

①

$\langle G, * \rangle$

G elements

↓ define binary operation (+)

M magma

↓ associativity

S semi-group

↓ identity

Monoid

↓ add inverses

Group

↓ commutativity

Abelian Group under +

↓ add new operation (·)

(·) is associative

$$[a * (b * c) \neq (a * b) * c]$$

Ring!  
→

distributive:  $a(b+c) = ab+ac$

(2)

## Examples of Rings:

①  $\mathbb{Z}$  units are  $\pm 1$  comm w/ identity

②  $\mathbb{Z}_n$   $\cup_n$  comm w/ identity

→ ③  $\mathbb{Z}[x]$  poly's w/ coeff from  $\mathbb{Z}$  units  $\pm 1$

④  $\mathbb{Z}[[x]]$  formal power series with coeff from  $\mathbb{Z}$

⑤  $M_2(\mathbb{Z})$  not comm but has identity

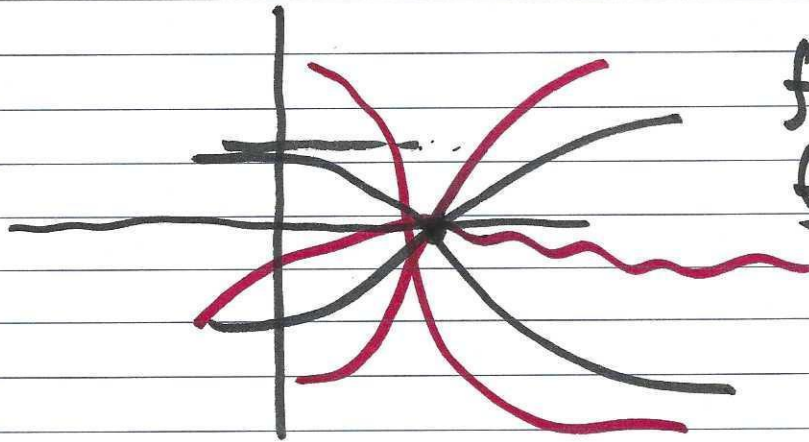
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 2 \\ 9 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 12 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

⑥  $n\mathbb{Z} \rightsquigarrow 2\mathbb{Z}$   $2x + 2y = 2(x+y)$   
commutative non-identity

③

⑦



$$f(x) + g(x) = (f+g)(x)$$
$$f(x) \cdot g(x) = (fg)(x)$$

⑧ Given  $\{R_1, R_2, \dots, R_n\}$

$$R_1 \oplus R_2 \oplus \dots \oplus R_n$$

↑  
elements  $(r_1, r_2, \dots, r_n)$

where  $r_i \in R_i$

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### Rules for Multiplication

1)  $a \cdot 0 = 0 \cdot a = 0$

2)  $a(-b) = (-a)b = -(ab)$

✓ 3)  $(-a)(-b) = ab$

4)  $a(b-c) = ab - ac$

$(b-c)a = ba - ca$

④

If  $1 \in R$

$$5) (-1)a = -a$$

$$6) (-1)(-1) = 1$$

Thm  $1 \in R \Leftrightarrow 1' \in R \rightarrow 1 = 1'$

Pf:  $\underline{1 = 11' = 1}$

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No-no's:

In a ring, if  $a^2 = a$

$ab \neq ac$  no cancellation in rings.

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Subgroup test  $G \supseteq S$

$\rightarrow$  If  $\forall a, b \in S, ab^{-1} \in S$  then  $S \leq G$

So Subring Test:  $\overset{\text{ring}}{R} \supseteq \overset{\text{set}}{S}$

1) Show  $S$  is abelian subgroup

2) Show  $(\cdot)$  closed

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1) Is  $\mathbb{Z}[i]$  subring of  $\mathbb{C}$

$$(a+bi) - (c+di) = \underline{(a-c) + i(b-d)}$$

$$(a+bi)(c+di) = \underline{(ac-bd)} + i \underline{(ad+bc)}$$

2)  $\{0\}$  subring,  $R$  is subring of itself