

**Problem 1.** Consider the map  $f : \mathbb{Z}[X] \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$ , given by  $P(X) \mapsto (P(1), P(2))$ . Is it a surjective map? What is the kernel of it?

**Problem 2.** As in the class, given a ring  $R$ , we define  $\text{Spec}R$  as the set of all prime ideals of  $R$ , distinct from  $R$  itself.  $\text{Spec}R$  is a topological space, once we define the closed sets as follows: the closed sets are all the sets of prime ideals of the form  $V(I)$ , where  $I$  is an ideal and  $V(I)$  is the set of all prime ideals in  $\text{Spec}R$  that contain  $I$ .

1. show that if  $Z_1 = V(I_1), Z_2 = V(I_2)$  are two closed sets, then  $Z_1 \cap Z_2 = V(I_1 + I_2)$  and  $Z_1 \cup Z_2 = V(I_1 \cap I_2)$ ;
2. prove that the intersection of any collection of closed sets  $Z_i$  is still a closed set.

**Problem 3.** Let  $A$  be a ring and  $I, J$  two ideals in  $A$ . Let's write the "reduction map"  $\rho : A \rightarrow A/I$  that takes any  $a \in A$  and returns  $a \bmod I$  (it can be written as  $\bar{a}$  if you prefer).

1. Show that  $\rho(J)$  is an ideal in  $A/I$ .
2. Show that  $A/(I + J)$  is isomorphic to  $(A/I)/(\rho(J))$ .
3. Application: show that  $\mathbb{Z}[X]/((3) + (X^2 + 5))$  is isomorphic to  $(\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z})[\sqrt{-5}]$ .