

**M3P8 ASSESSED PROBLEMS 1 - DUE FRIDAY,  
NOVEMBER 1, 2019**

This is the first assessed coursework for M3P8; unlike the discussion problems, all rules for assessed coursework at Imperial apply. It is due Friday, November 1, at 4PM in the undergraduate office, and is worth 5 percent of your total marks for the course.

1. Let  $R$  be a ring. A nilpotent element of  $R$  is an element  $r \in R$  such that  $r^n = 0$  for some nonnegative integer  $n$ .
  - 1a. (1 point) Show that the nilpotent elements of  $R$  form an ideal  $I$  of  $R$ .
  - 1b. (1 point) Show that if  $r$  is a nilpotent element of  $R$ , then for any unit  $u \in R^\times$ ,  $u + r$  is also a unit of  $R$ .
2. (1 point) For  $I, J$  ideals of a ring  $R$ , define the ideal product  $IJ$  to be the subset of  $R$  consisting of all elements of  $R$  expressible as

$$i_1j_1 + i_2j_2 + \cdots + i_nj_n$$

for some positive integer  $n$  and elements  $i_1, \dots, i_n$  of  $I$  and  $j_1, \dots, j_n$  of  $J$ . Show that if  $P$  is a prime ideal of  $R$  that contains  $IJ$ , then  $P$  contains  $I$  or  $P$  contains  $J$ .

- 3a. (1 point) Show that the ring  $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-2}]$  is a Euclidean domain.
- 3b. (1 point) Using the Euclidean algorithm on  $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-2}]$ , or otherwise, compute a greatest common divisor of 85 and  $10 + \sqrt{-2}$ .
4. (1 point) Show that if  $R$  is a principal ideal domain then every nonzero prime ideal of  $R$  is maximal.
5. (1 point) Show that the elements  $ax + b$  for  $a, b \in \{0, 1, 2\}$  form a set of representatives for the equivalence classes in the quotient  $\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}[x]/\langle x^2 + x - 1 \rangle$ , and write down the multiplication table for this ring with respect to these elements.
6. (1 point) Let  $R$  be an integral domain with only finitely many elements. Show that  $R$  is a field.
7. (1 point) Give an example of an ideal of  $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-3}]$  that is not principal.
8. (1 point) Let  $R$  be an integral domain. Show that for all  $n$ , we have  $R[X_1, \dots, X_n]^\times = R^\times$ .