

## MODERN ALGEBRA (MATH 210) PROBLEM SET 7

- Are the following ideals prime in  $\mathbb{C}[x, y]$ ? (a)  $(x, y - 1)$ , (b)  $(x, y^2)$  (c)  $(y - x^2, y - 1)$ .
- Must any finite integral domain be a field?
- Prove that the quotient ring  $\mathbb{Z}[i]/I$  is finite for any nonzero ideal  $I$  of  $\mathbb{Z}[i]$ . (*Hint*: Use the fact that  $I = (\alpha)$  for some nonzero  $\alpha$  and then use the division algorithm to see that every coset of  $I$  is represented by an element of norm less than  $N(\alpha)$ .)
- Prove that if an integer is the sum of two rational squares, then it is the sum of two integer squares. (For example,  $13 = (1/5)^2 + (18/5)^2 = 2^2 + 3^2$ .)
  - Determine all the representations of the integer  $2130797 = 17^2 \cdot 73 \cdot 101$  as the sum of two squares.
  - Find  $\gcd(47 - 13i, 53 + 56i)$  in  $\mathbb{Z}[i]$ .
- Let  $I$  and  $J$  be ideals of a commutative ring  $R$ .
  - Prove that  $I + J$  is the smallest ideal of  $R$  containing both  $I$  and  $J$ .
  - Prove that  $IJ$  is an ideal contained in  $I \cap J$ .
  - Give an example where  $IJ \neq I \cap J$ .
  - Prove that if  $I + J = R$  then  $IJ = I \cap J$ .
- (“*Characterization of Noetherian rings*”) Show that a ring in which all ideals are finitely generated cannot have an infinite sequence of ideals
$$I_1 \subsetneq I_2 \subsetneq I_3 \subsetneq \cdots$$
Conversely, show that if a ring has no infinite sequence of ideals, then all ideals are finitely generated.
- Note that  $\omega = \frac{-1+\sqrt{-3}}{2}$  is a cube root of 1, and  $\omega^2 + \omega + 1 = 0$ .
  - Prove that the subset  $\{x + y\omega \in \mathbb{Z}[\omega] : x + y \text{ is divisible by } 3\}$  is an ideal of  $\mathbb{Z}[\omega]$ . Is it prime?
  - Show that  $\mathbb{Z}[\omega]$  is a Euclidean domain, hence a Unique Factorization Domain. (*Hint*: recall the proof for the Gaussian integers  $\mathbb{Z}[i]$ .)
  - Factor 2, 3, 5, and 7 into primes in  $\mathbb{Z}[\omega]$ . (Which one of them has a repeated prime factor? This prime factor is key to an elementary proof of Fermat’s Last Theorem for  $n = 3$ . If you’d like to see it, just ask me.)

*This set is due Monday, Nov. 29 at noon at Jarod Alper’s door, 380–J.*

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*Date: Saturday, November 20, 2004.*