# Math 361

March 10, 2023





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- ▶ Review and finish proof that  $\mathfrak{O}_K$  is Dedekind.
- Fractional ideals.
- ► Every nonzero ideal in 𝔅<sub>K</sub> is uniquely expressible as a product of prime ideals.

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Finish result from last time

See slides from last time.

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Suppose *I* ⊂ *K* is a fractional ideal of 𝔅<sub>K</sub>. Take α ∈ 𝔅<sub>K</sub> such that α*I* ⊆ 𝔅<sub>K</sub>. Then α*I* is an 𝔅<sub>K</sub>-submodule of 𝔅<sub>K</sub>, i.e., an ideal.

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- The fractional ideals are exactly the 𝔅<sub>K</sub>-submodules of K of the form α<sup>-1</sup>𝔅 for some ideal 𝔅 of 𝔅<sub>K</sub> and nonzero α ∈ 𝔅<sub>K</sub>.

**Proposition.** Fractional ideals of  $\mathfrak{O}_K$  are exactly finitely generated  $\mathfrak{O}_K$ -submodules of K.

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 $I \to \alpha I$  $x \mapsto \alpha x.$ 

**Proposition.** Fractional ideals of  $\mathcal{D}_K$  are exactly finitely generated  $\mathcal{D}_K$ -submodules of K.

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Hence, I is a finitely generated as an  $\mathfrak{O}_{K}$ -module (just multiply the generators of  $\alpha I$  by  $\alpha^{-1}$  to get generators for I).

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**Proof.** ( $\Leftarrow$ ) Conversely, suppose that  $I = \text{Span}_{\mathcal{O}_K} \{x_1, \ldots, x_m\}$  is a finitely-generated  $\mathcal{O}_K$ -submodule of K.

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**Proof.** ( $\Leftarrow$ ) Conversely, suppose that  $I = \text{Span}_{\mathcal{D}_K}\{x_1, \ldots, x_m\}$  is a finitely-generated  $\mathcal{D}_K$ -submodule of K. Since K is the quotient field of  $\mathcal{D}_K$ , we can write  $x_i = \alpha_i / \beta_i$  with  $\beta_i \neq 0$  for all i.

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**Proposition.** The set of nonzero fractional ideals in a number field K forms an abelian group under multiplication.

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Note:  $I \subseteq J \Rightarrow J^{-1} \subseteq I^{-1}$ .

In  $\mathfrak{O}_K$ , to contain is to divide

# **Definition.** If I, J are ideals in a ring R, then I divides J, denoted I|J if

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Proof. On board.

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#### Outline of proof.

Step 1.  $\mathfrak{a} \neq 0$  an ideal  $\Rightarrow \mathfrak{p}_1 \cdots \mathfrak{p}_r \subseteq \mathfrak{a}$  for some nonzero prime ideals  $\mathfrak{p}_i$ .

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We will prove Steps 3 and 4 on the board, assuming Steps 1 and 2.