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# How do proofs that primes are infinite fail?

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**Abstract.**

**1. INTRODUCTION.** Let  $P$  be a proof that the primes are infinite. What happens if you try to use  $P$  on a domains where the number of primes is finite? By seeing where  $P$  fails, you get more insight into what it was about  $\mathbb{Z}$  that made  $P$  work.

We first need to clarify what a prime is. The following definitions are standard.

**Definition 1.** Let  $D$  be an integral domain.

- (a) A *unit* is a  $u \in D$  such that there exists  $v \in D$  with  $uv = 1$ . We let  $U$  be the set of units if the domain is understood.
- (b) An *irreducible* is a  $p \in D - U$  such that if  $p = ab$  then either  $a \in U$  or  $b \in U$ . We let  $I$  be the set of irreducibles if the domain is understood.
- (c) A *prime* is a  $p \in D$  such that if  $p$  divides  $ab$  then either  $p$  divides  $a$  or  $p$  divides  $b$ . In any integral domain all primes are irreducible. There are integral domains with irreducibles that are not primes. The set  $\{a + b\sqrt{-5} : a, b \in \mathbb{Z}\}$  is one such example: (a) The element 2 is irreducible, yet (b) 2 is not prime since 2 divides  $(1 + \sqrt{-5})(1 - \sqrt{-5}) = 6$  but 2 does not divide either  $1 + \sqrt{-5}$  or  $1 - \sqrt{-5}$ .
- (d) We impose an equivalence relation on  $I$ :  $p$  and  $q$  are equivalent if there exists  $u \in U$  such that  $p = uq$ . We say  $I$  is *infinite up to units* if the number of equivalence classes is infinite. In this paper *infinite* will mean *infinite up to units*.

We consider the following domains.

**Notation 1.**

- (a) An *algebraic integer* is a number that satisfies a monic polynomial over  $\mathbb{Z}$ . Let  $A$  be the set of algebraic integers.
- (b)  $\mathbb{Q}_2$  is the set  $\{\frac{a}{b} : b \equiv 1 \pmod{2}\}$ .

**Theorem 2.**

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