

**Exam: Commutative Algebra (V3A1, Algebra I)**

Solutions can be written in English or German

**Exercise A.** (2 + 3 points)

1) Let  $A$  be a ring and  $S \subset A$  a multiplicative subset. Prove the following equality for the nilradical:  $\mathfrak{N}(S^{-1}A) = S^{-1}(\mathfrak{N}(A))$ .

2) A ring is called reduced if its nilradical is trivial. Prove that the following assertions are equivalent:

- i)  $A$  is reduced.
- ii)  $A_{\mathfrak{p}}$  is reduced for all prime ideals  $\mathfrak{p} \subset A$ .
- iii)  $A_{\mathfrak{m}}$  is reduced for all maximal ideal  $\mathfrak{m} \subset A$ .

**Exercise B.** (4 points)

Let  $\varphi: A \rightarrow B$  be a surjective ring homomorphism. Consider any  $B$ -module  $M$  simultaneously as an  $A$ -module and identify  $\text{Spec}(B)$  with the closed subset  $V(\text{Ker}(\varphi)) \subset \text{Spec}(A)$ . Prove that under this identification the equalities  $\text{Ass}_B(M) = \text{Ass}_A(M)$  and  $\text{Supp}_B(M) = \text{Supp}_A(M)$  hold.

**Exercise C.** (1 + 2 + 1 + 3 points)

Compute the dimensions of the following rings and provide a chain of prime ideals of maximal length in each case:

- i)  $\mathbb{Z}$ ; ii)  $k[X, Y]/(X^2 - Y^3)$  for a field  $k$ ;
- iii)  $k[X] \otimes_k k[X]$  for a field  $k$ ; iv)  $\prod_{i=1}^n k_i$  for fields  $k_i$ .

**Exercise D.** (4 points)

Let  $k$  be a field and  $\nu: k(x)^* \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $F(x)/G(x) \mapsto \deg(G) - \deg(F)$ . Show that  $\nu$  is a discrete valuation. Determine its valuation ring and a uniformizing parameter.

**Exercise E.** (3 + 3 points) Consider the ring  $A = k[x, y, z]/(xyz, z^2)$ , with  $k$  a field.

- i) Show that  $(x)$ ,  $(y)$  are primary ideals and that  $(z)$  is a prime ideal.
- ii) Determine a minimal primary decomposition of  $(0)$  and decide which of the associated prime ideals are isolated and which ones are embedded.

**Exercise F.** (2 + 1 + 2 points)

- i) State the ‘going-up’ theorem for ring extensions  $A \subset B$ .
- ii) Show, by describing a counterexample, that the going-up property does not hold for the ring extension  $\mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{Z}[1/5]$ .
- iii) Explain why  $k[x, y] \hookrightarrow k[x, y, z]/(zy - x)$  ( $k$  a field) cannot be integral.

**Exercise G.** (2 + 2 points)

- i) Prove that a ring  $A$  is a field if and only if every  $A$ -module is free.
- ii) Prove that an integral domain  $A$  is a field if and only if every  $A$ -module is flat.

**Klausureinsicht** (review of corrected exam): Thursday July 30, 14.15 – 15.45. Seminar rooms 0.007 and 0.008.