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124/28 & Operaciones asitméticas con ideales
             def I, J CR ideales
                                ·) I+5 = {2+31 x \in I, B \in J}
                              (\mathcal{A}_{1},...,\mathcal{A}_{m}) + (\beta_{1},...,\beta_{n}) = (\mathcal{A}_{1},...,\mathcal{A}_{m},\beta_{1},...,\beta_{n})
                               ·) IJ = { \( \int \alpha \) \( \text{F} \) | \( \delta \) \( \text{F} \) | \( \delta \) \( \delta \) | \( \delta
                                (\alpha_i)_i \cdot (\beta_i)_i = (\alpha_i \beta_i)_{i,j}
                                wita: IJ = InJ
           Propiedade esperadas. +, operaciones asociativas connutativas,
                       I + (0) = I
                        I + R = R \qquad (I + J)H = IH + JH
                     I \cdot (0) = (0)
I \cdot R = I
Potencias: I' = I \cdot \cdot \cdot I
                                                        5 5 1 5 1<sub>5</sub> 5 1<sub>5</sub> 5 ...
              Nota IJ = Sapla(I, BEJ)
                                   Fremplo I = (P, 2) (7/2), PER, Primo
                                                                 T^2 = (\rho^2, \rho a, a^2) ...
          S = P^2 + x^2 \in I^2, pero f \neq Sh para f, h \in I. \Delta
              \frac{Note}{J} = IH \Rightarrow J \subseteq H, J \subseteq I \in J
(\alpha) \geq (\beta)
                Des IS = JeI Note En Seal,
                                                                                                            J=J # J = HCR +.9.
J = IH
             Det I, J Son coprimos Si I+J = R.
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Eichplo R=&[a,y). m(d(a, y) = 1.
(x)+(y)=(x,y)\neq R de Lecho, R/(x,y) = k.
Ejemplo En R=72/5-5]
       m \ (d(2, 1+\sqrt{-s}) = 1, pero
       (2, 1+5-5) $ 72/5-5). (Gercicio).
 En un DFU. m(d(\alpha, \beta) = 1) =) d \sim d^n d \sim \beta^n
tjemplo cuardo R no ey un DFJ.
     (2+3\sqrt{-5})(2-3\sqrt{-5})=2^{2}
           irred. no ajociados
  Pasamus a los ideales I = (2+35-5)
(\overline{J}+\overline{J}=R) 1 = \chi+\beta donde \chi\in\overline{J}, \beta\in\overline{J} (esercicio!)
  (I+H)^2 = I^2 + IH + H^2 = I^2 + IH + IJ
          = T ( I + H + J ) = I R = I.
Similar: (5+H)^2 = 5 (2 \pm 3 \sqrt{-5}) = (7, 2 \pm 3 \sqrt{-5})
                                           no as principal.
                                     (Sino, (2\pm35-5)=(\alpha)^2
There sen \overline{J}, \overline{J} \subset R ideales f, \overline{g}, \overline{J} + \overline{J} = R.
   luege, si \mathbb{I} \cdot \mathbb{J} = +\mathbb{I}^n \longrightarrow (\mathbb{J} + H)^n = \mathbb{J}
                             (J+H)^n = J.
 (Figuplo: (I+H) = I + IH + IH + H
                      = T^3 + I^2H + IH^2 + IJ
                     = I \cdot (I + IH + H^2 + J) = I
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+ . asociativas, connentativas,
          · es distributio respecto a +
·) No hay -I'' paque I+I=I.

Implicará I=0.
                    Implicaria I = 0
.) Si se peeder anadir "I" +.q.
         I I-1 = R. (le signeme clase).
Coma Si I+5=R, entonces IJ = InJ.
 Dan 1 = x + B, donde x \(\int \overline{1}, \beta \in \overline{5}.
    Ahora si 8 \in I_n J \Rightarrow Y = Y \cdot 1 = Y (\alpha + \beta)
Teorema Chino del septo.

Si \overline{I} + \overline{J} = R, entonces has iso retural
     R/IS ~ R/I × R/J.
        (x+I5) \mapsto (x+J, x+J)
Den 9: R >> R/I x R/5 ) 9 Soorefectivo:
           x \mapsto (x+I, x+J) 1=Q+B, a\in J, B\in J.
                      $ = 1 (mod 5)

$ = 1 (mod I)
                              x=ad+eBH
                                 (\alpha+I,\beta+S)
·) Kery=InJ=IJ
m) I induce
                          R/IJ ~ R/J, W
 Ejemplo P = I(H) = P = \pi \cdot \overline{\pi} \quad \text{en} \quad \overline{Z}[i]
  (\pi) + (\pi) = \pi = \pi
     7[i]/(p) ~ 2[i]/(n) ~ 2[i]/(n) = TCR.
   [ [2] ((22+1) ~ Fria] (x-1-1") * Fr[2] (x+" \-1")
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\left(\frac{1}{p}\right) = +1 \iff p \in 1 (H)
                                         (=) x2 +1 cs reducible en [x].
    & Ideales primos & maximales
                  elementas — idealy

de R IER
                  rineas mideales
TER Primos PCR.
Def PCP es primo si
           J^{a} P \neq R J A_{B} \in P = A \in P o B \in P.

J^{a} P \neq R A J^{a} = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P
           (1) R/P es un Loninio. (* (0) no se considere
Spec R = 5 p C R I ideal primo} - el espectio de R.
      mcR & maximal Si
      (a) m \neq R g m \in I \notin R = ) I = m.

(b) R/n cy un campo.
 Note maximal => primo
                 (campo =) doni rio)
Ejemplo R-DIP. P=(TT) es primo (=) TT es primo.
                                             Para TI +0
        Spec & = 3 (0) } 5 5 (T) | T ER Primo}
                                                           Lideales nex; notes
                                                                  (R/(TT) es un campo)
     Spec 72 = 7 (0) 5 0 5 (2), (3), (5), (7), (21), ... }

[ ideales reaximales
                                                     (Z/(7) ~ Ap es un campo)
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Ejample 2=2[5-5] == (7,3+5-5)
                 P= (7,3-V-5)
Ejercicio. 7, 3±5-5 son irreducibles, no apociades
       (7,3±5-5) 7 (8) no es Principal.
  1 = 7 + (3 + \sqrt{-5}) - (3 - \sqrt{-5}) \in P + P
       7+ p= 215-50 (cop(ina)
   22 = (7, 3+5-5)(7, 3-5-5)
       = (7^{2}, 7(3+5-5), 7(3-5-5), 7(2)
      = (7) \cdot (7) + \sqrt{5} \cdot (7) + \sqrt{5} \cdot (7) = 7R
= R
75 f Son riopios. Para verlo, rotamos que
Cal (O (5-5)/Q) = } 1, 6: 55 -> - 5-5}
      G 2 72 [5-5] = 6 (2)
  7=R (=) P=R. pero P==7R. ≠ R.
               Ejercicio P = (2, 3 + 5-5) S = 1 \in P = )
   1 = (a + 6 \sqrt{-5}) \cdot 7 + (c + d \sqrt{-5}) (3 + \sqrt{-5})
· ] } } Son maximally

\varphi \cdot 2\Gamma 5-5) \rightarrow f_{7}[\alpha]/(3+\alpha) \simeq f_{7}(3=-5)

         a+8 V-5 -> a+8 = -> a+36.
  in 9 = IFz campo.
  \ker \varphi = \varphi = (3, 3 + \sqrt{-s})
                   2(5-5)/p = F7. => P es maxima!
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2[5-5]/p~ (F) => $ & maximal.
Ejercicio Si P. S-) R y un horismortismo -
 7 CP primo => y (f) CS' He. primo.
Ejemplo 2 ( ) ZIJ-s) m) Spec ZIJ-s] ) Spec Z
                            P P P P P
  (7,315-s)nZ=7Z,
Proposición Dado IFR ideal propio, Existe
 mcl maximal t.g. I = m.
Den lone de Zorn (<) axioms de election)
Def. Reg un amilia local si R Hene
Unico ideal maximal.
Ejemplo Z(p) = { a + Q | P+ b } es locul.
   n = p Z(p)
Proposition S: (2, m) es Local =) <math>L^2 = 12 m
Dem 24R(=)(\alpha)4R(=)(\alpha)5m (1)
 5 Ideales en ariles de reineres
  dende S.P. J.
                       a_i \in \mathbb{Z}, a_o \neq o.
                     = 0.61 \overline{m}
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Comberio PCZ primo => PnZ, = pZ,
para p=2,3,5,7,.... Teoreme VICR, I to, #(R/I) Lao. Den Cuando le es J.S. como 2-riodulo. leme. 3 no t.g. n & I. R/h) ~ 72/n + + 2/n # (2/(n)) < n < n [1:4). la pióximo clese: las consecuencias de - noctherians $\#(R/I) \angle \infty$.

- dim R = 0 of 1. (=) todo 1 cino no milo y maximal