

Algebra Theorems

On Rings, Polynomials, and Fields

1 Section 16.2 - Integral Domains and Fields

1. **Prop. 16.15. Cancellation Law.** Let D be a commutative ring with identity. Then D is an integral domain iff for all nonzero elements $a \in D$ with $ab = ac$, we have $b = c$.
2. **Theorem 16.16.** Every finite integral domain is a field.
3. **Lemma 16.18.** Let R be a ring with identity. If 1 has order n , then the characteristic of R is n .
4. **Theorem 16.19.** The characteristic of an integral domain is either prime or zero.

2 Section 16.3 - Ring Homomorphisms and Ideals

1. **Prop. 16.22.** Let $\phi : R \rightarrow S$ be a ring homomorphism. Then:
 - (a) If R is a commutative ring, then $\phi(R)$ is a commutative ring.
 - (b) $\phi(0) = 0$.
 - (c) Let 1_R and 1_S be the identities for R and S , respectively. If ϕ is onto, then $\phi(1_R) = 1_S$.
 - (d) If R is a field and $\phi(R) \neq \{0\}$, then $\phi(R)$ is a field.
2. **Theorem 16.25.** Every ideal in the ring of integers \mathbb{Z} is a principal ideal.
3. **Prop. 16.27.** The kernel of any ring homomorphism $\phi : R \rightarrow S$ is an ideal in R .

3 Section 17.1 - Polynomial Rings

1. **Theorem 17.3.** Let R be a commutative ring with identity. Then $R[x]$ is a commutative ring with identity.
2. **Prop. 17.4.** Let $p(x), q(x) \in R[x]$, where R is an integral domain. Then $\deg p(x) + \deg q(x) = \deg(pq(x))$. Furthermore, $R[x]$ is an integral domain.
3. **Theorem 17.5.** Let R be a commutative ring with identity and $\alpha \in R$. Then we have a ring homomorphism $\phi_\alpha : R[x] \rightarrow R$ defined by $\phi_\alpha(p(x)) = p(\alpha) = a_n\alpha^n + \cdots + a_0$, where $p(x) = a_nx^n + \cdots + a_0$.

4 Section 17.2 - The Division Algorithm

1. **Theorem (Division Algorithm).** Let $f(x), g(x)$ be polynomials in $F[x]$, where F is a field and $g(x)$ is a nonzero polynomial. Then there exist unique polynomials $q(x), r(x) \in F[x]$ such that $f(x) = g(x)q(x) + r(x)$, where either $\deg r(x) < \deg g(x)$ or $r(x)$ is the zero polynomial.
2. **Cor. 17.8.** Let F be a field. An element $\alpha \in F$ is a zero of $p(x) \in F[x]$ iff $x - \alpha$ is a factor of $p(x) \in F[x]$.
3. **Cor. 17.9.** Let F be a field. A nonzero polynomial $p(x)$ of degree n in $F[x]$ can have at most n distinct zeros in F .
4. **Prop. 17.10.** Let F be a field and suppose $d(x) = \gcd(p(x), q(x))$ with $p(x), q(x) \in F[x]$. Then there exists polynomials $r(x), s(x)$ such that $d(x) = r(x)p(x) + s(x)q(x)$. Furthermore, $\gcd(p(x), q(x))$ is unique.

5 Section 17.3 - Irreducible Polynomials

1. **Lemma 17.13.** Let $p(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$. Then $p(x) = \frac{r}{s}(a_0 + \cdots + a_nx^n)$, where $r, s, a_0, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{Z}$, a_i 's are relatively prime, and r, s relatively prime.

2. **Theorem 17.14. (Gauss's Lemma).** Let $p(x) \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$ be a monic polynomial such that $p(x)$ factors into a product of two polynomials $\alpha(x), \beta(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$, where $\deg \alpha(x), \deg \beta(x) < \deg p(x)$. Then $p(x) = a(x)b(x)$, where $a(x), b(x)$ are monic polynomials in $\mathbb{Z}[x]$, with $\deg a(x) = \deg \alpha(x)$ and $\deg b(x) = \deg \beta(x)$.
3. **Cor. 17.15.** Let $p(x) = x^n + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_0$ be a polynomial with coefficients in \mathbb{Z} and $a_0 \neq 0$. If $p(x)$ has a zero in \mathbb{Q} , then $p(x)$ also has a zero α in \mathbb{Z} . Furthermore, $\alpha \mid a_0$.
4. **Theorem 17.17. (Eisenstein's Criterion).** Let p be prime and let $f(x) = a_nx^n + \cdots + a_0 \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$. If $p \mid a_i$ for $i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$ but $p \nmid a_n$ and $p^2 \nmid a_0$, then $f(x)$ is irreducible over \mathbb{Q} .

6 Section 3.1 - Integer Equivalence Classes & Symmetries

N/A.

7 Section 3.2 - Definitions & Examples

1. **Prop. 3.17.** The identity element in a group G is unique; that is, there exists only one element $e \in G$ such that $eg = ge = g$ for all $g \in G$.
2. **Prop. 3.18.** If $g \in G$, where G is a group, then g^{-1} (the inverse of g) is unique.
3. **Prop. 3.19.** Let G be a group. If $a, b \in G$, then $(ab)^{-1} = b^{-1}a^{-1}$.
4. **Prop. 3.20.** Let G be a group. For any $a \in G$, $(a^{-1})^{-1} = a$.
5. **Prop. 3.21.** Let G be a group and $a, b \in G$. Then, the equation $ax = b$ and $xa = b$ have unique solutions in G .
6. **Prop. 3.22. (Right & Left Cancellation Laws).** If G is a group and $a, b, c \in G$, then $ba = ca$ implies $b = c$ and $ab = ac$ implies $b = c$.

7. **Theorem 3.23.** In a group, the usual laws of exponents hold; that is, for all $g, h \in G$, we have:

- (a) $g^m g^n = g^{m+n}$ for all $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$.
- (b) $(g^m)^n = g^{mn}$ for all $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$.
- (c) $(gh)^n = (h^{-1}g^{-1})^{-n}$ for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Furthermore, if G abelian, then $(gh)^n = g^n h^n$.

8. **Cor. 3.23.** Let the group be \mathbb{Z} or \mathbb{Z}_n . Then, suppose we write the group operation additively and the exponential operation multiplicatively; that is, write ng instead of g^n . The laws of exponents (as in Theorem 3.23) now become:

- (a) $mg + ng = (m + n)g$ for all $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$.
- (b) $n(mg) = (mn)g$ for all $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$.
- (c) $m(g + h) = mg + mh$ for all $m \in \mathbb{Z}$.

8 Section 3.3 - Subgroups

1. **Prop. 3.30.** A subset H of G is a subgroup iff it satisfies the following conditions:

- (a) The identity e of G is in H .
- (b) If $h_1, h_2 \in H$, then $h_1 h_2 \in H$.
- (c) If $h \in H$, then $h^{-1} \in H$.

2. Let H be a subset of a group G . Then H is a subgroup of G iff $H \neq \emptyset$ and $g, h \in H$ implies $gh^{-1} \in H$.