

Exercise sheet 2

NOETHERIAN RINGS, DEDEKIND RINGS, LINEARLY DISJOINT EXTENSIONS,
FRACTIONAL IDEALS

1. Prove that the following conditions on a ring A are equivalent:
 - (a) Every ideal of A is finitely generated.
 - (b) Every ascending sequence of ideals of A becomes stationary.
 - (c) Every non-empty set of ideals of A possesses a maximal element.
 - (a') Every submodule of a finitely generated A -module is finitely generated.
 - (b') Every ascending sequence of submodules of a finitely generated A -module becomes stationary.
 - (c') Every non-empty set of submodules of a finitely generated A -module possesses a maximal element.
2. Let A be a Noetherian ring. Then for every multiplicative subset $S \subset A$, the ring $S^{-1}A$ is Noetherian.
3. Prove that for any two finite field extensions $L, L'/K$ within a common overfield M the following conditions are equivalent:
 - (a) L and L' are linearly disjoint over K , that is, the algebra $L \otimes_K L'$ is a field.
 - (b) $[LL'/K] = [L/K] \cdot [L'/K]$
 - (c) $[LL'/L] = [L'/K]$
 - (d) $[LL'/L'] = [L/K]$

Moreover, these conditions imply:

- (e) $L \cap L' = K$.

Conversely, if at least one of L/K and L'/K is galois, then (e) implies the other conditions.

4. Prove that any two finite field extensions $L, L'/K$ with $[L/K]$ and $[L'/K]$ coprime are linearly disjoint over K .

5. Which of the following field extensions are linearly disjoint?

- (a) $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[5]{2})/\mathbb{Q}$ and $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[6]{2})/\mathbb{Q}$
- (b) $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[4]{2})/\mathbb{Q}$ and $\mathbb{Q}(i\sqrt[4]{2})/\mathbb{Q}$
- (c) $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[5]{2})\mathbb{Q}$ and $\mathbb{Q}(e^{2\pi i/5}\sqrt[5]{2})/\mathbb{Q}$

6. (a) Consider the polynomial ring $A = k[Y, Z]$ over a field k together with the ideal $\mathfrak{a} = (Y, Z)$. Determine the A -submodules

$$\mathfrak{a}^{-1} := \{x \in \text{Quot}(A) \mid x \cdot \mathfrak{a} \subset A\}.$$

and $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}^{-1} \subset A$.

(b) Repeat this for $A = \mathbb{Z}[Y]$ and $\mathfrak{a} = (2, Y)$.

**7. Which of the properties of Dedekind rings hold for the ring $\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{C})$ of entire functions $\mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$?