ON BLOCK IRREDUCIBLE FORMS OVER EUCLIDEAN DOMAINS

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ABSTRACT. In this paper a general canonical form for elements in a ring Euclidean with respect to a real valuation is established. It is also shown that this form is unique and minimal thus gives the arithmetical weight of an element with respect to a radix.

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1. INTRODUCTION.

In this paper we shall establish a general canonical form for elements in a ring Euclidean with respect to a real valuation. We show this form is unique and minimal and thus gives us the arithmetical weight of an element with respect to a radix r .

Throughout R will denote a commutative ring Euclidean for a real valuation v satisfying:

(i) $v(R)$ is well-ordered by the usual ordering of the real numbers.

(ii) for $a, b \neq 0$ in R , there exists q, r in R such that $a = bq + r$ and $v(r) < v(b)$.

For completeness we recall that an element r of R is called a radix (or a base) for R if every element a of R can be represented as a finite sum of the form

$$a = \sum_i a_i r^i \quad \text{where } v(a_i) < v(r) \quad (1.1)$$

and we call such a representation a weak radix- r form (or representation) for a . For convenience we often write $a = (a_{n-1}, \dots, a_0)$ or $a_{n-1}, \dots, a_1 a_0$ in lieu of (1.1). The form (1.1) is said to be a minimal weak radix form for a if the number of indices i with $a_i \neq 0$ is minimal. The weight of a relative to the radix- r form is the number of nonzero a_i 's in a minimal weak radix- r form. Some canonical minimal forms were given by Reitwiesner [1] for integers with radix $r = 2$, Clark and Liang [2], Boyarinov [3], Kabatyanskii [4] for integers with general radix r and Clark and Liang [5] for Gaussian integers with radix $r = \pm 1 \pm i$.

We shall establish here a more general canonical minimal form for radix r of R which we call a block irreducible form.

LEMMA 1. Let r be an element of R such that $v(r) \geq 3$. Then $(a_m, \dots, a_1, a_0) = (b_m, \dots, b_1, b_0)$ if and only if there exists $c_0, \dots, c_j, \dots$ in R such that

$$\begin{aligned} b_0 &= a_0 = c_0 r \\ b_j &= a_j + c_{j-1} - c_j r, \quad \text{for } 0 < j < m \\ b_m &= a_m - c_{m-1} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} v(c_i) &< 3 && \text{for all } i \\ v(c_0) &< 2 \end{aligned}$$

PROOF. Assume $(a_m, \dots, a_1, a_0) = (b_m, \dots, b_1, b_0)$. This implies $a_0 \equiv b_0 \pmod{r}$ hence $b_0 = a_0 - c_0 r$. Now, $c_0 r = a_0 - b_0$ implies $v(c_0) < \frac{v(r) + v(r)}{v(r)} = 2$. Therefore, $(a_m, \dots, a_1, a_0) = (a_m, \dots, a_1 + c_0, b_0) = (b_m, \dots, b_1, b_0)$ which implies $(b_m, \dots, b_1) = (a_m, \dots, a_1 + c_0)$. We thus have $b_1 \equiv a_1 + c_0 \pmod{r}$. Again, let $b_1 = a_1 + c_0 - c_1 r$ or $c_1 r = a_1 - b_1 + c_0$. Hence,

$$v(c_1) < \frac{v(r) + v(r) + 2}{v(r)} < 2 + \frac{2}{v(r)} < 3$$

since $v(r) \geq 3$. Now, $(a_m, \dots, a_2, a_1 + c_0) = (a_m, \dots, a_2 + c_1, b_1) = (b_m, \dots, b_2, b_1)$. Therefore, $(a_m, \dots, a_2 + c_1) = (b_m, \dots, b_2)$. As before $a_2 + c_1 - c_2 r = b_2$ or $c_2 r = a_2 - b_2 + c_1$. We have $v(c_2) < \frac{2v(r) + 3}{v(r)} < 3$. Proceeding in this way we get

$$a_j + c_{j-1} - c_j r = b_j, \quad v(c_j) < 3 \text{ for all } j.$$

If $a_j = b_j = 0$, we have $c_{j-1} = 0$ since $c_{j-1} r = c_j r$ implies $v(c_{j-1}) > v(r) \geq 3$, a contradiction.

For the converse, we must assume $v(a_i)$ and $v(b_i)$ are both less than $v(r)$.

DEFINITION 0. We call the a_i in (1.1) and in Lemma 1 digits, and the c_i in Lemma 1 carries. Note that if $v(r) \geq 3$ then all carries c_j satisfy $v(c_j) < 3$ thus all carries are digits. However if $v(r) < 3$ then a carry may not be a digit. To avoid this complication we make the following

ASSUMPTION. Henceforth all carries are assumed to be digits.

DEFINITION 1. The form $(a_n, \dots, a_0)$ is reducible if there exists a form $(b_m, \dots, b_0)$ such that

$$(1) \quad b_i = 0 \quad \text{for some } i \in \{0, 1, \dots, n\}$$

and

$$(2) \quad (b_m, \dots, b_0) = (a_n, \dots, a_0)$$

Otherwise the form $(a_n, \dots, a_0)$ is called irreducible.

LEMMA 2. The form $(a_n, \dots, a_0)$ is irreducible if and only if

$$(1) \quad a_i \neq 0 \quad \text{for all } i = 0, \dots, n$$

and

$$(2) \quad \text{there exists no } k \leq n \text{ such that } (a_k, \dots, a_1, a_0) = (b_{k+1}, 0, b_{k-1}, \dots, b_0)$$

where $(b_{k-1}, \dots, b_0)$ is irreducible.

PROOF. Let $(a_n, \dots, a_0)$ be irreducible then clearly (1) holds. If (2) fails then

$$(a_k, \dots, a_0) = (b_{k+1}, 0, b_{k-1}, \dots, b_0) \quad \text{for some } k \leq n.$$

If $k = n$ we get a contradiction so we may assume $k + 1 \leq n$. We can write

$$a_n r^n + \dots + a_{k+1} r^{k+1} + b_{k+1} r^{k+1} = c_m r^m + \dots + c_{k+1} r^{k+1}.$$

Therefore, $(a_n, \dots, a_{k+1}, a_k, \dots, a_0) + (a_n r^n + \dots + a_{k+1} r^{k+1}) + (a_k, \dots, a_0)$

$$= a_n r^n + \dots + a_{k+1} r^{k+1} + (b_{k+1}, 0, b_{k-1}, \dots, b_0) = a_n r^n + \dots + a_{k+1} r^{k+1} + b_{k+1} r^{k+1}$$

$$+ (0, b_{k-1}, \dots, b_0) = c_m r^m + \dots + c_{k+1} r^{k+1} + (0, b_{k-1}, \dots, b_0)$$

$= (c_m, \dots, c_{k+1}, 0, b_{k-1}, \dots, b_0)$, a contradiction. Conversely, let $a = (a_n, \dots, a_1, a_0)$ satisfy (1) and (2) and being reducible. Then

$$(a_n, \dots, a_1, a_0) = (b_m, \dots, b_j, \dots, b_0)$$

where $b_j = 0$ for some j , $0 \leq j \leq n$ and j being smallest possible. Now

$$\begin{aligned}
b_0 &= a_0 - c_0 r \\
b_1 &= a_1 + c_0 - c_1 r \\
&\vdots \\
0 &= b_j = a_j + c_{j-1} - c_j r \\
c_j &= 0 + c_j - 0 \cdot r
\end{aligned}$$

We have $(a_j, a_{j-1}, \dots, a_0) = (c_j, 0, b_{j-1}, \dots, b_0)$. By the choice of j , $b_{j-1}, \dots, b_0$ must be irreducible otherwise we would have $(c_j, 0, b_{j-1}, \dots, b_0) =$

$(b'_m, \dots, b'_{j-1}, \dots, b'_s = 0, \dots, b_0)$ and we could use this to find a smaller "j".

If $(a_j, a_{j-1}, \dots, a_0) = (b_m, \dots, b_s, 0, b_{s-2}, \dots, b_0)$, then we can write

$(a_n, \dots, a_0) = (b'_t, \dots, b'_s, 0, b_{s-2}, \dots, b_0)$. By "addition", $(a_n, \dots, a_{j+1}, 0, 0, \dots, 0)$

$+ (0, \dots, 0, a_j, a_{j-1}, \dots, a_0) = (a_n, \dots, a_{j+1}, 0, \dots, 0) + (\dots, b_s, 0, b_{s-2}, \dots, b_0) =$

$(b'_t, \dots, b'_s, 0, b_{s-2}, \dots, b_0)$.

DEFINITION 2. The form $(a_n, \dots, a_1, a_0)$ is called block irreducible if whenever $a_j \neq 0$ for all j , $t < j < s$ but $a_s = a_t = 0$, we must have $(a_{s-1}, \dots, a_{t+1})$ irreducible. In otherwords $(a_n, \dots, a_1, a_0)$ is composed of irreducible sequences (or blocks) separated by sequences (or blocks) of zeros.

LEMMA 3. If $a = qr + c$ where $v(c) < v(r)$ and $v(a) \geq v(r) \geq 2$, then $v(q) < \frac{2}{v(r)} v(a)$.

The following corollary is an immediate consequence of lemma 3.

COROLLARY. If $v(r) \geq 2$, then the sequence

$$\begin{aligned}
a &= q_1 r + a_0, \\
q_1 &= q_2 r + a_1, \\
&\dots \\
q_i &= q_{i+1} r + a_i, \quad \text{where } v(a_i) < v(r),
\end{aligned}$$

contains an element q_k such that $v(q_k) < v(r)$.

REMARK. The sequence given above need not be bounded since e.g. in the ring of integers for base $r = 3$, we have $(-1, 2) = (-1, 2, 2) = (-1, 2, 2, 2) = \dots = -1$ since $2 = (1, -1)$, $(2, 2) = (1, 0, -1)$, $(2, 2, 2) = (1, 0, 0, -1)$, etc.

DEFINITION. Let $a = (a_n, \dots, a_1, a_0) = a_n r^n + \dots + a_1 r + a_0$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} a &= q_0 r + a_0, & q_0 &= a_n r^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 \\ q_0 &= q_1 r + a_1, & q_1 &= a_n r^{n-2} + \dots + a_2 \\ &\vdots \\ q_i &= q_{i+1} r + a_i, & q_{i+1} &= a_n r^{n-(i+2)} + \dots + a_{i+2} \\ &\vdots \\ q_n &= 0 \cdot r + a_n \end{aligned}$$

Suppose $a_0 \neq 0$. We shall say that $a_i = 0$ is the soonest possible zero after a_0 if $a_0 \neq 0$, $a_1 \neq 0, \dots, a_{i-1} \neq 0$, $a_i = 0$ and for no smaller i is it possible to find a representation for a with $a_j = 0$, $j < i$.

REMARK. $a = (a_n, \dots, a_0)$ is irreducible if and only if $a_0 \neq 0$ and $a_{n+1} = 0$ is the soonest possible zero after a_0 .

REMARK. If $a = \dots, a_{s+2}, 0, a_s, \dots, a_t, 0, a_{t-1}, \dots$, then the sequence corresponds to the following

$$\begin{aligned} a &= q_0 r + a_0 \\ &\vdots \\ q_{t-2} &= q_{t-1} r + a_{t-2} \\ q_{t-1} &= q_t r + 0 \\ q_t &= q_{t+1} r + a_t \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
q_{s-1} &= q_s r + a_s \\
q_s &= q_{s+1} r + 0 \\
&\vdots
\end{aligned}$$

Clearly, $(a_s, \dots, a_t)$ is irreducible if and only if a_{s+1} is the soonest possible zero after a_t and $a_t \neq 0$. We shall show in theorem 3 that this process must stop (at or before, $n+2$ where $v(q_n) < v(r)$).

LEMMA 4. If $a = (a_n, \dots, a_k, 0, 0, \dots, 0) = (b_m, \dots, b_k, \dots, b_0)$ then $b_i = 0$ for $i = 0, 1, \dots, k-1$.

PROOF. Since $b_0 \equiv 0 \pmod r$ and $v(b_0) < r$, this implies $b_0 = 0$. Thus $\frac{a}{r} = (a_n, \dots, a_k, 0, \dots, 0) = (b_m, \dots, b_k, \dots, b_1)$ and $b_1 = 0$. By induction, $b_0 = b_1 = \dots = b_k = 0$.

THEOREM 1. (Uniqueness of Block Irreducible Form) Let $v(r) \geq 3$ and $a = (a_n, \dots, a_1, a_0)$ be a block irreducible form with non zero blocks.

$$\begin{aligned}
&(a_{k_2}, \dots, a_{k_1}) \\
&(a_{k_4}, \dots, a_{k_3}) \\
&\vdots \\
&\text{etc.}
\end{aligned}$$

Then these blocks are unique in the sense that if $(a_\ell, \dots, a_k)$ and $(b_m, \dots, b_t)$ are the i -th irreducible blocks in two different block irreducible representations, then $k = t$, $\ell = m$ and

$$\sum_{j=k}^m a_j r^j = \sum_{j=k}^m b_j r^j$$

PROOF. Let $a = (\dots, 0, a_\ell, \dots, a_k, 0, \dots, 0)$ and $a = (\dots, 0, b_m, \dots, b_t, 0, \dots, 0)$ where $(a_\ell, \dots, a_k)$ and $(b_m, \dots, b_t)$ are both irreducible. By lemma 4, $a_k \neq 0$ iff $b_t \neq 0$, hence $t = k$ and if $\ell < m$, then $(b_m, \dots, b_k) = (\dots, 0, a_\ell, \dots, a_k)$ not irreducible. Therefore, $\ell = m$. We may assume $k = 0$. Then we have

$$\sum_{j=0}^m b_j r^j \equiv \sum_{j=0}^m a_j r^j \pmod{r^{m+2}}$$

or

$$\sum_{j=0}^m (b_j - a_j) r^j \equiv 0 \pmod{r^{m+2}}$$

Therefore, either

$$\sum_{j=0}^m (b_j - a_j) r^j = 0$$

in which case we have

$$\sum_{j=0}^m b_j r^j = \sum_{j=0}^m a_j r^j$$

or

$$2 \left(\sum_{j=0}^m (b_j - a_j) r^j \right) \geq v(r)^{m+2}$$

which implies

$$2[v(r)^{m+1} + \dots + v(r)] > v(r)^{m+2}$$

or

$$2v(r) \left(\frac{v(r)^{m+1} - 1}{v(r) - 1} \right) > v(r)^{m+2}$$

or

$$v(r)^{m+1} - 1 = \frac{2(v(r)^{m+1} - 1)}{2} \geq 2 \left(\frac{v(r)^{m+1} - 1}{v(r) - 1} \right) > v(r)^{m+1}$$

a contradiction. Therefore,

$$\sum_{j=k}^m a_j r^j = \sum_{j=k}^m b_j r^j.$$

By induction one may show that the next irreducible block is also unique and all blocks are unique.

THEOREM 2. (Minimality of Block Irreducible Form) If $a = (a_n, \dots, a_0)$ is a block irreducible form, then it is minimal. Furthermore for each i , if $a = (b_m, \dots, b_i, \dots, b_0)$ then $(b_i, \dots, b_0)$ has weight at least the weight of $(a_i, \dots, a_0)$.

PROOF. It suffices to show that for each i , $(b_i, \dots, b_0)$ has no more zero terms than $(a_i, \dots, a_0)$. By lemma 4, we may assume $a_0 \neq 0$, $b_0 \neq 0$. Thus we have $a = (\dots, 0, a_k, \dots, a_0)$ where $(a_k, \dots, a_0)$ is irreducible. If $b = (\dots, b_k, \dots, b_0)$ then $b_j \neq 0$ for $j = 0, \dots, k$, for suppose not, let $b_j = 0$, some $j \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}$. By lemma 1

$$\begin{aligned} b_0 &= a_0 - c_0 r \\ b_s &= a_s + c_{s-1} - c_s r, \quad 0 < s \leq j-1 \\ 0 &= a_j + c_{j-1} - c_j r \\ c_j &= 0 + c_j - 0 \cdot r \\ (a_j, \dots, a_0) &= (c_j, 0, b_{j-1}, \dots, b_0) \end{aligned}$$

which cannot happen since $(a_k, \dots, a_0)$ is irreducible. Now, suppose we have a 1 - 1 mapping of zeros of $(b_p, \dots, b_0)$ into zeros of $(a_p, \dots, a_0)$ for some p where p is beyond the first irreducible block of $(a_n, \dots, a_0)$. If $b_p = 0$ and $a_p = 0$, we map b_p to a_p . However, if $a_p \neq 0$ and $b_p = 0$, we then have the following situation:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (a_p, \dots, a_\ell) & \text{ is irreducible} \\
 0 &= a_p + c_{p-1} - c_p r \\
 b_{p-1} &= a_{p-1} + c_{p-2} - c_{p-1} r \\
 &\vdots \\
 b_j &= a_j + c_{j-1} - c_j r \\
 &\vdots \\
 b_\ell &= a_\ell + c_{\ell-1} - c_\ell r \\
 b_{\ell-1} &= 0 + c_{\ell-2} - c_{\ell-1} r
 \end{aligned}$$

Suppose $b_j = 0$ for some $j \in \{p-1, \dots, \ell\}$, we have $a_j - c_j r = -c_{j-1}$. Hence $(c_p, 0, b'_{p-1}, \dots, b'_\ell) = (a_p, \dots, a_\ell)$. Since we can begin the carrying at a_j [with $a_j - c_j r$] and this will allow us to get 0 at the p -th digit, we obtain a contradiction to the fact that $(a_p, \dots, a_\ell)$ is irreducible. Hence $b_{p-1} \neq 0$, $b_{p-2} \neq 0, \dots, b_\ell \neq 0$. Now if $b_{\ell-1} = 0$ we have $c_{\ell-2} = c_{\ell-1} r$ which implies $c_{\ell-2} = c_{\ell-1} = 0$ and so we have $(0, b_{p-1}, \dots, b_\ell) = (a_p, \dots, a_\ell)$ since we do not need the carry from $(\ell-1)$ st digit (it is zero). Therefore $b_p = 0$ can be mapped to $a_{\ell-1} = 0$.

THEOREM 3. (Existence of Block Irreducible Form) Every element a in R has a block irreducible form with respect to a radix r if $v(r) \geq 2$.

PROOF. Let $a = (a_\ell, \dots, a_0)$ be any weak radix- r form for a . Assume that $a_j \neq 0$ but $a_t = 0$, $t < j$, also $(a_k, \dots, a_j)$ irreducible but $(a_{k+1}, a_k, \dots, a_j)$ reducible. Then $(a_{k+1}, a_k, \dots, a_j) = (a'_{k+2}, 0, a'_k, \dots, a'_j)$ where $(a'_k, \dots, a'_j)$ is irreducible. Now, we can rewrite a as $a = (a''_{n+1}, \dots, a''_{k+2}, 0, a'_k, \dots, a'_j, 0, \dots, 0)$. Applying the above to $(a''_{n+1}, \dots, a''_{k+2})$ and induction yield for n as large as desired, $a = (a_m, \dots, a_n, \dots, a_0)$ where $(a_n, \dots, a_0)$ is block irreducible. Now we want to show the process will stop. Note that $a = (a_m, \dots, a_n, \dots, a_0)$ leads to the sequence of

$$a = q_0 r + a_0$$

$$q_0 = q_1 r + a_1$$

$$\vdots$$

$$q_n = q_{n+1} r + a_n$$

and at some point $v(q_n) < v(r)$ which implies that $v(q_j) < v(r)$ for all $j \geq n$

since $q_{n+1} r = q_n - a_n$ so $v(q_{n+1}) < \frac{2v(r)}{v(r)} = 2 \leq v(r)$ and by induction. Now pick any n such that $v(q_n) < v(r)$ and $a = (\dots, a_n, \dots, a_0)$ where

$(a_n, \dots, a_0)$ is block irreducible. Suppose $a_n \neq 0$. We then have $q_n = r q_{n+1} + a_n$,

$q_{n+1} = r \cdot 0 + q_{n+1}$ and $0 = r \cdot 0 + 0$. So $a = (0, q_{n+1}, a_n, \dots, a_\ell, 0, \dots)$ where

$a_n \neq 0$, $a_\ell \neq 0$ and $(a_n, \dots, a_\ell)$ is irreducible. If $(q_{n+1}, a_n, \dots, a_\ell)$ is

irreducible, we are done. If not $(0, q_{n+1}, a_n, \dots, a_\ell) = (a'_{n+2}, 0, a'_n, \dots, a'_\ell)$ and

$(a'_n, \dots, a'_\ell)$ is irreducible so $a = (a'_{n+2}, 0, a'_n, \dots, a'_\ell, 0, \dots, a_1, a_0)$ is block

irreducible. Now if $a_n = 0$ we claim $a_j = 0$ for $j \geq n$. Otherwise for

smallest $n < j$ such that $a_j \neq 0$ we have

$$\begin{aligned}
q_n &= q_{n+1}r + 0 \\
&\vdots \\
q_{j-1} &= q_jr + 0 \\
q_j &= q_{j+1}r + a_j
\end{aligned}$$

but $q_{j-1} = q_jr$ implies $q_j = 0$ and $a_j = -q_{j+1}r$ implies $a_j = 0$, a contradiction.

In what follows we shall give an algorithm for finding the block irreducible form for $v(r) \geq 3$. Actually these are just some ideas on how to possibly simplify the search for block irreducible forms.

LEMMA 5. Let A_k be the set of all representatives of the form $(a_k, a_{k-1}, \dots, a_0)$ where all proper subsequences are irreducible but the sequence itself is reducible. Let $A = A_1 \cup A_2 \dots \cup A_k \dots$. If $(a_{k-1}, \dots, a_0)$ is irreducible then $(a_k, a_{k-1}, \dots, a_0)$ is irreducible iff $(a_k, a_{k-1}, \dots, a_{k-j}) \notin A_j$ for all $j \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}$, $a_k \neq 0$.

PROOF. Since $(a_{k-1}, \dots, a_0)$ is irreducible so are all proper subsequences. Thus, if $(a_k, \dots, a_0)$ were reducible then there is a smallest j such that $(a_k, \dots, a_{k-j})$ is reducible. No proper subsequences will be reducible since it would contradict to the choice of j .

ALGORITHM. (For finding block irreducible form) We may assume $a_0 \neq 0$, $a_1 \neq 0$. By definition $(a_1, a_0) \notin A_1$ iff (a_1, a_1) is irreducible. If $(a_1, a_0) \notin A$, consider (a_2, a_1, a_0) . WOLG, assume $a_1 \neq 0$, $i = 0, 1, 2$. It is irreducible iff $(a_2, a_1) \notin A$, and $(a_2, a_1, a_0) \in A_2$. In general if we have chosen $(a_{k-1}, \dots, a_1)$ irreducible then $(a_k, \dots, a_1)$ is also irreducible iff $(a_k, a_{k-1}) \notin A_1$, $(a_k, a_{k-1}, a_{k-2}) \notin A_2, \dots, (a_k, \dots, a_0) \notin A_k$. Thus if we find

$(a_k, \dots, a_j) \in A_t$, then we replace $(a_k, \dots, a_0)$ by $(b_{k+1}, 0, b_{k-1}, \dots, b_j, a_{j-1}, \dots, a_0)$ and we know $(b_{k-1}, \dots, b_j, a_{j-1}, \dots, a_0)$ is irreducible. Reduce the rest of a by carrying b_{k+1} to the left as necessary and then begin the same process with the new $(k+1)$ st term if it is non zero (or the next non zero term).

LEMMA 6. If the form $(a_{k+1}, \dots, a_0) \in A_{k+1}$, then there exist carries c_j , $j = 0, 1, \dots, k+1$ such that

$$(1) \quad a_{k+1} = c_{k+1}r - c_k$$

$$(2) \quad v(a_0 - c_0r) < v(r)$$

and $(3) \quad \text{for } j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$

$$v(a_j - c_jr) \geq v(r)$$

but $v(a_j - c_jr + c_{j-1}) < v(r)$

PROOF. Let $(a_{k+1}, \dots, a_0) \in A_{k+1}$ then $(a_{k+1}, \dots, a_0) = (b_{k+2}, 0, b_k, \dots, b_0)$ with $b_j = a_j + c_{j-1} - c_jr$, $j = k+1, \dots, 1$ and $b_0 = a_0 - c_0r$. Now $0 < v(b_j) < v(r)$ for $j \leq k$ otherwise $b_j = 0$ would imply $(a_j, \dots, 0)$ being reducible, a contradiction. Also, $v(a_j - c_jr) \geq v(r)$ for $1 \leq j \leq k$. Since if $v(a_j - c_j) < v(r)$ then $(a_{k+1}, a_k, \dots, a_j)$ would be reducible, again a contradiction since no proper subsequence of $(a_{k+1}, a_k, \dots, a_0)$ is reducible.

EXAMPLE. Let R be the ring of Gaussian integers and $r = 100$. The element $a = [-(1+i), 4 + 71i, 50 + 50i] \in A_2$ because $a = (0, -95 - 28i, -50 - 50i)$ and $(4 + 71i, 50 + 50i)$ is irreducible since $4 + 71i + u_1 + u_2i \neq 100(v_1 + v_2i)$ for any $u_i, v_i \in \{0, \pm 1\}$.

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