

1. Let  $U$  be a nonempty set and let  $R$  be the set of all subsets of  $U$  (i.e. the power set of  $U$ ). For the two given proposed definitions of “addition” and “multiplication”, determine whether  $R$  is a ring or not; if it is not a ring, explain why, and if it is a ring, identify its identity elements.

(a)  $A + B = A \cup B$  and  $A \cdot B = A \cap B$ .

(b)  $A + B = (A \cup B) - (A \cap B)$  (also known as the “symmetric difference”) and  $A \cdot B = A \cap B$ .

2. Prove that for a commutative ring  $R$  and  $x \in R$ ,  $x$  is a unit of  $R$  if and only if  $x$  divides every element of  $R$ .

3. Prove the following two statements:

(a) For any ring  $R$  and a (not necessarily finite) collection  $\mathcal{R}$  of subrings of  $R$ , their intersection

$$\bigcap_{S \in \mathcal{R}} S$$

is also a subring of  $R$ . (Hint: you may find it easier to warm up by addressing just an intersection of two subrings of  $R$ )

(b) For a ring  $R$  and a subset  $S$  of  $R$ , there is a unique *smallest* subring  $\langle S \rangle$  of  $R$  which contains all the elements of  $S$  (hint: choose an appropriate collection  $\mathcal{R}$  for the above statement).

4. Address the two following questions about subrings:

(a) Let  $\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}]$  denote the smallest subring of  $\mathbb{R}$  which contains every rational number, the irrational number  $\sqrt{2}$ , and the irrational number  $\sqrt{3}$ . Let  $\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}]$  denote the smallest subring of  $\mathbb{R}$  which contains every rational number and the irrational number  $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}$  (note that the previous question guarantees that these structures are well-defined). Prove that  $\mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}] = \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}]$ .

(b) Let  $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}]$  and  $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}]$  be defined as in the previous part except with “rational number” replaced by “integer” in the definition. Demonstrate that  $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}] \neq \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}]$ .

5. Prove that if the additive group of a ring  $R$  is cyclic, then  $R$  is commutative.