

Linear Modules

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$$MAN = \begin{bmatrix} 23 & & & \\ & 23 & & \\ & & 23 & \\ & & & 46 \end{bmatrix}$$

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1 Basic Categorical Module theory

1.1 Category of Modules

$\text{LeftModule} :: \prod R \in \text{RING} . \sum M \in \text{Set} . (M \rightarrow M \rightarrow M) \times (R \rightarrow M \rightarrow M)$

$M, +, \cdot : \text{LeftModule} \iff (M, +) \in \text{ABEL} \ \&$

$\& \forall a, b \in M . \forall \alpha \in M . \alpha(a + b) = \alpha a + \alpha b \ \&$

$\& \forall a \in M . \forall \alpha, \beta \in M . (\alpha + \beta)a = \alpha a + \beta a \ \&$

$\& \forall a \in M . \forall \alpha, \beta \in M . \beta(\alpha a) = (\beta \alpha)a \ \&$

$\& \forall a \in M . 1a = a$

$\text{RightModule} :: \prod R \in \text{RING} . \sum M \in \text{SET} . (M \rightarrow M \rightarrow M) \times (M \rightarrow R \rightarrow M)$

$(M, +, \cdot) : \text{RightModule} \iff (M, +, \text{swap}(\cdot)) : \text{LeftModule}(R^{\text{op}})$

Assume $R : \text{Ring}$,

$\text{moduleAsGroup} :: \text{LeftModule}(R) \rightarrow \text{ABEL}$

$\text{moduleAsSet}((M, +, \cdot)) = \text{implicit} := (M, +)$

$\text{scalarMult} :: \prod M : \text{LeftModule}(R) . M \rightarrow M \rightarrow M$

$\text{scalarMult}(M, +, \cdot) = \cdot_M := \cdot$

$\text{ZeroMultInModule} :: \forall M : \text{LeftModule}(R) . \forall a \in M . 0a = 0$

Proof =

(1) := $\partial \text{LeftModule}(R)(M) \partial \text{Neutral}(R, +)(0)(1) \partial \text{LeftModule}(R)(M) :$

$: a = 1a = (1 + 0)a = 1a + 0a = a + 0a,$

(2) := $\partial \text{Neutral}(M, +)(0)(a) : a + 0 = 0,$

(*) := $\text{TotalGroupMult}(1)(2) : 0a = 0;$

□

$\text{NegativeMultInModule} :: \forall M : \text{LeftModule}(R) . \forall a \in M . (-1)a = -a$

Proof =

(1) := $\text{ZeroMultInModule}(a) \partial \text{inverse}(R, +)(1) \partial \text{RightModule}(M) : 0 = 0a = (1 - 1)a = 1 + (-1)a,$

(2) := $\partial \text{inverse}(a) : 0 = a + (-a),$

(*) := $\text{TotalGroupMult}(1)(2) : (-1)a = -a;$

□

$\text{LeftLinear} :: \prod A, B : \text{LeftModule}(R) . ?(A \xrightarrow{\text{ABEL}} B)$

$T : \text{LeftLinear} \iff \forall a \in A . \forall \theta \in R . T(\theta a) = \theta T(a)$

$\text{RightLinear} :: \prod A, B : \text{LeftModule}(R) . ?(A \xrightarrow{\text{ABEL}} B)$

$T : \text{RightLinear} \iff \forall a \in A . \forall \theta \in R . T(a\theta) = T(a)\theta$

IdIsiLeftLinear :: $\forall A : \text{LeftModule}(R) . \text{id}_A : \text{LeftLinear}(A, A)$

Proof =

...

□

IdIsRightLinear :: $\forall A : \text{RightModule}(R) . \text{id}_A : \text{RightLinear}(A, A)$

Proof =

...

□

LeftLinearComp :: $\forall A, B, C : \text{LeftModule}(R) . \forall T : \text{LeftLinear}(A, B) . \forall S : \text{LeftLinear}(B, C) .$
 $S \circ T : \text{LeftLinear}(A, C)$

Proof =

Assume $a : A$,

Assume $\theta : R$,

$a := \text{compose}(S, T) \text{LeftLinearComp}(T) \text{LeftLinear}(S) \text{compose}(S, T) :$

$: S \circ T(\theta a) = S(T(\theta a)) = S(\theta T(a)) = \theta S(T(a)) = \theta S \circ T(a);$

$\leadsto (*) := \text{RightLinear} : [S \circ T : \text{RightLinear}(A, C)];$

□

RightLinearComp :: $\forall A, B, C : \text{RightModule}(R) . \forall T : \text{RightLinear}(A, B) . \forall S : \text{RightLinear}(B, C) .$
 $S \circ T : \text{RightLinear}(A, C)$

Proof =

...

□

LeftModuleCategory :: $\text{RING} \rightarrow \text{CAT}$

LeftModuleCategory (R) = $R\text{-MOD} := (\text{LeftModule}(R), \text{LeftLinear}, \text{id}, \circ)$

RightModuleCategory :: $\text{RING} \rightarrow \text{CAT}$

RightModuleCategory (R) = $\text{MOD-}R := (\text{RightModule}(R), \text{RightLinear}, \text{id}, \circ)$

ABELIsZMOD :: $\text{ABEL} \cong_{\text{CAT}} \text{MOD-}\mathbb{Z}$

Proof =

...

□

CommutativeLeftModuleIsRight :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . R\text{-MOD} \cong_{\text{CAT}} \text{MOD-}R$

Proof =

...

□

LinearMapsAreModule :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall A, B \in R\text{-MOD} . A \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} B \in R\text{-MOD}$

Proof =

Assume $T, S : A \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} B$,

Assume $a, a' : A$,

$() := \text{mapOp}(B, +)(T, S) \text{MODR}(T, S) \text{mapOp}(B, +)(T, S) :$
 $: (T + S)(a + a') = T(a + a') + S(a + a') = T(a) + T(a') + S(a) + S(a') = (T + S)(a) + (T + S)(a');$
 $\leadsto (1) := \text{ABEL} : \left[T + S : A \xrightarrow{\text{ABEL}} B \right],$

Assume $a : A$,

Assume $\theta : R$,

$() := \text{mapOp}(B, +)(T, S) :$
 $: (T + S)(\theta a) = T(\theta a) + S(\theta a) = \theta T(a) + \theta S(a) = \theta(T(a) + S(a)) = \theta(T + S)(a);$
 $\leadsto () := \text{R-MOD}(1) : \left[T + S : A \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} B \right];$

$\leadsto (1) := I(\forall) : \forall T, S \in (-\text{MODR}) . T + S \in (-\text{MODR}),$

Assume $T : (-\text{MODR}),$

Assume $\theta : R$,

Assume $a, a' : A$,

$() := \text{mapOp}(B, \cdot)(\theta, T) \text{MODR}(T) \text{mapOp}(B, \cdot)(\theta, T) :$
 $: (\theta T)(a + a') = \theta(T(a + a')) = \theta(T(a) + T(a')) = \theta T(a) + \theta T(a');$
 $\leadsto (2) := \text{ABEL} : \left[\theta T : A \xrightarrow{\text{ABEL}} B \right];$

Assume $a : A$,

Assume $\rho : R$,

$() := \text{mapOp}(B, \cdot) \text{MODT} \text{ANN}(R) \text{mapOp}(B, \cdot)(\theta, T) :$
 $: (\theta T)(\rho a) = \theta(T(\rho a)) = \theta \rho T(a) = \rho \theta T(a);$
 $\leadsto () := \text{R-MOD}(2) : \left[\theta T : A \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} B \right];$

$\leadsto (2) := I(\forall) : \forall T : A \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} B . \forall \theta \in R . \theta T : A \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} B,$

$(*) := \text{MODR}(1)(2) : \text{This};$

□

Submodule :: $\prod M \in R\text{-MOD} . ??M$

$S : \text{Submodule} \iff S \subset_{R\text{-MOD}} M \iff (S, +_M, \cdot_M) \in R\text{-MOD}$

LinearImageIsSubmodule :: $\forall A, B \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall T : A \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} B . \text{Im } T \subset_{R\text{-MOD}} B$

Proof =

$(1) := \text{GroupImage} : \text{Im } T \subset_{\text{GRP}} B,$

Assume $y : \text{Im } T$,

$(x, (2)) := \text{image}(T) : \sum x \in A . Tx = y,$

Assume $\rho : R$,

$(3) := (2)(\rho y) \text{R-MOD}(A, B)(T)(x, \rho) : \rho y = \rho Tx = T \rho x,$

$() := \text{image}(T)(3) : \rho y \in \text{Im } T;$

$\leadsto (*) := \text{Suvset}(B)(1) : \text{Im } T \subset_{R\text{-MOD}} B;$

□

LinearConstriction :: $\forall A, B \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall S \subset_{R\text{-MOD}} A . \forall T : A \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} B . T|_S : S \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} B$

Proof =

...

□

SubspaceLinearImageIsSubspace :: $\forall A, B \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall S \subset_{R\text{-MOD}} A . \forall T : A \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} B .$
 $T(S) \subset_{R\text{-MOD}} B$

Proof =

...

□

LinearPreimageIsSubmodule :: $\forall A, B \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall S \subset_{R\text{-MOD}} B . \forall T : A \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} B .$
 $T^{-1}(S) \subset_{R\text{-MOD}} A$

Proof =

(1) := **GroupPreimage**(T, S) : $T^{-1}(S) \subset_{\text{GRP}} A$,

Assume $x : T^{-1}S$,

(2) := $\exists T^{-1}S(x) : T(x) \in S$,

Assume $\rho : R$,

(3) := $\exists R\text{-MOD}(A, B)T(x, \rho)\exists \text{Submodule}(B)(S)(2)(\rho, T(x)) : T(\rho x) = \rho T(x) \in S$,

() := $\exists T^{-1}S(3) : \rho x \in T^{-1}S$;

$\leadsto (*) := \exists^{-1} \text{Submodule}(A)(1) : T^{-1}S \subset_{R\text{-MOD}} A$;

□

ZeroModule :: $\left(\{\star\}, (\star, \star) \mapsto \star, (\rho, \star) \mapsto \star \right) \in R\text{-MOD}$

Proof =

...

□

zeroModule :: $R\text{-MOD}$

zeroModule() = $\star := \left(\{\star\}, (\star, \star) \mapsto \star, (\rho, \star) \mapsto \star \right)$

ZeroElementStable :: $\forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall \alpha \in R . \alpha 0 = 0$

Proof =

Assume (1) : $M \cong_{R\text{-MOD}} \star$,

(2) := $\exists \star : \alpha 0 = 0$;

$\leadsto (1) := I(\rightarrow) : M \cong_{L\text{MOD}R} \star \Rightarrow \alpha 0 = 0$,

Assume (2) : $M \not\cong_{R\text{-MOD}} \star$,

$\left(m, (3) \right) := \exists \star (2) : \sum m \in M . m \neq 0$,

(4) := $\exists R\text{-MOD} \exists \text{Neutral}(M, +)(0)(m) : \alpha m + \alpha 0 = \alpha(m + 0) = \alpha m$,

(5) := $\exists \text{Neutral}(M, +)(0)(m) : \alpha m + 0 = \alpha m$,

() := **GroupTotalMult**(4)(5) : $\alpha 0 = 0$;

□

ZeroSubmodule :: $\forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \{0\} \subset_{R\text{-MOD}} M$

Proof =

...

□

kerIsSubmodule :: $\forall A, B \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall T : A \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} B . \ker T \subset_{R\text{-MOD}} A$

Proof =

(1) := $\text{ker } T : \ker T = T^{-1}\{0\}$,

(*) := **LinearPreimageIsSubmodule**(T)(**ZeroSubmodule**(B))(1) : $\ker T \subset_{R\text{-MOD}} A$;

□

quotScalarMult :: $\prod M \in R\text{-MOD} . \prod S \in S\text{-MOD} . R \rightarrow \frac{M}{S} \rightarrow \frac{M}{S}$

quotScalarMult ($\rho, [m]$) = $\rho[m] := [\rho m]$

Assume $s : S$,

(*) := $\text{quotScalarMult}(m + s) \text{ in } R\text{-MOD}(M) \text{ is } \text{Submodule}(S)(\rho, s) \text{ in } \text{quotientGroup}(M, S) :$
 $\rho[m + s] = [\rho(m + s)] = [\rho m + \rho s] = [\rho m] = \rho[m];$

□

QuotientModule :: $\forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall S \subset_{R\text{-MOD}} M . \left(\frac{S}{M}, +_{\frac{S}{M}}, \text{quotScalarMult} \right)$

Proof =

...

□

LinearSubmoduleProjection :: $\forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall S \subset_{R\text{-MOD}} M . \pi_S : M \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} \frac{S}{M}$

Proof =

...

□

SubmoduleProjUP :: $\forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall S \subset_{R\text{-MOD}} M . \forall N \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall T : M \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} N .$

$\forall (0) : S \subset \ker T . \exists ! T' : \frac{S}{M} \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} N . \pi_S T' = T$

Proof =

$(T', (1)) := \text{SubgroupProjUP} : \sum T' : \frac{M}{S} \xrightarrow{\text{GRP}} N . \pi_S T' = T \ \&$

$\& \forall T'' : \frac{M}{S} \xrightarrow{\text{GRP}} N . \pi_S T'' = T' \Rightarrow T' = T'',$

Assume $[m] : \frac{M}{S}$,

Assume $\alpha : R$,

(2) := $\text{ker } \pi_S \text{ in } R\text{-MOD}(M, N)(T)(m, \alpha) : T' \alpha[m] = \pi_S T'(\alpha m) = T(\alpha m) = \alpha T(m),$

(3) := $\text{ker } \pi_S(1) : T'[m] = \pi_S T'(m) = T(m),$

() := (2)(3) : $T' \alpha[m] = \alpha T'[m];$

$\leadsto (2) := \text{ker } R\text{-MOD} : [T' : \frac{M}{S} \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} N],$

(*) := (1)(2) : **This**;

□

IntersectionOfSubmodule :: $\forall N \in R\text{-MOD} . \prod I \in \text{SET} . \forall S : I \rightarrow \text{Submodule}(M) . \bigcap_{i \in I} S_i \subset_{R\text{-MOD}} M$

Proof =

...

□

SumOfSubmodules :: $\forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \prod I \in \text{SET} . \forall S : I \rightarrow \text{Submodule}(M) . \sum_{i \in I} S_i \subset_{R\text{-MOD}} M$

Proof =

...

□

UnionOfSubmodules :: $\forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \prod I : \text{ToSet} . \forall S : \text{Nondecreasing}(M)(I, \text{Submodule}(M)) .$

$$\bigcup_{i \in I} S_i \subset_{R\text{-MOD}} M$$

Proof =

...

□

Simple :: $?R\text{-MOD}$

$$M : \text{Simple} \iff \{M, \{0\}\} = \text{Submodule}(M)$$

LinearInverse :: $\forall A, B : \text{L} \text{MOD} R . \forall T : A \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} B \ \& \ A \xleftrightarrow{\text{SET}} B . T^{-1} : A \xleftrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} B$

Proof =

Assume $y : B,$

Assume $\alpha : R,$

$x := T^{-1}(y) : A,$

(1) := $\text{d}R\text{-MOD}(A, B) \text{d}x : T(\alpha x) = \alpha T(x) = \alpha y,$

() := $\text{dInverse}(T)(1) \text{d}x : T^{-1}(\alpha y) = \alpha x = \alpha T^{-1}(y);$

$\leadsto (*) := \text{d}R\text{-MOD} : [T^{-1} : A \xleftrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} B];$

□

SchurLemma :: $\forall A, B : \text{Simple} . \forall T : A \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} B . \forall (0) : T \neq 0 \Rightarrow T : A \xleftrightarrow{M\text{-MOD}} B$

Proof =

(1) := **LinearImageIsSubmodule** : $T(A) \subset_{R\text{-MOD}} B,$

(2) := $\text{dSimple}(A, B)(1)(0) : T(A) = B,$

(3) := **KerIsSubmodule**(T) : $\ker T \subset_{R\text{-MOD}} A,$

(4) := $\text{dSimple} \text{d} \ker T(0)(3) : \ker T = \{0\},$

(*) := $\text{d}^{-1} \text{Iso}(R\text{-MOD}) \text{InjectiveByKernel}(M, N, T)(4)(2) : [T : A \xleftrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} B];$

□

LinearMapsFromTheRing :: $\forall A \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in A\text{-MOD} . \mathcal{M}_{A\text{-MOD}}(A, M) \cong_{A\text{-MOD}} M$

Proof =

$\varphi := \Lambda T : A \xrightarrow{A\text{-MOD}} M . T(1) : \mathcal{M}_{A\text{-MOD}}(A, M) \xrightarrow{A\text{-MOD}} M,$

Assume $T : A \xrightarrow{A\text{-MOD}} M,$

Assume (1) : $\varphi(T) = 0,$

(2) := $\partial\varphi(0) : T(1) = 0,$

Assume $a : A,$

() := $\partial A\text{-MOD}(A, M)(T)() : T(a) = aT(1) = a0 = 0;$

$\leadsto () := E(\rightarrow, =) : T = 0;$

$\leadsto (1) := \text{InjevtiveByKernel} : [T : A \hookrightarrow M],$

Assume $m : M,$

$T := \Lambda a \in A . am : A \xrightarrow{A\text{-MOD}} M,$

() := $\partial\varphi(T) : \varphi(T) = m;$

$\leadsto (2 := \partial \text{Iso}(R\text{-MOD})(1) : [\varphi : A \xleftarrow{A\text{-MOD}} M],$

(*) := $\partial \text{Isomotphic}(2) : \mathcal{M}_{A\text{-MOD}}(A, M) \cong_{A\text{-MOD}} M;$

□

PolynomialModuleStructure :: $\forall A \in \text{RING} . \forall M \in A\text{-MOD} . \left\{ (M, \cdot) : A[\mathbb{Z}_+]\text{-MOD} \right\} \cong_{\text{SET}} \text{End}_{A\text{-MOD}}(M)$

Proof =

$\odot := \Lambda T : \text{End}_{A\text{-MOD}}(M) . \Lambda f \in A\left[\mathbb{Z}_+\right] . \Lambda m \in M . \sum_{i=0} f_i T^i(m) : \text{End}_{A\text{-MOD}} M \rightarrow \left\{ (M, \cdot) : A[\mathbb{Z}_+]\text{-MOD} \right\},$

□

1.2 Limits of Modules

DirectProductOfModulesIsAModule :: $\forall I \in \text{SET} . \forall M : I \rightarrow R\text{-MOD} . \prod_{i \in I} M_i \in R\text{-MOD}$

Proof =

...

□

ProjectionIsLinear :: $\forall I \in \text{SET} . \forall M : I \rightarrow R\text{-MOD} . \forall i \in I . \pi_i : \prod_{j \in I} M_j \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} M_i$

Proof =

...

□

DirectProductIsProduct :: $(\text{directProduct}, \pi) : \text{Product}(M)$

Proof =

Assume $I : \text{SET}$,

Assume $M : I \rightarrow R\text{-MOD}$,

Assume $N : R\text{-MOD}$,

Assume $T : \prod_{i \in I} M_i \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} N$,

$(T', (1)) := \text{Product}(\text{ABEL})(I, M, N, T) : \sum T' : N \xrightarrow{\text{ABEL}} \prod_{i \in I} M_i . \forall i \in I . T' \pi_i = T_i$,

Assume $n : N$,

Assume $\alpha : R$,

Assume $i : I$,

(2) := $\text{Product}(\text{ABEL})(I, M, N, T) : (T'(\alpha n))_i = T' \pi_i(\alpha n) = T_i(\alpha n) = \alpha T_i(n)$,

(3) := $\text{Product}(\text{ABEL})(I, M, N, T) : (T'(n))_i = T' \pi_i(n) = T_i(n)$,

() := (2)(3) : $(T'(\alpha n))_i = \alpha (T'(n))_i$;

$\leadsto () := \text{Product} : T'(\alpha n) = \alpha T'(n)$;

$\leadsto (*) := \text{Product} : \left[T' : N \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} \prod_{i \in I} M_i \right]$;

□

DirectSumOfModulesIsAModule :: $\forall I \in \text{SET} . \forall M : I \rightarrow R\text{-MOD} . \bigoplus_{i \in I} M_i \in R\text{-MOD}$

Proof =

...

□

$$\text{InclusionIsLinear} :: \forall I \in \text{SET} . \forall M : I \rightarrow R\text{-MOD} . \forall i \in I . \iota_i : M_i \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} \bigoplus_{j \in I} M_j$$

Proof =

...

□

$$\text{DirectSumIsCoproduct} :: (\text{directSum}, \iota) : \text{Coproduct}(M)$$

Proof =

Assume $I : \text{SET}$,

Assume $M : I \rightarrow R\text{-MOD}$,

Assume $N : R\text{-MOD}$,

Assume $T : \prod_{i \in I} M_i \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} N$,

$$(T', (1)) := \text{Product}(\text{ABEL})(I, M, N, T) : \sum T' : \bigoplus_{i \in I} M_i \rightarrow N . \forall i \in I . \iota_i T' = T_i,$$

Assume $m : \bigoplus_{i \in I} M_i$,

Assume $\alpha : R$,

Assume $i : I$,

$$(2) := \text{d}^{-1} \iota_i (1) \text{d} R\text{-MOD}(M_i, N)(T_i) : T'(\alpha m_i) = \iota_i T'(\alpha m) = T_i(\alpha m) = \alpha T_i(m),$$

$$(3) := \text{d}^{-1} \pi_i : T'(m_i) = \iota_i T'(m) = T_i(m),$$

$$() := (2)(3) : T'(\alpha m_i) = \alpha T(m_i);$$

$$\leadsto () := \text{d} \text{directSum} \text{d} R\text{-MOD} \text{d} R\text{-MOD}(\iota) :$$

$$: T'(\alpha m) = \sum_{i \in I} T'(\alpha \iota_i(m_i)) = \sum_{i \in I} \alpha T'(\iota_i(m_i)) = \alpha \sum_{i \in I} T'(\iota_i(m_i)) = \alpha T'(m);$$

$$\leadsto (*) := \text{d}^{-1} R\text{-MOD} : \left[T' : \bigoplus_{i \in I} M_i \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} N \right];$$

□

$$\text{ZeroModuleIsZero} :: \star : \text{Zero}(R\text{-MOD})$$

Proof =

Assume $M : M\text{-MOD}$,

$$0_1 := \star \mapsto 0 : \star \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} M,$$

$$0_2 := m \mapsto \star : M \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} \star,$$

Assume $T : \star \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} M$,

$$(1) := \text{NeutralImage}(T) : T(\star) = 0,$$

$$() := \text{d} T(1) : T = 0_1;$$

$$\leadsto (1) := I(\forall)(T) : \forall T : \star \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} M . T = 0_1,$$

Assume $T : M \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} \star$,

$$() := \text{d} \star(T) : T = 0_2;$$

$$\leadsto (2) := I(\forall) : \forall T : M \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} \star . T = 0_2,$$

$$(*) := \text{d}^{-1} \text{Zero}(1)(2) : [\star : \text{Zero}(R\text{-MOD})];$$

□

$$\text{fibredModule} :: \prod I \in \text{SET} . \prod M : I \rightarrow R\text{-MOD} . \prod N \in R\text{-MOD} . \left(\prod_{i \in I} M_i \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} N \right) \rightarrow R\text{-MOD}$$

$$\text{fibredModule}(\nu) = \prod_{\substack{i \in I \\ N \sqsubseteq \nu}} M_i := \bigcap_{i,j \in I} \ker(\pi_i \nu_i - \pi_j \nu_j)$$

$$\text{FibredModuleIsPullback} :: \text{fibredModule} : \text{Pullback}(R\text{-MOD})$$

Proof =

Assume $I : \text{SET}$,

Assume $M : I \rightarrow R\text{-MOD}$,

Assume $N : R\text{-MOD}$,

Assume $\nu : \prod_{i \in I} M_i \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} N$,

Assume $P : R\text{-MOD}$,

Assume $T : \prod_{i \in I} P \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} M_i$,

Assume $(1) : \forall i, j \in I . T_i \nu_i = T_j \nu_j$,

Assume $(i, j) : I$,

Assume $p : P$,

$(2) := (1)(\pi_i \nu_i - \pi_j \nu_j) : \forall p \in P . (\pi_i \nu_i - \pi_j \nu_j)T(p) = T_i \nu_i(p) - T_j \nu_j(p) = 0$,

$() := \text{fder} \ker : T(p) \in \ker T_i \nu_i - T_j \nu_j$;

$\leadsto (2) := \text{fder}^{-1} \text{fibredModule} : \text{Im } T \subset \prod_{\substack{i \in I \\ N \sqsubseteq \nu}} M_i$,

$T' := T|_{\text{fibredProduct}(I, M, N, \nu)} : P \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} \prod_{\substack{i \in I \\ N \sqsubseteq \nu}} M_i$,

Assume $T'' : P \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} \prod_{\substack{i \in I \\ N \sqsubseteq \nu}} M_i$,

Assume $(3) : \forall i \in I . T'' \pi_i = T_i$,

$() := \text{fder } T'(3) : T'' = T'$;

$\leadsto (*) := \text{fder}^{-1} \text{Pushout} : \left[\text{fibredModule} : \text{Pullback}(R\text{-MOD}) \right]$;

□

$$\text{span} :: \prod M \in R\text{-MOD} . ?M \rightarrow \text{Submodule}(M)$$

$$\text{span}(X) = \text{span}(X) := \bigcap_{X \subset S \subset_{R\text{-MOD}} M} S$$

$$\text{fibredSum} :: \prod I \in \text{SET} . \prod M : I \rightarrow R\text{-MOD} . \prod N \in R\text{-MOD} . \left(\prod_{i \in I} M_i \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} N \right) \rightarrow R\text{-MOD}$$

$$\text{fibredSum}(\nu) = \bigoplus_{\substack{i \in I \\ N \sqsubseteq \nu}} M_i := \frac{\bigoplus_{i \in I} M_i}{\text{span}\{\nu_i \iota_i(n) - \nu_j \iota_j(n) | i, j \in I, n \in N\}}$$

FibredSumIsPushout :: **fibredModule** : **Pushout** ($R\text{-MOD}$)

Proof =

Assume $I : \mathbf{SET}$,

Assume $M : I \rightarrow R\text{-MOD}$,

Assume $N : R\text{-MOD}$,

Assume $\nu : \prod_{i \in I} i . N \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} M_i$,

Assume $P : R\text{-MOD}$,

Assume $T : \prod_{i \in I} i . M_i \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} P$,

Assume (1) : $\forall i, j \in I . \nu_i T_i = \nu_j T_j$,

Assume $m : \text{span}\{\nu_i \iota_i(n) - \nu_j \iota_j(n) | i, j \in I, n \in N\}$,

$L, i, j, n, 2) := \mathfrak{d} \text{span}(m) : \sum L \in \mathbb{Z}_+ . \sum i, j : L \rightarrow I . n : L \rightarrow N . m = \sum_{l=1}^L \nu_{i_l} \iota_{i_l}(n_l) - \nu_{j_l} \iota_{j_l}(n_l),$

(3) := (2)(1) : $\sum_{i \in I} T_i(m_i) = \sum_{l=1}^L \nu_{i_l} T_{i_l}(n_l) - \nu_{j_l} T_{j_l}(n_l) = 0,$

() := $\mathfrak{d} \ker(3) : m \in \bigoplus_{i \in I} T_i(m);$

$\leadsto (T', ()) := \text{SubmoduleUP} : \sum T' : \bigoplus_{\substack{i \in I \\ N \sqsubseteq \nu}} M_i \rightarrow P . \forall m \in \bigoplus_{i \in I} M_i . T'[m] = \bigoplus_{i \in I} T_i(m) \ \&$

$\& \forall T'' : \bigoplus_{\substack{i \in I \\ N \sqsubseteq \nu}} M_i \rightarrow P . \left(\forall m \in \bigoplus_{i \in I} M_i . T''[m] = \bigoplus_{i \in I} T'(m) \right) \Rightarrow T'' = T';$

$\leadsto () := \mathfrak{d}^{-1} \text{Pushout} : \left[\bigoplus_{\substack{i \in I \\ N \sqsubseteq \nu}} M_i : \text{Pushout}(R\text{-MOD}, I, M, N, \nu) \right];$

$\leadsto (*) := I(=, \rightarrow) : \left(\text{fibredModule} : \text{Pushout}(R\text{-MOD}) \right);$

□

LeftModulesAreBicomplete :: $R\text{-MOD} : \text{Complete} \ \& \ \text{Cocomplete}$

Proof =

...

□

$$\text{InnerDirectSum} :: \prod A \in \text{ANN} . \prod M \in A\text{-MOD} . ?\text{Submodule}^2(M)$$

$$(X, Y) : \text{InnerDirectSum} \iff M = X \oplus Y \iff X + Y = M \ \& \ X \cap Y = \{0\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{InnerDirectSumIsDirectSum} &:: \forall A \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in A\text{-MOD} . \forall X, Y \subset_{A\text{-MOD}} M . \\ &. M = X \oplus Y \Rightarrow M \cong_{A\text{-MOD}} X \oplus Y \end{aligned}$$

Proof =

$$\varphi := \Lambda(x, y) : X \oplus Y . x + y : X \oplus Y \xrightarrow{A\text{-MOD}} M,$$

$$[1] := \mathfrak{d}\text{InnerDirectSum}(A, M, X, Y) : X + Y = M \ \& \ X \cap Y = \{0\},$$

$$[*] := \mathfrak{d}^{-1}\text{Iso}[1] : M \cong_{A\text{-MOD}} X \oplus Y;$$

□

$$\text{MultiInnerDirectSum} :: \prod A \in \text{ANN} . \prod M \in .\text{-MOD} ? \sum I \in \text{Set} . I \rightarrow \text{Submodule}(M)$$

$$(I, X) : \text{MultiInnerDirectSum} \iff M = \bigoplus_{i \in I} X_i \iff M = \sum_{i \in I} X_i \ \& \ \forall i \in I . X_i \cap \sum_{j \in I, j \neq i} X_j = \{0\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MultiInnerDirectSumIsDirectSum} &:: \forall A \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in A\text{-MOD} . \forall I \in \text{SET} . \forall I : X \rightarrow \text{Submodule}(M) . \\ &. M = \bigoplus_{i \in I} X_i \Rightarrow M \cong_{A\text{-MOD}} \bigoplus_{i \in I} X_i \end{aligned}$$

Proof =

$$\varphi := \Lambda x : \bigoplus_{i \in I} X_i . \sum_{i \in I} x_i : \bigoplus_{i \in I} X_i \xrightarrow{A\text{-MOD}} M,$$

$$[1] := \mathfrak{d}\text{InnerDirectSum}(A, M, X, Y) : M = \bigoplus_{i \in I} X_i \Rightarrow M \cong_{A\text{-MOD}} \bigoplus_{i \in I} X_i,$$

$$[*] := \mathfrak{d}^{-1}\text{Iso}[1] : \bigoplus_{i \in I} X_i \cong_{A\text{-MOD}} \bigoplus_{i \in I} X_i;$$

□

1.3 Free Modules and Generation of Submodules

`freeModule` :: `Covariant`(`SET`, `R-MOD`)

$$\text{freeModule}(X) = R^{\oplus X} := \bigoplus_{i \in I} R$$

$$\text{freeModule}(X, Y, f) = R_{X,Y}^{\oplus f} := \Lambda v \in R^{\oplus f} . \sum_{x \in X} v_x \iota_{f(x)}(1)$$

`FreeModuleIsAdjoint` :: `freeModule` \vdash `forgetful`(`R-MOD`, `SET`)

`Proof` =

`Assume` $X : \text{SET}$,

`Assume` $M : R\text{-MOD}$,

$$\phi := \Lambda f : X \rightarrow M . \Lambda \sum_{x \in X} v_x \iota_x(1) \in R^{\oplus X} . \sum_{x \in X} v_x f(x) : (X \rightarrow M) \rightarrow (R^{\oplus X} \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} M),$$

$$\psi := \Lambda T : R^{\oplus X} \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} M . \Lambda x \in X . T(\iota_x(1)) : (R^{\oplus X} \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} M) \rightarrow (X \rightarrow M),$$

`Assume` $f : X \rightarrow M$,

$$() := \delta\phi\delta\psi : \psi \circ \phi(f) = \psi \left(\Lambda \sum_{x \in X} v_x \iota_x \in R^{\oplus X} . \sum_{x \in X} v_x f(x) \right) = \Lambda x \in X . f(x) = f;$$

$$\leadsto (1) := \delta^{-1} \text{RightInverse} : [\psi : \text{RightInverse}(\phi)],$$

`Assume` $T : R^{\oplus X} \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} M$,

$$() := \delta\psi\delta\phi : \phi \circ \psi(T) = \phi \left(\Lambda x \in X . T(\iota_x(1)) \right) = \Lambda \sum_{x \in X} v_x \iota_x(1) . \sum_{x \in X} v_x x T(\iota_x) = T;$$

$$\leadsto () := \delta^{-1} \text{inverse} : \psi = \phi^{-1};$$

$$\leadsto (*) := \delta^{-1} \text{LeftAdjoint} : \text{This};$$

□

`basisVector` :: $\prod X \in \text{SET} . X \rightarrow R^{\oplus X}$

$$\text{basisVector}(x) = e_x := \iota_x(1)$$

`linearCombination` :: $\prod X \in \text{SET} . \prod M \in R\text{-MOD} . R^{\otimes X} \times M^X \rightarrow M$

$$\text{linearCombination}(a, m) = am := \sum_{x \in X} a_x m_x$$

`spanWithFamily` :: $\prod X \in \text{SET} . \prod M \in R\text{-MOD} . (X \rightarrow M) \rightarrow \text{Subspace}(M)$

$$\text{spanWithFamily}(v) = \text{span}(v_x)_{x \in X} := \left\{ av \mid a \in R^{\oplus X} \right\}$$

`SpanIsSpan` :: $\forall X \in \text{SET} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall m : X \rightarrow M . \text{span}(m_x)_{x \in X} = \text{span Im } m$

`Proof` =

...

□

FinitelyGeneratedModule :: ?R-MOD

$M : \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule} \iff \exists F : \text{Finite}(M) : M = \text{span}(F)$

Noetherian :: ?R-MOD

$M : \text{Noetherian} \iff \forall A \subset_{R\text{-MOD}} M . A : \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R)$

FGMBySubspace :: $\forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall N \subset_{R\text{-MOD}} M .$

$. N, \frac{M}{N} : \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule} \Rightarrow M : \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}$

Proof =

$(n, a, (1)) := \mathfrak{d}\text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R)(N) : \sum n \in \mathbb{N} . \sum a : n \rightarrow N . N = \text{span}(a_i)_{i=1}^n,$

$(m, [b], (2)) := \mathfrak{d}\text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) \frac{M}{N} : \sum m \in \mathbb{N} . \sum [b] : m \rightarrow \frac{M}{N} . \frac{M}{N} = \text{span}([b_i])_{i=1}^m,$

Assume $x : M,$

$(\alpha, (3)) := \mathfrak{d}\frac{M}{N}[x] : \sum \alpha : m \rightarrow R . \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i [b_i] = \left[\sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i b_i \right],$

$(y, 4) := \mathfrak{d}\frac{M}{N}(3) : \sum y \in N . x = y + \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i b_i,$

$(\beta, 5) := (2)(y) : \sum \beta : n \rightarrow R . y = \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i a_i,$

$() := (5)(4) : x = \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i a_i + \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i b_i;$

$\leadsto (*) := \mathfrak{d}^{-1}\text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) : \left[M : \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule} \right];$

□

NoetherianBySubspace :: $\forall M : \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) . \forall N \subset_{R\text{-MOD}} M .$

$. N, \frac{M}{N} : \text{Noetherian}(R) \iff M : \text{Noetherian}(R)$

Proof =

Assume $B : \text{Submodule}(A),$

$(3) := \text{SecondIsomorphism}(M, N, B) : \frac{B}{B \cap N} \cong_{R\text{-MOD}} \frac{B + N}{N},$

$(4) := \mathfrak{d}\text{Noetherian} \frac{M}{N}(3) : \left[\frac{B}{B \cap N} : \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) \right],$

$(5) := \mathfrak{d}\text{Noetherian}(N)(N \cap B) : [N \cap B : \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R)],$

$() := \text{FGMBySubspace}(4)(6) : \left[B : \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) \right];$

$\leadsto (*) := \mathfrak{d}^{-1}\text{Noetherian} : [M : \text{Noetherian}(R)],$

□

NoetherianByNoetherian :: $\forall A : \text{Noetherian} . \forall M : \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(A) . M : \text{Noetherian}(A)$
Proof =

$$\left(n, N, (1) \right) := \text{FGM}(A)(M) : \sum n \in \mathbb{N} . \sum N \subset_{A\text{-MOD}} A^{\oplus n} . M = \frac{A^{\oplus n}}{N},$$

$$\text{?} := \lambda n \in \mathbb{N} . A^{\oplus n} : \text{Noetherian}(n) : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Type},$$

$$(2) := \text{Noetherian}(A) : \text{?}(1),$$
Assume $m : \mathbb{N}$,
Assume $(3) : \text{?}(n)$,

$$(4) := \text{quotientModule}(A^{\oplus n+1}, A^{\oplus n}) : \frac{A^{\oplus n+1}}{A^{\oplus n}} \cong_{A\text{-MOD}} A,$$

$$(5) := \text{NoetherianBySubspace}(2)(3)(4) : \text{?}n + 1,$$

$$\leadsto (3) := \text{InductiveSet}(\mathbb{N}) : \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \text{?}(n),$$

$$(4) := (3) : \text{?}(n),$$

$$(*) := \text{NoetherianBySubspace}(1)(4) : [M : \text{Noetherian}];$$
□

Generating :: $\prod M \in R\text{-MOD} . ? \sum X \in \text{SET} . X \rightarrow M$
 $m : \text{Generating} \iff \text{span}(m_i)_{i \in X} = M$

LinearlyIndependent :: $\prod M \in R\text{-MOD} . ? \sum X \in \text{SET} . X \rightarrow M$
 $m : \text{LinearlyIndependent} \iff \forall \alpha \in R^{\oplus X} . \alpha m = 0 \iff \alpha = 0$

Basis := $\lambda M \in R\text{-MOD} . \text{Generating} \ \& \ \text{LinearlyIndependent}(M) : R\text{-MOD} \rightarrow ;$

FreeModule :: $?R\text{-MOD}$
 $M : \text{FreeModule} \iff \exists X \in \text{SET} . M \cong_{R\text{-MOD}} R^{\oplus X}$

BasisIffFree :: $\prod M \in R\text{-MOD} . \exists (X, m) : \text{Basis}(M) \iff M : \text{FreeModule}$
Proof =

Assume $(X, m) : \text{Basis}(M)$,

$$\varphi := \lambda \alpha \in A^{\oplus X} . \sum_{x \in X} \alpha_x m_x : A^{\oplus X} \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} M,$$

$$(1) := \text{Generating}(X, m) \text{?}^{-1} \text{Surjective} : [\varphi : A^{\oplus X} \twoheadrightarrow M],$$

$$(2) := \text{LinearlyIndependent}(X, n) \text{?}^{-1} \text{Injective} : [\varphi : A^{\oplus X} \rightarrow M],$$

$$(3) := \text{LinearInversion} \text{?} \text{Bijjective}(2)(1) : [\varphi : A^{\oplus X} \xleftrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} M],$$

$$(4) := \text{Isomorphic} : [A^{\oplus X} \cong_{R\text{-MOD}} M],$$

$$() := \text{?}^{-1} \text{FreeModule} : [M : \text{FreeModule}];$$

$$\leadsto (1) := I(\Rightarrow) : \exists (X, m) : \text{Basis}(M) \Rightarrow M : \text{FreeModule},$$
Assume $(2) : [M : \text{FreeModule}]$,

$$(X, (3)) := \text{FreeModule}(X) : [M = R^{\oplus X}],$$

$$() := \text{?}^{-1} \text{Basis} \text{?} \text{basis} : [e(R, X) : \text{Basis}(X)];$$
□

LinearlyIndependentSet :: $\prod M : R\text{-MOD} . ?M$

$S : \text{LinearlyIndependentSet} \iff \exists m : \text{LinearlyIndependent}(M) . S = \text{Im } m$

MaximalLinearIndependentExists :: $\forall M : R\text{-MOD} . \forall S : \text{LinearlyIndependentSet}(M) .$
 $. \exists S' \in \max \text{LinearlyIndependentSet}(M) . S \subset S'$

Proof =

Use Zorn Lemma.

□

LinearIndependenceOverFaF :: $\forall A : \text{IntegralDomain} . \forall X, Y \in \text{SET} . \forall m : Y \rightarrow A^{\oplus X} .$
 $. (Y, m) : \text{LinearlyIndependent}(A^{\oplus X}) \iff (Y, m) : \text{LinearlyIndependent}(\text{Frac } A^{\oplus X})$

Proof =

Assume (1) : $[(Y, m) : \text{LinearlyIndependent}(A^{\oplus X})],$

Assume $\frac{\alpha}{\beta} : Y \rightarrow \text{Frac}(A)^{\oplus X},$

Assume (2) : $\frac{\alpha}{\beta} m = 0,$

$$(3) := \text{FA-MOD}(2) : 0 = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} m = \sum_{y \in Y} \frac{\alpha_y}{\beta_y} m_y = \frac{\sum_{y \in Y} \alpha_y \left(\prod_{y' \neq y} \beta_y \right) m_y}{\prod_{y \in Y} \beta_y},$$

$$(4) := \text{VectorSpace}(\text{Frac}(A))(3) : \sum_{y \in Y} \alpha_y \left(\prod_{y' \neq y} \beta_{y'} \right) m_y = 0,$$

$$(5) := \text{LinearlyIndependent}(m)(4) : \forall y \in Y . \alpha_y \prod_{y' \neq y} \beta_{y'} = 0,$$

$$(6) := \text{Frac } A(5) : \forall y \in Y . \alpha_y = 0,$$

$$() := \text{Frac } A \left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta} \right) : \frac{\alpha}{\beta} = 0;$$

$$\leadsto (*) := \text{LinearlyIndependent}(\text{Frac}(A)^{\oplus X}) : [m : \text{LinearlyIndependent}(\text{Frac}(A)^{\oplus X})];$$

□

BasisIso :: $\forall M, N : R\text{-MOD} . \forall (X, f) : \text{Basis}(M) . \forall T : M \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} N . (X, T(f)) : \text{Basis}(M)$

Proof =

Assume $\alpha : A^{\oplus X},$

Assume (1) : $\alpha T(f) = 0,$

$$(2) := \text{R-MOD}(T)(1) : T(\alpha f) = 0,$$

$$(3) := \text{Iso}(R\text{-MOD})(T)(2) : \alpha f = 0,$$

$$() := \text{LinearlyIndependent}()(3) : \alpha = 0;$$

$$\leadsto (1) := \text{LinearlyIndependent}(a) : [T(f) : \text{LinearlyIndependent}(N)],$$

Assume $n : N,$

$$(m, (2)) := \text{Iso}(T)(n) : \sum m \in M . n = T(m),$$

$$(\alpha, (3)) := \text{Generating}(M)(f)(m) : m = \alpha f,$$

$$(4) := \text{R-MOD}(M)(T) : T(m) = T(\alpha f) = \alpha T(f);$$

$$\leadsto (5) := \text{Basis} : [T(f) : \text{Basis}(M)],$$

□

MaximalLinearIndDominates :: $\forall A : \text{IntegralDomain} . \forall M : \text{FreeModule} A .$

$. \forall E \in \max \text{LinearlyIndependentSet}(M) . \forall S \in \text{LinearlyIndependentSet}(M) .$

$. |E| \leq |S|$

Proof =

$\left(X, e \right) := \text{LinearlyIndependentSet}(M)(E) : \sum X \in \text{SET} . e : X \xrightarrow{\text{SET}} E \ \& \ \text{LinearlyIndependent}(M),$

$\left(Y, s \right) := \text{LinearlyIndependentSet}(M)(S) : \sum X \in \text{SET} . s : Y \xrightarrow{\text{SET}} S \ \& \ \text{LinearlyIndependent}(S),$

$Y' := Y \sqcup \{0\} : \text{SET},$

$(1) := \text{WellOrderingTheorem}(X', 0) : [X' : \text{WellOrdered} \ \& \ 0 = \min X'],$

$I_0 := \emptyset : \emptyset \rightarrow X,$

$m_0 := e : X \rightarrow E,$

Assume $y : Y,$

$\left(\alpha, \beta, (2) \right) := \text{LinearlyIndependentSet}(\text{Im } m_{y--})(s_y) : \sum \alpha : A^{\oplus X} . \sum \beta \in A^* .$

$. \sum_{x \in X} \alpha_x m_{y--,x} = \beta s_y,$

$\left(a, b, (3) \right) := \text{LinearlyIndependentSet}(M)(S)(a, b)(5) : \sum a : I_{y--}(\text{Less}(y)) \rightarrow S .$

$. \sum b : X \setminus I_{y--}(\text{Less}(y)) \rightarrow E . m = a \oplus b,$

$\left(\xi, \zeta, (4) \right) := \text{decomp}(\alpha, \text{Im } I_{y--}) : \sum \xi : \text{Im } I_{y--} \rightarrow A .$

$\sum X \setminus \in I_{y--} \rightarrow . . \alpha = \xi \oplus \zeta,$

$(5) := (3)(4) : \beta s_y = \sum_x \xi_x a_x + \sum_x \zeta_x b_x,$

$\left(x, (6) \right) := \text{LinearlyIndependentSet}(M)(S)(a, b)(5) : \sum x \in X . \zeta_x \neq 0,$

$I_y := I_{y--} \oplus (y \mapsto x) : \text{Less}(y++) \hookrightarrow X,$

$m_y := \Lambda x \in X . \text{if } x \in \text{Im } I \text{ then } s(I^{-1}(x)) \text{ else } e(x) : X \rightarrow M,$

Assume $\gamma : A^{\oplus X},$

Assume (7) : $\gamma m_y = 0,$

Assume (8) : $\gamma \neq 0,$

(9) : $\text{LinearlyIndependent}(m_{y--})(8) : \gamma_x \neq 0,$

(10) : $(2)(9) : 0 = \alpha_x^{-1} \beta_x \gamma_x e_x + \sum_{x' \in X : x' \neq x} \alpha_x^{-1} \beta_x \gamma_x m_{x'} - \gamma_{x'} m_{x'},$

(11) : $\text{LinearlyIndependent}(m_{y--})(10) : \alpha_x^{-1} \beta_x \gamma_x = 0,$

() : $(8)(6)(11) : \perp;$

\leadsto (12) : $\text{LinearlyIndependent}(M) : [m_y : \text{LinearlyIndependent}(M)],$

(13) : $\text{LinearlyIndependentSet}(M)(\text{Im } m_{y--})(13) : [\text{Im } m_y \in \max \text{LinearlyIndependentSet}(M)];$

(14) : $\text{LinearlyIndependentSet}(M)(\text{Im } m_{y--})(13) : [\text{Im } m_y \in \max \text{LinearlyIndependentSet}(M)];$

$\leadsto \left(I, m, (2) \right) := I \left(\sum \right) : \sum I : \prod y \in Y' . \text{Less}(y++) \hookrightarrow X . \sum m : \prod y \in Y' . X \rightarrow M .$

$. \text{Im } m \in \max \text{LinearlyIndependentSet}(M) \ \& \ \forall x \in \text{Im } I . m_x = s_{I^{-1}(x)} \ \& \ \forall x \notin \text{Im } I . m_x = e_x,$

$(I') := \text{TransfiniteInduction}(Y')(2) : I' : X \hookrightarrow Y,$

$(*) := \text{CardByInclusion}(I') \text{CardIso}(e, s) : |S| \leq |E|;$

□

FreeReflectsIso :: $\forall X, Y \in \text{SET} . \forall A : \text{IntegralDomain} . \forall (0) : A^{\oplus X} \cong A^{\oplus Y} . X \cong_{\text{SET}} Y$

Proof =

$T := \text{Isomorphic}(0) :: A^{\oplus X} \xleftarrow{A\text{-MOD}} A^{\oplus Y},$

$(1) := \text{Isobasis}(T, e(A, X)) : \left[T(e(A, X)) : \text{Basis}(A^{\oplus Y}) \right],$

$(2) := \text{MaximalLinearIndDomianates}(1)(T(e(A, X))) : |X| \leq |Y|,$

$(3) := \text{MaximalLinearIndDominates}(1)(e(A, Y), T(e(A, X))) : |Y| \leq |X|,$

$() := \text{EqCard}((2), (3)) : |Y| = |X|;$

□

idealModule :: $\prod A \in \text{ANN} . \prod M \in A\text{-MOD} . \text{Ideal}(A) \rightarrow \text{Subspace}(M)$

idealModule $(I) = IM := \text{span}\{am \mid a \in I, m \in M\}$

QuotientRingModule :: $\forall A \in \text{ANN} . \forall I : \text{Ideal}(A) . \forall M \in A\text{-MOD} . \forall (0) : IM = 0 . M \in \left(\frac{A}{I}\right)\text{-MOD}$

Proof =

$\odot := \Lambda[a] \in \frac{A}{I} . \Lambda m \in M . am : \Lambda \frac{A}{I} \times M \rightarrow M,$

Assume $a : A,$

Assume $i : I,$

Assume $m : M,$

$(1) := \text{Isomorphic}(0) \text{Isomorphic}(0) : [a + i] \odot m = (a + i)m = am + im = am = [a] \odot;$

$\leadsto () := \text{Isomorphic}(0) \text{Isomorphic}(0) : \left[(M, \odot) \in \left(\frac{A}{I}\right)\text{-MOD} \right];$

□

FreeIdealModule :: $\forall A \in \text{ANN} . \forall X \in \text{SET} . \forall I : \text{Ideal}(A) . \forall \frac{A^X}{IA^X} \cong_{(\frac{A}{I})\text{-MOD}} \left(\frac{A}{I}\right)^X$

Proof =

...

□

InvariantBasisProperty :: ?RING

$R : \text{InvariantBasisProperty} \iff \text{freeModule}(R) : \text{Conservative}(\text{SET}, R\text{-MOD})$

CRingIsIBP :: $\forall A \in \text{ANN} . A : \text{InvariantBasisProperty}$

Proof =

$I := \text{MaximalIdealExists}(A) : \text{MaximalIdeal}(A),$

Assume $X, Y : \text{SET},$

Assume $(1) : A^{\oplus X} \cong_{A\text{-MOD}} A^{\oplus Y},$

$T := \text{Isomorphic} : A^{\oplus X} \cong_{A\text{-MOD}} A^{\oplus Y},$

$f := T(e(A, X)) : \text{Basis}(A^{\oplus Y}),$

$T' := \Lambda \sum_{x \in X} [a_i][e_x] . \sum_{x \in X} [a_x][f_x] : \left(\frac{A}{I}\right)^{\oplus X} \xleftarrow{(\frac{A}{I})\text{-MOD}} \left(\frac{A}{I}\right)^{\oplus Y},$

$(1) := \text{FreeModCreate} \text{Isomorphic}(A) : |X| = |Y|;$

□

rank :: $\prod A \in \text{ANN} . \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(A) \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$

rank $(M) = \text{rank } M := |X| \quad \text{where} \quad A^{\oplus X} \cong_{A\text{-MOD}} M$

NoetherianACC :: $\forall M : \text{Noetherian}(R) . \forall N : \text{Nondescending}(\mathbb{N}, \text{Submodule}(M)) .$

$. \exists n \in \mathbb{N} : \forall k \in \mathbb{N} . k \geq n \Rightarrow N_k = N_n$

Proof =

$V := \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} N_n : \text{Submodule}(R),$

$(m, v, 1) := \text{Isomorphic}(A)(M)(V) : \sum m \in \mathbb{N} . \sum v : m \rightarrow V . V = \text{span}(v_i)_{i=1}^m,$

$(n, 2) := \text{Nondescending}(N) \text{union}(N)(v) : \exists n \in \mathbb{N} . N_n = V,$

$(3) := \text{Nondescending}(N) \text{UnionContains}(N, V) : \text{THIS};$

□

1.4 Chain Complexes and Exact Sequences

MorphismChain := $\Lambda R \in \text{RING} . \sum V : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow R\text{-MOD} . \sum \prod_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} \phi : V_i \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} V_{i-1} : \text{RING} \rightarrow \text{Type};$

ChainComplex :: $\prod R \in \text{RING} . ? \sum V : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow R\text{-MOD} . \sum \phi : V_i \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} V_{i-1}$
 $(V, \phi) : \text{ChainComplex} \iff \forall i \in \mathbb{Z} . \text{Im } \phi_{i+1} \subset \ker \phi_i$

Exact :: $\prod R \in \text{RING} . ? \text{ChainComplex}(R)$
 $(V, \phi) : \text{Exact} \iff \forall i \in \mathbb{Z} . \text{Im } \phi_{i+1} = \ker \phi_i$

Finite :: $\prod R \in \text{RING} . ? \text{ChainComplex}(R)$
 $V, \phi : \text{Finite} \iff \exists n \in \mathbb{N} . \exists m \in \mathbb{N} : \forall i \in \mathbb{Z} . i < -n \ \& \ i > m \Rightarrow V_i = 0$

finiteChain :: $\prod R \in \text{RING} . \left(\sum n \in \mathbb{N} . \sum V : n \rightarrow R\text{-MOD} . \sum \phi : \prod i \in (n-1) . V_{i+1} \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} V_i \right) \rightarrow$
 $\rightarrow \text{MorphismChain}(R)$
 $\text{finiteChain}(V, \phi) = V_n \xrightarrow{\phi_{n-1}} V_{n-1} \xrightarrow{\phi_{n-2}} \dots \xrightarrow{\phi_1} V_1 :=$
 $:= \left(\Lambda i \in \mathbb{Z} . \text{if } i \in n \text{ then } V_i \text{ else } 0, \Lambda i \in \mathbb{Z} . \text{if } 2 \leq i \leq n \text{ then } \phi_{i-1} \text{ else } 0 \right)$

RightChain :: $\prod R \in \text{RING} . ? \text{MorphismChain}(R)$
 $V, \phi : \text{RightChain} \iff \forall i \in \mathbb{Z} . i > 0 \Rightarrow V_i = 0$

LeftChain :: $\prod R \in \text{RING} . ? \text{MorphismChain}(R)$
 $V, \phi : \text{LeftChain} \iff \forall i \in \mathbb{Z} . i < 0 \Rightarrow V_i = 0$

InjectionByRightChain :: $\forall (V, \varphi) ; \text{RightChain} \ \& \ \text{Exact}(R) . \varphi_1 : V_1 \hookrightarrow V_0$

Proof =

[1] := $\text{RightChain}(V, \varphi) \text{d} R\text{-MOD}(0) : \varphi_1 = 0,$

[2] := $\text{d}^{-1} \text{Im } \varphi_0[1] : \text{Im } \varphi_1 = 0,$

[3] := $\text{dExact}[2] : \ker \varphi_0 = 0,$

[*] := $\text{ZeroKernelTHM}[4] : (\varphi_1 : V_1 \hookrightarrow V_0);$

□

SurjectionByLeftChain :: $\forall (V, \varphi) ; \text{LeftChain} \ \& \ \text{Exact}(R) . \varphi_0 : V_0 \twoheadrightarrow V_{-1}$

Proof =

[1] := $\text{LeftChain}(V, \varphi) \text{d} R\text{-MOD}(0) : \varphi_1 = 0,$

[2] := $\text{d}^{-1} \ker \varphi_1[1] : \ker \varphi_1 = V_0,$

[3] := $\text{dExact}[2] : \text{Im } \varphi_0 = V_0,$

[*] := $\text{d}^{-1} \text{Surjective} : (\varphi_0 : V_0 \twoheadrightarrow V_{-1});$

□

$$\text{MorphismOfChains} :: \prod (V, \varphi), (W, \psi) : \text{ChainComplex}(R) . ? \prod_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} V_i \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} W_i$$

$$f : \text{MorphismOfChains} \iff \forall i \in \mathbb{Z} . f_{i-1} \psi_i = \phi_i f_i$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MorphismOfChainsComposition} &:: \prod (V, \varphi), (W, \psi), (U, \eta) : \text{ChainComplex}(R) . \\ &. \forall f : \text{MorphismOfChains} \left((V, \varphi), (W, \psi) \right) . \forall g : \text{MorphismOfChains} \left((W, \psi), (U, \eta) \right) . \\ &. g \circ f : \text{MorphismOfChains} \left((V, \varphi), (U, \eta) \right) \end{aligned}$$

Proof =

Assume $i : \mathbb{Z}$,

$$[i.*] := \partial^2 \text{MorphismOfChains} \left((V, \varphi), (W, \psi) \right) \left((W, \psi), (U, \eta) \right) (f)(g) : f_{i-1} g_{i-1} \eta_i = f_{i-1} \psi_i g_i = \varphi_i f_i g_i;$$

$$\leadsto [*] := \partial^{-1} \text{MorphismOfChains} : \left(g \circ f : \text{MorphismOfChains} \left((V, \varphi), (U, \eta) \right) \right);$$

□

$$\text{CategoryOfChains} :: \text{RING} \rightarrow \text{CAT}$$

$$\text{CategoryOfChains}(R) = R\text{-CH} := \left(\text{ChainComplex}, \text{MorphismOfChains}, (\circ)_*, \Lambda n \in \mathbb{Z} . \text{id} \right)$$

$$\text{IsoByExact} :: \forall A \xrightarrow{\varphi} B : \text{Exact}(R) . \varphi : A \xleftrightarrow{R} B$$

Proof =

Combine **InjectionByRightChain** and **SurjectionByLeftChain**.

□

$$\text{ShortExact} :: \prod R \in \text{RING} . ? \text{Exact} R$$

$$(V, \varphi) : \text{ShortExact} \iff \exists A, B, C \in R\text{-MOD} : \exists \alpha : A \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} B : \exists \beta : B \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} C : (V, \varphi) = A \xrightarrow{\alpha} B \xrightarrow{\beta} C$$

$$\text{ShortExactProperty} :: \forall A \xrightarrow{\alpha} B \xrightarrow{\beta} C : \text{ShortExact}(R) . C \cong_{R\text{-MOD}} \frac{B}{\text{Im } \alpha}$$

Proof =

Combine exactens with the first isomorphism theorem.

□

$$\text{ShortExactOfHomo} :: \forall R \in \text{RING} . \forall A, B \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall T : A \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} B .$$

$$. \ker T \xrightarrow{\iota} A \xrightarrow{T|_{\text{Im } T}} \text{Im } T : \text{ShortExact}(R)$$

Proof =

...

□

ExactIsNaturalForChains1 :: $\forall (V, \varphi), (W, \psi) \in R\text{-CH} . \forall f : (V, \varphi) \xleftarrow{R\text{-CH}} (W, \psi) .$
 $(V, \varphi) : \text{Exact}(R) \Rightarrow (W, \psi) : \text{Exact}(R)$
Proof =
Assume [1] : $((V, \varphi) : \text{Exact}(R))$,
Assume $i : \mathbb{Z}$,
[2] := $\text{Iso}(f) \text{Iso} R\text{-CH} : f_i : V_i \xleftarrow{R\text{-MOD}} W_i \ \& \ f_{i-1} : V_{i-1} \xleftarrow{R\text{-MOD}} W_{i-1}$,
[3] := $\text{Exact}(V, \varphi)(i-1) : \ker \varphi_{i-1} = \text{Im } \varphi_i$,
[4] := $\text{Exact}(-\text{CHR})(f)(i-1) : f_{i-1} \psi_{i-1} = \varphi_{i-1} f_{i-2}$,
[5] := $\text{Iso}(f)[2][4] : \ker \psi_{i-1} = f_{i-1}(\ker \varphi_{i-1})$,
[6] := $\text{Exact}(-\text{CHR})(f)(i) : f_i \psi_i = \varphi_i f_{i-1}$,
[7] := $\text{Iso}(f)[2][6] : \text{Im } \psi_i = f_{i-1}(\text{Im } \varphi_i)$,
[1.*] := [3][5][7] : $\text{Im } \psi_i = \ker \psi_{i-1}$;
 $\leadsto [*] := I(\Rightarrow) \text{Exact}^{-1}(-\text{CHR})(V, \varphi)(W, \psi) : (V, \varphi) : \text{Exact}(R) \Rightarrow (W, \psi) : \text{Exact}(R)$;
 \square

ExactIsNaturalForChains2 :: $\forall (V, \varphi), (W, \psi) \in R\text{-CH} . \forall f : (V, \varphi) \xleftarrow{R\text{-CH}} (W, \psi) .$
 $(V, \varphi) : \text{Exact}(R) \iff (W, \psi) : \text{Exact}(R)$
Proof =
[1] := **ExactIsNaturalForChains**(f) : $(V, \varphi) : \text{Exact}(R) \Rightarrow (W, \psi) : \text{Exact}(R)$,
[2] := **ExactIsNaturalForChains**(f^{-1}) : $(W, \psi) : \text{Exact}(R) \Rightarrow (V, \varphi) : \text{Exact}(R)$,
[*] := $I(\iff)[1][2] : \text{This}$;
 \square

1.5 Split Exact Sequences

DirectSumShortExact :: $\forall R \in \text{RING} . \forall A, B \in R\text{-MOD} . A \xrightarrow{\iota_1} A \oplus B \xrightarrow{\pi_2} B : \text{ShortExact}(R)$

...
□

Split :: $\prod R \in \text{RING} . ?\text{ShortExact}(R)$

$(V, \varphi) : \text{Split} \iff \exists A, B \in R\text{-MOD} . A \xrightarrow{\iota_1} A \oplus B \xrightarrow{\pi_2} B \cong_{R\text{-CH}} (V, \varphi)$

LeftInverseBySplit :: $\forall R \in \text{RING} . \forall A, B \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall \varphi : A \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} B .$

$\varphi : \text{LeftInvertible}(A, B) \iff A \xrightarrow{\varphi} B \xrightarrow{\pi} \text{coker } \varphi : \text{Split}$

Proof =

Assume [0] : $(\varphi : \text{LeftInvertible}(A, B))$,

$(\psi, [1]) := \text{LeftInvertible}(\varphi) : \sum \psi : B \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} A . \varphi\psi = \text{id},$

[2] := [1]**ZeroKernelTHM** : $(\varphi : A \hookrightarrow B),$

[3] := $\text{Iso}[2] : (\varphi^{\text{Im } \varphi} : A \xleftarrow{R\text{-MOD}} \text{Im } \varphi),$

$T := \Lambda(a, t) \in \text{Im } \varphi \oplus \ker \psi . a + t : \text{Im } \varphi \oplus \ker \psi \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} B,$

$S := \Lambda b \in B . (\psi\varphi(b), b - \psi\varphi(b)) : B \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} \text{Im } \varphi \oplus \ker \psi,$

[5] := $\forall (b, t) \in \text{Im } \varphi \oplus \ker \psi . \text{LeftInvertible}(\varphi) : ST(a, t) = S(a + t) = (a, t),$

[6] := $\forall b \in B . \text{LeftInvertible}(\varphi) : TS(b) = S(\psi\varphi(b), b - \psi\varphi(b)) = b,$

[7] := [5][6]**Iso** : $(T : \ker \varphi \oplus \text{Im } \psi \xleftarrow{R\text{-MOD}} A),$

[8] := **IsomorphismTHM3**($\text{Im } \varphi$)[1] : $(\pi_{\ker \psi}^{-1} : \text{coker } \varphi \xleftarrow{R\text{-MOD}} \ker \psi),$

[9] := $\forall a \in A . [1](a) : \forall a \in A . \varphi^{\text{Im } \varphi} \iota(a) = (\varphi(a), 0) = (\varphi\psi\varphi(a), \varphi(a) - \varphi\psi\varphi(a)) = \varphi S(a),$

[10] := $I(=, \rightarrow)[9] : \varphi^{\text{Im } \varphi} \iota = \varphi S,$

[11] := $\forall b \in B . \dots : \pi_2 S(b) = b - \psi\varphi(b) = \pi_{\text{Im } \varphi} \pi_{\ker \psi}^{-1}(b),$

[12] := $I(=, \rightarrow)[11] : \pi_2 S = \pi_{\text{Im } \varphi} \pi_{\ker \psi}^{-1},$

[0.*] := $\text{LeftInvertible}(\varphi) : A \xrightarrow{\varphi} B \xrightarrow{\pi} \text{coker } \varphi : \text{Split};$

$\sim [0] := I(\Rightarrow) : \text{Left} \Rightarrow \text{Right},$

Assume [1] : $(A \xrightarrow{\varphi} B \xrightarrow{\pi} \text{coker } \varphi : \text{Split}),$

$(X, Y, [2]) := \text{Split}[1] : \sum X, Y \in R\text{-MOD} . X \xrightarrow{\iota_1} X \oplus Y \xrightarrow{\pi_2} Y \cong_{R\text{-CH}} A \xrightarrow{\varphi} B \xrightarrow{\pi} \text{coker } \varphi,$

[3] := $\text{Isomorphic}((-CHR)) : \sum f : X \xrightarrow{\iota_1} X \oplus Y \xrightarrow{\pi_2} Y \xleftarrow{R\text{-CH}} A \xrightarrow{\varphi} B \xrightarrow{\pi} \text{coker } \varphi,$

[4] := $\text{LeftInvertible}(\varphi) : \iota_1 \pi_1 = \text{id},$

[5] := $\text{R-CH}(f)[4] : \varphi f_{-1} \pi_1 f_0^{-1} = f_0 \iota_1 \pi_1 f_0^{-1} = \text{id},$

[1.*] := $\text{LeftInvertible} : (\varphi : \text{LeftInvertible}(A, B));$

$\sim [1] := I(\Leftarrow)[0] I(\iff) : \text{This};$

□

RightInverseBySplit :: $\forall R \in \text{RING} . \forall A, B \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall \varphi : A \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} B .$

$\varphi : \text{RightInvertible}(A, B) \iff \ker \varphi \xrightarrow{\iota} A \xrightarrow{\varphi} B : \text{Split}$

Proof =

Assume [0] : $\left(\varphi : \text{RightInvertible}(A, B) \right),$

$\left(\psi, [1] \right) := \text{RightInvertible}(\varphi) : \sum \psi : B \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} A . \psi\varphi = \text{id},$

[2] := [1] Surjective : $(\varphi : A \twoheadrightarrow B),$

[3] := **IsomorphismTHM**[2] : $\left(\hat{\varphi} : \frac{A}{\ker \varphi} \xleftarrow{R\text{-MOD}} B \right),$

$f := \text{pi}_{\ker \varphi | \text{Im } \psi} \hat{\varphi} : \text{Im } \psi \xleftarrow{R\text{-MOD}} B,$

$T := \Lambda(b, t) \in \ker \varphi \oplus \text{Im } \psi . b + t : \ker \varphi \oplus \text{Im } \psi \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} A,$

$S := \Lambda a \in A . \left(a - \varphi\psi(a), \varphi\psi(a) \right) : A \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} \ker \varphi \oplus \text{Im } \psi,$

[5] := $\forall (a, t) \in \ker \varphi \oplus \text{Im } \psi . \text{ST}[1]\text{S} : \forall (a, t) \in \ker \varphi \oplus \text{Im } \psi . ST(a, t) = S(a + t) = (a, t),$

[6] := $\forall b \in B . \text{S}[1]\text{T} : \forall a \in A . TS(a) = S(\varphi\psi(a), a - \varphi\psi(a)) = a,$

[7] := [5][6] **Iso** : $\left(S : A \xleftarrow{R\text{-MOD}} \ker \varphi \oplus \text{Im } \psi \right),$

[8] := $\forall a \in \ker \varphi . [1](a) : \forall a \in \ker \varphi . \iota_1(a) = (a, 0) = (a - \varphi\psi(a), \varphi\psi(a)) = \iota S(a),$

[9] := $I(=, \rightarrow)[8] : \iota_1 = \iota S,$

[10] := $\forall a \in A . \dots : \varphi f^{-1}(a) = \varphi\psi(a) = S\pi_2(b),$

[11] := $I(=, \rightarrow)[10] : \varphi f^{-1} = S\pi_2,$

[12] := $\text{Split} \text{R-CH}[10][12] : \ker \varphi \xrightarrow{\iota} A \xrightarrow{\varphi} B : \text{Split};$

$\rightsquigarrow [0] := I(\Rightarrow) : \text{Left} \Rightarrow \text{Right},$

Assume [1] : $\left(\ker \varphi \xrightarrow{\iota} A \xrightarrow{\varphi} B \xrightarrow{\pi} : \text{Split} \right),$

$(X, Y, [2]) := \text{Split}[1] : \sum X, Y \in R\text{-MOD} . X \xrightarrow{\iota_1} X \oplus Y \xrightarrow{\pi_2} Y \cong_{R\text{-CH}} \ker \varphi \xrightarrow{\iota} A \xrightarrow{\varphi} B,$

[3] := **Isomorphic**((-CHR)) : $\sum f : X \xrightarrow{\iota_1} X \oplus Y \xrightarrow{\pi_2} Y \xleftarrow{R\text{-CH}} \ker \varphi \xrightarrow{\iota} A \xrightarrow{\varphi} B,$

[4] := $\text{Iso} \pi : \iota_2 \pi_2 = \text{id},$

[5] := $\text{R-CH}(f)[4] \text{Inverse}(f_0) : f_{-2} \iota_2 f_{-1}^{-1} \varphi = f_{-2} \iota_2 \pi_2 f_{-2}^{-1} = \text{id},$

[1.*] := **RightInvertible** : $\left(\varphi : \text{RightInvertible}(A, B) \right);$

$\rightsquigarrow [1] := I(\Leftarrow)[0] I(\iff) : \text{This};$

□

1.6 Homology And Snake Lemma

$$\text{homology} :: \text{ChainComplex}(R) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow R\text{-MOD}$$

$$\text{homology}((V, \varphi), i) = H_i(V, \varphi) := \frac{\ker \varphi_i}{\text{Im } \varphi_{i+1}}$$

$$\text{SnakeLemma} :: \forall L_1 \xrightarrow{\alpha_1} M_1 \xrightarrow{\beta_1} N_1, \forall L_0 \xrightarrow{\alpha_0} M_0 \xrightarrow{\beta_0} N_0 : \text{ShortExact}(R) .$$

$$. \forall (\lambda, \mu, \nu) : L_1 \xrightarrow{\alpha_1} M_1 \xrightarrow{\beta_1} N_1 \xrightarrow{R\text{-CH}} L_0 \xrightarrow{\alpha_0} M_0 \xrightarrow{\beta_0} N_0 .$$

$$\exists \delta : \ker \nu \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} \text{coker } \lambda : \ker \lambda \xrightarrow{\alpha_1|_{\ker \lambda}} \ker \mu \xrightarrow{\beta_1|_{\ker \mu}} \ker \nu \xrightarrow{\delta} \text{coker } \lambda \xrightarrow{\hat{\alpha}_0} \text{coker } \mu \xrightarrow{\hat{\beta}_0} \text{coker } \nu : \text{Exact}(R)$$

Proof =

Assume $a : \ker \nu$,

$$[1] := \text{ShortExact}(\beta_1) : (\beta_1 : M_1 \twoheadrightarrow N_1,$$

$$[2] := \text{Surjective}(\beta_1) : \{b \in M_1 : \beta_1(b) = a\} \neq \emptyset,$$

Assume $b : M_1$,

$$\text{Assume } [4] : \beta_1(b) = a,$$

$$c := \mu(b) : M_0,$$

$$[5] := \text{CH}(\mu) \ker \nu : \beta_0(c) = \mu \beta_0(b) = \beta_1 \nu(b) = 0,$$

$$[6] := \text{ker } \beta_0 : c \in \ker \beta_0,$$

$$[7] := \text{Exact}[6] : c \in \text{Im } \alpha,$$

Assume $d, d' : L_0$,

$$\text{Assume } [8] : \alpha_0(d') = c \ \& \ \alpha_0(d) = c,$$

$$\delta(a) := [d] : \text{coker } \lambda,$$

$$[9] := \text{ShortExact}(\alpha_0) : (\alpha_0 : \hookrightarrow (L_0, M_0)),$$

$$[d.*] := \text{Injective}(\alpha_0)[8] : a = a';$$

$$\leadsto (\delta(a), [8]) := \text{WellDefined} : \sum \delta(a) \in \text{coker } \lambda . \exists d \in L_0 : [d] = \delta(a) \alpha_0(d) = c,$$

Assume $b' : M_1$,

$$\text{Assume } [9] : \beta_1(b') = a,$$

$$[10] := \text{R-MOD} \beta_1[9] - [4] : 0 = \beta_1(b') - \beta_1(b) = \beta_1(b' - b),$$

$$[11] := \text{ker } \beta_1[10] : b' - b \in \ker \beta_1,$$

$$[12] := \text{Exact} : b' - b \in \text{Im } \alpha_1,$$

$$(z, [13]) := \text{Im}[12] : \sum z \in L_1 . \alpha_1(z) = b' - b,$$

$$[14] := \text{R-CH}[13] : \lambda \alpha_0(z) = \alpha_1 \mu(z) = \mu(b' - b),$$

$$[a.*] := \text{Im } \lambda[14] : \mu(b' - b) \in \text{Im } \lambda;$$

$$\leadsto (\delta, [1]) := \text{WellDefined} : \sum \delta : \ker \nu \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} \text{coker } \lambda .$$

$$. \forall a \in \ker \nu . \exists d \in L_0 : \delta(a) = [d] \ \& \ \exists b \in M_1 : \beta_1(b) = a \ \& \ \mu(b) = \alpha_0(d),$$

Assume $a : \ker \lambda$,

$$[2] := \partial R\text{-CH}(\lambda, \mu, \nu) : \lambda\alpha_0 = \alpha_1\mu,$$

$$[3] := [2]\partial \ker \lambda(a) : 0 = \lambda\alpha_0(a) = \alpha_1\mu(a),$$

$$[a.*] := \partial^{-1} \ker \alpha_1 : \alpha_1(a) \in \ker \mu;$$

$$\leadsto [2] := \partial^{-1} \text{image} \partial^{-1} \text{Subset} : \alpha_1(\ker \lambda) \subset \ker \mu,$$

Assume $a : \ker \mu$,

$$[a.2] := \partial R\text{-CH}(\mu, \mu, \nu) : \mu\beta_0 = \beta_1\nu,$$

$$[a.3] := [a.2]\partial \ker \mu(a) : 0 = \mu\beta_0(a) = \beta_1\nu(a),$$

$$[a.*] := \partial^{-1} \ker \beta_1 : \beta_1(a) \in \ker \nu;$$

$$\leadsto [3] := \partial^{-1} \text{image} \partial^{-1} \text{Subset} : \beta_1(\ker \mu) \subset \ker \nu,$$

Assume $a : \text{Im } \lambda$,

$$[a.1] := \partial R\text{-CH}(\lambda, \mu, \nu) : \lambda\alpha_0 = \alpha_1\mu,$$

$$(b, [a.2]) := \partial \text{Im } \lambda a : \sum b \in L_1 . a = \lambda(b),$$

$$[a.3] := [a.2][a.1]\partial \text{quotientModule} : \alpha_0\pi_{\text{Im } \mu}(a) = \lambda\alpha_0\pi_{\text{Im } \mu}(b) = \alpha_1\mu\pi_{\text{Im } \mu}(b) = 0,$$

$$[a.*] := \partial^{-1} \ker [a.3] : a \in \ker \alpha_0\pi_{\text{Im } \mu};$$

$$\leadsto (\hat{\alpha}_0, [4]) := \text{RestrictMorphism} : \sum \hat{\alpha}_0 : \text{coker } \lambda \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} \text{coker } \mu . \hat{\alpha}_0[a] = [\alpha_0(a)],$$

Assume $a : \text{Im } \mu$,

$$[a.1] := \partial R\text{-CH}(\lambda, \mu, \nu) : \mu\beta_0 = \beta_1\nu,$$

$$(b, [a.2]) := \partial \text{Im } \mu a : \sum b \in L_1 . a = \mu(b),$$

$$[a.3] := [a.2][a.1]\partial \text{quotientModule} : \beta_0\pi_{\text{Im } \nu}(a) = \mu\beta_0\pi_{\text{Im } \nu}(b) = \beta_1\nu\pi_{\text{Im } \nu}(b) = 0,$$

$$[a.*] := \partial^{-1} \ker [a.3] : a \in \ker \beta_0\pi_{\text{Im } \nu};$$

$$\leadsto (\hat{\beta}_0, [5]) := \text{RestrictMorphism} : \sum \hat{\beta}_0 : \text{coker } \mu \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} \text{coker } \nu . \hat{\beta}_0[a] = [\beta_0(a)],$$

Assume $a : \ker \nu \cap \beta_1(\ker \mu)$,

$$(d, b, [6]) := [1](a) : \sum d \in L_0 . \sum b \in M_1 . \delta(a) = [d] \ \& \ \beta_1(b) = a \ \& \ \mu(b) = \alpha_0(d),$$

$$[7] := [6]\partial a : b \in \ker \mu,$$

$$[8] := [7]\partial \ker \mu[6] : \alpha_0(d) = 0,$$

$$[9] := \partial \text{Injective}[8] : d = 0,$$

$$[a.*] := \partial^{-1} \ker \delta[9][6] : a \in \ker \delta;$$

$$\leadsto [6] := \partial^{-1} \text{Subset} : \text{Im } \beta_1|_{\ker \mu} \subset \ker \delta,$$

Assume $c : \text{Im } \delta$,

$$\text{Assume } (a, [c.1]) : \sum a \in \ker \nu . a = \delta(c),$$

$$(d, b, [c.2]) := [1](a) : \sum d \in L_0 . \sum b \in M_1 . \delta(a) = [d] \ \& \ \beta_1(b) = a \ \& \ \mu(b) = \alpha_0(d),$$

$$[c.3] := [c.1][c.2][4]\partial \text{quotientModule} : \hat{\alpha}_0(c) = \hat{\alpha}_0\delta(a) = \hat{\alpha}_0[d] = [\alpha_0(d)] = [\mu(b)] = 0,$$

$$[c.*] := \partial^{-1} \ker \hat{\alpha}_0[c.3] : c \in \ker \hat{\alpha}_0;$$

$$\leadsto [7] := \partial \text{Subset} : \text{Im } \alpha_0 \subset \ker \hat{\alpha}_0,$$

Assume $a : \ker \delta$,

$$\left(d, b, [a.1] \right) := [1](a) : \sum d \in L_0 . \sum b \in M_1 . \delta(a) = [d] \ \& \ \beta_1(b) = a \ \& \ \mu(b) = \alpha_0(d),$$

$$[a.2] := \breve{\partial} \ker \delta(a)[a.1] : d \in \operatorname{Im} \lambda,$$

$$(c, [a.3]) := \breve{\partial} \ker \delta : \sum c \in L_1 . d = \lambda(c),$$

$$[a.4] := [a.3] \breve{\partial}(-\mathbf{CHR})(\lambda, \mu, \nu) : \mu(b) = \lambda \alpha_0(c) = \alpha_1 \mu(c),$$

$$[a.5] := \dots : 0 = \mu(b - \alpha_1(c)),$$

$$[a.6] := R\text{-MOD}(\beta_1) \breve{\partial} \mathbf{ChainComplex}(\dots)[a.3] : \beta_1(b - \alpha_1(c)) = \beta_1(b) = a,$$

$$[a.*] := [a.6][a.5] : a \in \beta_1(\ker \mu);$$

$$\leadsto [8] := \breve{\partial}^{-1} \mathbf{Subset} \breve{\partial}^{-1} \mathbf{SetEq}[6] : \beta_1(\ker \mu) = \ker \delta,$$

Assume $[d] : \ker \hat{\alpha}_0$,

$$[d.1] := \breve{\partial} \ker \hat{\alpha}_0 \breve{\partial} \operatorname{coker} \mu : \alpha_0(d) \in \operatorname{Im} \mu,$$

$$(b, [d.2]) := \breve{\partial} \operatorname{Im} \mu[d.1] : \sum b \in M_1 . \alpha_0(d) = \mu(b),$$

$$[d.*] := \breve{\partial} \delta[d.2] : \delta \beta_1(b) = [d];$$

$$\leadsto [8] := \breve{\partial}^{-1} \mathbf{Subset} \breve{\partial}^{-1} \mathbf{SetEq}[6] : \beta_1(\ker \mu) = \ker \delta,$$

$$[*] := \breve{\partial}^{-1} \mathbf{Exact}[2][3][4][5][6][7][8] : \mathbf{This};$$

□

1.7 Torsion, Presentation and Resolution

Torsion :: $\prod M \in R\text{-MOD} . ?M$

$m : \text{torsion} \iff \{m\} ! \text{LinearlyIndependent}(M)$

Assume $A : \text{IntegralDomain}$,

torsion :: $\prod M \in A\text{-MOD} . \text{Submod}(M)$

$\text{torsion}(M) = \text{tor } M := \{m \in M : m : \text{torsion}(M)\}$

TorsionFree :: $?A\text{-MOD}$

$M : \text{TorsionFree} \iff \text{tor } M = \{0\}$

Torsion :: $?A\text{-MOD}$

$M : \text{Torsion} \iff \text{tor } M = M$

TorsionFreeSubmoduleIsTorsionFree :: $\forall M : \text{TorsionFree}(A) . \forall S \subset_{A\text{-MOD}} M . S : \text{TorsionFree}(A)$

Proof =

...

□

TorsionFreeSumIsTorsionFree :: $\forall I \in \text{SET} . \forall M : I \rightarrow \text{TorsionFree}(A) . \bigoplus_{i \in I} M_i : \text{TorsionFree}(R)$

Proof =

...

□

FreeModuleIsTorsionFree :: $\forall X \in \text{SET} . A^{\oplus X} : \text{TorsionFree}(A)$

Proof =

...

□

Cyclic :: $?R\text{-MOD}$

$M : \text{Cyclic} \iff \exists m \in M . M = \langle m \rangle$

FieldByCyclic :: $\left(\forall M : \text{Cyclic}(A) . M : \text{TorsionFree} \right) \Rightarrow A : \text{Field}$

Proof =

...

□

annihilator :: $\prod M : R\text{-MOD} . M \rightarrow \text{LeftIdeal}(R)$

annihilator (m) = $\text{Ann}(m) := \{r \in R : rm = 0\}$

annihilator :: $R\text{-MOD} \rightarrow \text{LeftIdeal}(R)$

annihilator (M) = $\text{Ann } M := \bigcap_{m \in M} \text{Ann}(m)$

TorsionHasNontrivialAnnihilator :: $\forall M : \text{Torsion} \ \& \ \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(A) . \text{Ann } M \neq \{0\}$

Proof =

$(n, m, 1) := \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(A)(M) : \sum n \in \mathbb{N} . m : n \rightarrow M . \text{span}(m_i)_{i=1}^n,$

$(2) := \forall i \in n . \text{Torsion}(A)(M)(a_i) \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(A)(M)(a_i) \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(A)(M)(a_i) \neq \{0\},$

$(3) := \text{IntegralDomain}(A)(2) : \prod_{i=1}^n \text{Ann}(a_i) \neq \{0\},$

$(4) := \text{Ann } M(3) : \{0\} \neq \prod_{i=1}^n \text{Ann}(a_i) \subset \text{Ann } M;$

□

Presentation :: $R\text{-MOD} \rightarrow ?\text{Exact}(R\text{-MOD})$

$\left([A, B, C, D], [\phi, \pi, z]\right) : \text{Presentation} \iff \Lambda M \in R\text{-MOD} .$
 $. C = M \ \& \ D = 0 \ \& \ A, B : \text{FreeModule}(R)$

FinitelyPresented :: $?R\text{-MOD}$

$M : \text{FinitelyPresented} \iff \exists \text{Presentation}(M)$

OverNoetherianRingFGMIsFI :: $\forall A : \text{Noetherian} . \forall M : \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(A) .$
 $. M : \text{FinitelyPresented}(A)$

Proof =

$(n, m, (1)) := \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(A)(M) : \sum n \in \mathbb{N} . m : n \rightarrow M . \text{span}(m_i)_{i=1}^n,$

$T := \Lambda \alpha \in A^n . \alpha m : A^n \xrightarrow{A\text{-MOD}} M,$

$(2) := \text{Torsion}(A)(M) : [T : A^n \twoheadrightarrow M],$

$(3) := \text{Noetherian}(A^n, \ker T) \text{NoetherianByNoetherian}(A, A^n) : \left[\ker T : \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(A) \right],$

$(k, v, (4)) := \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(A)(\ker T) : \sum k \in \mathbb{N} . v : k \rightarrow \ker T . \ker T = \text{span}(v_i)_{i=1}^k,$

$T' := \Lambda \alpha \in A^k . \alpha v : A^k \rightarrow A^n,$

$(*) := \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(A)(\ker T) : \left[\left([A^k, A^n, M, 0], [T', T, 0] \right) : \text{Presentation}(M) \right];$

□

FreeResolution :: $R\text{-MOD} \rightarrow ?\text{Exact}(R\text{-MOD})$

$(P, \varphi) : \text{FreeResolution} \iff \Lambda M \in R\text{-MOD} . P_{-1} = 0 \ \& \ P_0 = M \ \& \\ \& \ \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . P_n : \text{FreeModule}(R)$

FreeResolutionExtends1 :: ?RING

$A : \text{FreeResolutionExtends1} \iff \forall M : R\text{-MOD} . \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_+ . \forall T : R^n \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} M . \forall (0) : \text{Im } T = M . \\ . \exists m \in \mathbb{N} . \exists S : R^m \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} R^n : \text{Im } S \subset \ker T \ \& \ \ker S = 0$

FreeResolutionImpliesPID :: $\forall A \in \text{ANN} . \forall (0) : [A : \text{FreeResulionExtends1}] . \\ . A : \text{PrincipleIdealDomain}$

Proof =

Assume $I : \text{Ideal}(A)$,

$\left(m, T, (1)\right) := \text{FreeResolutionExtends1} \left(\frac{A}{I}, 1, \pi_I\right) : \sum m \in \mathbb{N} . \sum T : A^n \xrightarrow{A} A .$

. $\text{Im } T = \ker \pi_I \ \& \ \ker T = \{0\}$,

$(2) := \text{FreeResolutionExtends1} (1) : \text{Im } T = I$,

Assume $(3) : n > 1$,

$(4) := \text{FreeResolutionExtends1} (A^n, A)(T) : T \left((T(e_2), -T(e_1)) \oplus 0 \right) = T(e_1)T(e_2) - T(e_1)T(e_2) = 0$,

$(4) := \text{FreeResolutionExtends1} (1)_2 : T(e_1) \neq 0 \ \& \ T(e_2) \neq 0$,

$() := (1)_2(5)(4) : \perp$;

$\leadsto (3) := E(\perp) : n = 1$,

$() := (3)(1)_1 : I = \langle T(1) \rangle$;

$\leadsto (*) := \text{FreeResolutionExtends1}^{-1} \text{PrincipleIdealDomain} : [A : \text{PrincipleIdealDomain}]$;

□

MapsToTorsionFreeIsTorsionFree :: $\forall M : \text{TorsionFree}(A) . \forall N : A\text{-MOD} .$

. $\forall \mathcal{M}_{A\text{-MOD}}(N, M) : \text{TorsionFree}(A)$

Proof =

...

□

IncreasingAnnihilator :: $\forall A \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in A\text{-MOD} . \forall m \in M . \forall a \in A . \text{Ann}(m) \subset \text{Ann}(am)$

Proof =

...

□

1.8 Associated Primes

SubmoduleByIdeal :: $\forall A \in \text{ANN} . \forall M : A\text{-MOD} . \forall I : \text{Ideal}(A) . \forall m \in M . \forall (0) : \text{Ann}(m) = I .$
 $. \exists S \subset_{A\text{-MOD}} M . S \cong_{A\text{-MOD}} \frac{M}{I}$

Proof =

$(*) := \dots : \text{span}\{m\} \cong_{A\text{-MOD}} \frac{M}{I};$

□

associated :: $\prod A \in \text{ANN} . \prod M \in A\text{-MOD} . ?\text{Ideal}(A)$

associated () = $\text{Ass}(M) := \{\text{Ann}(m) | m \in M \ \& \ \text{Ann}(m) : \text{Prime}(M)\}$

MaximalAnnihilatorsAreAssociated :: $\forall a \in A . \forall M : A\text{-MOD} .$

$\max\{\text{Ann}(m) | m \in M \setminus \{0\}\} \subset \text{Ass}(M)$

Proof =

Assume $\text{Ann}(m) : \max\{\text{Ann}(m) | m \in M \setminus \{0\}\},$

Assume $a, b : A,$

Assume (1) : $ab \in \text{Ann}(m),$

(2) := $\exists \text{Ann}(m) \exists^{-1} \text{Subset}(a, b) : \text{Ann}(m) \subset \text{Ann}(am) \ \& \ \text{Ann}(m) \subset \text{Ann}(bm),$

Assume (3) : $am \neq 0,$

(4) := (1) $\exists \text{Ann}(bm) : b \in \text{Ann}(am),$

() := $\exists \text{max}(4)(2)I(|) : b \in \text{Ann}(m) | a \in \text{Ann}(m);$

\leadsto (3) := $I(\Rightarrow) : am \neq 0 \Rightarrow b \in \text{Ann}(m) | a \in \text{Ann}(m),$

Assume (4) : $am = 0,$

() := $\exists \text{Ann}(m)(4)I(|) : a \in \text{Ann}(m) | b \in \text{Ann}(m);$

\leadsto () := $E(|)(2)(3)I(\Rightarrow) : b \in \text{Ann}(m) | a \in \text{Ann}(m);$

\leadsto (1) := $\exists^{-1} \text{Prime} : [\text{Ann}(m) : \text{Prime}(M)],$

() := $\exists^{-1} \text{Ass}(M) : \text{Ann}(m) \subset \text{Ass}(M);$

\leadsto (*) := $\exists^{-1} \text{Subset} : \max\{\text{Ann}(m) | m \in M \setminus \{0\}\} \subset \text{Ass}(M);$

□

AssociatedPrimesExistInNoetherian :: $\forall A : \text{Noetherian}(M) .$

$. \forall M : A\text{-MOD} . \exists I \in \text{Ass}(M)$

Proof =

...

□

PrimeFactorizationSeria :: $\forall A : \text{Noetherian}(M) . \forall M : \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(A) . \exists n \in \mathbb{N} :$
 $: \exists (N, P) : n \rightarrow \text{Submodule}(M) : \exists P : (n-1) \rightarrow \text{Prime}(n) . N_n = M \ \& \ N_1 = \{0\} \ \&$
 $\ \& \ \forall i \in (n-1) . N_i \subset N_{i+1} \ \& \ \frac{N_{i+1}}{N_i} \cong \frac{A}{P_i}$

Proof =

$N'_1 := M : A\text{-MOD},$

$f_1 := \text{id}_M : M \xrightarrow{A\text{-MOD}} N'_1,$

Assume $n : \mathbb{N},$

$(1) := \text{NoetherianFactor}(N'_n) : [N'_n : \text{Noetherian}],$

$(m, P_n, (2)) := \text{AssociatedPrimesExistInNoetherian}(A)(N'_n) :$

$: \sum m \in M . \sum P_n : \text{Ideal}(A) . P_n = \text{Ann}(m) \ \& \ N'_n \neq 0 \Rightarrow P_n : \text{Prime},$

$(S, (3)) := \text{SubmoduleByIdeal}(N'_n, P_n, (2)) : \sum S \subset_{A\text{-MOD}} N'_n . S \cong_{A\text{-MOD}} \frac{A}{P_n},$

$N'_{n+1} := \frac{N'_n}{S} : A\text{-MOD},$

$f_{n+1} := f_n \pi_S : M \xrightarrow{A\text{-MOD}} N'_{n+1};$

$\rightsquigarrow (N', P, f, (1)) := \text{InductiveConstr} : \sum N' : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow A\text{-MOD} . \sum P : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Ideal}(A) .$

$\sum f : \prod n \in \mathbb{N} . M \xrightarrow{A\text{-MOD}} N'_n . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \exists f_n = N'_n \ \& \ N'_n \neq 0 \Rightarrow P_n : \text{Prime}(A)$

$\ \& \ \exists g : N'_n \xrightarrow{A\text{-MOD}} N'_{n+1} : \ker g \cong_{A\text{-MOD}} \frac{A}{P_n} \ \& \ f_{n+1} = f_n g,$

$N := \ker f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Submodule}(M),$

$(2) := \text{Nodecreasing}(1) : \left[N : \text{Nondecreasing}(\mathbb{N}, \text{Submodule}(M)) \right],$

$(n, (3)) := \text{NoetherianACC}(N)(2) : \sum n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall k \in \mathbb{N} . k \geq N \Rightarrow N_k = N_n,$

$(4) := (3)(n+1) : N_n = N_{n+1},$

$(5) := (1)(n) : \text{Im } f_{n+1} = N'_{n+1},$

$(g, (6)) := (1)(n) : \sum g : N'_n \xrightarrow{A\text{-MOD}} N'_{n+1} . f_n g = f_{n+1} \ \& \ \ker g \cong \frac{A}{P_n},$

$(7) := (6)_1(1)(3) : \ker g = \{0\},$

$(8) := (6)_2(7) : \frac{A}{P_n} \cong \{0\},$

$(9) := \text{quotientRing}(A, P_n)(8) : P_n = A,$

$(10) := (1)\text{Prime}(A)(9) : N'_n = 0,$

$(11) := \text{N}\text{ker}(10) : N_n = M,$

Assume $k : (n-1),$

$(k.1) := (3)(k+1) : \text{Im } f_{k+1} = N'_{n+1},$

$(g, (k.2)) := (3)(k) : \sum g : N'_k \xrightarrow{A\text{-MOD}} N'_{k+1} . f_{k+1} = f_k g \ \& \ \ker g \cong \frac{A}{P_k},$

$(k.*) := \text{N}(k.2)_2 \text{CompositionKernel}(f_k, g)(k.1) \text{quotientModule}(k.2)_2 :$

$: \frac{N_{k+1}}{N_k} = \frac{\ker f_{k+1}}{\ker f_k} = \frac{\ker f_k g}{\ker f_k} = \frac{\ker f_k \oplus \ker g}{\ker f_k} \cong \ker f \cong \frac{A}{P_k};$

$\rightsquigarrow (*) := I(\forall) : \text{This}(n, N_{|n}),$

□

$\text{listOfAssPrimes} :: \prod A : \text{Noetherian} . \prod M : \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(A) . \sum n \in \mathbb{N} . n \rightarrow \text{Ass}(M)$
 $\text{lisOfAssPrimes} () = (n(M), \mathfrak{p}(M)) := \text{PrimeFactorizationSeria}(M)$

$\text{AllTheAssesAreListed} :: \forall A : \text{Noetherian} . \forall M : \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(A) . \text{Im } \mathfrak{p}(M) = \text{Ass}(M)$

Proof =

Assume $M : \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(A)$,

Assume $P : \text{Ass}(M)$,

$Q := \mathfrak{p}_1(M) : \text{Ass}(M)$,

$\left(m, n, (M.P.1)\right) := \left(\partial \text{Ass}(M)\right)^2(P)(Q) : \sum m, n \in M . P = \text{Ann}(m) \ \& \ Q = \text{Ann}(n),$

Assume $(M.P.2) : P \neq Q$,

Assume $\alpha, \beta : A$,

Assume $(M.P.2.1) : \alpha m = \beta n$,

$a := \alpha m : M$,

$(M.P.2.1.1) := \text{IncreasingAnnihilator} \partial a (M.P.2.1) : \text{Ann}(m) \subset \text{Ann}(a) \ \& \ \text{Ann}(n) \subset \text{Ann}(a),$

$(M.P.2.1.2) := \partial \text{Subset}(M.P.2)(M.P.2.1.1) : \text{Ann}(m) \subsetneq \text{Ann}(a) \ \& \ \text{Ann}(n) \subsetneq \text{Ann}(a),$

$(M.P.2.1.3) := \text{MaximalAnnihilatorsAreAssociated}(M.P.2.1.2) : \text{Ann}(a) = \text{Ann}(0) = A,$

$(P.2.*) := \partial \text{Ann}(a) \partial A\text{-MOD}(M)(M.P.2.1.3) : a = 0;$

$\leadsto (M.*) := \text{InverseImplication} I(\Rightarrow) I(\forall) I(\Rightarrow) \partial^{-1} \text{span} : P = Q \mid \text{span}(n) \cap \text{span}(m) = \{0\};$

$\leadsto (*) := \partial(n(M), \mathfrak{p}(M)) : \text{This};$

□

$\text{FGMHasFiniteAss} :: \forall A : \text{Noetherian} . \forall M : \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(A) . |\text{Ass}(M)| < \infty$

Proof =

...

□

$\text{UnionOfAnnihilators} :: \forall A \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in A\text{-MOD} . \bigcup_{m \in M : m \neq 0} \text{Ann}(m) = \bigcup \text{Ass}(M)$

Proof =

...

□

1.9 Free Modules over PID

IdealIsLinearlyARingInPID :: $\forall A : \text{PrincipleIdealDomain} . \forall I : \text{Proper}(A) . I \cong_{A\text{-MOD}} A$

Proof =

$(a, [1]) := \text{PrincipleIdealDomain}(A)(I) : \sum a \in A . I = \langle a \rangle,$

$[2] := \text{Proper}(I) \text{genIdeal}[1] : a \neq 0,$

$\varphi := \Lambda x \in A . xa : A \xrightarrow{A\text{-MOD}} I,$

$[3] := [2] \text{IntegralDomain}(A) : \ker \varphi = \{0\},$

$[4] := \text{ZeroKernelTHM}(2) : (\varphi : A \hookrightarrow I),$

$[5] := \text{genIdeal}[1] : (\varphi : A \twoheadrightarrow I),$

$[6] := \text{ANN}(A)[4][5] : (\varphi : A \xleftarrow{A\text{-MOD}} I),$

$[*] := \text{Isomorphic}(\text{ANN})[6] : A \cong_{A\text{-MOD}} I;$

□

NonZeroFunctionalExist :: $\forall A : \text{PrincipleIdealDomain} . \forall M : \text{FreeModule}(A) .$

$. \forall N \subset_{A\text{-MOD}} . \forall [0] : N \neq \{0\} . \exists \varphi : M \xrightarrow{A} A . \varphi(N) \neq 0$

Proof =

$(n, [1]) := \text{Singleton}[0] : \sum n \in N . n \neq 0,$

$(k, x) := \text{FreeModule}(A)(M) : \sum k \in \text{SET} . M \xleftarrow{A\text{-MOD}} A^k,$

$(i, [2] := \text{Iso}(x)[1] : \sum i \in k . x_i(n) \neq 0,$

$[*] := \text{image}(x_i, N)[2] : x_i(N) \neq \{0\},$

□

OneDimensionalSubspaceDecomposition :: $\forall A : \text{PrincipleIdealDomain} .$

$. \forall M : \text{FreeModule}(A) . \forall N \subset_{A\text{-MOD}} M . \forall (0) : N \neq \{0\} .$

$. \exists a \in A :: \exists m \in M : \exists n \in N : \exists M' \subset_{A\text{-MOD}} M : \exists N' \subset_{A\text{-MOD}} N :$

$: n = am \ \& \ N' = M' \cap N \ \& \ M = \text{span}(m) \oplus M' \ \& \ N = \text{span}(n) \oplus N'$

Proof =

Assume $\varphi : M \xrightarrow{A\text{-MOD}} A,$

$I_\varphi := \varphi(N) : \text{Submodule}(A),$

$[\varphi.*] := \text{ANN}(A)(I_\varphi) : (I_\varphi : \text{Ideal}(A));$

$\rightsquigarrow I := I(\rightarrow) : M \xrightarrow{A\text{-MOD}} A \rightarrow \text{Ideal}(A),$

$[1] := \text{ANN}(M \xrightarrow{A\text{-MOD}} A)(0) : 0 \in \text{Im } I,$

$[2] := \text{NonEmpty}([1]) : \text{Im } I \neq \emptyset,$

$J := \max I : \text{Ideal}(A),$

$(\alpha, [3]) := \text{ANN}(J) : \sum \alpha : M \xrightarrow{A\text{-MOD}} A \rightarrow \text{Ideal}(A) . \alpha(N) = J,$

$[4] := \text{NonZeroFunctionalExists}(A, M, N, [0])(\text{ANN})(\alpha) : \alpha \neq 0,$

$(a, [5]) := \text{PrincipleIdealDomain}(A)(J) : \sum a \in A : \langle a \rangle = J,$

$[6] := [3][4][5] : a \neq 0,$

$(n, [7]) := \text{genIdeal}[3][4] : \sum n \in N . a = \alpha(n),$

Assume $\varphi : M \xrightarrow{A\text{-MOD}} A$,

$(b, [\varphi.1]) := \text{PrincipleIdealDomain}(A) \langle a, \varphi(n) \rangle : \sum b \in A : \langle a, \varphi(n) \rangle = \langle b \rangle$,

$(s, r, [\varphi.2]) := \text{Ideal}[\varphi.1] : \sum s, r \in A . b = sa + r\varphi(n)$,

$\psi := s\alpha + r\varphi : M \xrightarrow{A\text{-MOD}} A$,

$[\varphi.3] := \text{Ideal}[\varphi.2] : b \in \psi(N)$,

$[\varphi.4] := [5][\varphi.2][\varphi.3] : J \subset \psi(N)$,

$[\varphi.5] := \text{Ideal}[\varphi.4] : J = \psi(N)$,

$[\varphi.*] := \text{Principle}(J)[\varphi.5] : a|\varphi(n)$,

$\leadsto [8] := I(\forall) : \forall \varphi : M \xrightarrow{A\text{-MOD}} A . a|\varphi(n)$,

$(k, x) := \text{FreeModule}(A)(M) : \sum k \in \text{SET} . M \xleftarrow{A\text{-MOD}} A^k$,

$[9] := \forall i \in k . [8](x_i) : \forall i \in k . a|x_i(n)$,

$(r, [10]) := \text{Divides}[9] : \sum r : A^k . x(n) = ar$,

$m := x^{-1}(r) : M$,

$[11] := \text{Ideal}[10] : n = am$,

$[12] := [7][11]\text{Ideal}(M, A)(\alpha) : a = \alpha(n) = \alpha(am) = a\alpha(m)$,

$[13] := \text{IntegralDomain}(A)[12] : \alpha(m) = 1$,

$M' := \ker \alpha : \text{Submodule}(M)$,

$N' := M' \cap N : \text{Submodule}(N)$,

Assume $v : M$,

$[v.1] := \text{Functor}(\text{inverse}, ()) \alpha(v)m + v : v = \alpha(v)m + (v - \alpha(v)m)$,

$[v.2] := [13]\text{Ideal}(M, A)\alpha\text{Inverse} : \alpha(v - \alpha(v)m) = \alpha(v) - \alpha(v) = 0$,

$[v.*] := [v.1][v.2]\text{Ideal}^{-1}M' : (v - \alpha(v)m) \in M'$;

$\leadsto [14] := \text{DirectDecomposition} : M = \langle m \rangle \oplus M'$,

Assume $w : N$,

$(c, [w.1]) := \text{genIdeal}[5](w) : \sum c \in A . \alpha(w) = ca$,

$[w.2] := [w.1][11] : \alpha(w)m = cam = cn \in \text{span}(n)$,

$[w.3] := \text{Ideal}(\alpha(w)m) + w : w = \alpha(w)m + (w - \alpha(w)m)$,

$[w.4] := [13]\text{Ideal}(M, A)(\alpha)\text{Inverse} : \alpha(w - \alpha(w)m) = \alpha(w) - \alpha(w) = 0$,

$[w.*] := [w.3][w.4]\text{Sumodule}(M)(N)\text{Ideal}M'\text{Ideal}N' : (w - \alpha(w)m) \in N'$,

$\leadsto [*] := \text{DirectDecomposition} : N = \text{span}(n) \oplus N'$;

□

SubmodOffFreeIsFree :: $\forall A : \text{PrincipleIdealDomain} . \forall F : \text{FreeModule} \ \& \ \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(A) .$
 $. \forall M \subset_{A\text{-MOD}} F . M : \text{FreeModule}(A)$

Proof =

$V_0 := M : \text{Submodule}(F),$
 $[1.0] := \partial V_0 : V_0 = M,$
Assume $n : \mathbb{N},$
Assume $[n.1] : V_{n-1} = \{0\},$
 $v_n := 0 : V_{n-1},$
 $V_n := V_{n-1} : \text{Submodule}(F),$
 $[1.n] := [1.(n-1)]\partial V_n \partial v_n : M = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \text{span}(v_i) \oplus V_n;$
 $\rightsquigarrow [n.1] := I(\Rightarrow) : V_{n-1} = \{0\} \Rightarrow (\dots),$
Assume $[n.2] : V_{n-1} \neq \{0\},$
 $\left(\dots, V_n, v_n, [n.3] \right) := \text{OneDimensionalSubspaceDecomposition}(F, V_{n-1}, [n.2]) :$
 $: \dots . \sum V_n : \text{Submodule}(F) . \sum v_n \in V_{n-1} . V_{n-1} = \text{span}(v_i) \oplus V_n,$
 $[1.n] := [1.(n-1)][n.3] : M = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \text{span}(v_i) \oplus V_n;$
 $\rightsquigarrow [n.*] := I(\Rightarrow)E(|)[n.1] : (\dots);$
 $\rightsquigarrow \left(V, v, [2] \right) := I \left(\sum \right) : \sum V : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Submodule}(F) . \sum v : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow M . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . M = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \{v_i\} \oplus V_n,$
 $[3] := \partial \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(F)(v) : \exists k \in (\text{rank } F + 1) . (v_i)_{i=1}^k ! \text{LinearlyIndependent}(F),$
 $[4] := \partial \text{InnerDirectSum} \partial (v, V, [2])[3] : M = \bigoplus_{i=1}^{k-1} \text{span}(v_i),$
 $[*] := \partial^{-1} \text{FreeModule}(A) \text{IdealIsLinearlyARingInPID}[4] : (M : \text{FreeModule}(A));$
 \square

Snowball :: $\prod A : \text{IntegralDomain} . ?A^n$
 $a : \text{Snowball} \iff \forall i \in (n-1) . a_{i-1} | a_i$

FreeSubmodBasisTHM :: $\forall A : \text{PrincipleIdealDomain} . \forall F : \text{FreeModule} \ \& \ \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(A) .$
 $. \forall M \subset_{A\text{-MOD}} F . \forall [0] : M \neq \{0\} . \exists (e_i)_{i=1}^n : \text{Basis}(F) : (f_i)_{i=1}^m : \text{Basis}(M) . \exists a : \text{Snowball}(m, A) : ae|_m = f$
where $n = \text{rank } F, \quad m = \text{rank } M$

Proof =

$V_0 := F : \text{FreeModule} \ \& \ \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(A),$
 $W_0 := N : \text{Submodule}(V_0),$
 $[1.0] := \partial V_0 : V_0 = F,$
 $[2.0] := \partial W_0 : W_0 = M,$
 $[3.0] := [0]\partial W_0 : W_0 \neq \{0\},$
Assume $k : m,$
 $\left(V_k, W_k, v_k, w_k, a_k, [k.1] \right) := \text{OneDimensionalSubspaceDecomposition} \left(V_{k-1}, W_{k-1}, [3.(k-1)] \right) :$
 $: \sum V_k \subset_{A\text{-MOD}} V_{k-1} . \sum W_k \subset_{A\text{-MOD}} W_{k-1} . \sum v_k \in V_{k-1} . \sum w_k \in W_{k-1} . \sum a_n \in A .$
 $. w_k = a_k v_k \ \& \ \text{span}(w_k) \oplus W_k = W_{k-1} \ \& \ \oplus \text{span}(v_k) \oplus V_k = V_{k-1} \ \& \ W_k = V_k \cap W_{k-1},$

$$[k.2] := \text{SubmodOfFreeIsFree}(V_{k-1}, V_k) : (V_k : \text{FreeModule}(A)),$$

$$[1.k] := [k.1][1.(k-1)] : F = \bigoplus_{i=1}^k \text{span}(v_i) \oplus V_k,$$

$$[2.k] := [k.1][2.(k-1)] : M = \bigoplus_{i=1}^k \text{span}(w_i) \oplus W_k,$$

$$[3.k] := \partial m \partial \text{rank}[2.k] : k = m | W_k \neq \{0\};$$

$$\begin{aligned} \leadsto \left(V, W, v, w, a, [4] \right) &:= I \left(\sum \right) : \sum V : m \rightarrow \text{Submodule}(F) . \sum W : m \rightarrow \text{Submodule}(M) . \\ &. \sum v : \prod k \in m . V[k-1] . \sum w : \prod k \in m . W_{k-1} . \sum a : m \rightarrow A . \\ &. w = av \ \& \ \forall k \in m . F = \bigoplus_{i=1}^k \text{span}(v_i) \oplus V_k \ \& \ M = \bigoplus_{i=1}^k \oplus W_k \ \& \ W_k = V_k \cap V[k-1], \end{aligned}$$

$$v' := \text{FreeHasBasis}(V_m) : \text{Basis}(V_m),$$

$$e := v \oplus v' : \text{Basis}(F),$$

$$f := w : \text{Basis}(M),$$

$$[5] := \partial f \partial 4[4]_1 : ae|_m = f,$$

$$\text{Assume } k : (m-1),$$

$$\varphi := \text{free}(\{k, n\}, A)(i \mapsto \text{if } i \leq k+1 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0) : V_{i-1} \xrightarrow{A\text{-MOD}} A,$$

$$[k.1] := \partial \text{free} \partial \varphi : \varphi(e_k) = 1 \ \& \ \varphi(e_{k+1}) = 1,$$

$$[k.2] := [5] \partial A\text{-MOD}(V_{k-1}, A)(\varphi)[k.1] : \varphi(f_k) = \varphi(a_k e_k) = a_k \varphi(e_k) = a_k,$$

$$[\varphi.3] := \partial a_k \partial \text{OneDimensionalSubspaceDecomposition}[\varphi.2] : \varphi(W_{k-1}) = \langle a_k \rangle,$$

$$[\varphi.4] := [5] \partial A\text{-MOD}(V_{k-1}, A)(\varphi)[k.1] : \varphi(f_{k+1}) = \varphi(a_{k+1} e_{k+1}) = a_{k+1} \varphi(f_{k+1}) = a_{k+1},$$

$$[k.*] := [k.4][k.3] : a_k | a_{k+1};$$

$$\leadsto [*] := \partial^{-1} \text{Snowball} : \left(a : \text{Snowball}(A, m) \right);$$

□

$$\text{PIDExtendsToFreeResolution} :: \forall A : \text{PrincipleIdealDomain} . A : \text{FreeResolutionExtends1} \\ \text{Proof} =$$

$$\text{Assume } M : \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(A),$$

$$\text{Assume } n : \mathbb{N},$$

$$\text{Assume } \pi : \text{Epi}((- \text{MOD} A), A^n, M),$$

$$[1] := \text{SubmodOfFreeIsFree}(A, \ker \pi) : (\ker \pi : \text{FreeModule}(A)),$$

$$(m, x) := \partial \text{FreeModule}(A)(\ker \pi) : \sum m \in \mathbb{N} . x : A^m \xrightarrow{\ker} \pi,$$

$$[*] := \partial^{-1} \text{FreeResoluton} \partial x : 0 \xrightarrow{0} A^m \xrightarrow{x} A^n \xrightarrow{x} M \xrightarrow{0} 0 : \text{FreeResolution}(A, M);$$

$$\leadsto [*] := \partial^{-1} \text{FreeResolutionExtends1} : (A : \text{FreeResolutionExtend1});$$

□

☐

1.11 Graded Modules

LeftGradedModule :: $\prod \Delta : \text{CommutativeMonoid} . \prod (R, H) \in \text{GRING}(\Delta) .$

$. ? \sum M \in R\text{-MOD} . \Delta \rightarrow \text{LeftSubmodule}(M)$

$(M, S) : \text{LeftGradedModule} \iff (M, \Delta, S) : \text{GradedAbelean} \ \& \ \forall a, b \in \Delta . H_a S_b \subset S_{a+b}$

RightGradedModule :: $\prod \Delta : \text{CommutativeMonoid} . \prod (R, H) \in \text{GRING}(\Delta) .$

$. ? \sum M \in \text{MOD-}R . \Delta \rightarrow \text{RightSubmodule}(M)$

$(M, S) : \text{RightGradedModule} \iff (M, \Delta, S) : \text{GradedAbelean} \ \& \ \forall a, b \in \Delta . S_b H_a \subset S_{a+b}$

GradedModule :: $\prod \Delta : \text{CommutativeMonoid} . \prod (R, H) \in \text{GRING}(\Delta) .$

$. ? \sum M \in R\text{-MOD} \ \& \ \text{MOD-}R . \Delta \rightarrow \text{Submodule}(M)$

$(M, S) : \text{GradedModule} \iff (M, \Delta, S) : \text{GradedAbelean} \ \& \ \forall a, b \in \Delta . H_a S_b \cup S_b H_a \subset S_{a+b}$

HomogeneousSubmodule :: $\forall (M, S) : \text{LeftGadedModule}(\Delta, R, H) . \forall [0] : (\Delta : \text{Cancelable}) .$

$. \forall \delta \in \Delta . M_\delta : R_0\text{-MOD}$

Proof =

...

□

GradedLeftModuleHomo :: $\prod (M, S), (M', S') : \text{LeftGradedModule}(\Delta, R, H) . ? M \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} M'$

$f : \text{GradedLeftModuleHomo} \iff \exists \delta \in \Delta : . \forall \alpha \in \Delta . f(S_\alpha) \subset S_{\alpha+\delta}$

GradedRightModuleHomo :: $\prod (M, S), (M', S') : \text{RightGradedModule}(\Delta, R, H) . ? M \xrightarrow{\text{MOD-}R} M'$

$f : \text{GradedRightModuleHomo} \iff \exists \delta \in \Delta : . \forall \alpha \in \Delta . f(S_\alpha) \subset S_{\alpha+\delta}$

degreeOfMorphism :: $\prod (M, S), (M', S') : \text{GradedLeftModule}(R, \Delta, H) . \text{GradedLeftModuleHomo}(R, \Delta, H) \rightarrow$

$\text{degreeOfMorphism}(\varphi) = \deg \varphi := \partial \text{GradedRightModuleHomo} RH \Delta(M, S)(M', S')(\varphi)$

degreeOfMorphism :: $\prod (M, S), (M', S') : \text{GradedRightModule}(R, \Delta, H) . \text{GradedRightModuleHomo}(R, \Delta, H) \rightarrow$

$\text{degreeOfMorphism}(\varphi) = \deg \varphi := \partial \text{GradedRightModuleHomo} RH \Delta(M, S)(M', S')(\varphi)$

degreeOfMorphismComp :: $\forall (M, S), (M', S'), (M'', S'') \in \text{GradedLeftModule} .$

$. \forall \varphi : \text{GradedLeftModuleHomo}(R, \Delta, H)(M, S)(M', S') .$

$. \forall \psi : \text{GradedLeftModuleHomo}(R, \Delta, H)(M', S')(M'', S'') . \deg \varphi \psi = \deg \varphi + \deg \psi$

Proof =

...

□

$\text{categoryOfGradedLeftModules} :: \text{GRING} \rightarrow \text{CAT}$
 $\text{categoryOfGradedLeftModules} (R, \Delta, H) = (R, H)\text{-GMOD}(\Delta) :=$
 $:= \left(\text{GradedLeftModules}(R, \Delta, H), \right.$
 $\left. , \{f : \text{GradedLeftModuleHomo}(R, \Delta, H) : \deg f = 0\}, \circ, \text{id} \right)$

$\text{categoryOfGradedRightModules} :: \text{GRING} \rightarrow \text{CAT}$
 $\text{categoryOfGradedRightModules} (R, \Delta, H) = \text{GMOD}(\Delta)\text{-(}R, H) :=$
 $:= \left(\text{GradedRightModules}(R, \Delta, H), \right.$
 $\left. , \{f : \text{GradedRightModuleHomo}(R, \Delta, H) : \deg f = 0\}, \circ, \text{id} \right)$

$\text{GradedSubmodule} :: \prod (M, S) \in (R, H)\text{-GMOD}(\Delta) . ? (R, H)\text{-GMOD}(\Delta)$
 $(N, Z) : \text{GradedSubmodule} \iff (N, Z) \subset_{(R, H)\text{-GMOD}(\Delta)} (M, S) \iff N \subset M \ \& \ \forall \delta \in \Delta . Z_\delta = S_\delta \cap N$

$\text{GradedSubmoduleByHomogeneousPart} :: \forall (M, S), (N, Z) : (R, H)\text{-GMOD}(\Delta) .$
 $. (M, S) \subset_{(R, H)\text{-GMOD}(\Delta)} (N, Z) \iff \forall n \in N . \forall \delta \in \Delta . n_\delta \in N$

Proof =

\dots
 \square

$\text{GeneratedGratedSubmodule} :: \forall (M, S), (N, Z) : (R, H)\text{-GMOD}(\Delta) .$
 $. (N, Z) \subset_{(R, H)\text{-GMOD}(\Delta)} (M, S) \iff \exists A : ?\text{Homogeneous}(M) . N = \text{span}(A)$

Proof =

\dots
 \square

$\text{HomogeneousGeneration} :: \forall (M, S) : (R, H)\text{-GMOD}(\Delta) . \forall (N, Z) \subset_{(R, H)\text{-GMOD}(\Delta)} (M, S) .$
 $. \forall A : \text{Generating}(N) . \{a_\delta | a \in A, \delta \in \Delta\} : \text{Generating}(N)$

Proof =

\dots
 \square

$\text{FiniteHomogeneousGeneration} :: \forall (M, S) : (R, H)\text{-GMOD}(\Delta) .$
 $. \forall [0] : (M : \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R)) . \exists F : ?\text{Homogeneous} \ \& \ \text{Finite} \ \& \ \text{Generating}(M, \Delta, H)$

Proof =

\dots
 \square

$\text{GradedQuotient} :: \forall (M, S) : (R, H)\text{-GMOD}(\Delta) . \forall (N, Z) \subset_{(R, H)\text{-GMOD}(\Delta)} (M, S) .$
 $. \left(\frac{M}{N}, \left(\frac{S_\delta + N}{N} \right)_{\delta \in \Delta} \right) : (R, H)\text{-GMOD}(\Delta)$

Proof =

GradedImage :: $\forall (M, S), (M', S') : (R, H)\text{-GMOD}(\Delta) . \forall \phi : (M, S) \xrightarrow{(R, H)\text{-GMOD}(\Delta)} (M', S') .$
 $. (\phi(M), \phi(S)) \subset_{(R, H)\text{-GMOD}(\Delta)} (M', S')$

Proof =

...

□

GradedKernel :: $\forall (M, S), (M', S') : (R, H)\text{-GMOD}(\Delta) . \forall \phi : (M, S) \xrightarrow{(R, H)\text{-GMOD}(\Delta)} (M', S') .$
 $. \forall [0] : \deg \phi : \text{Cancelable}(\Delta) . (\ker \phi, \ker \phi \cap S) \subset_{(R, H)\text{-GMOD}(\Delta)} (M, S)$

Proof =

...

□

GradedIsomorphismTheorem :: $\forall (M, S), (M', S') : (R, H)\text{-GMOD}(\Delta) . \forall \phi : (M, S) \xrightarrow{(R, H)\text{-GMOD}(\Delta)} (M', S') .$
 $. \forall [0] : \deg \phi = 0 . \exists \psi : \left(\frac{M}{\ker \phi}, \frac{S + \ker \phi}{\ker \phi} \right) \xleftarrow{(R, H)\text{-GMOD}(\Delta)} (\text{Im}(\phi), \text{Im}(\phi) \cap S') : \forall x \in M . \psi[x] = \phi(x)$

Proof =

...

□

GradedSum :: $\forall (M, S) : (R, H)\text{-GMOD}(\Delta) . \forall I \in \text{SET} .$

$. \forall (N, Z) : I \rightarrow \text{GradedLeftSubmodule}(R, \Delta, H)(M, S) . \left(\sum_{i \in I} N_i, \sum_{i \in I} Z_i \right) : (R, H)\text{-GMOD}(\Delta)$

Proof =

...

□

GradedIntersect :: $\forall (M, S) : (R, H)\text{-GMOD}(\Delta) . \forall I \in \text{SET} .$

$. \forall (N, Z) : I \rightarrow \text{GradedLeftSubmodule}(R, \Delta, H)(M, S) . \left(\bigcap_{i \in I} N_i, \bigcap_{i \in I} Z_i \right) : (R, H)\text{-GMOD}(\Delta)$

Proof =

...

□

GradedAnnihilator :: $\forall (M, S) : (R, H)\text{-GMOD}(\Delta) . \forall \delta : \text{Cancelable}(\Delta) . \forall x \in S_\delta . \text{Ann}(x) : \text{GradedLeftIde}$

Proof =

...

□

GradedAnnihilator :: $\forall (M, S) : (R, H)\text{-GMOD}(\Delta) . \forall \delta : \text{Cancelable}(\Delta) . \forall x \in S_\delta . \text{Ann}(x) : \text{GradedLeftIde}$

Proof =

...

□

GradedAnnihilator :: $\forall (M, S) : (R, H)\text{-GMOD}(\Delta) . \forall [0] : (\Delta : \text{Cancelable}(\Delta)) .$
 $. \text{Ann}(M) : \text{GradedLeftIdeal}(R, \Delta, H)$

Proof =

...

□

2 Linear Operators and Matrices

2.1 Matrices as Tables

`transpose` :: $\prod X, n, m \in \text{SET} . X^{n \times m} \rightarrow X^{m \times n}$

`transpose` (A) = $A^\top := \Lambda(j, i) \in m \times n . A_{i,j}$

`Symmetric` :: $\prod X, n \in \text{SET} . ?X^{n \times n}$

$A : \text{Symmetric} \iff A^\top = A$

`column` :: $\prod X, n, m \in \text{SET} . X^{n \times m} \rightarrow m \rightarrow X^n$

`column` (A, j) = $\mathcal{C}_j(A) := \Lambda i \in n . A_{i,j}$

`row` :: $\prod X, n, m \in \text{SET} . X^{n \times m} \rightarrow n \rightarrow X^m$

`row` (A, i) = $\mathcal{R}_i(A) := \Lambda j \in m . A_{i,j}$

`fromColumns` :: $\prod X, n, m \in \text{SET} . m \rightarrow X^n \rightarrow X^{n \times m}$

`fromColumns` (C) := $\Lambda(i, j) \in n \times m . C_i(j)$

`fromRows` :: $\prod X, n, m \in \text{SET} . n \rightarrow X^m \rightarrow X^{n \times m}$

`fromRows` (R) := `fromColumns` (R) $^\top$

`diagonal` :: $\prod X, n \in \text{SET} . X^{n \times n} \rightarrow X^n$

`diagonal` (A) = $\text{diag}(A) := \Lambda i \in n . A_{i,i}$

`Submatrix` :: $\prod X, n, m, n', m' \in \text{SET} . X^{n \times m} \rightarrow ?X^{n' \times m'}$

$A' : \text{Submatrix} \iff \Lambda A \in X^{n \times m} . \exists k : n' \hookrightarrow n : \exists l : m' \hookrightarrow m . A' = A_{k,l}$

`fromBlocks` :: $\prod X, n, m, k, l \in \text{SET} . \prod p : \text{Partition}(n, k) . \prod q : \text{Partition}(m, l) .$

$\cdot \left(\prod (i, j) \in k \times l . X^{p_i \times q_j} \right) \rightarrow X^{n \times k}$

`fromBlocks` (B) := $\Lambda(i, j) \in n \times m . B_{i,j}(i', j')$

where $i' = \text{ordPartition}(n, k)(p)(i), j' = \text{ordPartition}(m, l)(q)(j)$

`TransposeIsConvolution` :: $\forall X, n, m \in \text{SET} . \forall A \in A^{n \times m} . A^{\top\top} = A$

`Proof` =

...

□

`blockDiagonal` :: $\prod R \in \text{RING} . \prod n, k \in \text{SET} . \prod p : \text{Partition}(n, k) . \left(\prod i \in k . X^{p_i \times p_i} \right) \rightarrow X^{n, \times n}$

`blockDiagonal` (A) := `fromBlocks` (X, n, m, k, l) (p, p) ($\Lambda(i, j) \in n \times n . \text{if } i == j \text{ then } A_{i,j} \text{ else } 0$)

2.2 Elementary Matrix algebra

matrixMult :: $\prod R \in \text{RING} . \prod n, m, k \in \mathbb{Z} . R^{n \times m} \times R^{m \times k} \rightarrow R^{n \times k}$

matrixMult $(A, B) = AB := \Lambda(i, j) \in n \times k . \mathcal{R}_i(A) \mathcal{C}_j(B)$

matrixMultIsAssoc :: $\forall R \in \text{RING} . \forall n : 4 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} . \forall A \in R^{n_1 \times n_2} . \forall B \in R^{n_2 \times n_3} . \forall C \in R^{n_3 \times n_4} .$
 $(AB)C = A(BC)$

Proof =

Assume $(i, j) : n_1 \times n_4,$

$[j.*] := \delta \mathbf{matrixMult}((AB), C) \delta \mathcal{R}_i \delta \text{RING}(R) \delta^{-1} \mathcal{C}_j(BC) \delta^{-1} \mathbf{matrixMult} :$
 $: \left((AB)C \right)_{i,j} = \mathcal{R}_i(AB) \mathcal{C}_j(C) = \sum_{t=1}^{n_3} \mathcal{R}_i(A) \mathcal{C}_t(B) \mathcal{C}_{t,j} = \mathcal{R}_i(A) \sum_{t=1}^{n_3} \mathcal{C}_t(B) \mathcal{C}_{t,j} =$
 $= \mathcal{R}_i(A) \mathcal{C}_j(BC) = \left(A(BC) \right)_{i,j} ;$

$\leadsto [*] := I(=, \rightarrow) : (AB)C = A(BC);$

□

MatrixAlgebra :: $\forall R \in \text{RING} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \left(R^{n \times n}, \mathbf{matrixMult} \right) : \text{AssociativeAlgebra}(R)$

Proof =

...

□

fromDiag :: $\prod R \in \text{RING} . \prod n \in \mathbb{N} . R^n \rightarrow R^{n \times n}$

fromDiag $(a) := \Lambda(i, j) \in n \times n . \text{if } i == j \text{ then } a_i \text{ else } 0$

identityMatrix :: $\prod R \in \text{RING} . \prod n \in \mathbb{N} . R^n$

identityMatrix $() = I := \mathbf{fromDiag}(i \mapsto 1)$

IdentityMatrixIsIdentity :: $\forall R \in \text{RING} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall A \in R^{n \times n} . IA = A = AI$

Proof =

Assume $i, j : n \times n,$

$[j.*] := \delta \mathbf{matrixMult}(i, j) \delta \mathbf{identityMatrix} : (IA)_{i,j} = \mathcal{R}_i(I) \mathcal{C}_j(A) = A_{i,j} = \mathcal{R}_i(A) \mathcal{C}_j(I) = (AI)_{i,j};$

$\leadsto [*] := I(=, \rightarrow) : IA = A = AI,$

□

MatrixAlgebra2 :: $\forall R \in \text{RING} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \left(R^{n \times n}, \mathbf{matrixMult}, I \right) : \text{UnitaryAlgebra}(R)$

Proof =

...

□

IdentityIsSymmetric :: $\forall R \in \text{RING} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . I_{R,n} : \text{Symmetric}(R, n, n)$

Proof =

...

□

TransposeIsLinear :: $\forall R \in \text{RING} . \forall n, m \in \mathbb{N} . \text{transpose}(R, n, m) : R^{n \times m} \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} R^{m \times n}$

Proof =

...

□

TransposeIsAlgebraAntihomomorphism :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} .$

$. \forall n, m, k \in \mathbb{N} . \forall A \in R^{n \times m} . \forall B \in R^{m \times k} . (AB)^\top = B^\top A^\top$

Proof =

Assume $(i, j) : k \times n,$

$j.* := \text{transpose}(AB) \text{MatrixMult}^{-2} \text{transpose}(A)(B) \text{ANN}(R) \text{matrixMult} :$

$: (AB)_{i,j}^\top = (AB)_{j,i} = \mathcal{R}_j(A) \mathcal{C}_i(B) = \mathcal{C}_j(A^\top) \mathcal{R}_i(B^\top) = \mathcal{R}_i(B^\top) \mathcal{C}_j(A^\top) = (B^\top A^\top)_{i,j};$

$\leadsto [*] := I(= m, \rightarrow) : (AB)^\top = B^\top A^\top;$

□

rowExchange :: $\prod R \in \text{RING} . \prod n \in \mathbb{N} . n \times n \rightarrow R^{n \times n}$

rowExchange $(i, j) := \text{fromRows}(\Lambda k \in n . \text{if } k == i \text{ then } \delta^j \text{ else if } k == j \text{ then } \delta^i \text{ else } \delta^k)$

rowScalarMult :: $\prod R \in \text{RING} . \prod n \in \mathbb{N} . n \rightarrow R^* \rightarrow R^{n \times n}$

rowScalarMult $(i, \alpha) := \text{fromRows}(\Lambda k \in n . \text{if } k == i \text{ then } \alpha \delta^i \text{ else } \delta^k)$

rowAddScalarMult :: $\prod R \in \text{RING} . \prod n \in \mathbb{N} . n \rightarrow n \rightarrow R \rightarrow R^{n \times n}$

rowAddScalarMult $(i, j, \alpha) := I + \text{FromRows}(\Lambda k \in n . \text{if } k == i \text{ then } \alpha \delta^j \text{ else } 0)$

ElementaryRowOperation :: $\prod R \in \text{RING} . \prod n \in \mathbb{N} . ? R^{n \times n}$

$E : \text{ElementaryRowOperation} \iff \exists i, j \in n : \exists \alpha \in R^* : \exists \beta \in R . E = \text{rowExchange}(i, j)$

$| E = \text{rowScalarMult}(i, \alpha)$

$| E = \text{rowAddScalarMult}(i, j, \beta)$

RowEquivalent :: $\prod R \in \text{RING} . \prod n, m \in \mathbb{N} . ? (R^{n \times m} \times R^{n \times m})$

$A, B : \text{RowEquivalent} \iff \exists N \in \mathbb{Z}_+ . \exists E : N \rightarrow \text{ElementaryRowOperations}(R, n) : \left(\prod_{i=1}^N E_i \right) A = B$

ColumnEquivalent :: $\prod R \in \text{RING} . \prod n, m \in \mathbb{N} . ? (R^{n \times m} \times R^{n \times m})$

$A, B : \text{ColumnEquivalent} \iff \exists N \in \mathbb{Z}_+ . \exists E : N \rightarrow \text{ElementaryRowOperations}(R, m) : A \left(\prod_{i=1}^N E_i \right) = B$

RowColumnEquivalent :: $\prod R \in \text{RING} . \prod n, m \in \mathbb{N} . ? (R^{n \times m} \times R^{n \times m})$

$A, B : \text{RowColumnEquivalent} \iff \exists N, N' \in \mathbb{Z}_+ . \exists E : N \rightarrow \text{ElementaryOperations}(R, n) :$

$: \exists E' : N' \rightarrow \text{ElementaryOperation}(R, m) : \left(\prod_{i=1}^N E_i \right) A \left(\prod_{i=1}^{N'} E'_i \right) = B$

SmithNormalForm :: $\prod R \in \text{IntegralDomain} . \prod n, m \in \mathbb{N} . ?R^{n \times m}$

$A : \text{SmithNormalForm} \iff \exists r \in \min(n, m) . \exists a : \text{Snowball}(R, r) .$

$A = \text{fromColumns}(\Lambda i \in n . \Lambda j \in m . \text{if } i == j \ \& \ i \leq r \text{ then } a_i \text{ else } 0)$

SmithNormalFormTHM :: $\forall R \in \text{EuclideanRing} . \forall n, m \in \mathbb{N} . \forall X \in R^{n \times m} . \exists A : \text{SmithNormalForm}(R, n, m) :$
 $\left((X, A) : \text{RowColumnEquivalent}(R, n, m) \right)$

Proof =

$M^{0,0} := X : R^{n \times m},$

$\sigma := \Lambda K \in \min(n, m) . \forall k \in [1, K]_{\mathbb{N}} . \forall j \in n . \forall j' \in m .$

$. j \neq k \Rightarrow M_{j,k}^{K,0} = 0 \ \& \ j' \neq k \Rightarrow M_{k,j'}^{K,0} = 0 : \min(n, m) \rightarrow \text{Type},$

$\varphi := \Lambda K \in \min(n, m) . \forall i \in k . \forall j \in i . M_{j,j}^{K,0} | M_{i,i}^{K,0} : \min(n, m) \rightarrow \text{Type},$

$1.0 := \partial \emptyset \partial \sigma : \sigma(0),$

$2.0 := \partial \emptyset \partial \varphi : \varphi(0),$

Assume $K : \min(n, m),$

Assume $[1.(K-1)] : \sigma(K-1),$

Assume $[2.(K-1)] : \varphi(K-1),$

Assume $[3.0] : \exists (i, j) \in [k, n] \times [k, m] : M^{(K-1),0} \neq 0,$

$v_0 := +\infty : \mathbb{Z}_+ \cup \{+\infty\},$

Assume $k : \mathbb{N},$

$(I, J, [4]) := \text{ArgMinExists}([3.k-1])(\text{normOfEuclid}(R)(M)) :$

$: \sum (I, J) \in [K, n] \times [K, m] . M_{I,J}^{K,(k-1)} \neq 0 \ \& \ \forall (i, j) \in [K, n] \times [K, m] . |M_{I,J}^{(K-1),(k-1)}| \leq |M_{i,j}^{(K-1),(k-1)}|,$

$N := \text{RowExchange}(K, I) M^{(K-1),(k-1)} : R^{n \times m},$

$v_k := |N_{K,K}| : \mathbb{Z}_+,$

$\mathcal{I} := \{i \in [K+1, n] : N_{i,K} \neq 0\} : ?[K+1, n],$

$\mathcal{J} := \{j \in [K+1, m] : N_{K,j} \neq 0\} : ?[K+1, n] \neq 0,$

Assume $i : \mathcal{I},$

$(a_i, r_i, [i.*]) := \partial \text{EuclideanRing}(R)(N_{i,K}, N_{K,K}) : \sum a_i \in R . \sum r_i \in R . N_{i,K} = a_i N_{K,K} + r_i |r_i| < N_{K,K};$

$\rightsquigarrow (a, r, [k.1]) := I \left(\sum \right) : \sum (a, r) : \mathcal{I} \rightarrow R^2 . \forall i \in I . N_{i,K} = a_i N_{K,K} + r_i |r_i| < |N_{K,K}|,$

Assume $j : \mathcal{J},$

$(b_j, r'_j, [j.*]) := \partial \text{EuclideanRing}(R)(N_{K,j}, N_{K,K}) : \sum b_j \in R . \sum r'_j \in R . N_{K,j} = b_j N_{K,K} + r'_j |r'_j| < |N_{K,K}|;$

$\rightsquigarrow (b, r', [k.2]) := I \left(\sum \right) : \sum (b, r') : \mathcal{J} \rightarrow R^2 . \forall j \in J . N_{K,j} = a_j N_{K,K} + r'_j |r'_j| < |N_{K,K}|,$

Assume $[5] : \mathcal{I} \neq \emptyset | \mathcal{J} \neq \emptyset,$

$M^{(K-1),k} := \left(\prod_{i \in \mathcal{I}} \text{rowAddScalarMult}(i, K, -a_i) \right) N \left(\prod_{j \in \mathcal{J}} \text{rowAddScalarMult}(j, K, -b_j) \right) : R^{n \times m},$

$[3.k] := \partial N \partial M^{(K-1),k} : M_{K,K}^{(K-1),k} \neq 0;$

Assume $[5] : \mathcal{I} = \emptyset = \mathcal{J},$

Assume $(i, j) : [K+1, n] \times [K+1, m],$

Assume [6] : $N_{(K-1),K} \not\vdash N_{i,j}$,

$M^{(K-1),k} := \text{rowAddScalarMult}(K, i, 1)N : R^{n \times m}$,

[3.k] := $\partial N[5]\partial M^{(K-1),k} : M_{K,K}^{(K-1),k} \neq 0$;

Assume [6] : $\forall(i, j) \in [K + 1, n] \cdot N_{K,K} \mid N_{i,j}$,

$M^{(K-1),k} := N : R^{n \times m}$,

[3.k] := $\partial N\partial M^{(K-1),k} : M_{K,K}^{(K-1),k} \neq 0$;

$\rightsquigarrow \left(M^{(K-1),v,[K.1]} \right) := I \left(\sum \right) : \sum M^{(K-1)} : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow R^{n \times m} \cdot \sum v : \text{Nonincreasing}(\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{Z}_+) \cdot \dots,$

$\left(k, [4] \right) := \partial \text{WellOrdered}(\mathbb{Z}_+)(v) : \sum k \in \mathbb{N} : \forall k' : \text{after}(k) \cdot v_k = v'_k,$

[5] := [4][K.1] : $\forall k' : \text{after}(k) \cdot M^{(K-1),k'} = M^{(K-1),k'}$,

$M^{K,0} := M^{K-1,k} : R^{n \times m}$,

1.K := [5][K.1][1.(K - 1)] : $\sigma(K)$,

2.K := [5][K.1][2.(K - 1)] : $\wp(K)$;

Assume [3.0] : $\forall(i, j) \in [K, n] \times [K, m] \cdot M^{(K-1),(k-1)} = 0$,

$M^{K,0} := M^{K-1,0} : R^{n \times m}$,

1.K := $\partial M^{K,0}[3.0][1.K - 1] : \sigma(K)$,

2.K := $\partial M^{K,0}[2.0][2.K - 1] : \wp(K)$;

$\rightsquigarrow (M, [1], [2]) := I \left(\sum \right) I \left(\prod \right) : \sum M : \min(n, m) \rightarrow R^{n,m} \cdot \prod k \in \min(n, m) \cdot \sigma(k)\wp(k),$

$A := M^{\min(n,m)} : R^{n,m}$,

[3] := $\partial^{-1} \text{SmithNormalForm} \partial A 1. \min(n, m) 2. \min(n, m) : (A : \text{SmithNormalForm})$,

[*] := $\partial M \partial A : \left((X, A) : \text{RowColumnEquivalent}(R, n, m) \right)$;

□

2.3 Matrices as Linear Operators, Change of Basis

matrixOfOperator :: $\prod R \in \text{RING} . \prod A, B : \text{FreeModule}(R) .$

$. (A \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} B) \rightarrow \text{Basis}(A) \rightarrow \text{Basis}(B) \rightarrow R^{\dim B \times \dim A}$

matrixOfOperator $(T, e, f) = T^{e,f} := \Lambda x \in \dim A . \Lambda y \in \dim B . r_y \quad \text{where} \quad Ae_x = \sum_{y \in Y} r_y f_y$

operatorFromMatrix :: $\prod R \in \text{RING} . \prod A, B : \text{FreeModule}(R) \ \& \ \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) .$

$. R^{\dim B \times \dim A} \rightarrow \text{Basis}(A) \rightarrow \text{Basis}(B) \rightarrow (A \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} B)$

operatorFromMatrix $(M, e, f) = M_{e,f} := \Lambda ae \in A . a_i M_{j,i} f_j$

ChoiceOfBasisDefinesIso :: $\forall R \in \text{RING} . \forall A, B : \text{FreeModule}(R) \ \& \ \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) .$

$. \forall e : \text{Basis}(A) . \forall f : \text{Basis}(B) . (\cdot)^{e,f} : R\text{-MOD}(A, B) \xleftarrow{R\text{-MOD}} R^{\dim B \times \dim A}$

Proof =

...

□

MatricesAreLinearMaps :: $\forall R \in \text{RING} . \forall A, B : \text{FreeModule}(R) \ \& \ \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) .$

$. R\text{-MOD}(A, B) \cong_{R\text{-MOD}} R^{\dim B \times \dim A}$

Proof =

...

□

ChoiceOfBasisDefinesAlgIso :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall A \in \text{FreeModule} \ \& \ \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) .$

$\forall e : \text{Basis}(A) . (\cdot)^{e,e} : \text{End}_{R\text{-MOD}}(A) \xleftarrow{R\text{-ALG}} R^{\dim A \times \dim A}$

Proof =

$n := \text{rank } A : \mathbb{Z}_+,$

Assume $T, S : \text{End}_{R\text{-MOD}}(A),$

Assume $i : n,$

$(a_{\cdot,i}, [1.i]) := \partial \text{Basis}(e)(Te_i) : \sum a : n \rightarrow A . a_{\cdot,i} e = Te_i;$

$\leadsto (a, [1]) := I(\sim) : \sum a : n \rightarrow n \rightarrow A . \forall i \in n . \mathcal{C}_i(a)e = Te_i,$

Assume $i : n,$

$(b_{\cdot,i}, [2.i]) := \partial \text{Basis}(e)(Se_i) : \sum b : n \rightarrow A . b_{\cdot,i} e = Se_i;$

$\leadsto (b, [2]) := I(\sim) : \sum b : n \rightarrow n \rightarrow A . \forall i \in n . \mathcal{C}_i(b)e = Se_i,$

Assume $i, j : n,$

$[j.1] := [1.j] \text{EinsteinSummation} \partial \mathcal{C}_j \forall k \in n . [2.i] \text{EinsteinSummation} \partial \mathcal{C}_k(b) :$

$: STe_j = \mathcal{S}\mathcal{C}_j(a)e = Sa_{k,j}e_k = a_{k,j}Se_k = a_{k,j}\mathcal{C}_k(b)e = a_{k,j}b_{t,k}e_t,$

$[j.*] := \partial \text{matrixOfOperator}[j.1] \partial^{-1} \mathcal{R}_i(b) \mathcal{C}_j(a) :: (ST)_{i,j}^{e,e} = a_{k,j}b_{i,k} = \mathcal{R}_i(b) \mathcal{C}_j(a);$

$\leadsto [3] := I(\forall) : \forall i, j \in n . (ST)_{i,j}^{e,e} = \mathcal{R}_i(b) \mathcal{C}_j(a),$

$[*] := [3] \partial a \partial b \partial^{-1} \text{matrixOfOperator} : (ST)^{e,e} = S^{e,e} T^{e,e};$

□

MatricesAreOperators :: $\forall R \in \text{RING} . \forall A : \text{FreeModule}(R) \ \& \ \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) .$

$. \text{End}_{R\text{-MOD}}(A) \cong_{R\text{-ALG}} R^{\dim A \times \dim A}$

Proof =

...

□

changeOfBasisMatrix :: $\prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod A : \text{FreeModule} \ \& \ \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) .$

$. \text{Basis}(A) \rightarrow \text{Basis}(A) \rightarrow R^{\dim A \times \dim A}$

changeOfBasisMatrix $(e, f) = C^{e \rightarrow f} := \text{coordinate}(f, e)$

GeneralLinearGroup = $\text{GL} := \Lambda R \in \text{RING} . \Lambda n \in \mathbb{N} . (R^{n \times n})^* : \text{RING} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{GRP};$

BasisMatrixInvertible :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall A : \text{FreeModule} \ \& \ \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) .$

$. \forall f, e : \text{Basis}(A) . C^{e \rightarrow f} \in \text{GL}(R, \text{rank } R)$

Proof =

$n := \text{rank } A : \mathbb{Z}_+,$

$E := C^{e \rightarrow f} : R^{\text{rank } A \times \text{rank } A},$

$[1] := \partial E : \forall i \in n . E_{f,f} f_i = e_i,$

Assume $v : A,$

$(\alpha, [v.1]) := \partial \text{Basis}(A)(e)(v) : \sum \alpha \in R^n . v = \alpha e,$

$[v.*] := \partial R\text{-MOD}(A, A)(E_{f,f})(\alpha f)[1][v.1] : E_{f,f} \alpha f = \alpha e = v;$

$\leadsto [2] := \partial^{-1} \text{Surjective} : (E_{f,f} : \text{Surjective}(A, A)),$

Assume $v : \ker E_{f,f},$

$(\alpha, [v.1]) := \partial \text{Basis}(A)(f)(v) : \sum \alpha \in R^n . v = \alpha f,$

$[v.2] := \partial R\text{-MOD}(A, A)(E_{f,f})(\alpha f)[1][v.1] : 0 = E_{f,f} v = E_{f,f} \alpha f = \alpha e,$

$[v.*] := \partial \text{Basis}(e)[v.2][v.1] : v = 0;$

$\leadsto [3] := \partial \text{Iso}() \text{-MOD}[2] \text{ZeroKernelTHM} : (E_{f,f} : A \xleftarrow{R\text{-MOD}} A),$

$[*] := \text{ChoiceOfBasisDefinesAlgIso}[3] : E \in \text{GL}(R, n);$

□

ChangeOfBasisInversion :: $\forall R \in \text{RING} . \prod A : \text{FreeModule} \ \& \ \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) .$

$. \forall e, f : \text{Basis}(A) . C^{e \rightarrow f} C^{f \rightarrow e} = I = C^{f \rightarrow e} C^{e \rightarrow f}$

Proof =

$[1] := \partial C \partial^{-1} \text{coordinates} : C^{e \rightarrow f} C^{f \rightarrow e} = \text{coordinate}(f, e) \text{coordinates}(e, f) = \text{coordinates}(e, e) = I,$

$[2] := \partial C \partial^{-1} \text{coordinates} : C^{f \rightarrow e} C^{e \rightarrow f} = \text{coordinate}(e, f) \text{coordinates}(f, e) = \text{coordinates}(f, f) = I,$

$[*] := [1][2] : \text{This},$

□

LinearMapCategory :: RING \rightarrow CAT

LinearMapCategory () = R -LMAP :=

$$= \left(\sum A \in \text{FreeModule} \ \& \ \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) . \text{Basis}(A), R\text{-MOD}, \text{id}, \circ \right)$$

MatrixCategory :: RING \rightarrow CAT

MatrixCategory () = R -MAT :=

$$= \left(\sum A \in \text{FreeModule} \ \& \ \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) . \text{Basis}(A), \right. \\ \left. , (A, e), (B, f) \mapsto R^{\text{rank } B \times \text{rank } A}, I, \text{matrixMult} \right)$$

inCoord :: $\prod R \in \text{RING} . R\text{-LMAP} \xleftrightarrow{\text{CAT}} R\text{-MAT}$

inCoord (A, e) := (A, e)

inCoord ($(A, e), (B, f), T$) := $T^{e,f}$

ChangeOfBasis :: $\forall R \in \text{RING} . \prod A, B : \text{FreeModule} \ \& \ \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) .$

$$. \forall T \in A \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} B . \forall e, e' : \text{Basis}(A) . \forall f, f' : \text{Basis}(B) . T^{e',f'} = C^{f \rightarrow f'} T^{e,f} C^{e' \rightarrow e}$$

Proof =

$n := \text{rank } A : \mathbb{Z}_+,$

$m := \text{rank } B : \mathbb{Z}_+,$

Assume $i : n,$

$[i.*] := \text{CovariantinCoord}(R\text{-LMAP}, R\text{-MAT}) \text{C}^{e' \rightarrow e} \text{C}^{f \rightarrow f'} \text{operatorFromMatrix} :$

$$: \left(C^{f \rightarrow f'} T^{e,f} C^{e' \rightarrow e} \right)_{e',f'} e'_i = C_{f,f'}^{f \rightarrow f'} T_{e,f}^{e,f} C_{e',e}^{e' \rightarrow e} e'_i = C_{f,f'}^{f \rightarrow f'} T e'_i = T e'_i;$$

$$\leadsto [1] := I(=, \rightarrow) : \left(C^{f \rightarrow f'} T^{e,f} C^{e' \rightarrow e} \right)_{e',f'} = T,$$

$$[*] := \text{ChoiceOfBasisDefinesIso}[1] : C^{f \rightarrow f'} T^{e,f} C^{e' \rightarrow e} = T^{e',f'};$$

□

EquivalentMatrices :: $\prod R \in \text{RING} . \prod n, m \in \mathbb{N} . ? \left(R^{n \times m} \times R^{n \times m} \right)$

$$A, B : \text{EquivalentMatrices} \iff A \approx B \iff \exists T : R^m \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} R^n : \exists e, e' : \text{Basis}(R^m) : \exists f, f' : \text{Basis}(R^n) : \\ : T^{e,f} = A \ \& \ T^{e',f'} = B$$

InvertibleIsChangeOfBasis :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall A \in \text{FreeModule} \ \& \ \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) .$

$$\forall M \in \left(R^{\text{rank } A \times \text{rank } A} \right)^* . \exists e, f : \text{Basis}(A) : A = C^{e \rightarrow f}$$

Proof =

$e := \text{FreehasBasis}(A) : \text{Basis}(A),$

$[1] := \text{ChoicOfBasisDefineAlgIso}(e, M) : M_{e,e} \in \text{Aut}_{R\text{-MOD}}(A),$

$f := M_{e,e} e : \text{rank } A \rightarrow A,$

$[2] := \text{Aut}_{R\text{-MOD}}(A)(M_{e,e})[1] \text{Basis}^{-1} : (f : \text{Basis}(A)),$

$[*] := \text{Basis}^{-1} C^{f \rightarrow e} [2] \text{Basis} : M = C^{f \rightarrow e};$

□

AltMatrixEquivalence :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall n, m \in \mathbb{N} . \forall A, B \in R^{n \times m} .$

$A \approx B \iff \exists M \in \text{GL}(R, n) : \exists N \in \text{GL}(R, m) : B = MAN$

Proof =

...

□

MatriceEquivalenceisEquivalence :: $\forall n, m \in \mathbb{N} . \forall R \in \text{ANN} .$

$. \text{EquivalentMatrices}(R, n, m) : \text{Equivalence}(R^{n \times m})$

Proof =

Assume $A, B, C : R^{n \times m},$

Assume [1] : $A \approx B \ \& \ B \approx C,$

$(T, e, e', f, f', [1.1]) := \text{EquivalentMatrices}[1]_1 :$

$: \sum T : R^m \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} R^n . \sum e, e' \text{Basis}(R^m) . \sum f, f' : \text{Basis}(R^n) . T^{e, f} = A \ \& \ T^{e', f'} = B,$

$(S, e'', e''', f'', f''', [1.2]) := \text{EquivalentMatrices}[1]_2 :$

$: \sum S : R^m \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} R^n . \sum e'', e''' \text{Basis}(R^m) . \sum f'', f''' : \text{Basis}(R^n) . S^{e'', f''} = B \ \& \ S^{e''', f'''} = C,$

[1.3] := **ChangeOfBasis**([1.1]) : $C^{f \rightarrow f'} A C^{e' \rightarrow e} = B,$

[1.4] := **ChangeOfBasis**([2.2]) : $C^{f'' \rightarrow f'''} B C^{e''' \rightarrow e''} = C,$

[1.5] := [1.3][1.4] : $C^{f'' \rightarrow f'''} C^{f \rightarrow f'} A C^{e' \rightarrow e} C^{e''' \rightarrow e''} = C,$

[*] := **ChangeOfBasisInversion**(...) **AltMatixEquivalence**⁻¹(...) : $A \approx C;$

□

2.4 Determinant and Trace

matrixDeterminant :: $\prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod n \in \mathbb{N} . R^{n \times n} \rightarrow R$

matrixDeterminant (A) = $\det A := \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} (-1)^\sigma \prod_{i=1}^n A_{i,\sigma(i)}$

DetTranspose :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall A \in R^{n \times n} . \det A^\top = \det A$

Proof =

...

□

DetMultilinear :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \det \circ \text{fromRows}(n) \in \mathcal{L}_R(n; i \mapsto R^n; R)$

Proof =

Assume $A : R^{n \times n}$,

Assume $v : R^n$,

Assume $\alpha : R$,

Assume $B : R^{n \times n}$,

Assume $i : n$,

Assume $[1] : \mathcal{R}_i(A) + v = \mathcal{R}_i(B) \ \& \ \forall j \in n . i \neq j \Rightarrow \mathcal{R}_j(A) = \mathcal{R}_j(B)$,

$C := \text{fromRows}(\Lambda j \in n . \text{if } j == i \text{ then } v \text{ else } \mathcal{R}_j(A)) : R^{n \times n}$,

$[1.*] := \delta \det B[1] \delta \text{ANN}(R) \delta^{-1} C :$

$$\begin{aligned} & : \det B = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} (-1)^\sigma \prod_{i=1}^n B_{i,\sigma(i)} = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} (-1)^\sigma (A_{i,\sigma(i)} + v_{\sigma(i)}) \prod_{j=1:j \neq i}^n A_{j,\sigma(j)} = \\ & = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} (-1)^\sigma \prod_{i=1}^n A_{i,\sigma(i)} + \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} (-1)^\sigma v_{\sigma(i)} \prod_{j=1:j \neq i}^n A_{i,\sigma(j)} = \det A + \det C; \end{aligned}$$

$\leadsto [1] := I(\Rightarrow) : (\dots)$,

Assume $[2] : \mathcal{R}_i(B) = \alpha \mathcal{R}_i(A) \ \& \ \forall j \in n . i \neq j \Rightarrow \mathcal{R}_j(A) = \mathcal{R}_j(B)$,

$[2.*] := \delta \det B[2] \delta \text{Ann}(A) \delta^{-1} \det A :$

$$: \det B = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} (-1)^\sigma \prod_{i=1}^n B_{i,\sigma(i)} = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} (-1)^\sigma \alpha A_i \prod_{j=1:j \neq i}^n A_{j,\sigma(j)} \alpha \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} (-1)^\sigma \prod_{i=1}^n A_{i,\sigma(i)} = \alpha \det A;$$

$\leadsto [2] := I(\Rightarrow) : (\dots)$,

$[*] := \delta^{-1} \text{Multilinear}(R, n, i \mapsto R^n, R)[1][2] : \det \circ \text{fromRows} \in \mathcal{L}_R(n; i \mapsto R^n; R);$

□

DetAntisymmetric :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \det \circ \text{fromRows}(n) : \text{Antisymmetric}(R, n, i \mapsto R^n, R)$

Proof =

Assume $A : R^{n \times n}$,

Assume $\tau : 2\text{-Cycle}(n)$,

$B := \text{fromRows} \circ \tau(\mathcal{R}(A)) : R^{n \times n}$,

$[\tau.*] := \text{d} \det B \text{d} B \text{d} \text{sign} \text{d} \text{GRP}(S_n) \text{d} \text{GRP}(S_n, \text{Sign}) \text{sign} \text{d} \text{GRP}(S_n) \text{d}^{-1} \det A :$

$$\begin{aligned} : \det B &= \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} (-1)^\sigma \prod_{i=1}^n B_{i, \sigma(i)} = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} (-1)^\sigma \prod_{i=1}^n A_{\tau(i), \sigma(i)} - \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} (-1)^\sigma (-1)^\tau \prod_{i=1}^n A_{i, \sigma \tau(i)} = \\ &= - \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} (-1)^{\sigma \tau} \prod_{i=1}^n A_{i, \sigma \tau(i)} = - \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} (-1)^\sigma \prod_{i=1}^n A_{i, \sigma(i)} = - \det A; \end{aligned}$$

$\leadsto [*] := \text{d}^{-1} \text{AntisymmetricByTranspositions} : (\det \circ \text{fromRows}(n) : \text{Antysymmetric}(R, n, i \mapsto R^n, R));$

□

DetHomo1 :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall A, B \in R^{n \times n} . \det AB = \det A \det B$

Proof =

$[*] := \text{d} \det AB \text{d} \mathcal{C} \text{d} \mathcal{R} \text{d} \text{ANN}(R) \text{d} \text{sign} \text{d} \text{GRP}(S_n, \text{Signs}) \text{signMultIsBij}(S_n) \text{d} \text{ANN}(R) \text{d}^{-1} \det :$

$$\begin{aligned} : \det AB &= \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} (-1)^\sigma \prod_{i=1}^n \mathcal{R}_i(A) \mathcal{C}_{\sigma(i)}(B) = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} (-1)^\sigma \prod_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n A_{i,j} B_{j, \sigma(i)} = \\ &= \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} (-1)^\sigma \sum_{J: n \rightarrow n} \prod_{i=1}^n A_{i, J_i} B_{J_i, \sigma(i)} = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} (-1)^\sigma \sum_{\tau \in S_n} \prod_{i=1}^n A_{i, \tau(i)} \prod_{i=1}^n B_{\tau(i), \sigma(i)} = \\ &= \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \sum_{\tau \in S_n} (-1)^{\sigma \tau^{-1}} (-1)^\tau \prod_{i=1}^n A_{i, \tau(i)} \prod_{i=1}^n B_{i, \sigma \tau^{-1}(i)} = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \sum_{\tau \in S_n} (-1)^\sigma (-1)^\tau \prod_{i=1}^n A_{i, \tau(i)} \prod_{i=1}^n B_{i, \sigma(i)} = \\ &= \left(\sum_{\sigma \in S_n} (-1)^\sigma \prod_{i=1}^n A_{i, \sigma(i)} \right) \left(\sum_{\sigma \in S_n} (-1)^\sigma \prod_{i=1}^n B_{i, \sigma(i)} \right) = \det A \det B; \end{aligned}$$

□

DetHomo2 :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \det : \text{GL}(R, n) \xrightarrow{\text{GRP}} R^*$

Proof =

$[1] := \text{d} I \text{d} \det : \det I = 1,$

$[*] := \text{detHomo} \text{d}^{-1} \text{GRP}(\text{GL}(R, n), R^*) : (\det : \text{GL}(R, n) \xrightarrow{\text{GRP}} R^*);$

□

DetBasisInvariant :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in \text{FreeModuleFinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) .$

$. \forall T \in \text{End}_{R\text{-MOD}}(M) . \forall e, f : \text{Basis}(M) . \det T^{e,e} = \det T^{f,f}$

Proof =

$[1] := \text{ChangeOfBasis}(T, e, f) : T^{f,f} = C^{e \rightarrow f} T^{e,e} C^{f \rightarrow e},$

$[*] := \det[1] \text{DetHomo}(\dots) \text{d} \text{ANN}(R) \text{ChangeOfBasisInversion}(e, f) \text{DetHomo2}(\dots) :$

$: \det T^{f,f} = \det C^{e \rightarrow f} T^{e,e} C^{f \rightarrow e} = \det C^{e \rightarrow f} \det T^{e,e} \det C^{f \rightarrow e} = \det C^{e \rightarrow f} \det C^{f \rightarrow e} \det T^{e,e} = \det T^{e,e};$

□

$\text{determinantOfTheOperator} :: \prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod M : \text{FreeModule} \ \& \ \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) .$
 $\quad . \text{End}_{R\text{-MOD}}(M) \rightarrow R$
 $\text{determinantOfTheOperator}(T) = \det T := \det T^{e,e} \quad \text{where} \quad e = \text{FreeHasBasis}(M)$

$\text{DetOperatorHomo} :: \forall R \in \text{ANN} . \prod M : \text{FreeModule} \ \& \ \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) .$
 $\quad . \forall A, B \in \text{End}_{R\text{-MOD}}(M) . \det AB = \det A \det B$

Proof =

\dots
 \square

$\text{DetOperatorHomo1} :: \forall R \in \text{Ann} . \forall M : \text{FreeModule} \ \& \ \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) .$
 $\quad . \det : \text{Aut}_{R\text{-MOD}}(M) \xrightarrow{\text{GRP}} R^*$

Proof =

\dots
 \square

$\text{antiindex} :: n \rightarrow (n - 1) \rightarrow n$
 $\text{antiindex}(i) = \hat{i} := \Lambda j \in (n - 1) . \text{if } j < i \text{ then } j \text{ else } j + 1$

$\text{minor} :: \prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod n \in \mathbb{N} . R^{n \times n} \rightarrow (n \times n) \rightarrow R$
 $\text{minor}(A, i, j) = \Delta_{i,j}(A) := (-1)^{i+j} \det A_{\hat{i}, \hat{j}}$

$\text{DeterminantComputation} :: \forall R \in \text{Ann} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall A \in R^{n \times n} . \forall i \in n . \det A = \sum_{j=1}^n A_{i,j} \Delta_{i,j}(A)$

Proof =

\dots
 \square

$\text{adjointMatrix} :: \prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod n \in \mathbb{N} . R^{n \times n} \rightarrow R^{n \times n}$
 $\text{adjointMatrix}(A) = \text{adj } A := \Delta^\top(A)$

$$\text{CramerMatrixInversion} :: \forall R \in \text{Ann} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall A \in \text{GL}(R, n) . A^{-1} = \frac{\text{adj } A}{\det A}$$

Proof =

Assume $i : n$,

$$[1] := \text{matrixMult} \text{adj } A \text{DeterminantComputation}(A) \text{Inverse}(\det A) :$$

$$: \left(\frac{A \text{adj } A}{\det A} \right)_{i,i} = \frac{1}{\det A} \sum_{j=1}^n A_{i,j} \Delta_{i,j}(A) = \frac{\det A}{\det A} = 1,$$

Assume $j : n$,

Assume $[2] : j \neq i$,

$$C := \text{fromRows}(\Lambda k \in i . \text{if } k == j \text{ then } \mathcal{R}_i(A) \text{ else } \mathcal{R}_k(A)) : R^{n \times n},$$

$$[2.*] := \text{matrixMult} \text{adj } A \text{DeterminantComputation}(C) \text{AntisymmetricZero}(\det C) :$$

$$: \left(\frac{A \text{adj } A}{\det A} \right)_{i,j} = \frac{1}{\det A} \sum_{k=1}^n A_{i,k} \Delta_{i,k}(A) = \frac{\det C}{\det A} = 0;$$

$$\leadsto [*] := \text{I}^{-1} : \frac{A \text{adj } A}{\det A} = I;$$

□

$$\text{CramerMatrixInversionCorollary} :: \forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall A \in R^{n \times n} . \det A \in R^* \Rightarrow A \in \text{GL}(R, n)$$

Proof =

...

□

$$\text{specialLinearGroup} :: \text{ANN} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{GRP}$$

$$\text{specialLinearGroup}(R, n) = \text{SL}(R, n) := \Lambda R \in \text{Ann} . \Lambda n \in \mathbb{N} . \det_{R,n}^{-1}(1)$$

$$\text{trace} :: \prod R \in \text{RING} . \prod n \in \mathbb{N} . R^{n \times n} R\text{-MOD} R$$

$$\text{trace}(A) = \text{tr } A := A_{i,i}$$

$$\text{TraceTransInvariant} :: \forall R \in \text{RING} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall A \in R^{n \times n} . \text{tr } A = \text{tr } A^\top$$

Proof =

...

□

$$\text{TraceProduct} :: \forall R \in \text{Ann} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall A, B \in R^{n \times n} . \text{tr } AB^\top = A_{i,j} B_{i,j}$$

Proof =

...

□

$$\text{ShiftInTrace} :: \forall R \in \text{Ann} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall A, B \in R^{n \times m} . \text{tr } AB = \text{tr } BA$$

Proof =

...

□

TraceIsBasisInvariant :: $\forall R \in \text{Ann} . \forall M : \text{FreeModule} \ \& \ \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) .$

$. \forall T \in \text{End}_{R\text{-MOD}}(M) . \forall e, f : \text{Basis}(M) . \text{tr } T^{e,e} = \text{tr } T^{f,f}$

Proof =

$[1] := \text{ChangeOfBasis}(T, e, f) : T^{f,f} = C^{e \rightarrow f} T^{e,e} C^{f \rightarrow e},$

$[*] := \det[1] \text{ShiftInTraceChangeOfBasisInversion}(e, f) :$
 $: \text{tr } T^{f,f} = \text{tr } C^{e \rightarrow f} T^{e,e} C^{f \rightarrow e} = \text{tr } C^{f \rightarrow e} C^{e \rightarrow f} \det T^{e,e} = \text{tr } T^{e,e};$

□

traceOfTheOperator :: $\prod R \in \text{Ann} . \prod M : \text{FreeModule} \ \& \ \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) .$

$. \text{End}_{R\text{-MOD}}(M) \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} R$

traceOfTheOperator $(T) = \text{tr } T := \text{tr } T^{e,e} \quad \text{where} \quad e = \text{FreeHasBasis}(M)$

ShiftInTrace2 :: $\forall R \in \text{Ann} . \forall M \in \text{FreeModule} \ \& \ \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) .$

$. \forall A, B \in \text{End}_{R\text{-MOD}}(M) . \text{tr } AB = \text{tr } BA$

Proof =

...

□

DetOfBlockDiagonalMatrix :: $\forall R \in \text{Ann} . \forall n, k \in \mathbb{N} . \forall p : \text{Partition}(n, k) . \forall A \in R^{n \times n} .$

$. \forall B : \prod i \in k . R^{p_i \times p_i} . \forall [0] : A = \text{blockDiagonal}(n, k, p, B) . \det A = \prod_{i=1}^k \det B_i$

Proof =

...

□

2.5 Upper and Lower Triangular Matrices

$\text{UpperTriangularMatrix} :: \prod R \in \text{RING} . \prod n \in \mathbb{N} . ?R^{n \times n}$

$A : \text{UpperTriangularMatrix} \iff \forall i, j \in n . i > j \Rightarrow A_{i,j} = 0$

$\text{LowerTriangularMatrix} :: \prod R \in \text{RING} . \prod n \in \mathbb{N} . ?R^{n \times n}$

$A : \text{LowerTriangularMatrix} \iff \forall i, j \in n . i < j \Rightarrow A_{i,j} = 0$

$\text{DiagonalMatrix} :: \prod R \in \text{RING} . \prod n \in \mathbb{N} . ?R^{n \times n}$

$A : \text{DiagonalMatrix} \iff A : \text{UpperTriangularMatrix}(R, n) \ \& \ A : \text{LowerTriangularMatrix}(R, n)$

$\text{DetOfUpperTriangular} :: \forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall A : \text{UpperTriangularMatrix}(A) . \det A = \prod_{i=1}^n A_{i,i}$

Proof =

...

□

$\text{DetOfLowerTriangular} :: \forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall A : \text{LowerTriangularMatrix}(A) . \det A = \prod_{i=1}^n A_{i,i}$

Proof =

...

□

$\text{UpperTriangularizable} :: \prod M \in \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule} \ \& \ \text{FreeModule}(R) . ?\text{End}_{R\text{-MOD}}(M)$

$T : \text{UpperTriangularizable} \iff \exists e : \text{Basis}(M) : T^{e,e} : \text{UpperTriangularMatix}$

$\text{LowerTriangularizable} :: \prod M \in \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule} \ \& \ \text{FreeModule}(R) . ?\text{End}_{R\text{-MOD}}(M)$

$T : \text{LowerTriangularizable} \iff \exists e : \text{Basis}(M) : T^{e,e} : \text{LowerTriangularMatix}$

$\text{Diagonalizable} :: \prod R \in \text{RING} . \prod n \in \mathbb{N} . ?R^{n \times n}$

$A : \text{Diagonalizable} \iff \exists e : \text{Basis}(M) : T^{e,e} : \text{DiagonalMatix}$

2.6 Eigenelements and Simmilarity

SimmilarMatrices :: $\prod R \in \text{RING} . \prod n \in \mathbb{N} . ?(R^{n \times n} \times R^{n \times n})$

$(A, B) : \text{SimmilarMatrices} \iff A \sim B \iff \exists M \in \text{FreeModule} \ \& \ \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) .$
 $\exists T \in \text{Aut}_{R\text{-MOD}}(M) . \exists e, f : \text{Basis}(M) . A_{e,e} = T = B_{f,f}$

characteristicIdeal :: $\prod R \in \text{ANN} . R^{n \times n} \rightarrow \text{Ideal}(R[\mathbb{Z}_+])$

characteristicIdeal $(N) = \mathcal{A}(N) := \text{Ann}_{R[\mathbb{Z}_+]}(N)$

characteristicIdealOfSimmilarMatricesAgree :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall X, Y \in R^{n \times n} .$
 $X \sim Y \Rightarrow \mathcal{A}(X) = \mathcal{A}(Y)$

Proof =

$(A, [1]) := \text{ChangeOfBasis}(\dots) \circ \text{Simmilar}(X, Y) : \sum A \in \text{GL}(R, n) . Y = AXA^{-1},$

Assume $f : \mathcal{A}(X),$

$[f.1] := \circ \text{applyPolynimial}(f, Y)[1] \forall i \in \deg f . \text{ConjugatePower}(A, X) \circ (-\text{ALGR})(R^{n \times n})$

$$\begin{aligned} \circ^{-1} \text{applyPolynomial}(F, X) \circ \mathcal{A}(X)(f) : f(Y) &= \sum_{i=0}^{\deg f} f_i Y^i = \sum_{i=0}^{\deg f} f_i (AXA^{-1})^i = \sum_{i=0}^{\deg f} f_i AX^i A^{-1} = \\ &= A \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\deg f} f_i X^i \right) A^{-1} = Af^{-1}(X)A^{-1} = 0, \end{aligned}$$

$[f.*] := \circ \mathcal{A}(Y)[f.1] : f \in \mathcal{A}(Y);$

$\leadsto [2] := \circ^{-1} \text{Subset} : \mathcal{A}(Y) \subset \mathcal{A}(X),$

Assume $f : \mathcal{A}(Y),$

$[f.1] := \circ \text{applyPolynomial}(f, X)[1] \forall i \in \deg f . \text{ConjugatePower}(A, Y) \circ (-\text{ALGR})(R^{n \times n})$

$$\begin{aligned} \circ^{-1} \text{applyPolynomial}(F, X) \circ \mathcal{A}(Y)(f) : f(X) &= \sum_{i=0}^{\deg f} f_i X^i = \sum_{i=0}^{\deg f} f_i (A^{-1}YA)^i = \sum_{i=0}^{\deg f} f_i A^{-1}Y^i A = \\ &= A^{-1} \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\deg f} f_i Y^i \right) A = A^{-1}f^{-1}(Y)A = 0, \end{aligned}$$

$[f.*] := \circ \mathcal{A}(Y)[f.1] : f \in \mathcal{A}(X);$

$\leadsto [*] := \circ^{-1} \text{SetEq}[2] : \mathcal{A}(X) = \mathcal{A}(Y),$

□

Eigenvalue :: $\prod R \in \text{RING} . \prod M \in R\text{-MOD} . \text{End}_{R\text{-MOD}}(M) \rightarrow ?R$

$\lambda : \text{Eigenvalue} \iff \Lambda T \in \text{End}_{R\text{-MOD}}(M) . \exists m \in M \setminus \{0\} . Tm = \lambda m$

i

Eigenspace :: $\prod R \in \text{RING} . \prod M \in R\text{-MOD} . \text{End}_{R\text{-MOD}}(M) \rightarrow R \rightarrow ?M$

$m : \text{Eigenspace} \iff \Lambda T \in \text{End}_{R\text{-MOD}}(M) . \Lambda \lambda \in R . \ker \lambda \text{id} - T$

GeneralizedEigenelement :: $\prod R \in \text{RING} . \prod M \in R\text{-MOD} . \text{End}_{R\text{-MOD}}(M) \rightarrow R \rightarrow ?M$

$m : \text{GeneralizedEigenelement} \iff \Lambda T \in \text{End}_{R\text{-MOD}}(M) . \Lambda \lambda \in R . \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} \ker(\lambda \text{id} - T)^k$

characteristicPolynomial :: $\prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod n \in \mathbb{N} . R^{n \times n} \rightarrow R\mathbb{Z}_+$

characteristicPolynomial (A) = $\chi_A(\lambda) := \det A - \lambda I$

characteristicPolynomial2 :: $\prod R \in \text{ANN} . M : \text{FreeModule} \ \& \ \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) .$

$\text{End}_{R\text{-MOD}}(M) \rightarrow R\mathbb{Z}_+$

characteristicPolynomial2 (A) = $\chi_A(\lambda) := \det A - \lambda \text{id}$

characteristicPolynomialsOfSimmilarAgree :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall n \in \mathbb{N} . \forall X, Y \in R^{n \times n} .$

$. X \sim Y \Rightarrow \chi_X(\lambda) = \chi_Y(\lambda)$

Proof =

$(A, [1]) := \text{ChangeOfBasis}(\dots) \circ \text{Simmilar}(X, Y) : \sum A \in \text{GL}(R, n) . Y = AXA^{-1},$

$[*] := \circ \chi_X(\lambda) \circ \text{GRP}(\text{GL}(n, R), R^*)(\det)[1] \circ^{-1} \chi_Y(\lambda) :$

$: \chi_X(\lambda) = \det(X - \lambda I) = \det A \det(X - \lambda I) \det A^{-1} = \det(AXA^{-1} - \lambda AA^{-1}) = \det(Y - \lambda I) = \chi_Y(\lambda);$

□

SimmilarOperators :: $\prod R \in \text{RING} . \prod M \in R\text{-MOD} . ?(\text{End}_{R\text{-MOD}}(M) \times \text{End}_{R\text{-MOD}}(M))$

$X, Y : \text{SimmilarOperators} \iff X \sum Y \iff \exists A \in \text{Aut}_{R\text{-MOD}}(M) . Y = AXA^{-1}$

SimmilarOperatorsHaveSameEigenvalues :: $\forall R \in \text{RING} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall (X, Y) : \text{Simmilar}(M) .$

$. \text{Eigenvalue}(X) = \text{Eigenvalue}(Y)$

Proof =

$(A, [1]) := \circ \text{Simmilar}(X, Y) : \sum A \in \text{Aut}_{R\text{-MOD}}(M) . Y = AXA^{-1},$

Assume $\lambda : \text{Eigenvalue}(X),$

$(m, [\lambda.1]) := \circ \text{Eigenvalue}(X) : \sum m \in M . m \neq 0 \ \& \ Xm = \lambda m,$

$[\lambda.2] := \circ \text{Aut}_{R\text{-MOD}}(M)(A) \text{ZeroKerTHM}(A) : Am \neq 0,$

$[\lambda.3] := [1][\lambda.1] \circ R\text{-ALG}(\text{End}_{R\text{-MOD}}(M)) : YAm = AXA^{-1}Am = AXm = \lambda Am,$

$[\lambda.*] := \circ^{-1} \text{Eigenvalue}[\lambda.1][\lambda.2] : (\lambda : \text{Eigenvalue}(Y));$

$\leadsto [2] := \circ^{-1} \text{Subset} : \text{Eigenvalue}(X) \subset \text{Eigenvalue}(Y),$

Assume $\lambda : \text{Eigenvalue}(X),$

$(m, [\lambda.1]) := \circ \text{Eigenvalue}(Y) : \sum m \in M . m \neq 0 \ \& \ Ym = \lambda m,$

$[\lambda.2] := \circ \text{Aut}_{R\text{-MOD}}(M)(A^{-1}) \text{ZeroKerTHM}(A^{-1}) : A^{-1}m \neq 0,$

$[\lambda.3] := [1][\lambda.1] \circ R\text{-ALG}(\text{End}_{R\text{-MOD}}(M)) : XA^{-1}m = A^{-1}YA^{-1}Am = A^{-1}Ym = \lambda A^{-1}m,$

$[\lambda.*] := \circ^{-1} \text{Eigenvalue}[\lambda.1][\lambda.2] : (\lambda : \text{Eigenvalue}(X));$

$\leadsto [*] := \circ^{-1} \text{SetEq}[2] : \text{Eigenvalue}(X) = \text{Eigenvalue}(Y);$

□

PolynomialModuleStructure :: $\prod R \in \text{ANN} . \prod M \in R\text{-MOD} . \text{End}_{R\text{-MOD}}(M) \rightarrow R[\mathbb{Z}_+]\text{-MOD}$

polynomialModuleStructure (T) = $M_T := \text{PolinimialModuleStructure}(M, R)$

SimmilarityByPolynomialModuleStructure :: $\forall R \in \text{ANN} . \forall M \in R\text{-MOD} . \forall X, Y \in \text{End}_{R\text{-MOD}}(M) .$

$$X \sim Y \iff M_X \cong M_Y$$

Proof =

Assume [1] : $X \sim Y$,

$$(A, [1.1]) := \text{ChangeOfBasis}(\dots) \text{dSimmilar}(X, Y) : \sum A \in \text{Aut}_{R\text{-MOD}}(M) . Y = AXA^{-1},$$

Assume $f : R[\mathbb{Z}_+]$,

Assume $m : M$,

$$[f.*] := \text{d}M_X \text{dAut}_{R\text{-MOD}}(M)(A) \forall i \in \deg f . \text{ConjugatePower}(X, A)[1.1] \text{d}^{-1}M_Y :$$

$$\begin{aligned} : Af \cdot_{M_X} m &= A \sum_{i=0}^{\deg f} f_i X^i m = \sum_{i=0}^{\deg f} f_i AX^i A^{-1} Am = \sum_{i=0}^{\deg f} f_i AX^i A^{-1} Am = \sum_{i=0}^{\deg f} f_i (AXA^{-1})^i Am = \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{\deg f} f_i Y^i Am = f \cdot_{M_Y} Am; \end{aligned}$$

$$\leadsto [1.2] := \text{d}^{-1} \text{Iso} : (A : M_X \xleftarrow{R[\mathbb{Z}_+]\text{-MOD}} M_Y),$$

$$[1.*] := \text{d}^{-1} \text{Isomorphic}[1.2] : M_X \cong M_Y;$$

$$\leadsto [1] := I(\Rightarrow) : X \sim Y \Rightarrow M_X \cong M_Y,$$

Assume [2] : $M_X \cong M_Y$,

$$A := \text{dIsomorphic}[2] : M_X \xleftarrow{R[\mathbb{Z}_+]\text{-MOD}} M_Y,$$

Assume $m : M$,

$$[m.*] := \text{d}A : AX(m) = Ax \cdot_{M_X} m = x \cdot_{M_Y} Am = YAm;$$

$$\leadsto [2.1] := I(=, \rightarrow) : AX = YA,$$

$$[2.2] := [2.1]A^{-1} : AXA^{-1} = Y,$$

$$[2.*] := \text{d}^{-1} \text{Simmilar}[2.2] : X \sim Y;$$

$$\leadsto [*] := I(\iff)[1] : X \sim Y \iff A_X \cong A_Y;$$

□

2.7 Elementary Duality

$\text{dual} :: \prod R \in \text{RING} . \text{Contravariant}(R\text{-MOD}, R\text{-MOD})$

$\text{dual}(M) = M^* := \mathcal{M}_{R\text{-MOD}}(M, R)$

$\text{dual}(A, B, T) = T^* := \Lambda f \in B^* . f \circ T$

$\text{dualBasis} :: \prod R \in \text{RING} . \prod M : \text{FreeModule}(R) . \text{Basis}(M) \rightarrow \text{rank } M \rightarrow M^*$

$\text{dualBasis}(e, i) = e_*^i := \text{free}(\Lambda j \in \text{rank } M . \delta_j^i)$

$\text{DualBasisTHM} :: \forall R \in \text{RING} . \forall M \in \text{FreeModule} \ \& \ \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) .$
 $. \forall e : \text{Basis}(M) . e_* : \text{Basis}(M^*)$

Proof =

$n := \text{rank } M : \mathbb{Z}_+,$

Assume $f : M^*,$

Assume $m : M,$

$(\alpha, [1]) := \text{Generating}(e)(m) : \sum \alpha \in R^n . m = \alpha e,$

$m.* := [1] \text{dual} M^* \text{dual} e_* \text{dual} M^* [1] : f(m) = f(\alpha e) = \alpha_i f(e_i) = \alpha_i f(e_j) e_*^j(e_i) = f(e_i) e_*^i(m);$

$\leadsto [f.*] := I(=, to) : f = f(e) e_*;$

$\leadsto [1] := \text{dual}^{-1} \text{Generating}(e_*) : (e_* : \text{Generating}(M^*)),$

Assume $\alpha : R^n,$

Assume $[\alpha.1] : \alpha e_* = 0,$

Assume $i : n,$

$[i.*] := [\alpha.1] \text{dual} e_* : 0 = \alpha e_*(e_i) = \alpha_i;$

$\leadsto [\alpha.*] := I(\rightarrow, =) : \alpha = 0;$

$\leadsto [2] := \text{dual}^{-1} \text{LinearlyIndependent}(M^*) : (e_* : \text{LinearlyIndependent}(M^*)),$

$[*] := \text{dual}^{-1} \text{Basis}[1][2] : (e_* : \text{Basis}(M));$

□

$\text{DualOfFreeModuleIsFree} :: \forall R \in \text{RING} . \forall M \in \text{FiniteGroup} \ \& \ \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) .$
 $M^* : \text{FiniteGroup} \ \& \ \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R)$

Proof =

...

□

$\text{RankOfFreeDual} :: \forall R \in \text{Ring} . \forall M \in \text{FiniteGroup} \ \& \ \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) . \text{rank } M^* = \text{rank } M$

Proof =

...

□

DualMapByTranspose :: $\forall R \in \text{RING} . \forall M, N \in \text{FreeModule} \ \& \ \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) .$

$$. \forall T : M \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} N . \forall e : \text{Basis}(M) . \forall f : \text{Basis}(N) . \left(T^{e,f}\right)^\top = \left(T^*\right)^{f_*,e_*}$$

Proof =

$$n := \text{rank } N : \mathbb{Z}_+,$$

$$m := \text{rank } M : \mathbb{Z}_+,$$

$$\text{Assume } j : n,$$

$$\text{Assume } i : m,$$

$$[(i, j).*] := \partial T^* \partial^{-1} T^{e,f} \partial f_* \partial \mathcal{C}_i : T^* f_*^j(e_i) = f_*^j(Te_i) = f_*^j(\mathcal{C}_i(T^{e,f})f) = \left(\mathcal{C}_i(T^{e,f})\right)_j = T_{i,j}^{e,f};$$

$$\leadsto [*] := I(=, \rightarrow) : (T^*)^{f_*,e_*} = \left(T^{e,f}\right)^\top;$$

□

Reflexive :: $\prod R \in \text{RING} . ?R\text{-MOD}$

$$M : \text{Reflexive} \iff M \cong_{R\text{-MOD}} M^*$$

FinitelGenerateFreeModuleIsReflexive :: $\forall R \in \text{RING} .$

$$. \forall M \in \text{FreeModule} \ \& \ \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule}(R) . M : \text{Reflexive}(R)$$

Proof =

$$\text{naturalEmbedding} :: \prod R \in \text{RING} . \prod M \in R\text{-MOD} . M \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} M^{**}$$

$$\text{naturalEmbedding}(m) = \omega_M(m) := \Lambda f \in M^* . f(m)$$

NaturalEmbeddingIsNatural :: $\forall R \in \text{RING} . \omega : \text{NaturalTransform}(\text{id}_{R\text{-MOD}}, (\cdot)^{**})$

Proof =

$$\text{Assume } M, N : R\text{-MOD},$$

$$\text{Assume } T : M \xrightarrow{R\text{-MOD}} N,$$

$$\text{Assume } m : M,$$

$$\text{Assume } f : N^*,$$

$$[(m, f).*] := \partial \text{compose} \partial \omega_N \partial^{-1} T^* \partial^{-1} \omega_M(m) \partial^{-1} T^{**} \partial^{-1} \text{compose} : (T\omega_N(m))(f) = \omega_N(T(m))(f) = f(T(m)) =$$

$$\leadsto [(M, N).*,] :=: T\omega_N = \omega_M T^* *;$$

$$\leadsto [*] := \partial^{-1} \text{NaturalTransform} : \left(\omega : \text{NaturalTransform}(\text{id}_{R\text{-MOD}}, (\cdot)^{**})\right);$$

□

DoubleDualNaturalIsomorphism :: $\forall R \in \text{RING} . \forall M : \text{FreeModule} \ \& \ \text{FinitelyGeneratedModule} .$

$$\omega_M : M \xleftarrow{R\text{-MOD}} M^{**}$$

Proof =

...

□

3 Advanced Categorical Module Theory

3.1 Duality