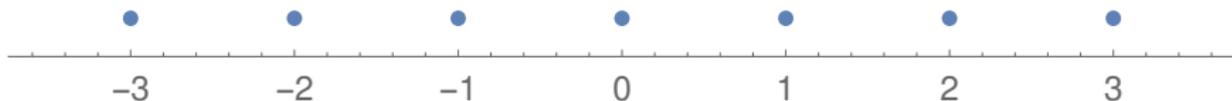


What is...a ring?

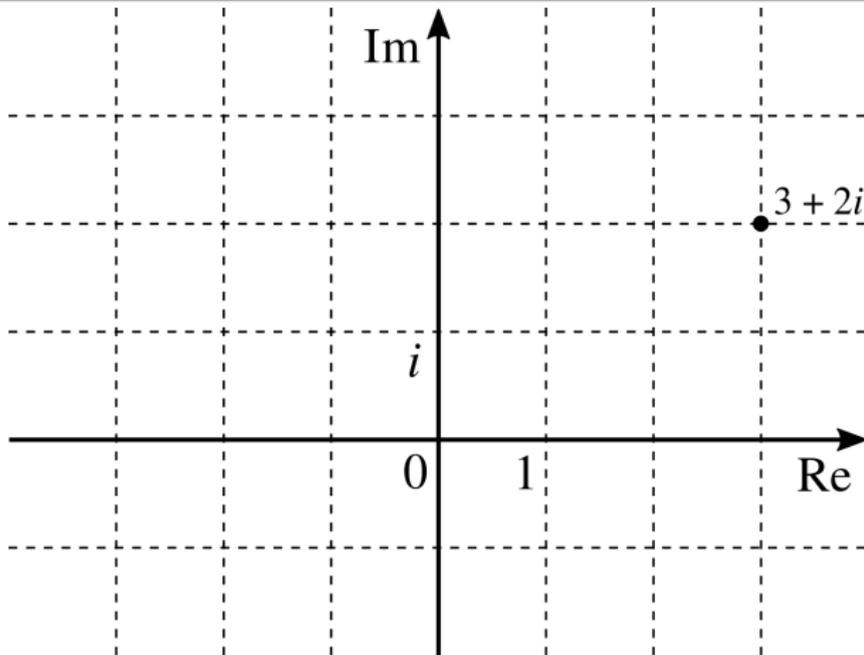
Or: Generalizing the integers

A good old friend – the integers \mathbb{Z}



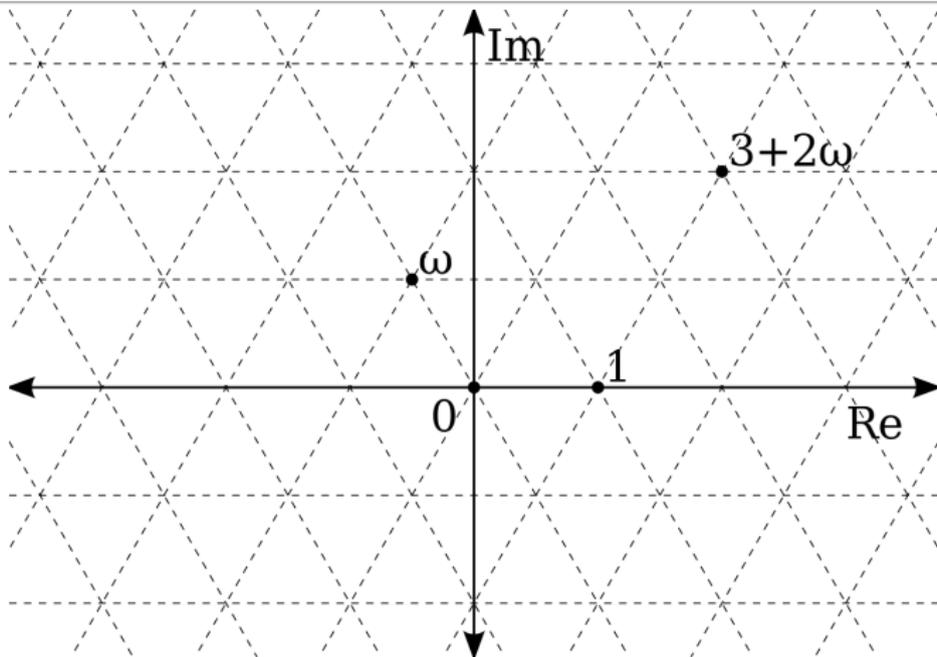
- (a) \mathbb{Z} has an addition $+$, \mathbb{Z} has a multiplication \cdot **Two operations**
- (b) $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$ is an abelian group
- (c) (\mathbb{Z}, \cdot) is an abelian monoid
- (d) The two rules distribute over one another **Compatibility**

The Gaussian integers $\mathbb{Z}[i]$, $i^2 + 1 = 0$



- (a) $\mathbb{Z}[i]$ has an addition $+$, $\mathbb{Z}[i]$ has a multiplication \cdot **Two operations**
- (b) $(\mathbb{Z}[i], +)$ is an abelian group
- (c) $(\mathbb{Z}[i], \cdot)$ is an abelian monoid
- (d) The two rules distribute over one another **Compatibility**

The Eisenstein integers $\mathbb{Z}[\omega]$, $\omega^2 + \omega + 1 = 0$



- (a) $\mathbb{Z}[\omega]$ has an addition $+$, $\mathbb{Z}[\omega]$ has a multiplication \cdot Two operations
- (b) $(\mathbb{Z}[\omega], +)$ is an abelian group
- (c) $(\mathbb{Z}[\omega], \cdot)$ is an abelian monoid
- (d) The two rules distribute over one another Compatibility

For completeness: A formal definition

A commutative ring R is a set such that:

- (a) R has an addition $+$, R has a multiplication \cdot **Two operations**
 - (b) $(R, +)$ is an abelian group
 - (c) (R, \cdot) is an abelian monoid
 - (d) The two rules distribute over one another **Compatibility**
-

For a ring one drop the assumption that $ab = ba$

Rings generalize **matrices** over \mathbb{Z} :

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Generalizing concepts from \mathbb{Z} to \mathbb{R}

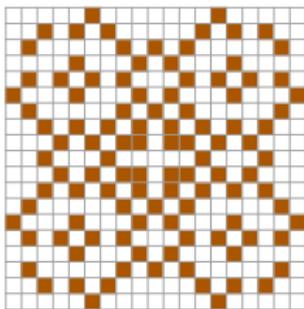
$a \in \mathbb{Z}[i]$ is a **Gaussian prime** if $a = bc$ implies $b = \pm ia$

- ▶ $a + bi$ is a Gaussian prime if and only if $a = p$ or $b = p$ is prime for $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$, or $a^2 + b^2$ is prime

$$2 = (1 + i)(1 - i), \quad 5 = (2 + i)(2 - i)$$

- ▶ Every Gaussian integer $a + bi$ can be factor into Gaussian primes

$$10 = 2 \cdot 5 = (1 + i)(1 - i)(2 + i)(2 - i)$$



- ▶ Such a factorization is unique up to units

Ring theory studies properties of \mathbb{Z} under a more general umbrella

Thank you for your attention!

I hope that was of some help.