## HW8 , Math 531, Spring 2014

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QUESTION 1. Prove that $Z_{48}$ is ring isomorphic to $Z_{3} \times Z_{16}$.
QUESTION 2. assume that $I, J, K$ are ideals of $R$ and $I=J \cup K$. Prove that $I=K$ or $I=J$
QUESTION 3. Let $R=Z[\sqrt{10}]=\{a+b \sqrt{10}\}$. Then $R$ is an integral domain (You do not need to prove this, but if you need to know why? just observe that R is a subring of $\mathbb{R}$ (the set of real numbers) ).
(i) Prove that $2,3,4+\sqrt{10}, 4-\sqrt{10}$ are irreducible elements of $R$.
(ii) Prove that $2,3,4+\sqrt{10}, 4-\sqrt{10}$ are not prime elements of $R$.
(iii) Prove that $R$ is not a unique factorization domain. [Hint: observe that $6=2 \cdot 3$ and $6=(4-\sqrt{10})(4+\sqrt{10})$ ], or just observe that since some irreducible elements of $R$ are not prime elements, then $R$ cannot be a UFD ]

QUESTION 4. Let $n<\infty$ and $R$ be a commutative ring with 1. Suppose that $P_{1}, \ldots, P_{n}$ are distinct prime ideals of $R$ and $I$ is a proper ideal of $R$ such that $I \subseteq \cup_{i=1}^{n} P_{i}$. Prove that $I \subseteq P_{k}$ for some $1 \leq k \leq n$. [ Hint: Let $m$ be the least integer, $1 \leq m \leq n$ such that $I \subseteq \cup_{i=1}^{m} P_{i}$. If $m=1$, then you are done. Hence assume that $2 \leq m \leq n$. Then for each $1 \leq k \leq m$, there is an $a_{k} \in I \backslash \cup_{i=1, i \neq k}^{m} P_{i}$. Now let $x=a_{1}+a_{2} a_{3} \cdots a_{m}$. Clearly $x \in I$. Show $x \notin \cup_{i=1}^{m} P_{i}$, a contradiction.]

QUESTION 5. Let $R$ and $S$ are commutative rings with one.
(i) Let $I \subseteq J$ be proper ideals of $R$. Prove that $\frac{J}{I}$ is a prime ideal of $R / I$ if and only if $J$ is a prime ideal of $R$.
(ii) Let $f$ be a ring epimorphism from $R$ onto $S$, and $\operatorname{ker}(f) \subseteq J$ be proper ideals of $R$. Prove that $f(J)$ is a prime ideal of $S$ if and only if $J$ is a prime ideal of $R$.
(iii) Let $f$ be a ring epimorphism from $R$ onto $S$. Let $D$ be a prime ideal of $S$. Prove that $D=f(L)$ for some prime ideal $L$ of $R$ such that $\operatorname{Ker}(f) \subseteq L$.

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