### 4.1 Definitions/Things that are clear

A Polynomial An expression of the form: with Coeffi- $a 0+a 1 x+a 2 x^{2}+\ldots+a \_n \_x^{n}$ cients in R
(Let $R$ be any where $\boldsymbol{n}$ is a nonnegative ring) integer and $a_{-} i \in R$
Expression: An expression of this form $a 0+a 1 x+\quad$ makes sense, provided that $a \_2 x^{2}+\ldots+\quad$ the $\quad a_{-} i$ and $x$ are all
a_n $x^{n} \quad$ elements of some larger

In Thm 4.1, polynomials with coeffi-
the elements cients in $R$
of the ring $P$
are called
In Thm 4.1, coefficients
the elements
a_i are called
In Thm 4.1, indeterminate
the special
element $x$ is
called an


## By hbrooke7

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| 4.1 Theorems \& | Corollaries |
| :---: | :---: |
| Theorem 4.1 <br> If $R$ is a ring, then there exists a ring $P$ that contains an element $x$ that is not in $R$ and has these properties: | (i) $R$ is a subring of $P$. <br> (ii) $x a=a x$ for every $a \in R$ <br> (iii) Every element of $P$ can be written in the form $a 0+a 1 x+a 2 x^{2}+\ldots+a \_n \_x^{n}$ for some $n \geq 0$ and $a_{-} i \in R$ (iv)The representation of elements in $P$ in (iii) is unique in this sense: if $n \leq m$ and $a 0+a 1 x+a 2 x^{2}+\ldots+a \_n \_x^{n}$ = $b 0+b 1 x+b 2 x^{2}+\ldots+b \_m_{-} x^{m}$, then $a_{-} i=\boldsymbol{b}$ i $i$ for $i \leq n$ and $b_{-} i=0 R$ for each $i>n$. <br> (v) $a 0+a 1 x+a 2 x^{2}+\ldots+a \_n \_x^{n}$ $=O R$ if and only ifa_ $i=0 R$ for every $i$. |

Theorem 4.2

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