

Algebra 2025/2026: Exercise sheet 8

Exercise 1.

Let R be a commutative ring, $f \in R$ be an element and $n \geq 2$ be an integer. Show that there is a monomorphism of rings $\iota : R \hookrightarrow S$ and an element $x \in S$ such that $x^n = \iota(f)$.

Exercise 2.

Let A be a commutative ring, $n \geq 1$ be an integer. Show that for any commutative ring R the obvious map

$$\text{Hom}_{\text{Ring}}(A[X_1, \dots, X_n], R) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\text{Ring}}(A, R) \times R^n$$

$(\phi : A[X_1, \dots, X_n] \rightarrow R) \mapsto ((\phi|_A : A \rightarrow R), (\phi(X_1), \dots, \phi(X_n)))$
is a bijection.

Exercise 3.

Let R be a commutative ring and $f \in R$ be an element. We let R_f be the ring $R[X]/(f.X - 1)$, quotient of the polynomial ring $R[X]$ by the principal ideal generated by the polynomial $f.X - 1 \in R[X]$ and we consider the induced ring homomorphism $\psi : R \rightarrow R_f$ composition of the canonical morphism $R \rightarrow R[X]$ and the quotient morphism $R[X] \rightarrow R_f$.

- 1) Show that if f is invertible in R , then $\psi : R \cong R_f$ is an isomorphism of rings.
- 2) Show that in general $\psi(f)$ is invertible in R_f .
- 3) Let A be a commutative ring. Show that the map $\text{Hom}_{\text{Ring}}(R_f, A) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\text{Ring}}(R, A)$, $\phi \mapsto \phi \circ \psi$ is injective and its image coincides with the subset of $\text{Hom}_{\text{Ring}}(R, A)$ consisting of morphisms of rings $\phi : R \rightarrow A$ such that $\phi(f) \in A^\times$.

The ring R_f is called “ R with f inverted”!

- 4) Show that the ring $R[X]$ of polynomials with X inverted, $R[X]_X$, is a free R module with basis the family $\{X^n\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$, where X^{-1} is the inverse of X in $R[X]_X$ and $X^{-n} = (X^{-1})^n$ for any natural number n . Conclude it is canonically isomorphic to the group ring $R[\mathbb{Z}]$ of \mathbb{Z} with coefficients in R . This ring is also called the ring of Laurent Polynomials with coefficients in R and denoted by $R[X, X^{-1}]$.

Exercise 4.

Let R be a noetherian ring. Let M be a finite type R -module. Show that any sub R -module N

of M is also of finite type. [Hint: induction on the number of generators of M ...]