

## Recommended Problems

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From DF, Section 10.3, p. 356ff. Note that  $R$  is assumed to have a unit element.

## Problem 1

Prove that if  $A$  and  $B$  are sets of the same cardinality then  $F(A)$  and  $F(B)$  are isomorphic.

## Problem 2

Prove that, if  $R$  is commutative, then  $R^n$  and  $R^m$  are isomorphic if and only if  $n = m$ .

**Note:** This is false if  $R$  is not commutative. Problem 27 constructs an example.

## Problem 6

Prove that if  $M$  is a finitely generated  $R$ -module generated by  $n$  elements, then any quotient of  $M$  can be generated by at most  $n$  elements. In particular, quotients of cyclic modules are cyclic.

## Problems 16 and 17

These two problems establish the decomposition theorem for modules. Let  $M$  be a module and let  $I$  and  $J$  be ideals of  $R$ .

- ▶ Prove that the map  $M \rightarrow M/IM \times M/JM$  defined by  $m \mapsto (m + IM, m + JM)$  is an  $R$  module homomorphism with kernel  $IM \cap JM$ .
- ▶ Suppose that  $I + J = R$ . Prove that the map in the previous part is surjective and its kernel is  $IJM$  so that

$$M/IJM = M/IM \times M/JM$$

in this case.

This can be extended by induction to families of ideals  $I_1, \dots, I_k$  that are pairwise relatively prime ( $I_i + I_j = R$  for any pair.)

## Problem 24 (optional)

This problem constructs an infinite direct product of free modules that is not free; in fact it shows that the countable