

1. **Prop.** The relation $\equiv \pmod{n}$ is an equivalence relation.
2. **Prop.** $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ has exactly n elements.
 - (a) **Prop 0.** If $i \in [j]$, then $j \in [i]$ (in $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$).
 - (b) **Prop 1.** If $[i] \cap [j] \neq \emptyset$, then $[i] = [j]$.
 - (c) **Prop 2.** If $i \neq j$ and $0 \leq i, j \leq n-1$, then $[i] \cap [j] = \emptyset$.
 - (d) **Prop 3.** Every $x \in \mathbb{Z}$ belongs to one of $[0], \dots, [n-1]$.
3. **Prop.** Addition is correctly (well-defined) defined on $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ by $[a] + [b] = [a + b]$.
4. **Prop 3.17.** The identity element in any group is unique.
5. **Prop 3.18.** The inverse is unique for any element g in a group G .
6. **Prop 3.19.** For any $a, b \in G$, where G is a group, $(a \star b)^{-1} = b^{-1}a^{-1}$.
7. **Prop 3.20.** For any $g \in G$, where G is a group, then $(g^{-1})^{-1} = g$.
8. **Theorem 5.1.** S_n is a group with $n!$ elements where the binary operation is the composition of maps.
9. **Prop 5.8.** Let σ and τ be two disjoint cycles in S_X . Then, $\sigma\tau = \tau\sigma$.
10. **Theorem 5.9.** Every permutation in S_n can be written as the product of disjoint cycles.
11. **Prop 5.12.** Any permutation of a finite set containing at least 2 elements can be written as the product of transpositions.
12. **Lemma 5.14.** If the identity is written as the product of r transpositions, $\text{id} = \tau_1 \dots \tau_r$, then r is even.
13. **Theorem 5.15.** If a permutation σ can be expressed as the product of an even number of transpositions, then any other product of transpositions equaling σ must also contain an even number of transpositions. Similarly, in the case of when σ is odd.
14. **Prop 3.30.** A subset H of G is a subgroup iff:
 - (a) $e \in G$ also satisfies $e \in H$.
 - (b) If $h_1, h_2 \in H$, then $h_1h_2 \in H$.
 - (c) If $h \in H$, then $h^{-1} \in H$.
15. **Prop 3.31.** Let H be a subset of a group G . Then, H is a subgroup of G iff $H \neq \emptyset$ and if $g, h \in H$, then $gh^{-1} \in H$.

16. **Theorem 4.3.** Take a group G and an element $a \in G$. Consider a cyclic subgroup $\langle a \rangle$. Then, $\langle a \rangle$ is a minimal subgroup of G such that a is in it (minimality: if H is a subgroup of G and $a \in H$, then $\langle a \rangle$ is a subgroup of H).
17. **Theorem 4.9.** Every cyclic group is abelian.
18. **Prop 11.4.** Let $\phi : G \rightarrow H$ be a homomorphism. Then:
- (a) $\phi(e_G) = e_H$.
 - (b) $\phi(g^{-1}) = (\phi(g))^{-1}$ for all $g \in G$.
 - (c) If $K \leq G$, then $\phi(K) := \{\phi(k) \mid k \in K\}$ is a subgroup of H .
 - (d) $\phi(G) := \{\phi(g) \mid g \in G\}$ (the image of ϕ) is a subgroup of H .
 - (e) If $M \leq H$, then $\phi^{-1}(M) := \{g \in G \mid \phi(g) \in M\}$ is a subgroup of G .
19. **Lemma 6.3.** Let G be a group and H , a subgroup. Let $g_1, g_2 \in G$. Then, the following are equivalent:
- (a) $g_1H = g_2H$.
 - (b) $Hg_1^{-1} = Hg_2^{-1}$.
 - (c) $g_1H \subseteq g_2H$.
 - (d) $g_2 \in g_1H$.
 - (e) $g_1^{-1}g_2 \in H$.
20. **Theorem 6.4.** Left H -cosets partition G .
21. **Lagrange's Theorem.** If G is a finite group and H is a subgroup of G , then $|G| = |H| \cdot [G : H]$, or $[G : H] = \frac{|G|}{|H|}$.
22. **Cor.** If G is a finite group and H is a subgroup of G , then $|H|$ divides $|G|$.
23. **Cor. 6.13.** If G is a finite group and $H \leq G$ and $G \geq H \geq K$, then $[G : K] = [G : H] \cdot [H : K]$.
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24. **Prop.** $(\langle (123 \dots n) \rangle, \circ)$ is isomorphic to $(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}, +)$.
25. **Theorem 9.7. and 9.8** If $G = (G, \star)$ is cyclic, then if:
- (a) G finite, then G is isomorphic to $(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}, +)$.
 - (b) G infinite, then G is isomorphic to $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$.
26. **Prop.** Assume G is abelian. Then every subgroup of G is normal.
27. **Prop.** Take $G = \mathbb{Z}$, $H = n\mathbb{Z}$, $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then $aH \odot bH$ gives $(a + n\mathbb{Z}) \odot (b + n\mathbb{Z}) = (a + b) + n\mathbb{Z}$ is correctly defined.
28. **Theorem.** Let G be a group and H a normal subgroup. Then \odot (as in the above Prop.) defines a group structure on G/H , where G/H is called a quotient (factor) group.

29. **Prop.** Let $\phi : G \rightarrow K$ be a homomorphism. Then, $\ker \phi$ is a normal subgroup of G , with $\ker \phi \trianglelefteq G$.
30. **First Isomorphism Theorem.** Let $\phi : G \rightarrow H$ be a homomorphism. Then $G/\ker \phi \cong \text{Im} \phi$ and denote $\Phi : G/\ker \phi \rightarrow \text{Im} \phi$ with $g \cdot \ker \phi \mapsto \phi(g)$.
31. **Theorem 9.27.** If G is an internal direct product of H and K (with $H, K \leq G$), then, $G \cong H \times K$, where G represents an internal direct product and $H \times K$ represents an external direct product.
32. **Fundamental Theorem of Finite Abelian Groups.** Every finite abelian group G is isomorphic to one of the following form: $G \cong \mathbb{Z}/p_1^{a_1}\mathbb{Z} \times \cdots \times \mathbb{Z}/p_m^{a_m}\mathbb{Z}$ for p_1, \dots, p_m primes and $a_1, \dots, a_m \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$.
33. **Cor.** Any abelian group with 6 elements is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$.
34. **Prop.** If G is a finite group with p elements (where p is prime), then $G \cong \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$.
35. **Prop.** If $|G| = 4$, then G is abelian.
36. **Prop.** If for any $a \in G$, $a^2 = e_G$, then G is abelian.
37. **Prop.** $\text{Sym}(\text{cube}) \cong S_4$, so there are 24 symmetries of the cube, looking at the symmetry of the set of all 4 long diagonals inside the cube.
38. **Prop.** Let G be a group and X a set. Then, for each $x \in X$, we have $\text{Stab}_G(x) \leq G$.
39. **Prop.** If G acts on a set X and both G and X are finite, then $|G| = |\text{Stab}_G(x)| \cdot |\text{orb}(x)|$ for all $x \in X$.
40. **Prop.** If G acts on X , then G acts by bijection, i.e. $\{x \mid x \in X\} = \{g \circ x \mid x \in X\}$ (in bijection for any $g \in G$).
41. **Prop.** For any sets A, B (that contain identity), with $A \xrightarrow{\psi} B$ and $A \xleftarrow{\phi} B$ with $\phi \circ \psi = \text{id}_A$ and $\psi \circ \phi = \text{id}_B$, then both ϕ and ψ are bijections.
42. **Prop.** The two definitions of actions are equivalent, i.e. $\{\Phi : G \times X \rightarrow X\}$ (with properties 1 and 2 as in the (equivalent) definition of G acting on X) is equal to the set $\{\phi : G \rightarrow \text{Sym}(X)\}$, where ϕ is a homomorphism.
43. **Cayley's Theorem.** Every group is isomorphic to a subgroup of S_n .
44. **Lemma.** Let $\lambda : G \rightarrow \text{Sym}(G)$ with be the left regular action of a group G on G . Then, λ is injective.
45. **Burnside's Lemma.** Let G be a finite group with G acting on a finite set X . The number of G -orbits in X is $\frac{1}{|G|} \cdot \sum_{g \in G} |X^g|$, where $|X^g|$ is the number of elements in X fixed by the action of $g \in G$.
46. **Theorem.** The set of normal subgroups in G is equal to the set of all $\ker \phi$ where $\phi : G \rightarrow H$ is a homomorphism.

47. **Prop.** $\ker \phi$ is an ideal in R for any ring homomorphism $\phi : R \rightarrow S$.
48. BELOW ARE ADDITIONAL THMS FOR MT2
49. **Prop 16.8.** Let R be a ring with $a, b \in R$. Then:
- (a) $a0 = 0a = 0$.
 - (b) $a(-b) = (-a)b = -ab$.
 - (c) $(-a)(-b) = ab$.
50. **Prop 16.10.** Let R be a ring and S a subset of R . Then S is a subring of R iff:
- (a) $S \neq \emptyset$.
 - (b) $rs \in S$ for all $r, s \in S$.
 - (c) $r - s \in S$ for all $r, s \in S$.
51. **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 $b = c$.
52. **Theorem 16.16.** Every finite integral domain is a field.
53. **Lemma 16.18.** Let R be a ring with identity. If 1 has order n , then the characteristic of R is n .
54. **Theorem 16.19.** The characteristic of an integral domain is either prime or zero.
55. **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.
56. **Theorem 16.25.** Every ideal in the ring of integers \mathbb{Z} is a principal ideal.
57. **Prop. 16.27.** The kernel of any ring homomorphism $\phi : R \rightarrow S$ is an ideal in R .
58. **First Ring Isomorphism Theorem.** Take $\psi : R \rightarrow S$ a ring homomorphism. Then $\ker \psi$ is an ideal of R and $R/\ker \psi \cong \text{Im} \psi$, and let $\Psi : R/\ker \psi \rightarrow \text{Im} \psi$ with $r + \ker \psi \mapsto \psi(r)$.

59. **Prop.** If T is a field, then its only ideals are $\{0\}$ and T .

60. **Theorem 16.35.** R/I is a field iff I is a maximal ideal in R .
61. **Prop.** For a given ring, the set of its units and the set of its zero divisors are disjoint.
62. **Prop.** R/I is a field if I is a maximal ideal.
63. **Prop.** R/I is an integral domain iff I is a prime ideal.
64. **Division Algorithm.** Let $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$, with $b > 0$. Then there it exists unique integers q, r such that $a = bq + r$, where $0 \leq r < b$.
65. **Theorem 2.10.** Let a, b be nonzero integers. Then there exists integers r, s such that $\gcd(a, b) = ra + sb$ and $\gcd(a, b)$ is unique.
66. **Fundamental Theorem of Arithmetic.** Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $n > 1$. Then $n = p_1 \cdots p_k$ where p_i is prime. This factorization is unique.
67. **Theorem 17.6.** If $a(x), b(x) \in F[x]$, then there exists unique $q(x), r(x) \in F[x]$ such that:
- (a) $a(x) = q(x)b(x) + r(x)$.
 - (b) $\deg(r(x)) < \deg(b(x))$.
68. **Cor. 17.8.** If F is any field, then $\alpha \in F$ is a zero of $f(x) \in F[x]$ iff $(x - \alpha) \mid f(x)$.
69. **Cor. 17.9.** If F is any field and $f(x) \in F[x]$ has degree n , then $f(x)$ has at most n zeros in F .
70. **Prop.** $\mathbb{Z}[i]$ is a commutative ring with 1 but not a field.
71. **Lemma.** Units in $\mathbb{Z}[i]$ are $\pm 1, \pm i$ and $\mathbb{Z}[i]$ is an integral domain.
72. **Prop.** $N(xy) = N(x)N(y)$ for $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}[i]$.
73. **Theorem (Division Algorithm).** If $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Z}[i]$, with $\beta \neq 0$, then there exist $q, r \in \mathbb{Z}[i]$ (not necessarily unique) such that $\alpha = q \cdot \beta + r$ and $0 \leq N(r) < N(\beta)$.
74. **Lemma.** $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-5}]$ is a commutative with 1 but not a field.
75. **Lemma.**
- (a) Units in $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-5}]$ are ± 1 .
 - (b) $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-5}]$ is an integral domain.
76. **Prop.** $N(xy) = N(x)N(y)$ for all $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-5}]$.
77. **Lemma.** Let R be an integral domain. Then every prime is irreducible.
78. **Prop.** $3 = 3 + 0 \cdot \sqrt{-5} \in \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-5}]$ is irreducible but not prime.

79. **Lemma.** Let R be an integral domain. Then $\langle u \rangle = R$ iff u is a unit in R .
80. **Lemma.** Let R be an integral domain. Take $r \in R$ (non-unit). Then $\langle r \rangle$ is prime iff r is a prime.
81. **Lemma.** If $I = \langle a \rangle$ and $J = \langle b \rangle$, then $I \cdot J = \langle ab \rangle$, where I, J are ideals in an integral domain R .
82. **Theorem.** If $R = \mathbb{Z}$ and $x_1, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{Z}$, then $\langle x_1, \dots, x_n \rangle := \{a_1x_1 + \dots + a_nx_n \mid a_i \in \mathbb{Z} \forall i\} = \langle \gcd(x_1, \dots, x_n) \rangle$.
83. **Prop.** $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-5}]$ is not a principal ideal domain, so not every ideal is principal.
84. **Prop.** Let $R = \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-5}]$. $\langle 2 \rangle = \langle 2, 1 + \sqrt{-5} \rangle \cdot \langle 2, 1 - \sqrt{-5} \rangle$, where $I_1 = \langle 2, 1 + \sqrt{-5} \rangle$ and $I_2 = \langle 2, 1 - \sqrt{-5} \rangle$. Also, $I_1 \neq R$ and $I_2 \neq R$.
85. **Lemma.** Let $R = \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-5}]$. Then $\langle 2, 1 + \sqrt{-5} \rangle \cdot \langle 2, 1 - \sqrt{-5} \rangle = \langle 2 \cdot 2, 2(1 - \sqrt{-5}), (1 + \sqrt{-5}) \cdot 2, (1 + \sqrt{-5}) \cdot (1 - \sqrt{-5}) \rangle$.

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86. **Prop.** Let $R = \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-5}]$. Then, for norm:
- (a) $N(\alpha) = 0$ iff $\alpha = 0$.
 - (b) α is a unit iff $N(\alpha) = 1$ (± 1 are the only units of $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-5}]$).
 - (c) If $N(\alpha)$ is prime, then α is irreducible.
87. **Prop.** Let I be a proper ideal of a commutative ring R with identity. Then:
- (a) I is prime iff R/I is an integral domain.
 - (b) I is maximal iff R/I is a field (thus, maximal ideals are prime).
88. **Prop.** Every maximal ideal of a commutative ring with identity is prime.
89. **Fundamental Theorem of Ideal Theory.** Let I be a nonzero proper ideal of $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-5}]$. Then there exists a unique (up to order) list of prime ideals P_1, \dots, P_k of $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-5}]$ such that $I = P_1 \cdots P_k$.
90. **Prop.** Let α be a nonzero nonunit element in $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-5}]$. Then $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-5}]$ is irreducible iff
- (a) $\langle \alpha \rangle$ is a prime ideal (thus α is prime), or
 - (b) $\langle \alpha \rangle = P_1 P_2$ where P_1 and P_2 are nonprincipal prime ideals of $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-5}]$.
91. **Theorem.** If α is a nonzero element of $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-5}]$, and $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_s; \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_t$ are irreducible in $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-5}]$ with $\alpha = \beta_1 \cdots \beta_s = \gamma_1 \cdots \gamma_t$, then $s = t$.
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