C2 Algebra

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1 Groups

Definition 1 (Group)**.** A *group* is a triple $(G, \cdot, e)$ where G is a set, $\cdot$ is a binary operation on G, and $e \in G$, such that:

1. $\cdot$ is associative.
2. $\forall x \in G. xe = ex = x$
3. $\forall x \in G. \exists y \in G. xy = yx = e$

Lemma 2. *The integers $\mathbb{Z}$ form a group under $+$ and 0.*

PROOF: Easy. □

Lemma 3. *In any group, inverses are unique.*

PROOF: Suppose y and z are inverses to x. Then

$$y = ey = zxy = ze = z$$

□

Definition 4. We write x^{-1} for the inverse of x.

2 Abelian Groups

Definition 5 (Abelian Group)**.** A group $(G, +, 0)$ is *Abelian* iff $+$ is commutative.

When using additive notation (i.e. the symbols $+$ and 0) for a group, we write $-y$ for the inverse of y, and $x - y$ for $x + (-y)$.

Lemma 6. *The integers $\mathbb{Z}$ are Abelian.*

PROOF: Easy. □

Lemma 7. *The rationals $\mathbb{Q}$ form an Abelian group under $+$.*

PROOF: Easy.

Lemma 8. *The non-zero rationals form an Abelian group under multiplication.*

PROOF: Easy. □

3 Ring Theory

Definition 9 (Commutative Ring)**.** A *commutative ring* is a quintuple $(R, +, \cdot, 0, 1)$ consisting of a set R, binary operations $+$ and $\cdot$ on R, and elements $0, 1 \in R$ such that:

1. $(R, +, 0)$ is an Abelian group.
2. The operation $\cdot$ is commutative, associative, and distributive over $+$.
3. $\forall x \in R.x1 = x$
4. $0 \neq 1$

Definition 10 (Integral Domain)**.** An *integral domain* is a ring such that, whenever $xy = 0$, then $x = 0$ or $y = 0$.

Lemma 11. *The integers form an integral domain.*

PROOF: Easy. □

4 Field Theory

Definition 12 (Field)**.** A *field* is an integral domain such that every non-zero element has a multiplicative inverse.

Definition 13 (Field of Fractions)**.** Let R be an integral domain. The *field of fractions* of R is $(R \times (R - \{0\}))/\sim$, where $(a, b) \sim (c, d)$ iff $ad = bc$, under the following operations:

$$\begin{aligned}
[(a, b)] + [(c, d)] &= [(ad + bc, bd)] \\
[(a, b)][(c, d)] &= [(ac, bd)] \\
0 &= [(0, 1)] \\
1 &= [(1, 1)]
\end{aligned}$$

It is routine to check that $\sim$ is an equivalence relation and the operations are well-defined and form a field. The additive inverse of $[(a, b)]$ is $[(-a, b)]$, and the multiplicative inverse of $[(a, b)]$ is $[(b, a)]$.

Definition 14 (Rational Numbers)**.** The field of *rational numbers* $\mathbb{Q}$ is the field of fractions of the integers.

5 Rational Numbers

Lemma 15. *If* $(a, b) \sim (a', b')$ *and* $(c, d) \sim (c', d')$ *and* b, b', d, d' *are all positive then* $ad < bc$ *iff* $a'd' < b'c'$.

PROOF: Easy.

Definition 16. The ordering on the rationals is defined by: if b and d are positive then $[(a,b)] < [(c,d)]$ iff $ad < bc$.

Theorem 17. *The relation $<$ is a linear ordering on $\mathbb{Q}$.*

Proof: Easy. □

Definition 18 (Positive)**.** A rational q is *positive* iff $0 < q$.

Definition 19 (Absolute Value)**.** The *absolute value* of a rational q is the rational $|q|$ defined by

$$|q| = \begin{cases} q & \text{if } q \geq 0 \\ -q & \text{if } q \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

Theorem 20. *For any rational s, the function that maps q to $q + s$ is strictly monotone.*

Proof: Easy. □

Theorem 21. *For any positive rational s, the function that maps q to qs is strictly monotone.*

Proof: Easy. □

Theorem 22. *Define $E : \mathbb{Z} \to \mathbb{Q}$ by $E(a) = [(a,1)]$. Then E is one-to-one and:*

1. $E(a+b) = E(a) + E(b)$
2. $E(ab) = E(a)E(b)$
3. $E(0) = 0$
4. $E(1) = 1$
5. $a < b$ *iff* $E(a) < E(b)$

Proof: Easy. □

6 Ordered Fields

Definition 23 (Ordered Field)**.** An *ordered field* is a sextuple $(D, +, \cdot, \cdot, 0, 1, <)$ such that $(D, +, \cdot, 0, 1)$ is a field, $<$ is a linear ordering on D, and:

$$\forall x,y,z. x < y \Leftrightarrow x + z < y + z$$
$$\forall x,y,z. 0 < z \Rightarrow (x < y \Leftrightarrow xz < yz)$$

7 The Real Numbers

Definition 24 (Dedekind Cut)**.** A *real number* or *Dedekind cut* is a subset x of $\mathbb{Q}$ such that:

1. $\emptyset \neq x \neq \mathbb{Q}$
2. x is *closed downwards*, i.e. for all $q \in x$, if $r \in \mathbb{Q}$ and $r < q$ then $r \in x$.
3. x has no largest member.

Let $\mathbb{R}$ be the set of all real numbers.

Definition 25. Given real numbers x and y, we write $x < y$ iff $x \subset y$.

Theorem 26. *The relation $<$ is a linear ordering on $\mathbb{R}$.*

PROOF: The only hard part is proving that, for any reals x and y, either $x \subseteq y$ or $y \subseteq x$.
Suppose $x \nsubseteq y$. Pick $q \in x$ such that $q \notin y$. Let $r \in y$. Then $q \nless r$ (since y is closed downwards) therefore $r < q$. Hence $r \in x$ (because x is closed downwards). □

Theorem 27. *Any nonempty set A of reals bounded above has a least upper bound.*

PROOF: We prove that $\bigcup A$ is a Dedekind cut. It is then the least upper bound of A.
The set $\bigcup A$ is nonempty because A is nonempty. Pick an upper bound r for A, and a rational $q \notin r$; then $q \notin \bigcup A$, so $\bigcup A \neq \mathbb{Q}$.
$\bigcup A$ is closed downwards because every member of A is closed downwards.
$\bigcup A$ has no largest member because every member of A has no largest member.
□

Definition 28 (Addition)**.** *Addition* $+$ on $\mathbb{R}$ is defined by:

$$x + y = \{q + r \mid q \in x, r \in y\} \enspace .$$

We prove this is a Dedekind cut.

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1.$ $x + y \neq \emptyset$
  PROOF: Pick $q \in x$ and $r \in y$. Then $q + r \in x + y$.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2.$ $x + y \neq \mathbb{Q}$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 1.$ PICK$q \in \mathbb{Q} - x$ and $r \in \mathbb{Q} - y$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 2.$ For all $q' \in x$ we have $q' < q$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 3.$ For all $r' \in y$ we have $r' < r$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 4.$ For all $q' \in x$ and $r' \in y$ we have $q' + r' < q + r$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 5.$ $q + r \notin x + y$
$\langle 1 \rangle 3.$ $x + y$ is closed downwards.

⟨2⟩1. LET: $q \in x$ and $r \in y$
⟨2⟩2. LET: $s < q + r$
⟨2⟩3. $s - q < r$
⟨2⟩4. $s - q \in y$
⟨2⟩5. $s = q + (s - q) \in x + y$
⟨1⟩4. $x + y$ has no largest member.
⟨2⟩1. LET: $q \in x$ and $r \in y$
⟨2⟩2. PICK $q' \in x$ with $q < q'$
⟨2⟩3. PICK $r' \in y$ with $r < r'$
⟨2⟩4. $q' + r' \in x + y$ and $q + r < q' + r'$
□

Theorem 29. *Addition is associative and commutative.*

PROOF: Easy. □

Definition 30 (Zero)**.** The real number zero is $0 = \{q \in \mathbb{Q} : q < 0\}$.
It is easy to check this is a Dedekind cut.

Theorem 31. *For every real x we have $x + 0 = x$.*

PROOF:
⟨1⟩1. $x + 0 \subseteq x$
PROOF: Let $q \in x$ and $r \in 0$. Then $q + r < q$ so $q + r \in x$.
⟨1⟩2. $x \subseteq x + 0$
PROOF: Let $q \in x$. Pick $r \in x$ such that $q < r$. Then $q - r \in 0$ and $q = r + (q - r) \in x + 0$.
□

Definition 32. For any real x, define

$$-x = \{r \in \mathbb{Q} : \exists s > r. - s \notin x\} \ .$$

We prove this is a Dedekind cut.

PROOF:
⟨1⟩1. $-x \neq \emptyset$
PROOF: Pick s such that $s \notin x$. Then $-s - 1 \in -x$.
⟨1⟩2. $-x \neq \mathbb{Q}$
⟨2⟩1. PICK $r \in x$
PROVE: $-r \notin -x$
⟨2⟩2. ASSUME: for a contradiction $-r \in -x$
⟨2⟩3. PICK $s > -r$ such that $-s \notin x$
⟨2⟩4. $-s < r$
⟨2⟩5. $-s \in x$
⟨2⟩6. Q.E.D.
PROOF: This is a contradiction.
⟨1⟩3. $-x$ is closed downwards.
PROOF: Easy.

$\langle 1\rangle 4.$ $-x$ has no largest element.
  $\langle 2\rangle 1.$ Let: $r \in -x$
  $\langle 2\rangle 2.$ Pick $s > r$ such that $-s \notin x$
  $\langle 2\rangle 3.$ Pick q such that $r < q < s$
  $\langle 2\rangle 4.$ $r < q$ and $q \in -x$
$\square$

Lemma 33. *For any positive integer a and integer b, there exists a natural number k such that $b < ak$.*

Proof: Take $k = |b| + 1$. $\square$

Lemma 34. *For any positive rational p and rational r, there exists a natural number k such that $r < pk$.*

Proof: Let $p = a/b$ and $r = c/d$ where a, b and d are positive. By Lemma 33, pick k such that $bc < adk$. Then $r < pk$. $\square$

Lemma 35. *Let p be a positive real number. For any real x, there exists $q \in x$ such that $p + q \notin x$.*

Proof:
$\langle 1\rangle 1.$ Pick rationals $r_1 \in x$ and $r_2 \notin x$
$\langle 1\rangle 2.$ There exists a natural number k such that $kp > r_2 - r_1$
  Proof: By Lemma 34.
$\langle 1\rangle 3.$ Let: k be least such that $r_1 + kp \notin x$
$\langle 1\rangle 4.$ $k \neq 0$
  Proof: Since $r_1 \in x$.
$\langle 1\rangle 5.$ Let: $q = r_1 + (k-1)p$
$\langle 1\rangle 6.$ $q \in x$
  Proof: By minimality of k.
$\langle 1\rangle 7.$ $q + p \notin x$
$\square$

Theorem 36. *For any real x we have $x + (-x) = 0$.*

Proof:
$\langle 1\rangle 1.$ $x + (-x) \subseteq 0$
  $\langle 2\rangle 1.$ Let: $q \in x$ and $r \in -x$
  $\langle 2\rangle 2.$ Pick $s > r$ such that $-s \notin x$
  $\langle 2\rangle 3.$ $q < -s$
  $\langle 2\rangle 4.$ $q < -r$
  $\langle 2\rangle 5.$ $q + r < 0$
$\langle 1\rangle 2.$ $0 \subseteq x + (-x)$
  $\langle 2\rangle 1.$ Let: $p < 0$
  $\langle 2\rangle 2.$ Pick $q \in x$ such that $q - p/2 \notin x$
    Proof: By Lemma 35.
  $\langle 2\rangle 3.$ Let: $s = p/2 - q$
  $\langle 2\rangle 4.$ $-s \notin x$

$\langle 2 \rangle 5.$ $p - q \in -x$

PROOF: Since $p - q < s$ and $-s \notin x$.

$\langle 2 \rangle 6.$ $p = q + (p - q) \in x + (-x)$

$\square$