

Short answer type question.

1) Define a Ring.

Prove that a) The zero of a ring  $R$  is unique  
b) The inverse of a ring is unique.

2) Define

a) Field

b) Integral Domain

c) Division Ring

d) Boolean Ring.

3) ~~Prove that a finite integral domain is a field~~

4) ~~Prove that every field is an integral domain~~

5) If  $R$  is a ring such that  
 $a^2 = a \forall a \in R$ .

Prove that

i)  $a + a = 0 \forall a \in R$

ii)  $a + b = 0 \Rightarrow a = b$

iii)  $R$  is a commutative ring.

6) Define a simple ring.

Prove that a division ring is a simple ring.

7) Define

a) An ideal

b) Quotient Ring

c)  $R$  Homomorphism of

d) Kernel of Homomorphism

e) Embedding of a ring

Prove that

8) A ring has no zero divisors, iff the Cancellation Law hold in  $R$ .

9) Define characteristic of a ring.  
Prove that the characteristic of an integral domain is zero or prime.

10) Let  $f: R \rightarrow R_1$  be a ring homomorphism then P.T.

i)  $f(0) = 0$

2)  $f(-a) = -f(a) \forall a \in R$

3) The Kernel of  $f$  is an ideal of  $R$ .

3) For all  $a, b$  in a ring  $R$

i)  $a0 = 0a = 0$

ii)  $a(-b) = (-a)b = -ab$

iii)  $(-a)(-b) = ab$ .

4) A non-empty subset  $S$  of a ring  $R$  is subring of  $R$  iff  $a-b \in S$  and  $ab \in S \forall a, b \in S$ .



## Long answer type question

<sup>223</sup> 1) Let  $R$  be a ring and  $N$ , an ideal of  $R$  then  $\frac{R}{N}$  is a ring under the addition and multiplication defined as under:  
for  $r+N, s+N \in \frac{R}{N}$

$$(r+N) + (s+N) = (r+s) + N$$

$$(r+N)(s+N) = rs + N.$$

<sup>226</sup> 2) An ideal  $M$  of a commutative ring  $R$  with unity is a maximal ideal iff  $\frac{R}{M}$  is a field.

<sup>232</sup> 3) State and Prove Fundamental Theorem of Homomorphism.

4) a) P.T. a finite integral domain is a field.  
b) P.T. every field is an integral domain.

5) Let  $B \subseteq A$  be two ideals of a ring  $R$ .  
then  $\frac{R}{A} \cong \frac{R/B}{A/B}$  (First theorem of Isomorphism).

<sup>215</sup> 6) a) For two ideals  $A$  and  $B$  of a ring  $R$ ,  $A \cup B$  is an ideal of  $R$  iff either  $A \subseteq B$  or  $B \subseteq A$ .

<sup>216</sup> b) For any two ideals  $A$  and  $B$  of a ring  $R$ ,  $A+B = \langle A \cup B \rangle$

7) P.T. a ring can be embedded in a ring with unity.