

**B. Math. Hons. IInd year**  
**Midsemestral examination**  
**First semester 2017**  
**Algebra III**  
**Instructor : B. Sury**  
**Maximum Marks 60**

**Q 1.** (8 marks)

Give examples of the following:

- (a) A commutative subring of  $M_2(\mathbf{R})$ ;
- (b) A nilpotent polynomial of positive degree in  $\mathbf{Z}_{12}[X]$ ;
- (c) A left ideal of a ring that is not a right ideal;
- (d) Two nilpotent elements whose sum is not nilpotent.

**Q 2.** (5+7 marks)

Let  $A$  be a commutative ring with unity.

- (i) Prove that an ideal  $M$  is maximal if  $A/M$  is a field.
- (ii) If  $P$  is a prime ideal such that  $A/P$  is a finite ring, then prove that  $P$  must be maximal.

*Hint.* Use the fact that if  $P$  is a prime ideal, then  $A/P$  is a domain.

**Q 3.** (5+5 marks)

(i) Determine, with proof, all the idempotents of the ring  $R = C([0, 1], \mathbf{R})$  of continuous real-valued functions on  $[0, 1]$ .

(ii) Let  $A$  be a commutative ring with unity. If  $f = a_0 + a_1X + \cdots + a_nX^n \in A[X]$  is a unit, prove that  $a_n$  is nilpotent in  $A$ .

*Hint.* If  $g = b_0 + b_1X + \cdots + b_mX^m$  is the inverse of  $f$ , show that  $a_n^{m+1-k}b_k = 0$  for  $k \leq m$ .

**Q 4.** (4+6 marks)

(i) Let  $R$  be the ring

$$\mathbf{Z}[i, j, k] = \{a + bi + cj + dk : a, b, c, d \in \mathbf{Z}\}$$

of integral quaternions. Find its group of units.

(ii) Find all square roots of  $-1$  in the ring

$$\mathbf{H} = \{a + bi + cj + dk : a, b, c, d \in \mathbf{R}\}$$

of real quaternions.

**Q 5.** (12 marks)

(i) Find all units of the ring  $\mathbf{Z}[\sqrt{-d}]$  where  $d > 2$  is an integer.

(ii) Prove that the polynomial  $X^{50} - 101101X^{13} + 110$  cannot take either of the values 33 and  $-33$  for an integer value of  $X$ .

*Hint.* Apply Eisenstein's criterion to appropriate primes.

**OR**

(i) In a Euclidean domain, show that irreducible elements are prime.

(ii) Assuming the fact that  $\mathbf{Z}[\sqrt{-2}]$  is a Euclidean domain, find all solutions in integers  $x, y$  to the equation

$$x^2 + 2 = y^3.$$

*Hint for (ii).* Observe that a prime  $p$  dividing  $y$  in any solution divides  $(x + \sqrt{-2})(x - \sqrt{-2})$  but divides neither factor.

**Q 6.** (10 marks)

Consider the ring homomorphism  $\phi : \mathbf{C}[X, Y] \rightarrow \mathbf{C}[Z]$  defined by  $X \mapsto Z^2, Y \mapsto Z^3$ . Prove that the kernel of  $\phi$  is the principal ideal generated by  $X^3 - Y^2$ .

**OR**

Consider a ring homomorphism  $T$  from  $\mathbf{R}$  to itself. Show that if  $T$  is not the zero map,  $T$  is identity on  $\mathbf{Q}$  and that  $T(x) \geq T(y)$  if  $x \geq y$ . Deduce that  $T$  is continuous.