

## INTRODUCTION TO CATEGORY THEORY

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ABSTRACT. Module Theory.

### 1. MATH 697 HOMEWORK ONE

**Exercise 1.1.** Prove Theorem 4 (Isomorphism Theorems):

- (1) (*The First Isomorphism Theorem for Modules*) Let  $M, N$  be  $R$ -modules and let  $\varphi : M \rightarrow N$  be an  $R$ -modules homomorphism. Then  $\ker \varphi$  is a submodule of  $M$  and  $M/\ker \varphi \cong \varphi(M)$ .

*Proof.* Let  $M, N$  be  $R$ -modules and let  $\varphi : M \rightarrow N$  be an  $R$ -modules homomorphism. Then by definition  $\varphi(x + y) = \varphi(x) + \varphi(y)$  and  $\varphi(rx) = r\varphi(x)$  for all  $x, y \in M, r \in R$ . We want to show that  $\ker \varphi = \{m \in M : \varphi(m) = 0\}$  is a submodule. Observe that since  $M$  is a submodule then  $M$  is an abelian group so there exists  $0 \in M$  such that  $m + 0 = m$  for all  $m \in M$ . In particular  $\varphi(0) = \varphi(0 + 0) = \varphi(0) + \varphi(0)$  implying  $\varphi(0) = 0$ . Conclude that  $0 \in \ker \varphi \neq \emptyset$ . Now let  $r \in R, x, y \in \ker \varphi$ . Observe that  $\varphi(x + ry) = \varphi(x) + \varphi(ry) = \varphi(x) + r\varphi(y) = 0 + r \cdot 0 = 0 + 0 = 0$ . Hence  $x + ry \in \ker \varphi$ . Conclude by the submodule criterion that  $\ker \varphi$  is in fact a submodule.

Now

□

- (2) (*The Second Isomorphism Theorem*) Let  $A, B$  be submodules of the  $R$ -module  $M$ . Then  $(A + B)/B \cong A/(A \cap B)$ .  
(3) (*The Third Isomorphism Theorem*) Let  $M$  be an  $R$ -module, and let  $A$  and  $B$  be submodules of  $M$  with  $A \subseteq B$ . Then  $(M/A)/(B/A) \cong M/B$ .  
(4) (*The Fourth or Lattice Isomorphism Theorem*) Let  $N$  be a submodule of the  $R$ -module  $M$ . There is a bijection between the submodules of  $M$  which contain  $N$  and the submodules of  $M/N$ . The correspondence is given by  $A \mapsto A/N$ , for all  $A \supseteq N$ . The correspondence commutes with the processes of taking sums and intersections (i.e., is a lattice isomorphism between the lattice of submodules of  $M/N$  and the lattice of submodules of  $M$  which contain  $N$ ).

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