

**#1 Units and Zero Divisors** Let  $R$  be a ring with 1. Recall that  $R^\times = \{u \in R \mid u^{-1} \text{ exists}\}$  is the group of units. Also, if  $a, b \in R$  such that  $a \neq 0$ ,  $b \neq 0$  but  $ab = 0$ , then we call  $a$  a *left zero divisor* and  $b$  a *right zero divisor*. A *zero divisor* is either a left or right zero divisor (or both).

(a) Let  $u \in R^\times$ . Show that  $-u \in R^\times$ .

(b) Suppose that  $r \in R$  is a zero divisor. Show that  $r$  is not a unit.

*Note:* You need to consider two cases. One case where  $r$  is a left zero divisor and another where  $r$  is a right zero divisor.

**#2 Sticking to my Principals** Let  $R$  be a commutative ring with 1 and let  $a \in R$ . Recall that  $(a) = \{ra \mid r \in R\}$  is the principal ideal generated by  $a$ .

(a) List all of the (distinct) principal ideals in  $\mathbb{Z}_{12}$ . Show their contents. Example:  $(0) = \{0\}$ .

(b) Let  $R$  be an integral domain. Show that  $(a) = (b)$  if and only if  $a$  and  $b$  are associates (i.e.,  $a = ub$  for some unit  $u \in R^\times$ ).

**#3 Ideal Arithmetic** Let  $R$  be ring and  $I, J \triangleleft R$ . One defines  $I + J = \{x + y \mid x \in I \text{ and } y \in J\}$  to be the *sum* of  $I$  and  $J$ . Similarly, one defines  $IJ = \{x_1y_1 + \cdots + x_\ell y_\ell \mid \text{for some } \ell \geq 0 \text{ and } x_1, \dots, x_\ell \in I \text{ and } y_1, \dots, y_\ell \in J\}$  to be the *product* of  $I$  and  $J$ . It can be shown that  $I + J$ ,  $IJ$ , and  $I \cap J$  are ideals of  $R$ .

(a) Prove that  $I + J \triangleleft R$ .

(b) Consider  $I = (12)$  and  $J = (15)$  in  $\mathbb{Z}$ . Calculate  $I + J$ ,  $IJ$ , and  $I \cap J$ .

Since  $\mathbb{Z}$  is a principal ideal domain,  $(a)(b) = (c)$ ,  $(a) + (b) = (d)$ , and  $(a) \cap (b) = (\ell)$  for some  $c, d, \ell \in \mathbb{Z}$ . Make a conjecture about how  $a$  and  $b$  are related to  $c$ ,  $d$ , and  $\ell$ .

*Note:* You don't have to prove your conjectures. Just tell me how you think this "ideal arithmetic" works.

**#4 Prime and Maximal** As a quick reminder, in  $\mathbb{Z}$  and in  $\mathbb{Z}_n$ , we know that subgroup = normal subgroup = cyclic subgroup = subring = ideal = principal ideal.

(a) Find all the ideals of  $\mathbb{Z}_{24}$  and draw the corresponding lattice. Which ideals are prime? Which are maximal?

(b) Determine which ideals in  $\mathbb{Z}$  are prime and which are maximal. [Prove your assertions.]

*Note:* Don't forget to consider the trivial ideal:  $\{0\}$ .