

UNIT – I

Fundamental Concepts of Algebra: Rings and related Algebraic systems, Subrings, Homomorphisms, Ideals. (Sections 1.1, 1.2 of chapter 1 of prescribed book [1])

UNIT –II

Fundamental Concepts of Algebra: Modules, Direct products and Direct sums, Classical Isomorphism Theorems. (Sections 1.3, 1.4 of chapter 1 of prescribed book [1])

UNIT – III

Selected Topics on Commutative Rings: Prime ideals in commutative Rings, Prime ideals in Special commutative Rings. (Sections 2.1, 2.2 of chapter 2 of prescribed book [1])

UNIT – IV

Selected Topics on Commutative Rings: The Complete Ring of Quotients of a commutative Ring.
(Section 2.3 of chapter 2 of prescribed book [1])

UNIT – V

Selected Topics on Commutative Rings: Rings of quotients of Commutative Semiprime Rings, Prime Ideal Spaces (Sections 2.4, 2.5 of chapter 2 of prescribed book [1])

PRESCRIBED BOOK:

1. Lambek J, Lectures on Rings and Modules, Blaisdell Publications (2009).

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Hungerford Thomas W, Algebra, Springer publications (1974).

Course has Focus on : Foundation

Websites of Interest: 1. www.nptel.ac.in
2. www.epgp.inflibnet.ac.in
3. www.ocw.mit.edu



**PARVATHANENI BRAHMAYYA
SIDDHARTHA COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE**

Autonomous

Siddhartha Nagar, Vijayawada-520010

Re-accredited at 'A+' by the NAAC

M.Sc. Mathematics

Fourth Semester

22MA4T1 - RINGS AND MODULES

Time:3 hours

Max. Marks: 70

SECTION - A

Answer all questions.

(5x4=20)

- 1 a) Prove that in a Boolean algebra, $(a^1)^1 = a$. (CO1, L1)
(OR)
b) Define congruence relation, homomorphic relation and transitive relation. (CO1, L1)
- 2 a) Define right R-module and left R-module with examples. (CO2, L2)
(OR)
b) Show that a module is Noetherian if and only if every submodule is finitely generated. (CO2, L2)
- 3 a) Prove that every maximal ideal in a commutative ring is prime. (CO3, L2)
(OR)
b) Prove that every commutative regular ring is semiprimitive. (CO3, L2)
- 4 a) If D and D^1 are dense ideals of a ring R , show that $D \cup D^1$ is also dense. (CO4, L2)
(OR)
b) Define complete ring of quotients. (CO4, L2)
- 5 a) Define a compact Topological space and regular open set. (CO5, L1)
(OR)
b) Define interior of a set and exterior of a set V in a topological space Π . (CO5, L1)

SECTION B

Answer all questions. All questions carry equal marks.

(5X10=50)

- 6 (a) Show that a Boolean algebra becomes a complemented distributive lattice by defining $a \vee b = (a' \wedge b')$ & $1 = 0'$ and conversely, any complemented distributive lattice is a Boolean algebra in which these equations are provable identities. (CO1, L3)

(OR)

(b) Show that there is a one-one correspondence between the ideals K and the congruence relations θ of a ring R such that $r-r' \in K \Leftrightarrow r \theta r'$ and this is an isomorphism between the lattice of ideals and the lattice of congruence relations.

(CO1, L3)

7 (a) Show that the following statements are equivalent.

(i) R is isomorphic to a finite direct product of rings R_i ($i=1,2, \dots,n$)

(ii) There exist central orthogonal idempotents $e_i \in R$ such that $1 = \sum_{i=1}^n e_i$, $e_i R \cong R_i$

(iii) R is a finite direct sum of ideals $K_i \cong R_i$

(CO2, L3)

(OR)

(b) Let B be a sub module of A_R . Then show that A is Artinian if and only if B and A/B are Artinian.

(CO2, L3)

8 (a) Show that the radical of a ring R consists of all elements $r \in R$ such that $1 - rx$ is a unit for all $x \in R$.

(CO3, L3)

(OR)

(b) Let R be a subdirectly irreducible commutative ring with smallest nonzero ideal J . Then show that

(i) The annihilator J^* of J is the set of all zero divisors.

(ii) J^* is a maximal ideal and $J^{**} = J$.

(CO3, L3)

9 (a) If R is any commutative ring, then show that $Q(R)$ is rationally complete. (CO4, L4)

(OR)

(b) If R is commutative ring, then show that $Q(R)$ is regular if and only if R is semiprime.

(CO4, L4)

10 (a) Let Π be any set of prime ideals of the commutative ring R . Then show that Π

becomes a topological space where $\overline{A} = \{P \in \Pi \mid A \not\subset P\}$

(CO5, L3)

(OR)

(b) Show that a Boolean algebra is isomorphic to the algebra of all subsets of a set if and only if it is complete and atomic.

(CO5, L3)
