

# Rutgers University: Algebra Written Qualifying Exam

## January 2019: Problem 2 Solution (Partial)

**Exercise.** A ring is called completely left reducible if it is a direct sum of left ideals which are simple modules over the ring. For what integers  $n$  is the ring  $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$  completely left reducible?

Solution.

Since  $\mathbb{Z}/0\mathbb{Z} \cong \mathbb{Z}$  and  $\mathbb{Z}/(-n\mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ , we only need to check  $n \geq 0$

To be a **simple module**: no nontrivial proper submodules

$n = 1$ :  $\mathbb{Z}/\mathbb{Z} = \{0\}$  is completely left reducible.

$n = 0$ :  $\mathbb{Z}$

The ideals of  $\mathbb{Z}$  are  $\langle m \rangle = m\mathbb{Z}$  for  $m \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

For  $m_1, m_2 \neq 0$ ,

$$m_1 m_2 \in m_1 \mathbb{Z} \cap m_2 \mathbb{Z} \text{ and } m_1 m_2 \neq 0$$

$\implies m_1 \mathbb{Z}$  and  $m_2 \mathbb{Z}$  have a nontrivial intersection

$\implies m_1 m_2 \mathbb{Z}$  is a submodule of  $m_1 \mathbb{Z}$  and  $m_2 \mathbb{Z}$

$m_1 \mathbb{Z}$  and  $m_2 \mathbb{Z}$  are not simple.

Therefore, the only decomposition of  $\mathbb{Z}$  is

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{Z} &= I_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus I_\ell \\ &= \mathbb{Z} \oplus 0 \oplus \cdots \oplus 0 \end{aligned}$$

Show that  $\mathbb{Z}$  is not a simple  $\mathbb{Z}$ -module.

$\mathbb{Z}$  has nontrivial proper sub-modules (e.g.  $2\mathbb{Z}$ )

NOT completely left reducible

$n = p$ ,  $p$  prime: Suppose  $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$  is not a simple  $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$  module.

Then it has a nontrivial submodule, which is a subgroup.

But this would have to have order  $p$ , so it is not proper

$\implies \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$  is a simple module over itself

$\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$  is completely left reducible

$n = p_1 \dots p_\ell$  where  $p_i$  are distinct primes

$$\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} \cong \mathbb{Z}/(p_1\mathbb{Z}) \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathbb{Z}/(p_\ell\mathbb{Z}) \text{ as rings}$$

Where  $\mathbb{Z}/(p_j\mathbb{Z})$  are ideals.

Show: Each is a simple module over  $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$

(continue solution)