Chapter 2: Modules

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Exercise 2.1. *Show that* $(\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} (\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}) = 0$ *if* m, n *are coprime.*

It suffices to show that

$$(\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} (\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}/d\mathbb{Z}$$

where d is the greatest common divisor of m and n.

Outlines.

(1) Define $\widetilde{\varphi}$ by

$$\begin{array}{rccc} \widetilde{\varphi}: & (\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}) \times (\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}) & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z}/d\mathbb{Z} \\ & \Uparrow & & \Uparrow \\ & (x + m\mathbb{Z}, y + n\mathbb{Z}) & \longmapsto & xy + d\mathbb{Z}. \end{array}$$

$\widetilde{\varphi}$ is well-defined and $\mathbb{Z}$-bilinear.

(2) By the universal property, $\widetilde{\varphi}$ factors through a $\mathbb{Z}$-bilinear map

$$\varphi : (\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} (\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}) \to \mathbb{Z}/d\mathbb{Z}$$

(such that $\varphi(x \otimes y) = \widetilde{\varphi}(x, y)$).

(3) To show that φ is isomorphic, might find the inverse map $\psi : \mathbb{Z}/d\mathbb{Z} \to (\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} (\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})$ of φ. Define ψ by

$$\begin{array}{rccc} \psi : & \mathbb{Z}/d\mathbb{Z} & \longrightarrow & (\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} (\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}) \\ & \Uparrow & & \Uparrow \\ & z + d\mathbb{Z} & \longmapsto & (z + m\mathbb{Z}) \otimes (1 + n\mathbb{Z}). \end{array}$$

ψ is well-defined and $\mathbb{Z}$-linear.

(4) $\psi \circ \varphi = \mathrm{id}$.

(5) $\varphi \circ \psi = \mathrm{id}$.

Proof of (1).

(a) $\widetilde{\varphi}$ *is well-defined.* Say $x' = x + am$ for some $a \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $y' = y + bn$ for some $b \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then $x'y' - xy = yam + xbn + abmn \in \mathbb{Z}/d\mathbb{Z}$. That is, $\widetilde{\varphi}$ is independent of coset representative.

(b) $\widetilde{\varphi}$ *is $\mathbb{Z}$-bilinear.*

(i) *For any $\lambda \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\widetilde{\varphi}(\lambda x, y) = \widetilde{\varphi}(x, \lambda y) = \lambda\widetilde{\varphi}(x, y)$.* In fact,

$$\begin{aligned}
\widetilde{\varphi}(\lambda(x + m\mathbb{Z}), y + n\mathbb{Z}) &= \widetilde{\varphi}(\lambda x + m\mathbb{Z}, y + n\mathbb{Z}) = \lambda xy + d\mathbb{Z}, \\
\widetilde{\varphi}(x + m\mathbb{Z}, \lambda(y + n\mathbb{Z})) &= \widetilde{\varphi}(x + m\mathbb{Z}, \lambda y + n\mathbb{Z}) = \lambda xy + d\mathbb{Z}, \\
\widetilde{\varphi}(x_1 + m\mathbb{Z}, y + n\mathbb{Z}) &= \lambda(xy + d\mathbb{Z}) = \lambda xy + d\mathbb{Z}.
\end{aligned}$$

(ii) $\widetilde{\varphi}(x_1 + x_2, y) = \widetilde{\varphi}(x_1, y) + \widetilde{\varphi}(x_2, y)$. In fact,

$$\begin{aligned}
\widetilde{\varphi}((x_1 + x_2) + m\mathbb{Z}, y + n\mathbb{Z}) &= (x_1 + x_2)y + d\mathbb{Z}, \\
\widetilde{\varphi}(x_1 + m\mathbb{Z}, y + n\mathbb{Z}) + \widetilde{\varphi}(x_2 + m\mathbb{Z}, y + n\mathbb{Z}) &= (x_1 y + d\mathbb{Z}) + (x_2 y + d\mathbb{Z}) \\
&= (x_1 + x_2)y + d\mathbb{Z}.
\end{aligned}$$

(iii) $\widetilde{\varphi}(x, y_1 + y_2) = \widetilde{\varphi}(x, y_1) + \widetilde{\varphi}(x, y_2)$. Similar to (ii).

□

Proof of (3).

(a) ψ *is well-defined.* Say $z' = z + cd$ for some $c \in \mathbb{Z}$. Note that $d = \alpha m + \beta n$ for some $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Z}$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned}
\psi(z' + d\mathbb{Z}) &= \psi(z + cd + d\mathbb{Z}) \\
&= \psi(z + c(\alpha m + \beta n) + d\mathbb{Z}) \\
&= (z + c(\alpha m + \beta n) + m\mathbb{Z}) \otimes (1 + n\mathbb{Z}) \\
&= (z + c\beta n + m\mathbb{Z}) \otimes (1 + n\mathbb{Z}) \\
&= (z + m\mathbb{Z}) \otimes (1 + n\mathbb{Z}) + (c\beta n + m\mathbb{Z}) \otimes (1 + n\mathbb{Z}) \\
&= \psi(z + d\mathbb{Z}) + (1 + m\mathbb{Z}) \otimes (c\beta n + n\mathbb{Z}) \\
&= \psi(z + d\mathbb{Z}).
\end{aligned}$$

(b) ψ *is $\mathbb{Z}$-linear.*

(i) *For any $\lambda \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\psi(\lambda z) = \lambda\psi(z)$.* In fact,

$$\begin{aligned}
\psi(\lambda(z + d\mathbb{Z})) &= \psi(\lambda z + d\mathbb{Z}) = (\lambda z + m\mathbb{Z}) \otimes (1 + n\mathbb{Z}), \\
\lambda\psi(z + d\mathbb{Z}) &= \lambda((z + m\mathbb{Z}) \otimes (1 + n\mathbb{Z})) = (\lambda z + m\mathbb{Z}) \otimes (1 + n\mathbb{Z}).
\end{aligned}$$

(ii) $\psi(z_1 + z_2) = \psi(z_1) + \psi(z_2)$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\psi((z_1 + z_2) + d\mathbb{Z}) &= (z_1 + z_2 + m\mathbb{Z}) \otimes (1 + n\mathbb{Z}), \\
\psi(z_1 + d\mathbb{Z}) + \psi(z_2 + d\mathbb{Z}) &= (z_1 + m\mathbb{Z}) \otimes (1 + n\mathbb{Z}) + (z_2 + m\mathbb{Z}) \otimes (1 + n\mathbb{Z}) \\
&= (z_1 + z_2 + m\mathbb{Z}) \otimes (1 + n\mathbb{Z}).
\end{aligned}$$

$\square$

Proof of (4). For any $(x + m\mathbb{Z}) \otimes (y + n\mathbb{Z}) \in (\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} (\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})$,

$$\begin{aligned}\psi(\varphi((x + m\mathbb{Z}) \otimes (y + n\mathbb{Z}))) &= \psi(xy + d\mathbb{Z}) \\ &= (xy + m\mathbb{Z}) \otimes (1 + n\mathbb{Z}) \\ &= (x + m\mathbb{Z}) \otimes (y + n\mathbb{Z}).\end{aligned}$$

$\square$

Proof of (5). For any $z + d\mathbb{Z} \in \mathbb{Z}/d\mathbb{Z}$,

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi(\psi(z + d\mathbb{Z}) &= \varphi((z + m\mathbb{Z}) \otimes (1 + n\mathbb{Z})) \\ &= z + d\mathbb{Z}.\end{aligned}$$

$\square$

Exercise 2.2. *Let A be a ring, $\mathfrak{a}$ an ideal, M an A-module. Show that $(A/\mathfrak{a}) \otimes_A M$ is isomorphic to $M/\mathfrak{a}M$. (Hint: Tensor the exact sequence $0 \to \mathfrak{a} \to A \to A/\mathfrak{a} \to 0$ with M.*

Proof (Hint). There is a natural exact sequence E:

$$E : 0 \to \mathfrak{a} \xrightarrow{i} A \xrightarrow{\pi} A/\mathfrak{a} \to 0$$

where i is the inclusion map (and π is the projection map). Tensor E with M:

$$E' : \mathfrak{a} \otimes_A M \xrightarrow{i \otimes 1} A \otimes_A M \xrightarrow{\pi \otimes 1} (A/\mathfrak{a}) \otimes_A M \to 0$$

is exact, or

$$(A/\mathfrak{a}) \otimes_A M \cong A \otimes_A M/\mathrm{im}(i \otimes 1).$$

By Proposition 2.14, There is an unique isomorphism $A \otimes_A M \to M$ defined by $a \otimes x \mapsto ax$. This isomorphism sends $\mathrm{im}(i \otimes 1)$ to $\mathfrak{a}M$. Therefore,

$$(A/\mathfrak{a}) \otimes_A M \cong M/\mathfrak{a}M.$$

$\square$

Proof (Brute-force).

(1) Define $\widetilde{\varphi}$ by

$$\begin{array}{cccc}\widetilde{\varphi}: & A/\mathfrak{a} \times M & \longrightarrow & M/\mathfrak{a}M \\ & \cup & & \cup \\ & (a + \mathfrak{a}, x) & \longmapsto & ax + \mathfrak{a}M.\end{array}$$

$\widetilde{\varphi}$ is well-defined and A-bilinear.

(2) By the universal property, $\widetilde{\varphi}$ factors through a A-bilinear map

$$\varphi : A/\mathfrak{a} \otimes_A M \to M/\mathfrak{a}M$$

(such that $\varphi(a \otimes x) = \widetilde{\varphi}(a, x)$).

(3) To show that φ is isomorphic, might find the inverse map $\psi : M/\mathfrak{a}M \to A/\mathfrak{a} \otimes_A M$ of φ. Define ψ by

$$\begin{array}{rccc} \psi : & M/\mathfrak{a}M & \longrightarrow & A/\mathfrak{a} \otimes_A M \\ & \cup & & \cup \\ & x + \mathfrak{a}M & \longmapsto & (1 + \mathfrak{a}) \otimes x. \end{array}$$

ψ is well-defined and A-linear.

(4) $\psi \circ \varphi = \mathrm{id}$.

(5) $\varphi \circ \psi = \mathrm{id}$.

□

Exercise 2.3. *Let A be a local ring, M and N finitely generated A-modules. Prove that if $M \otimes_A N = 0$, then $M = 0$ or $N = 0$. (Hint: Let $\mathfrak{m}$ be the maximal ideal, $k = A/\mathfrak{m}$ the residue field. Let $M_k = k \otimes_A M \cong M/\mathfrak{m}M$ by Exercise 2.2. By Nakayama's lemma, $M_k = 0 \Longrightarrow M = 0$. But $M \otimes_A N = 0 \Longrightarrow (M \otimes_A N)_k = 0 \Longrightarrow M_k \otimes_k N_k = 0 \Longrightarrow M_k = 0$ or $N_k = 0$ since M_k, N_k are vector spaces over a field.)*

The conclusion might be false if A is not local. For example, Exercise 2.1.

Proof (Hint). Let $\mathfrak{m}$ be the maximal ideal, $k = A/\mathfrak{m}$ the residue field. Let $M_k = k \otimes_A M$.

(1) *(Base extension) Show that $(M \otimes_A N)_k = M_k \otimes_k N_k$.* In fact, by Proposition 2.14

$$\begin{aligned} (M \otimes_A N)_k &= k \otimes_A (M \otimes_A N) \\ &= (k \otimes_A M) \otimes_A N \\ &= M_k \otimes_A N \\ &= (M_k \otimes_k k) \otimes_A N \\ &= M_k \otimes_k (k \otimes_A N) \\ &= M_k \otimes_k N_k. \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
M \otimes_A N = 0 &\Longrightarrow (M \otimes_A N)_k = 0 \\
&\Longrightarrow M_k \otimes_k N_k = 0 && ((1)) \\
&\Longrightarrow M_k = 0 \text{ or } N_k = 0 && (M_k, N_k\text{: vector spaces}) \\
&\Longrightarrow M/\mathfrak{m}M = 0 \text{ or } M/\mathfrak{m}M = 0 && (\text{Exercise 2.2}) \\
&\Longrightarrow M = 0 \text{ or } N = 0. && (\text{Nakayama's lemma})
\end{aligned}$$

□

Exercise 2.5. *Let $A[x]$ be the ring of polynomials in one indeterminate over a ring A. Prove that $A[x]$ is a flat A-algebra. (Hint: Use Exercise 2.4.)*

Proof (Hint).

(1) A is a flat A-module by Proposition 2.14(iv).

(2) As an A-module,
$$A[x] \cong \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^+} Ax^n \cong \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^+} A$$
(since $Ax^n \cong A$).

(3) By Exercise 2.4, $A[x] \cong \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^+} A$ is flat.

□

Exercise 2.8.

(i) *If M and N are flat A-modules, then so is $M \otimes_A N$.*

(ii) *If B is a flat A-algebra and N is a flat B-module, then N is flat as A-module.*

Proof of (i). Given any exact sequence of A-modules $0 \to N_1 \to N_2 \to N_3 \to 0$. Since M is flat,
$$0 \to N_1 \otimes_A M \to N_2 \otimes_A M \to N_3 \otimes_A M \to 0$$
is exact. Since N is flat,
$$0 \to (N_1 \otimes_A M) \otimes_A N \to (N_2 \otimes_A M) \otimes_A N \to (N_3 \otimes_A M) \otimes_A N \to 0$$
is exact. By Proposition 2.14 (ii),
$$0 \to N_1 \otimes_A (M \otimes_A N) \to N_2 \otimes_A (M \otimes_A N) \to N_3 \otimes_A (M \otimes_A N) \to 0$$

is exact, or $M \otimes_A N$ is flat. $\square$

Proof of (ii). Given any exact sequence of A-modules $0 \to N_1 \to N_2 \to N_3 \to 0$. Since B is a flat A-algebra (A-module),

$$0 \to N_1 \otimes_A B \to N_2 \otimes_A B \to N_3 \otimes_A B \to 0$$

is exact. Since N is a flat B-module,

$$0 \to (N_1 \otimes_A B) \otimes_B N \to (N_2 \otimes_A B) \otimes_B N \to (N_3 \otimes_A B) \otimes_B N \to 0$$

is exact. By "Exercise 2.15" on page 27,

$$0 \to N_1 \otimes_A (B \otimes_B N) \to N_2 \otimes_A (B \otimes_B N) \to N_3 \otimes_A (B \otimes_B N) \to 0$$

is exact. By Proposition 2.14 (iv),

$$0 \to N_1 \otimes_A N \to N_2 \otimes_A N \to N_3 \otimes_A N \to 0$$

is exact, or N is flat. $\square$