Teoremas de I)onorgismos Anodulos [· φ(m,+m2)= φ(m,)+ φ(m2) [ φ(am) = a φ(m) entar Im  $\phi = \frac{M_1}{\text{ker}(\phi)}$  (Ignal que) aneis 2º N, N2 Asubnodulos de ME então NITNZ e um Asubnodubo de M, então  $\frac{N_1 + N_2}{N_2} \approx \frac{N_1}{N_1 N_2}$   $Ideia N_1 \stackrel{\phi}{\longrightarrow} \frac{N_1 + N_2}{N_1}$ · e' subre n Fr · Ker (p)= N, M, 2 · Usar (1º) PCNEM A-módulos (3)

M/p = N/p (claro) MP 2 M N P \$ compre Ideia: M D M le Esta ben definido Sobre. M+P H m+N · Ker p= 1/p · Usar (19) Como constrir módulos. NCM >> M modulo quo cente ·N, N2 CM => N,+N2 e' modulo =) N, N Nz é módulo N, N2 C M

Somas Diretas IM; Yiet familia de A. módulus

EM: e'o menor módulo tal

que para keI exisk ic: Mx - DMi ieI a - (Vi) ies co  $Com V_{j=1} = \begin{cases} 0 & j \neq k \\ a & j = k \end{cases}$ AM; = { (V;); EI | tal que V; = 0 panal quase hodo ; V; EM; (i.e. salvo un) the finite de indices O produto direto

TT M; = { (V;); e I

jeI V; E M; S Claraneuk  $(f)M_j \subseteq TTM_j$   $j \in I$   $j \in I$ e são igrais quando III 200 Exemplos: Mnxn(Z) el um 7 modulo  $\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \text{Helm} \\
 & \text{helm} \\
 & \left(a_{1}\left(\frac{a_{1}}{q_{2}}, \frac{a_{2}}{q_{2}}\right)\right)
\end{array}$ 

Propriedade universal: Seza A um and e Mun Amódrto tal que existe hononorgisno di Mi -> M fie [ entab existe um único homonorsismo  $\phi: \oplus M, \rightarrow M$  tal gre jeI Faz o diagnina conutar Querenos definir D: DM; > M se (Vi) sej EDM; logo existen  $j, j, ..., j_s \in I$  tal que  $k_j = 0$   $k_j + j_s$  t = 1...s

definings  $\Phi((v_i)_{i \in I}) := \phi_i(v_i) + \phi(v_i) + \phi(v_i)$  $\Phi((w_i)_{i \in I}) = \phi_i(w_i) + \cdots + \phi_i(w_{is})$ 

Tenos que mostrar que  $\phi((v_i)_{i \in I} + (w_i)_{i \in I}) = \phi((v_i)_{i \in I}) + \phi((w_i)_{i \in I})$  $\phi_{j_{1}}(v_{j_{1}},v_{j_{1}})+\cdots+\phi_{j_{s}}(v_{j_{s}}+w_{j_{s}})$   $=\phi_{j_{1}}(v_{j_{1}},v_{j_{1}})+\phi_{j_{1}}(w_{j_{1}})+\cdots+\phi_{j_{s}}(v_{j_{s}})+\phi_{j_{s}}(w_{j_{s}})$   $=\phi_{j_{1}}(v_{j_{1}},v_{j_{1}})+\phi_{j_{1}}(w_{j_{1}})+\cdots+\phi_{j_{s}}(v_{j_{s}})+\phi_{j_{s}}(w_{j_{s}})$ Os diagramas combam M<sub>k</sub>  $\stackrel{i}{\leftarrow}_{jeJ}M_{j}$ W

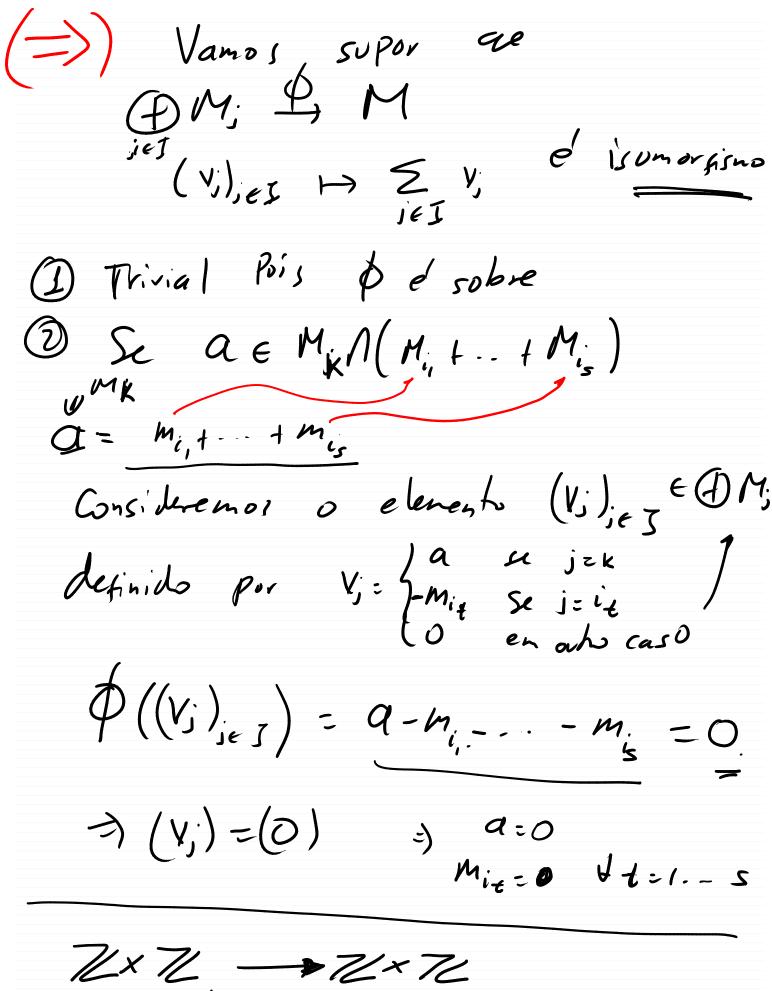
M<sub>k</sub>  $\stackrel{i}{\leftarrow}_{jeJ}M_{j}$ O se jett

M<sub>k</sub>  $\stackrel{i}{\leftarrow}_{jeJ}$  om  $y_{je}$  j  $m_{k}$  se jek Pegar as coordenadas diserentes de 210  $\phi_{\kappa}(v_{\kappa}) = \phi_{\kappa}(m_{\gamma})$ Seja M un A-módulo Proposição e una sumilia de subnodulos e Miljet de M

Então M&DM; se esoneuk se 1 M = \( \frac{1}{i\infty} M; \\ \frac{1}{i\infty} (2)  $\forall \kappa \in I \quad M_{i} \cap (M_{i} + M_{i}) = 10$ prode i. . . is  $\pm K$ Prova: Seja  $\phi: \oplus M_j \to M$ iet  $(V_j)_{j \in I} \mapsto \underbrace{\geq V_j}_{j \in J}$  e' Um honomorf, (m o ben definido Ideia: Usar o 1º teorena de isomorpismo o p el sobre pela condição D Pois se meM = & M; > existen  $m_i \in M_i$ ,  $m_i \in M_i$   $m_i \in M_i$   $m_i \in M_i$   $m_i \in M_i$ M= Me, + - + Mis Considerando o elemento  $(V_j)_{j \in J} \in \bigoplus M_j$ definido por  $V_j = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } j \neq i, i_2 ... \text{s} \\ -1 & \text{min } \text{se } j = m_i \end{cases}$ 

Logo  $\phi((v_i)_{i \in S})$ -  $m_{i,t}$ -  $t m_{i,t}$ -  $m_{i,t}$  subre

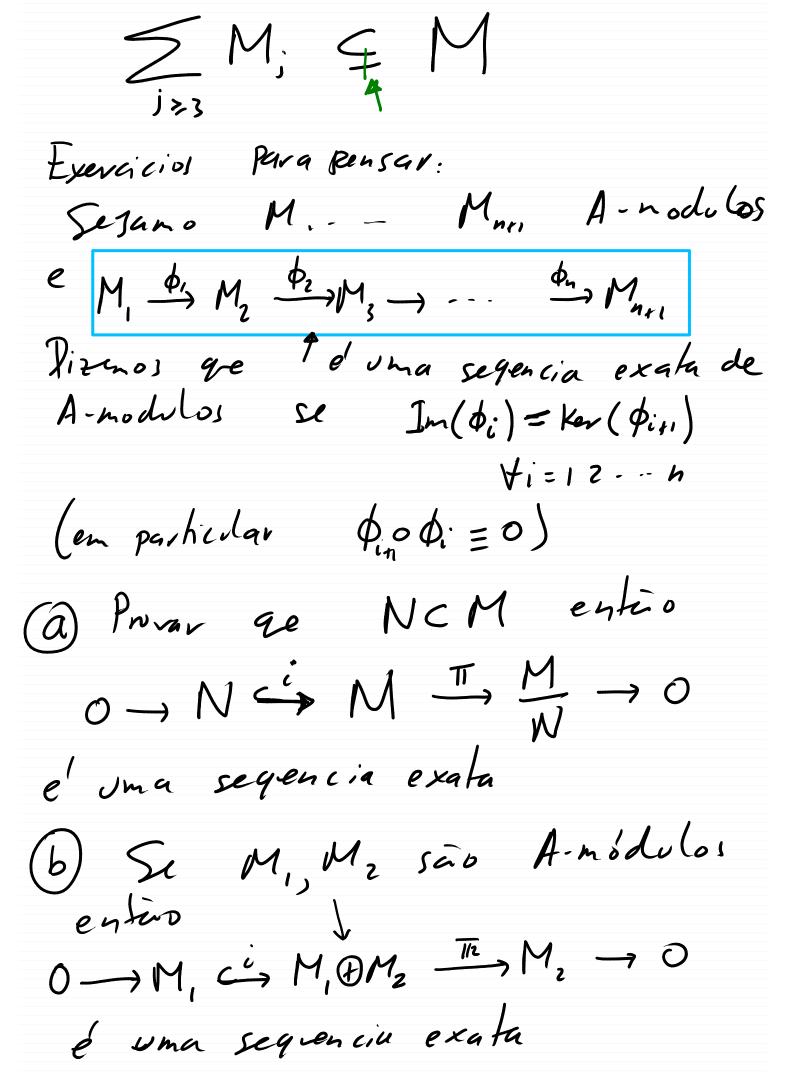
•  $\phi$  e' injetive (equivalente  $ke(\phi)$ -sor) Seja  $(V_i)_{i \leq i} \in Ker(\phi)$  logo  $\phi((V_j)_{j \in J}) = \sum_{i \in J} V_i = 0$  $= V_{i_1} + V_{i_2} - + V_{i_3} = 0$  $= V_{i_1} = (V_{i_2}) + (-V_{i_3}) + (-V_{i_3})$  $M_{i_1} \qquad M_{i_2} + \cdots + M_{i_s}$ Logo  $V_{i_1} \in M_{i_1} \cap (M_{i_2} + \dots + M_{i_S}) = \{0\}$ -) Vi, =0 -) todas as coordenades de (Vi)ies são zeo assim pé ingetiva of d'un isomorgismo de módulos



 $(x,y)^{t} \longrightarrow (axrby, cxrdy)^{t}$   $(x,y)^{t} \longrightarrow (x,y)^{t}$   $(x,y)^{t} \longrightarrow (x,y)^{t}$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \\
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\begin{pmatrix}$$

 $(0,0,0,V_3,V_4,-) \longrightarrow (V_3,V_2,-,-)$ 



pegieno do cinco Consilare O sequinte diagrama de Anodulos 0 - M2 - M3 - M4 - 10 KEVALE  $\phi_1 \downarrow \qquad \phi_3 \downarrow \qquad \phi_4 \downarrow$  $0 \rightarrow N_2 \rightarrow N_3 \rightarrow N_4 \rightarrow 0 \leftarrow \overline{t} \times a / a$ a) Si Dre Da São 1-1 Øz e' inzetivo (b) Se  $\phi_r$  e  $\phi_4$  são sobrejetivos entau Os e'sobre.

3.1.5 Seja RM um A conjunto artitrario R-modulo e  $M:= f: A \rightarrow M$  $\int (f+g)(x) = \int (x) + g(x) = g(x) + f(x)$  = (g+f)(x) = (g+f)(x) R  $\int (x + g)(x) = \alpha \cdot f(x)$  = (g+f)(x) = (g+f)(x(b) A=M M= {f:M+M} (Trivial pois @) End(M) = 4 p: M→M | p homo de }

End(M) = M

End(M) = M

End(M) = M e' R-modulo com as mesmas openições e'un 12-modulo (d) R"= 1 f: R+R7 R = 4f: [a, b] → R ftg, cf

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\sqrt{R} & \sqrt{R} & (a_1 - b_1, a_2 - b_2) & (a_1 - b_2) \\
\sqrt{R} & \sqrt{R} & (-\alpha a_1, -\alpha a_2) & (-\alpha a_2) & (-\alpha a_2)
\end{array}$$