

Commutative Algebra

Submit by: Monday, 29/11/2021, 10 am

Exercise 18:

- Let K be a field, $R = K[x, y, z]/\langle xz, yz \rangle$ and $P = \langle x, y, z - 1 \rangle \trianglelefteq R$. Show $R_P \cong K[z]_{\langle z-1 \rangle}$.
- Let R be a ring, $f \in R$ a non-zero-divisor. Show $R_f \cong R[x]/\langle fx - 1 \rangle$.

Exercise 19: Let R be a ring and $\mathcal{N}(R)$ its nilradical. Show:

- If $S \subseteq R$ multiplicatively closed, then $\mathcal{N}(S^{-1}R) = S^{-1}\mathcal{N}(R)$.
- A ring is called *reduced* if it has no nilpotent elements except 0. Show that “being reduced” is a local property, i.e. the following are equivalent:
 - R is reduced.
 - R_P is reduced for each $P \in \text{Spec}(R)$.
 - $R_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is reduced for each $\mathfrak{m} \triangleleft R$.

Exercise 20: Show that “being flat” is a local property, i.e. if M is an R -module, then the following are equivalent:

- M is a flat R -module.
- M_P is a flat R_P module for each $P \in \text{Spec}(R)$.
- $M_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is a flat $R_{\mathfrak{m}}$ module for each $\mathfrak{m} \triangleleft R$.

Hint, use in class exercise 14 and note that any R_P -module N is also an R -module and that $N_P = N$.

In class exercise 14: Let R' be an R -algebra and M and N be R -modules. Show that there is an isomorphism of R' -modules

$$\Phi : (M \otimes_R N) \otimes_{R'} R' \longrightarrow (M \otimes_R R') \otimes_{R'} (N \otimes_R R') : m \otimes n \otimes r' \mapsto (m \otimes r') \otimes (n \otimes 1).$$

Recall that $M \otimes_R R'$ is an R' -module via $r' \cdot (m \otimes s') := m \otimes (r' \cdot s')$.

In class exercise 15: Let $R = K[x, y]$ and $P = K[x, y, z]/\langle xz - x, yz - y - z + 1 \rangle$. Is P a flat R -module?

In class exercise 16: Let $\mathfrak{m} = \langle x, y \rangle \triangleleft K[x, y]$. Localize the ring R and the module P in In-Class Exercise 13 at \mathfrak{m} . Is the resulting module $P_{\mathfrak{m}}$ a flat $R_{\mathfrak{m}}$ -module?