

Propositions 1.4 and 1.5

Becky Egg

IMMERSE 2009
University of Nebraska-Lincoln

July 2, 2009

Recall:

Suppose $x \in D$ such that $x = x_1 \cdots x_k$ with x_i irreducible in D .
Then

Recall:

Suppose $x \in D$ such that $x = x_1 \cdots x_k$ with x_i irreducible in D .
Then

- ▶ k is the length of this factorization

Recall:

Suppose $x \in D$ such that $x = x_1 \cdots x_k$ with x_i irreducible in D .

Then

- ▶ k is the length of this factorization
- ▶ $\ell_D(x)$ is the shortest length

Recall:

Suppose $x \in D$ such that $x = x_1 \cdots x_k$ with x_i irreducible in D .

Then

- ▶ k is the length of this factorization
- ▶ $\ell_D(x)$ is the shortest length
- ▶ $L_D(x)$ is the upper bound of the set of lengths

Recall:

Suppose $x \in D$ such that $x = x_1 \cdots x_k$ with x_i irreducible in D .
Then

- ▶ k is the length of this factorization
- ▶ $\ell_D(x)$ is the shortest length
- ▶ $L_D(x)$ is the upper bound of the set of lengths
- ▶ $\rho(x) = \frac{L_D(x)}{\ell_D(x)}$, the elasticity of x

Recall:

Suppose $x \in D$ such that $x = x_1 \cdots x_k$ with x_i irreducible in D .
Then

- ▶ k is the length of this factorization
- ▶ $\ell_D(x)$ is the shortest length
- ▶ $L_D(x)$ is the upper bound of the set of lengths
- ▶ $\rho(x) = \frac{L_D(x)}{\ell_D(x)}$, the elasticity of x
- ▶ $\rho(D) = \sup\{L_D(x)/\ell_D(x) \mid x \in D\}$, the elasticity of D

Proposition (1.4)

The elasticity of $\text{Int}(D)$ is greater than or equal to the elasticity of D .

Proposition (1.4)

The elasticity of $\text{Int}(D)$ is greater than or equal to the elasticity of D .

- ▶ Recall Lemma 1.1:

Proposition (1.4)

The elasticity of $\text{Int}(D)$ is greater than or equal to the elasticity of D .

- ▶ Recall Lemma 1.1:
 - ▶ units of $\text{Int}(D)$ are units of D

Proposition (1.4)

The elasticity of $\text{Int}(D)$ is greater than or equal to the elasticity of D .

- ▶ Recall Lemma 1.1:
 - ▶ units of $\text{Int}(D)$ are units of D
 - ▶ $d \in D$ is irreducible in $D \iff d$ is irreducible in $\text{Int}(D)$

Proposition (1.4)

The elasticity of $\text{Int}(D)$ is greater than or equal to the elasticity of D .

- ▶ Recall Lemma 1.1:
 - ▶ units of $\text{Int}(D)$ are units of D
 - ▶ $d \in D$ is irreducible in $D \iff d$ is irreducible in $\text{Int}(D)$
- ▶ For $d \in D$, factorization into irreducibles is the same in D and $\text{Int}(D)$.

Proof of Proposition 1.4

Proof.

$$\rho(D) = \sup\{L(c)/\ell(c) \mid c \in D \subset \text{Int}(D)\}$$

Proof of Proposition 1.4

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned}\rho(D) &= \sup\{L(c)/\ell(c) \mid c \in D \subset \text{Int}(D)\} \\ &\leq \sup\{L(f)/\ell(f) \mid f \in \text{Int}(D)\}\end{aligned}$$

□

Proposition (1.5)

Let D be a BFD. For each $\alpha \in D$ and each $f \in \text{Int}(D)$,

$$L_{\text{Int}(D)}(f(x)) \leq L_{K[x]}(f(x)) + L_D(f(\alpha)) \leq \deg(f(x)) + L_D(f(\alpha))$$

Proposition (1.5)

Let D be a BFD. For each $\alpha \in D$ and each $f \in \text{Int}(D)$,

$$L_{\text{Int}(D)}(f(x)) \leq L_{K[x]}(f(x)) + L_D(f(\alpha)) \leq \deg(f(x)) + L_D(f(\alpha))$$

with the following conventions:

Proposition (1.5)

Let D be a BFD. For each $\alpha \in D$ and each $f \in \text{Int}(D)$,

$$L_{\text{Int}(D)}(f(x)) \leq L_{K[x]}(f(x)) + L_D(f(\alpha)) \leq \deg(f(x)) + L_D(f(\alpha))$$

with the following conventions:

- ▶ $L_D(u) = 0$ if u is a unit in D

Proposition (1.5)

Let D be a BFD. For each $\alpha \in D$ and each $f \in \text{Int}(D)$,

$$L_{\text{Int}(D)}(f(x)) \leq L_{K[x]}(f(x)) + L_D(f(\alpha)) \leq \deg(f(x)) + L_D(f(\alpha))$$

with the following conventions:

- ▶ $L_D(u) = 0$ if u is a unit in D
- ▶ $L_D(0) = \infty$

Proof of Proposition 1.5

▶ D a BFD \Rightarrow ACCP \Rightarrow atomic

Proof of Proposition 1.5

- ▶ D a BFD \Rightarrow ACCP \Rightarrow atomic
- ▶ D satisfies ACCP $\Rightarrow \text{Int}(D)$ satisfies ACCP $\Rightarrow \text{Int}(D)$ is atomic

Proof of Proposition 1.5

- ▶ D a BFD \Rightarrow ACCP \Rightarrow atomic
- ▶ D satisfies ACCP $\Rightarrow \text{Int}(D)$ satisfies ACCP $\Rightarrow \text{Int}(D)$ is atomic
- ▶ factorization into a finite number of irreducibles is possible

Proof of 1.5, cont.

Suppose

$$f(x) = \lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_s g_1(x) \cdots g_t(x)$$

where $\lambda_i \in D$ is nonzero, nonunit, and $g_j(x) \in \text{Int}(D)$ is nonconstant.

Proof of 1.5, cont.

Suppose

$$f(x) = \lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_s g_1(x) \cdots g_t(x)$$

where $\lambda_i \in D$ is nonzero, nonunit, and $g_j(x) \in \text{Int}(D)$ is nonconstant.

$$s \leq L_D(\lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_s)$$

Proof of 1.5, cont.

Suppose

$$f(x) = \lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_s g_1(x) \cdots g_t(x)$$

where $\lambda_i \in D$ is nonzero, nonunit, and $g_j(x) \in \text{Int}(D)$ is nonconstant.

$$s \leq L_D(\lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_s)$$

$$L_D(\lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_s) \leq L_D(\lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_s g_1(\alpha) \cdots g_t(\alpha)) = L_D(f(\alpha))$$

Proof of 1.5, cont.

Suppose

$$f(x) = \lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_s g_1(x) \cdots g_t(x)$$

where $\lambda_i \in D$ is nonzero, nonunit, and $g_j(x) \in \text{Int}(D)$ is nonconstant.

$$s \leq L_D(\lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_s)$$

$$L_D(\lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_s) \leq L_D(\lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_s g_1(\alpha) \cdots g_t(\alpha)) = L_D(f(\alpha))$$

Recall:

► $L_D(u) = 0$

Proof of 1.5, cont.

Suppose

$$f(x) = \lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_s g_1(x) \cdots g_t(x)$$

where $\lambda_j \in D$ is nonzero, nonunit, and $g_j(x) \in \text{Int}(D)$ is nonconstant.

$$s \leq L_D(\lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_s)$$

$$L_D(\lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_s) \leq L_D(\lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_s g_1(\alpha) \cdots g_t(\alpha)) = L_D(f(\alpha))$$

Recall:

- ▶ $L_D(u) = 0$
- ▶ $L_D(0) = \infty$

Proof of 1.5, cont.

Suppose

$$f(x) = \lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_s g_1(x) \cdots g_t(x)$$

where $\lambda_i \in D$ is nonzero, nonunit, and $g_j(x) \in \text{Int}(D)$ is nonconstant.

$$s \leq L_D(\lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_s)$$

$$L_D(\lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_s) \leq L_D(\lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_s g_1(\alpha) \cdots g_t(\alpha)) = L_D(f(\alpha))$$

Recall:

- ▶ $L_D(u) = 0$
- ▶ $L_D(0) = \infty$

Conclude $s \leq L_D(f(\alpha))$.

Proof of 1.5, cont.

Suppose

$$f(x) = \lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_s g_1(x) \cdots g_t(x)$$

where $\lambda_i \in D$ is nonzero, nonunit, and $g_j(x) \in \text{Int}(D)$ is nonconstant.

Proof of 1.5, cont.

Suppose

$$f(x) = \lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_s g_1(x) \cdots g_t(x)$$

where $\lambda_i \in D$ is nonzero, nonunit, and $g_j(x) \in \text{Int}(D)$ is nonconstant.

$$t \leq L_{K[x]}(\lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_s g_1(x) \cdots g_t(x)) = L_{K[x]}(f(x))$$

Proof of 1.5, cont.

Suppose

$$f(x) = \lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_s g_1(x) \cdots g_t(x)$$

where $\lambda_i \in D$ is nonzero, nonunit, and $g_j(x) \in \text{Int}(D)$ is nonconstant.

$$t \leq L_{K[x]}(\lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_s g_1(x) \cdots g_t(x)) = L_{K[x]}(f(x))$$

$$L_{K[x]}(f(x)) \leq \deg(f(x))$$

Proof of 1.5, cont.

Suppose

$$f(x) = \lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_s g_1(x) \cdots g_t(x)$$

where $\lambda_i \in D$ is nonzero, nonunit, and $g_j(x) \in \text{Int}(D)$ is nonconstant.

$$t \leq L_{K[x]}(\lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_s g_1(x) \cdots g_t(x)) = L_{K[x]}(f(x))$$

$$L_{K[x]}(f(x)) \leq \text{deg}(f(x))$$

Conclude that

$$t \leq L_{K[x]}(f(x)) \leq \text{deg}(f(x)).$$

Proof of 1.5, cont.

Combine these inequalities to get

$$t + s \leq L_{K[x]}(f(x)) + L_D(f(\alpha)) \leq \deg(f(x)) + L_D(f(\alpha)).$$

Proof of 1.5, cont.

Combine these inequalities to get

$$t + s \leq L_{K[x]}(f(x)) + L_D(f(\alpha)) \leq \deg(f(x)) + L_D(f(\alpha)).$$

Since $L_{Int(D)}(f(x)) = \sup\{s + t \mid f(x) = \lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_s g_1(x) \cdots g_t(x)\}$,
we have that

Proof of 1.5, cont.

Combine these inequalities to get

$$t + s \leq L_{K[x]}(f(x)) + L_D(f(\alpha)) \leq \deg(f(x)) + L_D(f(\alpha)).$$

Since $L_{Int(D)}(f(x)) = \sup\{s + t \mid f(x) = \lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_s g_1(x) \cdots g_t(x)\}$,
we have that

$$L_{Int(D)}(f(x)) \leq L_{K[x]}(f(x)) + L_D(f(\alpha)) \leq \deg(f(x)) + L_D(f(\alpha)). \quad \square$$