Lecture 1, 1/11/13

Homological algebra is the study of complexes of R-modules, where R is a ring with identity $1 \neq 0$. Notationally, R-mod is the category of all left R-modules, and R-mod is the category of all finitely generated R-modules.

Definition 0.1. Let A_n " $\in$ " R-mod for $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $d_n \in \mathrm{Hom}_R(A_n, A_{n-1})$ such that $d_{n-1} \circ d_n = 0$ for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then the sequence

$$\cdots \xrightarrow{d_{n+2}} A_{n+1} \xrightarrow{d_{n+1}} A_n \xrightarrow{d_n} A_{n-1} \xrightarrow{d_{n-1}} \cdots$$

is called a complex of R-modules, assuming $\mathrm{im}(d_n) \subseteq \ker(d_{n-1})$. The sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow A_m \longrightarrow A_{m-1} \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow A_{n+1} \longrightarrow A_n \longrightarrow 0$$

will occur more frequently. A complex $\mathbb{A}$ is an exact sequence if $\mathrm{im}(d_n) = \ker(d_{n-1})$ for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. This is called a short exact sequence if there are no more than 3 non-zero terms. Given a complex $\mathbb{A}$, the nth homology modules (or groups, in some cases) of $\mathbb{A}$ is

$$H_n(\mathbb{A}) = \frac{\ker(d_{n-1})}{\mathrm{im}(d_n)}$$

Remark. Given a short exact sequence (hereby abbv. as SES)

$$0 \longrightarrow A \xrightarrow{f} B \xrightarrow{g} C \longrightarrow 0$$

f is a mono and g is an epi, so $C \simeq B/\mathrm{im}(f)$. If A, B are known, but not f, then infinitely many C are available to complete the short exact sequence.

Example 0.1. Let $R = k$, a field, and take $A = B = k^{(\mathbb{N})} = \oplus_{i \in \mathbb{N}} k$.

(i) $0 \longrightarrow A \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Id}} B \longrightarrow 0$ is a SES.

(ii) Define $f : A \to B$ by

$$f(b_i) = b_{2i} \text{ for } i \in \mathbb{N}$$
$$g(b_0) = \begin{cases} 0 & i \text{ even} \\ b_{\tau(i)} & i \text{ odd} \end{cases}$$

Where $\tau : (2\mathbb{N} - 1) \to \mathbb{N}$ is a bijection. If $A = B = C = \kappa^{(\mathbb{N})}$, then

$$0 \longrightarrow A \xrightarrow{f} B \xrightarrow{g} C \longrightarrow 0$$

is a SES.

(iii) Let $R = \mathbb{Z}$. Then

$$0 \longrightarrow 3\mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\iota} \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\overline{}} \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow 0$$

is a SES.

(iv) Let $R = \mathbb{Z}$. The sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \overbrace{6\mathbb{Z}}^{A_1} \xrightarrow{\iota} \overbrace{\mathbb{Z}}^{A_0} \xrightarrow{\overline{}} \overbrace{\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}}^{A_{-1}} \longrightarrow 0$$

is a complex which is not exact. In fact, $H_0(\mathbb{A}) = \overbrace{3\mathbb{Z}}^{\ker(g)} / \underbrace{6\mathbb{Z}}_{\mathrm{im}(f)} \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$.

(v) Let $R = \kappa[x, y]$, κ a field. Let f be the inclusion $(x) \hookrightarrow R[x, y]$. The sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow (x) \xrightarrow{f} R \xrightarrow{g} \kappa[y] \longrightarrow 0$$

where

$$g\left(\sum_{i,j=0}^{\text{finite}} a_{ij} x^i y^j\right) = \sum_{j>0}^{\text{finite}} a_{\sigma_j} y^j$$

is exact.

(vi) Let $R = \kappa[x, y]$. Define $\mathbb{A}$ as

$$0 \longrightarrow \overbrace{(x)}^{A_1} \xrightarrow{f} \overbrace{R}^{A_0} \xrightarrow{g} \overbrace{\underbrace{\kappa}_{=R/(x,y)}}^{A_{-1}} \longrightarrow 0$$

where

$$g\left(\sum_{i,j=0}^{\text{finite}} a_{ij} x^i y^j\right) = a_\infty$$

then $\ker(g) = (x, y)$ and $\text{im}(f) = (x)$, so $\mathbb{A}$ is not exact. In fact,

$$\begin{aligned} H_0(\mathbb{A}) &= (x, y)/(x) \\ &\simeq (y) \\ &\simeq R \end{aligned}$$

Note: If R is an integral domain and $x \in R \setminus \{0\}$, then $(x) \simeq R$ (as R-modules, <u>not</u> as rings!), with isomorphism $r \mapsto rx$.
Typical questions addressed by homological algebra:

(i) Suppose

$$\mathbb{A} : \quad \cdots \longrightarrow A_{n+1} \xrightarrow{d_{n+1}} A_n \xrightarrow{d_n} A_{n-1} \longrightarrow \cdots$$

is an exact sequence in R-mod and $F : R - \text{mod} \to S - \text{mod}$ is a functor. Is the sequence

$$\cdots \longrightarrow F(A_{n+1}) \xrightarrow{F(d_{n+1})} F(A_n) \xrightarrow{F(d_n)} F(A_{n-1}) \longrightarrow \cdots$$

exact? $F(\mathbb{A})$ is a complex when F is additive, but it may or may not be exact.

(ii) Given A, C " $\in$ " $R - \text{mod}$, characterize all modules B such that there exists an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow A \longrightarrow B \longrightarrow C \longrightarrow 0$$

As an example, $R = \mathbb{Z}$, $A = C = \mathbb{A}/p\mathbb{Z}$, p prime, then

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{f} \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{g} \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow 0$$

with $f : x \mapsto (x, 0)$ and $g : (x, y) \mapsto y$ is a SES. Alternatively, we could take $f : x + p\mathbb{Z} \mapsto px + p^2\mathbb{Z}$ and $g : y + p^2\mathbb{Z} \mapsto y + p\mathbb{Z}$ to make

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{f} \mathbb{Z}/p^2\mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{g} \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow 0$$

a SES. These are the only possibilities in this case! In general, though, there are infinitely many possibilities for B. Why is this interesting? If R is an artinian ring and M " $\in$ " $R - \text{mod}$, then there are only finitely many simple $s_1, \ldots, s_n$ " $\in$ " $R - \text{mod}$ up to isomorphism. Moreover, for M " $\in$ " $R - \text{mod}$, there is a chain

$$M = M_0 \supset M_1 \supset \cdots \supset M_\ell = 0$$

such that M_i/M_{i+1} is simple for all $i < \ell$. If the answer to question (ii) is known, then all objects in $R - \text{mod}$ of fixed length ℓ are known up to isomorphism! Simply proved by induction.

Algebraic Topology

Definition 0.2. The standard n-simplex $\triangle_n$ in $\mathbb{R}^n$ is the convex hull of $v_0, v_1, \ldots, v_n$, where $v_0 = 0$ and $v_i = (0, \ldots, 0, \overbrace{1}^{i}, 0, \ldots, 0)$ (so the standard basis).
An oriented simplex is $(\triangle_x, [\pi])$, where $[\pi]$ is an equivalence class of permutations of $\{0, \ldots, n\}$, where $\pi \sim \pi' \iff \operatorname{sgn}(\pi) = \operatorname{sgn}(\pi')$. We write

$$(\triangle_x, \pi) = [v_{\pi(0)}, v_{\pi(1)}, \ldots, v_{\pi(n)}$$

and identify $\triangle_n$ with $[0, 1, \ldots, n]$. The ngative is $-[w_0, \ldots, w_n]$.

Definition 0.3. Let X be a topological space. An n-simplex in X is a continuous map

$$\sigma : \triangle_n \to X$$

The group of n-chains of X, $S_n(x)$, is the free abelian group having as basis the n-simplices in X. The singular chain complex of X is

$$\cdots \longrightarrow S_n(X) \xrightarrow{\partial_n} S_{n-1}(X) \xrightarrow{\partial_{n-1}} \cdots \longrightarrow S_0(X) \longrightarrow 0$$

denoted $\mathbb{S}$, where $\partial_n : S_n(X) \to S_{n-1}(X)$ is the nth boundary map, which can be defined if we define $\partial_n(\sigma)$ for all n-simplices σ in X (i.e. in the basis of $S_n(X)$). Consider the map

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_i : \mathbb{R}^{n-1} &\to \mathbb{R}^n \\ (a_1, \ldots, a_{n-1}) &\mapsto (a_1, \ldots, a_{i-1}, 0, a_{i+1}, \ldots, a_n) \end{aligned}$$

For $i \in \{0, \ldots, n\}$. Then τ_i is continuous and $\tau_i(\triangle_{n-1}) = \triangle_n$. Define

$$\partial_n(\sigma) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} (-1)^i \sigma(\tau_i)$$

Theorem 0.1. *$\partial_{n-1} \circ \partial_n = 0$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, i.e. $\mathbb{S}$ is a complex in $\mathbb{Z}$-mod.*

Definition 0.4. The group of n-cycles is $Z_n(X) = \ker(\partial_{n-1})$, and the group of n-boundaries is $B_n = \operatorname{im}(\partial_n)$.
The nth homology group is $H_n(X) = Z_n(X)/B_n(X)$.

Lecture 2, 1/13/23

Chapter I: Categories and functors

There is a definition page on the Gaucho that has all the most basic definitions - objects, morphisms, compositions, etc.

If $f \in \mathrm{Hom}_C(A, B)$, we often write $A \xrightarrow{f} B$ even if f is not literally a map.

Example 0.2. **1.** The category of all sets, Set. The object class consists of all sets, and the morphisms are just set maps.

2. The category of all topological spaces, Top. The object class consists of all topological spaces, and the morphisms are continuous functions.

3. The category of all groups, Grp. The object class consists of all groups, and the morphisms are group homomorphisms.

4. Let $(P, \leq)$ be a partially ordered set with a relation $\leq$ which is reflexive, antisymmetric, and transitive. Then we can make P into a category, whose objects are the elements of p, and for $u, s \in P$, $\mathrm{Hom}_P(u, s) = \begin{cases} (u,s) & u \leq s \\ \varnothing & u \not\leq s \end{cases}$. We define the composition $(s,t)(u,s) \overset{\text{def}}{=} (u,t)$.

5. The opposite category of a category C, C^{op}.

6. Let R be a ring. R-Mod is the category of left R modules. R-mod is the finitely generated R-modules, and similarly for Mod-R and mod-R, which are the right R-modules.

7. R-comp. The object class consists of complexes of left R-modules.

Let $\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{A}'$ be objects of R-comp. Note: it is problematic to say "$\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{A}' \in R$-comp, as R-comp is not a set!

Say $\mathbb{A} = \cdots \longrightarrow A_{n+1} \xrightarrow{d_{n+1}} A_n \xrightarrow{d_n} A_{n-1} \longrightarrow \cdots$, and similarly for $\mathbb{A}'$. An element of $\mathrm{Hom}_{R-comp}(\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{A}')$ will be a sequence of R-module homomorphisms $f_n : A_n \to A'_n$ which make the following diagram commute:

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\cdots \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & A_n \arrow[r, "d_n"] \arrow[d, "f_n"'] & A_{n-1} \arrow[r] \arrow[d, "f_{n-1}"] & \cdots \arrow[d] \\
\cdots \arrow[r] & A'_n \arrow[r, "d'_n"'] & A'_{n-1} \arrow[r] & \cdots
\end{tikzcd}$$

8. The category of rings Ring, whose obejcts are rings and whose morphisms are ring homomorphisms.

9. The category of $\mathbb{Z}$-modules is usually denoted Ab. This is also the category of Abelian groups, and is the prototypical example of an Abelian category.

Definition 0.5. A category $\mathcal{C}$ is called pre-additive if for all A, B objects of $\mathcal{C}$, the set $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(A, B)$ is an additive Abelian group (additive means we use the symbol "+") such that for all eligible morphisms f, g, h, k,

$$\begin{aligned} h(f+g) &= hf + hg \\ (f+g)k &= fk + gk \end{aligned}$$

where "elibigle" means that these expressions make sense and are well-defined.

Example 0.3. **1.** R-mod (in particular Ab)

2. R-comp

3. Ring fails to be pre-additive, because the identity morphisms add to be something which is not the identity morphism.

Definition 0.6. Let $\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D}$ be categories. A functor $F : \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{D}$ consists of an assignment $F_0 : \mathrm{Obj}(\mathcal{C}) \to \mathrm{Obj}(\mathcal{D})$, and for each pair of objects A, B "$\in$" $\mathrm{Obj}(\mathcal{C})$, a map (this actually is a map because we assume hom-sets are in fact sets). $F_{A,B} : \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(A, B) \to \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(F(A), F(B))$ such that, for all eligible morphisms f, g, and all A "$\in$" $\mathcal{C}$

(a) $F(\mathrm{Id}_A) = \mathrm{Id}_{F(A)}$

(b) $F(f \circ g) = F(f) \circ F(g)$

Example 0.4. **1.** Let $\mathcal{C}$ be a category. Then we have the identity functor $\mathrm{Id}_{\mathcal{C}}$, which assigns $\mathrm{Id}_{\mathcal{C}}(A) = A$, and $\mathrm{Id}_{\mathcal{A}}(f) = f$ for any eligible A "$\in$" $\mathrm{Obj}(\mathcal{D})$ and morphisms f.

2. Functors $\pi_n : \mathsf{Top} \to \mathsf{Grp}$ which sends $X \mapsto \pi_n(X)$

3. $\mathbb{S} : \mathsf{Top} \to \mathbb{Z}$-comp, which sends $X \mapsto \mathbb{S}(X)$, which is a complex

$$\cdots \longrightarrow S_{n+1}(X) \xrightarrow{\partial_{n+1}} S_n(X) \xrightarrow{\partial_n} S_{n-1}(X) \xrightarrow{\partial_{n-1}} \cdots \longrightarrow S_0(x) \xrightarrow{\partial_0} 0$$

Let $\phi : X \to Y$ be continuous for X, Y "$\in$" Top. Then $\mathbb{S}(\phi)_n : S_n(X) \to S_n(Y)$ is given by $\sigma \mapsto \phi \circ \sigma$, and we can extend this for σ an n-simplex of X.