



DSSSB TGT

PART (A+B)



MATHS

RING THEORY

Part -3



12/08/2024 04:30 PM



Ring Homomorphism

$$f: (R, +, \cdot) \rightarrow (S, +, \cdot)$$

$$f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y)$$

$$f(x \cdot y) = f(x) \cdot f(y)$$

$$f^2 = f$$

idempotent

$$T(x+y) \neq T(x) + T(y)$$

$$T(x \cdot y) \neq T(x) \cdot T(y)$$

$$T^2 = T$$

Trivial Ring homomorphism

$$T(x) = 0 \cdot x \quad \textcircled{T=0}$$

$$T(x+y) = 0(x+y) = 0 \cdot x + 0 \cdot y = T(x) + T(y)$$

$$T(x \cdot y) = 0(x \cdot y) \Rightarrow \underbrace{0(x) \cdot 0(y)}_{0^2=0} \Rightarrow \underbrace{T(x) \cdot T(y)}_{=0}$$

Q. $T: (Z, +, \cdot) \rightarrow (Z, +, \cdot)$ defined $T(x) = 0x$ is

Ring homomorphism? yes

Trivial Ring Homomorphism $T(x) = 0x$

Q. $T: (Z, +, \cdot) \rightarrow (Z, +, \cdot)$ defined by $T(x) = 1 \cdot x$

is Ring homomorphism?

Yes

$$Z = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, \infty\}$$

$$T(x) = 1 \cdot x$$

$$T=1 \checkmark$$

2, 3

$$T(x+y) = 1(x+y) = 1 \cdot x + 1 \cdot y \Rightarrow T(x) + T(y) \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} T(2+3) &= 1(2+3) \\ &\Rightarrow 5 \Rightarrow T(2) + T(3) \\ &\Rightarrow 1 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 3 \\ &= 5 \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$T(x \cdot y) = 1(x \cdot y) = 1 \cdot (x) \cdot 1(y) \Rightarrow T(x) \cdot T(y) \checkmark$$

$$1 \cdot (2 \cdot 3) = 6$$

$$1^2 = 1 \checkmark$$

$$1(2) \cdot 1(3)$$

$$2 \times 3 = 6$$

Q. $T: (\mathbb{Z}, +, \cdot) \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}, +, \cdot)$ defined by $Tx = 3x$ is

Ring homomorphism? No

$\mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{Z} = \{0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots\}$ $T(x+y) = 3(x+y) = 3x + 3y = T(x) + T(y)$

$\underbrace{2, 3}_{2, 3}$

$T(x \cdot y) = 3(x \cdot y) = \underbrace{3(x) \cdot 3(y)}_{3^2 \neq 3} =$

$3^2 \neq 3$

$\rightarrow 3(2+3) = 3 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 3$
 $6 + 9$

$\boxed{15 = 15}$

$T(x \cdot y) = T(x) \cdot T(y)$

$3(2 \cdot 3) = 3 \cdot 2 \times 3 \cdot 3$

$18 \neq 54$

$n \rightarrow n$ ❖ $f: \mathbb{Z}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_n$; Then Number of Ring Homomorphism = Number of idempotent element = 2^d .

where d $\rightarrow$ No of prime divisor of n

Idempotent Element $\Rightarrow$ $a^2 = a$

Q. $f: \mathbb{Z}_6 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_6$. How many Ring homomorphism? $\Rightarrow 2^d$

☒ (a) Exactly 4 Ring Homomorphism

☐ (b) only 2

☐ (c) exactly 3

☐ (d) None of these

$$\mathbb{Z}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_n \\ \Rightarrow 2^d$$

$d \rightarrow$ अभाज्य गुणखंडों
n के

$$6 \rightarrow 2 \times 3 \\ d=2$$

$$\text{No. of Ring Hom}^m \rightarrow 2^d = 2^2$$

Q. How many Ring Homomorphism from

$T: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$?

(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 99 (d) ∞

$\mathbb{Z} = \{0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm \dots - \infty\}$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0^2 = 0 \\ 1^2 = 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

Q. $T: Q \rightarrow Q$ How many Ring Homomorphism?

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 9
- d. ∞

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0^2 = 0 \\ 1^2 = 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

Q. $T: R \rightarrow R$ How many Ring Homo?

a. 2

b. 9

c. 99

d. 84

$$0^2 = \square$$

$$1^2 = 1$$

Q. $T: \mathbb{Z}_4 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{10}$ defined by $T(x) = 1 \cdot x$ is

Ring Homo? NO ✓

order(1) in $\mathbb{Z}_{10}$

$$\mathbb{Z}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_m$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_4 = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_{10} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$$

$$T(x) = \underline{1} \cdot x$$

$$O(1) \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}_{10} = 10$$

क्या $\mathbb{Z}_4$ में कोई element

order 10 का है? 4 का

$$\downarrow$$
$$\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$$

$$O(0) = 1$$

$$O(1) = 4$$

$$O(2) = 2$$

$$O(3) = 4$$

$T: \mathbb{Z}_4 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{10}$ defined by $Tx = 2x$
is a ring homomorphism?

$$O(2) \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}_{10} \Rightarrow 5$$

$\rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_4$ has no element of order 5.

So $T: \mathbb{Z}_4 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{10}$; $T(x) = 2x$
is not Ring hom^m.

Q. $T: \mathbb{Z}_4 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{10}$ defined by $T(x) = 5x$ is Ring
Homo?

$$0(5) \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}_{10} \rightarrow 2$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_4 = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$$

yes it is a Ring homoⁿ

$$0(0) = 1$$

$$0(1) = 4$$

$$0(2) = 2$$

$$0(3) = 4$$

Boolean Ring → A Ring $(R, +, \cdot)$ is said to be
boolean Ring if $\underbrace{a^2 = a, \forall a \in R.}$

$$a^2 = a$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_2 = \{0, 1\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0^2 &= 0 \\ 1^2 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$\mathbb{R} = (\mathbb{Z}_2, +, \cdot)$ is a boolean group?

Boolean Ring of order 8 ⇒

$$O(\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2) = 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$$

Q1. $T: \mathbb{Z}_4 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{10}$, How many is Ring homo?

A. $0.x$

~~B. $1.x$~~

C. $0.x$ & $5x$

~~D. $0x$ & $6x$~~

$0(2)=2$

$0(1)=10$

$0(5)=2$

$0(6)=5$

$a^2=a$

$\mathbb{Z}_{10} \rightarrow 2 \times 5$
 $d=2$

No of. Ring $\text{hom}^m \rightarrow 2^d \Rightarrow 2^2 \Rightarrow 4$

possible $\rightarrow 4$

$\Rightarrow T(x) = 0.x$

~~$\times T(x) = 1.x$~~

$\Rightarrow T(x) = 5.x$

~~$\times T(x) = 6.x$~~

$5^2 = 25 \pmod{10} = 5$

$6^2 = 36 \pmod{10} = 6$

$0(0)=1$

$\rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_4, 0(0)=1$

Q2. $T : \mathbb{Z}_5 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{10}$, How many is Ring homo?

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(1) &= 10 \\ \phi(5) &= 2 \\ \phi(6) &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_{10} \rightarrow 10 \rightarrow \underbrace{2 \times 5}_{d=2}$$

✓ A. $0 \cdot x$

B. $1 \cdot x$

C. $0 \cdot x$ & $5x$

D. $0x$ & $6x$

No of possible

Ring $\text{Hom}^m \Rightarrow 2^d \Rightarrow 4$

$$1^2 = 1$$

✓ $T(x) = 0 \cdot x$

✗ $T(x) = 1 \cdot x$

✗ $T(x) = 5x$

✓ $T(x) = 6x$

$$\mathbb{Z}_5 = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(0) &= 1, \phi(2) = 5, \phi(4) = 5 \\ \phi(1) &= 5, \phi(3) = 5 \end{aligned}$$