

Lec12 Note of Algebra

Xuxuayame

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我们有如下事实:

命题 1.47. R 为 PID , ${}_R M$ 有限生成, 则以下等价:

- (1) ${}_R M$ 自由.
- (2) ${}_R M$ 投射.
- (3) ${}_R M$ 无扭.

证明. (1) \Rightarrow (2) \Rightarrow (3) \Rightarrow (1). □

推论. F 有限生成自由, ${}_R M \leq {}_R F$, 则 ${}_R M$ 有限生成自由, 且 $\text{rank}(M) \leq \text{rank}(F)$.

推论. R 为 PID , ${}_R M, {}_R M'$ 有限生成, 则

- (1) $M \simeq M_{\text{tor}} \oplus (M/M_{\text{tor}})$.
- (2) $M \simeq M' \Leftrightarrow M_{\text{tor}} \simeq M'_{\text{tor}}$ 且 $M/M_{\text{tor}} \simeq M'/M'_{\text{tor}}$.

证明. (1) $0 \rightarrow M_{\text{tor}} \hookrightarrow M \rightarrow M/M_{\text{tor}} \rightarrow 0$ 正合, M/M_{tor} 有限生成且无扭, 故自由, 从而分裂.

(2) 显然. □

命题 1.48. R 为 PID , 则 ${}_R F$ 平坦 $\Leftrightarrow {}_R F$ 无扭.

证明. \Rightarrow : 成立.

\Leftarrow : $\forall I = Rr \hookrightarrow R, r \neq 0$. 有

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F \otimes_R I & \longrightarrow & F \otimes_R R \\ \downarrow \simeq & & \simeq \downarrow \\ F & \xrightarrow[\psi]{y \mapsto yr} & F \end{array}$$

□

例 1.47. (1) $R = \mathbb{Z}$, 有限生成扭 \mathbb{Z} -模 = 有限生成 Abel 群.

(2) $R = k[x]$, 有限生成扭 $k[x]$ -模 = $\{(V, T) \mid V \text{ 有限维}, T: V \rightarrow V\}$.

1.5.3 结构定理

R 为 PID, $\mathfrak{p} = (p) \in \text{Spec}(R)$ (进而落在 $\text{mSpec}(R)$ 中).

定义 1.38. ${}_R M$ 称为 \mathfrak{p} -准素模 (**Primary module**), 若 $\forall m \in M, \exists n \geq 1, \mathfrak{p}^n m = 0$.

评论. $\forall r \notin \mathfrak{p}, M \xrightarrow{\sim} M, m \mapsto rm$.

它单, 因为若 $rm = 0_M$, 则 $\mathfrak{p}^n + Rr \subset \text{Ann}(m)$, 而 $Rr + \mathfrak{p} = R \Rightarrow Rr + \mathfrak{p}^n = R$, 从而 $1_R m = 0_m$.

它满, 因为 $\forall m_0 \in M, \exists n \geq 1, \mathfrak{p}^n m_0 = 0 \Rightarrow 1_R = ar + l, l \in \mathfrak{p}^n$, 故 $m_0 = 1m_0 = (ar + l)m_0 = r(am_0)$.

定义 1.39. ${}_R M$ 的 \mathfrak{p} -准素部分定义为

$$M_{\mathfrak{p}} = \{m \in M \mid \mathfrak{p}^n m = 0, \exists n\} \subset M.$$

命题 1.49. ${}_R M$ 扭, 则 $M = \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{mSpec} R} M_{\mathfrak{p}}$.

证明. (1) 若 $m \in M, \text{Ann}(m) = (a)$, 考虑 a 的素分解 $a = up_1^{e_1} \cdots p_n^{e_n}, e_n \geq 1, u$ 可逆.

则 $\forall i, p_i^{e_i} \left(\frac{a}{p_i^{e_i}} m \right) = 0$, 令 $\mathfrak{p}_i = (p_i)$, 则 $\frac{a}{p_i^{e_i}} m \in M_{\mathfrak{p}_i}$, 而

$$\gcd_R \left(\frac{a}{p_1^{e_1}}, \dots, \frac{a}{p_n^{e_n}} \right) = 1.$$

由 Bézout 等式, $\exists b_1, \dots, b_n \in R$,

$$b_1 \frac{a}{p_1^{e_1}} + \dots + b_n \frac{a}{p_n^{e_n}} = 1_R,$$

于是

$$\sum_{i=1}^n b_i \left(\frac{a}{p_i^{e_i}} m \right) = 1_R m = m.$$

可见 $M \subset \sum_{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{mSpec} R} M_{\mathfrak{p}} \Rightarrow M = \sum_{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{mSpec} R} M_{\mathfrak{p}}$.

(2) 我们要证 $M_{\mathfrak{p}_i} \cap (\sum_{j \neq i} M_{\mathfrak{p}_j}) = \{0_M\}$.

设 $m_0 \in M_{\mathfrak{p}_i} \cap (\sum_{j \neq i} M_{\mathfrak{p}_j})$, $m_0 \in \sum_{j \neq i} M_{\mathfrak{p}_j} \Rightarrow m_0 = m_1 + \dots + m_l, m_j \in M_{\mathfrak{p}_j} \Rightarrow \exists s \geq 1, p_j^s m_j = 0$. 那么我们取最大的 s , 得到

$$p_1^s p_2^s \cdots p_l^s \cdot (m_0) = 0, p_i^s m_0 = 0.$$

而 $\mathfrak{p}_i^s + \mathfrak{p}_1^s \mathfrak{p}_2^s \cdots \mathfrak{p}_l^s = R$, 从而 $m_0 = 0$.

□

评论. M 有限生成扭, 则 $|\{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{mSpec} R \mid M_{\mathfrak{p}} \neq 0\}| < +\infty$.

推论. 设有扭 M, M' , 则 $M \simeq M' \Leftrightarrow \forall \mathfrak{p} \in \text{mSpec} R, M_{\mathfrak{p}} \simeq M'_{\mathfrak{p}}$.

定义 1.40. ${}_R M, \mathfrak{p} \in \text{mSpec} R$, 则 R/\mathfrak{p} 为域, 则 $M/\mathfrak{p}M$ 是 R/\mathfrak{p} -线性空间, $d_{\mathfrak{p}}(M) = \dim_{R/\mathfrak{p}} M/\mathfrak{p}M$, 称为 M 在 \mathfrak{p} 处的深度.

对 $n \geq 1$ 定义

$$U_{\mathfrak{p}}(n, M) = d_{\mathfrak{p}}(\mathfrak{p}^{n-1}M) - d_{\mathfrak{p}}(\mathfrak{p}^n M) = \dim_{R/\mathfrak{p}}(\mathfrak{p}^{n-1}M/\mathfrak{p}^n M) - \dim_{R/\mathfrak{p}}(\mathfrak{p}^n M/\mathfrak{p}^{n+1}M) \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

评论. M 扭, 则 $d_p(M) = d_p(M_p)$, $U_p(n, M) = U_p(n, M_p)$.

证明. $M = M_p \oplus L$, $L = \bigoplus_{q \neq p} M_q$.

$pM = pM_p \oplus pL$, $pL = L \Rightarrow d_p(M_p) = d_p(M)$. 因为 $\exists r \neq p$, $rM_q = M_q \Rightarrow pM_q = M_q$. \square

定理 1.50. ${}_R M$ 有限生成 p -准素, 则

$$M \simeq \bigoplus_{i=1}^m (R/p^{e_i}).$$

其中 R/p^n 个数 $= U_p(n, M) \geq 0$. (由 M 唯一决定)

引理 1.51. M 是 p -准素的, $p^n M = 0 \neq p^{n-1} M$, 取 $x \in M$, $p^{n-1} x \neq 0$, $M_1 = Rx$, 则

$$d_p(M) = d_p(M_1) + d_p(M/M_1) = 1 + d_p(M/M_1).$$

证明.

$$\frac{M/M_1}{p(M/M_1)} = \frac{M/M_1}{(pM + M_1)/M_1} \simeq \frac{M}{(pM + M_1)} \simeq \frac{M/pM}{(pM + M_1)/pM}.$$

而 $(pM + M_1)/pM \simeq M_1/(pM \cap M_1) \simeq M_1/M_1 = 0$, 这里因为 $pM \cap M_1 = M_1$ (由下面引理). \square

引理 1.52. $M_1 \cap p^i M = p^i M_1$, $i \geq 1$.

证明. $M_1 \cap p^i M \supset p^i M_1$.

设 $y \in M_1 \cap p^i M$, $y = p^i u$, $u \in M = (p^t z)x$, $p \nmid z \in R$, $t \geq 0$.

若 $i \geq n$, $p^i u \subset p^n M = 0$, $y = 0$, $y \in p^i M_1$.

$i < n$, $t \geq i$, 则 $y = p^i(p^{t-i}zx) \in p^i M_1$.

$i < n$, $t < i$, 则 $0 = p^n u = p^{n-i}y = zp^{n-i+t}x \neq 0$. \square

现在我们证明定理 1.50.

证明. 对 $d_p(M)$ 归纳.

若 $d_p(M) = 0$, $M = pM = p^2 M = \dots$, 故 $M = 0$, 成立.

$d_p(M) = 1$, 设 $0 \neq x \in M$, 若 $p^n M = 0 \neq p^{n-1} M$, 那么 $\bar{x} \in M/pM$ 为生成元, $p^n x = 0 \neq p^{n-1} x$.

$\forall y \in M$, $\bar{y} = \bar{a_0} \cdot \bar{x}$, $\bar{a_0} \in R/p$, $y = a_0 x + p y_1$, $y_1 \in M \Rightarrow y_1 = a_1 x + p y_2$, 如此反复得到 $y \in Rx = R/p^{n-1}$. \square