

## CHANGES MADE TO MAS220 NOTES

### 1. SEMESTER 1

- (1) p.7, line 5, “multiplication in  $\mathbb{C}^\times$  is associative”.
- (2) p.11, Examples 1.5.3 and 1.5.4, added reference “from Section 1.4”.
- (3) p.12, following Example 1.5.8, reference to earlier examples.
- (4) p.13, bottom line, correction,  $|\text{orb}(x)|$ .
- (5) p.15, lines 3 and 4, correction to  $\gamma(\beta(i)) = \beta(\alpha(i))$  and  $\gamma\beta = \beta\alpha$ .
- (6) p.16, added a few words to Examples 1.6.8 and 1.6.9.
- (7) Remark added at end of Section 1.7.
- (8) p.23, line 19, “they” replaced by “the atoms”.
- (9) p.25, more detail added in displayed equation for  $f(x)g(x)$ .
- (10) p.29, references to definitions of field and division ring added to Example 2.8.2. Likewise in Proposition 3.1.2.
- (11) p.35, near bottom, remark about  $\gamma$  as nearest point.
- (12) p.37, “as in Example 3.2.5” added to proof of Lemma 3.3.8.
- (13) p.39, proof of Proposition 3.5.1. More detail added about why 1 is a gcd.  
p.40, “which is the set of congruence classes  $(\text{mod } m)$ ” added near the bottom.
- (14) p.42, in Example 3.6.11, “Recall that  $[a + bx]$  means the same as  $\overline{a + bx}$ .”
- (15) p.44, beginning of Section 3.8, references to Example 3.2.5 and Proposition 2.8.3 added.
- (16) p.44, in proof of Proposition 3.8.1,  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$  corrected to  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ . On the next line, a few words added.

### 2. SEMESTER 2

- (1) p.9, a couple of extra sentences just before Theorem 1.6.4.
- (2) p.16, extra sentence just after definition 1.9.1.
- (3) p.17, reference for definition of a basis added.
- (4) p.26, following Theorem 1.13.8, “isomorphism” replaced by “ring isomorphism”.
- (5) p.32, last paragraph of Section 1.15. Added a bit more on why the trace is an integer.
- (6) p.40, 3 lines before displayed equations for  $a_0, a_m$  and  $b_m$ , corrected  $v = \sum_{i=1}^n v_i$  to  $v = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i v_i$ .
- (7) In Propositions 2.4.10 and 2.5.10, I had to extend the condition  $f(-\pi) = f(\pi)$  to all the derivatives of  $f$ , to ensure that  $\frac{d}{dx}$  really maps the space to itself.