

$\downarrow \Delta \downarrow \Delta R \not\rightarrow \downarrow \Delta R$

$\begin{matrix} H & H & H & H \\ J & H & H & H \end{matrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} J & R & S & J \\ R & J & S & J \end{pmatrix}$

$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} I & S & I \\ R & S & I \\ I & S & I \end{pmatrix}$

JIR

$R = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mid a, b, c \in K \right\}$

$\begin{pmatrix} i & \dots & i \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} i & \dots & i \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$J = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

$I = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

$\begin{matrix} \downarrow \Delta R & JIR & \downarrow \Delta R \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} i & \dots & i \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$

$\begin{matrix} \downarrow \Delta R \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} i & \dots & i \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$R = \mathbb{Q}[\bar{x}] / \langle x^2 \rangle \cong \langle 1, \bar{x} \mid \bar{x} \cdot \bar{x} = 0 \rangle =$$

$$a \in R \quad \langle x^2 \rangle = x^2 f(x) \implies \{ a + b\bar{x} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Q} \}$$

(a)-ideal generated $\implies \{ (a, b) \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Q} \}$

$$na, n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$(a, b) + (a', b') = (a+a', b+b')$$

$$(a, b) \cdot (a', b') = (aa', ab'+ba', bb')$$

$$I \cap R = \langle x^2 \rangle = \langle x^2 \mid x, y \in R \rangle \text{ a. i. } R$$

$$R \cap (R \cap R) \subseteq R \cap R$$

$$J = \langle \bar{x} \rangle = \mathbb{Q}\bar{x}$$

$$JR \supseteq J$$

$$J \triangleleft R$$

$$(a + b\bar{x}) \cdot \bar{x} = a\bar{x} \in \mathbb{Q}\bar{x}$$

$$I \supseteq \mathbb{Z}\bar{x} = \{ n\bar{x} \mid n \in \mathbb{Z} \}$$

$$IJ = \langle 0 \rangle \subseteq J$$

$$I \not\subseteq J$$

$$J^2 = \langle 0 \rangle$$

$$n\bar{x} \cdot \mathbb{Q}\bar{x} = \langle 0 \rangle$$

$$I \not\subseteq R$$

$$\mathbb{Z}R \subseteq I$$

$$n\bar{x} \cdot (a + b\bar{x}) = na\bar{x} \notin I$$

$n \in \mathbb{Z}, a, b \in \mathbb{Q}$

$$\mathbb{Z} \not\subseteq \mathbb{Q}$$

Def. A ring R is simple if 0 and R are the only ideals of R .

Theorem. $M_n(K)$ is simple.

Sketch of the proof.

$$I \triangleleft M_n(K)$$

$$I \neq I \subseteq I$$

$$0 \in I$$

$$n=2$$

$$I \cdot M_n(K) \subseteq I$$

$$\vdash M_n(K) \cdot I \subseteq I$$

$$I \neq 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ c & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in I$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in I$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\vdots$$

$$I = M_n(K)$$



Direct sums of rings

Direct products of groups

$$G_1 \quad G_2$$

$$G_1 \times G_2 = \{ (x_1, x_2) \mid x_1 \in G_1, x_2 \in G_2 \}$$

$$(x_1, x_2) \cdot (y_1, y_2) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (x_1 y_1, x_2 y_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1, y_1 \in G_1 & \quad (x_1, x_2) \cdot (y_1, y_2) \cdot (z_1, z_2) = \\ x_2, y_2 \in G_2 & \quad = ((x_1 y_1) z_1, (x_2 y_2) z_2) \\ & \quad = (x_1 (y_1 z_1), x_2 (y_2 z_2)) \end{aligned}$$

$$(1, 1) \cdot (x_1, x_2) = (x_1, x_2)$$

$$(x_1, x_2)^{-1} = (x_1^{-1}, x_2^{-1})$$

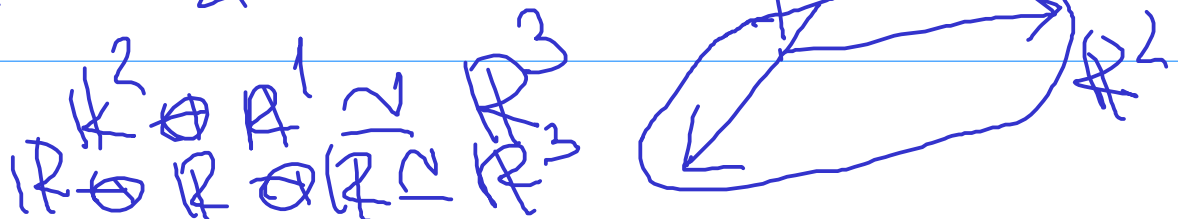
Direct sum of abelian groups

$$C_n \quad \mathbb{Z}_n \quad (\mathbb{Z}/n_1\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/n_2\mathbb{Z} \oplus \dots)$$

Direct sum of vector spaces

$$V_1 \oplus V_2$$

$$\mathbb{R}^2 \oplus \mathbb{R}^1 \oplus \mathbb{R}^3$$



$$(G_1 \times G_2) \times G_3 \cong G_1 \times (G_2 \times G_3)$$

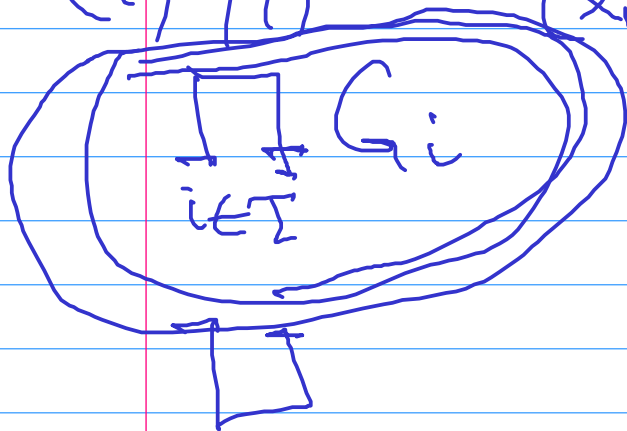
$$((x, y), z) \longleftrightarrow (x, (y, z))$$

$$G_1 \times G_2 \times G_3 \times \dots \times G_n$$

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3) \cdot (y_1, y_2, y_3) = (x_1 y_1, \dots)$$

$$(1, \dots, 1)$$

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots)$$



$$\bigoplus_{i \in I} G_i$$

