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REDUCTION THEORY IN ALGEBRAIC NUMBER FIELDS

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When is the half-group $\mathrm{GL}(n, \boldsymbol{Z}^{\geqq 0})$ of the unimodular matrices of degree n over the half-ring $\boldsymbol{Z}^{\geqq 0}$ of the nonnegative integers finitely generated?[1] Precisely if $n<3$.

Here the reduction of finite real extensions E of the rational number field is based on Theorem 1 stating the finiteness of the number of all matrices of degree n over $\boldsymbol{Z}^{\geqq 0}$ with a given irreducible characteristic polynomial over $\boldsymbol{Z}$, the rational integer ring, and on the following generalization of a well-known Frobenius theorem (Theorem 2): Let the semisimple commutative hypercomplex system A over $\boldsymbol{R}$, the real number field, contain a semiring H that is closed for the natural topology of A such that $A=H+(-H)$, $H\cap -H=\{0\}$ (pointed cone semiring). Then there are finitely many $\boldsymbol{R}$-homomorphisms θ_i $(1\leqq i\leqq s)$ of A into the complex number field $\boldsymbol{C}$ such that (1) $\bigcap_{i=1}^{s} \ker \theta_i=0$, (2) $\ker \theta_i+\ker \theta_k=A$ $(1\leqq i<k\leqq s)$, (3) $A\theta_i=\boldsymbol{R}$ $(1\leqq i\leqq \rho; 0<\rho\leqq s)$, ρ maximum, (4) for each ρ-tuple of nonnegative real numbers $\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_\rho$ there is an element h of H for which $h\theta_i=\alpha_i$ $(1\leqq i\leqq \rho)$, and (5) the set $C=\{(h\theta_1, \cdots, h\theta_s)|h\in H \& 0\leqq |h\theta_i|\leqq 1\ (1\leqq i\leqq s)\}$ is a closed convex subset of $\boldsymbol{C}^{1\times s}$ containing 0 and closed under multiplication, and conversely. Note that $|\lambda_i|\leqq \max_{1\leqq j\leqq \rho} |\lambda_j|$ $(1\leqq i\leqq s)$ for $(\lambda_1, \cdots, \lambda_s)$ of C.

Theorem 1 is applied to a dedekind module M of E that is invariant under the E-order Λ. Any basis of M over $\boldsymbol{Z}$ leading to an irreducible integral representation Δ of Λ representing a given primitive element ω of E contained in Λ by an integral matrix Ω of degree n over $\boldsymbol{Z}^{\geqq 0}$ permits the repeated formation of certain $\alpha\beta$-successors (predecessors) defined as

$$S_{\alpha\beta}^{\varepsilon}(\Omega) = T_{\alpha\beta}^{-\varepsilon}\Omega T_{\alpha\beta}^{\varepsilon}$$

$(\alpha\neq\beta,\ 1\leqq\alpha\leqq n,\ 1\leqq\beta\leqq n,\ \varepsilon=\pm 1,\ S_{\alpha\beta}^{\varepsilon}(\Omega)\in(\boldsymbol{Z}^{\geqq 0})^{n\times n})$ defining an oriented finite graph $\Gamma(\Omega)$ with a finitely presented fundamental group generated

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[1] This question was raised recently by G. Pall; it started the present exploration of a semigroup theoretic generalization of Lagrange's reduction theory. We utilize the subsemigroup S_n of $\mathrm{GL}(n, \boldsymbol{Z}^{\geqq 0})$ which is generated by the permutation matrices and the transvection matrices $T_{\alpha\beta}=I_n^{+}(\delta_{i\alpha}\delta_{k\beta})$ $(\alpha\neq\beta,\ 1\leqq\alpha\leqq n,\ 1\leqq\beta\leqq n)$ which is proper precisely if $n\geqq 3$.