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Structure of Algebras

A. Adrian Albert

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TO F. D. A.

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PREFACE

The theory of linear associative algebras probably reached its zenith when the solution was found for the problem of determining all rational division algebras. Since that time it has been my hope that I might develop a reasonably self-contained exposition of that solution as well as of the theory of algebras upon which it depends and which contains the major portion of my own discoveries. The first step in carrying out this desire was necessarily that of writing a text with contents selected so as to provide a foundation adequate for the prospective exposition. This text has already been published under the title *Modern Higher Algebra*. Its completion was followed shortly by the timely invitation of the Colloquium Committee of the American Mathematical Society to me to write these LECTURES embodying the desired exposition.

It has been most fortunately possible at this time to give a new treatment of the early parts of our subject simplifying not only the proofs in the theory of normal simple algebras but even the exposition of the structure theorems of Wedderburn. This does not evidence itself in the somewhat classical first two chapters. These contain the preliminary discussion of linear sets, direct products, direct sums, ideals in an algebra, and similar topics, with the additions and modifications made necessary by the fact that we are considering here algebras over an arbitrary field and that inseparable extension fields may exist. But the exposition given of the usual fundamental theorem, stating that every linear associative algebra is equivalent to a first algebra of square matrices and reciprocal to a second such algebra, is expanded here so as to have as consequence a result basic in the new treatment of the Wedderburn structure theory. While this result is not derived until its need appears in Chapter III the proof is so elementary that it might have been placed in the first chapter without change.

This basic theorem is that of R. Brauer on the structure of the direct product of a normal division algebra and its reciprocal algebra. It is combined with two theorems of J. H. M. Wedderburn to obtain as generalizations three tool theorems which are used throughout Chapters III and IV, and yield rather remarkable simplifications of the proofs of numerous fundamental results. In particular in Chapter III the foundation of the proof of the Wedderburn principal theorem on the structure of an algebra with a radical is simplified and the theorem itself then obtained.

While the first three chapters of this exposition do contain a considerable amount of new material their principal content is evidently an exposition in more modern form of the Wedderburn structure theorems which were first presented in book form in the two editions of the text on our subject by L. E. Dickson. I owe much to these expositions as well as to their author, who has been my teacher and the inspiration of all my research. The remaining eight

chapters of the present text are composed principally of results derived since 1926 when the second (German) edition of Dickson's text was written. These results are due principally to R. Brauer, H. Hasse, E. Noether, and myself. Their exposition is begun in Chapter IV which contains the theory of the commutator subalgebra of a simple subalgebra of a normal simple algebra, the study of automorphisms of a simple algebra, splitting fields, and the index reduction factor theory.

The fifth chapter contains the foundation of the theory of crossed products and of their special case, cyclic algebras. The theory of exponents is derived there as well as the consequent factorization of normal division algebras into direct factors of prime-power degree.

Chapter VI consists of the recent study of the abelian group of cyclic systems which is applied in Chapter VII to yield the theory of the structure of direct products of cyclic algebras and the consequent properties of norms in cyclic fields. This chapter is closed with the recently developed theory of p -algebras.

In Chapter VIII an exposition is given of the theory of the representations of algebras. The treatment is somewhat novel in that while the recent expositions have used representation theorems to obtain a number of results on algebras, here the theorems on algebras are themselves used in the derivation of results on representations. The presentation has its inspiration in my work on the theory of Riemann matrices and is concluded by an introduction to the generalization (by H. Weyl and myself) of that theory.

In the ninth chapter the structure of rational division algebras is determined. The study begins with a detailed exposition of Hasse's theory of p -adic division algebras. The results are then extended so as to yield the theorems on rational division algebras without recourse to the theory of ideals in the integral sets of such algebras. This is believed to be the first time the extension has been made in a really simple fashion. The method is a greatly desirable one as the previous treatments used the results of a very voluminous theory which we are able to omit. It is necessary, of course, to assume without proof certain existence theorems from the theory of algebraic numbers. These presupposed theorems are indicated precisely, and I hope to be able to include their proofs in a future text on the theory of algebraic numbers and the arithmetic of algebras.

The theory of involutorial simple algebras arose in connection with the study of Riemann matrices but is now a separate branch of the theory of simple algebras with structure theorems on approximately the same level as those on arbitrary simple algebras. This theory is derived in Chapter X both for algebras over general fields and over the rational field. The results are also applied in the determination of the structure of the multiplication algebras of all generalized Riemann matrices, a result which is seen in Chapter XI to imply a complete solution of the principal problem on Riemann matrices.

This final reference is but one item in the last chapter which contains an exposition of a number of special results. In particular there are given new

derivations of the structure of all normal division algebras of degrees three and four over any field. References to sources for the whole text are given in this chapter as well as indications of the literature on the subject and an extensive bibliography.

It is my hope that the form of this exposition will make it useful as a text on the theory of linear associative algebras as well as for its obvious purpose as a source book for young algebraists. Much of any success that there may have been in keeping the exposition completely correct and clear is due to the work of Dr. Sam Perlis who read the manuscript critically in each of the stages of its preparation. He not only assisted in keeping the exposition free of error but frequently indicated improvements resulting in greater clarity. I give him my great thanks.

I appreciate also the kind assistance of Professor Nathan Jacobson who suggested the proofs of two of the theorems as well as that of Mr. Morris Bloom who assisted in the preparation of the bibliography, and give thanks to Professor Saunders MacLane and Dr. Otto F. G. Schilling who were a critical audience for oral expositions of some of the proofs. Final thanks are due to Professor G. A. Bliss without whose encouragement the completion of these LECTURES would have been greatly delayed.

A. A. ALBERT

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
March 5, 1939

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Acc. d'It.—Accademia d'Italia. Rome. Memorie.
 Atti Nap.—R. Accademia delle Scienze. Naples. Atti.
 Atti Tor.—R. Accademia delle Scienze di Torino. Atti.
 Atti Lin.—Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei. Atti.
 Acta Arith.—Acta Arithmetica.
 Act. Sci. Ind. Paris—Actualités Scientifiques et Industrielles. Paris.
 Ak. Berlin S. B.—K. Akademie der Wissenschaften. Berlin. Sitzungsberichte.
 Ak. Vienna S. B.—K. Akademie der Wissenschaften. Vienna. Sitzungsberichte.
 Am. J.—American Journal of Mathematics.
 A. M. S. Bull.—American Mathematical Society. Bulletin.
 A. M. S. Coll.—American Mathematical Society. Colloquium Publications.
 A. M. S. Trans.—American Mathematical Society. Transactions.
 Ann. di Mat.—Annali di Matematica Pura ed Applicata.
 Ann. of Math.—Annals of Mathematics.
 Bull. Aca. Sci. U. S. S. R.—Bulletin of the Academy of Sciences. U. S. S. R.
 Calc. M. S. Bull.—Calcutta Mathematical Society. Bulletin.
 Camb. Ph. S. Pro.—Cambridge Philosophical Society. Proceedings.
 Cir. Mat. Pal.—Circolo Matematico di Palermo. Rendiconti.
 Chi. M. S. J.—Chinese Mathematical Society. Journal.
 Comm. Math. Helv.—Commentarii Mathematici Helvetici.
 Comp. Math.—Compositio Mathematica.
 C. R. Paris.—Institut de France. Académie des Sciences. Comptes Rendus.
 Deut. Math.—Deutsche Mathematik.
 D. M. V. Jahr.—Deutsche Mathematiker-Vereinigung. Jahresbericht.
 Duke J.—Duke Mathematical Journal.
 Edin. M. S. Pro.—Edinburgh Mathematical Society. Proceedings.
 Erg. der Math.—Ergebnisse der Mathematik.
 Fund. Math.—Fundamenta Mathematicae.
 Giornale—Giornale di Matematiche.
 Gött. Nach.—Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen. Nachrichten.
 Hamb. Abh.—Hamburg Mathematisches Seminar. Abhandlungen.
 Hans. Abh.—Hansische Universität. Mathematisches Seminar. Abhandlungen.
 Hiro. J.—Hiroshima Imperial University, Japan. Journal of the Faculty of Sciences.
 Hokk. J.—Hokkaido Imperial University, Japan. Mathematical Society. Journal.
 Imp. Aca. Tok. Pro.—Imperial Academy, Tokyo. Proceedings.
 Ind. Aca. Pro.—Indian Academy of Sciences. Proceedings.
 Ind. M. S. J.—Indian Mathematical Society. Journal.
 Jap. J.—Japanese Journal of Mathematics.
 Jassy Ann.—Jassy, Roumania. Universitatea. Annales Scientifiques.
 J. de Math.—Journal de Mathématiques.
 J. für Math.—Journal für die reine und angewandte Mathematik.
 London M. S. J.—London Mathematical Society. Journal.
 London M. S. Pro.—London Mathematical Society. Proceedings.
 Math. Ann.—Mathematische Annalen.
 Math. Zeit.—Mathematische Zeitschrift.
 Mess. Math.—Messenger of Mathematics.
 Monat.—Monatshefte für Mathematik und Physik.
 P. N. A. S.—National Academy of Sciences. Proceedings.

- N. R. C. Bull.—National Research Council. Bulletin.
 Nat. Ges. Zur. V.—Naturforschende Gesellschaft, Zurich. Vierteljahreschrift.
 P.-M. S. Jap.—Physico-Mathematical Society of Japan. Proceedings.
 Rome Rend.—Rome Università. Seminario Matematico. Rendiconti.
 R. S. Can. Trans.—Royal Society of Canada. Transactions.
 R. S. Edin. Pro.—Royal Society of Edinburgh. Proceedings.
 Toh. Imp. U. Sci. Rep.—Science Reports of the Tôhoku Imperial University. Sendai, Japan.
 Schw. Nat. Ges. V.—Schweizerische Naturforschende Gesellschaft. Verhandlungen.
 Soc. Pol. Mat. Ann.—Société Polonaise de Mathématiques. Annales.
 Tôhoku J.—Tôhoku Mathematical Journal.
 Tokyo J.—Tokyo. Faculty of Science. Journal.
 Toronto St.—Toronto University. Studies.
 Zeit. Phy.—Zeitschrift für Physik.
 Zentralblatt—Zentralblatt für Mathematik und ihre Grenzgebiete.

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