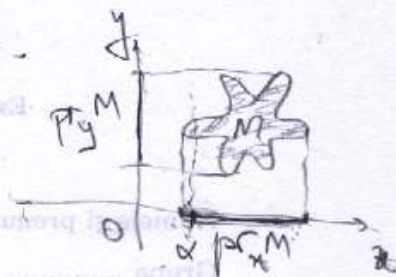


(1)

08.01.24

SEMINAR 13 - 132

IDEALE IN INEWEL PRODUS.

Fie  $R_{1,2}$  mele unitareFie  $J \leq R \stackrel{\text{not}}{=} R_1 \times R_2$ .Notăm:  $I_1 = \{x \in R_1 : \exists y \in R_2, (x, y) \in J\}$  $I_2 = \{y \in R_2 : \exists x \in R_1, (x, y) \in J\}$ Fie  $x \in I_1$ .Atunci  $\exists y, y' \in R_2, (x, y) \in J \ni (x, y')$ "proiecta" lui  
pe  $R_1$ .Cum  $J \leq R$ ,  $(x - x', y - y') = (x, y) - (x', y') \in J$ .Ca urmare,  $x - x' \in I_1$ .Fie  $a \in R_1, x \in I_1$ .Atunci  $\exists y \in R_2, (x, y) \in J$ Cum  $J \leq R$ ,  $(ax, 0) = (a, 0)(x, y) \in J$ .Deci  $ax \in I_1$ .Prin urmare,  $I_1 \leq R_1$ .Analog,  $I_2 \leq R_2$ .As:  $J \subset I_1 \times I_2$ . (1)Fie  $(x, y) \in I_1 \times I_2$ .Atunci,  $\exists y' \in R_2, (x, y') \in J$  $\Rightarrow \exists x' \in R_1, (x', y) \in J$ .

$$(x, y) = (1, 0) \cdot (x, y') + (0, 1) \cdot (x', y) \in J$$

$$\text{Deci, } I_1 \times I_2 \subset J \quad (1) \quad \Rightarrow J = I_1 \times I_2$$

deemonstrata  
proba e  
2 factori der  
se adapteaza  
mediat!

Notula:

Prop Orice ideal al unui produs fruct de inele unitare este produsul unor ideale (de acelasi tip cu el) ale factorilor produsului.

PS Rămâne acut rezultat aselorat pt un produs infuit de inele unitare?

1. de ce "ne place" acut rezultat?

R: Consideram grupurile  $G_1 = \mathbb{Z}_2$  si  $G_2 = \mathbb{Z}_2$ .

Sep. lui  $G_1$  sunt  $\{0\}$  si  $\mathbb{Z}_2$  } deci de aici obtinem  
cel mult 4 gr.  
de forma  $H_1 \times H_2$  in  $G$ .

$$G \cong G_1 \times G_2 = \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$$

	00	01	10	11
00	00	01	10	11
01	01	00	11	10
10	10	11	00	01
11	11	10	01	00

Sep. in  $G$ :

$$\{00\}$$

$$\langle 01 \rangle = \{00, 01\}$$

$$\langle 10 \rangle = \{00, 10\}$$

$$\langle 11 \rangle = \{00, 11\}$$

$G$

5

Deci: Nu orice subgrup al unui produs direct de grupuri e produsul direct al unor subgrupuri ale factorilor aceluia produs!

Asta arata ca situatia de la ideale e una



remarcabilă!

(3)

### INELE FACTOR ALE INELULUI PRODUS

Propo Dacă  $R_1, \dots, R_n$  sunt inele unitare,  
iar  $J \trianglelefteq R \stackrel{\text{not}}{=} R_1 \times R_2 \times \dots \times R_n$ , atunci există  
 $I_1 \trianglelefteq R_1, \dots, I_n \trianglelefteq R_n$  așa încât  $J = I_1 \times I_2 \times \dots \times I_n$ .

$$\frac{R}{J = I_1 \times I_2 \times \dots \times I_n} \cong \frac{R_1}{I_1} \times \frac{R_2}{I_2} \times \dots \times \frac{R_n}{I_n}$$

Leem (O facem pt  $n=2$ , dar, merge" la  
fel pt  $n \geq 2$  arbitrar!)

$$\text{Considerăm } f: R \longrightarrow \frac{R_1}{I_1} \times \frac{R_2}{I_2},$$

$$f((x_1, x_2)) = (\hat{x}_1, \overline{x}_2)$$

$$\forall x = (x_1, x_2), y = (y_1, y_2) \in R.$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x+y) &= f((x_1+y_1, x_2+y_2)) = (\widehat{x_1+y_1}, \overline{x_2+y_2}) = \\ &= (\hat{x}_1, \overline{x}_2) + (\hat{y}_1, \overline{y}_2) = f(x) + f(y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(xy) &= f((x_1 y_1, x_2 y_2)) = (\widehat{x_1 y_1}, \overline{x_2 y_2}) = \\ &= (\hat{x}_1, \overline{x}_1) \cdot (\hat{y}_1, \overline{y}_2) = f(x) \cdot f(y), \end{aligned}$$

$$f((1, 1)) = (\hat{1}, \overline{1})$$

Deci,  $f$  este morfism unitar de module

$$\forall x = (\hat{x}_1, \overline{x}_2) \in \frac{R}{I_1} \times \frac{R}{I_2}.$$

$$\text{Atunci } f((x_1, x_2)) = (\hat{x}_1, \overline{x}_2).$$

$$\text{Deci, } f \text{ e surjectivă, de unde } \text{Im } f = \frac{R}{I_1} \times \frac{R}{I_2}$$

$$\forall x = (x_1, x_2) \in R, f(1x) = 0 (=)$$

$$f((x_1, x_2)) = 0 = (\hat{0}, \overline{0}) \Leftrightarrow (\hat{x}_1, \overline{x}_2) = (\hat{0}, \overline{0}) (=)$$

$$(\hat{x}_1 = \hat{0} \wedge \overline{x}_2 = \overline{0}) \Leftrightarrow (x_1 \in I_1 \wedge x_2 \in I_2) (=) x \in I_1 \times I_2$$

Închisul factor  $\frac{R}{I}$  are:

$$\text{Or: } \forall a \in \frac{R}{I}$$

$$\hat{a} = \hat{b} \Leftrightarrow a - b \in I$$

• Mulțimea nulă

$$\{\hat{x} + I : x \in R\} = \{\hat{x} : x \in R\}$$

• Operatoarele

$$\begin{aligned} (\hat{x} + I) + (\hat{y} + I) &= \widehat{x+y} + I & \hat{x} + \hat{y} &= \widehat{x+y} \\ (\hat{x} + I) \cdot (\hat{y} + I) &= \widehat{xy} + I & \hat{x} \cdot \hat{y} &= \widehat{xy} \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{a} = \hat{0} \Leftrightarrow a \in I$$



Deci,  $\ker f = I_1 \times I_2$ .

Conform T.F. Izom (pt mele)

$$\frac{R_1 \times R_2}{I_1 \times I_2} \xrightarrow{\sim} \frac{R_1}{I_1} \times \frac{R_2}{I_2} \quad \left( (\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2) \mapsto (\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2) \right)$$

**Corolar** Dacă  $n \in \mathbb{N}^+ \setminus \{1\}$  și dacă  $R = R_1, \dots, R_n$  sunt mele unitare și dacă  $I_1 \trianglelefteq R_1, I_2 \trianglelefteq R_2, \dots, I_n \trianglelefteq R_n$ , atunci:

$$\frac{R_1 \times R_2 \times \dots \times R_n}{I_1 \times I_2 \times \dots \times I_n} \xrightarrow{\sim} \frac{R_1}{I_1} \times \frac{R_2}{I_2} \times \dots \times \frac{R_n}{I_n}$$

Exemplu Determinați idealele și, până la izomorfism, meele factor ale melei  $R \times \mathbb{Z}_{12}$ .

Sol. Folosim următoarele:

1) Dacă  $R_{1,2}$  sunt mele unitare și  $I_1 \trianglelefteq R_1, I_2 \trianglelefteq R_2$ , atunci

$$\frac{R_1 \times R_2}{I_1 \times I_2} \xrightarrow{\sim} \frac{R_1}{I_1} \times \frac{R_2}{I_2}$$

2) Dacă  $R_{1,2}$  sunt mele unitare, orice ideal lateral al lui  $R_1 \times R_2$  e de forma  $I_1 \times I_2$  cu  $I_1 \trianglelefteq R_1$  și  $I_2 \trianglelefteq R_2$ .

3) Orice ideal al unei mele comutative e lateral, iar  $\mathbb{R}$  și  $\mathbb{Z}_{12}$  sunt mele comutative

4) Idealele lui  $\mathbb{Z}_{12}$  sunt cele din  $\{d\mathbb{Z}_{12} : d|12\}$

5) Fiindcă  $\mathbb{R}$  e corp, idealele lui  $\mathbb{R}$  sunt  $\{0\}$  și  $\mathbb{R}$

6) Pentru orice mel  $R$ ,  $\frac{R}{R} = \{0\}$

7) Dacă  $n \in \mathbb{N}^+ \setminus \{1\}$  și  $d|n$ ,  $\frac{\mathbb{Z}_n}{d\mathbb{Z}_n} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{Z}_d$



$$8) (0) \times R \cong R \cong R \times (0)$$

$$9) \frac{R}{(0)} \cong R$$

(6)

Ca urmare, idealele si module factor ale  
modulei  $R \times \mathbb{Z}_n$  sunt cele din coloanele  
corespondente ale tabelului de mai jos:

Idealele Module factor.

$R \times \mathbb{Z}_{12}$	$\frac{R \times \mathbb{Z}_{12}}{R \times \mathbb{Z}_{12}} \cong (0)$
$R \times \hat{2}\mathbb{Z}_{12}$	$\frac{R \times \mathbb{Z}_{12}}{R \times \hat{2}\mathbb{Z}_{12}} \cong \frac{R}{R} \times \frac{\mathbb{Z}_{12}}{\hat{2}\mathbb{Z}_{12}} \cong (0) \times \mathbb{Z}_2 \cong \mathbb{Z}_2$
$R \times \hat{3}\mathbb{Z}_{12}$	$\frac{R \times \mathbb{Z}_{12}}{R \times \hat{3}\mathbb{Z}_{12}} \cong \frac{R}{R} \times \frac{\mathbb{Z}_{12}}{\hat{3}\mathbb{Z}_{12}} \cong (0) \times \mathbb{Z}_3 \cong \mathbb{Z}_3$
$R \times \hat{4}\mathbb{Z}_{12}$	$\frac{R \times \mathbb{Z}_{12}}{R \times \hat{4}\mathbb{Z}_{12}} \cong \frac{R}{R} \times \frac{\mathbb{Z}_{12}}{\hat{4}\mathbb{Z}_{12}} \cong (0) \times \mathbb{Z}_4 \cong \mathbb{Z}_4$
$R \times \hat{6}\mathbb{Z}_{12}$	$\frac{R \times \mathbb{Z}_{12}}{R \times \hat{6}\mathbb{Z}_{12}} \cong \frac{R}{R} \times \frac{\mathbb{Z}_{12}}{\hat{6}\mathbb{Z}_{12}} \cong (0) \times \mathbb{Z}_6 \cong \mathbb{Z}_6$
$R \times (0)$	$\frac{R \times \mathbb{Z}_{12}}{R \times (0)} \cong \frac{R}{R} \times \frac{\mathbb{Z}_{12}}{(0)} \cong (0) \times \mathbb{Z}_{12} \cong \mathbb{Z}_{12}$
$(0) \times \mathbb{Z}_{12}$	$\frac{R \times \mathbb{Z}_{12}}{(0) \times \mathbb{Z}_{12}} \cong \frac{R}{(0)} \times \frac{\mathbb{Z}_{12}}{\mathbb{Z}_{12}} \cong R \times (0) \cong R$
$(0) \times \hat{2}\mathbb{Z}_{12}$	$\frac{R \times \mathbb{Z}_{12}}{(0) \times \hat{2}\mathbb{Z}_{12}} \cong \frac{R}{(0)} \times \frac{\mathbb{Z}_{12}}{\hat{2}\mathbb{Z}_{12}} \cong R \times \mathbb{Z}_2$
$(0) \times \hat{3}\mathbb{Z}_{12}$	$\frac{R \times \mathbb{Z}_{12}}{(0) \times \hat{3}\mathbb{Z}_{12}} \cong \frac{R}{(0)} \times \frac{\mathbb{Z}_{12}}{\hat{3}\mathbb{Z}_{12}} \cong R \times \mathbb{Z}_3$
$(0) \times \hat{4}\mathbb{Z}_{12}$	$\frac{R \times \mathbb{Z}_{12}}{(0) \times \hat{4}\mathbb{Z}_{12}} \cong \frac{R}{(0)} \times \frac{\mathbb{Z}_{12}}{\hat{4}\mathbb{Z}_{12}} \cong R \times \mathbb{Z}_4$
$(0) \times \hat{6}\mathbb{Z}_{12}$	$\frac{R \times \mathbb{Z}_{12}}{(0) \times \hat{6}\mathbb{Z}_{12}} \cong \frac{R}{(0)} \times \frac{\mathbb{Z}_{12}}{\hat{6}\mathbb{Z}_{12}} \cong R \times \mathbb{Z}_6$
$(0) \times (0)$	$\frac{R \times \mathbb{Z}_{12}}{(0) \times (0)} \cong R \times \mathbb{Z}_{12}$