

$N = 2(n - 2 + 2p)$ is the number of pinch points on a ruled surface in S_3 and if $t = 2$, then $N = 3(n - 4 + 4p)$ is the number of inflexional tangent lines to a ruled surface in S_5 . We also see that a V_3^p , given by $k = 3$, has $2(n - 3 + 3p)$ pinch points if it is in S_5 and $3(n - 6 + 6p)$ inflexional tangent lines if it is in S_8 ; and so forth.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CLASS NUMBER IN A LINEAR ASSOCIATIVE ALGEBRA*

BY GRACE SHOVER

1. *Introduction.* In this paper the finiteness of the class number is established for every division algebra taken over the rational field. For every semi-simple algebra, the right and left class numbers are proved to be equal. The classical method for proving the finiteness of the class number in algebraic fields depends upon the multiplication of ideals, but the problem is treated in this paper for the general case without reference to the concept of ideal multiplication. The finiteness of the class number for every algebraic field follows as a special case.

2. *Definitions and References.* Algebra, domain of integrity, and ideal are defined as in a previous paper. †

The norm of an ideal \mathfrak{R} is defined to be the absolute value of $|G|$, where G is a matrix representing \mathfrak{R} . ‡

A necessary and sufficient condition that a matrix G represent a left (right) ideal is that

$$GR_p^T = D_p G, \quad (GS_p = Q_p G), \quad (p = 1, 2, \dots, n),$$

where R_p^T is the transpose of the first matrix of e_p (S_p is the second matrix of e_p). The matrices $D_p(Q_p)$ are called the class matrices corresponding to the ideal matrix G .

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† Shover and MacDuffee, this Bulletin, vol. 37 (1931), pp. 434–438.

‡ MacDuffee, Transactions of this Society, vol. 31 (1929), pp. 71–90.

Every principal left (right) ideal may be represented by the second (transpose of the first) matrix of an integer of the algebra. Every such matrix represents a left (right) ideal.

Two non-singular left (right) ideals \mathfrak{R}_α and \mathfrak{R}_β are said to be equivalent if there exist integers of the domain σ_1 and σ_2 such that

$$\mathfrak{R}_\alpha \sigma_1 = \mathfrak{R}_\beta \sigma_2, \quad (\sigma_1 \mathfrak{R}_\alpha = \sigma_2 \mathfrak{R}_\beta).$$

In matrix notation,

$$G_\alpha S(\sigma_1) = A G_\beta S(\sigma_2), \quad (G_\alpha R^T(\sigma_1) = A G_\beta R^T(\sigma_2)),$$

where $|A| = \pm 1$. If \mathfrak{R}_α and \mathfrak{R}_β are two equivalent non-singular left (right) ideals represented, respectively, by G_α and G_β , then the corresponding class matrices $D_{\alpha p}$ and $D_{\beta p}$ ($Q_{\alpha p}$ and $Q_{\beta p}$) are similar, that is,

$$A D_{\alpha p} = B_{\beta p} A, \quad (A Q_{\alpha p} = Q_{\beta p} A),$$

where $|A| = \pm 1$, and conversely. If $D_{\alpha p} = D_{\beta p}$, ($Q_{\alpha p} = Q_{\beta p}$), G_α and G_β are said to belong to the same minor class. The left (right) class number is the number of non-equivalent non-singular left (right) ideals in the algebra.

It has been shown* that if T is the discriminant matrix of an algebra, the R and S matrices of a number are connected by the relation $ST = TR$.

3. *Class Number of Left Ideals.* Suppose

$$\beta = \sum b_i e_i, \quad e_1 = 1,$$

is a number of the left ideal \mathfrak{R}_α with basis $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$. Then

$$\beta = \sum m_{1i} \alpha_i,$$

where the m_{1i} are rational integers. Multiplying by e_r on the left, we have

$$e_r \beta = \sum m_{1i} e_r \alpha_i, \tag{r}$$

Since the α_i form a basis for a left ideal there exist rational integers m_{ri} such that

$$e_r \beta = \sum m_{ri} \alpha_i,$$

* MacDuffee, Transactions of this Society, vol. 33 (1931), pp. 425-432.

or

$$\sum b_i e_r e_i = \sum m_{ri} a_{is} e_s,$$

and

$$\sum b_i c_{ris} e_s = \sum m_{ri} a_{is} e_s.$$

Because of the linear independence of the basis numbers of the algebra, it follows that

$$\sum b_i c_{ris} = \sum m_{ri} a_{is}, \quad (r, s).$$

Taking matrices, we have $S(\beta) = MG_\alpha$, where M is an integral matrix.

Conversely, if $S(\beta) = MG_\alpha$, then

$$e_r \beta = \sum m_{ri} \alpha_i, \quad (r).$$

Let $r = 1$. Then

$$\beta = \sum m_{1i} \alpha_i.$$

We have now proved the following lemma for left ideals.

LEMMA 1. *If β is a number of the left ideal \mathfrak{R}_α , there exists an integral matrix M such that $S(\beta) = MG_\alpha$, and conversely.*

LEMMA 2. *If β is any number not a divisor of zero of the non-singular left ideal \mathfrak{R} , then the adjoint M^A of $M = S(\beta)G^1$ represents a left ideal and it belongs to the same minor class as G .*

Since MG is a second matrix of the algebra, it is commutative with the transpose of every first matrix. Hence

$$MGR_p^T = R_p^T MG = MD_p G, \quad (p).$$

Cancelling the G 's in the last two members, multiplying them on both left and right by M^A , and dividing by $|M|$, we have

$$M^A R_p^T = D_p M^A.$$

LEMMA 3. *The determinants $|\Sigma h_i S_i|$, where the h_i are real and $|h_i| \leq 1$, have an upper bound in the algebra.*

The greatest number attainable for any determinant of order n is less than $n!g^n$, where g is the absolute value of an element of the determinant of maximum absolute value. But g can not be greater than $\Sigma |c_{ris}|$ for any r, s . Hence the determinant is bounded for any set of h_i 's.

LEMMA 4. *The number of non-singular ideals whose norms are less than a given real number is finite.*

The number of ideals of any given norm g is finite. Applying Hermite's reduction theorem* to all matrices $G = (g_{rs})$ of norm equal to the absolute value g of $|G|$, we have

$$\pi g_{rr} = g, \quad (g_{rr} > 0).$$

There are a finite number of choices for the g_{rr} . Since all the elements are positive and we have

$$g_{rs} < g_{rr}, \quad (r > s),$$

and

$$g_{rs} = 0, \quad (r < s),$$

there are a finite number of choices for all the elements in the matrix. Since there are a finite number of choices for norms less than a given real number, we have the following theorem.

THEOREM 1. *In a division algebra the left class number is finite.*

By a theorem of Minkowski,† it is possible to obtain integers x_i , ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$), not all zero such that

$$\left| \sum x_i a_{ij} \right| \leq (|a|)^{1/n},$$

where $G = (a_{ij})$ is a matrix representing the non-singular left ideal $\mathfrak{R}_\alpha = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$ and $a = |G|$. If $\beta = \sum x_i \alpha_i$, then

$$S(\beta) = MG_\alpha \text{ and } S(\beta) = \sum x_i a_{ij} (c_{rj}).$$

Since the algebra is a division algebra, $S(\beta)$ is non-singular and $|M| \neq 0$. Then

$$|S(\beta)| = \pm |G| \cdot \left| \sum h_i S_i \right|,$$

where

$$|h_i| = \left| \sum x_i a_{ij} / (|a|)^{1/n} \right| \leq 1.$$

Since $|\sum h_i S_i|$ is bounded by a number b , $|M|$ is also bounded by b and $|M^\Delta| \leq b^{n-1}$. But M^Δ represents a non-singular ideal and it belongs to the same minor class as G . Hence in every class,

* Journal für Mathematik, vol. 41 (1851), p. 193.

† Minkowski, *Geometrie der Zahlen*, Teubner, 1910, p. 104.

it is possible to find a non-singular ideal whose norm is less than a given finite number which depends only on the algebra. Therefore the class number is finite.

4. *Equality of the Two Class Numbers.*

LEMMA 5. *If G is a left ideal matrix, then $G^{AT}T^A$ is a right ideal matrix whose class matrices are the transposes of those of G .*

We have

$$GR_p^T = D_p G, \quad (\phi),$$

where the D_p are integral. Also

$$S_p T = TR_p, \quad \text{or} \quad R_p^T = T^T S_p^T T^T.$$

Then

$$GT^T S_p^T = D_p GT^T, \quad \text{or} \quad S_p TG^T = TG^T D_p^T.$$

Hence

$$G^{AT} T^A S_p = D_p^T G^{AT} T^A.$$

THEOREM 2. *In every semi-simple algebra the left class number is equal to the right class number.*

Consider the left ideal matrices G_α and G_β and the corresponding right ideal matrices $G_\alpha^{AT} T^A$ and $G_\beta^{AT} T^A$. If the $D_{\alpha p}$ are (not) similar to the $D_{\beta p}$, the $D_{\alpha p}^T$ are (not) similar to the $D_{\beta p}^T$. Hence the right class number is not less (greater) than the left. Hence the two are equal.

Lemmas and theorems similar to those given here for left ideals may be proved for right ideals.

COLUMBUS, OHIO