

Write your answers neatly, in complete sentences, and prove all assertions. Start each problem on a new page (this makes it easier in Gradescope). Revise your work before handing it in, and submit a .pdf created from a LaTeX source to Gradescope. Correct and crisp proofs are greatly appreciated; oftentimes your work can be shortened and made clearer.

Due Monday 15 March.

1. Suppose that we have a commutative ring R which has the property that every submodule of every free R -module is free.

Prove that R is a principal ideal domain. We proved the converse in class.

2. (This problem is worth double) Let L, M, N be modules over a commutative ring R .

Show that the set $\mathcal{L}(L, M; N)$ of all R -bilinear maps $L \times M \rightarrow N$ is an R -module.

Here, the module structure is induced by the following functions: For all $f, g \in \mathcal{L}(L, M; N)$, $(\ell, m) \in L \times M$, and $r \in R$, we have

$$(f + g)(\ell, m) = f(\ell, m) + g(\ell, m) \quad \text{and} \quad (rf)(\ell, m) = rf(\ell, m).$$

Show that $\mathcal{L}(L, M; N)$ is isomorphic to each of the following three R -modules:

- (a) $\text{Hom}_R(L \otimes_R M, N)$
 - (b) $\text{Hom}_R(L, \text{Hom}_R(M, N))$
 - (c) $\text{Hom}_R(M, \text{Hom}_R(L, N))$
3. Let R be a principal ideal domain. Suppose that A is a cyclic R module of order $r \in R$. Prove the following.
 - (a) If $s \in R$ is relatively prime to r , then $sA = A$ and $A[s] = \{0\}$.
 - (b) Suppose that $s \in R$ divides r , and let $t \in R$ be such that $st = r$. Then $sA \simeq R/\langle t \rangle$ and $A[s] \simeq R/\langle s \rangle$.