Introductory Lectures on Rings and Modules, by John A. Beachy

Errata

page 11, line -15 and line -9  For \( r_i \in R \) read \( r_i \in R_i \)

page 18, line -8  For \( R[s] \) read \( R[x] \)

page 23, lines 5 and 6  For \( R \) read \( R_i \)

page 31, line -5 and line -4  For \( R = \mathbb{Z}[x]/(x^4 - 1) \) read \( R = \mathbb{Q}[x]/(x^4 - 1) \)

page 32, line -5  For \( \frac{1}{3}(1 + \omega x + \omega^2 x^2) = \frac{1 - \omega}{3}(1 - x) \cdot \frac{1 + 2\omega}{3}(\omega^2 - x) \).

read \( \frac{1}{3}(1 + \omega x + \omega^2 x^2) = \frac{1 - \omega}{3}(1 - x) \cdot \frac{(-1 - 2\omega)}{3}(\omega - x) \).

page 36, line 12  For \( \theta : R \to \overline{R}[x] \) read \( \theta : R \to \overline{R} \)

page 43, line -6  For (a) Show that read (b) Show that

page 85, line 10  For \( \ker(g) \) is a direct summand read \( \ker(f) \) is a direct summand

page 87, line 3  For projective it is read projective if it is

page 91, line -16  For \( f(M) \) is a direct summand read \( f(Q) \) is a direct summand

page 95, line -13  For quotient field of \( R \) read quotient field of \( D \).

page 114, line -5  For \( \delta(I) \subseteq I \), read \( \delta(I) \subseteq I \), which implies that \( \delta(I) \subseteq I \), and

page 132, line -16  For \( f_\alpha f_\beta = f_\gamma \), read \( f_\beta f_\alpha = f_\gamma \).

page 132, line -4  For \( f_\alpha f_\beta = f_\gamma \). read where \( k = \phi(x) \).

page 146, Exercise 2  For \( \left[ \begin{array}{cc} p\mathbb{Z} & 0 \\ \mathbb{Z} & 0 \end{array} \right] \) or \( \left[ \begin{array}{cc} \mathbb{Z} & 0 \\ \mathbb{Z} & q\mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right] \), for primes \( p, q \in \mathbb{Z} \).

read \( \left[ \begin{array}{cc} P & 0 \\ \mathbb{Z} & 0 \end{array} \right] \) or \( \left[ \begin{array}{cc} Z & 0 \\ Z & Q \end{array} \right] \), for prime ideals \( P, Q \) of \( \mathbb{Z} \).

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