1_S - \varphi(1_R)$ is nonzero; thus $\varphi(1_R)$ is a zero-divisor.

From this we may deduce that if S is an integral domain, then we must instead have $1_S - \varphi(1_R) = 0$. Thus $1_S = \varphi(1_R)$.

- (b) Suppose $\varphi(1_R) = 1_S$ and let $u \in R$ be a unit. Then

$$\varphi(uu^{-1}) = \varphi(1_R) = 1_S = \varphi(u)\varphi(u^{-1}).$$

Similarly, $1_S = \varphi(u^{-1})\varphi(u)$. By definition then $\varphi(u^{-1}) = \varphi(u)^{-1}$ and $\varphi(u)$ is a unit.

□

Problem 18. Let R be a ring.

- (a) If I and J are ideals of R prove that their intersection $I \cap J$ is also an ideal of R .
- (b) Prove that the intersection of an arbitrary nonempty collection of ideals is again an ideal of R .

Proof. We proceed with each separately:

- (a) Let $a \in I \cap J$ and $r \in R$. Then because I and J are ideals, $a \in I \Rightarrow ra \in I$ and $a \in J \Rightarrow ra \in J$. Thus $ra \in I \cap J$, as desired.

- (b) Let $\{I_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in A}$ be an arbitrary nonempty collection of ideals. Let $a \in \bigcap_{\alpha \in A} I_\alpha$ and $r \in R$. Then

$$\forall \alpha \in A, a \in I_\alpha \Rightarrow ra \in I_\alpha.$$

Thus $ra \in \bigcap_{\alpha \in A} I_\alpha$ which proves that it is an ideal of R .

□

Problem 19. Prove that if $I_1 \subseteq I_2 \subseteq \dots$ are ideals of R then $\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} I_n$ is an ideal of R .

Proof. Let $a \in \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} I_n$ and $r \in R$. We have $a \in I_m$ for some $m \in \mathbb{N}$. Thus $ra \in I_m \subseteq \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} I_n$; hence $\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} I_n$ is an ideal of R . □

Problem 24. Let $\varphi : R \rightarrow S$ be a ring homomorphism.

- Prove that if J is an ideal of S then $\varphi^{-1}(J)$ is an ideal of R . Apply this to the special case when R is a subring of S and φ is the inclusion homomorphism to deduce that if J is an ideal of S then $J \cap R$ is an ideal of R .
- Prove that if φ is surjective and I is an ideal of R then $\varphi(I)$ is an ideal of S . Give an example where this fails if φ is not surjective.

Proof. We proceed with each separately:

- Let $a \in \varphi^{-1}(J)$ and $r \in R$. We have $\varphi(a) \in J$ and $\varphi(r) \in S$, so since J is an ideal, $\varphi(r)\varphi(a) = \varphi(ra) \in J$. Hence $ra \in \varphi^{-1}(J)$, which proves that it is an ideal.

In the special case where $R \subseteq S$ and $\varphi = \iota$ is an inclusion, then $\varphi^{-1}(J) = J \cap R$ is an ideal of R .

- Let $b \in \varphi(I)$ and $s \in S$. Fix some $a \in R$ such that $\varphi(a) = b$. Since φ is surjective, there is some $r \in R$ such that $\varphi(r) = s$. Thus $sb = \varphi(r)\varphi(a) = \varphi(ra) \in \varphi(I)$, where the last equality is because $ra \in I$. Hence $\varphi(I)$ is an ideal.

If φ was not surjective, then consider the example $R = \mathbb{Z}$, $S = \mathbb{R}$, and $\varphi = \iota$ is the inclusion. Then $2\mathbb{Z}$ is an ideal of \mathbb{Z} , but not an ideal of \mathbb{R} , as $0.5 * 2 = 1 \notin 2\mathbb{Z}$.

□

Problem 26. Let R be a ring. For any $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $r \in R$, define $nr = r + \dots + r$ (n times).

- Prove that the map $\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow R$ defined by $k \mapsto k1_R$ is a ring homomorphism whose kernel is $n\mathbb{Z}$, where n is the characteristic of R .
- Determine the characteristics of the rings \mathbb{Q} , $\mathbb{Z}[x]$, and $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}[x]$.
- Prove that if p is a prime and if R is a commutative ring of characteristic p , then $(a + b)^p = a^p + b^p$ for all $a, b \in R$.

Proof. We proceed with each separately:

- (a) Denote the map by φ . We have $\ker \varphi \leq \mathbb{Z}$, and the subgroup structure of Z gives us $\ker \varphi = n\mathbb{Z}$ for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Since $n\mathbb{Z}$ is cyclic, we only need to look at where the generator, n , maps to. We must have $\varphi(n) = 0$ and furthermore n is the minimal number for which this occurs. Hence $\varphi(n) = n1_R = 0$ implies $\text{char}(R) = n$.
- (b) There is no $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $n1_{\mathbb{Q}} = n = 0$. Thus $\text{char}(\mathbb{Q}) = 0$. Similarly, the variable x doesn't affect $n1_{\mathbb{Z}[x]}$, so $\text{char}(\mathbb{Z}[x]) = 0$.

For $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}[x]$, we have $n1 = 0$ in $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$, so the same holds in the polynomial ring. Thus $\text{char}(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}[x]) = n$.

- (c) As R is a commutative ring, we have enough structure to apply the binomial theorem:

$$(a + b)^p = a^p + \binom{p}{1}a^{p-1}b + \binom{p}{2}a^{p-2}b^2 + \cdots + \binom{p}{p-1}ab^{p-1} + b^p.$$

If $k \neq 0, p$, consider $\binom{p}{k} = \frac{p!}{k!(p-k)!}$. The factors in the denominator $k!(p-k)!$ are strictly less than p , and thus do not divide p . Thus $p!/k!(p-k)!$ must have a factor of p . We have $\text{char}(R) = p$, so all the terms but the first and last of $(a + b)^p$ are equal to zero. Thus $(a + b)^p = a^p + b^p$, as desired.

□