

M E T U

Department of Mathematics

Group	Commutative Algebra						List No.
Midterm							
Code : <i>Math 515</i>			Name :				
Acad. Year : <i>2012</i>			Last Name :				
Semester : <i>Spring</i>			Signature :				
Instructor : <i>Küçükşakallı</i>			6 QUESTIONS ON 4 PAGES 60 TOTAL POINTS				
Date : <i>16/04/2012</i>							
Time : <i>13:40</i>							
Duration : <i>110 minutes</i>							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

1. (12pts) Let A be the ring of all continuous functions from $D = [-1, 1] \times [-1, 1]$ to \mathbf{R} and set $M_P = \{f \in A : f(x_0, y_0) = 0\}$ for any point $P = (x_0, y_0) \in D$.

- Show that M_P is a maximal ideal of A .

- Prove that $M_{(0,0)} \neq (x, y)$.

- Is there a prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of A which is not maximal?

2. (9pts) Let p be a prime number. Let \mathbf{F} be a finite field with p elements and let G be a group with p elements. Consider the group ring $A = \mathbf{F}[G]$. Find the nilradical \mathfrak{N} and Jacobson radical \mathfrak{R} of A . (Hint: Construct an ideal $\mathfrak{m} = \ker(\varphi)$ such that $\mathfrak{R} \subseteq \mathfrak{m} \subseteq \mathfrak{N} \subseteq \mathfrak{R}$.)

3. (9pts) Let A be an integral domain and let u be a nonzero element of A . Show that $B = A[x]/(xu - 1)$ is a finitely generated A -module if and only if u is a unit in A . (Hint: If B is a finitely generated A -module, then show that $x^{k+1} = \sum_{n=1}^k a_n x^n$ for some $k > 0$.)

4. (9pts) Let f', f, f'' be A -module homomorphisms such that the following diagram commutes and suppose that the rows are exact. If f' and f'' are injective then show that f is injective.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \rightarrow & M' & \rightarrow & M & \rightarrow & M'' & \rightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow f' & & \downarrow f & & \downarrow f'' & & \\ 0 & \rightarrow & N' & \rightarrow & N & \rightarrow & N'' & \rightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

5. (9pts) Let \mathfrak{p} be a prime ideal of A . Show that $A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is a local ring.

6. (12pts) Let $A_m = \mathbf{Z}/m\mathbf{Z}$ and $A_n = \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}$. Set $d = \gcd(m, n)$.

- Construct a non-zero bilinear map $\varphi : A_m \times A_n \rightarrow A_d$ if $d \neq 1$.

- Show that $A_m \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}} A_n \cong A_d$.

- Let $\psi : A_m \times A_n \rightarrow A_d$ be a bilinear map and let $\bar{\psi} : A_m \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}} A_n \rightarrow A_d$ be the corresponding map induced by ψ . When is it possible to recover ψ if you are given $\bar{\psi}(x)$ for some $x \in A_m \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}} A_n$?