HOMEWORK 1

DUE APRIL 7, 2021 AT 11:59PM

- 1. Let C be a category, and let U_1 and U_2 be objects in C. Suppose U_1 and U_2 are both universally attracting/final objects. Show that there is a unique isomorphism $i: U_1 \longrightarrow U_2$. (For future reference, the same is true if they're both universally repelling/initial objects, with the same proof.)
- 2. What are the initial and final objects in the following categories, if they exist?
 - (a) The category of sets.
 - (b) The category of rings with unit.
 - (c) The category of commutative rings with unit.
 - (d) The category of topological spaces.
 - (e) The category of open sets in a topological space X.
- **3.** Let R be a commutative ring (with $1 \neq 0$) and $\{M_i\}_{i \in I}$ be a collection of R-modules, that is objects in the category R-mod of R-modules.
 - (a) Show that arbitrary direct sums and arbitrary direct products exist in the category of abelian groups.
 - (b) Consider $\bigoplus_{i \in I} M_i$ and $\prod_{i \in I} M_i$ in the category of abelian groups. Prove that they become R-modules with $r \cdot (m_i)_{i \in I} = (r \cdot m_i)_{i \in I}$.
 - (c) Show that $\bigoplus_{i\in I} M_i$ is the direct sum in R-mod of $\{M_i\}_{i\in I}$ and $\prod_{i\in I} M_i$ is the direct product in R-mod of $\{M_i\}_{i\in I}$.
 - (d) Show that, for every R-module N,

$$\operatorname{Hom}_R\left(\bigoplus_{i\in I} M_i, N\right) \simeq \prod_{i\in I} \operatorname{Hom}_R(M_i, N)$$

and

$$\operatorname{Hom}_R\left(N,\prod_{i\in I}M_i\right)\simeq\prod_{i\in I}\operatorname{Hom}_R(N,M_i).$$

(e) Show that, for every R-module N,

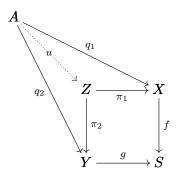
$$N \otimes_R \left(\bigoplus_{i \in I} M_i \right) \simeq \bigoplus_{i \in I} (N \otimes_R M_i).$$

- (f) Does the tensor product also commute with direct products? Prove or give a counterexample.
- (g) Is the tensor product of two free R-modules also free as an R-module? Prove or give a counterexample.

- **4.** Let \mathcal{R} be the category of rings with $1 \neq 0$ (but not necessarily commutative). If R_1 and R_2 are rings, then let $R_1 \times R_2$ be their set-theoretic product, which can also be given the natural structure of a ring.
 - (a) Show that $R_1 \times R_2$ is the product of R_1 and R_2 in \mathcal{R} .
 - (b) Show that $R_1 \times R_2 \simeq R_1 \oplus R_2$ is not the coproduct of R_1 and R_2 in \mathcal{R} .

Note: We'll see later that coproducts do exist in the category \mathcal{R}_{comm} of commutative rings; they're called tensor products.

- 5. Let \mathcal{C} be a category. Let X, Y, S be objects in \mathcal{C} and $f: X \longrightarrow S, g: Y \longrightarrow S$ be morphisms in \mathcal{C} . A fiber(ed) product of f and g in \mathcal{C} (or by abuse of terminology, fiber product of X and Y over S) is an object Z in \mathcal{C} together with morphisms $\pi_1: Z \longrightarrow X$ and $\pi_2: Z \longrightarrow Y$ such that
 - (i) $g \circ \pi_2 = f \circ \pi_1$;
 - (ii) for any object A in C and any morphisms $q_1: A \longrightarrow X$, $q_2: A \longrightarrow Y$ such that $g \circ q_2 = f \circ q_1$ there exists a unique morphism $u: A \longrightarrow Z$ such that the diagram



is commutative.

Show that, if it exists, the fiber product Z of f and g is unique up to isomorphism. The fiber product is denoted $X \times_S Y$ and the diagram

$$\begin{array}{c|c} X \times_S Y \xrightarrow{\pi_1} X \\ & \downarrow^{\pi_2} & \downarrow^f \\ Y \xrightarrow{g} S \end{array}$$

is called a fibered/pullback/Cartesian diagram.

6. (a) Show in the category of sets

$$X \times_S Y = \{(x, y) \in X \times Y; f(x) = g(y)\}.$$

That is, show that the right hand side equipped with the obvious maps to X and Y satisfies the universal property of the fibered products.

(b) If X is a topological space show that fibered products always exist in the category of open sets of X by describing what a fibered product is. (Should be a one-word description.)