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Torsion $\mathbb{Z}$-module and Torsion-free $\mathbb{Z}$-module[1]

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Summary. In this article, we formalize a torsion $\mathbb{Z}$-module and a torsion-free $\mathbb{Z}$-module. Especially, we prove formally that finitely generated torsion-free $\mathbb{Z}$-modules are finite rank free. We also formalize properties related to rank of finite rank free $\mathbb{Z}$-modules. The notion of $\mathbb{Z}$-module is necessary for solving lattice problems, LLL (Lenstra, Lenstra, and Lovász) base reduction algorithm [20], cryptographic systems with lattice [21], and coding theory [11].

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The notation and terminology used in this paper have been introduced in the following articles: [24], [5], [1], [26], [10], [6], [7], [15], [28], [27], [25], [3], [4], [8], [17], [33], [34], [29], [32], [18], [31], [9], [12], [13], [14], and [22].

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1. Torsion $\mathbb{Z}$-module and Torsion-free $\mathbb{Z}$-module

Now we state the proposition:

(1) Let us consider a $\mathbb{Z}$-module V, and a submodule W of V. Then $1_{\mathbb{Z}^{\mathrm{R}}} \circ W = \Omega_W$.

Let us consider a $\mathbb{Z}$-module V and submodules W_1, W_2, W_3 of V. Now we state the propositions:

(2) $W_1 \cap W_2$ is a submodule of $(W_1 + W_3) \cap W_2$.
Proof: For every vector v of V such that $v \in W_1 \cap W_2$ holds $v \in (W_1 + W_3) \cap W_2$ by [12, (94), (93)]. $\square$

(3) If $W_1 \cap W_2 \neq \mathbf{0}_V$, then $(W_1 + W_3) \cap W_2 \neq \mathbf{0}_V$.

(4) Let us consider a $\mathbb{Z}$-module V, and linearly independent subsets I, I_1 of V. If $I_1 \subseteq I$, then $\mathrm{Lin}(I \setminus I_1) \cap \mathrm{Lin}(I_1) = \mathbf{0}_V$.

From now on V denotes a $\mathbb{Z}$-module, W denotes a submodule of V, v, u denote vectors of V, and i denotes an element of $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathrm{R}}$. Let V be a $\mathbb{Z}$-module and v be a vector of V. We say that v is torsion if and only if

(Def. 1) there exists an element i of $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathrm{R}}$ such that $i \neq 0_{\mathbb{Z}^{\mathrm{R}}}$ and $i \cdot v = 0_V$.

One can verify that 0_V is torsion.

Now we state the propositions:

(5) If v is torsion and u is torsion, then $v + u$ is torsion.

(6) If v is torsion, then $-v$ is torsion.

(7) If v is torsion and u is torsion, then $v - u$ is torsion.

(8) If v is torsion, then $i \cdot v$ is torsion.

(9) Let us consider a vector v of V, and a vector w of W. If $v = w$, then v is torsion iff w is torsion.

Let V be a $\mathbb{Z}$-module. One can verify that there exists a vector of V which is torsion.

Now we state the propositions:

(10) If v is not torsion, then $-v$ is not torsion.

(11) If v is not torsion and $i \neq 0$, then $i \cdot v$ is not torsion.

(12) v is not torsion if and only if $\{v\}$ is linearly independent.
Proof: If v is not torsion, then $\{v\}$ is linearly independent by [9, (33)], [13, (24)]. If $\{v\}$ is linearly independent, then v is not torsion by [14, (1)], [13, (8), (29), (53)]. $\square$

Let V be a $\mathbb{Z}$-module. We say that V is torsion if and only if

(Def. 2) every vector of V is torsion.

Let us note that $\mathbf{0}_V$ is torsion and there exists a $\mathbb{Z}$-module which is torsion.

Now we state the propositions:

(13) Let us consider an element v of $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathrm{R}}$, and an integer v_1. Suppose $v = v_1$. Let us consider a natural number n. Then (Nat-mult-left $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathrm{R}}$)$(n, v) = n \cdot v_1$. PROOF: Define $\mathcal{P}$[natural number] $\equiv$ (Nat-mult-left $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathrm{R}}$)$(\$_1, v) = \$_1 \cdot v_1$. For every natural number n such that $\mathcal{P}[n]$ holds $\mathcal{P}[n+1]$. For every natural number n, $\mathcal{P}[n]$ from [3, Sch. 2]. $\square$

(14) Let us consider an element x of $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathrm{R}}$, an element v of $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathrm{R}}$, and an integer v_1. Suppose $v = v_1$. Then (the left integer multiplication of $(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathrm{R}})$)$(x, v) = x \cdot v_1$. The theorem is a consequence of (13).

Note that there exists a $\mathbb{Z}$-module which is non torsion.

Let V be a non torsion $\mathbb{Z}$-module. Let us observe that there exists a vector of V which is non torsion.

Let V be a $\mathbb{Z}$-module. We say that V is torsion-free if and only if

(Def. 3) for every vector v of V such that $v \neq 0_V$ holds v is not torsion.

Now we state the proposition:

(15) V is cancelable on multiplication if and only if V is torsion-free.

One can verify that every cancelable on multiplication $\mathbb{Z}$-module is torsion-free and every torsion-free $\mathbb{Z}$-module is cancelable on multiplication and every free $\mathbb{Z}$-module is torsion-free and there exists a $\mathbb{Z}$-module which is torsion-free and free.

Now we state the proposition:

(16) Let us consider a torsion-free $\mathbb{Z}$-module V, and a vector v of V. Then v is torsion if and only if $v = 0_V$.

Let V be a torsion-free $\mathbb{Z}$-module. Note that every submodule of V is torsion-free.

Let V be a $\mathbb{Z}$-module. Observe that $\mathbf{0}_V$ is trivial and every non trivial, torsion-free $\mathbb{Z}$-module is non torsion and there exists a $\mathbb{Z}$-module which is trivial.

Let V be a non trivial $\mathbb{Z}$-module. Let us note that there exists a vector of V which is non zero.

Now we state the proposition:

(17) v is not torsion if and only if $\mathrm{Lin}(\{v\})$ is free and $v \neq 0_V$. The theorem is a consequence of (12) and (9).

Let V be a non torsion $\mathbb{Z}$-module and v be a non torsion vector of V. Let us note that $\mathrm{Lin}(\{v\})$ is free.

Now we state the propositions:

(18) Let us consider a $\mathbb{Z}$-module V, a subset A of V, and a vector v of V. If A is linearly independent and $v \in A$, then v is not torsion. The theorem

is a consequence of (12).

(19) Let us consider an object u. Suppose $u \in \mathrm{Lin}(\{v\})$. Then there exists an element i of $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathrm{R}}$ such that $u = i \cdot v$.

(20) $v \in \mathrm{Lin}(\{v\})$.

(21) $i \cdot v \in \mathrm{Lin}(\{v\})$.

(22) $\mathrm{Lin}(\{0_V\}) = \mathbf{0}_V$.

PROOF: For every object x, $x \in \mathrm{Lin}(\{0_V\})$ iff $x \in \mathbf{0}_V$ by [13, (64), (21)], [12, (1)], [13, (66)]. □

Let V be a torsion-free $\mathbb{Z}$-module and v be a vector of V. Let us note that $\mathrm{Lin}(\{v\})$ is free. Now we state the propositions:

(23) Let us consider subsets A_1, A_2 of V. Suppose A_1 is linearly independent and A_2 is linearly independent and $A_1 \cap A_2 = \emptyset$ and $A_1 \cup A_2$ is linearly dependent. Then $\mathrm{Lin}(A_1) \cap \mathrm{Lin}(A_2) \neq \mathbf{0}_V$.

(24) Let us consider a $\mathbb{Z}$-module V, a free submodule W of V, a subset I of V, and a vector v of V. Suppose I is linearly independent and $\mathrm{Lin}(I) = \Omega_W$ and $v \in I$. Then

(i) $\Omega_W = \mathrm{Lin}(I \setminus \{v\}) + \mathrm{Lin}(\{v\})$, and

(ii) $\mathrm{Lin}(I \setminus \{v\}) \cap \mathrm{Lin}(\{v\}) = \mathbf{0}_V$, and

(iii) $\mathrm{Lin}(I \setminus \{v\})$ is free, and

(iv) $\mathrm{Lin}(\{v\})$ is free, and

(v) $v \neq 0_V$.

PROOF: v is not torsion. $\mathrm{Lin}(I \setminus \{v\}) \cap \mathrm{Lin}(\{v\}) = \mathbf{0}_V$ by [16, (24)], [12, (94)], [13, (64), (23), (10)]. □

(25) Let us consider a $\mathbb{Z}$-module V, and a free submodule W of V. Then there exists a subset A of V such that

(i) A is subset of W and linearly independent, and

(ii) $\mathrm{Lin}(A) = \Omega_W$.

(26) Let us consider a $\mathbb{Z}$-module V, and a finite rank, free submodule W of V. Then there exists a finite subset A of V such that

(i) A is finite subset of W and linearly independent, and

(ii) $\mathrm{Lin}(A) = \Omega_W$, and

(iii) $\overline{\overline{A}} = \mathrm{rank}\, W$.

Let us consider a torsion-free $\mathbb{Z}$-module V and vectors v_1, v_2 of V.

Let us assume that $v_1 \neq 0_V$ and $v_2 \neq 0_V$ and $\mathrm{Lin}(\{v_1\}) \cap \mathrm{Lin}(\{v_2\}) \neq \mathbf{0}_V$. Now we state the propositions:

(27) There exists a vector u of V such that

(i) $u \neq 0_V$, and

(ii) $\mathrm{Lin}(\{v_1\}) \cap \mathrm{Lin}(\{v_2\}) = \mathrm{Lin}(\{u\})$.

Proof: Consider x being a vector of V such that $x \in \mathrm{Lin}(\{v_1\}) \cap \mathrm{Lin}(\{v_2\})$ and $x \neq 0_V$. Consider i_3 being an element of $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathrm{R}}$ such that $x = i_3 \cdot v_1$. Consider i_4 being an element of $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathrm{R}}$ such that $x = i_4 \cdot v_2$. Consider i_1, i_2 being integers such that $i_3 = (\gcd(i_3, i_4)) \cdot i_1$ and $i_4 = (\gcd(i_3, i_4)) \cdot i_2$ and i_1 and i_2 are relatively prime. Reconsider $I_1 = i_1$, $I_2 = i_2$ as an element of $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathrm{R}}$. $I_1 \cdot v_1 \in \mathrm{Lin}(\{v_1\})$ and $I_2 \cdot v_2 \in \mathrm{Lin}(\{v_2\})$. For every vector y of V such that $y \in \mathrm{Lin}(\{I_1 \cdot v_1\})$ holds $y \in \mathrm{Lin}(\{v_1\}) \cap \mathrm{Lin}(\{v_2\})$ by (19), [12, (37)]. $\mathrm{Lin}(\{I_1 \cdot v_1\}) = \mathrm{Lin}(\{v_1\}) \cap \mathrm{Lin}(\{v_2\})$ by [12, (46), (94)], (19), [12, (37), (36)]. □

(28) There exists a vector u of V such that

(i) $u \neq 0_V$, and

(ii) $\mathrm{Lin}(\{v_1\}) + \mathrm{Lin}(\{v_2\}) = \mathrm{Lin}(\{u\})$.

Proof: Consider x being a vector of V such that $x \neq 0_V$ and $\mathrm{Lin}(\{v_1\}) \cap \mathrm{Lin}(\{v_2\}) = \mathrm{Lin}(\{x\})$. Consider i_1 being an element of $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathrm{R}}$ such that $x = i_1 \cdot v_1$. Consider i_2 being an element of $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathrm{R}}$ such that $x = i_2 \cdot v_2$. $\gcd(|i_1|, |i_2|) = 1$ by [19, (5)], [23, (2)], [12, (1)], [3, (25)]. Consider j_1, j_2 being elements of $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathrm{R}}$ such that $i_1 \cdot j_1 + i_2 \cdot j_2 = 1$. Reconsider $J_1 = j_1$, $J_2 = j_2$ as an element of $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathrm{R}}$. Reconsider $u = J_1 \cdot v_2 + J_2 \cdot v_1$ as a vector of V. $\mathrm{Lin}(\{v_1\}) + \mathrm{Lin}(\{v_2\}) = \mathrm{Lin}(\{u\})$ by (19), [12, (37), (92), (36)]. □

(29) Let us consider a torsion-free $\mathbb{Z}$-module V, a finite rank, free submodule W of V, and vectors v, u of V. Suppose $v \neq 0_V$ and $u \neq 0_V$ and $W \cap \mathrm{Lin}(\{v\}) = \mathbf{0}_V$ and $(W + \mathrm{Lin}(\{u\})) \cap \mathrm{Lin}(\{v\}) \neq \mathbf{0}_V$ and $\mathrm{Lin}(\{u\}) \cap \mathrm{Lin}(\{v\}) = \mathbf{0}_V$. Then there exist vectors w_1, w_2 of V such that

(i) $w_1 \neq 0_V$, and

(ii) $w_2 \neq 0_V$, and

(iii) $W + \mathrm{Lin}(\{u\}) + \mathrm{Lin}(\{v\}) = W + \mathrm{Lin}(\{w_1\}) + \mathrm{Lin}(\{w_2\})$, and

(iv) $W \cap \mathrm{Lin}(\{w_1\}) \neq \mathbf{0}_V$, and

(v) $(W + \mathrm{Lin}(\{w_1\})) \cap \mathrm{Lin}(\{w_2\}) = \mathbf{0}_V$, and

(vi) $u, v \in \mathrm{Lin}(\{w_1\}) + \mathrm{Lin}(\{w_2\})$, and

(vii) $w_1, w_2 \in \mathrm{Lin}(\{u\}) + \mathrm{Lin}(\{v\})$.

Proof: Consider x being a vector of V such that $x \in (W + \mathrm{Lin}(\{u\})) \cap \mathrm{Lin}(\{v\})$ and $x \neq 0_V$. Consider x_1, x_2 being vectors of V such that $x_1 \in W$ and $x_2 \in \mathrm{Lin}(\{u\})$ and $x = x_1 + x_2$. Consider i_4 being an element of $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathrm{R}}$

such that $x = i_4 \cdot v$. Consider i_3 being an element of $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathrm{R}}$ such that $x_2 = i_3 \cdot u$. Consider i_2, i_1 being integers such that $i_4 = (\gcd(i_4, i_3)) \cdot i_2$ and $i_3 = (\gcd(i_4, i_3)) \cdot i_1$ and i_2 and i_1 are relatively prime. Consider J_4, J_3 being elements of $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathrm{R}}$ such that $i_2 \cdot J_4 + i_1 \cdot J_3 = 1$. Reconsider $j_4 = J_4$, $j_3 = J_3$ as an element of $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathrm{R}}$. Set $w_1 = i_2 \cdot v - i_1 \cdot u$. Set $w_2 = j_4 \cdot u + j_3 \cdot v$. $w_1 \neq 0_V$ by [29, (21)], [12, (37)], (20), [12, (94), (1)]. Reconsider $i_6 = \gcd(i_4, i_3)$ as an element of $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathrm{R}}$. $i_6 \cdot w_1 \in W$ by [12, (8)]. $W \cap \mathrm{Lin}(\{w_1\}) \neq \mathbf{0}_V$ by [12, (37)], (20), [12, (94)], [13, (66)]. $u = i_2 \cdot w_2 - j_3 \cdot w_1$ by [12, (8)], [29, (29), (28), (15)]. $v = j_4 \cdot w_1 + i_1 \cdot w_2$ by [12, (8)], [29, (28), (15)]. $u \in \mathrm{Lin}(\{w_1\}) + \mathrm{Lin}(\{w_2\})$ by [12, (37)], (20), [12, (38), (92)]. $v \in \mathrm{Lin}(\{w_1\}) + \mathrm{Lin}(\{w_2\})$ by [12, (37)], (20), [12, (92)]. $w_1 \in \mathrm{Lin}(\{u\}) + \mathrm{Lin}(\{v\})$ by [12, (37)], (20), [12, (38), (92)]. $w_2 \in \mathrm{Lin}(\{u\}) + \mathrm{Lin}(\{v\})$ by [12, (37)], (20), [12, (92)]. For every object x such that $x \in W + \mathrm{Lin}(\{u\}) + \mathrm{Lin}(\{v\})$ holds $x \in W + \mathrm{Lin}(\{w_1\}) + \mathrm{Lin}(\{w_2\})$ by [12, (92)], (19), [12, (37), (36), (96)]. For every object x such that $x \in W + \mathrm{Lin}(\{w_1\}) + \mathrm{Lin}(\{w_2\})$ holds $x \in W + \mathrm{Lin}(\{u\}) + \mathrm{Lin}(\{v\})$ by [12, (92)], (19), [12, (37), (36), (96)]. $w_2 \neq 0_V$ by [29, (6)], [12, (37)], (20), [12, (38), (94), (1)]. $(W + \mathrm{Lin}(\{w_1\})) \cap \mathrm{Lin}(\{w_2\}) = \mathbf{0}_V$ by [16, (24)], [12, (94), (92)], (19). □

(30) Let us consider a torsion-free $\mathbb{Z}$-module V, a finite rank, free submodule W of V, and a vector v of V. Suppose $v \neq 0_V$ and $W \cap \mathrm{Lin}(\{v\}) \neq \mathbf{0}_V$. Then $W + \mathrm{Lin}(\{v\})$ is free.

PROOF: Define $\mathcal{P}$[natural number] $\equiv$ for every finite rank, free submodule W of V for every vector v of V such that $v \neq 0_V$ and $W \cap \mathrm{Lin}(\{v\}) \neq \mathbf{0}_V$ and $\mathrm{rank}\, W = \$_1 + 1$ holds $W + \mathrm{Lin}(\{v\})$ is free. $\mathcal{P}[0]$ by [22, (5)], [12, (25)], [14, (20)], [16, (22), (23)]. For every natural number n such that $\mathcal{P}[n]$ holds $\mathcal{P}[n+1]$ by [16, (33)], [12, (25)], [14, (20)], [12, (97), (51), (94)]. For every natural number n, $\mathcal{P}[n]$ from [3, Sch. 2]. Set $r_1 = \mathrm{rank}\, W$. $r_1 - 1$ is a natural number by [22, (1)], [12, (51)], [16, (23)], [12, (107)]. □

Let V be a torsion-free $\mathbb{Z}$-module, v be a vector of V, and W be a finite rank, free submodule of V. Let us note that $W + \mathrm{Lin}(\{v\})$ is free.

Let V be a $\mathbb{Z}$-module and W be a finitely generated submodule of V. One can verify that $W + \mathrm{Lin}(\{v\})$ is finitely generated.

Let W_1, W_2 be finitely generated submodules of V. Observe that $W_1 + W_2$ is finitely generated. Now we state the proposition:

(31) Let us consider a $\mathbb{Z}$-module V, a submodule W of V, submodules W_6, W_8 of W, and submodules W_1, W_2 of V. If $W_6 = W_1$ and $W_8 = W_2$, then $W_6 + W_8 = W_1 + W_2$.

PROOF: Reconsider $S = W_6 + W_8$ as a strict submodule of V. For every vector v of V, $v \in S$ iff $v \in W_1 + W_2$ by [12, (92), (28)]. □

Let V be a torsion-free $\mathbb{Z}$-module and U_1, U_2 be finite rank, free submodules of V. Note that U_1+U_2 is free and every finitely generated, torsion-free $\mathbb{Z}$-module is free.

2. Rank of Finite Rank Free $\mathbb{Z}$-module

Now we state the propositions:

(32) Let us consider a torsion-free $\mathbb{Z}$-module V, and finite rank, free submodules W_1, W_2 of V. Suppose $W_1 \cap W_2 = \mathbf{0}_V$. Then $\operatorname{rank}(W_1 + W_2) = \operatorname{rank} W_1 + \operatorname{rank} W_2$.

(33) Let us consider a finite rank, free $\mathbb{Z}$-module V, and finite rank, free submodules W_1, W_2 of V. Suppose V is the direct sum of W_1 and W_2. Then $\operatorname{rank} V = \operatorname{rank} W_1 + \operatorname{rank} W_2$. The theorem is a consequence of (32).

(34) Let us consider a torsion-free $\mathbb{Z}$-module V, and finite rank, free submodules W_1, W_2 of V. Then $\operatorname{rank}(W_1 \cap W_2) \leqslant \operatorname{rank} W_1$.

(35) Let us consider a torsion-free $\mathbb{Z}$-module V, and a vector v of V. If $v \neq 0_V$, then $\operatorname{rank} \operatorname{Lin}(\{v\}) = 1$.

(36) Let us consider a $\mathbb{Z}$-module V. Then $\operatorname{rank} \mathbf{0}_V = 0$.

(37) Let us consider a torsion-free $\mathbb{Z}$-module V, and vectors v, u of V. Suppose $v \neq 0_V$ and $u \neq 0_V$ and $\operatorname{Lin}(\{v\}) \cap \operatorname{Lin}(\{u\}) \neq \mathbf{0}_V$. Then $\operatorname{rank}(\operatorname{Lin}(\{v\}) + \operatorname{Lin}(\{u\})) = 1$. The theorem is a consequence of (28).

(38) Let us consider a torsion-free $\mathbb{Z}$-module V, a finite rank, free submodule W of V, and a vector v of V. Suppose $v \neq 0_V$ and $W \cap \operatorname{Lin}(\{v\}) \neq \mathbf{0}_V$. Then $\operatorname{rank}(W + \operatorname{Lin}(\{v\})) = \operatorname{rank} W$.

Proof: Define $\mathcal{P}[\text{natural number}] \equiv$ for every finite rank, free submodule W of V for every vector v of V such that $v \neq 0_V$ and $W \cap \operatorname{Lin}(\{v\}) \neq \mathbf{0}_V$ and $\operatorname{rank} W = \$_1 + 1$ holds $\operatorname{rank}(W + \operatorname{Lin}(\{v\})) = \operatorname{rank} W$. $\mathcal{P}[0]$ by [22, (5)], [12, (25), (26), (42)]. For every natural number n such that $\mathcal{P}[n]$ holds $\mathcal{P}[n+1]$ by (26), (24), [9, (31)], [2, (44)]. For every natural number n, $\mathcal{P}[n]$ from [3, Sch. 2]. Set $r_1 = \operatorname{rank} W$. $r_1 - 1$ is a natural number by [22, (1)], [12, (51)], [16, (23)], [12, (107)]. $\square$

(39) Let us consider a torsion-free $\mathbb{Z}$-module V, finite rank, free submodules W_1, W_2 of V, and a vector v of V. Suppose $W_1 \cap \operatorname{Lin}(\{v\}) \neq \mathbf{0}_V$ and $W_2 \cap \operatorname{Lin}(\{v\}) \neq \mathbf{0}_V$. Then $(W_1 \cap W_2) \cap \operatorname{Lin}(\{v\}) \neq \mathbf{0}_V$. The theorem is a consequence of (19).

(40) Let us consider $\mathbb{Z}$-modules V, W, a linear transformation T from V to W, and a subset A of V. Then T°(the carrier of $\operatorname{Lin}(A)$) $\subseteq$ the carrier of $\operatorname{Lin}(T^{\circ} A)$.

PROOF: For every object y such that $y \in T^{\circ}$(the carrier of $\mathrm{Lin}(A)$) holds $y \in$ the carrier of $\mathrm{Lin}(T^{\circ}A)$ by [7, (65)], [13, (64)], [22, (44), (46)]. □

Let us consider $\mathbb{Z}$-modules X, Y and a linear transformation L from X to Y. Now we state the propositions:

(41) $L(0_X) = 0_Y$.

(42) If L is bijective, then there exists a linear transformation K from Y to X such that $K = L^{-1}$ and K is bijective.
PROOF: Reconsider $K = L^{-1}$ as a function from Y into X. K is additive by [7, (113)], [6, (34)]. For every element r of $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathrm{R}}$ and for every element x of Y, $K(r \cdot x) = r \cdot K(x)$ by [7, (113)], [6, (34)]. □

(43) Let us consider $\mathbb{Z}$-modules X, Y, a linear combination l of X, and a linear transformation L from X to Y. If L is bijective, then $L \,@{*}\, l = l \cdot L^{-1}$.
PROOF: Reconsider $K = L^{-1}$ as a function from Y into X. For every element a of Y, $(L \,@{*}\, l)(a) = (l \cdot K)(a)$ by [6, (35)], [7, (35)], [6, (12), (34)]. □

(44) Let us consider $\mathbb{Z}$-modules X, Y, a subset X_0 of X, a linear transformation L from X to Y, and a linear combination l of $L^{\circ}X_0$. Suppose $X_0 =$ the carrier of X and L is one-to-one. Then $L \# l = l \cdot L$.

(45) Let us consider $\mathbb{Z}$-modules X, Y, a subset A of X, and a linear transformation L from X to Y. Suppose L is bijective. Then A is linearly independent if and only if $L^{\circ}A$ is linearly independent. The theorem is a consequence of (42).

(46) Let us consider $\mathbb{Z}$-modules X, Y, a subset A of X, and a linear transformation T from X to Y. Suppose T is bijective. Then T°(the carrier of $\mathrm{Lin}(A)$) = the carrier of $\mathrm{Lin}(T^{\circ}A)$. The theorem is a consequence of (40) and (42).

(47) Let us consider a $\mathbb{Z}$-module Y, and a subset A of Y. Then $\mathrm{Lin}(A)$ is a strict submodule of Ω_Y.

(48) Let us consider $\mathbb{Z}$-modules X, Y, and a linear transformation T from X to Y. If T is bijective, then X is free iff Y is free. The theorem is a consequence of (42).

(49) Let us consider free $\mathbb{Z}$-modules X, Y, a linear transformation T from X to Y, and a subset A of X. Suppose T is bijective. Then A is a basis of X if and only if $T^{\circ}A$ is a basis of Y. The theorem is a consequence of (42).

(50) Let us consider free $\mathbb{Z}$-modules X, Y, and a linear transformation T from X to Y. If T is bijective, then X is finite rank iff Y is finite rank. The theorem is a consequence of (42).

(51) Let us consider finite rank, free $\mathbb{Z}$-modules X, Y, and a linear transfor-

mation T from X to Y. If T is bijective, then $\operatorname{rank} X = \operatorname{rank} Y$.

Proof: For every basis I of X, $\operatorname{rank} Y = \overline{\overline{I}}$ by [1, (5), (33)], (49). □

(52) Let us consider a $\mathbb{Z}$-module V, a finite rank, free submodule W of V, and an element a of $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathrm{R}}$. If $a \neq 0_{\mathbb{Z}^{\mathrm{R}}}$, then $\operatorname{rank}(a \circ W) = \operatorname{rank} W$.

Proof: Define $\mathcal{P}[\text{element of } W, \text{object}] \equiv \$_2 = a \cdot \$_1$. For every element x of W, there exists an element y of $a \circ W$ such that $\mathcal{P}[x, y]$. Consider F being a function from W into $a \circ W$ such that for every element x of W, $\mathcal{P}[x, F(x)]$ from [7, Sch. 3]. For every objects x_1, x_2 such that x_1, $x_2 \in$ the carrier of W and $F(x_1) = F(x_2)$ holds $x_1 = x_2$ by [12, (10)]. For every object y such that $y \in$ the carrier of $a \circ W$ holds $y \in \operatorname{rng} F$ by [7, (4)]. F is additive by [12, (28)]. For every element r of $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathrm{R}}$ and for every element x of W, $F(r \cdot x) = r \cdot F(x)$ by [12, (29)]. □

(53) Let us consider a $\mathbb{Z}$-module V, finite rank, free submodules W_1, W_2, W_3 of V, and an element a of $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathrm{R}}$. Suppose $a \neq 0_{\mathbb{Z}^{\mathrm{R}}}$ and $W_3 = a \circ W_1$. Then $\operatorname{rank}(W_3 \cap W_2) = \operatorname{rank}(W_1 \cap W_2)$.

Proof: $W_3 \cap W_2$ is a submodule of $W_1 \cap W_2$ by [12, (105), (42)], [13, (75)]. $a \circ (W_1 \cap W_2)$ is a submodule of $W_3 \cap W_2$ by [12, (42), (25), (94)]. $\operatorname{rank}(W_1 \cap W_2) \leqslant \operatorname{rank}(W_3 \cap W_2)$. □

(54) Let us consider a torsion-free $\mathbb{Z}$-module V, finite rank, free submodules W_1, W_2, W_3 of V, and an element a of $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathrm{R}}$. Suppose $a \neq 0_{\mathbb{Z}^{\mathrm{R}}}$ and $W_3 = a \circ W_1$. Then $\operatorname{rank}(W_3 + W_2) = \operatorname{rank}(W_1 + W_2)$.

Proof: For every vector v of V such that $v \in W_3 + W_2$ holds $v \in W_1 + W_2$ by [12, (92)]. For every vector v of V such that $v \in a \circ (W_1 + W_2)$ holds $v \in W_3 + W_2$ by [12, (25), (92), (29)]. $\operatorname{rank}(W_1 + W_2) \leqslant \operatorname{rank}(W_3 + W_2)$. □

Let us consider a torsion-free $\mathbb{Z}$-module V, finite rank, free submodules W_1, W_2 of V, and a basis I of W_1. Now we state the propositions:

(55) Suppose for every vector v of V such that $v \in I$ holds $(W_1 \cap W_2) \cap \operatorname{Lin}(\{v\}) \neq \mathbf{0}_V$. Then $\operatorname{rank}(W_1 \cap W_2) = \operatorname{rank} W_1$.

Proof: Define $\mathcal{P}[\text{natural number}] \equiv$ for every finite rank, free submodules W_1, W_2 of V for every basis I of W_1 such that for every vector v of V such that $v \in I$ holds $(W_1 \cap W_2) \cap \operatorname{Lin}(\{v\}) \neq \mathbf{0}_V$ and $\operatorname{rank} W_1 = \$_1$ holds $\operatorname{rank}(W_1 \cap W_2) = \operatorname{rank} W_1$. $\mathcal{P}[0]$. For every natural number n such that $\mathcal{P}[n]$ holds $\mathcal{P}[n+1]$ by [12, (25)], [14, (15)], [13, (56)], [14, (20)]. For every natural number n, $\mathcal{P}[n]$ from [3, Sch. 2]. □

(56) Suppose $\operatorname{rank}(W_1 \cap W_2) < \operatorname{rank} W_1$. Then there exists a vector v of V such that

(i) $v \in I$, and

(ii) $(W_1 \cap W_2) \cap \operatorname{Lin}(\{v\}) = \mathbf{0}_V$.

(57) Let us consider a torsion-free $\mathbb{Z}$-module V, finite rank, free submodules W_1, W_2 of V, and a basis I of W_1. Suppose $\mathrm{rank}(W_1 \cap W_2) = \mathrm{rank}\, W_1$. Let us consider a vector v of V. If $v \in I$, then $(W_1 \cap W_2) \cap \mathrm{Lin}(\{v\}) \neq \mathbf{0}_V$. The theorem is a consequence of (24), (32), and (35).

(58) Let us consider a torsion-free $\mathbb{Z}$-module V, finite rank, free submodules W_1, W_2 of V, and a basis I of W_1. Suppose for every vector v of V such that $v \in I$ holds $(W_1 \cap W_2) \cap \mathrm{Lin}(\{v\}) \neq \mathbf{0}_V$. Then $\mathrm{rank}(W_1 + W_2) = \mathrm{rank}\, W_2$.
PROOF: Define $\mathcal{P}[\text{natural number}] \equiv$ for every finite rank, free submodules W_1, W_2 of V for every basis I of W_1 such that for every vector v of V such that $v \in I$ holds $(W_1 \cap W_2) \cap \mathrm{Lin}(\{v\}) \neq \mathbf{0}_V$ and $\mathrm{rank}\, W_1 = \$_1$ holds $\mathrm{rank}(W_1 + W_2) = \mathrm{rank}\, W_2$. $\mathcal{P}[0]$ by [22, (1)], [12, (51), (42)], [16, (22)]. For every natural number n such that $\mathcal{P}[n]$ holds $\mathcal{P}[n+1]$ by [12, (25)], [14, (15)], [13, (56)], [14, (20)]. For every natural number n, $\mathcal{P}[n]$ from [3, Sch. 2]. □

(59) Let us consider a torsion-free $\mathbb{Z}$-module V, and finite rank, free submodules W_1, W_2 of V. Suppose $\mathrm{rank}(W_1 \cap W_2) = \mathrm{rank}\, W_1$. Then $\mathrm{rank}(W_1 + W_2) = \mathrm{rank}\, W_2$. The theorem is a consequence of (57) and (58).

(60) Let us consider a field G, a vector space V over G, and a subset A of V. If A is linearly independent, then A is a basis of $\mathrm{Lin}(A)$.

(61) Let us consider a cancelable on multiplication, finite rank, free $\mathbb{Z}$-module V, and finite rank, free submodules W_1, W_2 of V. Then $\mathrm{rank}(W_1 + W_2) + \mathrm{rank}(W_1 \cap W_2) = \mathrm{rank}\, W_1 + \mathrm{rank}\, W_2$.
PROOF: Consider I_1 being a finite subset of V such that I_1 is finite subset of W_1 and linearly independent and $\mathrm{Lin}(I_1) = \Omega_{W_1}$ and $\overline{\overline{I_1}} = \mathrm{rank}\, W_1$. Consider I_2 being a finite subset of V such that I_2 is finite subset of W_2 and linearly independent and $\mathrm{Lin}(I_2) = \Omega_{W_2}$ and $\overline{\overline{I_2}} = \mathrm{rank}\, W_2$. Consider I_4 being a finite subset of V such that I_4 is finite subset of $W_1 + W_2$ and linearly independent and $\mathrm{Lin}(I_4) = \Omega_{W_1+W_2}$ and $\overline{\overline{I_4}} = \mathrm{rank}(W_1 + W_2)$. Consider I_3 being a finite subset of V such that I_3 is finite subset of $W_1 \cap W_2$ and linearly independent and $\mathrm{Lin}(I_3) = \Omega_{W_1 \cap W_2}$ and $\overline{\overline{I_3}} = \mathrm{rank}(W_1 \cap W_2)$. Set $I_6 = (\mathrm{MorphsZQ}\, V)^\circ I_1$. Set $I_8 = (\mathrm{MorphsZQ}\, V)^\circ I_2$. Set $I_5 = (\mathrm{MorphsZQ}\, V)^\circ I_4$. Set $I_7 = (\mathrm{MorphsZQ}\, V)^\circ I_3$. For every vector v of Z MQ VectSp V, $v \in \mathrm{Lin}(I_6) + \mathrm{Lin}(I_8)$ iff $v \in \mathrm{Lin}(I_5)$ by [30, (1)], [31, (7)], [16, (9), (10)]. For every vector v of Z MQ VectSp V, $v \in \mathrm{Lin}(I_6) \cap \mathrm{Lin}(I_8)$ iff $v \in \mathrm{Lin}(I_7)$ by [30, (3)], [31, (7)], [16, (9), (10)]. □

Let us consider a torsion-free $\mathbb{Z}$-module V and finite rank, free submodules W_1, W_2 of V. Now we state the propositions:

(62) $\mathrm{rank}(W_1 + W_2) + \mathrm{rank}(W_1 \cap W_2) = \mathrm{rank}\, W_1 + \mathrm{rank}\, W_2$.
PROOF: Set $W_5 = W_1 + W_2$. Reconsider $W_4 = W_1$ as a finite rank, free

submodule of W_5. Reconsider $W_7 = W_2$ as a finite rank, free submodule of W_5. $\operatorname{rank}(W_4 + W_7) + \operatorname{rank}(W_4 \cap W_7) = \operatorname{rank} W_4 + \operatorname{rank} W_7$. For every vector v of V, $v \in W_4 + W_7$ iff $v \in W_1 + W_2$ by [12, (92), (25), (28)]. For every vector v of V, $v \in W_4 \cap W_7$ iff $v \in W_1 \cap W_2$ by [12, (94)]. $\square$

(63) If $\operatorname{rank}(W_1 + W_2) = \operatorname{rank} W_2$, then $\operatorname{rank}(W_1 \cap W_2) = \operatorname{rank} W_1$. The theorem is a consequence of (62).

(64) Let us consider a torsion-free $\mathbb{Z}$-module V, finite rank, free submodules W_1, W_2 of V, and a vector v of V. Suppose $v \neq 0_V$ and $W_1 \cap \operatorname{Lin}(\{v\}) = \mathbf{0}_V$ and $(W_1 + W_2) \cap \operatorname{Lin}(\{v\}) = \mathbf{0}_V$. Then $\operatorname{rank}((W_1 + \operatorname{Lin}(\{v\})) \cap W_2) = \operatorname{rank}(W_1 \cap W_2)$.

Proof: For every vector u of V such that $u \in W_1 \cap W_2$ holds $u \in (W_1 + \operatorname{Lin}(\{v\})) \cap W_2$ by [12, (94), (93)]. There exists a vector u of V such that $u \in (W_1 + \operatorname{Lin}(\{v\})) \cap W_2$ and $u \notin W_1 \cap W_2$ by [12, (44)], [22, (2)]. Consider u being a vector of V such that $u \in (W_1 + \operatorname{Lin}(\{v\})) \cap W_2$ and $u \notin W_1 \cap W_2$. Consider u_1, u_2 being vectors of V such that $u_1 \in W_1$ and $u_2 \in \operatorname{Lin}(\{v\})$ and $u = u_1 + u_2$. $\square$

Let us consider a torsion-free $\mathbb{Z}$-module V, a finite rank, free submodule W of V, and a vector v of V.

Let us assume that $v \neq 0_V$ and $W \cap \operatorname{Lin}(\{v\}) \neq \mathbf{0}_V$. Now we state the propositions:

(65) $\operatorname{rank}(W \cap \operatorname{Lin}(\{v\})) = 1$.

Proof: $\operatorname{rank} \operatorname{Lin}(\{v\}) = 1$. $\operatorname{rank}(W \cap \operatorname{Lin}(\{v\})) \neq 0$ by [22, (1)], [12, (51)]. $\square$

(66) There exists a vector u of V such that

(i) $u \neq 0_V$, and

(ii) $W \cap \operatorname{Lin}(\{v\}) = \operatorname{Lin}(\{u\})$.

The theorem is a consequence of (65).

(67) Let us consider a torsion-free $\mathbb{Z}$-module V, a finite rank, free submodule W of V, and vectors u, v of V. Suppose $W \cap \operatorname{Lin}(\{v\}) = \mathbf{0}_V$ and $(W + \operatorname{Lin}(\{u\})) \cap \operatorname{Lin}(\{v\}) \neq \mathbf{0}_V$. Then $W \cap \operatorname{Lin}(\{u\}) = \mathbf{0}_V$. The theorem is a consequence of (19).

(68) Let us consider a torsion-free $\mathbb{Z}$-module V, finite rank, free submodules W_1, W_2 of V, and a vector v of V. Suppose $\operatorname{rank}(W_1 \cap W_2) = \operatorname{rank} W_1$ and $(W_1 + W_2) \cap \operatorname{Lin}(\{v\}) \neq \mathbf{0}_V$. Then $W_2 \cap \operatorname{Lin}(\{v\}) \neq \mathbf{0}_V$.

Proof: Define $\mathcal{P}$[natural number] $\equiv$ for every finite rank, free submodules W_1, W_2 of V for every vector v of V such that $\operatorname{rank}(W_1 \cap W_2) = \operatorname{rank} W_1$ and $(W_1 + W_2) \cap \operatorname{Lin}(\{v\}) \neq \mathbf{0}_V$ and $\operatorname{rank} W_1 = \$_1$ holds $W_2 \cap \operatorname{Lin}(\{v\}) \neq \mathbf{0}_V$. $\mathcal{P}[0]$ by [22, (1)], [12, (51), (42)], [16, (22)]. For every natural number

n such that $\mathcal{P}[n]$ holds $\mathcal{P}[n+1]$ by (26), [14, (20), (16)], (24). For every natural number n, $\mathcal{P}[n]$ from [3, Sch. 2]. □

(69) Let us consider a torsion-free $\mathbb{Z}$-module V, and finite rank, free submodules W_1, W_2, W_3 of V. Suppose $\mathrm{rank}(W_1 + W_2) = \mathrm{rank}\, W_2$ and W_3 is a submodule of W_1. Then $\mathrm{rank}(W_3 + W_2) = \mathrm{rank}\, W_2$.

PROOF: For every vector v of V such that $v \in W_3 + W_2$ holds $v \in W_1 + W_2$ by [12, (92), (23)]. □

(70) Let us consider a torsion-free $\mathbb{Z}$-module V, finite rank, free submodules W_1, W_2 of V, and a basis I of W_1. Suppose $\mathrm{rank}(W_1 + W_2) = \mathrm{rank}\, W_2$. Let us consider a vector v of V. If $v \in I$, then $(W_1 \cap W_2) \cap \mathrm{Lin}(\{v\}) \neq \mathbf{0}_V$.

PROOF: For every vector v of V such that $v \in I$ holds $(W_1 \cap W_2) \cap \mathrm{Lin}(\{v\}) \neq \mathbf{0}_V$ by [14, (15)], [13, (57), (65)], [9, (31)]. □

(71) Let us consider a torsion-free $\mathbb{Z}$-module V, and finite rank, free submodules W_1, W_2 of V. Suppose $\mathrm{rank}(W_1 \cap W_2) = \mathrm{rank}\, W_1$. Then there exists an element a of $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathrm{R}}$ such that $a \circ W_1$ is a submodule of W_2.

PROOF: Define $\mathcal{P}[\text{natural number}] \equiv$ for every finite rank, free submodules W_1, W_2 of V such that $\mathrm{rank}(W_1 \cap W_2) = \mathrm{rank}\, W_1$ and $\mathrm{rank}\, W_1 = \$_1$ there exists an element a of $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathrm{R}}$ such that $a \circ W_1$ is a submodule of W_2. $\mathcal{P}[0]$ by [22, (1)], [12, (55)], (1). For every natural number n such that $\mathcal{P}[n]$ holds $\mathcal{P}[n+1]$ by [12, (25)], [14, (15)], [13, (56)], [14, (20)]. For every natural number n, $\mathcal{P}[n]$ from [3, Sch. 2]. □

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