Math 113 Theorems.

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 $[0], \ldots, [n-1]$.
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, $\mathrm{id} = \tau_1 \ldots \tau_r$, 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 $\phi : G \to H$ 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) $g_1 H = g_2 H$.

    (b) $H{g_1}^{-1} = H{g_2}^{-1}$.

    (c) $g_1 H \subseteq g_2 H$.

    (d) $g_2 \in g_1 H$.

    (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.** $(\langle (123 \ldots n) \rangle, \circ)$ 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 $\phi : G \to K$ be a homomorphism. Then, $\ker \phi$ is a normal subgroup of G, with $\ker \phi \trianglelefteq G$.
30. **First Isomorphism Theorem.** Let $\phi : G \to H$ be a homomorphism. Then $G/\ker \phi \cong \text{Im}\phi$ and denote $\Phi : G/\ker \phi \to \text{Im}\phi$ 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 $p_1, \ldots, p_m$ primes and $a_1, \ldots, a_m \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$.
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.** $\text{Sym(cube)} \cong S_4$, 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 $|G| = |\operatorname{Stab}_G(x)| \cdot |\operatorname{orb}(x)|$ 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. $\{\Phi : G \times X \to X\}$ (with properties 1 and 2 as in the (equivalent) definition of G acting on X) is equal to the set $\{\phi : G \to \text{Sym}(X)\}$, where ϕ is a homomorphism.
43. **Cayley's Theorem.** Every group is isomorphic to a subgroup of S_n.
44. **Lemma.** Let $\lambda : G \to \text{Sym}(G)$ 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 $\phi : G \to H$ is a homomorphism.

47. **Prop.** $\ker \phi$ is an ideal in R for any ring homomorphism $\phi : R \to S$.

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. **Prop. 16.22.** Let $\phi : R \to S$ 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.

54. **Theorem 16.25.** Every ideal in the ring of integers $\mathbb{Z}$ is a principal ideal.

55. **Prop. 16.27.** The kernel of any ring homomorphism $\phi : R \to S$ is an ideal in R.

56. **First Ring Isomorphism Theorem.** Take $\psi : R \to S$ a ring homomorphism. Then $\ker \psi$ is an ideal of R and $R/\ker \psi \cong \mathrm{Im}\psi$, and let $\Psi : R/\ker \psi \to \mathrm{Im}\psi$ with $r + \ker \psi \mapsto \psi(r)$.

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

58. **Theorem 16.35.** R/I is a field iff I is a maximal ideal in R.

59. **Prop.** For a given ring, the set of its units and the set of its zero divisors are disjoint.

60. **Prop.** R/I is an integral domain iff I is a prime ideal.

61. **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 $0 \le r < b$.

62. **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.

63. **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.

64. **Theorem 17.6.** If $a(x), b(x) \in F[x]$, then theer exists unique $q(x), r(x) \in F[x]$ such that:

    (a) $a(x) = q(x)b(x) + r(x)$.

    (b) $\deg(r(x)) < \deg(b(x))$.

65. **Cor. 17.8.** If F is any field, then $\alpha \in F$ is a zero of $f(x) \in F[x]$ iff $(x - \alpha) \mid f(x)$.

66. **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.

67. **Prop.** $\mathbb{Z}[i]$ is a commutative ring with 1 but not a field.

68. **Lemma.** Units in $\mathbb{Z}[i]$ are $\pm 1, \pm i$ and $\mathbb{Z}[i]$ is an integral domain.

69. **Prop.** $N(xy) = N(x)N(y)$ for $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}[i]$.

70. **Theorem (Division Algorithm).** If $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Z}[i]$, with $\beta \ne 0$, then there exist $q, r \in \mathbb{Z}[i]$ (not necessarily unique) such that $\alpha = q \cdot \beta + r$ and $0 \le N(r) < N(\beta)$.

71. **Lemma.** $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-5}]$ is a commutative with 1 but not a field.

72. **Lemma.**

    (a) Units in $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-5}]$ are ± 1.

    (b) $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-5}]$ is an integral domain.

73. **Prop.** $N(xy) = N(x)N(y)$ for all $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-5}]$.

74. **Lemma.** Let R be an integral domain. Then every prime is irreducible.

75. **Prop.** $3 = 3 + 0 \cdot \sqrt{-5} \in \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-5}]$ is irreducible but not prime.

76. **Lemma.** Let R be an integral domain. Then $\langle u \rangle = R$ iff u is a unit in R.

77. **Lemma.** Let R be an integral domain. Take $r \in R$ (non-unit). Then $\langle r \rangle$ is prime iff r is a prime.

78. **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.

79. **Theorem.** If $R = \mathbb{Z}$ and $x_1, \ldots, x_n \in \mathbb{Z}$, then $\langle x_1, \ldots, x_n \rangle := \{a_1 x_1 + \cdots + a_n x_n \mid a_i \in \mathbb{Z} \forall i\} = \langle \gcd(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \rangle$.

80. **Prop.** $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-5}]$ is not a principal ideal domain, so not every ideal is principal.

81. **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 $I_2 = \langle 2, 1-\sqrt{-5}$. Also, $I_1 \neq R$ and $I_2 \neq R$.

82. **Lemma.** Let $R = \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-5}]$. Then $\langle 2, 1+\sqrt{-5} \rangle \cdot \langle 2, 1-\sqrt{-5} \rangle = \langle 2 \cdot 2, 2(1-\sqrt{-5}), (1+\sqrt{-5}) \cdot 2, (1+\sqrt{-5}) \cdot (1-\sqrt{-5})$.

Extra

83. **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.

84. **Prop.** Every maximal ideal of a commutative ring with identity is prime.

85. **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 $P_1, \ldots, P_k$ of $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-5}]$ such that $I = P_1 \cdots P_k$.

86. **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 $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-5}]$.

87. **Theorem.** If α is a nonzero element of $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-5}]$, and $\beta_1, \ldots, \beta_s; \gamma_1, \ldots, \gamma_t$ 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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88. **Theorem.** Let F be a field. Then $F[x]$ is a PID.

89. **Theorem.** Let $p(x) \in F[x]$. Then $\langle p(x) \rangle$ is maximal iff $p(x)$ is irreducible.

90. **Prop.** In $F[x]$, prime ideals iff maximal ideals.

91. **Lemma.** If $E \geq F$ is a field extension, then E is an F-vector space.

92. **Prop.** $F[\alpha] \cong F[x]/\langle p(x) \rangle$ for irreducible $p(x)$.

93. **Splitting field algorithm.** Let F be a field and $p(x) \in F[x]$ irreducible. To find the splitting field $F[p(x)]$, notice $F_1 := {}^{F[x]}/_{\langle p(x) \rangle}$ and $p(x) = (x-\alpha)q(x) \in F_1[x]$. Put $F_2 := {}^{F_1[x]}/_{\langle q(x) \rangle}$, and so on.

94. **Prop.** Let $F = K(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$ be a field extension. Then $[F : K] = [F : K(\alpha_1)] \cdot [K(\alpha_1) : K]$.

95. **Prop.** $\{\mathrm{id}, \mathrm{conj}\}$ are all the automorphisms of $\mathbb{C}$ over $\mathbb{R}$.