

A set A could have the following structures:

set

①

②

group

③

abelian group

④

ring

⑤

c-ring

⑥

c-ring w/

⑦

integral domain

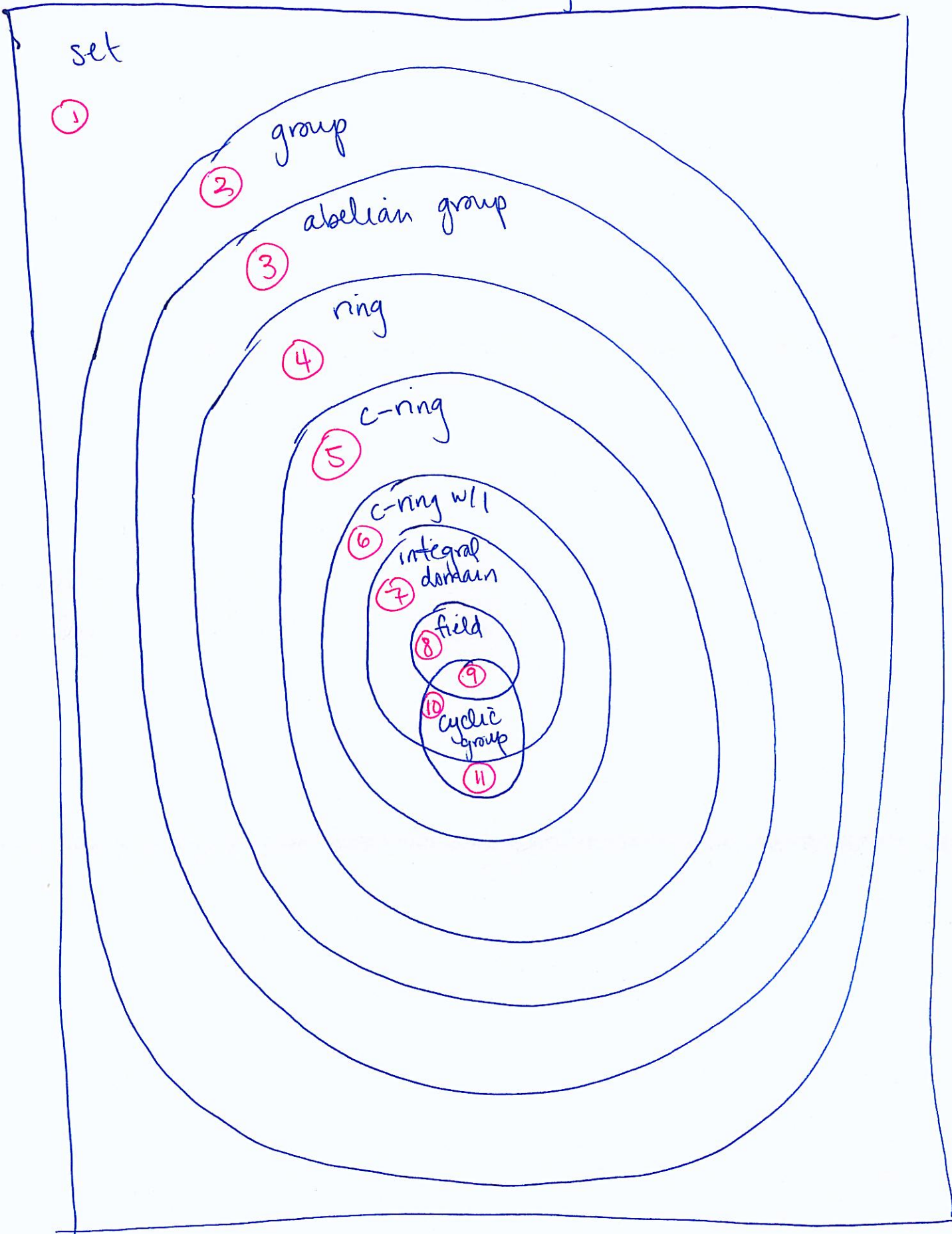
⑧

field

⑨

cyclic group

⑩



Algebraic Structure Examples:

1. The natural numbers, \mathbb{N} , form a set but not a group under $+$ or \cdot .
2. D_4 is a non-abelian group.
3. The rotations of a square form an abelian group but have no secondary operation and so they do not form a ring.
4. The matrix ring $M_n(\mathbb{R})$ is not commutative.
5. The ring of even integers, $2\mathbb{Z}$, has no unity element but is commutative.
6. The ring $\mathbb{Z}[x]$ is a c-ring w/1 which is not an integral domain nor a cyclic group.
7. The ring $\mathbb{Z}_7[x]$ is an integral domain which is not a field nor a cyclic group.
8. \mathbb{Q} is a field which is not a cyclic group.
9. \mathbb{Z}_7 is a cyclic group which is a field.
10. \mathbb{Z} is a cyclic group which is an integral domain but not a field.
11. \mathbb{Z}_6 is a cyclic group which is a c-ring w/1 but not an integral domain.

For a c-ring w/1 R , a subset $S \subseteq R$ falls into one of:

Subsets

①

subgroups = normal subgroups

②

subrings

③

ideals

④

⑤ principal ideals

⑧

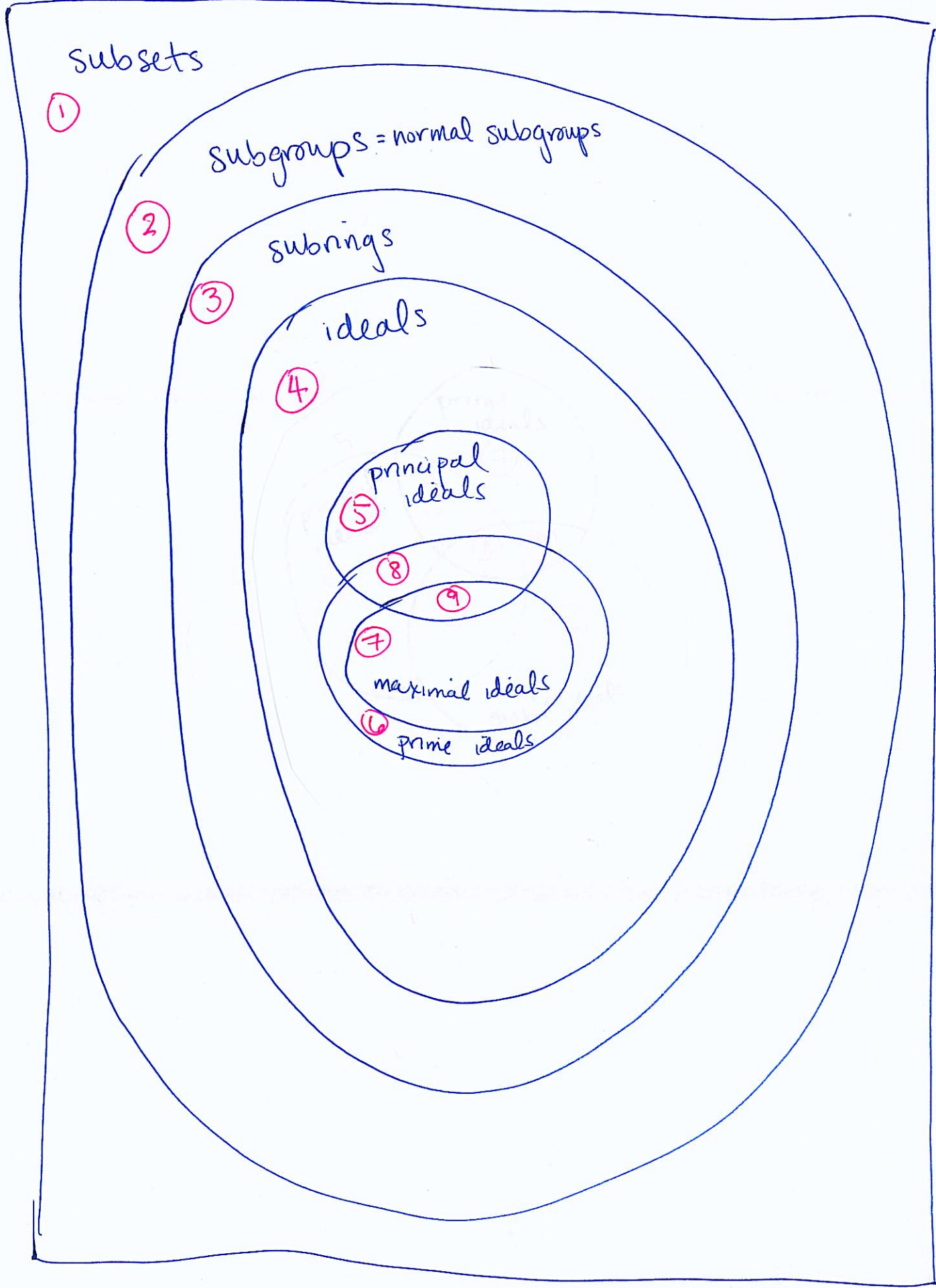
⑨

⑦

maximal ideals

⑥

prime ideals



Algebraic Substructures Examples: (all inside some c-ring w/1)

1. The subset $\mathbb{N} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$ is not a subgroup.
2. $\{f(x) \in \mathbb{Z}[x] \mid \deg(f(x)) = 1 \text{ or } f(x) = 0\}$
is a subgroup but not a subring of $\mathbb{Z}[x]$.
3. The diagonal 2×2 real matrices form a c-ring w/1.
The matrices $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mid a \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$ form a subring,
but not an ideal.
4. The ideal $\langle 6, x \rangle \subseteq \mathbb{Z}[x]$ is not prime, principal or maximal.
5. The principal ideal $\langle 6 \rangle \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$ is not prime (or maximal).
6. The ideal $\langle x, y \rangle \subseteq \mathbb{Z}[x, y]$ is prime but not maximal nor principal.
7. The ideal $\langle 2, x \rangle \subseteq \mathbb{Z}[x]$ is maximal not principal.
8. The ideal $\langle x \rangle \subseteq \mathbb{Z}[x]$ is prime and principal,
but not maximal.
9. The ideal $\langle x^2 + 1 \rangle \subseteq \mathbb{R}[x]$ is maximal (and prime) and principal.