

1. Let  $R$  be a commutative ring with unity and  $a, b \in R$ .
  - (a) Prove that if  $(a, b) = (d)$  for some  $d \in R$ , then  $d$  is a greatest common divisor of  $a$  and  $b$ .
  - (b) Prove that the converse of the above statement is false.
  
2. Prove that all euclidean rings are principal ideal domains.
  
3. Let  $R$  be an integral domain,  $a \in R$  and  $I = (a)$ .
  - (a) Prove that if  $I$  is maximal, then  $a$  is irreducible.
  - (b) Prove that the converse of the above statement is false.
  - (c) Prove that  $x$  is a prime element in  $R[x]$ .
  - (d) Prove that  $(x)$  is maximal in  $R[x]$  if and only if  $R$  is a field.
  
4. Let  $R$  be a commutative ring with unity and let  $I$  be a proper ideal in  $R$ . Recall that a ring is called local if it has a unique maximal ideal. (For this problem you may assume that a proper ideal is always contained in some maximal ideal.)
  - (a) Prove that if  $R$  is a local ring, then  $R/I$  is a local ring.  
 $\therefore R/I$  is a local ring.
  - (b) Let  $M = \{r \in R \mid r \notin U(R)\}$ . Prove that if  $M$  is an ideal in  $R$ , then  $R$  is a local ring.
  
5. Let  $R$  be a unique factorization domain and  $a, b, c \in R$ . Prove that if  $a$  and  $b$  are relatively prime and  $a \mid bc$ , then  $a \mid c$ .
  
6. Let  $R$  be an integral domain,  $Q = \text{Frac}(R)$  and  $f(x) \in R[x]$  such that  $\deg f(x) > 0$ .
  - (a) Prove that if  $f(x)$  is irreducible in  $R[x]$ , then  $f(x)$  is primitive.
  - (b) Prove that the converse of the above statement is false.
  - (c) Prove that if  $f(x)$  is primitive and irreducible in  $Q[x]$ , then  $f(x)$  is irreducible over  $R[x]$ .