

Math Note

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This paper contains independent topics in undergraduate mathematics.

Chapter 1

Set Theory

Chapter 2

Group Theory

Example. Dihedral Group

Chapter 3

Ring Theory

3.1 Ring of Fractions

Theorem 1. Let R be a Commutative Ring, $D \subset R$ be a subset such that $\begin{cases} \text{no zero, no zero divisors} \\ \text{closed under multiplication} \end{cases}$.

Then, there exists a Commutative Ring Q with identity satisfies:

1. R can embed in Q , and every element of D becomes unit in Q . More precisely, $Q = \{rd^{-1} \mid r \in R, d \in D\}$.
2. Q is the smallest Ring with identity such that every element of D becomes unit in Q .

Proof. Let $\mathcal{F} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{(r, d) \mid r \in R, d \in D\}$ and the relation \sim on \mathcal{F} by $(r_1, d_1) \sim (r_2, d_2) \iff r_1 d_2 = r_2 d_1$.

Then, \sim is equivalent relation: reflexive and symetric are clear, and Suppose that $(r_1, d_1) \sim (r_2, d_2)$ and $(r_2, d_2) \sim (r_3, d_3)$.

$$r_2 d_3 = r_3 d_2 \implies r_2 d_1 d_3 = r_3 d_1 d_2 \implies r_1 d_2 d_3 = r_3 d_1 d_2 \implies d_2(r_1 d_3 - r_3 d_1) \implies r_1 d_3 = r_3 d_1$$

Thus transitivity shown. Define

$$\frac{r}{d} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} [(r, d)] = \{(a, b) \mid (a, b) \sim (r, d)\}, \quad Q \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ \frac{r}{d} \mid r \in R, d \in D \right\}$$

And define operations $+$, \times on Q :

$$\frac{r_1}{d_1} + \frac{r_2}{d_2} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{r_1 d_2 + r_2 d_1}{d_1 d_2}, \quad \frac{r_1}{d_1} \times \frac{r_2}{d_2} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{r_1 r_2}{d_1 d_2}$$

Well-Definedness: If $\frac{r_1}{d_1} = \frac{r'_1}{d'_1}$ and $\frac{r_2}{d_2} = \frac{r'_2}{d'_2}$,

$$\frac{r_1 d_2 + r_2 d_1}{d_1 d_2} = \frac{r_1 d_2 d'_1 d'_2 + r_2 d_1 d'_1 d'_2}{d_1 d_2 d'_1 d'_2} = \frac{(r_1 d'_1) d_2 d'_2 + (r_2 d'_2) d_1 d'_1}{d_1 d_2 d'_1 d'_2} = \frac{(r'_1 d_1) d_2 d'_2 + (r'_2 d_2) d_1 d'_1}{d_1 d_2 d'_1 d'_2} = \frac{(r'_1 d'_2 + r'_2 d'_1) d_1 d_2}{d_1 d_2 d'_1 d'_2} = \frac{r'_1 d'_2 + r'_2 d'_1}{d'_1 d'_2}$$

$$\frac{r_1 r_2}{d_1 d_2} = \frac{r_1 r_2 d'_1 d'_2}{d_1 d_2 d'_1 d'_2} = \frac{(r_1 d'_1)(r_2 d'_2)}{d_1 d_2 d'_1 d'_2} = \frac{(r'_1 d_1)(r'_2 d_2)}{d_1 d_2 d'_1 d'_2} = \frac{r'_1 r'_2 d_1 d_2}{d_1 d_2 d'_1 d'_2} = \frac{r'_1 r'_2}{d'_1 d'_2}$$

Now, $(Q, +, \times)$ constructs Commutative Ring with identity: for any $d \in D$, put $0_Q \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{0}{d}$, $1_Q \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{d}{d}$. Then,

1. $(R, +, \times)$ closed under the operations since D is closed under the multiplication.

$$2. (R, +) \text{ has a zero: } \frac{r_1}{d_1} + 0_Q = \frac{r_1}{d_1} + \frac{0}{d} = \frac{r_1 d + 0 d_1}{d_1 d} = \frac{r_1 d}{d_1 d} = \frac{r_1}{d_1}.$$

$$3. (R, +) \text{ has an inverse: } \frac{r_1}{d_1} + \frac{-r_1}{d_1} = \frac{r_1 d_1 + (-r_1) d_1}{d_1 d_1} = \frac{[(r_1) + (-r_1)] d_1}{d_1 d_1} = \frac{0 d_1}{d_1 d_1} = \frac{0}{d_1 d_1} = 0_Q.$$

4. $(R, +, \times)$ satisfies distributive law:

4-1. The left law:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{r_1}{d_1} \times \left(\frac{r_2}{d_2} + \frac{r_3}{d_3} \right) &= \frac{r_1}{d_1} \times \frac{r_2 d_3 + r_3 d_2}{d_2 d_3} = \frac{r_1 r_2 d_3 + r_1 r_3 d_2}{d_1 d_2 d_3} = \frac{r_1 r_2 d_1 d_3 + r_1 r_3 d_1 d_2}{d_1 d_2 d_1 d_3} = \frac{r_1 r_2}{d_1 d_2} + \frac{r_2 r_3}{d_2 d_3} \\ &= \frac{r_1}{d_1} \times \frac{r_2}{d_2} + \frac{r_1}{d_1} \times \frac{r_3}{d_3} \end{aligned}$$

4-2. The right law:

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{r_1}{d_1} + \frac{r_2}{d_2} \right) \times \frac{r_3}{d_3} &= \frac{r_1 d_2 + r_2 d_1}{d_1 d_2} \times \frac{r_3}{d_3} = \frac{r_1 r_3 d_2 + r_2 r_3 d_1}{d_1 d_2 d_3} = \frac{r_1 r_3 d_2 d_3 + r_2 r_3 d_1 d_3}{d_1 d_3 d_2 d_3} = \frac{r_1 r_3}{d_1 d_3} + \frac{r_2 r_3}{d_2 d_3} \\ &= \frac{r_1}{d_1} \times \frac{r_3}{d_3} + \frac{r_2}{d_2} \times \frac{r_3}{d_3} \end{aligned}$$

$$5. (R, \times) \text{ has an identity: } \frac{r_1}{d_1} \times 1_Q = \frac{r_1}{d_1} \times \frac{d}{d} = \frac{r_1 d}{d_1 d} = \frac{r_1}{d_1}.$$

6. Elements of D become unit in Q : Define $\iota: R \rightarrow Q: r \mapsto \frac{rd}{d}$ where $d \in D$ is any fixed element in D . Then, ι is Ring-Monomorphism because:

$$6-1. \text{ Well-Defined and Injective: } \iota(r_1) = \iota(r_2) \iff \frac{r_1 d}{d} = \frac{r_2 d}{d} \iff (r_1 - r_2) d = 0 \iff r_1 = r_2$$

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Chapter 4

Field Theory

Chapter 5

Category

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General Topology

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Real Analysis

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