Algebra Definition Theorem List

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Contents

Chapter 1

Group Theory I

This corresponds to Aluffi Chapter II.

Proposition 1.1. Let G be a group, for all $a, g, h \in G$, if

$$ga = ha$$

then $g = h$.

Proposition 1.2. Let $g \in G$ have order n, then

$$n \mid |G|$$

Corollary 1.1. If g is an element of finite order, and let $N \in \mathbb{Z}$, then

$$g^N = e \iff N \text{ is a multiple of } |g|$$

Proposition 1.3. Let $g \in G$ be of finite order, then g^m also has finite order, for all $m \geq 0$, and

$$|g^m| = \frac{\text{lcm}(m, |g|)}{m} = \frac{|g|}{\gcd(m, |g|)}$$

Proposition 1.4. If $gh = hg$, then $|gh|$ divides $\text{lcm}(|g|, |h|)$.

Definition 1.1 (Dihedral Group)**.** Let D_{2n} denote the group of symmetries of a n-sided polynomial, consisting of n rotations and n reflections about lines trhough the origin and a vertex or a midpoint of a side.

Proposition 1.5. Let $m \in \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$, then

$$|m| = \frac{n}{\gcd(n, m)}$$

Corollary 1.2. The element $m \in \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ generates $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ if and only if $\gcd(m, n) = 1$.

Definition 1.2 (Multiplicative $(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})^\times$)**.** The multiplicative group of $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ is

$$(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})^\times = \{m \in \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} : \gcd(m,n) = 1\}$$

Proposition 1.6. Let $\varphi : G \to H$ be a homomorphism, and let $g \in G$ be an element of finite order, then $|\varphi(g)|$ divides $|g|$.

For example, there is no nontrivial homomorphism from $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ to $\mathbb{Z}$.

Proposition 1.7. There is an isomorphism between D_6 and S_3.

Proposition 1.8. Let $\varphi : G \to H$ be an isomorphism, for all $g \in G$, $|\varphi(g)| = |g|$, and G is commutative if and only if H is commutative.

Proposition 1.9. If H is commutative, then $\mathrm{Hom}(G, H)$ is a group.

Definition 1.3. Let $A = \{1, \ldots, n\}$, then the free abelian group on A is

$$\mathbb{Z} \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{Z}^{\oplus n}$$

Proposition 1.10. Let $\{H_\alpha\}$ be any family of subgroups of G, then

$$\bigcap_\alpha H_\alpha$$

is a subgroup of G.

Proposition 1.11. If $\varphi : G_1 \to G_2$ is a group homomorphism, then if $H_2 \subset G_2$ is a subgroup, then

$$\varphi^{-1}(H_2)$$

is a subgroup of G_1.

Proposition 1.12. Let $H \subset \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ be a subgroup, then H is generated by some m where m divides n.

Proposition 1.13. If $\varphi : G_1 \to G_2$ is a homomorphism, then $\ker(\varphi)$ is a normal subgroup.

Theorem 1.1. Let $\varphi : G_1 \to G_2$ be a surjective homomorphism, then

$$G_2 \cong \frac{G_1}{\ker \varphi}$$

Proposition 1.14. Let H_1, H_2 be normal subgroups of G_1, G_2, then $H_1 \times H_2$ are normal subgroups of $G_1 \times G_2$, then

$$\frac{G_1 \times G_2}{H_1 \times H_1} \cong \frac{G_1}{H_1} \times \frac{G_2}{H_2}$$

For example,

$$\frac{Z/6\mathbb{Z}}{\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}} = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$$

Proposition 1.15. Let H be a normal subgroup of G, then every subgroup K containing H, K/H can be identified with a subgroup of G/H.

Proposition 1.16. Let H be a normal subgroup of G, and N be a subgroup of G containing H, then N/H is normal in G/H if and only if N is normal in G, in this case

$$\frac{G/H}{N/H} = \frac{G}{N}$$

Proposition 1.17. Let H, K be subgroups of G, and if H is normal, then HK is a subgroup of G and H is normal in HK. Moreover, $H \cap K$ is normal in K, and

$$\frac{HK}{H} \cong \frac{K}{H \cap K}$$

Proposition 1.18. Let H be a subgroup of G, then for all $g \in G$, the function $H \to gH$ such that

$$h \mapsto gh$$

is a bijection.

Theorem 1.2 (Lagrange). If G is a fintie group, and $H \subset G$ is a subgroup, then

$$|G| = [G : H] \cdot |H|$$

In particular, $|H|$ divides $|G|$.

Theorem 1.3 (Fermat's Little Theorem). Let p be a prime integer, and a be any integer, then

$$a^p \equiv a \mod p$$

Proposition 1.19. Any group G acts on itself by left/right multiplications, and acts on the costs G/H:

$$\varphi : g \mapsto (aH \mapsto gaH)$$

Definition 1.4 (orbit). The orbit of $a \in A$ of a group action by G is

$$O(a) = \{g \cdot a : g \in G\}$$

The stabilizer of a is the following

$$\text{Stab}_G(a) = \{g \in G : g \cdot a = a\}$$

Proposition 1.20. The orbits of an action form a partition on the set A, and G acts transitively on each orbit.

Definition 1.5 (transitive action, faithful action). An action of G on A is transitive if for all $a, b \in G$, there exists $g \in G$ such that

$$g \cdot a = b$$

In other words, the orbit of any element $a \in A$ is the entire set.

An action is faithful if for any $g \in G$,

$$g \cdot a = a \text{ for all } a$$

implies that $g = e$.

Proposition 1.21. Every transitive action of G on a set A is isomorphic to multiplication of G on G/H, where $H = \text{Stab}(a)$ for any $a \in A$.

Proposition 1.22. If $O(a)$ is an orbit of the action of a finite group G, then $O(a)$ is a finite and $|O|$ divides $|G|$. Moreover,

$$|G| = |O(a)| \cdot |\text{Stab}_G(a)|$$

For example,there is no transitive action of S_3 on the set of 5 elements.

Chapter 2

Group Theory II

This corresponds to Aluffi Chapter IV.

Proposition 2.1 (class formula)**.** Let S be a finite set, and G act on S, then

$$|S| = |Z| + \sum_{a \in A} [G : \text{Stab}(a)] = |Z| + \sum_{a \in A} |O_a|$$

where $Z = \{a \in S : g \cdot a = a \text{ for all } g\}$, i.e., the fixed elements, and $A \subset S$ contains exactly one element from each nontrivial orbit of the action.

In other words, $|S|$ is the sum of the number of trivial orbits and each nontrivial orbit.

Proposition 2.2. Let G be a p-group that acts on a finite set S, then let Z be fixed elements of this acion, then

$$|S| \equiv |Z| \mod p$$

Proposition 2.3. Let G be finite, and if $G/Z(G)$ is cyclic, then G is abelian.

Definition 2.1 (centralizer, conjugacy class)**.** The centralizer $Z_G(g)$ where $g \in G$ is its stabilizer under conjugation:

$$Z_G(g) = \left\{h \in G : hgh^{-1} = g\right\}$$

The conjugacy class of $g \in G$ is the orbit $[g]$ of the conjugation action.

Proposition 2.4 (Class formula)**.** Let G be finite, then

$$|G| = |Z(G)| + \sum_{[a] \in A} |[a]|$$

where A contains one representative for each nontrivial conjugacy class.

Corollary 2.1. Let G be a nontrivial p-group, then G has a nontrivial center.

Proposition 2.5. The only possibility for the class formula of a nonabelian group of order 6 is

$$6 = 1 + 2 + 3$$

The center must be trivial if G is nonabelian.

Definition 2.2 (normalizer)**.** Let $A \subset G$ be a subset. The normalizer $N_G(A)$ of A is

$$\text{Stab}_G(A) = \{g : gAg^{-1} = A\}$$

The centralizer of A is the subgroup $Z_G(A) \subset N_G(A)$ fixing each $a \in A$:

$$Z_G(A) = \{g : gag^{-1} = a \text{ for all } a \in A\}$$

If H is subgroup of G, every conjugate gHg^{-1} is also a subgroup of G, and all conjugate groups have the same order.

Proposition 2.6 (*)**.** H is a normal subgroup of G if and only if $N_G(H) = G$. More generally, the normalizer $N_G(H)$ for any subgroup H is the largest subgroup of G in which H is normal.

Proposition 2.7 (*)**.** Let $H \subset G$ be a subgroup, then the number of subgroups conjugate to H is equal to $[G : N_G(H)]$.

Corollary 2.2. If $[G : H]$ is finite, then the number of subgroups conjugate to H is finite, and

$$[G : H] = [G : N_G(H)] \cdot [N_G(H) : H]$$

In other words, the number of subgroups conjugate to H divides the index $[G : H]$.

Theorem 2.1 (Cauchy's Theorem)**.** Let G be a finite group, and let p be a prime divisor of $|G|$, then G contains an element of order p.

Moreover, let N be the number of cyclic subgroups of order p, then

$$N \equiv 1 \mod p$$

Definition 2.3 (simple)**.** A group is simple if it is nontrivial and its only normal subgroups are $\{e\}$ and G (has no nontrivial proper subgroup).

Definition 2.4 (p-Sylow subgroups)**.** Let p be prime, a p-Sylow subgroup of a finite group G is a subgroup of order p^r, where $|G| = p^r m$, $\gcd(p, m) = 1$.

Theorem 2.2 (Sylow I)**.** Every finite group contains a p-Sylow subgroup for all prime p. If p^k divides $|G|$, then G has a subgroup of order p^k.

Theorem 2.3 (Sylow II)**.** Let G be finite, and P is a p-Sylow subgroup, let $H \subset G$ be a p-group, then H is contained in a conjugate of P. If P_1, P_2 are both p-Sylow subgroups, then they are conjugates to each other.

Theorem 2.4 (Sylow III). Let $|G| = p^r m$, and $\gcd(p, m) = 1$, then the number of p-Sylow subgroups is

$$n_p \mid m$$

and

$$n_p \equiv 1 \mod p$$

Proposition 2.8. Let G be a group of order mp^r, where p is prime and $1 < m < p$, then G is not simple.

Proposition 2.9 (*). Let $p < q$ be primes, let G has order pq, if $p \nmid (q-1)$, then G is cyclic.

Proof. If G is abelian, use elements of orders p, q. If G not necessarily abelian, then use the conjugation action. □

Proposition 2.10 (*). Let q be an odd prime, and G be a noncommutative group of order $2q$, then

$$G \cong D_{2q}$$

(claim 2.17 should know this proof).

Definition 2.5 (commutator subgroup). Let G be a group, the commutator subgroup of G is the subgroup **generated** by all elements

$$ghg^{-1}h^{-1}$$

Proposition 2.11. Let $[G, G]$ be the commutator subgroup of G, then $[G, G]$ is normal in G, and the quotient, also called the abelianization of G,

$$G^{\text{ab}} = \frac{G}{[G, G]}$$

is commutative.

If $\varphi : G \to H$, where H is commutative, then

$$[G, G] \subset \ker(\varphi)$$

Definition 2.6. A group G is solvable, if ther exists a sequence such that

$$\{e\} = G_0 \subset \cdots \subset G_k = G$$

where G_i is normal in G_{i+1}, and G_{i+1}/G_i is abelian, or equivalently, cyclic.

Proposition 2.12. All p-groups are solvable!

Proposition 2.13. Let N be normal in G, then G is solvable if and only if $N, G/N$ are solvable.

Proposition 2.14. Disjoint cycles commute. For every $\sigma \in S_n$, σ can be written as disjoint nontrivial cycles, unique up to rearranging.

Proposition 2.15. Two elements in S_n are conjugate in S_n if and only if they have the same type. Hence the number of conjugacy classes is the number of partitions of n as a sum.

Proposition 2.16. Normal subgroups are unions of conjugacy classes.

One can use this fact to show that there is no normal subgroup of order 30 in S_5.

Definition 2.7 (Even permutation)**.** Let $\sigma \in S_n$, then σ is even if

$$\prod_{i<j}(x_{\sigma(i)} - x_{\sigma(j)}) = \prod_{i<j}(x_i - x_j)$$

Definition 2.8. The alternating group A_n consists of even permutations of $\sigma \in S_n$, and

$$[S_n : A_n] = 2$$

Proposition 2.17. Let $\sigma \in A_n$, where $n \geq 2$, then the conjugacy class of σ in S_n splits into two conjugacy classes in A_n precisely if the type of σ consists of distinct odd numbers.

For example, the 5-cycle of S_5 splits into 2 conjugacy classes in A_5.

Proposition 2.18. The group A_5 is a simple noncommutative group of order 60

Proof. Any nontrivial normal subgroup consists of nontrivial conjugacy classes and $\{e\}$, the conjugacy classes of A_5 has the following size:

$$1, 15, 20, 12, 12$$

Thus any subgroup of G, i.e., order that divides 60 cannot be written as a sum of the numbers above. □

Proposition 2.19. The alternating group is generated by 3-cycles.

Proposition 2.20. Let $n \geq 5$, if a normal subgroup of A_n contains a 3-cycle, then it contaisn all 3-cycles.

Proof. It suffices to note that the 3 cycles form a conjugacy class that doesn't split from S_n to A_n. □

Theorem 2.5. The alternating group A_n is simple for $n \geq 5$.

As a corollary, S_n is not solvable for $n \geq 5$.

Proposition 2.21. Let N, H be normal subgroups of G, then

$$[N, H] \subset N \cap H$$

where $[N, H]$ is the commutator of N, H.

Proposition 2.22 (*)**.** Let N, H be normal subgroups, and $N \cap H = \{e\}$, then N, H commute with each other.

Theorem 2.6. Let N, H be normal subgroups of G, such that $N \cap H = \{e\}$, then

$$NH \cong N \times H$$

Definition 2.9 (Short exact sequence)**.** A short exact sequence of groups is a sequence:

$$1 \longrightarrow N \xrightarrow{\varphi} G \xrightarrow{\psi} H \longrightarrow 1$$

where ψ surjective and φ is injective, and N is normal in φ which induces an isomorphism $G/N \cong H$.

A SES splits if H is identified with a subgroup of G such that

$$N \cap H = \{e\}$$

Definition 2.10 (semidirect product)**.** Let N be a normal subgroup, and let $\theta : H \to \mathrm{Aut}(N)$, then define an operator $\cdot_\theta$ as

$$(n_1, h_1) \cdot_\theta (n_2, h_2) = (n_1\theta(h_1)(n_2), h_1h_2)$$

The semidirect product of $N \rtimes_\theta$ is the group $N \times H$ with operator $\cdot_\theta$.

Theorem 2.7. Let N, H be groups, and $\theta : H \to \mathrm{Aut}(N)$, let $G = N \rtimes_\theta H$, then

1. G contains isomorphic copies of N, H.
2. The natural projection $G \to H$ is surjective, with kernel N, thus N is normal in G and the sequence
$$1 \longrightarrow N \longrightarrow N \rtimes_\theta H \longrightarrow H \longrightarrow 1$$
is split exact.
3. $N \cap H = \{e\}$.
4. $G = NH$.
5. The homomorphism is conjugation:
$$\theta(h)(n) = hnh^{-1}$$

Proposition 2.23 (*)**.** Let N, H be subgroups, and N is normal, suppose that $N \cap H = \{e\}$, and $G = NH$, then let $\theta : H \to \mathrm{Aut}(N)$ be $\theta \mapsto \theta_h$, and

$$\theta_h(n) = nhn^{-1}$$

Then

$$G \cong N \rtimes_\theta H$$

(Recall that the operation defined on $N \otimes_\theta H$ is $(n_1, h_1) \cdot (n_2, h_2) = (n_1\theta_{h_1}(n_2), h_1h_2)$).

Proposition 2.24. Let G be abelian, let H, K be subgroups such that $|H|, |N|$ are relatively prime, then

$$H + K \cong H \oplus K$$

Proof. Lagrange: $N \cap H = \{e\}$. □

Proposition 2.25. Every finite abelian group is a direct sum of its nontrivial Sylow subgroups.

Proposition 2.26. Let p be prime, and $r \geq 1$, let G be a noncyclic abelian group of order p^{r+1}, then let $g \in G$ be an element of order p^r, then there exists an element $h \in G$ such that $h \notin \langle g \rangle$, such that $|h| = p$.

If G is finite and abelian, then G is a direct sum of cyclic groups, which may be assumed to be cyclic p-groups.

Theorem 2.8. Let G be finite nontrivial abelian group, then there exists prime integers $p_1, \ldots, p_r$, and positive integers $n_{i(j)}$ such that

$$G = \bigoplus_{i,j} \frac{\mathbb{Z}}{p_i^{n_{i(j)}} \mathbb{Z}}$$

There exists positive integers $1 < d_1 \mid \cdots \mid d_s$ such that $|G| = d_1 \ldots d_s$, and

$$G \cong \frac{\mathbb{Z}}{d_1 \mathbb{Z}} \oplus \cdots \oplus \frac{\mathbb{Z}}{d_s \mathbb{Z}}$$

Theorem 2.9. Let F be a field, and G be a finite subgroup of the multiplicative group $(F^\times, \cdot)$, then G is cyclic.

Proof. Hard proof. Don't torture yourself. □

Chapter 3

Ring Theory

This corresponds to Aluffi Chapter III.

Definition 3.1 (zero-divisor)**.** An element $a \in R$ is a (left) zero-divisor if there exists $b \neq 0$ such that

$$ab = 0$$

Proposition 3.1. In a ring R, $a \in R$ is not a left zero-divisor if and only if the left multiplication by a is injective.

Definition 3.2 (integral domain)**.** An ID is a nonzero commutative ring such that for all $a, b \in R$,

$$ab = 0$$

implies $a = 0$ or $b = 0$. In other words, IDs are commutative rings without zero divisors.

Proposition 3.2. In a ring R:

1. u is left unit iff the left multiplication by u is surjective.
2. If u is a left unit, then the right multiplication by u is injective, i.e., u is not a right zero-divisor.

Notice that in a commutative ring, this means u is a unit iff multiplication by u is bijective.

Definition 3.3 (division ring)**.** A division ring is a ring in which every nonzero element is a unit.
A field is a nonzero commutative ring in which every nonzero element is a unit.

Proposition 3.3. Assume R is a finite commutative ring, then R is an integral domain if and only if R is a field.

Proposition 3.4. $\mathrm{End}_{\mathrm{Ab}}(\mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}$

Theorem 3.1. Let I be a two-sided ideal of a ring R. Then for every ring homomorphism $\varphi : R \to S$ such that $I \subset \ker\varphi$ there exists a unique ring homomorphism $\tilde{\varphi} : R/I \to S$ so that the diagram commutes:

$$\begin{tikzcd} R \arrow[r, "\varphi"] \arrow[d, "\pi"'] & S \\ R/I \arrow[ur, "\tilde{\varphi}"'] & \end{tikzcd}$$

Theorem 3.2. Let $\varphi : R \to S$ be a surjective ring homomorphism, then

$$S \cong \frac{R}{\ker(\varphi)}$$

Proposition 3.5. Let I be an ideal of a ring R, and let J be an ideal of R containing I, then J/I is an ideal of R/I, and

$$\frac{R/I}{J/I} = \frac{R}{J}$$

Definition 3.4 (Noetherian). A commutative ring R is Noetherian if every ideal of R is finitely generated. An ideal I is finitely generated if $I = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$, i.e., every element in I can be written as

$$r_1 a_1 + \cdots + r_n a_n$$

for some $r_1, \dots, r_n \in R$.

Definition 3.5. I is a prime ideal if R/I is an integral domain, and is a maximal ideal if R/I is a field.

Proposition 3.6. Let I be an ideal of commutative R, if R/I is finite, then I is prime if and only if maximal.

Proposition 3.7 (*). Let R be a PID, a nonzero ideal I is prime if and only if it is maximal.

Proof. Is simple proof, you just do it. □

Definition 3.6 (module). A R-module M is an abelian group with a ring action, satisfying:

1. $r(m+n) = rm + rn$
2. $(r+s)m = rm + sm$
3. $(rs)m = r(sm)$
4. $1m = m$.

Definition 3.7. An R-algebra is a ring with a ring R action.

Theorem 3.3. Suppose $\varphi : M \to M'$ be a surjective R-module homomorphism, then

$$M' \cong \frac{M}{\ker \varphi}$$

Proposition 3.8. Let N be a submodule of an R-module M, and let P be a submodule of M containing N. Then P/N is a submodule of M/N, and

$$\frac{M/N}{P/N} \cong \frac{M}{P}$$

Proposition 3.9. Let N, P be submodules, then $N + P$ is a submodule of M, and $N \cap P$ is a submodule of P, and

$$\frac{N+P}{N} \cong \frac{P}{N \cap P}$$

Proposition 3.10. Let R be a PID, and F be a finitely generated free module over R, and let $M \subset F$ be a submodule, then M is free.

Definition 3.8. Let R be an integral domain, the rank of M is the maximal number of linearly independent elements of M.

Chapter 4

Irreducibility and Factorization

This corresponds to Aluffi Chapter V.

Proposition 4.1. Let R be commutative, and M be an R-module, then the following are equivalent:

1. M is Noetherian: every submodule of M is finitely generated.
2. Every ascending chain of submodules of M stabilizes: no infinite strict inclusions of submodules.
3. Every nonempty family of submodules has a maximal element with respect to inclusion.

Proposition 4.2 (*). Let R be a Noetherian ring, then $R[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ is Noetherian. Let J be an ideal of the polynoial ring $R[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$, then the ring

$$\frac{R[x_1, \ldots, x_n]}{J}$$

is Noetherian, so is $R[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$.

Proposition 4.3 (Hilbert's basis theorem). If R is Noetherian, then $R[x]$ is also Noetherian.

Definition 4.1 (prime, irreducible elements). Let R be an integral domain, an element $a \in R$ is prime if the ideal (a) is prime, i.e., a is not a unit and $a \mid bc$ implies $a \mid b$ or $a \mid c$. ($a \mid b$ if $b \in (a)$.)

An element $a \in R$ is irreducible if a is not a unit and

$$a = bc$$

implies b is a unit or c is a unit. Equivalently, a is irreducible if $(a) \subset (b)$ implies $(b) = (a)$ or $(b) = (1) = R$, i.e., (a) is maximal in principal ideals.

Proposition 4.4. Let R be an integral domain, and let $a \in R$ be a nonzero prime element, then a is irreducible.

Proposition 4.5. Let R be an integral domain, and let r be a nonzero, nonunit element of R. Assume that every ascedning chain of principal ideals,

$$(r) \subset (r_1) \subset \dots$$

stabilizes. Then r has a factorization into irreducibles.

Corollary 4.1. Let R be a Noetherian ring, then factorizations exist in R.
A non-Noetherian ring but factorization still exists:

$$\mathbb{Z}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$$

Proposition 4.6. Let R ba UFD, and $a, b, c \in R$ be nonzero, then

$$(a) \subset (b)$$

iff the multiset of irreducible factors of b is contained in that of a. Moreover, the irreducible factors of bc are the collection of irreducible factors of b and c.

Proposition 4.7. Let R be a UFD, let a, b be nonzero elements, then a, b have a greatest common divisor, i.e., the smallest ideal (d) such that $(a, b) \subset (d)$.

Proposition 4.8 (*). In UFD, a is irreducible implies a is prime.

Theorem 4.1 (*). An integral domain R is a UFD if and only if

1. The acc holds for principal ideals in R.
2. Every irreducible element of R is prime.

Proposition 4.9. If R is a PID, then it is a UFD. (Hence irreducibles are primes).
($\mathbb{Z}[x]$ is not a PID).

Definition 4.2 (Euclidean domain). A Euclidean valuation on an integral domain R is an valuation: for all $a \in R$, and all nonzero $b \in R$, there exists q, r such that

$$a = qb + r$$

with either $r = 0$ or $v(r) < v(b)$. An integral domain is a ED if it admits a Euclidean valuation.

Proposition 4.10. ED is also PID.

Definition 4.3 (*Field of fractions). Let R be an integral domain, then the field of fractions is

$$K(R) = \left\{ \frac{a}{r} : a, r \in R, r \neq 0 \right\}$$

Definition 4.4. (Assuming R is an integral domain). The field of rational functions with coefficients in R is the field of fractions of the ring $R[x]$, denoted as $R(x)$.

Theorem 4.2. Let R be a UFD, then $R[x]$ is also a UFD.

Proposition 4.11. Let R be a UFD, and K be its field of fractions, let $f \in R[x]$ be a nonconstant, irreducible polynomial, then f is irreducible as an element in $K[x]$.

Definition 4.5. Let R be a commutative ring, let $f \in R[x]$, then f is primitive if for all principal prime ideals p,

$$f \notin pR[x]$$

where $pR[x]$ is an ideal of $R[x]$ of polynomials with coefficients from p.

Proposition 4.12 (*). Let R be a UFD, f is primitive if and only if $\gcd(a_0, \dots, a_d) = 1$.

Definition 4.6. Let R be a UFD. The content of a nonzero polynomial $f \in R[x]$ denoted by

$$\text{cont}(f) = \gcd(a_0, \dots, a_n)$$

The principal ideal generated by $(\text{cont} f)$ is uniquely determined by f.

Proposition 4.13 (Gauss's lemma). Let R be a UFD. Let $f, g \in R[x]$, then

$$(\text{cont}(fg)) = (\text{cont}(f))(\text{cont}(g))$$

Proposition 4.14. Let R be a UFD, and K be its field of fractions. Let $f \in R[x]$ be nonconstant, then f is irreducible in $R[x]$ if and only if it is irreducible in $K[x]$ and $\gcd(a_0, \dots, a_n) = 1$

Proposition 4.15. Let k be field, $f \in k[x]$ of degree 2 or 3 is irreducible iff it has a root in k.

Proposition 4.16. Let R be a UFD, K its field of fractions. Let

$$f(x) = a_0 + \cdots + a_n x^n \in R[x]$$

let $c = \frac{p}{q} \in K$ be a root of f, then $p \mid a_0$ and $q \mid a_n$. (Note p/q is written in the minimal form).

Proposition 4.17. Let k be a field, $f(t) \in k[t]$, be irreducible, then

$$F = \frac{k[t]}{(f(t))}$$

is a field.

Definition 4.7. A field is algebraically closed if all the irreducible polynomials in $k[x]$ have degree 1.

Proposition 4.18. Every polynomial $f \in R[x]$ of degree ≥ 3 is reducible.

Proposition 4.19. Let $f \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$ be a polynomial such $\gcd(a_0, \ldots, a_n) = 1$ then let p be a prime integer. Assume $f \mod p$ has the same degree as f and is irreducible over $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$, then f is irreducible over $\mathbb{Z}$.

Proposition 4.20 (Generalized Eisenstein)**.** Let R be a commutative ring, let p be a prime ideal in R, let $f \in R[x]$, assume that

1. $a_n \notin p$.
2. $a_i \in p$.
3. $a_0 \notin p^2$.

then f is not the product of polynomials with degree strictly less than $\deg(f)$.

Theorem 4.3 (CRT)**.** Let $I_1, \ldots, I_k$ be ideals of R such that $I_i + I_j = (1)$ for all $i \neq j$. Then

$$\frac{R}{I_1 \cap \cdots \cap I_k} \cong \frac{R}{I_1} \times \cdots \times \frac{R}{I_k}$$

(It uses if $I_i + I_j = (1)$, then $I_1 \ldots I_k = I_1 \cap \cdots \cap I_k$).

Corollary 4.2. Let R be a PID, and let $a_1, \ldots, a_k$ be elemnts such that $\gcd(a_i, g_j) = 1$, let $a = a_1 \ldots a_k$, then

$$\frac{R}{(a)} \cong \frac{R}{(a_1)} \times \cdots \times \frac{R}{(a_k)}$$

Proposition 4.21. A positive integer prime $p \in \mathbb{Z}$ splits in $\mathbb{Z}[i]$ iff it is the sum of two squares in $\mathbb{Z}$.

Proof. Use norm. □

Theorem 4.4 (Fermat)**.** A positive odd prime $p \in \mathbb{Z}$ is a sum of two squares iff $p \equiv 1 \mod 4$.

Chapter 5

Linear Algebra I

This corresponds to Aluffi Chapter VI.

Proposition 5.1. Any ring morphism from a field to a nonzero ring is injective.

Definition 5.1 (finite field extension). A field extension $k \subset F$ is finite, of degree n, if F has finite dimension $\dim F = n$ as a vector space over k.

Definition 5.2 (simple extension). A field extension $k \subset F$ is simple if there exists an element $\alpha \in F$ such that $F = k(\alpha)$.

For example, the extension $\frac{K[t]}{(f(t))} = K(\alpha)$ for some $f(\alpha) = 0$.

Proposition 5.2. Let $k \subset k(\alpha)$ be a simple extension, then consider the evaluation map

$$\varepsilon : f(t) \mapsto f(\alpha)$$

Then ε is not injective iff $k(\alpha)$ is a finite extension, i.e., there exists a monic irreducible polynomial p such that

$$k(\alpha) = \frac{k[t]}{(p(t))}$$

Definition 5.3. Let $k \subset F$ be an extension, then the group of automorphisms of this extension, denoted $\mathrm{Aut}_k(F)$ is the group of automorphisms $\varphi : F \to F$ that fixes k.

Corollary 5.1. Let $k \subset k(\alpha)$, and $p(x)$ be the minimal polynomial over k, then

$$|\mathrm{Aut}_k(k(\alpha))| = \text{ number of distinct roots of } p \text{ in } k(\alpha)$$

and

$$|\mathrm{Aut}_k(k(\alpha))| \leq [k(\alpha) : k]$$

with equality if and only if $p(x)$ factors over $k(\alpha)$ as a product of distinct linear factors.

Proposition 5.3. Let $k \subset F$ be finite, then it is also an algebraic extension, where for any $\alpha \in F$,

$$[k(\alpha) : k] \leq [F : k]$$

Proposition 5.4. Let $k \subset E \subset F$ be field extensions, then $k \subset F$ is finite iff both E/k and F/E are finite, in this case

$$[F : k] = [F : E][E : k]$$

Corollary 5.2. Let $k \subset F$ be finite, and E be an intermediate field, then both $[E : k], [F : E]$ divide $[F : k]$.

Definition 5.4. A field ext $k \subset F$ is finitely generated if there exists $\{\alpha_i\} \subset F$ such that

$$F = k(\alpha_1) \dots (\alpha_n)$$

Proposition 5.5. Let $k \subset k(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$ be finitely generated, then $k \subset F$ is algebraic implies that $k \subset F$ is finite.

Corollary 5.3. Let $k \subset F$ be a field extension, then

$$E = \{\alpha \in F : \alpha \text{ is algebraic over } k\}$$

is a field extension over k.

Corollary 5.4. Let $k \subset E \subset F$, then $k \subset F$ is algebraic iff both $k \subset E$ and $E \subset F$ are algebraic.

Definition 5.5. Let $f(x) \in k[x]$ be a polynomial of degree d, the splitting field of f over k

$$F = k(\alpha_1) \dots (\alpha_d)$$

generated by all roots of f, i.e., such that f splits into linear factors over F.

Proposition 5.6. Splitting field of f is unique up to isomorphisms, and

$$[F : k] \leq (\deg(f))!$$

Definition 5.6. A field extension $k \subset F$ is normal if every irred polynomial f has a root in F iff f splits into product of linear factors over F.

Proposition 5.7 (normal). A field extension $k \subset F$ is **finite and normal** iff F is the splitting feild of some polynomial $f \in k[x]$.

Definition 5.7. Let k be a field, $f \in k[x]$ is separable if it has no multiple factors over its splitting field.

Proposition 5.8. Let $f \in k[x]$, then f is separable iff f, f' are relatively prime. If it is inseparable, then $f' = 0$.

Definition 5.8. Let k be a field of characteristic p, the map from $k \to k$ such that $x \mapsto x^p$ is a homomrophism (Frobenius).

A field is perfect if $\text{char}(k) = 0$ or the Frobenius map is surjective.

Proposition 5.9. k is perfect iff irred polynomial in $k[x]$ are separable.

Corollary 5.5. Finite fields are perfect, i.e., irred polynomials are separable.

5.1 Finite fields

Definition 5.9. Let F be a finite field of characteristic p, then F is an extension of $\mathbb{F}_p$, i.e.,

$$F = \mathbb{F}_{p^d}$$

for some $d \in \mathbb{Z}^+$.

Theorem 5.1. The polynomial

$$x^{p^d} - x$$

is separable over $\mathbb{F}_p$, and the splitting field of $x^{q^d} - x$ over $\mathbb{F}_p$ is a field with q^d elements.

Conversely, let F be a field with p^d elements, then F is the splitting field of

$$x^{q^d} - x$$

over $\mathbb{F}_p$.

Corollary 5.6. For every p^d for some d, ther exists only one finite field of order p^d up to isomorphisms. This is the Galois field of order p^d.

Corollary 5.7. $\mathbb{F}_{p^d} \subset \mathbb{F}_{p^e}$ iff $d \mid e$.

Corollary 5.8. Let $F = \mathbb{F}_q$, then

$$x^{q^n} - n$$

factors over $\mathbb{F}_q$ as irreducible polynomials of degree d, where d ranges over all divisors of n. These polynomials factor completely over $\mathbb{F}_{q^n}$.

Theorem 5.2. $\text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\mathbb{F}_{p^d})$ is cyclic, generated by the Frobenius isomorphism.

5.2 Cyclotomic

Definition 5.10. Polynomial

$$\Phi_n(x) = \prod_{i=0}^{n-1}(x - \xi_n^i)$$

is called the nth cyclotomic polynomial.

Proposition 5.10. If $n = p$ is prime, then

$$\Phi_p(x) = x^{p-1} + \cdots + x + 1 = \frac{x^p - 1}{x - 1}$$

For all positive integers n, we have

$$x^n - 1 = \pi_{1\leq d|n}\Phi_d(x)$$

Proposition 5.11. For all positive n, $\Phi_n(x) \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$ is irreducible over $\mathbb{Q}$.

Definition 5.11. The splitting field $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_n)$ for $x^n - 1 \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ is the nth cyclotomic field.

Proposition 5.12. $\mathrm{Aut}_{\mathbb{Q}}(\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_n))$ is isomorphic to the group $(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})^\times$

Proposition 5.13. An algebraic extension $k \subset F$ is simple iff the number of distinct intermediate fields $k \subset E \subset F$ is finite.

Theorem 5.3. Every finite separable is simple.

One should draw diagrams

$$k - E - F$$

and

$$\mathrm{Aut}_k(F) - \mathrm{Aut}_E(F) - \{e\}$$

each extension (reversely) corresponds to a subgroup that fixes that extension in the Galois group $\mathrm{Gal}(F/k)$.

Theorem 5.4. Let $k \subset F$ be Galois, then $k \subset E \subset F$, $k \subset E$ is Galois iff $\mathrm{Aut}_E(F)$ is normal in $\mathrm{Gal}(F/k)$, in this case,

$$\mathrm{Gal}(E/k) \cong \frac{\mathrm{Gal}(F/k)}{\mathrm{Gal}(F/E)}$$

Definition 5.12 (discriminant). The discriminant of f, separable, irreducible is

$$D(f) = \Delta^2 f = \prod_{1\leq i<j\leq n}(\alpha_i - \alpha_j)^2$$

Proposition 5.14. Let k be field of char not equal to 2, and f is separable, with discriminant D. Then the Galois group of f is contained in A_n iff D is a square in k.

(We note that Δ is fixed by the Galois group G iff $G \subset A_n$)

Proposition 5.15. Let $f \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ be irred of degree p, assume that f has $p-2$ real roots and 2 complex roots, then the Galois group is S_p.

Theorem 5.5. Every finite abelian group is the Galois group of some extension F over $\mathbb{Q}$.

More specifically, every finite abelian group G is the group of some intermediate field of the extension $\mathbb{Q} \subset \mathbb{Q}(\xi_n)$ in a cyclotomic field.

Proof. Classification:

$$G \cong \frac{\mathbb{Z}}{n_1\mathbb{Z}} \times \cdots \times \frac{\mathbb{Z}}{n_r\mathbb{Z}}$$

Choose distinct p_i such that $p_i \equiv 1 \mod n_i$. Let $n = p_1 \dots p_r$, by CRT

$$(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})^\times \cong (\mathbb{Z}/p_1\mathbb{Z})^\times \times \cdots \times (\mathbb{Z}/p_r\mathbb{Z})^\times$$

Then $(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})^\times$ has a subgroup H such that

$$G \cong \frac{(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})^\times}{H}$$

Since $(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})^\times \cong \text{Gal}(\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_n))$, H corresponds to an intermediate field F, where

$$\mathbb{Q} \subset F \subset \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_n)$$

H is automatically normal, hence $Q \subset F$ is Galois and

$$\text{Gal}(F/\mathbb{Q}) = G$$

$\square$

Chapter 6

Linear Algebra II

This corresponds to Aluffi Chapter VIII.

Chapter 7

Field Theory

This corresponds to Aluffi Chapter VII.

Chapter 8

Representation Theory of Finite Groups

Chapter 9

Semisimple Algebra