

1

11.01.24

SEMINAR 12 - 134

Ne R uninel (comutativ \neq) unitar.

Fie $I \trianglelefteq R$.

"Ne uităm" la $M_n(I) \subset M_n(R)$

Dacă $A = (a_{ij})_{i,j} \in M_n(I) \stackrel{\text{not}}{=} \tilde{I}$

atunci $A - B = (a_{ij} - b_{ij})_{i,j} \in \tilde{I}$.

Dacă $X = (x_{ij})_{i,j} \in M_n(R) \neq A = (a_{ij})_{i,j} \in \tilde{I}$,

atunci $XA = \left(\sum_{k=1}^n x_{ik} a_{kj} \right)_{i,j} \in \tilde{I}$.

Deci, $\tilde{I} \trianglelefteq M_n(R)$

Analog, pt $A \in \tilde{I} \neq Y \in M_n(R)$ avem $AY \in \tilde{I}$.

Ca urmare, $\tilde{I} \trianglelefteq M_n(R)$.

Luăm acum $J \trianglelefteq M_n(R)$.

Notăm $I = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : \exists A \in J \exists i, j \ x = a_{ij}\}$. (2)

Pse $x, y \in I$.

Atunci există $A \in J$, $i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ $x = a_{ij}$

\wedge există $A' \in J$, $k, l \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ $y = a'_{kl}$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 13 & 17 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 17 & 18 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 & 15 & 19 \\ 10 & 11 & 12 & 16 & 20 \end{pmatrix} \right\} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 7 & 7 & 8 & 7 & 17 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\in E_{23}$

Deci $\forall x \in M$ e matricea care are pe linia k linia l a lui M \wedge n rest 0 .

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\ 11 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 15 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 9 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 14 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Deci $M \cdot E_{kl}$ e matricea care are pe coloana l coloana k a lui M \wedge n rest 0 .

Atunci $E_{ik} A^t E_{jl}$ are y în poziția (i, j) \wedge 0 în rest.

Ca urmare, $x - y =$ ~~elementul~~ pe poziția (i, j) a matricei $A^t - E_{ik} A^t E_{jl}$.

Deci $x - y \in I$.

Pse $a \in \mathbb{R}$ \wedge $x \in I$. Atunci există $M = (m_{ij})_{i, j \in J}$

\wedge $x = m_{ij}$ \wedge $i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ așa ca $x = m_{ij}$.

Atunci a_{ij} e elementul (i,j) al matricei $(a_{ij})_{i,j \in I}$ deci $a_{ij} \in I$. (3)

Analiza (folosind matricea $M = (a_{ij})_{i,j \in I}$) avem $x a \in I$.

Ca urmare, $I \trianglelefteq R$.

Obs: $J \subseteq M_n(I)$

Reciproc, fie $M = (m_{ij}) \in M_n(I)$.

Atunci pt fiecare $i,j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ exista o matrice $A(i,j) \in J$ si $k_{ij}, l_{ij} \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

aza incat $m_{ij} = \sum_{k,l} A(i,j)_{k,l} k_{ij} l_{ij}$.

Atunci matricea $E_{i,k_{ij}} A(i,j)_{k,l_{ij}} E_{l_{ij},j} \in J$ are m_{ij} in pozitia ij si 0 in rest.

Pun urmare, $M = \sum_{1 \leq i,j \leq n} E_{i,k_{ij}} A(i,j)_{k,l_{ij}} E_{l_{ij},j} \in J$.

Deci are loc $M_n(I) \subseteq J$.

Pun urmare, $J = M_n(I)$.

Am demonstrat deci:

Prop $J \trianglelefteq M_n(R)$ daca exista $I \trianglelefteq R$ aze incat $J = M_n(I)$.

Cum $M_n(I) \trianglelefteq M_n(R)$ (pt $I \trianglelefteq R$), ne putem intreba cum arata idealul factor $\frac{M_n(R)}{M_n(I)}$.

In acest sens:

(4)

Considerăm $f: M_n(R) \rightarrow M_n\left(\frac{R}{I}\right)$,

$$f(A = (a_{ij})_{i,j}) = (\hat{a}_{ij})_{i,j}$$

Aveam:

• Pentru $A = (a_{ij})_{i,j}$, $B = (b_{ij})_{i,j} \in M_n(R)$.

$$\begin{aligned} f(A+B) &= f((a_{ij} + b_{ij})_{i,j}) = (\widehat{a_{ij} + b_{ij}})_{i,j} = (\hat{a}_{ij} + \hat{b}_{ij})_{i,j} = \\ &= (\hat{a}_{ij})_{i,j} + (\hat{b}_{ij})_{i,j} = f(A) + f(B) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(AB) &= f\left(\left(\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} b_{kj}\right)_{i,j}\right) = \left(\widehat{\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} b_{kj}}\right)_{i,j} = \\ &= \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \hat{a}_{ik} \hat{b}_{kj}\right)_{i,j} = (\hat{a}_{ij})_{i,j} \cdot (\hat{b}_{ij})_{i,j} = f(A) \cdot f(B) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Evident, } f(I_n) = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{1} & & 0 \\ & \hat{1} & \\ 0 & & \hat{1} \end{pmatrix}$$

Deci f e morfism unitar de mele.

Pentru $X = (\hat{y}_{ij})_{i,j}$, cu $y_{ij} \in R$.

$$\text{Atunci } X = f((y_{ij})_{i,j})$$

Deci, f e surjectivă. Deci $\text{Im } f = M_n\left(\frac{R}{I}\right)$.

Pentru $A \in M_n(R)$.

$$A \in \ker f \Leftrightarrow f(A) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (\hat{a}_{ij})_{i,j} = (\hat{0})_{i,j} \Leftrightarrow$$

"
(a_{ij})_{i,j}

$$\Leftrightarrow \hat{a}_{ij} = \hat{0} \quad \forall i, j \Leftrightarrow \forall i, j \quad a_{ij} \in I \Leftrightarrow \textcircled{5}$$

$$A \in M_n(I).$$

Ca urmare, $\ker f = M_n(I)$.

Conform teoremei fundamentale de izomorfism pentru module,

$$\frac{M_n(R)}{M_n(I)} \xrightarrow{\sim} M_n\left(\frac{R}{I}\right) \quad \left((\overline{a_{ij}})_{i,j} \mapsto \hat{a}_{ij} \right)$$

Exemplu de exercitiu în context:

Determinați, până la izomorfism, modulele factor ale modulei $M_5(\mathbb{Z}_8)$

Sol: Tăbulele factor cerute sunt pe coloana din dreapta a tabelului de mai jos:

Ideale laterale	Module factor
$M_5(\mathbb{Z}_8)$	$\frac{M_5(\mathbb{Z}_8)}{M_5(\mathbb{Z}_8)} \cong (0)$
$M_5(2\mathbb{Z}_8)$	$\frac{M_5(\mathbb{Z}_8)}{M_5(2\mathbb{Z}_8)} \cong M_5\left(\frac{\mathbb{Z}_8}{2\mathbb{Z}_8}\right) \cong M_5(\mathbb{Z}_2)$
$M_5(4\mathbb{Z}_8)$	$\frac{M_5(\mathbb{Z}_8)}{M_5(4\mathbb{Z}_8)} \cong M_5\left(\frac{\mathbb{Z}_8}{4\mathbb{Z}_8}\right) \cong M_5(\mathbb{Z}_4)$
$M_5(\mathbb{Z}_8^\wedge)$	$\frac{M_5(\mathbb{Z}_8)}{M_5(\mathbb{Z}_8^\wedge)} = \frac{M_5(\mathbb{Z}_8)}{(0)} \cong M_5(\mathbb{Z}_8)$

Pentru a le determina, am folosit:

1) Idealele laterale ale modulei $M_n(R)$ sunt exact modulele subinvariante lui $M_n(R)$ de forma $M_n(I)$ cu $I \trianglelefteq R$ (R fiind uninel unitar)

2) Idealele (bilateral, ca e comutativ!) ale inelului \mathbb{Z}_n sunt cele din multimea $\{\hat{d}\mathbb{Z}_n : d|n\}$

3) Dacă R e inel, $\frac{R}{(0)} \cong (0)$

4) Dacă $n \neq 0$ și $d|n$, $\frac{\mathbb{Z}_n}{\hat{d}\mathbb{Z}_n} \cong \mathbb{Z}_d$

(6)

Dacă $I \subseteq J \subseteq R$, cu $I \triangleleft R$, atunci
($\hat{J}/I \triangleleft \hat{R}/I$)

$$\frac{R/I}{\hat{J}/I} \cong \frac{R}{\hat{J}}$$

curs!

Explicat
PT

$$\frac{\mathbb{Z}_n}{\hat{d}\mathbb{Z}_n} \cong \frac{\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}}{\hat{d}\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}} \cong \frac{\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}}{\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}} \cong \mathbb{Z}_d$$

5) Dacă R e inel, $\frac{R}{(0)} \cong R$.