

Тл 13 ✓ В селі идею є знову

R -imp.
 $I \triangleleft R$ (u geon), oru:
 - $\forall i_1, i_2 \quad i_1 - i_2 \in I$ $((I, +) \triangleleft (R, +)$
 - $\forall i \in I, \forall r \in R \quad ir, ri \in I$ (uol. geon, glya oru)

(R-kom. Alg. $i r = r i$)

$X \subseteq \mathbb{R}$; $(X) = \bigcap_{X \subseteq I \subseteq \mathbb{R} \atop I \text{ closed}} I$ - closure of X
(point-closure, closure, completion of X)

$|X| = 1$ ($X = \{x\}$) ($X) = (x)$ — изобран изгон "изгон"
 ω_x

$$(X) = \{r_1 \times r_2 \mid r_1, r_2 \in R\} \cup \{x^n \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}\} \quad \begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ 0 \in R \end{matrix}$$

\mathbb{R} -com. sp. \subseteq $(x) = \{rx \mid r \in \mathbb{R}\}$

D-Co ma TC. /hera I 4 V

$$-I = \{0\} = (0)$$

$$- I \neq \{0\}; (a \in I \Rightarrow -a \in I) \Rightarrow I \cap \mathbb{N} \neq \emptyset$$

3rd. (1) = R ; $r \in R^* \Rightarrow (r) = R$

X -min esesben $\in I$ ($\min \in I \cap \mathbb{N} \subseteq \mathbb{N}$)

$$(X) \subseteq \bar{I}$$

? \supset ; $a \in I$ $a = xq + r$, $0 \leq r < x$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x - \text{min} \\ r = 0 \Rightarrow a = xq \\ \uparrow \\ (x) \end{array} \right.$

$\Rightarrow I \subseteq (x)$

Определение 2. идеал

$I, J \triangleleft R$ - идеалы.

- $I \cap J \triangleleft R$

- $I + J = \{i + j \mid i \in I, j \in J\} \triangleleft R$ $\text{агма} \mid I, J \subseteq I + J$

- $I \cup J \not\triangleleft R$; $(I \cup J) = I + J$

- $IJ = \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n i_k j_k \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}; \overbrace{i_k \in I, j_k \in J}^{k=1, \dots, n} \right\} \triangleleft R$

$IJ = (\{ij \mid i \in I, j \in J\})^0$

Пр. $I, J \triangleleft \mathbb{Z}$; $I = (m)$, $J = (n)$. Тогда

1) $I \cap J = (K)$; 2) $I + J = (e)$; 3) $IJ = (s)$

$$S = mn, \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} K = [m, n] \\ \text{НОК} \end{array}, \quad \begin{array}{l} L = (m, n) \\ \text{НОД} \end{array} \right] \quad \text{оп.}$$

Опр. $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\text{НОД}(m, n) = d$ е :

$$- d \mid m \text{ и } d \mid n$$

$$- \text{Если } d' \mid m, d' \mid n, \text{ то } d' \mid d$$

Заб. Прямое следствие из леммы Гаусса: если $d \mid a$ и $d \mid b$, то $d \mid (a, b)$

Опр. $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$; $\text{НОК}[m, n] = K$ е :

$$- m \mid K \text{ и } n \mid K$$

$$- \text{Если } m \mid K' \text{ и } n \mid K', \text{ то } K \mid K'$$

Заб. Если $t \mid a$ и $t \mid b$, то $t \mid [a, b]$

D.L. on \mathbb{R} 1) $I \cap J = (K)$; $K \stackrel{?}{=} [m, n]$

$$- z \in I \cap J \Leftrightarrow z \in I, z \in J \Leftrightarrow m/z \cup n/z$$

$$z \in (K) \Leftrightarrow K/z$$

$$K \subseteq (K)$$

$$\bullet \underline{K} \subseteq (K) = \underline{I \cap J} \Rightarrow m/K \cup n/K$$

$$\bullet \text{Also } m/K' \cup n/K' \Rightarrow \underline{K'} \in \underline{I \cap J} = \underline{(K)} \Rightarrow K/K'$$

2) $I + J = (L)$; $L \stackrel{?}{=} [m, n]$

$$- L \subseteq (L) = I + J \Rightarrow \exists u, v: u \underline{m} + v \underline{n} = L \xrightarrow{\frac{L'/m}{L'/n}} L'/L$$

$$- I \subseteq (L), J \subseteq (L) \Rightarrow L/m \cup L/n \rightarrow L \in \mathcal{D}$$

Зад. $\Rightarrow \text{НОД} \sim \text{НОК} \rightarrow$ (свойство норм. г.ф.)

Зад. $(m) \subseteq (n) \Leftrightarrow n/m$

$(m) = (n) \Leftrightarrow m = cn, c \in \mathbb{Z}^\times = \{\pm 1\}$

Сн. (Безг.) $\forall m, n \exists u, v: um + vn = (m, n)$

Друго г-во $\exists a \exists b \text{НОД} \sim \text{НОК}$

Те. Если a/b , то $f(a, b) = (a, b) = a$ (с свой.)

Зад. Если $a \in \text{НОД}$ то $a \sim \frac{1}{2}$, то $a \in (-1/e) \text{НОД}$

(и норма гр.г.ф.). Акронорм $\exists a \text{НОК}$

TL \underline{a} = \underline{b} \underline{q} + \underline{r} (da gegeben zu \underline{r}). Therefore
 $(a, b) \exists \Leftrightarrow f(b, r) \wedge$ is even easier to $(=)$

$$\underline{D-C_0}(\Rightarrow) d = (a, b)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} - d/a, b &\Rightarrow \underline{d/r} = \underline{a} - \underline{b}q \quad \wedge \underline{d/b} \Rightarrow \underline{d/b, r} \\ - d'/b, r &\Rightarrow d'/a = \underline{b}q + \underline{r} \Rightarrow d'/a, b \Rightarrow d'/(a, b) = d \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow (b, r) = d$$

$$(\Leftarrow) \text{ Ansatz. } \underline{r} = a + (-q)/\underline{b}$$

3.68. (a, b) $\subseteq \mathbb{Z}$ (generated subgroup of \mathbb{Z} $\subseteq \mathbb{Z}$)

$$\{ua + vb \mid u, v \in \mathbb{Z}\} = (a) + (b) = (\underline{d(a, b)})$$

(a, b) - min \swarrow

Algorithmus zur Euklidischen

$$a = b q_1 + r_1, \quad 0 \neq r_1 < |b|$$

$$b = r_1 q_2 + r_2, \quad 0 \neq r_2 < r_1$$

$$r_1 = r_2 q_3 + r_3, \quad 0 \neq r_3 < r_2$$

.....

$$r_k = r_{k+1} q_{k+2} + r_{k+2}, \quad 0 \neq r_{k+2} < r_{k+1}$$

$$r_{k+1} = r_{k+2} q_{k+3}$$

$$\uparrow \quad \mathcal{J}(a, b) = (b, r_1)$$

$$\mathcal{J}(b, r_1) = (r_1, r_2)$$

$$\mathcal{J}(r_1, r_2) = (r_2, r_3)$$

.....

$$\mathcal{J}(r_k, r_{k+1}) = (r_{k+1}, r_{k+2})$$

$$\mathcal{J}(r_{k+1}, r_{k+2}) = r_{k+2}$$

$$\mathcal{J}(a, b) = r_{k+2}$$

Cn. (Berg) $\exists u, v: au + bv = (a, b)$

D-G no way. $\exists u_i, v_i: r_i = au_i + bv_i$

$$\begin{aligned} r_1 &= 1 \cdot a + (-q_1)b \\ r_2 &= b - r_1 q_2 = (-q_2)a + (1 + q_1 q_2)b \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} r_1 &= 1 \cdot a + (-q_1)b \\ r_2 &= b - r_1 q_2 = (-q_2)a + (1 + q_1 q_2)b \end{aligned}} \right\} \text{same}$$

$$\underline{r_i = r_{i-2} - r_{i-1} q_i} \quad - \text{ so way. continue}$$

$$\begin{aligned} r_{k+2} &= \underbrace{u_{k+2}}_u a + \underbrace{v_{k+2}}_v b \\ (a, b) & \end{aligned}$$

Cn. $(ca, cb) = c(a, b), c > 0$

D-G $AE \exists a \underline{ca} \cup \underline{cb} \in AE$ so $\underline{a} \neq \underline{b}$ "you know" $\in \underline{C}$

Сл. $\left((a,b) \frac{a}{(a,b)}, (a,b) \frac{b}{(a,b)} \right) = (a,b) \cdot \left(\frac{a}{(a,b)}, \frac{b}{(a,b)} \right)$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{\left(\frac{a}{(a,b)}, \frac{b}{(a,b)} \right) = 1}$

Зам. $ua + vb = 1 \Rightarrow (a,b) = 1$

Опр. a, b - взаимнопросты, если $(a,b) = 1$

Опр. p - простое, если $p \mid ab \Rightarrow p \mid a$ или $p \mid b$

p - простое, если $a \cdot p = ab \Rightarrow |a| = 1$ или $|b| = 1$
 ($\Leftrightarrow |b| = p$) ($\Leftrightarrow |a| = p$)

(единственные делители p — ± 1 и $\pm p$)

Те p - простое $\Leftrightarrow p$ - простое

2nd (unique) 1/ p -ideal $\Leftrightarrow (ab \in (p) \Rightarrow a \in (p) \text{ um } b \in (p))$
s.e. $(p) \in \text{ideal} \Rightarrow (p) \in \text{ideal}$

2/ p -ideal m. $\Leftrightarrow ((p) \subset (a) \Leftrightarrow (a) = R \text{ um } (a) = (p))$
 $\wedge \text{ s.e. } (p) \in \text{maximal ideal}$

3/ $(a_1) \subseteq (a_2) \subseteq (a_3) \subseteq \dots \subseteq R$ kon.
 $(a_2/a_1) \quad (a_3/a_2)$ - $a_i \in L$, $\forall i$
 $\forall a_i \in \text{ideal}$

$$(a) = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} (a_i) \subset R$$

$$\exists i : a \in (a_i) \Rightarrow (a) = (a_i)$$

Te. $a/b \in R, (a,b)=1 \Rightarrow a/c$

D.L. $\exists u, v \Rightarrow ua + vb = 1 \rightarrow u \underline{a} + v \underline{b} = 1 \Rightarrow a/c$

TL. $a/b \in C \Rightarrow \frac{a}{(a,b)} \in C$

SL. $\exists k: bc = ak \Rightarrow \frac{b}{(a,b)} c = \frac{a}{(a,b)} k$

$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{(a,b)} \mid \frac{b}{(a,b)} c \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{(a,b)} \mid c \\ \left(\frac{a}{(a,b)}, \frac{b}{(a,b)} \right) = 1 \end{array} \right.$

TL. $[a,b] = \frac{ab}{(a,b)} \quad (a > 0, b > 0) \quad (a,b) > 0, [a,b] > 0)$

SL. Hence $t: a \mid t, b \mid t \quad (t \in \mathbb{D})$

$a \mid t \Rightarrow \exists k: t = ak \Rightarrow b \mid ak \Rightarrow \frac{b}{(a,b)} \mid k$

$\Rightarrow k = \frac{b}{(a,b)} l \Rightarrow t = \frac{ab}{(a,b)} l \quad (\text{Because } a, b \in \mathbb{D})$

$$\tau.c. \quad \{ \delta D \} = \{ \frac{a-b}{(a,b)} \in \mathbb{Z} \mid t \in \mathbb{Z} \}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a-b}{(a,b)} - \text{not } \text{not}$$
