Number Theory : Problem Set I

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Abstract

This work contains solutions to some exercises in the problem set I.

Question 1-1.

1. Let A be a ring. Show that an ideal $\mathfrak{m} \subset A$ is maximal if and only if $A/\mathfrak{m}$ is a field.

Solution.
By proposition 1.1 in Atiyah-MacDonald, there is a one-to-one correspondence between the ideals of $\mathfrak{b}$ of A, which contains $\mathfrak{m}$, and the ideals $\bar{\mathfrak{b}}$ of $A/\mathfrak{m}$. Now, by proposition 1.2 in Atiyah-MacDonald, $A/\mathfrak{m}$ is a field iff the only ideals of $A/\mathfrak{m}$ are (0) and (1), and by the one-to-one correspondence, the later is equivalent to $\mathfrak{m}$ and A being the only ideals containing $\mathfrak{m}$, which is precisely definition of $\mathfrak{m}$ being maximal. $\square$

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Question 1-2.

> 2. Let A be a ring, and suppose that $\mathfrak{m} \subset A$ is the unique maximal ideal of A (we say that A is a *local ring*). Show that an element $a \in A$ is a unit if and only if $a \notin \mathfrak{m}$.

Solution.
Suppose $a \in A$ is a unit. Then, there exists $b \in A$, such that $ab = 1$. If $a \in \mathfrak{m}$, then $1 \in \mathfrak{m}$, and $\mathfrak{m} = A$, which contradicts the fact that $\mathfrak{m}$ is maximal, hence. Therefore,

$$a \ \text{ is a unit} \quad \Longrightarrow \quad a \notin \mathfrak{m}.$$

From Atiyah-MacDonald, Corollary 1.5, which uses a standard Zorn's lemma argument, we know that every non-unit of A is contained in a maximal ideal. Therefore, by the uniqueness of $\mathfrak{m}$ as a maximal ideal,

$$a \ \text{ is a non-unit} \quad \Longrightarrow \quad a \in \mathfrak{m},$$

and hence, by contrapositive,

$$a \notin \mathfrak{m} \quad \Longrightarrow \quad a \ \text{ is a unit},$$

which concludes

$$a \notin \mathfrak{m} \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad a \ \text{ is a unit},$$

as required. $\square$

Question 1-3.

3. Give an example of a ring A and ideals $\mathfrak{a}$ and $\mathfrak{b}$ such that the set $\{ab | a \in \mathfrak{a}, b \in \mathfrak{b}\}$ is not an ideal.

Solution.
Consider $A = \mathbb{R}[x, y]$, and $\mathfrak{a} = \mathfrak{b} = (x, y)$. Then, $x^2, y^2 \in \{ab : a \in \mathfrak{a}, b \in \mathfrak{b}\}$, but $x^2 + y^2 \notin \{ab : a \in \mathfrak{a}, b \in \mathfrak{b}\}$. $\square$

Question 1-4.

4. Let A be an integral domain. Recall that for $a \in A$, the *principal ideal* defined by a is
$$(a) = \{ax | x \in A\}$$

Prove the following:

(a) Two elements $a, b \in A$ are associates if and only if $(a) = (b)$.

(b) For any $a, b \in A$, $(ab) = (a)(b)$.

(c) For any $a, b \in A$, $a|b$ if and only if $(b) \subset (a)$.

(d) For any $a, b \in A$, $(a) \subsetneq (b)$ if and only if there exists a principal ideal (c) such that $(b) = (a)(c)$.

(e) An element $a \in A$ is irreducible if and only (a) is maximal among the principal ideals of A, in other words, if $(a) \subset (b)$ implies $(a) = (b)$.

(f) An element $a \in A$ is prime if and only if (a) is a prime ideal.

(g) An element $a \in A$ is a unit if and only if (a) is the unit ideal.

Solution.
(a) Observe that $a, b \in A$ are associates, there exists a unit c such that $a = bc$ is equivalent to there exists c, d units such that $a = bc$ and $b = ad$. To see this, if c is a unit and $a = bc$, then there exists d such that $cd = 1$, and multiplying both sides by d gives, $ad = b$, and by definition d is a unit.

Suppose a, b are associates. Then, if $ax \in (a)$, then set $y = cx$, so $ax = bcx - by \in (b)$. Therefore, $(a) \subset (b)$ and similarly, by the above discussion $(b) \subset (a)$ and hence $(a) = (b)$. Conversely, suppose that $(a) = (b)$. Then, $a = bx$ for some $x \in A$, and $b = ay$ for some $y \in A$. Therefore, $a = ayx$, so $1 = yx$. This shows that x is a unit, and a, b are associates.

(b) We wish to show

$$(ab) \quad = \quad \{abx \mid x \in A\} = \{ax \mid x \in A\}\{bx \mid x \in A\} = (a)(b).$$

For any $x \in A$, $abx = (ab)x$, so it is clear that

$$(ab) \subset (a)(b).$$

Now, for $axby$ for any $x, y \in A$, $axby = abxy$ so

$$(a)(b) \subset (ab),$$

which completes the proof.

(c) Suppose $(b) \subset (a)$. Then, for any $x \in A$, $bx = ay$ for some $y \in A$, and as A is an integral domain, $b = ayx^{-1}$, so $a|b$. Now, if $a|b$ then, by definition, $b = ay$ for some $y \in A$. Then, for any $x \in A$, $bx = ayx$, so $(b) \subset (a)$, and we are done.

(d) Suppose (a) is not contained in (b). Then, there exists $e \in A$, such that for all $y \in A$, $ae \neq by$.

(e) Let $a \in A$ be irreducible.

$$\begin{aligned} a \text{ is irreducible} \quad &\Longleftrightarrow \quad \forall b, x \in A, \exists y \in A\ .s.t > \quad bx = ay \\ &\Longleftrightarrow \quad \forall b \in A, (b) \subset (a) \end{aligned}$$

ddd

(f) We have the following sequence of equivalence:

$$\begin{aligned} (a) \text{ is prime} \quad &\Longleftrightarrow \quad \forall b, c \in A, (bc = az \text{ for some} z \in A \implies a|b \text{ or } a|c) \\ &\Longleftrightarrow \quad a \text{ is prime.} \end{aligned}$$

(g) We have the following sequence of equivalence:

$$\begin{aligned} a \text{ is unit} \quad &\Longleftrightarrow \quad \text{there exists } b \in A \ s.t. \ ab = 1 \\ &\Longleftrightarrow \quad 1 \in (a) \Longleftrightarrow (a) \text{ is unit ideal,} \end{aligned}$$

which completes the proof. $\square$

Question 1-5.

5. Let $[0,1]$ denote the unit interval, and let $C^0[0,1]$ denote the ring of continuous real-valued functions on $[0,1]$. For $a \in [0,1]$, define

$$\mathfrak{m}_a = \{f \in C^0[0,1] | f(a) = 0\}.$$

(a) Show that $\mathfrak{m}_a$ is a maximal ideal of $C^0[0,1]$.

(b) Show that any maximal ideal of $C^0[0,1]$ is equal to $\mathfrak{m}_a$ for some $a \in [0,1]$.

Solution.
We prove the statements in a slightly more general setting. Let X be compact and Hausdorff space, and $C(X)$ be the ring of all real-valued continuous functions on X. For each $x \in X$, let $\mathfrak{m}_x$ be the set of all $f \in C(X)$ such that $f(x) = 0$.

(a) Now, for any $x \in X$, we know that $\text{eval}_x : C(X) \to \mathbb{R}$, defined by

$$\text{eval}_x(f) \quad \mapsto \quad f(x) \quad (f \in C(X))$$

is a surjective ring-homomorphism. Then, $\mathfrak{m}_x$ can be viewed as a kernel of eval_x, so $\mathfrak{m}_x$ is maximal.

(b) Now, with (a) established, we can view $x \mapsto \mathfrak{m}_x$ as a map from X to $\text{Max}(C(X))$, where the later denotes the set of all maximal ideals of $C(X)$. We denote this map as μ. Then, (b) asserts that μ is surjective, which we show now. Let $\mathfrak{m}$ be any maximal idea in $C(X)$. Set

$$V = \{x \in X \ : \ f(x) = 0 \ \text{ for all } \ f \in \mathfrak{m}\}.$$

Suppose V is empty. Then, for each $x \in X$, we can find $f_x \in \mathfrak{m}$ such that $f_x(x) \neq 0$. By continuity of $\{f_x\}_{xinX}$, we can choose an open cover of X, $\{U_x\}_{x \in X}$, such that $f_x(U_x) \cap \{0\} = \emptyset$ for all $x \in X$. Now, by compactness, there exists a sub-cover of the cover $\{U_i\}_{i \leq n}$. Now, set

$$f = \sum_{i \leq n} f_i^2,$$

where f_is are the corresponding functions in $\mathfrak{m}$ for U_is in the construction. Then, $f \in \mathfrak{m}$ does not vanish anywhere, so it is a unit, which contradicts the fact that $\mathfrak{m}$ is a maximal ideal. Hence, V is non-empty, so $x_0 \in V$ for some $x_0 \in X$. Then, $\mathfrak{m} \subset \mathfrak{m}_{x_0}$, and by maximality of $\mathfrak{m}$ and $\mathfrak{m}_{x_0}$, we see that $\mathfrak{m} = \mathfrak{m}_{x_0}$. In other words, $\mathfrak{m} = \mu(x_0)$. Therefore, μ is surjective and, we are done. $\square$