## Ideals in the ring $T(\infty,\mathbb{F})$

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### Infinite matrices: definition

 $M(\infty, K)$  -  $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$  matrices over K:

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```
\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & \cdots \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{bmatrix}
```

• + is well defined

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$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{bmatrix} = ??$$

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$$C = AB$$



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C = AB if infinite sum  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{ik}b_{kj}$  contains finite number of nonzero elements, then this sum is noted as  $c_{ii}$ 

## Rings of matrices

 $T(\infty, K)$  describes a ring of infinite upper triangular matrices with unity.

#### **Notations**

Let  $I \subset T(\infty, K)$  and  $A \in T(\infty, K)$  then:

Beginner definitions A results - left ideals A results - right ideals A results - ideals

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- I is both sided ideal (ideal) if is simultaneously left and right ideal

## Zero pattern

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Zero pattern (in matrices) means set of matrices such that for fixed set of pairs coefficients (i,j) we have  $\forall_{(i,j)}a_{ij}=0$  for all matrices A.

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 $A_{i*}$  notes i-th row matrix A, and  $A_{*i}$  - j-th column.

 $A_{i*} = a$  describes that every element from i-th row is equal a, the same is for columns.

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A results - left ideals
A results - right ideals
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Left ideals

If matrices A and B generate the same left ideal then they have:

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$$\mathsf{matrices:} \left( \begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 0 & * & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & * & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \dots \end{array} \right) \; \mathsf{and} \; \left( \begin{array}{ccccc} 0 & * & * & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & * & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \dots \end{array} \right)$$

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ntroduction.. Ideals

Thank you for attention.

#### References

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