Lec13 Note of Algebra

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我们继续证明.

证明. 当 $d_{\mathfrak{p}}(M) \geq 2$ 时. 取 $x_0 \in M$, $p^{n-1}x_0 \neq 0$, $p^nM = 0$, 那么 $M \supset M_0 = \langle x_0 \rangle$, $d_{\mathfrak{p}}(M/M_0) = d_{\mathfrak{p}}(M) - 1$. 设

$$M/M_0 = \langle \overline{x_1} \rangle \oplus \cdots \oplus \langle \overline{x_m} \rangle$$

为内直和. 这里 $\overline{x_i} = x_i + M_0$,那么有 $p^{n_i}\overline{x_i} = \overline{0} \neq p^{n_i-1}\overline{x_i}$ 在 M/M_0 中. 而由引理 $1.52p^{n_i}x_i \in M_0 \cap p^{n_i}M = p^{n_i}M_0$,故 $\exists s_i \in R$ 使得 $p^{n_i}x_i = p^{n_i}(s_ix_0)$.

令 $y_i = x_i - s_i x_0$, $p^{n_i} y_i = 0$, 而 $p^{n_i - 1} \overline{y_i} \neq \overline{0}$ 在 M/M_0 中, 故 $p^{n_i - 1} y_i \neq 0$ 在 M 中. 有 $M = \langle x_0, y_1, \cdots, y_m \rangle$. 我们宣称

$$M = \langle x_0 \rangle \oplus \langle y_1 \rangle \oplus \cdots \oplus \langle y_m \rangle$$

为内直和. 设 $r_i \in R$ 满足 $r_0x_0 + r_1y_1 + \cdots + r_my_m = 0$ 在 M 中, 则

$$\overline{r_1y_1} + \overline{r_2y_2} + \dots + \overline{r_my_m} = \overline{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{r_1 x_1} + \overline{r_2 x_2} + \dots + \overline{r_m y_m} = \overline{0}.$$

而 $\overline{r_i x_i} = \overline{0} \Rightarrow p^{n_i} \mid r_i$,故 $r_i y_i = 0_M$, $\forall i \geq 1$.

而对于唯一性, 设 $M = \bigoplus_{i=1}^m R/\mathfrak{p}^{e_i}$, 那么考虑 $e \ge 0$, $\mathfrak{p}^e M = \bigoplus_{i=1}^m \mathfrak{p}^e (R/\mathfrak{p}^{e_i})$.

若 $e_i \leq e$, 则 $\mathfrak{p}^e(R/\mathfrak{p}^{e_i}) = 0$. 若 $e_i > e$, 则 $\mathfrak{p}^e(R/\mathfrak{p}^{e_i}) = \mathfrak{p}^e/\mathfrak{p}^{e_2}$, 为循环模, 故 $\mathrm{d}_{\mathfrak{p}}(\mathfrak{p}^e(R/\mathfrak{p}^{e_i})) = 1$.

从而
$$d_{\mathfrak{p}}(\mathfrak{p}^{e}M) = |\{1 \leq i \leq m \mid e_{i} > e\}|, d_{\mathfrak{p}}(\mathfrak{p}^{e+1}M) = |\{1 \leq i \leq m \mid e_{i} > e+1\}|,$$

$$0 \leq d_{\mathfrak{p}}(\mathfrak{p}^{e}M) - d_{\mathfrak{p}}(\mathfrak{p}^{e+1}M) = U_{\mathfrak{p}}(e+1, M) = |\{1 \leq i \leq M \mid e_{i} = e+1\}|.$$

习题: $\forall \mathfrak{p} \in \mathfrak{m}\mathrm{Spec} R$, $R \to \mathbf{PID}$, 则 R/\mathfrak{p}^n 不可分解, 即不存在直和项.

定理 1.53. PID 上有限生成模的结构定理: $R \rightarrow PID$, K = Frac(R), RM 有限生成, 则

$$M \simeq R^r \oplus \left(\bigoplus_{\mathfrak{p} \in \mathfrak{m} \operatorname{Spec} R} \bigoplus_{n \geq 1} (R/\mathfrak{p}^n)^{\bigoplus U_{\mathfrak{p}}(n,M)} \right).$$

其中 $r = \dim_K(K \otimes_R M)$ 称为 $\operatorname{rank}(M)$, $U_{\mathfrak{p}}(n, M) = \operatorname{d}_{\mathfrak{p}}(\mathfrak{p}^{n-1}M) - \operatorname{d}_{\mathfrak{p}}(\mathfrak{p}^n M)$, $\mathfrak{p} \in \mathfrak{m}\operatorname{Spec} M$, $n \geq 1$.

另若
$$M \simeq R^s \oplus \left(\bigoplus_{\mathfrak{p} \in \mathfrak{m} \operatorname{Spec} R} \bigoplus_{n \geq 1} \left(R/\mathfrak{p}^n \right)^{\bigoplus u_{\mathfrak{p},n}} \right)$$
, 则 $s = \operatorname{rank}(M), \ u_{\mathfrak{p},n} = U_{\mathfrak{p}}(n,M)$.

证明. $M \simeq M_{\text{tor}} \oplus (M/M_{\text{tor}}), M/M_{\text{tor}} \simeq R^r$. 因为 $K \otimes_R M = (K \otimes_R M_{\text{tor}}) \oplus (K \otimes_R R^r) \Rightarrow \dim_K (K \otimes_R M) = r$.

而 M_{tor} 有限生成扭, 故 $M_{\mathrm{tor}} = \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{p} \in \mathfrak{m} \mathrm{Spec} R} (M_{\mathrm{tor}})_{\mathfrak{p}}, (M_{\mathrm{tor}})_{\mathfrak{p}}$ 是有限生成 \mathfrak{p} -准素的. \square

评论. $U_{\mathfrak{p}}(n, M) = U_{\mathfrak{p}}(n, M_{\text{tor}}) = U_{\mathfrak{p}}(n, M_{\mathfrak{p}}).$

定义 1.41. 设 $M_{\text{tor}} = \bigoplus_{i=1}^{s} \bigoplus R/\mathfrak{p}_{i}^{e_{ij}}$. 称

$$\{p_i^{e_{ij}} \mid 1 \le i \le s, \ 1 \le j \le m_s, \ e_{ij} \ge 1\}$$

为 M 的初等因子组.

我们将初等因子如下排练:

$$p_1^{e_{11}}, p_1^{e_{12}}, \cdots, p_1^{e_{1m_1}},$$

$$p_2^{e_{21}}, p_2^{e_{22}}, \cdots, p_2^{e_{2m_2}},$$

$$\cdots,$$

$$p_s^{e_{s1}}, p_s^{e_{s2}}, \cdots, p_s^{e_{sm_s}}.$$

使得 $e_{i1} \ge e_{i2} \ge \cdots \ge e_{im_i}$, 并记 $m = \max\{m_1, \cdots, m_s\}$. 记每一列的乘积为 c_1, \cdots, c_m , 那么 $c_m \mid c_{m-1} \mid \cdots \mid c_2 \mid c_1$, 这称为 M 的**不变因子组**.

命题 1.54. 若 $M=\bigoplus_{i=1}^s\bigoplus_{j=1}^{m_i}R/\mathfrak{p}_i^{e_{ij}}$, 则

$$M \simeq R/(c_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus R/(c_m).$$

这里 c_1, \cdots, c_m 为不变因子.

证明. 由中国剩余定理,有

$$R/(c_1) \stackrel{\sim}{\to} R/\mathfrak{p}_1^{e_{11}} \oplus \cdots \oplus R/\mathfrak{p}_s^{e_{s1}}, \ \overline{r} \mapsto (\overline{r}, \cdots, \overline{r}).$$

评论. $(c_1) = \text{Ann}(M)$.

1.5.4 矩阵方法

设 R 为交换环, $A \in M_{n \times m}(R)$, 则有

$$R^m \stackrel{\phi_A}{\to} R^n \to \operatorname{Coker}(\phi_A) \to 0,$$

 $\vec{x} \mapsto A\vec{x}.$

定义 1.42. 称 M 为**有限表现模 (Finitely presented module)**, 若存在右正合列 $F_1 \to F_2 \to M \to 0$ 使得 F_i 有限生成自由.

我们有如下事实:

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命题 1.55. $A, B \in M_{n \times m}(R)$, 若 A, B 相抵, 则 $\operatorname{Coker}(\phi_A) \simeq \operatorname{Coker}(\phi_B)$. 这里所谓相抵, 即 A = PBQ, $P \in \operatorname{GL}_n(R)$, $Q \in \operatorname{GL}_m(R)$.

证明. 有交换图

$$\begin{array}{cccc} R^m & \xrightarrow{\phi_A} & R^n & \longrightarrow & \operatorname{Coker} \phi_A & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ \phi_Q & & & \downarrow^{\phi_{P-1}} & \sim & \downarrow^{\exists !} \\ R^m & \xrightarrow{\phi_B} & R^n & \longrightarrow & \operatorname{Coker} \phi_B & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

定理 1.56. 设 R 为 PID, $A \in M_{n \times m}(R)$, 则 A 可相抵于

$$\begin{pmatrix} d_1 & & & \\ & d_1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & d_r \\ & & & O \end{pmatrix},$$

这里 $d_1 \mid \cdots \mid d_r, d_i \neq 0$, 称为 Smith 标准形.

例 1.48. 设 $V \stackrel{T}{\to} V$, V 为域 k 上有限生成模, 一组基为 e_1, \cdots, e_n , 那么 $(V, T) \in k[x]$ – Mod,

$$V[x] = \left\{ \sum_{i>0} v_i x^i \mid v_i \in V \right\} \simeq V \otimes_k k[x]$$

为自由 k[x]-模, 于是有

$$0 \to V[x] \stackrel{\phi_T = xI - A}{\to} V[x] \stackrel{\pi}{\to} V \to 0,$$
$$vx^i \mapsto T^i(v).$$

这里设 $T(e_i) = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ji}e_j$, A 取为T 在这组基下的转移矩阵.

习题: 验证正合性.

推论. 设 $A, B \in M_n(k)$, 那么 A, B 相似 $\Leftrightarrow (k^n, A) \simeq (k^n, B)$ 作为 k[x]-模, 也即 xI - A, xI - B 在 k[x] 上相抵.