

Def ① Operation

An operation on a set S is a function $f: S \times S \rightarrow S$

Def ② Ring

A set R with 2 operations "+", "x"

且 $\forall a, b, c \in R$:

- (A) ① closure: $a, b \in R \rightarrow a+b \in R$
 ② asso: $(a+b)+c = a+(b+c)$
 ③ comm: $a+b = b+a$

- (同field) ④ $0_R: \exists 0_R \in R, \forall a \in R, a+0_R = a$
 ⑤ $+^{-1}: \forall a \in R, \exists b \in R$ st $b+a = 0_R$

- (M) ⑥ closure: $a \in R, b \in R \rightarrow ab \in R$
 ⑦ asso: $(ab)c = a(bc)$

- (无comm, x^{-1}) ⑧ $1_R: \exists 1_R$ 使 $\forall x \in R, 1_R x = x \cdot 1_R = x$

- (同field) ⑨ $a(b+c) = ab+ac$
 ⑩ $(a+b)c = ac+bc$

(本讲义定义的环即么环)
 ring with an identity

WS

B

Pf of Thm ④ 3.3:

(2) ring 中任何 operation 下每个 elem 至少有一个 inverse.

(实际上, 在任意集合上 只要 operation \square 为 asso 的, 每个元素就至少有一个 inverse)

Pf. Suppose x, y are both \square -inverse of r .

一个 operation \square 的 identity e 就是: 既然有 \square -inverse, 那么 \square 这个 operation 一定有 identity. Denote it: $[e]$

任何元素 $\square e$ 都是它自身. $\Rightarrow x \square r = e, \Rightarrow (x \square r) \square y = e \square y = y$ (by def of e)

\Rightarrow By asso, $x \square (r \square y) = y$

$\Rightarrow x \square e = y = e$

$x = y$ ring of x

(3) Pf of Thm ⑤ 3.5: $0 \cdot x = 0$

Pf. $0 \cdot x = (0+0) \cdot x = 0 \cdot x + 0 \cdot x$

let $y = 0 \cdot x$ 的 $+^{-1}$

两边 $+y \Rightarrow (y+0 \cdot x) = (y+0 \cdot x)+0 \cdot x$
 $0 = 0 \cdot x$

D. (1) Claim: (Thm ③ 3.2):

要证环 R 的非空子集 S 为子环

只需证: ① $0_R, 1_R \in S$

- ② S 对 $+$, \times closed
 ③ S 对 $+$ closed ($a \in S \Rightarrow -a \in S$)

显见: $\because +, \times$ asso, $+$ comm, $+$ \times distributive on R

\Rightarrow 在 S 中同样的 $+, \times$ def 也一样.

并且 $0_R, 1_R$ 是 $+, \times$ 的 identity.

所以只需证 $0_R, 1_R \in S$ 且 S 有 closure 即可.

(2). $\text{Fun}[R, R]$: the set of all functions from R to itself.

with property. $(f+g)(x) = fx+gx$ ①
 $(fg)(x) = f(g(x))$ ②

这是一个 ring.

$R = \{ \varphi(x): R \rightarrow R \mid \forall \varphi, (x), \varphi(x) \in R, 0 \in \varphi \}$

它的一个 subring 是 $[R]$. (因为 $[R]$ 满足 ① ② 且是一个相同 $+, \times, 1, 0$ 的 ring)

(3) 任意环都有至少两个 subring:

① 它自己

② 一个 smallest subring: 至少 include $1_R, 0_R$.

因而 all elements of S : $n \cdot 1_R = \underbrace{1_R + \dots + 1_R}_{n \text{ times}}$

即 $\{n \cdot 1_R : n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ (1_R 的所有整数倍) $n \text{ times}$

一定是一个 subring, 且是最小的 subring

E.

(4) 显然, 在 set of all rings 上,

isomorphism 是一种 equivalence relation.