

Chapter 1 - Roots of Commutative Algebra

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Exercise 1.1

- (i) $(1) \Rightarrow (2)$: Suppose there exist a chain $\{N_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$ which is a none stopping ascending chain, we denote

$$\bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} N_k = N$$

and by (1), N is a finitely generated submodule of M . Suppose $\{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_r\}$ is the generator of N , and each n_k is in one of the submodule N_i . Now by the infinite ascending chain, there exist N_j such that $N_j \supseteq n_1, \dots, n_r$. And we pick out

$$n \in N_{j+1} \setminus N_j$$

and notice $n \in N$, contradictory!

- (ii) $(2) \Rightarrow (3)$: Denote such set of submodules by Σ .

First we pick out $N_1 \in \Sigma$. If N_1 is maximal, (2) holds. Otherwise $\exists N_2 \in \Sigma, N_2 \supsetneq N_1$. If N_2 is maximal, again (3) holds, otherwise $\exists N_3 \in \Sigma, N_3 \supsetneq N_2$. Under such method, we can derive a chain N_1, N_2, N_3, \dots which satisfy the A.C.C., therefore by (2) it must terminate.

- (iii) $(3) \Rightarrow (1)$: For any submodule N , let Σ be the set of all finitely generated submodules of N . Since $\{0\} \subseteq \Sigma$, Σ is nonempty.

Now we pick out N_0 to be the maximal element of Σ . If $N = N_0$, (1) holds. Otherwise let $n \in N \setminus N_0$. Notice the base of N_0 , together with $\{n\}$, generate a finitely generated submodule of N , which contradict with the maximality of N_0 .

- (iv) $(2) \Rightarrow (4)$: Let $\{N_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$ be a sequence of submodules, whose k -th term is generated by $\{f_1, f_2, \dots, f_k\}$. Without loss of generality we assume $N_k \subsetneq N_{k+1}, \forall k$. By (2), the chain $\{N_k\}$ must terminate, therefore the condition in (4) holds.

- (v) $(4) \Rightarrow (2)$: Suppose there is a chain of submodules $\{N_k\}$, we'll prove it'll terminate somewhere. For each $k \in \mathbb{N}$, pick out $f_k \in N_k \setminus N_{k-1}$. Now by (4),

$$\exists m \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \text{ s.t. } \forall n > m, \exists a \in R, \text{ s.t. } f_n = \sum_{k=1}^m a_k f_k, \text{ for } a_k \in R$$

Therefore the ascending chain $\{N_k\}$ terminates!

□