

**Fall 2018, Math 320: Week 6 Problem Set**  
**Due: Tuesday, October 9th, 2018**  
**Isomorphisms and Homomorphisms**

**Discussion problems.** The problems below should be completed in class.

(D1) *Homomorphisms.* The goal of this problem is to get practice with homomorphisms.

- (a) Determine whether each of the following maps is a ring homomorphism.
- (i)  $\phi : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$  given by  $\phi(a) = a + 3$ .
  - (ii)  $\phi : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$  given by  $\phi(a) = 2a$ .
  - (iii)  $\phi : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow M(\mathbb{R})$  given by  $\phi(a) = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix}$ .
  - (iv)  $\phi : R \rightarrow S$  given by  $\phi \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ b & c \end{pmatrix}$ , where  $R, S \subset M(\mathbb{R})$  are the set of all upper triangular and lower triangular matrices, respectively.
- (b) Consider a ring homomorphism  $\phi : \mathbb{R}[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}[y]$  that sends  $x \mapsto y + 1$ .
- (i) Find all possible values of  $\phi(0)$  and  $\phi(1)$ . Hint: consider  $\phi(1 \cdot 1)$ .
  - (ii) Find all possible values of  $\phi(x^3)$ ,  $\phi(x + 1)$ , and  $\phi(x^2 + 2x + 1)$ .
  - (iii) What possible values can  $\phi(1/2)$  be? What about  $\phi(\sqrt{2})$ ?
  - (iv) Conjecture how many possible maps  $\phi$  exist (you do **not** need to prove it).
- (c) Fix a ring homomorphism  $\phi : R \rightarrow S$ . Prove that the image of  $\phi$  is a subring of  $S$ .

(D2) *Constructing isomorphisms.* The goal of this problem is to get practice with isomorphisms.

- (a) Prove each of the following.
- (i)  $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \cong R$ , where

$$R = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix} : a, b \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \subset M(\mathbb{R})$$

- (ii)  $\mathbb{Z}_{12} \cong \mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_4$ .
- (iii)  $\mathbb{Z} \cong (R, \oplus, \odot)$ , where  $R = \mathbb{Z}$ ,

$$a \oplus b = a + b + 1 \quad \text{and} \quad a \odot b = ab + a + b.$$

Hint: find  $0_R$  and  $1_R$ .

- (iv)  $\mathbb{Z} \cong R$ , where  $R = \{(a, a) : a \in \mathbb{Z}\} \subset \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$ .
  - (v)  $R \cong T$ , where  $R$  and  $S$  are any rings and  $T = \{(r, 0) : r \in R\} \subset R \times S$ .
- (b) Determine which of the following statements are true, and prove your assertions.
- (i)  $\mathbb{Z} \cong 2\mathbb{Z}$ , where  $2\mathbb{Z}$  denotes the set of even integers.
  - (ii)  $\mathbb{Z}_{19} \cong \mathbb{Z}_{17}$ .
  - (iii)  $\mathbb{Z}_6$  is isomorphic to **some** subring of  $M(\mathbb{R})$ .
  - (iv)  $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \cong M(\mathbb{R})$ .

**Required problems.** As the name suggests, you must submit *all* required problem with this homework set in order to receive full credit.

(R1) Determine whether each of the following maps is a ring homomorphism.

(a)  $\phi : \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$  given by  $\phi(a) = \frac{1}{a^2 + 1}$ .

(b)  $\phi : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow M(\mathbb{R})$  given by  $\phi(a) = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ .

(c)  $\phi : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow M(\mathbb{R})$  given by  $\phi(a) = \begin{pmatrix} a & a \\ a & a \end{pmatrix}$ .

(d)  $\phi : \mathbb{Z}_{24} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_6$  given by  $\phi([a]_{24}) = [a]_6$ . Hint: be sure to check  $\phi$  is well-defined!

(e)  $\phi : \mathbb{Z}_6 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{12}$  given by  $\phi([a]_6) = [a]_{12}$ . Hint: be sure to check  $\phi$  is well-defined!

(R2) Suppose  $\phi : R \rightarrow S$  is a nonzero ring homomorphism (i.e.  $\phi$  is not the map that sends every element of  $R$  to 0),  $R$  has a multiplicative identity, and  $S$  is an integral domain. Prove  $S$  has a multiplicative identity  $1_S \in S$  and that  $\phi(1_R) = 1_S$ .

(R3) Determine whether each of the following statements is true or false. Prove your assertions.

(a)  $\mathbb{Z}_9$  is isomorphic to  $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$ .

(b) The ring  $(L, \oplus, \odot)$  from Problem (R2) on Homework 4 is isomorphic to  $\mathbb{R}$ .