

## 0.1. Prerequisites

- $I \subset R$  is an ideal if  $\forall (a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2, ab \in I \implies a \in I \vee b \in I$ .
- $I$  is maximal if  $I \neq R$  and there is no ideal  $J \subset R$  such that  $I \subset J$ .
- $p \in \mathbb{Z}$  is prime iff  $\langle p \rangle = \langle p \rangle_{\mathbb{Z}}$  is a prime ideal.
- For commutative ring  $R$ :
  - $I \subset R$  is prime ideal iff  $R/I$  is an integral domain.
  - $I$  is maximal iff  $R/I$  is a field.
- Let  $R$  be PID and  $a \in R$  irreducible. Then  $\langle a \rangle = \langle a \rangle_R$  is maximal.
- **Theorem:** let  $F$  be field,  $f(x) \in F[x]$  irreducible. Then  $F[x]/\langle f(x) \rangle$  is a field and a vector space over  $F$  with basis  $B = \{1, \bar{x}, \dots, \bar{x}^{n-1}\}$  where  $n = \deg(f)$ . That is, every element in  $F[x]/\langle f(x) \rangle$  can be uniquely written as a linear combination

$$a_0 + a_1 \bar{x} + \dots + a_{n-1} \bar{x}^{n-1}$$

## 1. Divisibility in rings

### 1.1. Every ED is a PID

- **Definition:** let  $R$  integral domain.  $\varphi : R - \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_0$  is **Euclidean function (norm)** on  $R$  if:
  - $\forall x, y \in R - \{0\}, \varphi(x) \leq \varphi(xy)$ .
  - $\forall x \in R, y \in R - \{0\}, \exists q, r \in R : x = qy + r$  with either  $r = 0$  or  $\varphi(r) < \varphi(y)$ .
- $R$  is **Euclidean domain (ED)** if a Euclidean function is defined on it.
- Examples of EDs:
  - $\mathbb{Z}$  with  $\varphi(n) = |n|$ .
  - $F[x]$  for field  $F$  with  $\varphi(f) = \deg(f)$ .
- **Lemma:**  $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-2}]$  is an ED with Euclidean function with

$$\varphi(a + b\sqrt{-2}) = N(a + b\sqrt{-2}) =: a^2 + 2b^2$$

- **Proposition:** every ED is a PID.

### 1.2. Every PID is a UFD

- **Definition:** Integral domain  $R$  is **unique factorisation domain (UFD)** if every non-zero non-unit in  $R$  can be written uniquely (up to order of factors and multiplication by units) as product of irreducible elements in  $R$ .
- **Example:** let  $R = \{f(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x] : f(0) \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ . Its units are  $\pm 1$ . Any factorisation of  $x \in R$  must be of the form  $f(x)g(x)$  where  $\deg f = 1, \deg g = 0$ , so  $x = (ax + b)c$ ,  $a \in \mathbb{Q}, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$ . We have  $bc = 0$  and  $ac = 1$  hence  $x = \frac{x}{c} \cdot c$ . So  $x$  irreducible if  $c \neq \pm 1$ . Also, any factorisation of  $\frac{x}{c}$  in  $R$  is of the form  $\frac{x}{c} = \frac{x}{cd} \cdot d$ ,  $d \in \mathbb{Z}, d \neq 0$ . Again, neither factor is a unit when  $d \neq \pm 1$ . So  $x = \frac{x}{c} \cdot c = \frac{x}{cd} \cdot c \cdot c = \dots$  can never be decomposed into irreducibles (the first factor is never irreducible).
- **Lemma:** let  $R$  be PID. Then every irreducible element is prime in  $R$ .
- **Theorem:** every PID is a UFD.
- **Example:**  $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-2}]$  so by the above theorem it is a UFD. Let  $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}$  such that  $y^2 + 2 = x^3$ .

- $y$  must be odd, since if  $y = 2a, a \in \mathbb{Z}$  then  $x = 2b, b \in \mathbb{Z}$  but then  $2a^2 + 1 = 4b^3$ .
- $y \pm \sqrt{-2}$  are relatively prime: if  $a + b\sqrt{-2}$  divides both, then it divides their difference  $2\sqrt{-2}$ , so  $\text{norm } a^2 + 2b^2 \mid N(2\sqrt{-2}) = 8$ . Only possible case is  $a = \pm 1, b = 0$  so  $a + b\sqrt{-2}$  is unit. Other cases  $a = 0, b = \pm 1, a = \pm 2, b = 0$  and  $a = 0, b = \pm 2$  are impossible since  $y$  not even.
- If  $a + b\sqrt{-2}$  is unit,  $\exists x, y \in \mathbb{Z} : (a + b\sqrt{-2})(x + y\sqrt{-2}) = 1$ . If  $b \neq 0$  then  $(-a^2 - 2b^2)y = 1 \implies b = 0$ : contradiction. If  $b = 0, a = \pm 1$ .

## 2. Finite field extensions

- **Definition:** let  $F, L$  fields. If  $F \subseteq L$  and  $F$  and  $L$  share the same operations then  $F$  is a **subfield** of  $L$  and  $L$  is **field extension** of  $F$  (denoted  $L/F$ ), and  $L$  is vector space over  $F$  with
  - $0 \in L$  (zero vector).
  - $u, v \in L \implies u + v \in L$  (additivity).
  - $a \in F, u \in L \implies au \in L$  (scalar multiplication).
- **Definition:** let  $L/F$  field extension. **Degree** of  $L$  over  $F$  is dimension of  $L$  as vector space over  $F$ :

$$[L : F] := \dim_F(L)$$

If  $[L : F]$  finite,  $L/F$  is **finite field extension**.

- **Example:**  $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-2}) = \{a + b\sqrt{-2} : a, b \in \mathbb{Q}\}$  is isomorphic as a vector space to  $\mathbb{Q}^2$  so is 2-dimensional vector space over  $\mathbb{Q}$ . Isomorphism is  $a + b\sqrt{-2} \leftrightarrow (a, b)$ . Standard basis  $\{e_1, e_2\}$  in  $\mathbb{Q}^2$  corresponds to the basis  $\{1, \sqrt{-2}\}$  in  $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-2})$ .  $[\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-2}) : \mathbb{Q}] = 2$ .
- **Example:**  $[\mathbb{C} : \mathbb{R}] = 2$  (a basis is  $\{1, i\}$ ).  $[\mathbb{R} : \mathbb{Q}]$  is not finite, due to the existence of transcendental numbers (if  $\alpha$  transcendental, then  $\{1, \alpha, \alpha^2, \dots\}$  is linearly independent).
- **Definition:** let  $L/F$  field extension.  $\alpha \in L$  is **algebraic** over  $F$  if

$$\exists f(x) \in F[x] : f(\alpha) = 0$$

If all elements in  $L$  are algebraic, then  $L/F$  is **algebraic field extension**.

- **Example:**  $i \in \mathbb{C}$  is algebraic over  $\mathbb{R}$  since  $i$  is root of  $x^2 + 1$ .  $\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R}$  is algebraic since  $z = a + bi$  is root of  $(x - z)(x - \bar{z})$ .
- **Proposition:** if  $L/F$  is finite field extension then it is algebraic.
- **Definition:** let  $L/F$  field extension,  $\alpha \in L$  algebraic. **Minimal polynomial**  $p_\alpha(x) = p_{\alpha, F}(x)$  of  $\alpha$  over  $F$  is the monic polynomial  $f$  of smallest degree such that  $f(\alpha) = 0$ .
- **Proposition:**  $p_\alpha(x)$  is unique and irreducible. Also, if  $f(x) \in F[x]$  is monic, irreducible and  $f(\alpha) = 0$ , then  $f = p_\alpha$ .
- **Example:**
  - $p_{i, \mathbb{R}}(x) = p_{i, \mathbb{Q}}(x) = x^2 + 1, p_{i, \mathbb{Q}(i)}(x) = x - i$ .
  - Let  $\alpha = \sqrt[7]{5}$ .  $f(x) = x^7 - 5$  is minimal polynomial of  $\alpha$  over  $\mathbb{Q}$ , as it is irreducible by Eisenstein's criterion with  $p = 5$  and the above proposition.

- Let  $\alpha = e^{2\pi i/p}$ ,  $p$  prime.  $\alpha$  is algebraic as root of  $x^p - 1$  which isn't irreducible as  $x^p - 1 = (x - 1)\Phi(x)$  where  $\Phi(x) = (x^{p-1} + \dots + 1)$ .  $\Phi(\alpha) = 0$  since  $\alpha \neq 1$ ,  $\Phi(x)$  is monic and  $\Phi(x+1) = ((x+1)^p - 1)/x$  irreducible by Eisenstein's criterion with  $p = p$ , hence  $\Phi(x)$  irreducible. So  $p_\alpha(x) = \Phi(x)$ .

## 2.1. Fields generated by elements

- **Definition:** let  $L/F$  field extension,  $\alpha \in L$ . The **field generated by  $\alpha$  over  $F$**  is the smallest subfield of  $L$  containing  $F$  and  $\alpha$ :

$$F(\alpha) = \bigcap_{\substack{K \text{ field,} \\ F \subseteq K \subseteq L, \\ \alpha \in K}} K$$

Generally,  $F(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$  is smallest field extension of  $F$  containing  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$

- We have  $F(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = F(\alpha_1) \dots (\alpha_n)$  (show  $F(\alpha, \beta) \subseteq F(\alpha)(\beta)$  and  $F(\alpha)(\beta) \subseteq F(\alpha, \beta)$  by minimality and use induction).
- **Definition:**  $F[\alpha] = \{\sum_{i=0}^n a_i \alpha^i : a_i \in F, n \in \mathbb{N}\} = \{f(\alpha) : f(x) \in F[x]\}$ .
- **Lemma:** let  $L/F$  field extension,  $\alpha \in L$  algebraic over  $F$ . Then  $F[\alpha]$  is field, hence  $F(\alpha) = F[\alpha]$ .
- **Lemma:** let  $\alpha$  algebraic over  $F$ . Then  $[F(\alpha) : F] = \deg(p_\alpha)$ .
- **Definition:** let  $K/F$  and  $L/K$  field extensions, then  $F \subseteq K \subseteq L$  are **tower of fields**.
- **Tower theorem:** let  $F \subseteq K \subseteq L$  tower of fields. Then

$$[L : F] = [L : K] \cdot [K : F]$$

- **Example:** let  $L = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$ . Show  $[L : \mathbb{Q}] = 4$ .
  - Let  $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$ . Let  $\sqrt{3} = a + b\sqrt{2}$ ,  $a, b \in \mathbb{Q}$  so  $3 = a^2 + 2b^2 + 2ab\sqrt{2}$ . So  $0 \in \{a, b\}$ , otherwise  $\sqrt{2} \in \mathbb{Q}$ . But if  $a = 0$ , then  $\sqrt{6} = 2b \in \mathbb{Q}$ , if  $b = 0$  then  $\sqrt{3} = a \in \mathbb{Q}$ : contradiction. So  $x^2 - 3$  has no roots in  $K$  so is irreducible over  $K$  so  $p_{\sqrt{3}, K}(x) = x^2 - 3$ .
  - So  $[L : K] = 2$  so by the tower theorem,  $[L : \mathbb{Q}] = [L : K] \cdot [K : \mathbb{Q}] = 4$ .

## 2.2. Norm and trace

- Let  $L/F$  finite field extension,  $n = [L : F]$ . For any  $\alpha \in L$ , there is  $F$ -linear map

$$\hat{\alpha} : L \rightarrow L, \quad x \rightarrow \alpha x$$

- With basis  $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$  of  $L$  over  $F$ , then let  $T_\alpha = T_{\alpha, L/F} \in M_n(F)$  be the corresponding matrix of the linear map  $\alpha$  with respect to the basis  $\{\alpha_i\}$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\alpha}(\alpha_1) &= \alpha\alpha_1 = a_{1,1}\alpha_1 + \dots + a_{1,n}\alpha_n, \\ &\vdots \\ \hat{\alpha}(\alpha_n) &= \alpha\alpha_n = a_{n,1}\alpha_1 + \dots + a_{n,n}\alpha_n \end{aligned}$$

with  $a_{i,j} \in F$ ,  $T_\alpha = (a_{i,j})$ , i.e.

$$\alpha \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{bmatrix} = T_\alpha \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{bmatrix}$$

- **Definition: norm** of  $\alpha$  is

$$N_{L/F}(\alpha) := \det(T_\alpha)$$

- **Definition: trace** of  $\alpha$  is

$$\text{tr}_{L/F}(\alpha) := \text{tr}(T_\alpha)$$

- **Remark:** norm and trace are independent of choice of basis so are well-defined (uniquely determined by  $\alpha$ ).
- **Example:** let  $L = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{m})$ ,  $m \in \mathbb{Z}$  non-square, let  $\alpha = a + b\sqrt{m}$ ,  $a, b \in \mathbb{Q}$ . Fix basis  $\{1, \sqrt{m}\}$ . Now

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\alpha}(1) &= \alpha \cdot 1 = a + b\sqrt{m}, \\ \hat{\alpha}(\sqrt{m}) &= \alpha\sqrt{m} = bm + a\sqrt{m}, \\ T_\alpha &= \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ bm & a \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

So  $N_{L/F}(\alpha) = a^2 - b^2m$ ,  $\text{tr}_{L/F}(\alpha) = 2a$ .

- **Lemma:** the map  $L \rightarrow M_{n(F)}$  given by  $\alpha \rightarrow T_\alpha$  is injective ring homomorphism. So if  $f(x) \in F[x]$ ,  $T_{f(\alpha)} = f(T_\alpha)$  ( $f(T_\alpha)$  is a polynomial in  $T_\alpha$ , not  $f$  applied to each entry).
- **Proposition:** let  $L/F$  finite field extension.  $\forall \alpha, \beta \in L$ ,
  - $N_{L/F}(\alpha) = 0 \iff \alpha = 0$ .
  - $N_{L/F}(\alpha\beta) = N_{L/F}(\alpha)N_{L/F}(\beta)$ .
  - $\forall a \in F$ ,  $N_{L/F}(a) = a^{[L:F]}$  and  $\text{tr}_{L/F}(a) = [L:F]\alpha$ .
  - $\forall a, b \in F$ ,  $\text{tr}_{L/F}(a\alpha + b\beta) = a \text{tr}_{L/F}(\alpha) + b \text{tr}_{L/F}(\beta)$  (hence  $\text{tr}_{L/F}$  is  $F$ -linear map).

### 2.3. Characteristic polynomials

- Let  $A \in M_n(F)$ , then characteristic polynomial is  $\chi_A(x) = \det(xI - A) \in F[x]$  and is monic,  $\deg(\chi_A) = n$ . If  $\chi_A(x) = x^n + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} c_i x^i$  then  $\det(A) = (-1)^n \det(0 - A) = (-1)^n \chi_A(0) = (-1)^n c_0$  and  $\text{tr}(A) = -c_{n-1}$ , since if  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  are eigenvalues of  $A$  (in some field extension of  $F$ ), then  $\text{tr}(A) = \alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_n$ ,  $\chi_A(x) = (x - \alpha_1) \cdots (x - \alpha_n) = x^n - (\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_n)x^{n-1} + \dots$ .
- For finite field extension  $L/F$ ,  $n = [L:F]$ ,  $\alpha \in L$ , **characteristic polynomial**  $\chi_\alpha(x) = \chi_{\alpha, L/F}(x)$  is characteristic polynomial of  $T_\alpha$ . So  $N_{L/F}(\alpha) = (-1)^n c_0$ ,  $\text{tr}_{L/F}(\alpha) = -c_{n-1}$ . By the Cayley-Hamilton theorem,  $\chi_\alpha(T_\alpha) = 0$  so  $T_{\chi_\alpha(\alpha)} = \chi_\alpha(T_\alpha) = 0$ . Since  $\alpha \rightarrow T_\alpha$  is injective,  $\chi_\alpha(\alpha) = 0$ .
- **Lemma:** let  $L/F$  finite field extension,  $\alpha \in L$  with  $L = F(\alpha)$ . Then  $\chi_\alpha(x) = p_\alpha(x)$ .
- **Proposition:** consider tower  $F \subseteq F(\alpha) \subseteq L$ , let  $m = [L:F(\alpha)]$ . Then  $\chi_\alpha(x) = p_\alpha(x)^m$ .

- **Corollary:** let  $L/F$ ,  $\alpha \in L$  as above,  $p_\alpha(x) = x^d + a_{d-1}x^{d-1} + \dots + a_0$ ,  $a_i \in F$ . Then

$$N_{L/F}(\alpha) = (-1)^{md} a_0^m, \quad \text{tr}_{L/F}(\alpha) = -ma_{d-1}$$

### 3. Algebraic number fields and algebraic integers

#### 3.1. Algebraic numbers

- **Definition:**  $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$  is **algebraic number** if algebraic over  $\mathbb{Q}$ .
- **Definition:**  $K$  is **(algebraic) number field** if  $\mathbb{Q} \subseteq K \subseteq \mathbb{C}$  and  $[K : \mathbb{Q}] < \infty$ .
- Every element of an algebraic number field is an algebraic number.
- **Example:** let  $\theta = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}$ , then  $\mathbb{Q}(\theta) \subseteq \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$  but also  $\theta^3 = 11\sqrt{2} + 9\sqrt{3}$  so

$$\sqrt{2} = \frac{\theta^3 - 9\theta}{2}, \quad \sqrt{3} = \frac{-\theta^3 + 11\theta}{2}$$

so  $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}) \subseteq \mathbb{Q}(\theta)$  hence  $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}) = \mathbb{Q}(\theta)$ .

- **Simple extension theorem:** every number field  $K$  has form  $K = \mathbb{Q}(\theta)$  for some  $\theta \in K$ .
- Set of all algebraic numbers (union of all number fields) is denoted  $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$  and is a field, since if  $\alpha \neq 0$  algebraic over  $\mathbb{Q}$ ,  $[\mathbb{Q}(\alpha) : \mathbb{Q}] = \deg(p_\alpha) < \infty$  so  $\mathbb{Q}(\alpha)/\mathbb{Q}$  algebraic, so  $-\alpha, \alpha^{-1} \in \mathbb{Q}(\alpha)$  algebraic, so  $\alpha^{-1}, -\alpha \in \overline{\mathbb{Q}}$ , and if  $\alpha, \beta \in \overline{\mathbb{Q}}$  then  $\mathbb{Q}(\alpha, \beta) = \mathbb{Q}(\alpha)(\beta)$  is finite extension of  $\mathbb{Q}$  by tower theorem so  $\alpha + \beta, \alpha\beta \in \mathbb{Q}(\alpha, \beta)$  so are algebraic.
- $[\overline{\mathbb{Q}} : \mathbb{Q}] = \infty$  since if  $[\overline{\mathbb{Q}} : \mathbb{Q}] = d \in \mathbb{N}$  then every algebraic number would have degree  $\leq d$ , but  $\sqrt[d+1]{2}$  has degree  $d+1$  since it is a root of  $x^{d+1} - 2$  which is irreducible by Eisenstein's criterion with  $p = 2$ .
- **Definition:** let  $\alpha \in \overline{\mathbb{Q}}$ . **Conjugates** of  $\alpha$  are roots of  $p_\alpha(x)$  in  $\mathbb{C}$ .
- **Example:**
  - Conjugate of  $a + bi \in \mathbb{Q}(i)$  is  $a - bi$ .
  - Conjugate of  $a + b\sqrt{2} \in \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$  is  $a - b\sqrt{2}$ .
  - Conjugates of  $\theta$  do not always lie in  $\mathbb{Q}(\theta)$ , e.g. for  $\theta = \sqrt[3]{2}$ ,  $p_\theta(x) = x^3 - 2$  has two non-real roots not in  $\mathbb{Q}(\theta) \subset \mathbb{R}$ .
- **Notation:** when base field is  $\mathbb{Q}$ ,  $N_K$  and  $\text{tr}_K$  denote  $N_{K/\mathbb{Q}}$  and  $\text{tr}_{K/\mathbb{Q}}$ .
- **Lemma:** let  $K/\mathbb{Q}$  number field,  $\alpha \in K$ ,  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  conjugates of  $\alpha$ . Then

$$N_K(\alpha) = (\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n)^{[K:\mathbb{Q}(\alpha)]}, \quad \text{tr}_K(\alpha) = (\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_n)[K : \mathbb{Q}(\alpha)]$$

#### 3.2. Algebraic integers

- **Definition:**  $\alpha \in \overline{\mathbb{Q}}$  is **algebraic integer** if it is root of a monic polynomial in  $\mathbb{Z}[x]$ . The set of algebraic integers is denoted  $\overline{\mathbb{Z}}$ . If  $K/\mathbb{Q}$  is number field, set of algebraic integers in  $K$  is denoted  $\mathcal{O}_K$ .
- **Example:**  $i, (1 + \sqrt{3})/2 \in \overline{\mathbb{Z}}$  since they are roots of  $x^2 + 1$  and  $x^2 - x + 1$  respectively.
- **Theorem:** let  $\alpha \in \overline{\mathbb{Q}}$ . The following are equivalent:

- $\alpha \in \overline{\mathbb{Z}}$ .
- $p_\alpha(x) \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$ .
- $\mathbb{Z}[\alpha] = \left\{ \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} a_i \alpha^i : a_i \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$  where  $d = \deg(p_\alpha)$ .
- There exists non-trivial finitely generated abelian additive subgroup  $G \subset \mathbb{C}$  such that

$$\alpha G \subseteq G \text{ i.e. } \forall g \in G, \alpha g \in G$$

( $\alpha g$  is complex multiplication).

• **Remark:**

- For third statement, generally we have  $\mathbb{Z}[\alpha] = \{f(\alpha) : f(x) \in \mathbb{Z}[x]\}$  and in this case,  $\mathbb{Z}[\alpha] = \{f(\alpha) : f(x) \in \mathbb{Z}[x], \deg(f) < d\}$ .
- Fourth statement means that

$$G = \{a_1 \gamma_1 + \dots + a_r \gamma_r : a_i \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \gamma_1 \mathbb{Z} + \dots + \gamma_r \mathbb{Z} = \langle \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_r \rangle_{\mathbb{Z}}$$

$G$  is typically  $\mathbb{Z}[\alpha]$ . E.g. if  $\alpha = \sqrt{2}$ ,  $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{2}]$  is generated by  $1, \sqrt{2}$  and  $\sqrt{2} \cdot \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{2}] \subseteq \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{2}]$ .

- **Proposition:**  $\overline{\mathbb{Z}}$  is a ring. Also, for every number field  $K$ ,  $\mathcal{O}_K$  is a ring.
- **Lemma:** let  $\alpha \in \overline{\mathbb{Z}}$ . For every number field  $K$  with  $\alpha \in K$ ,

$$N_K(\alpha) \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad \text{tr}_K(\alpha) \in \mathbb{Z}$$

- **Lemma:** let  $K$  number field. Then

$$K = \left\{ \frac{\alpha}{m} : \alpha \in \mathcal{O}_K, m \in \mathbb{Z}, m \neq 0 \right\}$$

- **Lemma:** let  $\alpha \in \overline{\mathbb{Z}}$ ,  $K$  number field,  $\alpha \in K$ . Then

$$\alpha \in \mathcal{O}_K^\times \iff N_K(\alpha) = \pm 1.$$