

Chevalley, Claude. (1956). *Fundamental Concepts of Algebra*. New York: Academic Press.  
<https://github.com/kmi-ne/Math-MyNotes>

# Chapter 1

## Monoids

### 1.1 Definition of a monoid

**Convention 1.1** Syn. for  $\top(a, b) \text{ --- } a \top b$

**Definition 1.2** ( $\top$  is associative)

$$\text{Assoc}(\top; A) :\leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \top : A \times A \rightarrow A \\ \forall a, b, c \in A ((a \top b) \top c = a \top (b \top c)) \end{cases}$$

— label: dfn\_Assoc

**Example:** <sup>a</sup>

1.  $\text{Assoc}(\top_+; \mathbb{Z})$
2.  $\text{Assoc}(\top; \mathbb{Z})$
3.  $\text{Assoc}(\top_o; {}^S S)$
4.  $\neg \text{Assoc}(\top_-; \mathbb{Z})$

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<sup>a</sup>  $\top_f$ : the function corresponding to function symbol  $f$

**Definition 1.3** ( $e$  is a neutral element)

$$\text{Neut}(e; \top, A) :\leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \top : A \times A \rightarrow A \\ e \in A \\ \forall a \in A (a \top e = e \top a = a) \end{cases}$$

— label: dfn\_Neut

**Example:**

1.  $\text{Neut}(0; \top_+, \mathbb{Z})$
2.  $\text{Neut}(1; \top, \mathbb{Z})$
3.  $\text{Neut}(\text{id}_S; \top_o, {}^S S)$
4.  $\forall x \in \mathbb{Z} \neg \text{Neut}(x; \top_-, \mathbb{Z})$

**Theorem 1.4** (Uniqueness of neutral element)

$$!e \text{ Neut}(e; \top, A)$$

See:  $\text{Neut}(e; \top, A)$

— label: thm\_neut\_unq

**Proof:** Assume  $\text{Neut}(e_1; \top, A)$  and  $\text{Neut}(e_2; \top, A)$ . By [Definition 1.3](#),

$$\begin{aligned} e_1, e_2 &\in A \\ \forall a \in A \quad (e_1 \top a &= a) \\ \forall a \in A \quad (a \top e_2 &= a) \end{aligned}$$

Thus  $e_1 = e_1 \top e_2 = e_2$ .

**Definition 1.5 (neutral element)** Define  $e_{\top, A}$  as  $e$  in [Theorem 1.4](#)

$$\exists e \text{ Neut}(e; \top, A) \rightarrow \text{Neut}(e_{\top, A}; \top, A)$$

See: [Neut\( \$e; \top, A\$ \)](#)

— label: dfn\_neut

$$\exists e \text{ Neut}(e; \top, A) \leftrightarrow \text{Neut}(e_{\top, A}; \top, A)$$

**Definition 1.6**

$$e_{\top} := e_{\top, \text{dom}(\text{dom}(\top))}$$

See:  $e_{\top, A}$

— label: dfn\_neut2

$$\top : A \times A \rightarrow A \rightarrow e_{\top} = e_{\top, A}$$

**Definition 1.7 ( $A$  is a monoid)**

$$\text{Monoid}(A; \top) :\leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \text{Assoc}(\top; A) \\ \exists e \text{ Neut}(e; \top, A) \end{cases}$$

See: [Assoc\( \$\top; A\$ \)](#) / [Neut\( \$e; \top, A\$ \)](#)

— label: dfn\_Monoid

$$\text{Monoid}(A; \top) \leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \top : A \times A \rightarrow A \\ \forall a, b, c \in A \quad ((a \top b) \top c = a \top (b \top c)) \\ \exists e \in A \quad \forall a \in A \quad (a \top e = e \top a = a) \end{cases}$$

**Definition 1.8 (Composite of finite sequences)**

$$\bigtop_{i=m}^{n^+} \tau := \begin{cases} e_{\top} & \text{if } m > n^+ \\ \bigtop_{i=m}^n \tau \top \tau_{i \mapsto n^+} & \text{if } m < n^+ \end{cases}$$

See:  $e_{\top}$

— label: dfn\_compSeq

**Theorem 1.9 (General associativity theorem)** Assume  $1 = k_1 \leq \dots \leq k_h < k_{h+1} = n + 1$ .

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_1, \dots, a_n \in A \\ \top : A \times A \rightarrow A \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \bigtop_{i=1}^n a_i = \bigtop_{i=1}^h \bigtop_{j=k_i}^{k_{i+1}-1} a_j$$

See:  $\bigtop_{i=m}^n \tau$

— label: thm\_GenAssoc

**Proof:** (Induction on  $n$ )

(1) Assume  $\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{0}$ .  $\mathbf{h} = \mathbf{0}$  by Assump. (continue)

**Definition 1.10** ( $A$  is a [commutative/Abelian] monoid)

$$\text{CommMonoid}(A; \top) :\leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \text{Monoid}(A; \top) \\ \forall a, b \in A \ (a \top b = b \top a) \end{cases}$$

See: [Monoid\( \$A; \top\$ \)](#)

— label: dfn\_CommMonoid

$$\text{CommMonoid}(A; \top) \leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \top : A \times A \rightarrow A \\ \forall a, b, c \in A \ ((a \top b) \top c = a \top (b \top c)) \\ \exists e \in A \ \forall a \in A \ (a \top e = e \top a = a) \\ \forall a, b \in A \ (a \top b = b \top a) \end{cases}$$

**Theorem 1.11** General commutativity theorem

## 1.2 Submonoids. Generators

**Definition 1.12** ( $B$  is stable)

$$\text{Stable}(B; A) :\leftrightarrow \begin{cases} B \subseteq A \\ \forall a, b \in B \ (a \top b \in B) \end{cases}$$

— label: dfn\_Stable

**Definition 1.13** (induced law of composition)

$$\top_B := \top \upharpoonright (B \times B)$$

— label: dfn\_indComp

**Proposition 1.14**

- 1.
- 2.

$$\text{Assoc}(\top) \rightarrow \text{Assoc}(\top_B)$$