

## Retry exam: Commutative Algebra (V3A1, Algebra I)

### Exercise A. (Points: 3)

Let  $M$  be an  $A$ -module and  $\mathfrak{a} \subset A$  an ideal such that  $M_{\mathfrak{m}} = 0$  for all maximal ideals  $\mathfrak{a} \subset \mathfrak{m} \subset A$ . Show that then  $M = \mathfrak{a}M$ .

### Exercise B. (Points: 3)

Show that a finitely generated ideal  $\mathfrak{a} \subset A$  is a principal ideal and generated by an idempotent element if and only if  $\mathfrak{a}^2 = \mathfrak{a}$ .

### Exercise C. (Points: 5)

Consider the ring  $A := k[x, y, z]/(xy, z^2 - (x + y))$ . Describe all irreducible components of  $\text{Spec}(A)$ , i.e. the maximal closed irreducible subsets, and decide which of them have a non-empty intersection with  $\text{Spec}(A_x)$ .

### Exercise D. (Points: 2+2)

Describe explicitly a Noether normalization for the two  $k$ -algebras  $k[x, y]/(x^2 + y^2)$  and  $k[x, y, z]/(y - z^2, xz - y^2)$ .

### Exercise E. (Points: 2+4)

Consider the ring  $A = k[x, y, z]/(xy^2 - xz^2, x^2)$  where  $\text{char}(k) \neq 2$ .

(i) Show that the ideals  $(\bar{z} - \bar{y}) \subset A$  and  $(\bar{z} + \bar{y}) \subset A$  are both primary ideals and determine their radicals.

(ii) Determine a primary decomposition of the ideal  $(0) \subset A$  and decide which associated prime ideals are isolated and which are embedded.

### Exercise F. (Points: 5)

Compute  $\text{Ass}(M)$  and  $\text{Ann}(M)$  of the kernel  $\ker(\psi)$  of the following  $A$ -module homomorphism  $\psi: A^{\oplus 2} \rightarrow A$ ,  $(a, b) \mapsto a\bar{x} + b\bar{y}$ , where  $A := k[x, y]/(x^2y)$ .

### Exercise G. (Points: 4+4)

Consider  $A = k[x, y, z]/(xyz, z^2)$  as a graded ring with  $\deg(\bar{x}) = \deg(\bar{y}) = \deg(\bar{z}) = 1$ .

(i) Compute the Poincaré series  $P(A, t)$  and determine the dimension of  $A^1$

(ii) Is  $A_{(x, y, z)}$  regular or Cohen–Macaulay?

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All rings are commutative with a unit and  $1 \neq 0$ .

<sup>1</sup>You will have to use that there are  $\binom{2+n}{2}$  monomials of degree  $n$  in three variables.