

# COMMUTATIVE ALGEBRA

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## 01.Review of elementary definitions on modules.

DEFINITION 1.1. A (unital associative) **ring** is a set  $R$  equipped with two binary operations (addition (“+”) and multiplication (“.”)) such that the following axioms are satisfied.

(Ring-1)  $R$  is an additive group with respect to the addition.

(Ring-2) distributive law holds. Namely, we have

$$a(b + c) = ab + bc, \quad (a + b)c = ac + bc \quad (\forall a, \forall b, \forall c \in R).$$

(Ring-3) The multiplication is associative.

(Ring-4)  $R$  has a multiplicative unit.

In this lecture we are mainly interested in **commutative rings**, that means, rings on which the multiplication satisfies the commutativity law.

For any ring  $R$ , we denote by  $0_R$  (respectively,  $1_R$ ) the zero element of  $R$  (respectively, the unit element of  $R$ ). Namely,  $0_R$  and  $1_R$  are elements of  $R$  characterized by the following rules.

- $a + 0_R = a, \quad 0_R + a = a \quad \forall a \in R.$
- $a \cdot 1_R = a, \quad 1_R \cdot a = a \quad \forall a \in R.$

When no confusion arises, we omit the subscript ‘ $R$ ’ and write  $0, 1$  instead of  $0_R, 1_R$ .

DEFINITION 1.2. A map  $R \rightarrow S$  from a unital associative ring  $R$  to another unital associative ring  $S$  is said to be **ring homomorphism** if it satisfies the following conditions.

(Ringhom-1)  $f(a + b) = f(a) + f(b)$

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

(Ringhom-3)  $f(1_R) = 1_S$

Our aim is to show the following.

THEOREM 1.3. *Any regular local ring is UFD.*

DEFINITION 1.4. A commutative ring  $A$  is said to be a local ring if it has only one maximal ideal.

EXAMPLE 1.5. We give examples of local rings here.

- Any field is a local ring.
- For any commutative ring  $A$  and for any prime ideal  $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(A)$ , the localization  $A_{\mathfrak{p}}$  is a local ring with the maximal ideal  $\mathfrak{p}A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ .

LEMMA 1.6. (1) *Let  $A$  be a local ring. Then the maximal ideal of  $A$  coincides with  $A \setminus A^{\times}$ .*

(2) *A commutative ring  $A$  is a local ring if and only if the set  $A \setminus A^{\times}$  of non-units of  $A$  forms an ideal of  $A$ .*