## ALGEBRA HW4

- (1) (a) Let k be a field. Show that k[t] is a PID.
  - (b) Suppose k is algebraically closed. Show that every maximal ideal of k[t] is of the form (t-a) for some  $a \in k$ .
  - (c) Show that  $\mathbb{C}[x, y]$  is not a PID.
- (2) Let R be a PID. Show that every finitely generated R-module is isomorphic to

$$\operatorname{coker}(R^{\oplus a} \xrightarrow{\varphi} R^{\oplus b})$$

for some nonnnegative integers a, b and some *injective* map  $\varphi$ .

- (3) Give an example of an integral domain R and a submodule of a free R-module which is not free.
- (4) Let  $H_{\mathbb{C}}$  be the ring

$$\mathbb{C}\langle i, j, k \rangle / (i^2 = j^2 = k^2 = -1, ij = -ji = k, jk = -kj = i, ki = -ki = j).$$

Write down a ring isomorphism between  $H_{\mathbb{C}}$  and  $\operatorname{Mat}_{2\times 2}(\mathbb{C})$ .

(5) Let R be the ring given as the quotient of the (non-commutative) polynomial ring  $\mathbb{C}\langle E, F, H \rangle$  by the 2-sided ideal

I = (EF - FE - H, HF - FH + 2F, HE - EH - 2E).

Let M be a left R-module which is finite-dimensional as a  $\mathbb{C}$ -vector space. Show that E, F act nilpotently on M, and that the eigenvalues of the H-action are integers. (Hint: think about the eigenvalues of H first.)

- (6) Let R be a (commutative) Noetherian ring. Show that R[t] is Noetherian. (Hint: Let  $I \subset R[t]$  be an ideal and consider the ideal generated by the leading coefficients of the polynomials in I. Take polynomials whose leading coefficients generate this ideal; these will let you decrease the degree of polynomials in I of sufficiently large degree. Now throw in some more low-degree elements of I to take care of polynomials of lower degree.)
- (7) Let R be a commutative ring. Show that the intersection of all prime ideals of R is the *nilradical*, namely

$$\mathcal{N} = \{ x \mid \exists n \text{ s.t. } x^n = 0 \}.$$

Hint: Show that a nilpotent element is contained in every prime ideal; this proves one inclusion. For the other, consider x which is not nilpotent and use Zorn's lemma to produce a maximal, hence prime, ideal not containing x.