

## Math 430 Problem Set #5 Due 10/6/21

1. Let  $A$  be an integral domain such that (1)  $A_{\mathfrak{m}}$  is Noetherian for every maximal ideal  $A$  and (2) every proper nonzero ideal of  $A$  is contained in at most finitely many maximal ideals. Show that  $A$  is Noetherian. [Hint: The beginning of Proposition 3.19 from the book provides a good model for this proof.]

2. Let  $\theta = \sqrt{3}$  and let  $R = \mathbb{Z}[\theta]$ .

(a) Write down a dual basis for the basis  $1, \theta$  for  $\mathbb{Q}(\theta)$  over  $\mathbb{Q}$  with respect to the bilinear form  $(x, y) = \text{Tr}_{\mathbb{Q}(\theta)/\mathbb{Q}}(xy)$ .

(b) Letting  $R^\dagger$  denote the  $\mathbb{Z}$ -module generated by the dual basis above, find the order of the abelian group  $R^\dagger/R$ .

3. Let  $\theta = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$  and let  $R = \mathbb{Z}[\theta]$ .

(a) Write down a dual basis for the basis  $1, \theta$  for  $\mathbb{Q}(\theta)$  over  $\mathbb{Q}$  with respect to the bilinear form  $(x, y) = \text{Tr}_{\mathbb{Q}(\theta)/\mathbb{Q}}(xy)$ .

(b) Letting  $R^\dagger$  denote the  $\mathbb{Z}$ -module generated by the dual basis above, find the order of the abelian group  $R^\dagger/R$ .

4. Let  $K$  be a field. We define the resultant  $\text{Res}(f, g)$  as follows. Write

$$f(x) = b \prod_{i=1}^m (x - \alpha_i) \quad , \quad g(x) = c \prod_{j=1}^n (x - \beta_j),$$

with  $b, c \in K^*$  and  $\beta_i, \gamma_j$  in some algebraic closure of  $K$ . Then

$$\text{Res}(f, g) := b^n c^m \prod_{i=1}^m \prod_{j=1}^n (\alpha_i - \beta_j).$$

(a) Let  $h(x) = x^2 - 3$ . Calculate  $\text{Res}(h(x), h'(x))$ .

(b) Let  $t(x) = x^2 - x - 1$ . Calculate  $\text{Res}(t(x), t'(x))$ .

(c) Compare your answers to 2(b) and 3(b).

5. Let  $f$  and  $g$  be as above and suppose that  $g$  is nonconstant. Show that

$$\text{Res}(f(x), g(x)) = b^n \prod_{i=1}^m g(\alpha_i).$$

6. Let  $f$  be as above and assume that its leading coefficient  $b$  is 1 and that the degree of  $f$  is at least 2. Show that

$$\text{Res}(f(x), f'(x)) = \prod_{\substack{1 \leq i, j \leq m \\ i \neq j}} (\alpha_i - \alpha_j).$$