

D-MATH
 HS 2019
 Prof. E. Kowalski

Exercise Sheet 5

Commutative Algebra

Let $A \neq 0$ be a commutative ring.

- ① Let B be an A -algebra, M a B -module (hence an A -module) and N an A -module.

a. Show that there exists a unique B -module structure on

$$M \otimes_A N$$

such that

$$b(m \otimes n) = bm \otimes n.$$

b. Show that there is a unique isomorphism of B -modules

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi : M \otimes_A N &\longrightarrow M \otimes_B (B \otimes_A N) \\ m \otimes n &\longmapsto m \otimes (1 \otimes n). \end{aligned}$$

- ② Let M, N be free A -modules of rank m, n respectively. If there is an isomorphism $\varphi : M \rightarrow N$ of A -modules, then prove that $m = n$.

Hint: Consider a maximal ideal \mathfrak{M} of A and the base change to A/\mathfrak{M} .

- ③ Let A be an integral domain and $K = \text{frac}(A)$ its fraction field (so K is an A -algebra).

a. Show that for any K -vector spaces E and F , the K -vector spaces structures on

$$E \otimes_A F$$

defined by

$$\lambda(e \otimes f) = \lambda e \otimes f$$

and

$$\lambda(e \otimes f) = e \otimes \lambda f$$

(for $\lambda \in K, e \in E, f \in F$) are isomorphic.

b. One has an isomorphism of K -vector spaces

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi : E \otimes_K F &\longrightarrow E \otimes_A F \\ e \otimes_K f &\longmapsto e \otimes_A f. \end{aligned}$$

- ④ Let M, N, L be A -modules. Find a natural isomorphism of A -modules

$$\varphi : \text{Hom}_A(M \otimes_A N, L) \simeq \text{Hom}_A(M, \text{Hom}_A(N, L))$$

("Hom-tensor adjunction formula").

- ⑤ An A -module X is called **projective** if for every M, N A -module, for every surjective A -linear map $M \xrightarrow{f} N$ and every A -linear map $X \xrightarrow{g} N$, there exists an A -linear map $X \xrightarrow{h} M$ such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & X \\ & \swarrow h & \downarrow g \\ M & \xrightarrow{f} & N \end{array}$$

Show the following facts.

- A free A -module is a projective A -module.
- For any A -module M , there exists a projective module X and a surjective map

$$\varepsilon : X \longrightarrow M.$$

- \mathbb{Q} as \mathbb{Z} -module is not projective.
Hint: Consider $N = \mathbb{Q}$, $g = \text{id}_{\mathbb{Q}}$, $M = \bigoplus_{n>0} \mathbb{Z}$ the \mathbb{Z} -free module with basis $(e_n)_{n>0}$, $f = ?$