

# Homological Algebra Problem Sets

## Problem Set 3

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# 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:**

Note: we'll assume  $R$  is commutative, and since  $R$  is a domain, it has no nonzero zero divisors and thus all elements  $r \in R$  are left-cancelable.

$\Rightarrow$  : Suppose  $A$  is divisible, we then want to show every  $R$ -module morphism of the following form lifts, where we regard the ideal  $J$  and the ring  $R$  as  $R$ -modules:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & J & \xhookrightarrow{\iota} & R \\ & & \downarrow f & \nearrow \exists \tilde{f} & \\ & & A & & \end{array}$$

[Link to Diagram](#)

Since  $R$  is a PID, we have  $J = jR$  for some  $j \in R$ , so it suffices to produce lifts of the following form:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & jR & \xhookrightarrow{\iota} & R \\ & & \downarrow f & \nearrow \exists \tilde{f} & \\ & & A & & \end{array}$$

[Link to Diagram](#)

Consider  $f(j) \in A$ . Since  $A$  is divisible, we have  $A = jA$ , so we can write  $f(j) = j\mathbf{a}'$  for some  $\mathbf{a}' \in A$ . Using  $R$ -linearity and the fact that  $j$  is left-cancelable, we have

$$jf(1_R) = f(j) = j\mathbf{a}' \implies f(1_R) = \mathbf{a}'.$$

Thus we can set

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{f} : R &\rightarrow A \\ 1_R &\mapsto \mathbf{a}', \end{aligned}$$

and extending  $R$ -linearly yields a well-defined  $R$ -module morphism. Moreover, the diagram commutes by construction, since  $\iota(1_R) = 1_R$ .

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

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

[Link to Diagram](#)

Let  $j \in R$  be a nonzero element that is not a zero-divisor, we then want to show that  $A = jA$ , i.e. that for every  $\mathbf{a} \in A$ , there is a  $\mathbf{a}' \in A$  such that  $\mathbf{a} = j\mathbf{a}'$ . Fixing  $\mathbf{a} \in A$ , define a map  $f_a : J \rightarrow A$  in the following way: 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

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

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

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

[Link to Diagram](#)

We can now use the fact that

$$\begin{aligned} r\mathbf{a} &= f_a(jr) \\ &= \tilde{f}_a(\iota(jr)) \\ &= \tilde{f}_a(jr) \\ &= jr\tilde{f}_a(1_R) && \text{using } R\text{-linearity and } j, r \in R \\ &= rj\tilde{f}_a(1_R) && \text{since } R \text{ is commutative} \\ \implies \mathbf{a} &= j\tilde{f}_a(1_R) \in jA, \end{aligned}$$

where in the last step we have canceled an  $r$  on the left. So in the definition of divisibility, we can take

$$\mathbf{a}' := \tilde{f}_a(1_R),$$

and letting  $\mathbf{a}$  range over all elements of  $A$  yields the desired result.

**Problem 1.0.2** (Calculating Ext Groups)

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

**Solution:**

We'll follow the procedure outlined in Weibel:

- Define the contravariant functor  $F(\cdot) := \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathbb{Z}/p, \cdot)$ , then noting that it is left-exact, it has right-derived functors.
- Find an injective resolution  $I$  of  $\mathbb{Z}/q$ .
- Write  $F(I)$  as a new (not necessarily exact) chain complex.
- Compute  $\operatorname{Ext}_{\mathbb{Z}}^i(\mathbb{Z}/p, \mathbb{Z}/q) := R^i F(\mathbb{Z}/q) := H^i(F(\mathbb{Z}/q))$ .

We'll need the following fact:

**Claim:** For any  $m \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,

$$\operatorname{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathbb{Z}/m, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}/m.$$

*Proof (?)*.

Note that there is an injection

$$1 \rightarrow \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathbb{Z}/m, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) \hookrightarrow \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}),$$

which follows from the fact that there is a SES

$$1 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{x \mapsto mx} \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\pi_m} \mathbb{Z}/m \rightarrow 1$$

where  $\pi_m$  is the canonical quotient morphism, and applying the left-exact contravariant functor  $\operatorname{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathbb{Z}/m, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$  yields the first exact sequence above. We use this to identify the former as a submodule of the latter, and note that for any  $\mathbb{Z}$ -module morphism  $\mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{f} \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$ ,

1. Since  $\mathbb{Z}$  is a free  $\mathbb{Z}$ -module with generator 1,  $f$  is entirely determined by  $f(1)$ , and
2.  $f$  descends to a map  $\tilde{f} : \mathbb{Z}/m \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$  if and only if  $f(n) \in \mathbb{Z}$ , i.e.  $f(n) = [0]$  is in the equivalence class of zero in the quotient, and so

$$[1] = [0] = f(n) = nf(1).$$

We can thus identify the submodule  $\operatorname{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}/m, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$  as all of those morphism  $\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$  which descend to make the following diagram commute.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{Z} & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} \\ \pi_m \downarrow & \nearrow \exists \tilde{f} & \\ \mathbb{Z}/m & & \end{array}$$

[Link to Diagram](#)

To characterize these, it suffices to determine all of the possible images  $f(1)$ . Moreover, we can restrict our attention to coset representatives in the interval  $[0, 1) \cap \mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ , where we want to find all  $q := f(1) \in [0, 1)$  such that  $nq = 1$ . ■

*Problem 1.0.3 (Weibel 2.3.2)*

For  $A \in \mathbf{Ab}$ , define  $I(A) := \bigoplus_{f \in \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathbf{Ab}}(A, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})} \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$ , 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.  $A$  is a projective  $R$ -module.
- b.  $\text{Hom}_R(\cdot, A)$  is an exact functor.
- c.  $\text{Ext}_R^{i \neq 0}(A, B) = 0$  and for all  $B$ , i.e.  $A$  is  $\text{Hom}_R(\cdot, B)$ -acyclic for all  $B$ .
- d.  $\text{Ext}_R^1(A, B)$  vanishes for all  $B$ .

*Problem 1.0.7* (Weibel 2.6.4)

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