HAlg Note

1 Basic Knowledge

Lagrange's Theorem: If $H \subseteq G$ is a subgroup, then $|H|$ divides $|G|$. **I**: If G is finite, then $g^{|G|} = e \; \forall g \in G$. **II**: $o(g) \mid |G|$ **III**: If $|G| = p$ prime, G is cyclic.

Complement-wise Operations: $\phi : V_1 \times V_2 \to V_1 \oplus V_2$ by **I**:$(\vec{v_1}, \vec{u_1}) + (\vec{v_2}, \vec{u_2}) := (\vec{v_1} + \vec{v_1}, \vec{u_1} + \vec{u_2})$, $\lambda(\vec{v}, \vec{u}) := (\lambda\vec{v}, \lambda\vec{u})$ (ps:V_1, V_2 通过 ϕ 定义的 map 所形成的 vector space 记作 $V_1 \oplus V_2$)

External Direct Sum: 一个" 代数结构"(Vector Space), 定义为 set 是 $V_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus V_n := V_1 \times \cdots \times V_n$ 且有一组运算法则 component-wise operations

Projections: $pr_i : X_1 \times \cdots \times X_n \to X_i$ by $(x_1, ..., x_n) \mapsto x_i$ **Canonical Injections**: $in_i : X_i \to X_1 \times \cdots \times X_n$ by $x \mapsto (0, ..., 0, x, 0, ..., 0)$

2 Summary

Name	Group $(G, *)$	Ring $(R, +, \cdot)$	Vector Space $(F - V)$	Module $(R - M)$
Def	**Closure**: $g * h \in G$ $\forall g,h,k \in G$ **Associativity**: $(g * h) * k = g * (h * k)$ **Identity**: $\exists e \in G, e * g = g * e = g$ **Inverse**: $\exists g^{-1} \in G, g * g^{-1} = g^{-1} * g = e$	$(R, +)$ is *abelian group* with 0_R $\forall a,b,c \in R$ $(R, \cdot)$ is **monoid** with 1_R (monoid is closure) i.e. **Associativity**: , $(a \cdot b) \cdot c = a \cdot (b \cdot c)$ **Identity**: $1_R \cdot a = a \cdot 1_R = a$ **Distributive**: $a \cdot (b + c) = a \cdot b + a \cdot c$ $(b + c) \cdot a = b \cdot a + c \cdot a$	$(V, \dotplus)$ is *abelian group* $\forall \vec{v}, \vec{w} \in V$ $\exists$ map $F \times V \to V : (\lambda, \vec{v}) \to \lambda\vec{v}$ $\forall \lambda, \mu \in F$ **I**: $\lambda(\vec{v} \dotplus \vec{w}) = (\lambda\vec{v}) \dotplus (\lambda\vec{w})$ **II**: $(\lambda + \mu)\vec{v} = (\lambda\vec{v}) \dotplus (\mu\vec{v})$ **III**: $\lambda(\mu\vec{v}) = (\lambda\mu)\vec{v}$ **IV**: $1_F\vec{v} = \vec{v}$	$(M, \dotplus)$ is *abelian group* $\forall m_1, m_2 \in M$ $\exists$ map $R \times M \to M : (r, m) \to rm$ $\forall r_1, r_2 \in R$ **I**: $r(m_1 \dotplus m_2) = (\lambda m_1) \dotplus (\lambda m_2)$ **II**: $(r_1 + r_2)m_1 = (r_1m_1) \dotplus (r_1m_1)$ **III**: $r_1(r_2m_1) = (r_1r_2)m_1$ **IV**: $1_Rm_1 = m_1$
Prop	**I**: $(gh)^{-1} = h^{-1}g^{-1}$	**I**. $0 \cdot a = a \cdot 0 = 0$ $\forall a,b \in R$ **II**. $(-a) \cdot b = a \cdot (-b) = -(a \cdot b)$ **Commutative Ring**: add $\forall a,b \in R, ab = ba$	**I**. $0\vec{v} = 0$ and $\vec{0}\lambda = \vec{0}$ $\forall \vec{v} \in V, \lambda \in F$ **II**. $(-1)\vec{v} = -\vec{v}$ **III**. $\lambda\vec{v} = \vec{0} \Leftrightarrow \lambda = 0$ or $\vec{v} = \vec{0}$ ⋆	**I**. $0_Rm = 0_M$; $r0_M = 0_M$ $\forall r \in R, m \in M$ **II**. $(-r)m = r(-m) = -(rm)$
Remark	G, H groups $\Rightarrow G \times H$ also.	For ring R $[1_R = 0_R \Leftrightarrow R = \{0\}]$		
e.g.	Cyclic group; GL_n ; D_n ; $\mathbb{Z}$	$Mat(n, F)$; $R[X]$; $\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}$; $\mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{R}[x]_{<n}$; $Mat(n, F)$; $Hom(V, W)$	$R = \mathbb{Z}$ Abelian Group; $R = F$ Vector Space
Sub objects	**Subgroup (H)**: $\forall h_1, h_2 \in H$ **I**: $H \neq \emptyset$; **II**: $h_1 * h_2 \in H$; **III**: $h_1^{-1} \in H$.	**Subring (R')**: $\forall a,b \in R'$ **I**. $1_R \in R'$ **II**. $a - b \in R'$ **III**. $ab \in R'$	**Subspace (U)**: $\forall \vec{v}, \vec{u} \in U, \lambda, \mu \in F$ **I**. $\vec{0} \in U$ **II**. $\vec{u} + \vec{v} \in U$ and $\lambda\vec{u} \in U$ (or: $\lambda\vec{u} + \mu\vec{v} \in U$)	**Submodule (M')**: $\forall m_1, m_2 \in M'$ **I**. $0_M \in M'$ $\forall r_1, r_2 \in R$ **II**. $m_1 - m_2 \in M'$ and $r_1m_1 \in M'$ (or: $r_1m_1 - r_2m_2 \in M'$)
Create	H, K subgroups $\Rightarrow H \cap K$ also.	R, S subring $\Rightarrow R \cap S$ also.	V, W subspaces $\Rightarrow V \cap W, V + W$ also.	M, N submodules $\Rightarrow M \cap N, M + N$ also.
Generate objects	**Generated Group** $\langle T \rangle$: $\langle T \rangle := \{g_1^{a_1} ... g_k^{a_k} \mid k \in \mathbb{N}, g_i \in T, a_i \in \mathbb{N}\}$	**Generated Ideal** $_R\langle T \rangle$: *R is commutative ring* $_R\langle T \rangle := \{\sum_{i=1}^{n} r_it_i : n \in \mathbb{N}, r_i \in R, t_i \in T\}$	**Generated subspaces** $\langle T \rangle$: $\langle T \rangle := \{\alpha_1\vec{v_1} + \cdots + \alpha_n\vec{v_n} : \alpha_i \in F, \vec{v_i} \in T, n \in \mathbb{N}\}$	**Generated submodules** $_R\langle T \rangle$ $\langle T \rangle := \{r_1t_1 + \cdots + rt_n : r_i \in R, t_i \in T, n \in \mathbb{N}\}$
Special	**Cyclic Group**: $\langle g \rangle = \{g^k \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$	**Principal Ideal**: $_R\langle a \rangle$ i.e. aR	$\langle \emptyset \rangle := \{\vec{0}\}$	**Cyclic submodule**: If $M =_R \langle t \rangle$
Prop	$\langle T \rangle$ is the smallest the {generated things} containing T. ps: 默认 $^2T \subseteq R$ $^4T \subseteq M$			
Homo	**Homomorphism**:$\phi : G \to H$ $\forall g_1, g_2 \in G$ **I**. $\phi(g_1 * g_2) = \phi(g_1) * \phi(g_2)$	$f : R \to S$ hom: $\forall a,b \in R$ **I**. $f(a + b) = f(a) + f(b)$ **II**.$f(ab) = f(a)f(b)$	$f : V \to W$ $\forall \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \in V, \lambda \in F$ **I**. $f(\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2) = f(\vec{v}_1) + f(\vec{v}_2)$ **II**. $f(\lambda\vec{v}_1) = \lambda f(\vec{v}_1)$	**R-Hom**: $f : M \to N$ $\forall a,b \in M, r \in R$ **I**. $f(a + b) = f(a) + f(b)$ **II**. $f(ra) = rf(a)$
Prop A	**I**: $\phi(e_G) = e_H$ **II**: $\phi(g^{-1}) = \phi(g)^{-1}$ **III**. ϕ is 1-1 $\Leftrightarrow$ ker $\phi = \{e_G\}$	**I**. $f(0_R) = 0_S$ $f(1_R) = 1_S$ NOT need **II**. $f(x - y) = f(x) - f(y)$ **III**. $f(a^n) = (f(a))^n$ $f(mx) = mf(x)$ **Iv**. f is 1-1 $\Leftrightarrow$ ker $f = \{0_R\}$	**I**. $f(\vec{0}) = \vec{0}$ **II**. $f(\lambda\vec{v} + \mu\vec{u}) = \lambda f(\vec{v}) + \mu f(\vec{u})$ **III**. $f \circ g$ is linear map. **IV**. f is 1-1 iff ker $f = \{\vec{0}\}$	**I**. $f(0_M) = 0_N$ $f(1_R) = 1_S$ NOT need **II**. $f(a - b) = f(a) - f(b)$ **III**. f is 1-1 iff ker $f = \{0\}$
Ker/Im	**I**. $Im(\phi)$ subgroup ker$(\phi) \lhd G$ normal. **II**. $K \subseteq G$ is subgroup $\Rightarrow$ $\phi(K) \subseteq H$ also. **III**. $Ker(\phi)$ subgroup.	**I**. $Im(f)$ subring. ker$(f) \trianglelefteq R$ ideal . **II**. $R' \subseteq R$ is subring $\Rightarrow$ $f(R')$ also.	**I**. ker(f) ; $Im(f)$ are subspaces. **II**. Rank-Nullity Theorem...	**I**.ker f, Imf are submodules.
Remark	**Isomorphism**: = LM & Bij. **Endomorphism(End)**: = LM & $V = W$. **Automorphism(Aut)**: = Iso & $V = W$ **Monomorphism**: = LM & 1-1. **Epimorphism**: = LM & onto.			

Normal $(H \lhd G)$: $H \subseteq G$ is normal if: $\forall g \in G, gH = Hg$

Property: **I**: $Ker\phi \lhd G$ **II**: ϕ is 1-1 $\Rightarrow G \cong im\phi$

Ideal $(I \trianglelefteq R)$: A subset $I \subseteq R$ (ring) is an ideal if: **I.** $I \neq \emptyset$ **II.** $\forall a, b \in I, a - b \in I$ **III.** $\forall i \in I, \forall r \in R, ri, ir \in I$ e.g.$m\mathbb{Z}$

Property: If I, J are *ideals* of R. Then $I + J$; $I \cap J$ are also ideals.

Field (F): A set F is a field with two operators: (addition)$+ : F \times F \to F; (\lambda, \mu) \to \lambda + \mu$ (multiplication)$\cdot : F \times F \to F; (\lambda, \mu) \to \lambda\mu$ if:

$(F, +)$ and $(F \setminus \{0_F\}, \cdot)$ are abelian groups with identity $0_F, 1_F$. and $\lambda(\mu + \nu) = \lambda\mu + \lambda\nu$ $e.g.Fields : \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}, \mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{F}_p$

Field: For a ring R: Commutative ring + R has multiplicative inverse = Field.

3 Vector Spaces/Subspaces | Generating Set | Linear Independent | Basis

Linearly Independent: $L = \{\vec{v_1}, \vec{v_2}, ..., \vec{v_r}\}$ is linearly independent if: $\forall c_1, ..., c_r \in F, c_1\vec{v_1} + \cdots + c_r\vec{v_r} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow c_1 = \cdots = c_r = 0$.

· **Connect to Matrix**: Let $L = \{\vec{v_1}, ..., \vec{v_n}\}$, L is LI of V. Let $A = [\vec{v_1}, ..., \vec{v_n}] \Rightarrow \forall \vec{x} \in F^n, A\vec{x} = 0 \; (or \; \vec{0}) \Rightarrow \vec{x} = 0 (or \; \vec{0})$ (i.e. linear map ϕ:$\vec{x} \mapsto A\vec{x}$ is injective)

Basis & Dimension: If V is finitely generated. $\Rightarrow \exists$ subset $B \subseteq V$ which is both LI and GS. (B is basis) **Dim**: $\dim V := |B|$

· **Connect to Matrix**: Let $B = \{\vec{v_1}, ..., \vec{v_n}\}$ is basis of V. Let $A = [\vec{v_1}, ..., \vec{v_n}] \Rightarrow \forall \vec{x} = (x_1, ..., x_n)^T$ s.t. $\phi : \vec{x} \mapsto A\vec{x}$ is 1-1 & onto (Bijection)

Relation|GS,LI,Basis,dim: Let V be vector space. L is linearly independent set, E is generating set, B is basis set.

1. **GS|LI**: $|L| \leq |E|$ (can get: dim unique) **LI→Basis**: If V finite generate $\Rightarrow \forall L$ can extend to a basis. If $L = \emptyset$, prove $\exists B$ $kerf \cap imf = \{0\}$
2. **Basis|max,min**: $B \Leftrightarrow B$ is minimal GS $(E) \Leftrightarrow B$ is maximal LI (L). **Uniqueness|Basis**: 每个元素都可以由 basis 唯一表示.
3. **Proper Subspaces**: If $U \subset V$ is proper subspace, then $\dim U < \dim V$. $\Rightarrow$ If $U \subseteq V$ is subspace and $\dim U = \dim V$, then $U = V$.
4. **Dimension Theorem**: If $U, W \subseteq V$ are subspaces of V, then $\dim(U + W) = \dim U + \dim W - \dim(U \cap W)$

Complementary: $U, W \subseteq V$,U, V subspaces are complementary $(V = U \oplus W)$ if: $\exists \phi : U \times W \to V$ by $(\vec{u}, \vec{w}) \mapsto \vec{u} + \vec{w}$

i.e. $\forall \vec{v} \in V$, we have unique $\vec{u} \in U, \vec{w} \in W$ s.t. $\vec{v} = \vec{u} + \vec{w}$. ps: It's a linear map.

4 Linear Mapping | Rank-Nullity| Matrices | Change of Basis

ps: 默认 V, W F-Vector Spaces.

4.1 Linear Mapping | Rank-Nullity

Property of Linear Map: Let $f, g \in Hom$

1. **Determined**: f is determined by $f(\vec{b_i}), \vec{b_i} \in \mathcal{B}_{basis}$ ($\star$ **i.e.** $f(\sum_i \lambda_i \vec{v_i}) := \sum_i \lambda_i f(\vec{v_i})$)
2. **Classification of Vector Spaces**: $\dim V = n \iff f : F^n \xrightarrow{\sim} V$ by $f(\lambda_1, ..., \lambda_n) \mapsto \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \vec{v_i}$ is isomorphism.
3. **Left/Right Inverse**: f is 1-1 $\Rightarrow \exists$ left inverse g s.t. $g \circ f = id$ 考虑 direct sum f is onto $\Rightarrow \exists$ right inverse g s.t. $f \circ g = id$
4. $^{\ominus}$**More of Left/Right Inverse**: $f \circ g = id \Rightarrow g$ is 1-1 and f is onto. 使用 kernel=0 来证明

Rank-Nullity Theorem: For linear map $f : V \to W$, $\dim V = \dim(\ker f) + \dim(Imf)$ Following are properties:

1. **Injection**: f is 1-1 $\Rightarrow \dim V \leq \dim W$ **Surjection**: f is onto $\Rightarrow \dim V \geq \dim W$ Moreover, $\dim W = \dim imf$ iff f is onto.
2. **Same Dimension**: f is isomorphism $\Rightarrow \dim V = \dim W$ **Matrix**: $\forall M$, column rank $c(M)$ = row rank $r(M)$.
3. **Relation**: If V, W finite generate, and $\dim V = \dim W$, Then: f is isomorphism $\Leftrightarrow f$ is 1-1 $\Leftrightarrow f$ is onto.

4.2 Matrices | Change of Basis | Similar Matrices | Trace

Matrix: For $A_{n\times m}, B_{m\times p}, AB_{n\times p} := (AB)_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^m a_{ik} b_{kj}$ **Transpose**: $A^T_{m\times n} := (A^T)_{ij} = a_{ji}$

Invertible Matrices: A is invertible if $\exists B, C$ s.t. $BA = I$ and $AC = I$ || $\exists B,\ BA = I \Leftrightarrow \exists C, AC = I \Leftrightarrow \exists A^{-1}$ ${}_{\mathcal{B}}[f^{-1}]_{\mathcal{A}} = {}_{\mathcal{A}}[f]^{-1}_{\mathcal{B}}$

Representing matrix of linear map ${}_{\mathcal{B}}[f]_{\mathcal{A}}$: $f : V \to W$ be linear map, $\mathcal{A} = \{\vec{v}_1, ..., \vec{v}_n\}$ is basis of V, $\mathcal{B} = \{\vec{w}_1, ..., \vec{w}_m\}$ is basis of W.

1. ${}_{\mathcal{B}}[f]_{\mathcal{A}} := A$ (matrix) where $f(\vec{v}_{i\in\mathcal{A}}) = \sum_{j\in\mathcal{B}} A_{ji}\vec{w}_j$ $\exists M^{\mathcal{A}}_{\mathcal{B}} : Hom_F(V, W) \xrightarrow{\sim} Mat(n \times m; F)$
2. If $\vec{v} \in V$, then ${}_{\mathcal{A}}[\vec{v}] := \mathbf{b}$ (vector) where $\vec{v} = \sum_{i\in\mathcal{A}} \mathbf{b}_i \vec{v}_i$
3. **Theorems**: $[f \circ g] = [f] \circ [g]$ ${}_{\mathcal{C}}[f \circ g]_{\mathcal{A}} = {}_{\mathcal{C}}[f]_{\mathcal{B}} \circ {}_{\mathcal{B}}[g]_{\mathcal{A}}$ ${}_{\mathcal{B}}[f(\vec{v})] = {}_{\mathcal{B}}[f]_{\mathcal{A}} \circ {}_{\mathcal{A}}[\vec{v}]$ ${}_{\mathcal{A}}[f]_{\mathcal{A}} = I \Leftrightarrow f = id$
4. **Change of Basis**: Define *Change of Basis Matrix*$:= {}_{\mathcal{A}}[id_V]_{\mathcal{B}}$ ${}_{\mathcal{B}'}[f]_{\mathcal{A}'} = {}_{\mathcal{B}'}[id_W]_{\mathcal{B}} \circ {}_{\mathcal{B}}[f]_{\mathcal{A}} \circ {}_{\mathcal{A}}[id_V]_{\mathcal{A}'}$ ${}_{\mathcal{A}'}[f]_{\mathcal{A}'} = {}_{\mathcal{A}}[id_V]^{-1}_{\mathcal{A}'} \circ {}_{\mathcal{A}}[f]_{\mathcal{A}} \circ {}_{\mathcal{A}}[id_V]_{\mathcal{A}'}$

Elementary Matrix: $I + \lambda E_{ij}$ (cannot $I - E_{ii}$) 就是初等矩阵, 左乘代表 j 行乘 λ 倍加到第 i 行, 右乘代表 j 列乘 λ 倍加到第 i 列 $\Rightarrow$ Invertible!

1. 交换 i, j 列/行: $P_{ij} = diag(1, ..., 1, -1, 1, ..., 1)(I + E_{ij})(I - E_{ji})(I + E_{ij})$ where -1 in jth place.
2. **Row Echelon Form|Smith Normal Form**: $\tilde{A}$: REF 通过左乘初等矩阵可以实现 $\tilde{\tilde{A}}$: $S(n, m, r)$ 通过 $\tilde{A}$ 右乘初等矩阵可以实现

Smith Normal Form: $\forall A, \exists$ invertible P, Q s.t. $PAQ = S(n, m, r) := n \times m$ 的矩阵, 对角线前 r 个是 1, 后面 0. **Lemma**: $r = r(A) = c(A)$

· Every linear map $f : V \to W$ can be representing by ${}_{\mathcal{B}}[f]_{\mathcal{A}} = S(n, m, r)$ for some basis $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}$ of V, W.

Similar Matrices: $N = T^{-1}MT \Leftrightarrow M, N$ are similar. *Special Case*: If $N = {}_{\mathcal{B}}[f]_{\mathcal{B}}, M = {}_{\mathcal{A}}[f]_{\mathcal{A}}$, then $N = T^{-1}MT$. where $T = {}_{\mathcal{A}}[id_V]_{\mathcal{B}}$

1. If $A \sim B$ iff A is similar to B, then $\sim$ is an equivalence relation. ${}_{\mathcal{A}'}[f]_{\mathcal{A}'} \sim {}_{\mathcal{A}}[f]_{\mathcal{A}}$
2. If $\mathcal{B} = \{p(\vec{v}_1), ..., p(\vec{v}_n)\}$ and $\mathcal{A} = \{\vec{v}_1, ..., \vec{v}_n\}$ where $p : V \xrightarrow{\sim} V$. Then ${}_{\mathcal{A}}[id_V]_{\mathcal{B}} = {}_{\mathcal{A}}[p]_{\mathcal{A}}$
3. If V is a vector space over F, [A, B are *similar* matrices. $\Leftrightarrow$ $A = {}_{\mathcal{A}}[f]_{\mathcal{A}}, B = {}_{\mathcal{B}}[f]_{\mathcal{B}}$ for some basis $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}$; $f : V \to V$]
4. Set of *Endomorphism* is in a bijection correspondence with the equivalence class of matrices under $\sim$. 一个自同态 **End** 就对应一个相似矩阵的等价类

Trace: $tr(A) := \sum_i a_{ii}$ and $tr(f) := tr({}_{\mathcal{A}}[f]_{\mathcal{A}})$ | $tr(AB) = tr(BA)$ $tr(\lambda A + \mu B) = \lambda tr(A) + \mu tr(B)$ $tr(N) = tr(M)$ if M, N similar.

5 Rings | Polynomials | Ideals | Subrings

5.1 Rings | Polynomial Rings

2nd Def of Ring Homomorphism: f is ring homomorphism if: 1. $f : (R, +) \to (S, +)$ is group homomorphism and 2. $f(xy) = f(x)f(y)$.

Unit: $a \in R$ is unit if it's *Invertible*. i.e. $\exists a^{-1} \in R$ s.t. $aa^{-1} = a^{-1}a = 1_R$ **Group of Unit** $(R^\times, \cdot) := \{a \in R : a \text{ is unit}\}$

· **Lemma**: If ${}^1 f : R \to S$ homo, ${}^2 f(1_R) = 1_S$, ${}^3 x$ is *unit* of R. $\Rightarrow$ ${}^1 f(x)$ is *unit* of S. ${}^2 f|_{R^\times} : R^\times \to S^\times$ is *group homomorphism*.

Zero-divisors: $a \in R$ is *zero-divisor* if $\exists b \in R, b \neq 0$ s.t. $ab = 0$ or $ba = 0$ *Field has no zero-divisors.* · e.g. $\mathbb{Z}^\times = \{-1, 1\}$; 1_R is a unit.

Integral Domain: A *commutative* ring R is an integral domain if it has no zero-divisors. e.g. $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{Z}, ...$

Properties of Integral Domain: $\forall a, b \in R$. **I.** $ab = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0$ or $b = 0$ **II.** $a, b \neq 0 \Rightarrow ab \neq 0$ **III.** $ac = bc, a \neq 0 \Rightarrow b = c$

· *Field is Integral Domain* **Every finite integral domain is a field** $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$ is field iff p is prime. e.g.(integral domain) $\mathbb{Z}; \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$

Polynomial Ring $R[X]$: $R[X] := \{a_n X^n + \cdots + a_1 X + a_0 : a_i \in R, n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ where X is **indeterminate** $\Leftarrow X \notin R$ and $\forall x \in R, Xa = aX$

1. **Degree**: $\deg(P) := \max\{n \in \mathbb{N} : a_n \neq 0\}$ **Leading Coefficient**: a_n **Monic**: $a_n = 1$ ps: Polynomial NOT a function
2. **Lemma**: ^{1} *R integral domain|no zero-divisors* $\Rightarrow R[X]$ also. ^{2} *R integral domain or no zero-divisor* $\Rightarrow \deg(PQ) = \deg(P) + \deg(P)$
3. **Division and Remainder**: If R is *integral domain* and $P, Q \in R[X]$,Q **monic** $\exists! A, B \in R[X]$ s.t. $P = AQ + B$ and $\deg(B) < \deg(Q)$
4. **Function | Factorize**: If R is *commutative ring* $\Rightarrow$ ${}^1 R[X] \to Maps(R, R)$ (可以视作函数) ${}^2 \lambda \in R$ is root of $P \Leftrightarrow (X - \lambda) \mid P(X)$
5. **Roots**: If R is *Integral domain*: P has at most $\deg(P)$ roots.

Algebraically Closed: $R = F$ field is *algebraically closed* if every non-constant polynomial has a root in F. e.g. $\mathbb{C}$

· **Decomposes**: If F field is *algebraically closed* $\Rightarrow P$ decomposes into: $P(X) = a(X - \lambda_1) \cdots (X - \lambda_n), a \in F^\times$ i.e. $a \neq 0$

5.2 Equivalence Relation

Equivalence Relation: A relation R on a set X is a subset $R \subseteq X \times X$. If $(x, y) \in R$, we write xRy, if R is Equivalence Relation, then:

Reflexive: xRx $(x \sim x)$ **Symmetric**: $xRy \Rightarrow yRx$ $(x \sim y \Rightarrow y \sim x)$ **Transitive**: $xRy, yRz \Rightarrow xRz$ $(x \sim y, y \sim z \Rightarrow x \sim z)$

Partial Order: A relation R on a set X, xRy. If R is partial order, then:

Reflexive: xRx $(x \sim x)$ **Anti-symmetric**: $xRy, yRx \Rightarrow x = y$ $(x \sim y, y \sim x \Rightarrow x = y)$ **Transitive**: $xRy, yRz \Rightarrow xRz$ $(x \sim y, y \sim z \Rightarrow x \sim z)$

Property of Equivalence Relation: If R $(\sim)$ is equivalence relation on X.

1. $\sim$ Define the **equivalence classes** of $x \in X$ as $E(x) := \{y \in X : x \sim y\}$
2. $\sim$ **Partition** X into disjoint subsets $X = \bigcup_i X_i$, X_i is equivalence class of $x \in X$.
3. $x \sim y \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad E(x) = E(y) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad E(x) \cap E(y) \neq \emptyset$.

Set of Equivalence Classes $(X/\sim)$: $(X/\sim) := \{E(x) : x \in X\}$ **Canonical Projection**: $can : X \to (X/\sim)$ by $x \mapsto E(x)$

System of Representatives: $Z \subseteq X$ is a system of representatives if 每个等价类都恰好有一个元素代表在 Z 中

Examples: [1] If V F−vector space, W subspace. Then V/W is **quotient vector space**. [2] If G group, H normal. Then G/H is **quotient group**. [3] If R ring, I ideal. Then R/I is **quotient ring**.

Universal Property of the set of Equivalence Classes: If $f : X \to Z$ is a map s.t. $x \sim y \Leftrightarrow f(x) = f(y)$. ($\sim$ is Equivalence relation) **Important**

Then, $\exists!$ map $\overline{f} : (X/\sim) \to Z$ s.t. $f = \overline{f} \circ can$ with $\overline{f}(E(x)) = f(x)$ is *well-defined*. Further more, $\overline{f} : (X/\sim) \xrightarrow{\sim} Im(f)$

ps: Often, if we want to prove $g : (X/\sim) \to Z$ is well-defined, we need to prove $x \sim y \Leftrightarrow g(x) = g(y)$ holds.

5.3 Factor Ring | First Isomorphism Theorem

Coset of Ideal: Let I be an ideal of R. Then $a + I$ is a coset of I. The $\sim$ is defined by $a \sim b \Leftrightarrow a - b \in I$ is an equivalence relation.

Factor Ring: Let I be ideal of R. $R/I := \{a + I : a \in R\}$ is the set of cosets of I. (i.e. R/I is the set of equivalence classes of R under $\sim$)

1. By *well-defined* operators: $(x + I) \dotplus (y + I) = (x + y) + I$ and $(x + I) \cdot (y + I) = xy + I \quad \Rightarrow \quad R/I$ is a ring.
2. $x + I = y + I \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad x \sim y \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad x - y \in I$ || R is commutative $\Rightarrow R/I$ also. || $R/I \neq \{0 + I\}$ iff $I \neq R$
3. The Identity of R/I: $1_R + I$ The Zero of R/I: $0_R + I$

Universal Property of Factor Ring: Let R be a ring and I be an ideal of R. ps: $\overline{f}(x + I) = f(x)$

1. **can**: Mapping $can : R \to R/I$ by $x \mapsto x + I$ is [1] surjection, [2] $ker(can) = I$, [3] can is ring homomorphism.
2. **f**: If [1] $f : R \to S$ is *ring homomorphism* and [2] $I \subseteq ker(f)$, then $\exists!$ [1] $\overline{f} : R/I \to S$ s.t. $f = \overline{f} \circ can$ is *ring homomorphism*.
3. **First Isomorphism Theorem**: If $f : R \to S$ is *ring homomorphism* $\Rightarrow \exists!$ $\overline{f} : R/ker(f) \xrightarrow{\sim} im(f)$ is (*ring isomorphism*).

Universal Property of Quotient Group: Let G be a group and H be a normal subgroup of G. ps: $\overline{f}(g + N) = f(g)$

1. **can**: Mapping $can : G \to G/H$ by $x \mapsto xH$ is [1] surjection, [2] $ker(can) = H$, [3] can is group homomorphism.
2. **f**: If [1] $f : G \to S$ is *group homomorphism* and [2] $H \subseteq ker(f)$, then $\exists!$ [1] $\overline{f} : G/H \to S$ s.t. $f = \overline{f} \circ can$ is *group homomorphism*.
3. **First Isomorphism Theorem**: If $f : G \to S$ is *group homomorphism* $\Rightarrow \exists!$ $\overline{f} : G/ker(f) \xrightarrow{\sim} im(f)$ is (*group isomorphism*).

5.4 Modules | Submodules | All of That

Restrict with Scalar: Let $f : R \to S$ is a *ring homomorphism*, $f(1_R) = 1_S$ and M is a $S-$Module, then M is also a $R-$Module by:

Define the restrict our scalar: $rm := f(r)m \quad \forall r \in R, m \in M$ ps: $f(1_R) = 1_S$

Free Module: Let M be a $R-$Module. M is *free* if: $\forall m \in M, \exists!\, r_1, \dots, r_n \in R$ s.t. $m = r_1 m_1 + \cdots + r_n m_n$ ps: $m_1, \dots, m_n$ is basis of M

Coset of Submodule: Let N submodule of M. Then $m + N$ coset of N. $\sim$ is defined by $m \sim n \Leftrightarrow m - n \in N$ is an equivalence relation.

Factor Module: Let N submodule of M. $M/N := \{m + N : m \in M\}$ is the set of cosets of N.

ps: All properties of M/N are similar to R/I

Universal Property of Module Quotient: Let M be a module and N be a submodule of M. ps: $\overline{f}(x + N) = f(x)$

1. **can**: Mapping $can : M \to M/N$ by $x \mapsto x + N$ is [1] surjection, [2] $ker(can) = N$, [3] can is module homomorphism.
2. **f**: If [1] $f : M \to S$ is *module homomorphism* and [2] $N \subseteq ker(f)$, then $\exists!$ [1] $\overline{f} : M/N \to S$ s.t. $f = \overline{f} \circ can$ is *module homomorphism*.
3. **First Isomorphism Theorem**: If $f : M \to S$ is *module homomorphism* $\Rightarrow \exists!$ $\overline{f} : M/ker(f) \xrightarrow{\sim} im(f)$ is (*module isomorphism*).

⊖ **Second Isomorphism Theorem for Modules**: Let N, K be submodules of R-module $M \quad \Rightarrow \quad N/(N \cap K) \cong (N + K)/K$

ps: consider $f : N \to (N + K)/K$ and then we can find $ker(f) = N \cap K$

⊖ **Third Isomorphism Theorem for Modules**: Let N, K be submodules of R-module M ; $K \subseteq N \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{M/K}{N/K} \cong M/N$

ps: consider $f : M/K \to M/N$ and then we can find $ker(f) = N/K$

6 Inner Product Spaces | Orthogonal Complement / Proj | Adjoints and Self-Adjoint

7 Jordan Normal Form | Spectral Theorem