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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

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

and we call such a representation a weak radix-r form (or representation) for a. For convénience we often write $a = (a_{n-1},\ldots,a_0)$ or $a_{n-1},\ldots,a_1 a_0$ 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 radis 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 $(a_m,\ldots,a_1,a_0) = (b_m,\ldots,b_1,b_0)$ if and only if there exists $c_0,\ldots,c_j,\ldots$ in R such that

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

and

$$v(c_i) < 3 \qquad \text{for all } i$$
$$v(c_0) < 2$$

PROOF. Assume $(a_m,\ldots,a_1,a_0) = (b_m,\ldots,b_1,b_0)$. This implies $a_0 \equiv b_0 \bmod r$ 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, $(a_m,\ldots,a_1,a_0) = (a_m,\ldots,a_1 + c_0, b_0) = (b_m,\ldots,b_1,b_0)$ which implies $(b_m,\ldots,b_1) = (a_m,\ldots,a_1 + c_0)$. We thus have $b_1 \equiv a_1 + c_0 \bmod r$. 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, $(a_m,\ldots,a_2,a_1 + c_0) = (a_m,\ldots,a_2 + c_1,b_1) = (b_m,\ldots,b_2,b_1)$. Therefore, $(a_m,\ldots,a_2 + c_1) = (b_m,\ldots,b_2)$. 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

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

If $a_j = b_j = 0$, we have $c_{j-1} = 0$ since $c_{j-1} = c_j r$ 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 $(a_n,\ldots,a_0)$ is reducible if there exists a form $(b_m,\ldots,b_0)$ such that

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

and

(2) $(b_m,\ldots,b_0) = (a_n,\ldots,a_0)$

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

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

(1) $a_i \neq 0$ for all $i = 0,\ldots,n$

and

(2) there exists no $k \leq n$ such that $(a_k,\ldots,a_1,a_0) = (b_{k+1},0,b_{k-1},\ldots,b_0)$ where $(b_{k-1},\ldots,b_0)$ is irreducible.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We have $(a_j,a_{j-1},\ldots,a_0) = (c_j,0,b_{j-1},\ldots,b_0)$. By the choice of j, $b_{j-1},\ldots b_0$ must be irreducible otherwise we would have $(c_j,0,b_{j-1},\ldots,b_0) = (b'_m,\ldots,b'_{j-1},\ldots,b'_s = 0,\ldots,b_0)$ and we could use this to find a smaller "j". If $(a_j,a_{j-1},\ldots,a_0) = (b_m,\ldots,b_s,0,b_{s-2},\ldots,b_0)$, then we can write $(a_n,\ldots,a_0) = (b'_t,\ldots,b'_s,0,b_{s-2},\ldots,b_0)$. By "addition", $(a_n,\ldots,a_{j+1},0,0,\ldots,0) + (0,\ldots,0,a_j,a_{j-1},\ldots,a_0) = (a_n,\ldots,a_{j+1},0,\ldots,0) + (\ldots,b_s,0,b_{s-2},\ldots,b_0) = (b'_t,\ldots,b'_s,0,b_{s-2},\ldots,b_0)$.

DEFINITION 2. The form $(a_n,\ldots,a_1,a_0)$ 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 $(a_{s-1},\ldots,a_{t+1})$ irreducible. In otherwords $(a_n,\ldots,a_1,a_0)$ 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

$$a = q_1 r + a_0,$$
$$q_1 = q_2 r + a_1,$$
$$\cdots$$
$$q_i = q_i r + a_i, \qquad \text{where } v(a_i) < v(r),$$

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 $(-1,2) = (-1,2,2) = (-1,2,2,2) = \ldots = -1$ since $2 = (1,-1)$, $(2,2) = (1,0,-1)$, $(2,2,2) = (1,0,0,-1)$, etc.

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

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

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

REMARK. $a = (a_n,\ldots,a_0)$ 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 $a = \ldots,a_{s+2},0,a_s,\ldots,a_t,0,a_{t-1},\ldots,$ then the sequence corresponds to the following

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

$$q_{s-1} = q_s r + a_s$$
$$q_s = q_{s+1} r + 0$$
$$\vdots$$

Clearly, $(a_s,\ldots,a_t)$ 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 $a = (a_n,\ldots,a_k,0,0,\ldots,0) = (b_m,\ldots,b_k,\ldots,b_0)$ then $b_i = 0$ for $i = 0, 1,\ldots, k-1$.

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

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

$$(a_{k_2},\ldots,a_{k_1})$$
$$(a_{k_4},\ldots,a_{k_3})$$
$$\vdots$$
etc.

Then these blocks are unique in the sense that if $(a_\ell,\ldots,a_k)$ and $(b_m,\ldots,b_t)$ 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 $a = (\ldots,0,a_\ell,\ldots,a_k, 0,\ldots,0)$ and $a = (\ldots,0,b_m,\ldots,b_t,0,\ldots,0)$ where $(a_\ell,\ldots,a_k)$ and $(b_m,\ldots,b_t)$ are both irreducible. By lemma 4, $a_k \neq 0$ iff $b_t \neq 0$, hence $t = k$ and if $\ell < m$, then $(b_m,\ldots,b_k) = (\ldots,0,a_\ell,\ldots,a_k)$ not irreducible. Therefore, $\ell = m$. We may assume $k = 0$. Then we have

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

or

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

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

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

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 $a = (a_n,\ldots,a_0)$ is a block irreducible form, then it is minimal. Furthermore for each i, if $a = (b_m,\ldots,b_i,\ldots,b_0)$ then $(b_i,\ldots,b_0)$ has weight at least the weight of $(a_i,\ldots,a_0)$.

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

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

which cannot happen since $(a_k,\ldots,a_0)$ is irreducible. Now, suppose we have a 1 - 1 mapping of zeros of $(b_p,\ldots,b_0)$ into zeros of $(a_p,\ldots,a_0)$ for some p where p is beyond the first irreducible block of $(a_n,\ldots,a_0)$. 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:

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

Suppose $b_j = 0$ for some $j \in \{p-1,\ldots,\ell\}$, we have $a_j - c_j r = -c_{j-1}$. Hence $(c_p,0,b'_{p-1},\ldots,b'_\ell) = (a_p,\ldots,a_\ell)$. 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 $(a_p,\ldots,a_\ell)$ is irreducible. Hence $b_{p-1} \neq 0$, $b_{p-2} \neq 0,\ldots,b_\ell \neq 0$. 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 $(0,b_{p-1},\ldots,b_\ell) = (a_p,\ldots,a_\ell)$ 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 $(a''_n,\dots,a''_{k+2})$ 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

$$
\begin{aligned}
a &= q_0 r + a_0 \\
q_0 &= q_1 r + a_1 \\
&\vdots \\
q_n &= q_{n+1} r + a_n
\end{aligned}
$$

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 $q_n = rq_{n+1} + a_n$, $q_{n+1} = r \cdot 0 + q_{n+1}$ 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

$$q_n = q_{n+1}r + 0$$

$$\vdots$$

$$q_{j-1} = q_j r + 0$$

$$q_j = q_{j+1}r + a_j$$

but $q_{j-1} = q_j r$ 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 $(a_k, a_{k-1}, \ldots, a_0)$ where all proper subsequences are irreducible but the sequence itself is reducible. Let $A = A_1 \cup A_2 \ldots \cup A_k \ldots$. If $(a_{k-1}, \ldots, a_0)$ is irreducible then $(a_k, a_{k-1}, \ldots, a_0)$ is irreducible iff $(a_k, a_{k-1}, \ldots, a_{k-j}) \notin A_j$ for all $j \in \{1,2,\ldots,k\}$, $a_k \neq 0$.

PROOF. Since $(a_{k-1}, \ldots, a_0)$ is irreducible so are all proper subsequences. Thus, if $(a_k, \ldots, a_0)$ were reducible then ther is a smallest j such that $(a_k, \ldots, a_{k-j})$ 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 $a_i \neq 0$, $i = 0, 1, 2$. 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 $(a_{k-1}, \ldots, a_1)$ irreducible then $(a_k, \ldots, a_1)$ is also irreducible iff $(a_k, a_{k-1}) \notin A_1$, $(a_k, a_{k-1}, a_{k-2}) \notin A_2, \ldots, (a_k, \ldots, a_0) \notin A_k$. Thus if we find

$(a_k,\ldots,a_j) \in A_t$, then we replace $(a_k,\ldots,a_0)$ by $(b_{k+1},0,b_{k-1},\ldots,b_j,a_{j-1},\ldots,a_0)$ and we know $(b_{k-1},\ldots,b_j,a_{j-1},\ldots,a_0)$ is irreducible. Reduce the rest of a by carring 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 $(a_{k+1},\ldots,a_0) \in A_{k+1}$, then there exist carries c_j, $j = 0,1,\ldots,k+1$ such that

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

(2) $$v(a_\theta - c_0 r) < v(r)$$

and (3) for $j \in \{1,\ldots,k\}$

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

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

PROOF. Let $(a_{k+1},\ldots,a_0) \in A_{k+1}$ then $(a_{k+1},\ldots,a_0) = (b_{k+2},0,b_k,\ldots,b_0)$ with $b_j = a_j + c_{j-1} - c_j r$, $j = k+1,\ldots,1$ and $b_0 = a_0 - c_0 r$. Now $0 < v(b_j) < v(r)$ for $j \leq k$ otherwise $b_j = 0$ would imply $(a_j,\ldots,0)$ being reducible, a contradiction. Also, $v(a_j - c_j r) \geq v(r)$ for $1 \leq j \leq k$. Since if $v(a_j - c_j) < v(r)$ then $(a_{k+1},a_k,\ldots,a_j)$ would be reducible, again a contradiction since no proper subsequence of $(a_{k+1},a_k,\ldots,a_0)$ 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 $4 + 71i + u_1 + u_2 i \neq 100(v_1 + v_2 i)$ for any u_i, $v_i \in \{0,\pm 1\}$.

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