MIDTERM: ALGEBRA I

Date: 12th September 2017

The Total points is 108 and the maximum you can score is 100 points.

A ring would mean a commutative ring with identity.

- (1) (28 points) State true or false. No justification needed.
 - (a) Let R_1 and R_2 be integral domains. Then $R_1 \times R_2$ is an integral domain.
 - (b) Let R_1 and R_2 be reduced rings. Then $R_1 \times R_2$ is a reduced ring.
 - (c) A Unique Factorization Domain is a Principal Ideal Domain.
 - (d) A prime element in a ring is irreducible.
 - (e) Every module over the ring $\mathbb{Z}/5\mathbb{Z}$ is torsion free.
 - (f) Let M be a finitely generated R-module then $S^{-1}M$ is a finitely generated R-module.
 - (g) Every short exact sequence over the ring $\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$ splits.
- (2) (13 + 7=20 points) Let R be a ring and S a multiplicative subset. Show that prime ideals of $S^{-1}R$ are in one to one bijection with prime ideals of R disjoint with S. Does this statement hold with prime replaced by maximal? Justify your answer.
- (3) (5+7+8=20 points) State Eisenstein's criterion for irreducibility. Show that the polynomial $f(X, Y, Z) = X^2Y^2Z^2 + Z^4 Y^3Z + X^2Y$ is an irreducible polynomial in $R = \mathbb{C}[X, Y, Z]$. Let I be the ideal (U f(X, Y, Z)) in R[U]. Show that R[U]/I is a UFD.
- (4) (5+15=20 points) Define faithful module. Let R[x] be a polynomial ring over a ring R and M be a faithful R[x]-module. Show that if M is a finitely generated R-module then M = 0.
- (5) (5+15=20 points) Let R be a ring. What is a short exact sequence of R-modules? Let $0 \to A \to B \to C \to 0$ be a short exact sequence of R-modules. Let F be a finitely generated free R-module. Show that the following induced sequence is exact.

 $0 \to \operatorname{Hom}_R(F, A) \to \operatorname{Hom}_R(F, B) \to \operatorname{Hom}_R(F, C) \to 0$