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group of units

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Defines	group of units of ring
Defines	multiplicative group of field

Theorem. The set E of units of a ring R forms a group with respect to ring multiplication.

Proof. If u and v are two units, then there are the elements r and s of R such that $ru = ur = 1$ and $sv = vs = 1$. Then we get that $(sr)(uv) = s(r(uv)) = s((ru)v) = s(1v) = sv = 1$, similarly $(uv)(sr) = 1$. Thus also uv is a unit, which means that E is closed under multiplication. Because $1 \in E$ and along with u also its inverse r belongs to E , the set E is a group.

Corollary. In a commutative ring, a ring product is a unit iff all are units.

The group E of the units of the ring R is called the *group of units of the ring*. If R is a field, E is said to be the *multiplicative group of the field*.

Examples

1. When $R = \mathbb{Z}$, then $E = \{1, -1\}$.
2. When $R = \mathbb{Z}[i]$, the ring of Gaussian integers, then $E = \{1, i, -1, -i\}$.
3. When $R = \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{3}]$, <http://planetmath.org/UnitsOfQuadraticField> then $E = \{\pm(2+\sqrt{3})^n : n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$.
4. When $R = K[X]$ where K is a field, then $E = K \setminus \{0\}$.
5. When $R = \{0+\mathbb{Z}, 1+\mathbb{Z}, \dots, m-1+\mathbb{Z}\}$ is the residue class ring modulo m , then E consists of the prime classes modulo m , i.e. the residue classes $l+\mathbb{Z}$ satisfying $\gcd(l, m) = 1$.