

PA Como ~~m~~ $\text{MCD}(p, p^m - 1) = 1$

$$\Rightarrow [p] \in \mathbb{Z}_m^*$$

$$p^n - 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{m}$$

Por otro lado

$$\Rightarrow [p]^n = 1 \quad \text{Como } n \text{ es el}$$

entero > 0 más pequeño que cumple esto, $|\langle [p] \rangle| = n$

$$\text{Lagrange} \Rightarrow n \mid |\mathbb{Z}_m^*| = \varphi(m) = \varphi(p^n - 1)$$

$$R = \{x: \exists n > 0 \text{ con } x^n = 0\}$$

$\Rightarrow (R, +)$ es subgrupo de $(A, +)$

$$0 \in R \Rightarrow R \neq \emptyset.$$

$$R \subseteq A \checkmark$$

$$\text{Sean } x, y \in R \Rightarrow \exists n, m > 0 : x^n = y^m = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow (x+y)^{n+m} = \sum_{i=0}^{n+m} \binom{n+m}{i} x^{n+m-i} y^i$$

R conmutativo.

$$\text{SPG: } n > m$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall i = 0, \dots, m \quad x^{n+m-i} = (x^n) x^{m-i} = 0 \cdot x^{m-i} = 0 //$$

$$\wedge \forall i = m+1, \dots, n$$

$$y^i = y^{m+k} = y^m \cdot y^k = 0 //$$

$$\Rightarrow (x+y)^{n+m} = 0 \Rightarrow x+y \in R //$$

$$\text{Además, } \forall a \in A \quad \forall x \in R \quad (ax)^n = a^n x^n = a^n \cdot 0 = 0 //$$

conmut.

$$\Rightarrow R \trianglelefteq A //$$

Sea $x + R$ tal que $\exists n > 0 (x+R)^n = 0$

$$R \text{ ideal} \Rightarrow (x+R)^n = x^n + R = R$$

$$\Rightarrow x^n \in R \Rightarrow \exists k \text{ t.q. } (x^n)^k = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in R //$$

$$b) R = \bigcap_{\substack{P \trianglelefteq A \\ \text{primos}}} P$$

$$\subseteq] \text{ Sea } x \in R \Rightarrow \exists n > 0 \text{ t.q. } x^n = 0 \in P \Rightarrow x \cdot x^{n-1} \in P$$
$$\Rightarrow x \in P \vee x^{n-1} \in P$$

$\downarrow$ $\downarrow$
Listo inducción ✓

$$\supseteq] \text{ Sea } x \notin R. \text{ P.D.Q. } \exists P \trianglelefteq A \text{ primo tal q. } x \notin P.$$

$$\text{Sea } \Sigma = \{ I \trianglelefteq A : \forall n > 0 \ x^n \notin I \}$$

$$(0) = \{0\} \in \Sigma \Rightarrow \Sigma \neq \emptyset.$$

Consideremos en $(\Sigma, \subseteq)$ una cadena $G_i \in \Sigma$.

Luego $C_i \subseteq \sum_{i \in J} C_i$

ademas $x^n \notin \sum C_i \quad \forall n$ pues si no

$\exists j_1, \dots, j_k$ t.q. $x^n = C_{j_1} + \dots + C_{j_k}$ con

$C_{j_i} \in C_{j_i}$

$\forall i$

Como C_i es cadena $C_{j_i} \in C_{\max_i j_i}$

$\Rightarrow x^n \in C_{\max_i j_i}$

$\Rightarrow \exists P$ ideal maximal en Σ .

Zorn

Veamos que P es primo, ie,

$z, y \in P \Rightarrow z \in P \vee y \in P$

$\Rightarrow z \notin P \wedge y \notin P \Rightarrow zy \notin P$

$P \not\subseteq P + (z)$

En efecto,

$P \not\subseteq P + (y)$

Maximalidad $\Rightarrow \exists n, m$ t.q. $x^n \in P + (z)$
 $x^m \in P + (y)$

$$\Rightarrow X^{n+m} \in (P+(z)) \circ (P+(y))$$

$$\Rightarrow \cancel{\exists p \in P \wedge a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists P_1, P_2 \in P, a_1, a_2 \in A$$

$$\begin{aligned} X^{n+m} &= (P_1 + a_1 z)(P_2 + a_2 y) \\ &= (\underbrace{P_1 P_2 + P_1 a_2 y + a_1 z P_2}_{\in P} + \underbrace{a_1 a_2 z y}_{\in (zy)}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow X^{n+m} \in P+(zy)$$

$$\Rightarrow zy \notin P //$$

$$\Rightarrow X^n \notin P \Rightarrow x \notin P //$$

$$c) \mathcal{R} = \bigcap_{\substack{I \triangleleft A \\ \text{maximal}}} I$$

$$x \in \mathcal{R} \Leftrightarrow 1-xy \text{ invertible } \forall y \in A.$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{1-xy \notin A^* \rightarrow (1-xy) \notin A}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists I^* \text{ maximal} \quad \text{tg} \quad (1-xy) \in I^*$$

$$\text{Como } x \in \mathcal{R} = \bigcap_{I \text{ max}} I \subseteq I^*$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall y \in A \quad xy \in I^* \quad (I^* \triangle A)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = \underbrace{(1-xy)}_{\in I^*} + \underbrace{xy}_{\in I^*} \in I^*$$

$$\Rightarrow I = A \quad \begin{array}{c} \nwarrow \\ \nearrow \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{x \notin \mathcal{R} \Rightarrow \exists I^* \text{ maximal} \quad \text{tg} \quad x \notin I}$$

$$\Rightarrow I^* \neq I^*_+(x) \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \text{maximalidad} \end{array} \quad I^*_+(x) = A = (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists u \in I^*, r \in A \quad \text{tg}$$

$$u + rx = 1 \quad \text{tg}$$

$$\Rightarrow u = 1 - rx \in I \neq A$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists r \in A \quad \text{tg} \quad 1 - rx \in A^* \quad //$$

3) a) $f(x) \cdot f(y) = f(xy) \in J \Rightarrow f(x) \in J \vee f(y) \in J$
 $\Rightarrow x \in J^c \vee y \in J^c //$

b). $x \in I \Rightarrow f(x) \in I^e \Rightarrow x \in f^{-1}(\{f(x)\}) \subseteq I^e //$
 $\bullet f(f^{-1}(J)) \subseteq J \Rightarrow (f(f^{-1}(J))) \subseteq (J) = J //$

c) b) $\Rightarrow \frac{J^{ce}}{(J^c)^c} \subseteq J \Rightarrow J^c \subseteq (J^c)^{ec} = (J^{ce})^c \subseteq J //$
~~Reverso~~

$$I^{ec} \subseteq I^{ec} = (I^e)^c$$

$$\Rightarrow I^{ec} = (I^e)^{ec} \subseteq I^e$$

$$\Rightarrow I^e \subseteq I^{ec} \subseteq I^e //$$

d) $I \in \mathcal{C} \Rightarrow \exists J \text{ t.s.}$

$$I = J^c \Rightarrow I^{ec} = I^{cec} = I //$$

y si $I = I^{ec} \Rightarrow I = J^c \text{ con } J = I^e //$

Análogo para $E //$

$$f(I) = I^e$$

$$g(J) = J^c$$

$$\Rightarrow g \circ f(I) = g(I^e) = I^{ec} = I //$$

$$f \circ g(J) = f(J^c) = J^{ce} = J //$$

$\Rightarrow f$ bijectiva con
inversa $J //$