

The First Isomorphism Theorem and Other Properties of Rings

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Summary. Different properties of rings and fields are discussed [12], [41] and [17]. We introduce ring homomorphisms, their kernels and images, and prove the First Isomorphism Theorem, namely that for a homomorphism $f : R \rightarrow S$ we have $R/\ker(f) \cong \text{Im}(f)$. Then we define prime and irreducible elements and show that every principal ideal domain is factorial. Finally we show that polynomial rings over fields are Euclidean and hence also factorial.

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The notation and terminology used in this paper have been introduced in the following articles: [22], [31], [2], [32], [24], [5], [11], [33], [7], [8], [26], [36], [37], [39], [30], [1], [35], [27], [34], [19], [3], [4], [9], [25], [18], [28], [29], [13], [6], [42], [43], [20], [14], [38], [23], [40], [15], [16], [21], and [10].

1. PRELIMINARIES

Let R be a non empty set, f be a non empty finite sequence of elements of R , and x be an element of $\text{dom } f$. Note that the functor $f(x)$ yields an element of R . Let X be a set and F_1, F_2 be X -valued finite sequences. One can verify that $F_1 \cap F_2$ is X -valued.

Now we state the propositions:

- (1) Let us consider an add-associative, right zeroed, right complementable, distributive, well unital, non empty double loop structure R , and a finite sequence F of elements of R . Suppose there exists a natural number i such that $i \in \text{dom } F$ and $F(i) = 0_R$. Then $\prod F = 0_R$.
- (2) Let us consider an add-associative, right zeroed, right complementable, well unital, distributive, integral domain-like, non degenerated double loop structure R , and a finite sequence F of elements of R . Then $\prod F = 0_R$ if and only if there exists a natural number i such that $i \in \text{dom } F$ and $F(i) = 0_R$. The theorem is a consequence of (1).

Let X be a set.

A chain of X is a sequence of X . Let X be a non empty set and C be a chain of X . We say that C is ascending if and only if

(Def. 1) for every natural number i , $C(i) \subseteq C(i+1)$.

We say that C is stagnating if and only if

(Def. 2) there exists a natural number i such that for every natural number j such that $j \geq i$ holds $C(j) = C(i)$.

Let x be an element of X . One can check that $\mathbb{N} \mapsto x$ is ascending and stagnating as a chain of X and there exists a chain of X which is ascending and stagnating.

Now we state the proposition:

- (3) Let us consider a non empty set X , an ascending chain C of X , and natural numbers i, j . If $i \leq j$, then $C(i) \subseteq C(j)$.

Let R be a ring. The functor $\text{Ideals } R$ yielding a family of subsets of the carrier of R is defined by the term

(Def. 3) the set of all I where I is an ideal of R .

One can verify that $\text{Ideals } R$ is non empty.

Now we state the propositions:

- (4) Let us consider a commutative ring R , an ideal I of R , and an element a of R . If $a \in I$, then $\{a\}$ -ideal $\subseteq I$.
- (5) Let us consider a ring R , and an ascending chain C of $\text{Ideals } R$. Then \bigcup the set of all $C(i)$ where i is a natural number is an ideal of R .

Let R be a non empty double loop structure and S be a right zeroed, non empty double loop structure. Let us note that $R \mapsto 0_S$ is additive.

Let S be an add-associative, right zeroed, right complementable, right distributive, non empty double loop structure. Observe that $R \mapsto 0_S$ is multiplicative.

Let R be a well unital, non empty double loop structure and S be a well unital, non degenerated double loop structure. Note that $R \mapsto 0_S$ is non unity-preserving.

Let R be a non empty double loop structure. One can verify that id_R is additive, multiplicative, and unity-preserving and id_R is monomorphic and epimorphic.

Let S be a right zeroed, non empty double loop structure. Observe that there exists a function from R into S which is additive.

Let S be an add-associative, right zeroed, right complementable, right distributive, non empty double loop structure. Let us observe that there exists a function from R into S which is multiplicative.

Let R, S be well unital, non empty double loop structures. One can verify that there exists a function from R into S which is unity-preserving.

Let R be a non empty double loop structure and S be an add-associative, right zeroed, right complementable, right distributive, non empty double loop structure. One can verify that there exists a function from R into S which is additive and multiplicative.

2. HOMOMORPHISMS, KERNEL AND IMAGE

Let R, S be rings. We say that S is R -homomorphic if and only if

(Def. 4) there exists a function f from R into S such that f inherits ring homomorphism.

Let R be a ring. One can verify that there exists a ring which is R -homomorphic.

Let R be a commutative ring. Let us observe that there exists a commutative ring which is R -homomorphic and there exists a ring which is R -homomorphic.

Let R be a field. Observe that there exists a field which is R -homomorphic and there exists a commutative ring which is R -homomorphic and there exists a ring which is R -homomorphic.

Let R be a ring and S be an R -homomorphic ring. Note that there exists a function from R into S which is additive, multiplicative, and unity-preserving.

A homomorphism from R to S is an additive, multiplicative, unity-preserving function from R into S . Let R, S, T be rings, f be a unity-preserving function from R into S , and g be a unity-preserving function from S into T . Observe that $g \cdot f$ is unity-preserving as a function from R into T .

Let R be a ring and S be an R -homomorphic ring. Note that every S -homomorphic ring is R -homomorphic.

Let R, S be non empty double loop structures. We introduce R and S are isomorphic as a synonym of R is ring isomorphic to S .

Now we state the propositions:

- (6) Let us consider an add-associative, right zeroed, right complementable, non empty double loop structure R , an add-associative, right zeroed, right complementable, right distributive, non empty double loop structure S , and an additive function f from R into S . Then $f(0_R) = 0_S$.
- (7) Let us consider an add-associative, right zeroed, right complementable, non empty double loop structure R , an add-associative, right zeroed, right complementable, right distributive, non empty double loop structure S , an additive function f from R into S , and an element x of R . Then $f(-x) = -f(x)$. The theorem is a consequence of (6).
- (8) Let us consider an add-associative, right zeroed, right complementable, non empty double loop structure R , an add-associative, right zeroed, right complementable, right distributive, non empty double loop structure S , an additive function f from R into S , and elements x, y of R . Then $f(x - y) = f(x) - f(y)$. The theorem is a consequence of (7).
- (9) Let us consider a right unital, non empty double loop structure R , an add-associative, right zeroed, right complementable, right unital, Abelian, right distributive, integral domain-like, non empty double loop structure S , and a multiplicative function f from R into S . Then
- (i) $f(1_R) = 0_S$, or
 - (ii) $f(1_R) = 1_S$.

Let us consider fields E, F and an additive, multiplicative function f from E into F . Now we state the propositions:

- (10) $f(1_E) = 0_F$ if and only if $f = E \mapsto 0_F$.
- (11) $f(1_E) = 1_F$ if and only if f is monomorphic.

Let E, F be fields. One can check that every function from E into F which is additive, multiplicative, and unity-preserving is also monomorphic.

Let R be a ring and I be an ideal of R . The canonical homomorphism of I into quotient field yielding a function from R into R/I is defined by

(Def. 5) for every element a of R , $it(a) = [a]_{\text{EqRel}(R,I)}$.

Let us note that the canonical homomorphism of I into quotient field is additive, multiplicative, and unity-preserving and the canonical homomorphism of I into quotient field is epimorphic and R/I is R -homomorphic.

Let R be an add-associative, right zeroed, right complementable, non empty double loop structure, S be an add-associative, right zeroed, right complementable, right distributive, non empty double loop structure, and f be an additive function from R into S . One can check that $\ker f$ is non empty.

Let R be a non empty double loop structure and S be an add-associative, right zeroed, right complementable, non empty double loop structure. One can

check that $\ker f$ is closed under addition.

Let S be an add-associative, right zeroed, right complementable, right distributive, non empty double loop structure and f be a multiplicative function from R into S . Observe that $\ker f$ is left ideal.

Let S be an add-associative, right zeroed, right complementable, distributive, non empty double loop structure. Let us observe that $\ker f$ is right ideal.

Let R be a well unital, non empty double loop structure, S be a well unital, non degenerated double loop structure, and f be a unity-preserving function from R into S . Observe that $\ker f$ is proper.

Now we state the propositions:

- (12) Let us consider a ring R , an R -homomorphic ring S , and a homomorphism f from R to S . Then f is monomorphic if and only if $\ker f = \{0_R\}$. The theorem is a consequence of (6) and (8).
- (13) Let us consider a ring R , and an ideal I of R . Then \ker the canonical homomorphism of I into quotient field $= I$.
- (14) Let us consider a ring R , and a subset I of R . Then I is an ideal of R if and only if there exists an R -homomorphic ring S and there exists a homomorphism f from R to S such that $\ker f = I$. The theorem is a consequence of (13).

Let R be a ring, S be an R -homomorphic ring, and f be a homomorphism from R to S . The functor $\text{Im } f$ yielding a strict double loop structure is defined by

- (Def. 6) the carrier of $it = \text{rng } f$ and the addition of $it = (\text{the addition of } S) \upharpoonright \text{rng } f$ and the multiplication of $it = (\text{the multiplication of } S) \upharpoonright \text{rng } f$ and the one of $it = 1_S$ and the zero of $it = 0_S$.

Note that $\text{Im } f$ is non empty and $\text{Im } f$ is Abelian, add-associative, right zeroed, and right complementable and $\text{Im } f$ is associative, well unital, and distributive.

Let R be a commutative ring and S be an R -homomorphic commutative ring. One can verify that $\text{Im } f$ is commutative.

Let R be a ring and S be an R -homomorphic ring. Let us note that the functor $\text{Im } f$ yields a strict subring of S . The canonical homomorphism of f into quotient field yielding a function from $R/\ker f$ into $\text{Im } f$ is defined by

- (Def. 7) for every element a of R , $it([a]_{\text{EqRel}(R, \ker f)}) = f(a)$.

One can check that the canonical homomorphism of f into quotient field is additive, multiplicative, and unity-preserving and the canonical homomorphism of f into quotient field is monomorphic and epimorphic.

Let us consider a ring R , an R -homomorphic ring S , and a homomorphism f from R to S . Now we state the propositions:

- (15) $R/\ker f$ and $\text{Im } f$ are isomorphic.
- (16) If f is onto, then $R/\ker f$ and S are isomorphic.

Now we state the proposition:

- (17) Let us consider a ring R . Then $R/\{0_R\}$ and R are isomorphic. The theorem is a consequence of (12).

Let R be a ring. Let us note that R/Ω_R is trivial.

3. UNITS AND NON UNITS

Let L be a right unital, non empty multiplicative loop structure. Let us note that there exists an element of L which is unital.

A unit of L is a unital element of L . Let L be an add-associative, right zeroed, right complementable, left distributive, non degenerated double loop structure. One can check that there exists an element of L which is non unital.

A non-unit of L is a non unital element of L . Note that 0_L is non unital.

Let L be a right unital, non empty multiplicative loop structure. Let us note that 1_L is unital.

Let L be an add-associative, right zeroed, right complementable, left distributive, right unital, non degenerated double loop structure. One can verify that every unit of L is non zero.

Let F be a field. Note that every non zero element of F is unital.

Let R be an integral domain and u, v be unital elements of R . One can check that $u \cdot v$ is unital.

Let us consider a commutative ring R and elements a, b of R . Now we state the propositions:

- (18) $a \mid b$ if and only if $b \in \{a\}$ -ideal.
- (19) $a \mid b$ if and only if $\{b\}$ -ideal $\subseteq \{a\}$ -ideal. The theorem is a consequence of (18).

Now we state the propositions:

- (20) Let us consider a commutative ring R , and an element a of R . Then a is a unit of R if and only if $\{a\}$ -ideal $= \Omega_R$. The theorem is a consequence of (18).
- (21) Let us consider a commutative ring R , and elements a, b of R . Then a is associated to b if and only if $\{a\}$ -ideal $= \{b\}$ -ideal.

4. PRIME AND IRREDUCIBLE ELEMENTS

Let R be a right unital, non empty double loop structure and x be an element of R . We say that x is prime if and only if

(Def. 8) $x \neq 0_R$ and x is not a unit of R and for every elements a, b of R such that $x \mid a \cdot b$ holds $x \mid a$ or $x \mid b$.

We say that x is irreducible if and only if

(Def. 9) $x \neq 0_R$ and x is not a unit of R and for every element a of R such that $a \mid x$ holds a is unit of R or associated to x .

We introduce x is reducible as an antonym for x is irreducible.

Note that there exists an element of R which is non prime and there exists an element of \mathbb{Z}^R which is prime.

Let R be a right unital, non empty double loop structure. Let us observe that every element of R which is prime is also non zero and non unital and every element of R which is irreducible is also non zero and non unital.

Let R be an integral domain. Observe that every element of R which is prime is also irreducible.

Let F be a field. Let us note that every element of F is reducible.

Let R be a right unital, non empty double loop structure. The functor $\text{IRR}(R)$ yielding a subset of R is defined by the term

(Def. 10) $\{x, \text{ where } x \text{ is an element of } R : x \text{ is irreducible}\}$.

Let F be a field. One can check that $\text{IRR}(F)$ is empty.

Now we state the propositions:

(22) Let us consider an integral domain R , a non zero element c of R , and elements b, a, d of R . Suppose $a \cdot b$ is associated to $c \cdot d$ and a is associated to c . Then b is associated to d .

(23) Let us consider an integral domain R , and elements a, b of R . Suppose a is irreducible and b is associated to a . Then b is irreducible.

Let us consider a non degenerated commutative ring R and a non zero element a of R . Now we state the propositions:

(24) a is prime if and only if $\{a\}$ -ideal is prime. The theorem is a consequence of (18).

(25) If $\{a\}$ -ideal is maximal, then a is irreducible. The theorem is a consequence of (19) and (18).

5. PRINCIPAL IDEAL DOMAINS AND FACTORIAL RINGS

Note that every field is PID and there exists a non empty double loop structure which is PID.

A principal ideal domain is a PID integral domain. Now we state the proposition:

- (26) Let us consider a principal ideal domain R , and a non zero element a of R . Then $\langle a \rangle$ -ideal is maximal if and only if a is irreducible. The theorem is a consequence of (19), (20), (18), and (25).

Let R be a principal ideal domain. Observe that every element of R which is irreducible is also prime and every commutative ring which is Euclidean is also PID.

Let R be a principal ideal domain. One can verify that every chain of Ideals R which is ascending is also stagnating.

Let R be a right unital, non empty double loop structure, x be an element of R , and F be a non empty finite sequence of elements of R . We say that F is a factorization of x if and only if

- (Def. 11) $x = \prod F$ and for every element i of $\text{dom } F$, $F(i)$ is irreducible.

We say that x is factorizable if and only if

- (Def. 12) there exists a non empty finite sequence F of elements of R such that F is a factorization of x .

Assume x is factorizable.

A factorization of x is a non empty finite sequence of elements of R and is defined by

- (Def. 13) it is a factorization of x .

We say that x is uniquely factorizable if and only if

- (Def. 14) x is factorizable and for every factorizations F, G of x , there exists a function B from $\text{dom } F$ into $\text{dom } G$ such that B is bijective and for every element i of $\text{dom } F$, $G(B(i))$ is associated to $F(i)$.

One can verify that every element of R which is uniquely factorizable is also factorizable.

Let R be an integral domain. Let us observe that every element of R which is factorizable is also non zero and non unital.

Let R be a right unital, non empty double loop structure. Let us note that every element of R which is irreducible is also factorizable.

Now we state the propositions:

- (27) Let us consider a right unital, non empty double loop structure R , and an element a of R . Then a is irreducible if and only if $\langle a \rangle$ is a factorization of a .

(28) Let us consider a well unital, associative, non empty double loop structure R , elements a, b of R , and non empty finite sequences F, G of elements of R . Suppose F is a factorization of a and G is a factorization of b . Then $F \frown G$ is a factorization of $a \cdot b$.

Let R be a principal ideal domain. Observe that every element of R which is factorizable is also uniquely factorizable.

Let R be a non degenerated ring. We say that R is factorial if and only if
(Def. 15) for every non zero element a of R such that a is a non-unit of R holds a is uniquely factorizable.

One can check that there exists a non degenerated ring which is factorial.

Let R be a factorial, non degenerated ring. Note that every element of R which is non zero and non unital is also factorizable.

A factorial ring is a factorial, non degenerated ring. One can check that every integral domain which is PID is also factorial.

6. POLYNOMIAL RINGS OVER FIELDS

Let L be a field and p be a polynomial of L . The functor $\text{deg}^* p$ yielding a natural number is defined by the term

(Def. 16)
$$\begin{cases} \text{deg } p, & \text{if } p \neq \mathbf{0}, L, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

The functor $\text{deg}^* L$ yielding a function from Polynom-Ring L into \mathbb{N} is defined by

(Def. 17) for every polynomial p of L , $it(p) = \text{deg}^* p$.

Now we state the propositions:

(29) Let us consider a field L , a polynomial p of L , and a non zero polynomial q of L . Then $\text{deg}(p \bmod q) < \text{deg } q$.

(30) Let us consider a field L , an element p of Polynom-Ring L , and a non zero element q of Polynom-Ring L . Then there exist elements u, r of Polynom-Ring L such that

(i) $p = u \cdot q + r$, and

(ii) $r = 0_{\text{Polynom-Ring } L}$ or $(\text{deg}^* L)(r) < (\text{deg}^* L)(q)$.

The theorem is a consequence of (29).

Let L be a field. One can check that Polynom-Ring L is Euclidean.

Note that the functor $\text{deg}^* L$ yields a DegreeFunction of Polynom-Ring L .

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