

The ideal class group

Ideal class group = invertibles/principals

Ideal class group = invertibles/principals

Df. Let D be a Dedekind domain with field of fractions K .

Ideal class group = invertibles/principals

Df. Let D be a Dedekind domain with field of fractions K . The ideal class group of D is the group of invertible (fractional) ideals modulo the subgroup of principal fractional ideals.

Ideal class group = invertibles/principals

Df. Let D be a Dedekind domain with field of fractions K . The ideal class group of D is the group of invertible (fractional) ideals modulo the subgroup of principal fractional ideals.

It is typical to write $M \sim N$ provided $(\exists d, e \in D)(dM = eN)$.

Ideal class group = invertibles/principals

Df. Let D be a Dedekind domain with field of fractions K . The ideal class group of D is the group of invertible (fractional) ideals modulo the subgroup of principal fractional ideals.

It is typical to write $M \sim N$ provided $(\exists d, e \in D)(dM = eN)$. Then write $[M]$ for the \sim -class of M .

Ideal class group = invertibles/principals

Df. Let D be a Dedekind domain with field of fractions K . The ideal class group of D is the group of invertible (fractional) ideals modulo the subgroup of principal fractional ideals.

It is typical to write $M \sim N$ provided $(\exists d, e \in D)(dM = eN)$. Then write $[M]$ for the \sim -class of M . The class group is the group of such classes.

Ideal class group = invertibles/principals

Df. Let D be a Dedekind domain with field of fractions K . The ideal class group of D is the group of invertible (fractional) ideals modulo the subgroup of principal fractional ideals.

It is typical to write $M \sim N$ provided $(\exists d, e \in D)(dM = eN)$. Then write $[M]$ for the \sim -class of M . The class group is the group of such classes.

For each fractional M there is a $d \in D$ such that $dM = I \triangleleft D$,

Ideal class group = invertibles/principals

Df. Let D be a Dedekind domain with field of fractions K . The ideal class group of D is the group of invertible (fractional) ideals modulo the subgroup of principal fractional ideals.

It is typical to write $M \sim N$ provided $(\exists d, e \in D)(dM = eN)$. Then write $[M]$ for the \sim -class of M . The class group is the group of such classes.

For each fractional M there is a $d \in D$ such that $dM = I \triangleleft D$, so $[M] = [I]$,

Ideal class group = invertibles/principals

Df. Let D be a Dedekind domain with field of fractions K . The ideal class group of D is the group of invertible (fractional) ideals modulo the subgroup of principal fractional ideals.

It is typical to write $M \sim N$ provided $(\exists d, e \in D)(dM = eN)$. Then write $[M]$ for the \sim -class of M . The class group is the group of such classes.

For each fractional M there is a $d \in D$ such that $dM = I \triangleleft D$, so $[M] = [I]$, so each class of the ideal class group has an integral representative.

Ideal class group = invertibles/principals

Df. Let D be a Dedekind domain with field of fractions K . The ideal class group of D is the group of invertible (fractional) ideals modulo the subgroup of principal fractional ideals.

It is typical to write $M \sim N$ provided $(\exists d, e \in D)(dM = eN)$. Then write $[M]$ for the \sim -class of M . The class group is the group of such classes.

For each fractional M there is a $d \in D$ such that $dM = I \triangleleft D$, so $[M] = [I]$, so each class of the ideal class group has an integral representative.

- ① A Dedekind domain is a PID/UFD iff its class group is trivial.

Ideal class group = invertibles/principals

Df. Let D be a Dedekind domain with field of fractions K . The ideal class group of D is the group of invertible (fractional) ideals modulo the subgroup of principal fractional ideals.

It is typical to write $M \sim N$ provided $(\exists d, e \in D)(dM = eN)$. Then write $[M]$ for the \sim -class of M . The class group is the group of such classes.

For each fractional M there is a $d \in D$ such that $dM = I \triangleleft D$, so $[M] = [I]$, so each class of the ideal class group has an integral representative.

- ① A Dedekind domain is a PID/UFD iff its class group is trivial.

Ideal class group = invertibles/principals

Df. Let D be a Dedekind domain with field of fractions K . The ideal class group of D is the group of invertible (fractional) ideals modulo the subgroup of principal fractional ideals.

It is typical to write $M \sim N$ provided $(\exists d, e \in D)(dM = eN)$. Then write $[M]$ for the \sim -class of M . The class group is the group of such classes.

For each fractional M there is a $d \in D$ such that $dM = I \triangleleft D$, so $[M] = [I]$, so each class of the ideal class group has an integral representative.

- ① A Dedekind domain is a PID/UFD iff its class group is trivial.
- ② (Claborn, 1966) Every abelian group is the class group of some DD.

Ideal class group = invertibles/principals

Df. Let D be a Dedekind domain with field of fractions K . The ideal class group of D is the group of invertible (fractional) ideals modulo the subgroup of principal fractional ideals.

It is typical to write $M \sim N$ provided $(\exists d, e \in D)(dM = eN)$. Then write $[M]$ for the \sim -class of M . The class group is the group of such classes.

For each fractional M there is a $d \in D$ such that $dM = I \triangleleft D$, so $[M] = [I]$, so each class of the ideal class group has an integral representative.

- ① A Dedekind domain is a PID/UFD iff its class group is trivial.
- ② (Claborn, 1966) Every abelian group is the class group of some DD.

Ideal class group = invertibles/principals

Df. Let D be a Dedekind domain with field of fractions K . The ideal class group of D is the group of invertible (fractional) ideals modulo the subgroup of principal fractional ideals.

It is typical to write $M \sim N$ provided $(\exists d, e \in D)(dM = eN)$. Then write $[M]$ for the \sim -class of M . The class group is the group of such classes.

For each fractional M there is a $d \in D$ such that $dM = I \triangleleft D$, so $[M] = [I]$, so each class of the ideal class group has an integral representative.

- 1 A Dedekind domain is a PID/UFD iff its class group is trivial.
- 2 (Claborn, 1966) Every abelian group is the class group of some DD.
- 3 The class group of \mathcal{O}_K is finite.

Ideal class group = invertibles/principals

Df. Let D be a Dedekind domain with field of fractions K . The ideal class group of D is the group of invertible (fractional) ideals modulo the subgroup of principal fractional ideals.

It is typical to write $M \sim N$ provided $(\exists d, e \in D)(dM = eN)$. Then write $[M]$ for the \sim -class of M . The class group is the group of such classes.

For each fractional M there is a $d \in D$ such that $dM = I \triangleleft D$, so $[M] = [I]$, so each class of the ideal class group has an integral representative.

- 1 A Dedekind domain is a PID/UFD iff its class group is trivial.
- 2 (Claborn, 1966) Every abelian group is the class group of some DD.
- 3 The class group of \mathcal{O}_K is finite.

Ideal class group = invertibles/principals

Df. Let D be a Dedekind domain with field of fractions K . The ideal class group of D is the group of invertible (fractional) ideals modulo the subgroup of principal fractional ideals.

It is typical to write $M \sim N$ provided $(\exists d, e \in D)(dM = eN)$. Then write $[M]$ for the \sim -class of M . The class group is the group of such classes.

For each fractional M there is a $d \in D$ such that $dM = I \triangleleft D$, so $[M] = [I]$, so each class of the ideal class group has an integral representative.

- ① A Dedekind domain is a PID/UFD iff its class group is trivial.
- ② (Claborn, 1966) Every abelian group is the class group of some DD.
- ③ The class group of \mathcal{O}_K is finite.
- ④ A prime is regular iff the class group of $D = \mathbb{Z}[\omega_p]$ has no p -torsion.

Ideal class group = invertibles/principals

Df. Let D be a Dedekind domain with field of fractions K . The ideal class group of D is the group of invertible (fractional) ideals modulo the subgroup of principal fractional ideals.

It is typical to write $M \sim N$ provided $(\exists d, e \in D)(dM = eN)$. Then write $[M]$ for the \sim -class of M . The class group is the group of such classes.

For each fractional M there is a $d \in D$ such that $dM = I \triangleleft D$, so $[M] = [I]$, so each class of the ideal class group has an integral representative.

- ① A Dedekind domain is a PID/UFD iff its class group is trivial.
- ② (Claborn, 1966) Every abelian group is the class group of some DD.
- ③ The class group of \mathcal{O}_K is finite.
- ④ A prime is regular iff the class group of $D = \mathbb{Z}[\omega_p]$ has no p -torsion.

Ideal class group = invertibles/principals

Df. Let D be a Dedekind domain with field of fractions K . The ideal class group of D is the group of invertible (fractional) ideals modulo the subgroup of principal fractional ideals.

It is typical to write $M \sim N$ provided $(\exists d, e \in D)(dM = eN)$. Then write $[M]$ for the \sim -class of M . The class group is the group of such classes.

For each fractional M there is a $d \in D$ such that $dM = I \triangleleft D$, so $[M] = [I]$, so each class of the ideal class group has an integral representative.

- 1 A Dedekind domain is a PID/UFD iff its class group is trivial.
- 2 (Claborn, 1966) Every abelian group is the class group of some DD.
- 3 The class group of \mathcal{O}_K is finite.
- 4 A prime is regular iff the class group of $D = \mathbb{Z}[\omega_p]$ has no p -torsion.
- 5 (Carlitz, 1960) \mathcal{O}_K has class number ≤ 2 iff any two factorizations of an element into irreducibles have the same length.

Ideal class group = invertibles/principals

Df. Let D be a Dedekind domain with field of fractions K . The ideal class group of D is the group of invertible (fractional) ideals modulo the subgroup of principal fractional ideals.

It is typical to write $M \sim N$ provided $(\exists d, e \in D)(dM = eN)$. Then write $[M]$ for the \sim -class of M . The class group is the group of such classes.

For each fractional M there is a $d \in D$ such that $dM = I \triangleleft D$, so $[M] = [I]$, so each class of the ideal class group has an integral representative.

- 1 A Dedekind domain is a PID/UFD iff its class group is trivial.
- 2 (Claborn, 1966) Every abelian group is the class group of some DD.
- 3 The class group of \mathcal{O}_K is finite.
- 4 A prime is regular iff the class group of $D = \mathbb{Z}[\omega_p]$ has no p -torsion.
- 5 (Carlitz, 1960) \mathcal{O}_K has class number ≤ 2 iff any two factorizations of an element into irreducibles have the same length.

Ideal class group = invertibles/principals

Df. Let D be a Dedekind domain with field of fractions K . The ideal class group of D is the group of invertible (fractional) ideals modulo the subgroup of principal fractional ideals.

It is typical to write $M \sim N$ provided $(\exists d, e \in D)(dM = eN)$. Then write $[M]$ for the \sim -class of M . The class group is the group of such classes.

For each fractional M there is a $d \in D$ such that $dM = I \triangleleft D$, so $[M] = [I]$, so each class of the ideal class group has an integral representative.

- 1 A Dedekind domain is a PID/UFD iff its class group is trivial.
- 2 (Claborn, 1966) Every abelian group is the class group of some DD.
- 3 The class group of \mathcal{O}_K is finite.
- 4 A prime is regular iff the class group of $D = \mathbb{Z}[\omega_p]$ has no p -torsion.
- 5 (Carlitz, 1960) \mathcal{O}_K has class number ≤ 2 iff any two factorizations of an element into irreducibles have the same length. (\mathcal{O}_K is a half factorial domain.)

Ideal class group = invertibles/principals

Df. Let D be a Dedekind domain with field of fractions K . The ideal class group of D is the group of invertible (fractional) ideals modulo the subgroup of principal fractional ideals.

It is typical to write $M \sim N$ provided $(\exists d, e \in D)(dM = eN)$. Then write $[M]$ for the \sim -class of M . The class group is the group of such classes.

For each fractional M there is a $d \in D$ such that $dM = I \triangleleft D$, so $[M] = [I]$, so each class of the ideal class group has an integral representative.

- 1 A Dedekind domain is a PID/UFD iff its class group is trivial.
- 2 (Claborn, 1966) Every abelian group is the class group of some DD.
- 3 The class group of \mathcal{O}_K is finite.
- 4 A prime is regular iff the class group of $D = \mathbb{Z}[\omega_p]$ has no p -torsion.
- 5 (Carlitz, 1960) \mathcal{O}_K has class number ≤ 2 iff any two factorizations of an element into irreducibles have the same length. (\mathcal{O}_K is a half factorial domain.)
- 6 (Narkiewicz, 1964) If \mathcal{O}_K has class number ≥ 3 , then, for any positive k , almost every $\alpha \in \mathcal{O}_K$ has at least k different-length factorizations into irreducibles.

$$[M] = [N] \text{ iff } {}_D M \cong {}_D N$$

$$[M] = [N] \text{ iff } {}_D M \cong {}_D N$$

Thm.

$$[M] = [N] \text{ iff } {}_D M \cong {}_D N$$

Thm. Let D be a domain with field of fractions K .

$$[M] = [N] \text{ iff } {}_D M \cong {}_D N$$

Thm. Let D be a domain with field of fractions K . Fractional ideals M and N satisfy $(\exists d, e)(dM = eN)$ if and only if they are isomorphic as D -modules.

$$[M] = [N] \text{ iff } {}_D M \cong {}_D N$$

Thm. Let D be a domain with field of fractions K . Fractional ideals M and N satisfy $(\exists d, e)(dM = eN)$ if and only if they are isomorphic as D -modules.

Proof. If $dM = eN$, then the function $\varphi : M \rightarrow N : x \mapsto \frac{d}{e}x$ is a D -isomorphism.

$$[M] = [N] \text{ iff } {}_D M \cong {}_D N$$

Thm. Let D be a domain with field of fractions K . Fractional ideals M and N satisfy $(\exists d, e)(dM = eN)$ if and only if they are isomorphic as D -modules.

Proof. If $dM = eN$, then the function $\varphi : M \rightarrow N : x \mapsto \frac{d}{e}x$ is a D -isomorphism.

Now, suppose that $\varphi : M \xrightarrow{\sim} N$ is a D -isomorphism.

$$[M] = [N] \text{ iff } {}_D M \cong {}_D N$$

Thm. Let D be a domain with field of fractions K . Fractional ideals M and N satisfy $(\exists d, e)(dM = eN)$ if and only if they are isomorphic as D -modules.

Proof. If $dM = eN$, then the function $\varphi : M \rightarrow N : x \mapsto \frac{d}{e}x$ is a D -isomorphism.

Now, suppose that $\varphi : M \xrightarrow{\sim} N$ is a D -isomorphism. (We may assume that M and N are integral ideals, since we can replace M by the isomorphic integral ideal $dM \subseteq D$ and replace N by $eN \subseteq D$.)

$$[M] = [N] \text{ iff } {}_D M \cong {}_D N$$

Thm. Let D be a domain with field of fractions K . Fractional ideals M and N satisfy $(\exists d, e)(dM = eN)$ if and only if they are isomorphic as D -modules.

Proof. If $dM = eN$, then the function $\varphi : M \rightarrow N : x \mapsto \frac{d}{e}x$ is a D -isomorphism.

Now, suppose that $\varphi : M \xrightarrow{\sim} N$ is a D -isomorphism. (We may assume that M and N are integral ideals, since we can replace M by the isomorphic integral ideal $dM \subseteq D$ and replace N by $eN \subseteq D$.)

If $a, x \in M \subseteq D$, then $a\varphi(x) = \varphi(ax) = x\varphi(a)$.

$$[M] = [N] \text{ iff } {}_D M \cong {}_D N$$

Thm. Let D be a domain with field of fractions K . Fractional ideals M and N satisfy $(\exists d, e)(dM = eN)$ if and only if they are isomorphic as D -modules.

Proof. If $dM = eN$, then the function $\varphi : M \rightarrow N : x \mapsto \frac{d}{e}x$ is a D -isomorphism.

Now, suppose that $\varphi : M \xrightarrow{\sim} N$ is a D -isomorphism. (We may assume that M and N are integral ideals, since we can replace M by the isomorphic integral ideal $dM \subseteq D$ and replace N by $eN \subseteq D$.)

If $a, x \in M \subseteq D$, then $a\varphi(x) = \varphi(ax) = x\varphi(a)$. Hence $\varphi(x) = \frac{\varphi(a)}{a} \cdot x$.

$$[M] = [N] \text{ iff } {}_D M \cong {}_D N$$

Thm. Let D be a domain with field of fractions K . Fractional ideals M and N satisfy $(\exists d, e)(dM = eN)$ if and only if they are isomorphic as D -modules.

Proof. If $dM = eN$, then the function $\varphi : M \rightarrow N : x \mapsto \frac{d}{e}x$ is a D -isomorphism.

Now, suppose that $\varphi : M \xrightarrow{\sim} N$ is a D -isomorphism. (We may assume that M and N are integral ideals, since we can replace M by the isomorphic integral ideal $dM \subseteq D$ and replace N by $eN \subseteq D$.)

If $a, x \in M \subseteq D$, then $a\varphi(x) = \varphi(ax) = x\varphi(a)$. Hence $\varphi(x) = \frac{\varphi(a)}{a} \cdot x$. This proves that $\varphi(a)M = aN$.

$$[M] = [N] \text{ iff } {}_D M \cong {}_D N$$

Thm. Let D be a domain with field of fractions K . Fractional ideals M and N satisfy $(\exists d, e)(dM = eN)$ if and only if they are isomorphic as D -modules.

Proof. If $dM = eN$, then the function $\varphi : M \rightarrow N : x \mapsto \frac{d}{e}x$ is a D -isomorphism.

Now, suppose that $\varphi : M \xrightarrow{\sim} N$ is a D -isomorphism. (We may assume that M and N are integral ideals, since we can replace M by the isomorphic integral ideal $dM \subseteq D$ and replace N by $eN \subseteq D$.)

If $a, x \in M \subseteq D$, then $a\varphi(x) = \varphi(ax) = x\varphi(a)$. Hence $\varphi(x) = \frac{\varphi(a)}{a} \cdot x$. This proves that $\varphi(a)M = aN$. \square

$$[M] = [N] \text{ iff } {}_D M \cong {}_D N$$

Thm. Let D be a domain with field of fractions K . Fractional ideals M and N satisfy $(\exists d, e)(dM = eN)$ if and only if they are isomorphic as D -modules.

Proof. If $dM = eN$, then the function $\varphi : M \rightarrow N : x \mapsto \frac{d}{e}x$ is a D -isomorphism.

Now, suppose that $\varphi : M \xrightarrow{\sim} N$ is a D -isomorphism. (We may assume that M and N are integral ideals, since we can replace M by the isomorphic integral ideal $dM \subseteq D$ and replace N by $eN \subseteq D$.)

If $a, x \in M \subseteq D$, then $a\varphi(x) = \varphi(ax) = x\varphi(a)$. Hence $\varphi(x) = \frac{\varphi(a)}{a} \cdot x$. This proves that $\varphi(a)M = aN$. \square

This proves that if D is a Dedekind domain, then $[M] = [N]$ is equivalent to ${}_D M \cong {}_D N$.

Invertible ideals are f.g. projectives

Invertible ideals are f.g. projectives

Thm.

Invertible ideals are f.g. projectives

Thm. Let D be an integral domain.

Invertible ideals are f.g. projectives

Thm. Let D be an integral domain. A fractional ideal M is invertible if and only if it is projective as a D -module.

Invertible ideals are f.g. projectives

Thm. Let D be an integral domain. A fractional ideal M is invertible if and only if it is projective as a D -module.

Proof. If M is invertible, then $MM^{-1} = D$, so $1 = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i c_i$ with $b_i \in M$ and $c_i \in M^{-1}$.

Invertible ideals are f.g. projectives

Thm. Let D be an integral domain. A fractional ideal M is invertible if and only if it is projective as a D -module.

Proof. If M is invertible, then $MM^{-1} = D$, so $1 = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i c_i$ with $b_i \in M$ and $c_i \in M^{-1}$. This yields

$$M \longrightarrow \oplus^n D: a \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} ac_1 \\ \vdots \\ ac_n \end{bmatrix}, \quad \oplus^n D \longrightarrow M: \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ \vdots \\ d_n \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \sum b_i d_i,$$

which represent M as a retract of the free module $\oplus^n D$.

Invertible ideals are f.g. projectives

Thm. Let D be an integral domain. A fractional ideal M is invertible if and only if it is projective as a D -module.

Proof. If M is invertible, then $MM^{-1} = D$, so $1 = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i c_i$ with $b_i \in M$ and $c_i \in M^{-1}$. This yields

$$M \longrightarrow \oplus^n D: a \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} ac_1 \\ \vdots \\ ac_n \end{bmatrix}, \quad \oplus^n D \longrightarrow M: \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ \vdots \\ d_n \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \sum b_i d_i,$$

which represent M as a retract of the free module $\oplus^n D$.

(WLOG M is integral.)

Invertible ideals are f.g. projectives

Thm. Let D be an integral domain. A fractional ideal M is invertible if and only if it is projective as a D -module.

Proof. If M is invertible, then $MM^{-1} = D$, so $1 = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i c_i$ with $b_i \in M$ and $c_i \in M^{-1}$. This yields

$$M \longrightarrow \oplus^n D: a \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} ac_1 \\ \vdots \\ ac_n \end{bmatrix}, \quad \oplus^n D \longrightarrow M: \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ \vdots \\ d_n \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \sum b_i d_i,$$

which represent M as a retract of the free module $\oplus^n D$.

(WLOG M is integral.) Assume $M \oplus N = \oplus^\kappa D$.

Invertible ideals are f.g. projectives

Thm. Let D be an integral domain. A fractional ideal M is invertible if and only if it is projective as a D -module.

Proof. If M is invertible, then $MM^{-1} = D$, so $1 = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i c_i$ with $b_i \in M$ and $c_i \in M^{-1}$. This yields

$$M \longrightarrow \oplus^n D: a \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} ac_1 \\ \vdots \\ ac_n \end{bmatrix}, \quad \oplus^n D \longrightarrow M: \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ \vdots \\ d_n \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \sum b_i d_i,$$

which represent M as a retract of the free module $\oplus^n D$.

(WLOG M is integral.) Assume $M \oplus N = \oplus^\kappa D$. Define $\alpha_i: M \xrightarrow{\iota_M} \oplus^\kappa D \xrightarrow{\pi_i} D$.

Invertible ideals are f.g. projectives

Thm. Let D be an integral domain. A fractional ideal M is invertible if and only if it is projective as a D -module.

Proof. If M is invertible, then $MM^{-1} = D$, so $1 = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i c_i$ with $b_i \in M$ and $c_i \in M^{-1}$. This yields

$$M \longrightarrow \oplus^n D: a \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} ac_1 \\ \vdots \\ ac_n \end{bmatrix}, \quad \oplus^n D \longrightarrow M: \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ \vdots \\ d_n \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \sum b_i d_i,$$

which represent M as a retract of the free module $\oplus^n D$.

(WLOG M is integral.) Assume $M \oplus N = \oplus^\kappa D$. Define $\alpha_i: M \xrightarrow{\iota_M} \oplus^\kappa D \xrightarrow{\pi_i} D$. Fix nonzero $a \in M$ and set $b_i = \alpha_i(a)/a \in K$.

Invertible ideals are f.g. projectives

Thm. Let D be an integral domain. A fractional ideal M is invertible if and only if it is projective as a D -module.

Proof. If M is invertible, then $MM^{-1} = D$, so $1 = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i c_i$ with $b_i \in M$ and $c_i \in M^{-1}$. This yields

$$M \longrightarrow \oplus^n D: a \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} ac_1 \\ \vdots \\ ac_n \end{bmatrix}, \quad \oplus^n D \longrightarrow M: \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ \vdots \\ d_n \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \sum b_i d_i,$$

which represent M as a retract of the free module $\oplus^n D$.

(WLOG M is integral.) Assume $M \oplus N = \oplus^\kappa D$. Define $\alpha_i: M \xrightarrow{\iota_M} \oplus^\kappa D \xrightarrow{\pi_i} D$. Fix nonzero $a \in M$ and set $b_i = \alpha_i(a)/a \in K$. If $J = \langle \{b_i \mid i < \kappa\} \rangle$,

Invertible ideals are f.g. projectives

Thm. Let D be an integral domain. A fractional ideal M is invertible if and only if it is projective as a D -module.

Proof. If M is invertible, then $MM^{-1} = D$, so $1 = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i c_i$ with $b_i \in M$ and $c_i \in M^{-1}$. This yields

$$M \longrightarrow \oplus^n D: a \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} ac_1 \\ \vdots \\ ac_n \end{bmatrix}, \quad \oplus^n D \longrightarrow M: \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ \vdots \\ d_n \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \sum b_i d_i,$$

which represent M as a retract of the free module $\oplus^n D$.

(WLOG M is integral.) Assume $M \oplus N = \oplus^\kappa D$. Define $\alpha_i: M \xrightarrow{\iota_M} \oplus^\kappa D \xrightarrow{\pi_i} D$. Fix nonzero $a \in M$ and set $b_i = \alpha_i(a)/a \in K$. If $J = \langle \{b_i \mid i < \kappa\} \rangle$, then $J \subseteq K$ is fractional, since $aJ = \langle \{\alpha_i(a) \mid i < \kappa\} \rangle \subseteq D$.

Invertible ideals are f.g. projectives

Thm. Let D be an integral domain. A fractional ideal M is invertible if and only if it is projective as a D -module.

Proof. If M is invertible, then $MM^{-1} = D$, so $1 = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i c_i$ with $b_i \in M$ and $c_i \in M^{-1}$. This yields

$$M \longrightarrow \oplus^n D: a \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} ac_1 \\ \vdots \\ ac_n \end{bmatrix}, \quad \oplus^n D \longrightarrow M: \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ \vdots \\ d_n \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \sum b_i d_i,$$

which represent M as a retract of the free module $\oplus^n D$.

(WLOG M is integral.) Assume $M \oplus N = \oplus^\kappa D$. Define $\alpha_i: M \xrightarrow{\iota_M} \oplus^\kappa D \xrightarrow{\pi_i} D$. Fix nonzero $a \in M$ and set $b_i = \alpha_i(a)/a \in K$. If $J = \langle \{b_i \mid i < \kappa\} \rangle$, then $J \subseteq K$ is fractional, since $aJ = \langle \{\alpha_i(a) \mid i < \kappa\} \rangle \subseteq D$. If $x \in M$,

Invertible ideals are f.g. projectives

Thm. Let D be an integral domain. A fractional ideal M is invertible if and only if it is projective as a D -module.

Proof. If M is invertible, then $MM^{-1} = D$, so $1 = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i c_i$ with $b_i \in M$ and $c_i \in M^{-1}$. This yields

$$M \longrightarrow \oplus^n D: a \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} ac_1 \\ \vdots \\ ac_n \end{bmatrix}, \quad \oplus^n D \longrightarrow M: \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ \vdots \\ d_n \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \sum b_i d_i,$$

which represent M as a retract of the free module $\oplus^n D$.

(WLOG M is integral.) Assume $M \oplus N = \oplus^\kappa D$. Define $\alpha_i: M \xrightarrow{\iota_M} \oplus^\kappa D \xrightarrow{\pi_i} D$. Fix nonzero $a \in M$ and set $b_i = \alpha_i(a)/a \in K$. If $J = \langle \{b_i \mid i < \kappa\} \rangle$, then $J \subseteq K$ is fractional, since $aJ = \langle \{\alpha_i(a) \mid i < \kappa\} \rangle \subseteq D$. If $x \in M$, then xJ is generated by all xb_i

Invertible ideals are f.g. projectives

Thm. Let D be an integral domain. A fractional ideal M is invertible if and only if it is projective as a D -module.

Proof. If M is invertible, then $MM^{-1} = D$, so $1 = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i c_i$ with $b_i \in M$ and $c_i \in M^{-1}$. This yields

$$M \longrightarrow \oplus^n D: a \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} ac_1 \\ \vdots \\ ac_n \end{bmatrix}, \quad \oplus^n D \longrightarrow M: \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ \vdots \\ d_n \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \sum b_i d_i,$$

which represent M as a retract of the free module $\oplus^n D$.

(WLOG M is integral.) Assume $M \oplus N = \oplus^\kappa D$. Define $\alpha_i: M \xrightarrow{\iota_M} \oplus^\kappa D \xrightarrow{\pi_i} D$. Fix nonzero $a \in M$ and set $b_i = \alpha_i(a)/a \in K$. If $J = \langle \{b_i \mid i < \kappa\} \rangle$, then $J \subseteq K$ is fractional, since $aJ = \langle \{\alpha_i(a) \mid i < \kappa\} \rangle \subseteq D$. If $x \in M$, then xJ is generated by all $xb_i = x\alpha_i(a)/a$

Invertible ideals are f.g. projectives

Thm. Let D be an integral domain. A fractional ideal M is invertible if and only if it is projective as a D -module.

Proof. If M is invertible, then $MM^{-1} = D$, so $1 = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i c_i$ with $b_i \in M$ and $c_i \in M^{-1}$. This yields

$$M \longrightarrow \oplus^n D: a \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} ac_1 \\ \vdots \\ ac_n \end{bmatrix}, \quad \oplus^n D \longrightarrow M: \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ \vdots \\ d_n \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \sum b_i d_i,$$

which represent M as a retract of the free module $\oplus^n D$.

(WLOG M is integral.) Assume $M \oplus N = \oplus^\kappa D$. Define $\alpha_i: M \xrightarrow{\iota_M} \oplus^\kappa D \xrightarrow{\pi_i} D$. Fix nonzero $a \in M$ and set $b_i = \alpha_i(a)/a \in K$. If $J = \langle \{b_i \mid i < \kappa\} \rangle$, then $J \subseteq K$ is fractional, since $aJ = \langle \{\alpha_i(a) \mid i < \kappa\} \rangle \subseteq D$. If $x \in M$, then xJ is generated by all $xb_i = x\alpha_i(a)/a = \alpha_i(xa)/a$

Invertible ideals are f.g. projectives

Thm. Let D be an integral domain. A fractional ideal M is invertible if and only if it is projective as a D -module.

Proof. If M is invertible, then $MM^{-1} = D$, so $1 = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i c_i$ with $b_i \in M$ and $c_i \in M^{-1}$. This yields

$$M \longrightarrow \oplus^n D: a \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} ac_1 \\ \vdots \\ ac_n \end{bmatrix}, \quad \oplus^n D \longrightarrow M: \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ \vdots \\ d_n \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \sum b_i d_i,$$

which represent M as a retract of the free module $\oplus^n D$.

(WLOG M is integral.) Assume $M \oplus N = \oplus^\kappa D$. Define $\alpha_i: M \xrightarrow{\iota_M} \oplus^\kappa D \xrightarrow{\pi_i} D$. Fix nonzero $a \in M$ and set $b_i = \alpha_i(a)/a \in K$. If $J = \langle \{b_i \mid i < \kappa\} \rangle$, then $J \subseteq K$ is fractional, since $aJ = \langle \{\alpha_i(a) \mid i < \kappa\} \rangle \subseteq D$. If $x \in M$, then xJ is generated by all $xb_i = x\alpha_i(a)/a = \alpha_i(xa)/a = a\alpha_i(x)/a$

Invertible ideals are f.g. projectives

Thm. Let D be an integral domain. A fractional ideal M is invertible if and only if it is projective as a D -module.

Proof. If M is invertible, then $MM^{-1} = D$, so $1 = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i c_i$ with $b_i \in M$ and $c_i \in M^{-1}$. This yields

$$M \longrightarrow \oplus^n D: a \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} ac_1 \\ \vdots \\ ac_n \end{bmatrix}, \quad \oplus^n D \longrightarrow M: \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ \vdots \\ d_n \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \sum b_i d_i,$$

which represent M as a retract of the free module $\oplus^n D$.

(WLOG M is integral.) Assume $M \oplus N = \oplus^\kappa D$. Define $\alpha_i: M \xrightarrow{\iota_M} \oplus^\kappa D \xrightarrow{\pi_i} D$. Fix nonzero $a \in M$ and set $b_i = \alpha_i(a)/a \in K$. If $J = \langle \{b_i \mid i < \kappa\} \rangle$, then $J \subseteq K$ is fractional, since $aJ = \langle \{\alpha_i(a) \mid i < \kappa\} \rangle \subseteq D$. If $x \in M$, then xJ is generated by all $xb_i = x\alpha_i(a)/a = \alpha_i(xa)/a = a\alpha_i(x)/a = \alpha_i(x)$

Invertible ideals are f.g. projectives

Thm. Let D be an integral domain. A fractional ideal M is invertible if and only if it is projective as a D -module.

Proof. If M is invertible, then $MM^{-1} = D$, so $1 = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i c_i$ with $b_i \in M$ and $c_i \in M^{-1}$. This yields

$$M \longrightarrow \oplus^n D: a \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} ac_1 \\ \vdots \\ ac_n \end{bmatrix}, \quad \oplus^n D \longrightarrow M: \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ \vdots \\ d_n \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \sum b_i d_i,$$

which represent M as a retract of the free module $\oplus^n D$.

(WLOG M is integral.) Assume $M \oplus N = \oplus^\kappa D$. Define $\alpha_i: M \xrightarrow{\iota_M} \oplus^\kappa D \xrightarrow{\pi_i} D$. Fix nonzero $a \in M$ and set $b_i = \alpha_i(a)/a \in K$. If $J = \langle \{b_i \mid i < \kappa\} \rangle$, then $J \subseteq K$ is fractional, since $aJ = \langle \{\alpha_i(a) \mid i < \kappa\} \rangle \subseteq D$. If $x \in M$, then xJ is generated by all $xb_i = x\alpha_i(a)/a = \alpha_i(xa)/a = a\alpha_i(x)/a = \alpha_i(x) \in D$,

Invertible ideals are f.g. projectives

Thm. Let D be an integral domain. A fractional ideal M is invertible if and only if it is projective as a D -module.

Proof. If M is invertible, then $MM^{-1} = D$, so $1 = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i c_i$ with $b_i \in M$ and $c_i \in M^{-1}$. This yields

$$M \longrightarrow \oplus^n D: a \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} ac_1 \\ \vdots \\ ac_n \end{bmatrix}, \quad \oplus^n D \longrightarrow M: \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ \vdots \\ d_n \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \sum b_i d_i,$$

which represent M as a retract of the free module $\oplus^n D$.

(WLOG M is integral.) Assume $M \oplus N = \oplus^\kappa D$. Define $\alpha_i: M \xrightarrow{\iota_M} \oplus^\kappa D \xrightarrow{\pi_i} D$. Fix nonzero $a \in M$ and set $b_i = \alpha_i(a)/a \in K$. If $J = \langle \{b_i \mid i < \kappa\} \rangle$, then $J \subseteq K$ is fractional, since $aJ = \langle \{\alpha_i(a) \mid i < \kappa\} \rangle \subseteq D$. If $x \in M$, then xJ is generated by all $xb_i = x\alpha_i(a)/a = \alpha_i(xa)/a = a\alpha_i(x)/a = \alpha_i(x) \in D$, so $MJ \subseteq D$.

Invertible ideals are f.g. projectives

Thm. Let D be an integral domain. A fractional ideal M is invertible if and only if it is projective as a D -module.

Proof. If M is invertible, then $MM^{-1} = D$, so $1 = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i c_i$ with $b_i \in M$ and $c_i \in M^{-1}$. This yields

$$M \longrightarrow \oplus^n D: a \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} ac_1 \\ \vdots \\ ac_n \end{bmatrix}, \quad \oplus^n D \longrightarrow M: \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ \vdots \\ d_n \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \sum b_i d_i,$$

which represent M as a retract of the free module $\oplus^n D$.

(WLOG M is integral.) Assume $M \oplus N = \oplus^\kappa D$. Define $\alpha_i: M \xrightarrow{\iota_M} \oplus^\kappa D \xrightarrow{\pi_i} D$. Fix nonzero $a \in M$ and set $b_i = \alpha_i(a)/a \in K$. If $J = \langle \{b_i \mid i < \kappa\} \rangle$, then $J \subseteq K$ is fractional, since $aJ = \langle \{\alpha_i(a) \mid i < \kappa\} \rangle \subseteq D$. If $x \in M$, then xJ is generated by all $xb_i = x\alpha_i(a)/a = \alpha_i(xa)/a = a\alpha_i(x)/a = \alpha_i(x) \in D$, so $MJ \subseteq D$. Let $\pi_M: \oplus^\kappa D (= M \oplus N) \rightarrow M$ be projection and e_i be the i -th standard basis vector of $\oplus^\kappa D$. Then

$$1 = a^{-1} \pi_M(\iota_M(a))$$

Invertible ideals are f.g. projectives

Thm. Let D be an integral domain. A fractional ideal M is invertible if and only if it is projective as a D -module.

Proof. If M is invertible, then $MM^{-1} = D$, so $1 = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i c_i$ with $b_i \in M$ and $c_i \in M^{-1}$. This yields

$$M \longrightarrow \oplus^n D: a \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} ac_1 \\ \vdots \\ ac_n \end{bmatrix}, \quad \oplus^n D \longrightarrow M: \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ \vdots \\ d_n \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \sum b_i d_i,$$

which represent M as a retract of the free module $\oplus^n D$.

(WLOG M is integral.) Assume $M \oplus N = \oplus^\kappa D$. Define $\alpha_i: M \xrightarrow{\iota_M} \oplus^\kappa D \xrightarrow{\pi_i} D$. Fix nonzero $a \in M$ and set $b_i = \alpha_i(a)/a \in K$. If $J = \langle \{b_i \mid i < \kappa\} \rangle$, then $J \subseteq K$ is fractional, since $aJ = \langle \{\alpha_i(a) \mid i < \kappa\} \rangle \subseteq D$. If $x \in M$, then xJ is generated by all $xb_i = x\alpha_i(a)/a = \alpha_i(xa)/a = a\alpha_i(x)/a = \alpha_i(x) \in D$, so $MJ \subseteq D$. Let

$\pi_M: \oplus^\kappa D (= M \oplus N) \rightarrow M$ be projection and e_i be the i -th standard basis vector of $\oplus^\kappa D$. Then

$$1 = a^{-1} \pi_M(\iota_M(a)) = a^{-1} \pi_M \left(\sum \alpha_i(a) e_i \right)$$

Invertible ideals are f.g. projectives

Thm. Let D be an integral domain. A fractional ideal M is invertible if and only if it is projective as a D -module.

Proof. If M is invertible, then $MM^{-1} = D$, so $1 = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i c_i$ with $b_i \in M$ and $c_i \in M^{-1}$. This yields

$$M \longrightarrow \oplus^n D: a \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} ac_1 \\ \vdots \\ ac_n \end{bmatrix}, \quad \oplus^n D \longrightarrow M: \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ \vdots \\ d_n \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \sum b_i d_i,$$

which represent M as a retract of the free module $\oplus^n D$.

(WLOG M is integral.) Assume $M \oplus N = \oplus^\kappa D$. Define $\alpha_i: M \xrightarrow{\iota_M} \oplus^\kappa D \xrightarrow{\pi_i} D$. Fix nonzero $a \in M$ and set $b_i = \alpha_i(a)/a \in K$. If $J = \langle \{b_i \mid i < \kappa\} \rangle$, then $J \subseteq K$ is fractional, since $aJ = \langle \{\alpha_i(a) \mid i < \kappa\} \rangle \subseteq D$. If $x \in M$, then xJ is generated by all $xb_i = x\alpha_i(a)/a = \alpha_i(xa)/a = a\alpha_i(x)/a = \alpha_i(x) \in D$, so $MJ \subseteq D$. Let

$\pi_M: \oplus^\kappa D (= M \oplus N) \rightarrow M$ be projection and e_i be the i -th standard basis vector of $\oplus^\kappa D$. Then

$$1 = a^{-1}\pi_M(\iota_M(a)) = a^{-1}\pi_M\left(\sum \alpha_i(a)e_i\right) = \sum (\alpha_i(a)/a)\pi_M(e_i)$$

Invertible ideals are f.g. projectives

Thm. Let D be an integral domain. A fractional ideal M is invertible if and only if it is projective as a D -module.

Proof. If M is invertible, then $MM^{-1} = D$, so $1 = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i c_i$ with $b_i \in M$ and $c_i \in M^{-1}$. This yields

$$M \longrightarrow \oplus^n D: a \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} ac_1 \\ \vdots \\ ac_n \end{bmatrix}, \quad \oplus^n D \longrightarrow M: \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ \vdots \\ d_n \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \sum b_i d_i,$$

which represent M as a retract of the free module $\oplus^n D$.

(WLOG M is integral.) Assume $M \oplus N = \oplus^\kappa D$. Define $\alpha_i: M \xrightarrow{\iota_M} \oplus^\kappa D \xrightarrow{\pi_i} D$. Fix nonzero $a \in M$ and set $b_i = \alpha_i(a)/a \in K$. If $J = \langle \{b_i \mid i < \kappa\} \rangle$, then $J \subseteq K$ is fractional, since $aJ = \langle \{\alpha_i(a) \mid i < \kappa\} \rangle \subseteq D$. If $x \in M$, then xJ is generated by all $xb_i = x\alpha_i(a)/a = \alpha_i(xa)/a = a\alpha_i(x)/a = \alpha_i(x) \in D$, so $MJ \subseteq D$. Let

$\pi_M: \oplus^\kappa D (= M \oplus N) \rightarrow M$ be projection and e_i be the i -th standard basis vector of $\oplus^\kappa D$. Then

$$1 = a^{-1}\pi_M(\iota_M(a)) = a^{-1}\pi_M\left(\sum \alpha_i(a)e_i\right) = \sum (\alpha_i(a)/a)\pi_M(e_i) \in JM,$$

Invertible ideals are f.g. projectives

Thm. Let D be an integral domain. A fractional ideal M is invertible if and only if it is projective as a D -module.

Proof. If M is invertible, then $MM^{-1} = D$, so $1 = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i c_i$ with $b_i \in M$ and $c_i \in M^{-1}$. This yields

$$M \longrightarrow \oplus^n D: a \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} ac_1 \\ \vdots \\ ac_n \end{bmatrix}, \quad \oplus^n D \longrightarrow M: \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ \vdots \\ d_n \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \sum b_i d_i,$$

which represent M as a retract of the free module $\oplus^n D$.

(WLOG M is integral.) Assume $M \oplus N = \oplus^\kappa D$. Define $\alpha_i: M \xrightarrow{\iota_M} \oplus^\kappa D \xrightarrow{\pi_i} D$. Fix nonzero $a \in M$ and set $b_i = \alpha_i(a)/a \in K$. If $J = \langle \{b_i \mid i < \kappa\} \rangle$, then $J \subseteq K$ is fractional, since $aJ = \langle \{\alpha_i(a) \mid i < \kappa\} \rangle \subseteq D$. If $x \in M$, then xJ is generated by all $xb_i = x\alpha_i(a)/a = \alpha_i(xa)/a = a\alpha_i(x)/a = \alpha_i(x) \in D$, so $MJ \subseteq D$. Let $\pi_M: \oplus^\kappa D (= M \oplus N) \rightarrow M$ be projection and e_i be the i -th standard basis vector of $\oplus^\kappa D$. Then

$$1 = a^{-1}\pi_M(\iota_M(a)) = a^{-1}\pi_M\left(\sum \alpha_i(a)e_i\right) = \sum (\alpha_i(a)/a)\pi_M(e_i) \in JM,$$

so $JM = D$.

Invertible ideals are f.g. projectives

Thm. Let D be an integral domain. A fractional ideal M is invertible if and only if it is projective as a D -module.

Proof. If M is invertible, then $MM^{-1} = D$, so $1 = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i c_i$ with $b_i \in M$ and $c_i \in M^{-1}$. This yields

$$M \longrightarrow \oplus^n D: a \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} ac_1 \\ \vdots \\ ac_n \end{bmatrix}, \quad \oplus^n D \longrightarrow M: \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ \vdots \\ d_n \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \sum b_i d_i,$$

which represent M as a retract of the free module $\oplus^n D$.

(WLOG M is integral.) Assume $M \oplus N = \oplus^\kappa D$. Define $\alpha_i: M \xrightarrow{\iota_M} \oplus^\kappa D \xrightarrow{\pi_i} D$. Fix nonzero $a \in M$ and set $b_i = \alpha_i(a)/a \in K$. If $J = \langle \{b_i \mid i < \kappa\} \rangle$, then $J \subseteq K$ is fractional, since $aJ = \langle \{\alpha_i(a) \mid i < \kappa\} \rangle \subseteq D$. If $x \in M$, then xJ is generated by all $xb_i = x\alpha_i(a)/a = \alpha_i(xa)/a = a\alpha_i(x)/a = \alpha_i(x) \in D$, so $MJ \subseteq D$. Let

$\pi_M: \oplus^\kappa D (= M \oplus N) \rightarrow M$ be projection and e_i be the i -th standard basis vector of $\oplus^\kappa D$. Then

$$1 = a^{-1}\pi_M(\iota_M(a)) = a^{-1}\pi_M\left(\sum \alpha_i(a)e_i\right) = \sum (\alpha_i(a)/a)\pi_M(e_i) \in JM,$$

so $JM = D$. \square

The structure of f.g. projective modules over a DD

The structure of f.g. projective modules over a DD

Thm.

The structure of f.g. projective modules over a DD

Thm. Let M be a module over a Dedekind domain D .

The structure of f.g. projective modules over a DD

Thm. Let M be a module over a Dedekind domain D . TFAE:

The structure of f.g. projective modules over a DD

Thm. Let M be a module over a Dedekind domain D . TFAE:

- ① M is isomorphic to a finite direct sum of integral ideals of D .

The structure of f.g. projective modules over a DD

Thm. Let M be a module over a Dedekind domain D . TFAE:

- ① M is isomorphic to a finite direct sum of integral ideals of D .

The structure of f.g. projective modules over a DD

Thm. Let M be a module over a Dedekind domain D . TFAE:

- ① M is isomorphic to a finite direct sum of integral ideals of D .
- ② M is f.g. and projective.

The structure of f.g. projective modules over a DD

Thm. Let M be a module over a Dedekind domain D . TFAE:

- ① M is isomorphic to a finite direct sum of integral ideals of D .
- ② M is f.g. and projective.

The structure of f.g. projective modules over a DD

Thm. Let M be a module over a Dedekind domain D . TFAE:

- ① M is isomorphic to a finite direct sum of integral ideals of D .
- ② M is f.g. and projective.
- ③ M is f.g. and torsion free.

The structure of f.g. projective modules over a DD

Thm. Let M be a module over a Dedekind domain D . TFAE:

- ① M is isomorphic to a finite direct sum of integral ideals of D .
- ② M is f.g. and projective.
- ③ M is f.g. and torsion free.

The structure of f.g. projective modules over a DD

Thm. Let M be a module over a Dedekind domain D . TFAE:

- ① M is isomorphic to a finite direct sum of integral ideals of D .
- ② M is f.g. and projective.
- ③ M is f.g. and torsion free.
- ④ M is embeddable in a f.g. free module.

The structure of f.g. projective modules over a DD

Thm. Let M be a module over a Dedekind domain D . TFAE:

- ① M is isomorphic to a finite direct sum of integral ideals of D .
- ② M is f.g. and projective.
- ③ M is f.g. and torsion free.
- ④ M is embeddable in a f.g. free module.

The structure of f.g. projective modules over a DD

Thm. Let M be a module over a Dedekind domain D . TFAE:

- ① M is isomorphic to a finite direct sum of integral ideals of D .
- ② M is f.g. and projective.
- ③ M is f.g. and torsion free.
- ④ M is embeddable in a f.g. free module.

Proof.

The structure of f.g. projective modules over a DD

Thm. Let M be a module over a Dedekind domain D . TFAE:

- ① M is isomorphic to a finite direct sum of integral ideals of D .
- ② M is f.g. and projective.
- ③ M is f.g. and torsion free.
- ④ M is embeddable in a f.g. free module.

Proof.

[(1) \Rightarrow (2)]

The structure of f.g. projective modules over a DD

Thm. Let M be a module over a Dedekind domain D . TFAE:

- ① M is isomorphic to a finite direct sum of integral ideals of D .
- ② M is f.g. and projective.
- ③ M is f.g. and torsion free.
- ④ M is embeddable in a f.g. free module.

Proof.

[(1) \Rightarrow (2)] Integral ideals are f.g. and projective.

The structure of f.g. projective modules over a DD

Thm. Let M be a module over a Dedekind domain D . TFAE:

- ① M is isomorphic to a finite direct sum of integral ideals of D .
- ② M is f.g. and projective.
- ③ M is f.g. and torsion free.
- ④ M is embeddable in a f.g. free module.

Proof.

[(1) \Rightarrow (2)] Integral ideals are f.g. and projective. \oplus preserves this.

The structure of f.g. projective modules over a DD

Thm. Let M be a module over a Dedekind domain D . TFAE:

- ① M is isomorphic to a finite direct sum of integral ideals of D .
- ② M is f.g. and projective.
- ③ M is f.g. and torsion free.
- ④ M is embeddable in a f.g. free module.

Proof.

[(1) \Rightarrow (2)] Integral ideals are f.g. and projective. \oplus preserves this.

[(2) \Rightarrow (3)]

The structure of f.g. projective modules over a DD

Thm. Let M be a module over a Dedekind domain D . TFAE:

- ① M is isomorphic to a finite direct sum of integral ideals of D .
- ② M is f.g. and projective.
- ③ M is f.g. and torsion free.
- ④ M is embeddable in a f.g. free module.

Proof.

[(1) \Rightarrow (2)] Integral ideals are f.g. and projective. \oplus preserves this.

[(2) \Rightarrow (3)] Projectives are retracts of free.

The structure of f.g. projective modules over a DD

Thm. Let M be a module over a Dedekind domain D . TFAE:

- ① M is isomorphic to a finite direct sum of integral ideals of D .
- ② M is f.g. and projective.
- ③ M is f.g. and torsion free.
- ④ M is embeddable in a f.g. free module.

Proof.

[(1) \Rightarrow (2)] Integral ideals are f.g. and projective. \oplus preserves this.

[(2) \Rightarrow (3)] Projectives are retracts of free.

[(3) \Rightarrow (4)]

The structure of f.g. projective modules over a DD

Thm. Let M be a module over a Dedekind domain D . TFAE:

- ① M is isomorphic to a finite direct sum of integral ideals of D .
- ② M is f.g. and projective.
- ③ M is f.g. and torsion free.
- ④ M is embeddable in a f.g. free module.

Proof.

[(1) \Rightarrow (2)] Integral ideals are f.g. and projective. \oplus preserves this.

[(2) \Rightarrow (3)] Projectives are retracts of free.

[(3) \Rightarrow (4)] Assume $M = \langle m_1, \dots, m_r \rangle$ where the first s generators are linearly independent and all others depend on them.

The structure of f.g. projective modules over a DD

Thm. Let M be a module over a Dedekind domain D . TFAE:

- ① M is isomorphic to a finite direct sum of integral ideals of D .
- ② M is f.g. and projective.
- ③ M is f.g. and torsion free.
- ④ M is embeddable in a f.g. free module.

Proof.

[(1) \Rightarrow (2)] Integral ideals are f.g. and projective. \oplus preserves this.

[(2) \Rightarrow (3)] Projectives are retracts of free.

[(3) \Rightarrow (4)] Assume $M = \langle m_1, \dots, m_r \rangle$ where the first s generators are linearly independent and all others depend on them. ($1 \leq s \leq r$.)

The structure of f.g. projective modules over a DD

Thm. Let M be a module over a Dedekind domain D . TFAE:

- ① M is isomorphic to a finite direct sum of integral ideals of D .
- ② M is f.g. and projective.
- ③ M is f.g. and torsion free.
- ④ M is embeddable in a f.g. free module.

Proof.

[(1) \Rightarrow (2)] Integral ideals are f.g. and projective. \oplus preserves this.

[(2) \Rightarrow (3)] Projectives are retracts of free.

[(3) \Rightarrow (4)] Assume $M = \langle m_1, \dots, m_r \rangle$ where the first s generators are linearly independent and all others depend on them. ($1 \leq s \leq r$.) $F = \langle m_1, \dots, m_s \rangle$ is free, and $M \hookrightarrow F: x \mapsto dx$ is an embedding for some d .

The structure of f.g. projective modules over a DD

Thm. Let M be a module over a Dedekind domain D . TFAE:

- ① M is isomorphic to a finite direct sum of integral ideals of D .
- ② M is f.g. and projective.
- ③ M is f.g. and torsion free.
- ④ M is embeddable in a f.g. free module.

Proof.

[(1) \Rightarrow (2)] Integral ideals are f.g. and projective. \oplus preserves this.

[(2) \Rightarrow (3)] Projectives are retracts of free.

[(3) \Rightarrow (4)] Assume $M = \langle m_1, \dots, m_r \rangle$ where the first s generators are linearly independent and all others depend on them. ($1 \leq s \leq r$.) $F = \langle m_1, \dots, m_s \rangle$ is free, and $M \hookrightarrow F: x \mapsto dx$ is an embedding for some d .

[(4) \Rightarrow (1)]

The structure of f.g. projective modules over a DD

Thm. Let M be a module over a Dedekind domain D . TFAE:

- ① M is isomorphic to a finite direct sum of integral ideals of D .
- ② M is f.g. and projective.
- ③ M is f.g. and torsion free.
- ④ M is embeddable in a f.g. free module.

Proof.

[(1) \Rightarrow (2)] Integral ideals are f.g. and projective. \oplus preserves this.

[(2) \Rightarrow (3)] Projectives are retracts of free.

[(3) \Rightarrow (4)] Assume $M = \langle m_1, \dots, m_r \rangle$ where the first s generators are linearly independent and all others depend on them. ($1 \leq s \leq r$.) $F = \langle m_1, \dots, m_s \rangle$ is free, and $M \hookrightarrow F: x \mapsto dx$ is an embedding for some d .

[(4) \Rightarrow (1)] (Induction on rank.)

The structure of f.g. projective modules over a DD

Thm. Let M be a module over a Dedekind domain D . TFAE:

- ① M is isomorphic to a finite direct sum of integral ideals of D .
- ② M is f.g. and projective.
- ③ M is f.g. and torsion free.
- ④ M is embeddable in a f.g. free module.

Proof.

[(1) \Rightarrow (2)] Integral ideals are f.g. and projective. \oplus preserves this.

[(2) \Rightarrow (3)] Projectives are retracts of free.

[(3) \Rightarrow (4)] Assume $M = \langle m_1, \dots, m_r \rangle$ where the first s generators are linearly independent and all others depend on them. ($1 \leq s \leq r$.) $F = \langle m_1, \dots, m_s \rangle$ is free, and $M \hookrightarrow F: x \mapsto dx$ is an embedding for some d .

[(4) \Rightarrow (1)] (Induction on rank.) Assume that $M \leq \oplus^n D$.

The structure of f.g. projective modules over a DD

Thm. Let M be a module over a Dedekind domain D . TFAE:

- ① M is isomorphic to a finite direct sum of integral ideals of D .
- ② M is f.g. and projective.
- ③ M is f.g. and torsion free.
- ④ M is embeddable in a f.g. free module.

Proof.

[(1) \Rightarrow (2)] Integral ideals are f.g. and projective. \oplus preserves this.

[(2) \Rightarrow (3)] Projectives are retracts of free.

[(3) \Rightarrow (4)] Assume $M = \langle m_1, \dots, m_r \rangle$ where the first s generators are linearly independent and all others depend on them. ($1 \leq s \leq r$.) $F = \langle m_1, \dots, m_s \rangle$ is free, and $M \hookrightarrow F: x \mapsto dx$ is an embedding for some d .

[(4) \Rightarrow (1)] (Induction on rank.) Assume that $M \leq \oplus^n D$. Restrict $0 \rightarrow \oplus^{n-1} D \rightarrow \oplus^n D \xrightarrow{\pi_n} D \rightarrow 0$ to M in the middle:

The structure of f.g. projective modules over a DD

Thm. Let M be a module over a Dedekind domain D . TFAE:

- ① M is isomorphic to a finite direct sum of integral ideals of D .
- ② M is f.g. and projective.
- ③ M is f.g. and torsion free.
- ④ M is embeddable in a f.g. free module.

Proof.

[(1) \Rightarrow (2)] Integral ideals are f.g. and projective. \oplus preserves this.

[(2) \Rightarrow (3)] Projectives are retracts of free.

[(3) \Rightarrow (4)] Assume $M = \langle m_1, \dots, m_r \rangle$ where the first s generators are linearly independent and all others depend on them. ($1 \leq s \leq r$.) $F = \langle m_1, \dots, m_s \rangle$ is free, and $M \hookrightarrow F: x \mapsto dx$ is an embedding for some d .

[(4) \Rightarrow (1)] (Induction on rank.) Assume that $M \leq \oplus^n D$. Restrict

$0 \rightarrow \oplus^{n-1} D \rightarrow \oplus^n D \xrightarrow{\pi_n} D \rightarrow 0$ to M in the middle: For $I = \pi_n(M) \triangleleft D$ and $N = M \cap \ker(\pi_n)$, get $0 \rightarrow N \rightarrow M \rightarrow I \rightarrow 0$.

The structure of f.g. projective modules over a DD

Thm. Let M be a module over a Dedekind domain D . TFAE:

- ① M is isomorphic to a finite direct sum of integral ideals of D .
- ② M is f.g. and projective.
- ③ M is f.g. and torsion free.
- ④ M is embeddable in a f.g. free module.

Proof.

[(1) \Rightarrow (2)] Integral ideals are f.g. and projective. \oplus preserves this.

[(2) \Rightarrow (3)] Projectives are retracts of free.

[(3) \Rightarrow (4)] Assume $M = \langle m_1, \dots, m_r \rangle$ where the first s generators are linearly independent and all others depend on them. ($1 \leq s \leq r$.) $F = \langle m_1, \dots, m_s \rangle$ is free, and $M \hookrightarrow F: x \mapsto dx$ is an embedding for some d .

[(4) \Rightarrow (1)] (Induction on rank.) Assume that $M \leq \oplus^n D$. Restrict $0 \rightarrow \oplus^{n-1} D \rightarrow \oplus^n D \xrightarrow{\pi_n} D \rightarrow 0$ to M in the middle: For $I = \pi_n(M) \triangleleft D$ and $N = M \cap \ker(\pi_n)$, get $0 \rightarrow N \rightarrow M \rightarrow I \rightarrow 0$. This splits, since I is projective, so $M \cong N \oplus I$.

The structure of f.g. projective modules over a DD

Thm. Let M be a module over a Dedekind domain D . TFAE:

- ① M is isomorphic to a finite direct sum of integral ideals of D .
- ② M is f.g. and projective.
- ③ M is f.g. and torsion free.
- ④ M is embeddable in a f.g. free module.

Proof.

[(1) \Rightarrow (2)] Integral ideals are f.g. and projective. \oplus preserves this.

[(2) \Rightarrow (3)] Projectives are retracts of free.

[(3) \Rightarrow (4)] Assume $M = \langle m_1, \dots, m_r \rangle$ where the first s generators are linearly independent and all others depend on them. ($1 \leq s \leq r$.) $F = \langle m_1, \dots, m_s \rangle$ is free, and $M \hookrightarrow F: x \mapsto dx$ is an embedding for some d .

[(4) \Rightarrow (1)] (Induction on rank.) Assume that $M \leq \oplus^n D$. Restrict $0 \rightarrow \oplus^{n-1} D \rightarrow \oplus^n D \xrightarrow{\pi_n} D \rightarrow 0$ to M in the middle: For $I = \pi_n(M) \triangleleft D$ and $N = M \cap \ker(\pi_n)$, get $0 \rightarrow N \rightarrow M \rightarrow I \rightarrow 0$. This splits, since I is projective, so $M \cong N \oplus I$. \square

$$I \oplus J \cong D \oplus IJ$$

$$I \oplus J \cong D \oplus IJ$$

Striking Lemma.

$$I \oplus J \cong D \oplus IJ$$

Striking Lemma. If D is a Dedekind domain and $I, J \triangleleft D$ are nonzero integral ideals, then there is an ideal I' such that $[I'] = [I]^{-1}$ and $I' + J = D$.

$$I \oplus J \cong D \oplus IJ$$

Striking Lemma. If D is a Dedekind domain and $I, J \triangleleft D$ are nonzero integral ideals, then there is an ideal I' such that $[I'] = [I]^{-1}$ and $I' + J = D$.

Proof.

$$I \oplus J \cong D \oplus IJ$$

Striking Lemma. If D is a Dedekind domain and $I, J \triangleleft D$ are nonzero integral ideals, then there is an ideal I' such that $[I'] = [I]^{-1}$ and $I' + J = D$.

Proof. Let $\mathfrak{p}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{p}_n$ be the primes dividing J .

$$I \oplus J \cong D \oplus IJ$$

Striking Lemma. If D is a Dedekind domain and $I, J \triangleleft D$ are nonzero integral ideals, then there is an ideal I' such that $[I'] = [I]^{-1}$ and $I' + J = D$.

Proof. Let $\mathfrak{p}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{p}_n$ be the primes dividing J . If $a_i \in (\mathfrak{p}_1 \cdots \widehat{\mathfrak{p}_i} \cdots \mathfrak{p}_n)I - \mathfrak{p}_i I$, then \mathfrak{p}_i divides (a_i) the same number of times it divides I ,

$$I \oplus J \cong D \oplus IJ$$

Striking Lemma. If D is a Dedekind domain and $I, J \triangleleft D$ are nonzero integral ideals, then there is an ideal I' such that $[I'] = [I]^{-1}$ and $I' + J = D$.

Proof. Let $\mathfrak{p}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{p}_n$ be the primes dividing J . If $a_i \in (\mathfrak{p}_1 \cdots \widehat{\mathfrak{p}_i} \cdots \mathfrak{p}_n)I - \mathfrak{p}_i I$, then \mathfrak{p}_i divides (a_i) the same number of times it divides I , but \mathfrak{p}_j divides (a_i) more times than it divides I .

$$I \oplus J \cong D \oplus IJ$$

Striking Lemma. If D is a Dedekind domain and $I, J \triangleleft D$ are nonzero integral ideals, then there is an ideal I' such that $[I'] = [I]^{-1}$ and $I' + J = D$.

Proof. Let $\mathfrak{p}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{p}_n$ be the primes dividing J . If $a_i \in (\mathfrak{p}_1 \cdots \widehat{\mathfrak{p}_i} \cdots \mathfrak{p}_n)I - \mathfrak{p}_i I$, then \mathfrak{p}_i divides (a_i) the same number of times it divides I , but \mathfrak{p}_j divides (a_i) more times than it divides I . If $a = \sum a_i$, then each \mathfrak{p}_i divides (a) the same number times that it divides I .

$$I \oplus J \cong D \oplus IJ$$

Striking Lemma. If D is a Dedekind domain and $I, J \triangleleft D$ are nonzero integral ideals, then there is an ideal I' such that $[I'] = [I]^{-1}$ and $I' + J = D$.

Proof. Let $\mathfrak{p}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{p}_n$ be the primes dividing J . If $a_i \in (\mathfrak{p}_1 \cdots \widehat{\mathfrak{p}_i} \cdots \mathfrak{p}_n)I - \mathfrak{p}_i I$, then \mathfrak{p}_i divides (a_i) the same number of times it divides I , but \mathfrak{p}_j divides (a_i) more times than it divides I . If $a = \sum a_i$, then each \mathfrak{p}_i divides (a) the same number times that it divides I . Since $a \in I$, there exists I' such that $II' = (a)$.

$$I \oplus J \cong D \oplus IJ$$

Striking Lemma. If D is a Dedekind domain and $I, J \triangleleft D$ are nonzero integral ideals, then there is an ideal I' such that $[I'] = [I]^{-1}$ and $I' + J = D$.

Proof. Let $\mathfrak{p}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{p}_n$ be the primes dividing J . If $a_i \in (\mathfrak{p}_1 \cdots \widehat{\mathfrak{p}_i} \cdots \mathfrak{p}_n)I - \mathfrak{p}_i I$, then \mathfrak{p}_i divides (a_i) the same number of times it divides I , but \mathfrak{p}_j divides (a_i) more times than it divides I . If $a = \sum a_i$, then each \mathfrak{p}_i divides (a) the same number times that it divides I . Since $a \in I$, there exists I' such that $II' = (a)$. Necessarily $[I'] = [I]^{-1}$, and no prime dividing J can divide I' , so $I' + J = D$.

$$I \oplus J \cong D \oplus IJ$$

Striking Lemma. If D is a Dedekind domain and $I, J \triangleleft D$ are nonzero integral ideals, then there is an ideal I' such that $[I'] = [I]^{-1}$ and $I' + J = D$.

Proof. Let $\mathfrak{p}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{p}_n$ be the primes dividing J . If $a_i \in (\mathfrak{p}_1 \cdots \widehat{\mathfrak{p}_i} \cdots \mathfrak{p}_n)I - \mathfrak{p}_i I$, then \mathfrak{p}_i divides (a_i) the same number of times it divides I , but \mathfrak{p}_j divides (a_i) more times than it divides I . If $a = \sum a_i$, then each \mathfrak{p}_i divides (a) the same number times that it divides I . Since $a \in I$, there exists I' such that $II' = (a)$. Necessarily $[I'] = [I]^{-1}$, and no prime dividing J can divide I' , so $I' + J = D$. \square

$$I \oplus J \cong D \oplus IJ$$

Striking Lemma. If D is a Dedekind domain and $I, J \triangleleft D$ are nonzero integral ideals, then there is an ideal I' such that $[I'] = [I]^{-1}$ and $I' + J = D$.

Proof. Let $\mathfrak{p}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{p}_n$ be the primes dividing J . If $a_i \in (\mathfrak{p}_1 \cdots \widehat{\mathfrak{p}_i} \cdots \mathfrak{p}_n)I - \mathfrak{p}_i I$, then \mathfrak{p}_i divides (a_i) the same number of times it divides I , but \mathfrak{p}_j divides (a_i) more times than it divides I . If $a = \sum a_i$, then each \mathfrak{p}_i divides (a) the same number times that it divides I . Since $a \in I$, there exists I' such that $II' = (a)$. Necessarily $[I'] = [I]^{-1}$, and no prime dividing J can divide I' , so $I' + J = D$. \square

Cor. If D is a Dedekind domain and $I, J \triangleleft D$ are nonzero integral ideals, $I \oplus J \cong D \oplus IJ$.

$$I \oplus J \cong D \oplus IJ$$

Striking Lemma. If D is a Dedekind domain and $I, J \triangleleft D$ are nonzero integral ideals, then there is an ideal I' such that $[I'] = [I]^{-1}$ and $I' + J = D$.

Proof. Let $\mathfrak{p}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{p}_n$ be the primes dividing J . If $a_i \in (\mathfrak{p}_1 \cdots \widehat{\mathfrak{p}_i} \cdots \mathfrak{p}_n)I - \mathfrak{p}_i I$, then \mathfrak{p}_i divides (a_i) the same number of times it divides I , but \mathfrak{p}_j divides (a_i) more times than it divides I . If $a = \sum a_i$, then each \mathfrak{p}_i divides (a) the same number of times that it divides I . Since $a \in I$, there exists I' such that $II' = (a)$. Necessarily $[I'] = [I]^{-1}$, and no prime dividing J can divide I' , so $I' + J = D$. \square

Cor. If D is a Dedekind domain and $I, J \triangleleft D$ are nonzero integral ideals, $I \oplus J \cong D \oplus IJ$.

Proof.

$$I \oplus J \cong D \oplus IJ$$

Striking Lemma. If D is a Dedekind domain and $I, J \triangleleft D$ are nonzero integral ideals, then there is an ideal I' such that $[I'] = [I]^{-1}$ and $I' + J = D$.

Proof. Let $\mathfrak{p}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{p}_n$ be the primes dividing J . If $a_i \in (\mathfrak{p}_1 \cdots \widehat{\mathfrak{p}_i} \cdots \mathfrak{p}_n)I - \mathfrak{p}_i I$, then \mathfrak{p}_i divides (a_i) the same number of times it divides I , but \mathfrak{p}_j divides (a_i) more times than it divides I . If $a = \sum a_i$, then each \mathfrak{p}_i divides (a) the same number times that it divides I . Since $a \in I$, there exists I' such that $II' = (a)$. Necessarily $[I'] = [I]^{-1}$, and no prime dividing J can divide I' , so $I' + J = D$. \square

Cor. If D is a Dedekind domain and $I, J \triangleleft D$ are nonzero integral ideals, $I \oplus J \cong D \oplus IJ$.

Proof. WLOG I and J are comaximal.

$$I \oplus J \cong D \oplus IJ$$

Striking Lemma. If D is a Dedekind domain and $I, J \triangleleft D$ are nonzero integral ideals, then there is an ideal I' such that $[I'] = [I]^{-1}$ and $I' + J = D$.

Proof. Let $\mathfrak{p}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{p}_n$ be the primes dividing J . If $a_i \in (\mathfrak{p}_1 \cdots \widehat{\mathfrak{p}_i} \cdots \mathfrak{p}_n)I - \mathfrak{p}_i I$, then \mathfrak{p}_i divides (a_i) the same number of times it divides I , but \mathfrak{p}_j divides (a_i) more times than it divides I . If $a = \sum a_i$, then each \mathfrak{p}_i divides (a) the same number of times that it divides I . Since $a \in I$, there exists I' such that $II' = (a)$. Necessarily $[I'] = [I]^{-1}$, and no prime dividing J can divide I' , so $I' + J = D$. \square

Cor. If D is a Dedekind domain and $I, J \triangleleft D$ are nonzero integral ideals, $I \oplus J \cong D \oplus IJ$.

Proof. WLOG I and J are comaximal. (Use the Striking Lemma twice to find I'' with $[I''] = ([I]^{-1})^{-1} = [I]$ and $I'' + J = D$.)

$$I \oplus J \cong D \oplus IJ$$

Striking Lemma. If D is a Dedekind domain and $I, J \triangleleft D$ are nonzero integral ideals, then there is an ideal I' such that $[I'] = [I]^{-1}$ and $I' + J = D$.

Proof. Let $\mathfrak{p}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{p}_n$ be the primes dividing J . If $a_i \in (\mathfrak{p}_1 \cdots \widehat{\mathfrak{p}_i} \cdots \mathfrak{p}_n)I - \mathfrak{p}_i I$, then \mathfrak{p}_i divides (a_i) the same number of times it divides I , but \mathfrak{p}_j divides (a_i) more times than it divides I . If $a = \sum a_i$, then each \mathfrak{p}_i divides (a) the same number times that it divides I . Since $a \in I$, there exists I' such that $II' = (a)$. Necessarily $[I'] = [I]^{-1}$, and no prime dividing J can divide I' , so $I' + J = D$. \square

Cor. If D is a Dedekind domain and $I, J \triangleleft D$ are nonzero integral ideals, $I \oplus J \cong D \oplus IJ$.

Proof. WLOG I and J are comaximal. (Use the Striking Lemma twice to find I'' with $[I''] = ([I]^{-1})^{-1} = [I]$ and $I'' + J = D$.) The exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow I \cap J \xrightarrow{x \mapsto (x, -x)} I \oplus J \xrightarrow{(x, y) \mapsto x + y} I + J \longrightarrow 0$$

splits,

$$I \oplus J \cong D \oplus IJ$$

Striking Lemma. If D is a Dedekind domain and $I, J \triangleleft D$ are nonzero integral ideals, then there is an ideal I' such that $[I'] = [I]^{-1}$ and $I' + J = D$.

Proof. Let $\mathfrak{p}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{p}_n$ be the primes dividing J . If $a_i \in (\mathfrak{p}_1 \cdots \widehat{\mathfrak{p}_i} \cdots \mathfrak{p}_n)I - \mathfrak{p}_i I$, then \mathfrak{p}_i divides (a_i) the same number of times it divides I , but \mathfrak{p}_j divides (a_i) more times than it divides I . If $a = \sum a_i$, then each \mathfrak{p}_i divides (a) the same number times that it divides I . Since $a \in I$, there exists I' such that $II' = (a)$. Necessarily $[I'] = [I]^{-1}$, and no prime dividing J can divide I' , so $I' + J = D$. \square

Cor. If D is a Dedekind domain and $I, J \triangleleft D$ are nonzero integral ideals, $I \oplus J \cong D \oplus IJ$.

Proof. WLOG I and J are comaximal. (Use the Striking Lemma twice to find I'' with $[I''] = ([I]^{-1})^{-1} = [I]$ and $I'' + J = D$.) The exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow I \cap J \xrightarrow{x \mapsto (x, -x)} I \oplus J \xrightarrow{(x, y) \mapsto x + y} I + J \longrightarrow 0$$

splits, $I + J = D$, $I \cap J = IJ$,

$$I \oplus J \cong D \oplus IJ$$

Striking Lemma. If D is a Dedekind domain and $I, J \triangleleft D$ are nonzero integral ideals, then there is an ideal I' such that $[I'] = [I]^{-1}$ and $I' + J = D$.

Proof. Let $\mathfrak{p}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{p}_n$ be the primes dividing J . If $a_i \in (\mathfrak{p}_1 \cdots \widehat{\mathfrak{p}_i} \cdots \mathfrak{p}_n)I - \mathfrak{p}_i I$, then \mathfrak{p}_i divides (a_i) the same number of times it divides I , but \mathfrak{p}_j divides (a_i) more times than it divides I . If $a = \sum a_i$, then each \mathfrak{p}_i divides (a) the same number times that it divides I . Since $a \in I$, there exists I' such that $II' = (a)$. Necessarily $[I'] = [I]^{-1}$, and no prime dividing J can divide I' , so $I' + J = D$. \square

Cor. If D is a Dedekind domain and $I, J \triangleleft D$ are nonzero integral ideals, $I \oplus J \cong D \oplus IJ$.

Proof. WLOG I and J are comaximal. (Use the Striking Lemma twice to find I'' with $[I''] = ([I]^{-1})^{-1} = [I]$ and $I'' + J = D$.) The exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow I \cap J \xrightarrow{x \mapsto (x, -x)} I \oplus J \xrightarrow{(x, y) \mapsto x + y} I + J \longrightarrow 0$$

splits, $I + J = D$, $I \cap J = IJ$, hence $I \oplus J \cong D \oplus IJ$.

$$I \oplus J \cong D \oplus IJ$$

Striking Lemma. If D is a Dedekind domain and $I, J \triangleleft D$ are nonzero integral ideals, then there is an ideal I' such that $[I'] = [I]^{-1}$ and $I' + J = D$.

Proof. Let $\mathfrak{p}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{p}_n$ be the primes dividing J . If $a_i \in (\mathfrak{p}_1 \cdots \widehat{\mathfrak{p}_i} \cdots \mathfrak{p}_n)I - \mathfrak{p}_i I$, then \mathfrak{p}_i divides (a_i) the same number of times it divides I , but \mathfrak{p}_j divides (a_i) more times than it divides I . If $a = \sum a_i$, then each \mathfrak{p}_i divides (a) the same number times that it divides I . Since $a \in I$, there exists I' such that $II' = (a)$. Necessarily $[I'] = [I]^{-1}$, and no prime dividing J can divide I' , so $I' + J = D$. \square

Cor. If D is a Dedekind domain and $I, J \triangleleft D$ are nonzero integral ideals, $I \oplus J \cong D \oplus IJ$.

Proof. WLOG I and J are comaximal. (Use the Striking Lemma twice to find I'' with $[I''] = ([I]^{-1})^{-1} = [I]$ and $I'' + J = D$.) The exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow I \cap J \xrightarrow{x \mapsto (x, -x)} I \oplus J \xrightarrow{(x, y) \mapsto x + y} I + J \longrightarrow 0$$

splits, $I + J = D$, $I \cap J = IJ$, hence $I \oplus J \cong D \oplus IJ$. \square

$$I \oplus J \cong D \oplus IJ$$

Striking Lemma. If D is a Dedekind domain and $I, J \triangleleft D$ are nonzero integral ideals, then there is an ideal I' such that $[I'] = [I]^{-1}$ and $I' + J = D$.

Proof. Let $\mathfrak{p}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{p}_n$ be the primes dividing J . If $a_i \in (\mathfrak{p}_1 \cdots \widehat{\mathfrak{p}_i} \cdots \mathfrak{p}_n)I - \mathfrak{p}_i I$, then \mathfrak{p}_i divides (a_i) the same number of times it divides I , but \mathfrak{p}_j divides (a_i) more times than it divides I . If $a = \sum a_i$, then each \mathfrak{p}_i divides (a) the same number times that it divides I . Since $a \in I$, there exists I' such that $II' = (a)$. Necessarily $[I'] = [I]^{-1}$, and no prime dividing J can divide I' , so $I' + J = D$. \square

Cor. If D is a Dedekind domain and $I, J \triangleleft D$ are nonzero integral ideals, $I \oplus J \cong D \oplus IJ$.

Proof. WLOG I and J are comaximal. (Use the Striking Lemma twice to find I'' with $[I''] = ([I]^{-1})^{-1} = [I]$ and $I'' + J = D$.) The exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow I \cap J \xrightarrow{x \mapsto (x, -x)} I \oplus J \xrightarrow{(x, y) \mapsto x + y} I + J \longrightarrow 0$$

splits, $I + J = D$, $I \cap J = IJ$, hence $I \oplus J \cong D \oplus IJ$. \square

Typical f.g. D -projective.

$$I \oplus J \cong D \oplus IJ$$

Striking Lemma. If D is a Dedekind domain and $I, J \triangleleft D$ are nonzero integral ideals, then there is an ideal I' such that $[I'] = [I]^{-1}$ and $I' + J = D$.

Proof. Let $\mathfrak{p}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{p}_n$ be the primes dividing J . If $a_i \in (\mathfrak{p}_1 \cdots \widehat{\mathfrak{p}_i} \cdots \mathfrak{p}_n)I - \mathfrak{p}_i I$, then \mathfrak{p}_i divides (a_i) the same number of times it divides I , but \mathfrak{p}_j divides (a_i) more times than it divides I . If $a = \sum a_i$, then each \mathfrak{p}_i divides (a) the same number times that it divides I . Since $a \in I$, there exists I' such that $II' = (a)$. Necessarily $[I'] = [I]^{-1}$, and no prime dividing J can divide I' , so $I' + J = D$. \square

Cor. If D is a Dedekind domain and $I, J \triangleleft D$ are nonzero integral ideals, $I \oplus J \cong D \oplus IJ$.

Proof. WLOG I and J are comaximal. (Use the Striking Lemma twice to find I'' with $[I''] = ([I]^{-1})^{-1} = [I]$ and $I'' + J = D$.) The exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow I \cap J \xrightarrow{x \mapsto (x, -x)} I \oplus J \xrightarrow{(x, y) \mapsto x + y} I + J \longrightarrow 0$$

splits, $I + J = D$, $I \cap J = IJ$, hence $I \oplus J \cong D \oplus IJ$. \square

Typical f.g. D -projective. $P \cong (\oplus^k D) \oplus I$.

$$I \oplus J \cong D \oplus IJ$$

Striking Lemma. If D is a Dedekind domain and $I, J \triangleleft D$ are nonzero integral ideals, then there is an ideal I' such that $[I'] = [I]^{-1}$ and $I' + J = D$.

Proof. Let $\mathfrak{p}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{p}_n$ be the primes dividing J . If $a_i \in (\mathfrak{p}_1 \cdots \widehat{\mathfrak{p}_i} \cdots \mathfrak{p}_n)I - \mathfrak{p}_i I$, then \mathfrak{p}_i divides (a_i) the same number of times it divides I , but \mathfrak{p}_j divides (a_i) more times than it divides I . If $a = \sum a_i$, then each \mathfrak{p}_i divides (a) the same number times that it divides I . Since $a \in I$, there exists I' such that $II' = (a)$. Necessarily $[I'] = [I]^{-1}$, and no prime dividing J can divide I' , so $I' + J = D$. \square

Cor. If D is a Dedekind domain and $I, J \triangleleft D$ are nonzero integral ideals, $I \oplus J \cong D \oplus IJ$.

Proof. WLOG I and J are comaximal. (Use the Striking Lemma twice to find I'' with $[I''] = ([I]^{-1})^{-1} = [I]$ and $I'' + J = D$.) The exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow I \cap J \xrightarrow{x \mapsto (x, -x)} I \oplus J \xrightarrow{(x, y) \mapsto x + y} I + J \longrightarrow 0$$

splits, $I + J = D$, $I \cap J = IJ$, hence $I \oplus J \cong D \oplus IJ$. \square

Typical f.g. D -projective. $P \cong (\oplus^k D) \oplus I$. k and I are uniquely determined.

Rank 1 projective modules over a Dedekind domain

Rank 1 projective modules over a Dedekind domain

Df. Let D be a domain with field of fractions K .

Rank 1 projective modules over a Dedekind domain

Df. Let D be a domain with field of fractions K . If M is a D -module, then the rank of M is the K -dimension of $K \otimes_D M$.

Rank 1 projective modules over a Dedekind domain

Df. Let D be a domain with field of fractions K . If M is a D -module, then the rank of M is the K -dimension of $K \otimes_D M$.

If $I \triangleleft D$ is a nonzero integral ideal, then since localization is an exact functor $K \otimes_D I$

Rank 1 projective modules over a Dedekind domain

Df. Let D be a domain with field of fractions K . If M is a D -module, then the rank of M is the K -dimension of $K \otimes_D M$.

If $I \triangleleft D$ is a nonzero integral ideal, then since localization is an exact functor

$$K \otimes_D I \cong (D^\times)^{-1} D \otimes_D I \cong (D^\times)^{-1} I$$

Rank 1 projective modules over a Dedekind domain

Df. Let D be a domain with field of fractions K . If M is a D -module, then the rank of M is the K -dimension of $K \otimes_D M$.

If $I \triangleleft D$ is a nonzero integral ideal, then since localization is an exact functor $K \otimes_D I \cong (D^\times)^{-1} D \otimes_D I \cong (D^\times)^{-1} I$ is embeddable in $K \otimes_D D \cong K$.

Rank 1 projective modules over a Dedekind domain

Df. Let D be a domain with field of fractions K . If M is a D -module, then the rank of M is the K -dimension of $K \otimes_D M$.

If $I \triangleleft D$ is a nonzero integral ideal, then since localization is an exact functor $K \otimes_D I \cong (D^\times)^{-1} D \otimes_D I \cong (D^\times)^{-1} I$ is embeddable in $K \otimes_D D \cong K$. Hence the rank of I is at most 1.

Rank 1 projective modules over a Dedekind domain

Df. Let D be a domain with field of fractions K . If M is a D -module, then the rank of M is the K -dimension of $K \otimes_D M$.

If $I \triangleleft D$ is a nonzero integral ideal, then since localization is an exact functor $K \otimes_D I \cong (D^\times)^{-1} D \otimes_D I \cong (D^\times)^{-1} I$ is embeddable in $K \otimes_D D \cong K$. Hence the rank of I is at most 1. But the rank of I cannot be zero, since if $a \in I - \{0\}$, then $a/1 \not\sim 0/1$ in $(D^\times)^{-1} I$, since D is an integral domain.

Rank 1 projective modules over a Dedekind domain

Df. Let D be a domain with field of fractions K . If M is a D -module, then the rank of M is the K -dimension of $K \otimes_D M$.

If $I \triangleleft D$ is a nonzero integral ideal, then since localization is an exact functor $K \otimes_D I \cong (D^\times)^{-1} D \otimes_D I \cong (D^\times)^{-1} I$ is embeddable in $K \otimes_D D \cong K$. Hence the rank of I is at most 1. But the rank of I cannot be zero, since if $a \in I - \{0\}$, then $a/1 \not\sim 0/1$ in $(D^\times)^{-1} I$, since D is an integral domain. Therefore integral (and fractional) ideals have rank 1.

Rank 1 projective modules over a Dedekind domain

Df. Let D be a domain with field of fractions K . If M is a D -module, then the rank of M is the K -dimension of $K \otimes_D M$.

If $I \triangleleft D$ is a nonzero integral ideal, then since localization is an exact functor $K \otimes_D I \cong (D^\times)^{-1} D \otimes_D I \cong (D^\times)^{-1} I$ is embeddable in $K \otimes_D D \cong K$.

Hence the rank of I is at most 1. But the rank of I cannot be zero, since if $a \in I - \{0\}$, then $a/1 \not\sim 0/1$ in $(D^\times)^{-1} I$, since D is an integral domain.

Therefore integral (and fractional) ideals have rank 1. Therefore, the rank of a typical f.g. projective $P \cong I_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus I_m$ is the number of summands.

Rank 1 projective modules over a Dedekind domain

Df. Let D be a domain with field of fractions K . If M is a D -module, then the rank of M is the K -dimension of $K \otimes_D M$.

If $I \triangleleft D$ is a nonzero integral ideal, then since localization is an exact functor $K \otimes_D I \cong (D^\times)^{-1} D \otimes_D I \cong (D^\times)^{-1} I$ is embeddable in $K \otimes_D D \cong K$.

Hence the rank of I is at most 1. But the rank of I cannot be zero, since if $a \in I - \{0\}$, then $a/1 \not\sim 0/1$ in $(D^\times)^{-1} I$, since D is an integral domain.

Therefore integral (and fractional) ideals have rank 1. Therefore, the rank of a typical f.g. projective $P \cong I_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus I_m$ is the number of summands.

Therefore the rank 1 projectives are exactly the integral ideals.

Thm.

Rank 1 projective modules over a Dedekind domain

Df. Let D be a domain with field of fractions K . If M is a D -module, then the rank of M is the K -dimension of $K \otimes_D M$.

If $I \triangleleft D$ is a nonzero integral ideal, then since localization is an exact functor $K \otimes_D I \cong (D^\times)^{-1} D \otimes_D I \cong (D^\times)^{-1} I$ is embeddable in $K \otimes_D D \cong K$.

Hence the rank of I is at most 1. But the rank of I cannot be zero, since if $a \in I - \{0\}$, then $a/1 \not\sim 0/1$ in $(D^\times)^{-1} I$, since D is an integral domain.

Therefore integral (and fractional) ideals have rank 1. Therefore, the rank of a typical f.g. projective $P \cong I_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus I_m$ is the number of summands.

Therefore the rank 1 projectives are exactly the integral ideals.

Thm. The ideal class group of a Dedekind domain D classifies the f.g. projective D -modules of rank 1.

Rank 1 projective modules over a Dedekind domain

Df. Let D be a domain with field of fractions K . If M is a D -module, then the rank of M is the K -dimension of $K \otimes_D M$.

If $I \triangleleft D$ is a nonzero integral ideal, then since localization is an exact functor $K \otimes_D I \cong (D^\times)^{-1} D \otimes_D I \cong (D^\times)^{-1} I$ is embeddable in $K \otimes_D D \cong K$.

Hence the rank of I is at most 1. But the rank of I cannot be zero, since if $a \in I - \{0\}$, then $a/1 \not\sim 0/1$ in $(D^\times)^{-1} I$, since D is an integral domain.

Therefore integral (and fractional) ideals have rank 1. Therefore, the rank of a typical f.g. projective $P \cong I_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus I_m$ is the number of summands.

Therefore the rank 1 projectives are exactly the integral ideals.

Thm. The ideal class group of a Dedekind domain D classifies the f.g. projective D -modules of rank 1. Multiplication of rank 1 projectives is given by tensor product.

Rank 1 projective modules over a Dedekind domain

Df. Let D be a domain with field of fractions K . If M is a D -module, then the rank of M is the K -dimension of $K \otimes_D M$.

If $I \triangleleft D$ is a nonzero integral ideal, then since localization is an exact functor $K \otimes_D I \cong (D^\times)^{-1} D \otimes_D I \cong (D^\times)^{-1} I$ is embeddable in $K \otimes_D D \cong K$.

Hence the rank of I is at most 1. But the rank of I cannot be zero, since if $a \in I - \{0\}$, then $a/1 \not\sim 0/1$ in $(D^\times)^{-1} I$, since D is an integral domain.

Therefore integral (and fractional) ideals have rank 1. Therefore, the rank of a typical f.g. projective $P \cong I_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus I_m$ is the number of summands.

Therefore the rank 1 projectives are exactly the integral ideals.

Thm. The ideal class group of a Dedekind domain D classifies the f.g. projective D -modules of rank 1. Multiplication of rank 1 projectives is given by tensor product. The identity element $[D]$ represents the isomorphism type of free modules of rank 1.

Rank 1 projective modules over a Dedekind domain

Df. Let D be a domain with field of fractions K . If M is a D -module, then the rank of M is the K -dimension of $K \otimes_D M$.

If $I \triangleleft D$ is a nonzero integral ideal, then since localization is an exact functor $K \otimes_D I \cong (D^\times)^{-1} D \otimes_D I \cong (D^\times)^{-1} I$ is embeddable in $K \otimes_D D \cong K$.

Hence the rank of I is at most 1. But the rank of I cannot be zero, since if $a \in I - \{0\}$, then $a/1 \not\sim 0/1$ in $(D^\times)^{-1} I$, since D is an integral domain.

Therefore integral (and fractional) ideals have rank 1. Therefore, the rank of a typical f.g. projective $P \cong I_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus I_m$ is the number of summands.

Therefore the rank 1 projectives are exactly the integral ideals.

Thm. The ideal class group of a Dedekind domain D classifies the f.g. projective D -modules of rank 1. Multiplication of rank 1 projectives is given by tensor product. The identity element $[D]$ represents the isomorphism type of free modules of rank 1.

In this way, the ideal class group classifies all finitely generated projective D -modules.

Striking Corollaries of the Striking Lemma

Striking Corollaries of the Striking Lemma

Striking Corollary 1.

Striking Corollaries of the Striking Lemma

Striking Corollary 1. Any semilocal Dedekind domain is a PID.

Striking Corollaries of the Striking Lemma

Striking Corollary 1. Any semilocal Dedekind domain is a PID.

Proof.

Striking Corollaries of the Striking Lemma

Striking Corollary 1. Any semilocal Dedekind domain is a PID.

Proof. Let J be the (finite) product of all nonzero primes.

Striking Corollaries of the Striking Lemma

Striking Corollary 1. Any semilocal Dedekind domain is a PID.

Proof. Let J be the (finite) product of all nonzero primes. If I is a nonzero ideal, find $I' \in [I]^{-1}$ with I' comaximal with J .

Striking Corollaries of the Striking Lemma

Striking Corollary 1. Any semilocal Dedekind domain is a PID.

Proof. Let J be the (finite) product of all nonzero primes. If I is a nonzero ideal, find $I' \in [I]^{-1}$ with I' comaximal with J . I' can have no prime factors,

Striking Corollaries of the Striking Lemma

Striking Corollary 1. Any semilocal Dedekind domain is a PID.

Proof. Let J be the (finite) product of all nonzero primes. If I is a nonzero ideal, find $I' \in [I]^{-1}$ with I' comaximal with J . I' can have no prime factors, so $I' = D$,

Striking Corollaries of the Striking Lemma

Striking Corollary 1. Any semilocal Dedekind domain is a PID.

Proof. Let J be the (finite) product of all nonzero primes. If I is a nonzero ideal, find $I' \in [I]^{-1}$ with I' comaximal with J . I' can have no prime factors, so $I' = D$, so $I \in [I']^{-1} = [D]$,

Striking Corollaries of the Striking Lemma

Striking Corollary 1. Any semilocal Dedekind domain is a PID.

Proof. Let J be the (finite) product of all nonzero primes. If I is a nonzero ideal, find $I' \in [I]^{-1}$ with I' comaximal with J . I' can have no prime factors, so $I' = D$, so $I \in [I']^{-1} = [D]$, so I is principal.

Striking Corollaries of the Striking Lemma

Striking Corollary 1. Any semilocal Dedekind domain is a PID.

Proof. Let J be the (finite) product of all nonzero primes. If I is a nonzero ideal, find $I' \in [I]^{-1}$ with I' comaximal with J . I' can have no prime factors, so $I' = D$, so $I \in [I']^{-1} = [D]$, so I is principal. \square

Striking Corollaries of the Striking Lemma

Striking Corollary 1. Any semilocal Dedekind domain is a PID.

Proof. Let J be the (finite) product of all nonzero primes. If I is a nonzero ideal, find $I' \in [I]^{-1}$ with I' comaximal with J . I' can have no prime factors, so $I' = D$, so $I \in [I']^{-1} = [D]$, so I is principal. \square

Striking Corollary 2.

Striking Corollaries of the Striking Lemma

Striking Corollary 1. Any semilocal Dedekind domain is a PID.

Proof. Let J be the (finite) product of all nonzero primes. If I is a nonzero ideal, find $I' \in [I]^{-1}$ with I' comaximal with J . I' can have no prime factors, so $I' = D$, so $I \in [I']^{-1} = [D]$, so I is principal. \square

Striking Corollary 2. If D is a Dedekind domain, then any nonzero ideal $I \triangleleft D$ is $1\frac{1}{2}$ -generated.

Striking Corollaries of the Striking Lemma

Striking Corollary 1. Any semilocal Dedekind domain is a PID.

Proof. Let J be the (finite) product of all nonzero primes. If I is a nonzero ideal, find $I' \in [I]^{-1}$ with I' comaximal with J . I' can have no prime factors, so $I' = D$, so $I \in [I']^{-1} = [D]$, so I is principal. \square

Striking Corollary 2. If D is a Dedekind domain, then any nonzero ideal $I \triangleleft D$ is $1\frac{1}{2}$ -generated. Moreover, any proper quotient of a Dedekind domain is a principal ideal ring.

Proof.

Striking Corollaries of the Striking Lemma

Striking Corollary 1. Any semilocal Dedekind domain is a PID.

Proof. Let J be the (finite) product of all nonzero primes. If I is a nonzero ideal, find $I' \in [I]^{-1}$ with I' comaximal with J . I' can have no prime factors, so $I' = D$, so $I \in [I']^{-1} = [D]$, so I is principal. \square

Striking Corollary 2. If D is a Dedekind domain, then any nonzero ideal $I \triangleleft D$ is $1\frac{1}{2}$ -generated. Moreover, any proper quotient of a Dedekind domain is a principal ideal ring.

Proof. Choose any $a \in I - \{0\}$.

Striking Corollaries of the Striking Lemma

Striking Corollary 1. Any semilocal Dedekind domain is a PID.

Proof. Let J be the (finite) product of all nonzero primes. If I is a nonzero ideal, find $I' \in [I]^{-1}$ with I' comaximal with J . I' can have no prime factors, so $I' = D$, so $I \in [I']^{-1} = [D]$, so I is principal. \square

Striking Corollary 2. If D is a Dedekind domain, then any nonzero ideal $I \triangleleft D$ is $1/2$ -generated. Moreover, any proper quotient of a Dedekind domain is a principal ideal ring.

Proof. Choose any $a \in I - \{0\}$. Since $(a) \subseteq I$, there exists J such that $(a) = IJ$.

Striking Corollaries of the Striking Lemma

Striking Corollary 1. Any semilocal Dedekind domain is a PID.

Proof. Let J be the (finite) product of all nonzero primes. If I is a nonzero ideal, find $I' \in [I]^{-1}$ with I' comaximal with J . I' can have no prime factors, so $I' = D$, so $I \in [I']^{-1} = [D]$, so I is principal. \square

Striking Corollary 2. If D is a Dedekind domain, then any nonzero ideal $I \triangleleft D$ is $1/2$ -generated. Moreover, any proper quotient of a Dedekind domain is a principal ideal ring.

Proof. Choose any $a \in I - \{0\}$. Since $(a) \subseteq I$, there exists J such that $(a) = IJ$. Choose $I' \in [I]^{-1}$ comaximal with J .

Striking Corollaries of the Striking Lemma

Striking Corollary 1. Any semilocal Dedekind domain is a PID.

Proof. Let J be the (finite) product of all nonzero primes. If I is a nonzero ideal, find $I' \in [I]^{-1}$ with I' comaximal with J . I' can have no prime factors, so $I' = D$, so $I \in [I']^{-1} = [D]$, so I is principal. \square

Striking Corollary 2. If D is a Dedekind domain, then any nonzero ideal $I \triangleleft D$ is $1/2$ -generated. Moreover, any proper quotient of a Dedekind domain is a principal ideal ring.

Proof. Choose any $a \in I - \{0\}$. Since $(a) \subseteq I$, there exists J such that $(a) = IJ$. Choose $I' \in [I]^{-1}$ comaximal with J . We must have $II' = (b)$ for some $b \in I$.

Striking Corollaries of the Striking Lemma

Striking Corollary 1. Any semilocal Dedekind domain is a PID.

Proof. Let J be the (finite) product of all nonzero primes. If I is a nonzero ideal, find $I' \in [I]^{-1}$ with I' comaximal with J . I' can have no prime factors, so $I' = D$, so $I \in [I']^{-1} = [D]$, so I is principal. \square

Striking Corollary 2. If D is a Dedekind domain, then any nonzero ideal $I \triangleleft D$ is $1/2$ -generated. Moreover, any proper quotient of a Dedekind domain is a principal ideal ring.

Proof. Choose any $a \in I - \{0\}$. Since $(a) \subseteq I$, there exists J such that $(a) = IJ$. Choose $I' \in [I]^{-1}$ comaximal with J . We must have $II' = (b)$ for some $b \in I$. We argue that $I = (a, b)$:

Striking Corollaries of the Striking Lemma

Striking Corollary 1. Any semilocal Dedekind domain is a PID.

Proof. Let J be the (finite) product of all nonzero primes. If I is a nonzero ideal, find $I' \in [I]^{-1}$ with I' comaximal with J . I' can have no prime factors, so $I' = D$, so $I \in [I']^{-1} = [D]$, so I is principal. \square

Striking Corollary 2. If D is a Dedekind domain, then any nonzero ideal $I \triangleleft D$ is $1/2$ -generated. Moreover, any proper quotient of a Dedekind domain is a principal ideal ring.

Proof. Choose any $a \in I - \{0\}$. Since $(a) \subseteq I$, there exists J such that $(a) = IJ$. Choose $I' \in [I]^{-1}$ comaximal with J . We must have $II' = (b)$ for some $b \in I$. We argue that $I = (a, b)$:

$$(a, b)$$

Striking Corollaries of the Striking Lemma

Striking Corollary 1. Any semilocal Dedekind domain is a PID.

Proof. Let J be the (finite) product of all nonzero primes. If I is a nonzero ideal, find $I' \in [I]^{-1}$ with I' comaximal with J . I' can have no prime factors, so $I' = D$, so $I \in [I']^{-1} = [D]$, so I is principal. \square

Striking Corollary 2. If D is a Dedekind domain, then any nonzero ideal $I \triangleleft D$ is $1/2$ -generated. Moreover, any proper quotient of a Dedekind domain is a principal ideal ring.

Proof. Choose any $a \in I - \{0\}$. Since $(a) \subseteq I$, there exists J such that $(a) = IJ$. Choose $I' \in [I]^{-1}$ comaximal with J . We must have $II' = (b)$ for some $b \in I$. We argue that $I = (a, b)$:

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

Striking Corollaries of the Striking Lemma

Striking Corollary 1. Any semilocal Dedekind domain is a PID.

Proof. Let J be the (finite) product of all nonzero primes. If I is a nonzero ideal, find $I' \in [I]^{-1}$ with I' comaximal with J . I' can have no prime factors, so $I' = D$, so $I \in [I']^{-1} = [D]$, so I is principal. \square

Striking Corollary 2. If D is a Dedekind domain, then any nonzero ideal $I \triangleleft D$ is $1/2$ -generated. Moreover, any proper quotient of a Dedekind domain is a principal ideal ring.

Proof. Choose any $a \in I - \{0\}$. Since $(a) \subseteq I$, there exists J such that $(a) = IJ$. Choose $I' \in [I]^{-1}$ comaximal with J . We must have $II' = (b)$ for some $b \in I$. We argue that $I = (a, b)$:

$$(a, b) = (a) + (b) = \gcd((a), (b))$$

Striking Corollaries of the Striking Lemma

Striking Corollary 1. Any semilocal Dedekind domain is a PID.

Proof. Let J be the (finite) product of all nonzero primes. If I is a nonzero ideal, find $I' \in [I]^{-1}$ with I' comaximal with J . I' can have no prime factors, so $I' = D$, so $I \in [I']^{-1} = [D]$, so I is principal. \square

Striking Corollary 2. If D is a Dedekind domain, then any nonzero ideal $I \triangleleft D$ is $1/2$ -generated. Moreover, any proper quotient of a Dedekind domain is a principal ideal ring.

Proof. Choose any $a \in I - \{0\}$. Since $(a) \subseteq I$, there exists J such that $(a) = IJ$. Choose $I' \in [I]^{-1}$ comaximal with J . We must have $II' = (b)$ for some $b \in I$. We argue that $I = (a, b)$:

$$(a, b) = (a) + (b) = \gcd((a), (b)) = \gcd(IJ, II')$$

Striking Corollaries of the Striking Lemma

Striking Corollary 1. Any semilocal Dedekind domain is a PID.

Proof. Let J be the (finite) product of all nonzero primes. If I is a nonzero ideal, find $I' \in [I]^{-1}$ with I' comaximal with J . I' can have no prime factors, so $I' = D$, so $I \in [I']^{-1} = [D]$, so I is principal. \square

Striking Corollary 2. If D is a Dedekind domain, then any nonzero ideal $I \triangleleft D$ is $1/2$ -generated. Moreover, any proper quotient of a Dedekind domain is a principal ideal ring.

Proof. Choose any $a \in I - \{0\}$. Since $(a) \subseteq I$, there exists J such that $(a) = IJ$. Choose $I' \in [I]^{-1}$ comaximal with J . We must have $II' = (b)$ for some $b \in I$. We argue that $I = (a, b)$:

$$(a, b) = (a) + (b) = \gcd((a), (b)) = \gcd(IJ, II') = I \cdot \gcd(J, I')$$

Striking Corollaries of the Striking Lemma

Striking Corollary 1. Any semilocal Dedekind domain is a PID.

Proof. Let J be the (finite) product of all nonzero primes. If I is a nonzero ideal, find $I' \in [I]^{-1}$ with I' comaximal with J . I' can have no prime factors, so $I' = D$, so $I \in [I']^{-1} = [D]$, so I is principal. \square

Striking Corollary 2. If D is a Dedekind domain, then any nonzero ideal $I \triangleleft D$ is $1/2$ -generated. Moreover, any proper quotient of a Dedekind domain is a principal ideal ring.

Proof. Choose any $a \in I - \{0\}$. Since $(a) \subseteq I$, there exists J such that $(a) = IJ$. Choose $I' \in [I]^{-1}$ comaximal with J . We must have $II' = (b)$ for some $b \in I$. We argue that $I = (a, b)$:

$$(a, b) = (a) + (b) = \gcd((a), (b)) = \gcd(IJ, II') = I \cdot \gcd(J, I') = I.$$

Striking Corollaries of the Striking Lemma

Striking Corollary 1. Any semilocal Dedekind domain is a PID.

Proof. Let J be the (finite) product of all nonzero primes. If I is a nonzero ideal, find $I' \in [I]^{-1}$ with I' comaximal with J . I' can have no prime factors, so $I' = D$, so $I \in [I']^{-1} = [D]$, so I is principal. \square

Striking Corollary 2. If D is a Dedekind domain, then any nonzero ideal $I \triangleleft D$ is $1/2$ -generated. Moreover, any proper quotient of a Dedekind domain is a principal ideal ring.

Proof. Choose any $a \in I - \{0\}$. Since $(a) \subseteq I$, there exists J such that $(a) = IJ$. Choose $I' \in [I]^{-1}$ comaximal with J . We must have $II' = (b)$ for some $b \in I$. We argue that $I = (a, b)$:

$$(a, b) = (a) + (b) = \gcd((a), (b)) = \gcd(IJ, II') = I \cdot \gcd(J, I') = I.$$

For the last claim, If $H \neq 0$, then any ideal of D/H has the form $(a, b)/H$ for some $a \in H - \{0\}$,

Striking Corollaries of the Striking Lemma

Striking Corollary 1. Any semilocal Dedekind domain is a PID.

Proof. Let J be the (finite) product of all nonzero primes. If I is a nonzero ideal, find $I' \in [I]^{-1}$ with I' comaximal with J . I' can have no prime factors, so $I' = D$, so $I \in [I']^{-1} = [D]$, so I is principal. \square

Striking Corollary 2. If D is a Dedekind domain, then any nonzero ideal $I \triangleleft D$ is $1/2$ -generated. Moreover, any proper quotient of a Dedekind domain is a principal ideal ring.

Proof. Choose any $a \in I - \{0\}$. Since $(a) \subseteq I$, there exists J such that $(a) = IJ$. Choose $I' \in [I]^{-1}$ comaximal with J . We must have $II' = (b)$ for some $b \in I$. We argue that $I = (a, b)$:

$$(a, b) = (a) + (b) = \gcd((a), (b)) = \gcd(IJ, II') = I \cdot \gcd(J, I') = I.$$

For the last claim, If $H \neq 0$, then any ideal of D/H has the form $(a, b)/H$ for some $a \in H - \{0\}$, hence has the form $(b)/H$.

Striking Corollaries of the Striking Lemma

Striking Corollary 1. Any semilocal Dedekind domain is a PID.

Proof. Let J be the (finite) product of all nonzero primes. If I is a nonzero ideal, find $I' \in [I]^{-1}$ with I' comaximal with J . I' can have no prime factors, so $I' = D$, so $I \in [I']^{-1} = [D]$, so I is principal. \square

Striking Corollary 2. If D is a Dedekind domain, then any nonzero ideal $I \triangleleft D$ is $1/2$ -generated. Moreover, any proper quotient of a Dedekind domain is a principal ideal ring.

Proof. Choose any $a \in I - \{0\}$. Since $(a) \subseteq I$, there exists J such that $(a) = IJ$. Choose $I' \in [I]^{-1}$ comaximal with J . We must have $II' = (b)$ for some $b \in I$. We argue that $I = (a, b)$:

$$(a, b) = (a) + (b) = \gcd((a), (b)) = \gcd(IJ, II') = I \cdot \gcd(J, I') = I.$$

For the last claim, If $H \neq 0$, then any ideal of D/H has the form $(a, b)/H$ for some $a \in H - \{0\}$, hence has the form $(b)/H$. \square