

Homological Algebra Problem Sets

Problem Set 3

D. Zack Garza

D. Zack Garza
University of Georgia
dzackgarza@gmail.com

Last updated: 2021-02-20

Table of Contents

Contents

Table of Contents	2
1 Wednesday, February 17	3

1 | Wednesday, February 17

Problem 1.0.1 (Prove Corollary 2.3.2)

For R a PID, show that an R -module A is divisible if and only if A is injective.

Recall that a module is divisible if and only if for every $r \neq 0 \in R$ and every $a \in A$, we have $a = br$ for some $b \in A$.

Solution:

\Leftarrow : Suppose $A \in R\text{-Mod}$ is injective, where by Baer's criterion we equivalently have a lift of the following form for every $J \subseteq R$:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & J & \hookrightarrow & R \\ & & \downarrow & \nearrow & \\ & & A & & \end{array}$$

[Link to Diagram](#)

Since R is a PID, we can write $J = \langle j \rangle$ for some generator. Fixing a $\mathbf{a} \in A$, define a map $f_a : J \rightarrow A$ on generators as follows: for $x \in J$, use the fact that $\langle j \rangle := jR$ to first write $x = jr$ for some $r \in R$, and then set $f_a(x) = f_a(jr) := r\mathbf{a}$. To summarize, we have

$$\begin{aligned} f_a : J = jR &\rightarrow A \\ jr &\mapsto r\mathbf{a}. \end{aligned}$$

By injectivity, we can take the inclusion $jR \hookrightarrow R$ and get a lift:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & jR & \hookrightarrow & R \\ & & \downarrow f_a & \nearrow \exists \tilde{f}_a & \\ & & A & & \end{array}$$

[Link to Diagram](#)

We can now use the fact that

$$\begin{aligned} r\mathbf{a} &= f_a(jr) \\ &= \tilde{f}_a(\iota(jr)) \\ &= \tilde{f}_a(jr) \\ &= jr\tilde{f}_a(1_r) \end{aligned} \quad \text{using } R\text{-linearity.}$$

Problem 1.0.2 (Calculating Ext Groups)

Calculate $\text{Ext}_{\mathbb{Z}}^i(\mathbb{Z}/p, \mathbb{Z}/q)$ for distinct primes p, q .

Problem 1.0.3 (Weibel 2.3.2)

For $A \in \mathbf{Ab}$, define $I(A) := \bigoplus_{f \in \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Ab}}(A, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})} \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$, and let $e_A : A \rightarrow I(A)$. Show that e_A is injective.

Hint: if $a \in A$, find a map $f : a\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$ with $f(a) \neq 0$ and extend this to a map $f' : A \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$.

Problem 1.0.4 (Weibel 2.4.2)

If $U : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is an exact functor, show that

$$U(L_i F) \cong L_i(UF).$$

Problem 1.0.5 (Weibel 2.4.3)

If $0 \rightarrow M \rightarrow P \rightarrow A \rightarrow 0$ is exact with P projective or F -acyclic, show that

$$L_i F(A) \cong L_{i-1} F M \quad i \geq 2.$$

Show that $L_{m+1} F(A)$ is the kernel of $F(M_m) \rightarrow F(P_m)$. Conclude that if $P \rightarrow A$ is an F -acyclic resolution of A , then $L_i F(A) = H_i(F(P))$.

Problem 1.0.6 (Weibel 2.5.2)

Show that the following are equivalent:

- A is a projective R -module.
- $\text{Hom}_R(\cdot, A)$ is an exact functor.
- $\text{Ext}_R^{i \neq 0}(A, B) = 0$ and for all B , i.e. A is $\text{Hom}_R(\cdot, B)$ -acyclic for all B .
- $\text{Ext}_R^1(A, B)$ vanishes for all B .

Problem 1.0.7 (Weibel 2.6.4)

Show that colim is left adjoint to Δ , and conclude that colim is right-exact when \mathcal{A} is abelian and colim exists. Show that the pushout, i.e. $\bullet \leftarrow \bullet \rightarrow \bullet$, is not an exact functor on \mathbf{Ab} .