



Exercise 1. Let $I \subset J$ be ideals in a ring R . Prove that the rule $a + I \mapsto a + J$ yields a well-defined homomorphism $R/I \rightarrow R/J$, and that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} R & & \\ \downarrow & \searrow & \\ R/I & \longrightarrow & R/J \end{array}$$

commutes, where the vertical and diagonal arrows are the canonical surjections.

Exercise 2. Let I be an ideal in a commutative ring R . The *radical* of I is the set

$$\sqrt{I} = \{a \in R \mid a^n \in I \text{ for some } n \in \mathbb{N}\},$$

which consists of all the elements in R that are n th roots of some element in I , for all $n \geq 1$.

- a. Prove that \sqrt{I} is an ideal in R containing I .
- b. Prove that $\sqrt{\sqrt{I}} = \sqrt{I}$. Conclude that R/\sqrt{I} has no nonzero nilpotent elements.
- c. Which elements of R are in $\sqrt{0}$?

Exercise 3. Let I be a nonzero proper ideal in \mathbb{Z} . Prove that there is a constant $C(I)$ so that if $I = I_1 \subset I_2 \subset \cdots \subset I_n$ is a strictly increasing sequence of proper ideals in \mathbb{Z} , then $n \leq C(I)$.