

## Exercises, Algebra I (Commutative Algebra) – Week 8

### Exercise 42. (2 points)

Let  $A$  be a subring of  $B$  such that  $B$  is integral over  $A$ . Show that every ring homomorphism  $f: A \rightarrow K$  with  $K$  an algebraically closed field can be extended to a ring homomorphism  $\tilde{f}: B \rightarrow K$ .

### Exercise 43. (2 points)

Let  $A$  be a subring of  $B$  and assume that  $S := B \setminus A$  is closed under multiplication. Show that then  $A$  is integrally closed in  $B$ .

### Exercise 44. (4 points)

- i) Show that the  $\mathbb{C}$ -algebra homomorphism  $A := \mathbb{C}[X, Y]/(X^3 - Y^2) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}[T]$ ,  $X \mapsto T^2$ ,  $Y \mapsto T^3$  induces a bijection  $\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{C}}^1 = \text{Spec}(\mathbb{C}[T]) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(A)$ , but that there does not exist a  $\mathbb{C}$ -algebra homomorphism  $\mathbb{C}[T] \rightarrow A$  that would induce a bijection  $\text{Spec}(A) \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{C}}^1$
- ii) Discuss in a similar way  $A := \mathbb{Z}[x]/(x^2 + 4) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[i]$ ,  $x \mapsto 2i$ .

### Exercise 45. (4 points)

Let  $A$  be a ring and  $G$  a finite group of ring automorphisms  $g: A \xrightarrow{\sim} A$ .

- i) Show that  $A$  is integral over the *ring of  $G$ -invariants*  $A^G := \{a \in A \mid g(a) = a \text{ for all } g \in G\}$ .
- ii) Let  $\mathfrak{p} \subset A^G$  be a prime ideal. Prove that  $G$  acts transitively on the set of those prime ideals  $\mathfrak{q} \subset A$  for which  $\mathfrak{q} \cap A^G = \mathfrak{p}$ .

### Exercise 46. (3 points)

Let  $A$  be a normal ring and let  $K$  be its quotient field. Show that for a finite Galois extension  $L/K$  the integral closure  $\bar{A}$  of  $A$  in  $L$  is invariant under  $G := \text{Gal}(L/K)$ , i.e. for all  $g \in G$  one has  $g(\bar{A}) = \bar{A}$ , and that  $\bar{A}^G = A$ .

### Exercise 47. (4 points)

Consider the ring  $A := k[x, y]/(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$ . Show that it is factorial for  $k = \mathbb{C}$  and not factorial for  $k = \mathbb{R}$ . (Observe that in the two cases  $A$  is isomorphic to the ring of functions  $\mathbb{C}[e^{it}, e^{-it}]$  resp.  $\mathbb{R}[\sin(t), \cos(t)]$ .)

---

Due Monday Jun 8.

**Information from the student council:** The student council of mathematics will organize the math party on 11/06 in N8schicht. The presale will be held on Mon 8/06, Tue 9/06 and Wed 10/06 in front of mensa Poppelsdorf. Further information can be found at [www.fsmath.uni-bonn.de](http://www.fsmath.uni-bonn.de)