Title

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Contents

1 Modules

1.1 General Questions

1.1.1 Fall 2019 Final #2

Consider the $\mathbb{Z}$-submodule N of $\mathbb{Z}^3$ spanned by $f_1 = [-1, 0, 1], f_2 = [2, -3, 1], f_3 = [0, 3, 1], f_4 = [3, 1, 5]$. Find a basis for N and describe $\mathbb{Z}^3/N$.

1.1.2 Spring 2018 #6.

Let

$$M = \{(w,x,y,z) \in \mathbb{Z}^4 \mid w+x+y+z \in 2\mathbb{Z}\},$$

and

$$N = \{(w,x,y,z) \in \mathbb{Z}^4 \mid 4 \mid (w-x),\ 4 \mid (x-y),\ 4 \mid (y-z)\}.$$

a. Show that N is a $\mathbb{Z}$-submodule of M .

b. Find vectors $u_1, u_2, u_3, u_4 \in \mathbb{Z}^4$ and integers d_1, d_2, d_3, d_4 such that

$$\{u_1, u_2, u_3, u_4\}$$

is a free basis for M, and

$$\{d_1u_1,\ d_2u_2,\ d_3u_3,\ d_4u_4\}$$

is a free basis for N .

c. Use the previous part to describe M/N as a direct sum of cyclic $\mathbb{Z}$-modules.

1.1.3 Fall 2018 #6 $\bowtie$

Let R be a commutative ring, and let M be an R-module. An R-submodule N of M is maximal if there is no R-module P with $N \subsetneq P \subsetneq M$.

a. Show that an R-submodule N of M is maximal $\iff$ M/N is a simple R-module: i.e., M/N is nonzero and has no proper, nonzero R-submodules.

b. Let M be a $\mathbb{Z}$-module. Show that a $\mathbb{Z}$-submodule N of M is maximal $\iff$ $\#M/N$ is a prime number.

c. Let M be the $\mathbb{Z}$-module of all roots of unity in $\mathbb{C}$ under multiplication. Show that there is no maximal $\mathbb{Z}$-submodule of M.

Solution.
a
By the correspondence theorem, submodules of M/N biject with submodules A of M containing N.
So

- M is maximal:
- $\iff$ no such (proper, nontrivial) submodule A exists
- $\iff$ there are no (proper, nontrivial) submodules of M/N
- $\iff$ M/N is simple.

b
Identify $\mathbb{Z}$-modules with abelian groups, then by (a), N is maximal $\iff$ M/N is simple $\iff$ M/N has no nontrivial proper subgroups.

By Cauchy's theorem, if $|M/N| = ab$ is a composite number, then $a \mid ab \implies$ there is an element (and thus a subgroup) of order a. In this case, M/N contains a nontrivial proper cyclic subgroup, so M/N is not simple. So $|M/N|$ can not be composite, and therefore must be prime.
c
Let $G = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{C} \;\middle|\; x^n = 1 \text{ for some } n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$, and suppose $H < G$ is a proper subgroup.
Then there must be a prime p such that the $\zeta_{p^k} \notin H$ for all k greater than some constant m – otherwise, we can use the fact that if $\zeta_{p^k} \in H$ then $\zeta_{p^\ell} \in H$ for all $\ell \leq k$, and if $\zeta_{p^k} \in H$ for all p and all k then $H = G$.
But this means there are infinitely many elements in $G \setminus H$, and so $\infty = [G : H] = |G/H|$ is not a prime. Thus by (b), H can not be maximal, a contradiction.

1.1.4 Spring 2018 #7.

Let R be a PID and M be an R-module. Let p be a prime element of R. The module M is called $\langle p \rangle$ *-primary* if for every $m \in M$ there exists $k > 0$ such that $p^k m = 0$.

a. Suppose M is $\langle p \rangle$-primary. Show that if $m \in M$ and $t \in R$, $t \notin \langle p \rangle$, then there exists $a \in R$ such that $atm = m$.

b. A submodule S of M is said to be *pure* if $S \cap rM = rS$ for all $r \in R$. Show that if M is $\langle p \rangle$-primary, then S is pure if and only if $S \cap p^k M = p^k S$ for all $k \geq 0$.

1.1.5 Fall 2016 #6

Let R be a ring and $f : M \longrightarrow N$ and $g : N \longrightarrow M$ be R-module homomorphisms such that $g \circ f = \mathrm{id}_M$. Show that $N \cong \operatorname{im} f \oplus \ker g$.

1.1.6 Spring 2016 #4

Let R be a ring with the following commutative diagram of R-modules, where each row represents a short exact sequence of R-modules:

$$\begin{tikzcd}
0 \arrow[r] & A \arrow[r, "f"] \arrow[d, "\alpha"] & B \arrow[r, "g"] \arrow[d, "\beta"] & C \arrow[r] \arrow[d, "\gamma"] & 0 \\
0 \arrow[r] & A' \arrow[r, "f'"] & B' \arrow[r, "g'"] & C' \arrow[r] & 0
\end{tikzcd}$$

Prove that if α and γ are isomorphisms then β is an isomorphism.

1.1.7 Spring 2015 #8

Let R be a PID and M a finitely generated R-module.

a. Prove that there are R-submodules

$$0 = M_0 \subset M_1 \subset \cdots \subset M_n = M$$

such that for all $0 \leq i \leq n-1$, the module M_{i+1}/M_i is cyclic.

b. Is the integer n in part (a) uniquely determined by M? Prove your answer.

1.1.8 Fall 2012 #6

Let R be a ring and M an R-module. Recall that M is *Noetherian* iff any strictly increasing chain of submodule $M_1 \subsetneq M_2 \subsetneq \cdots$ is finite. Call a proper submodule $M' \subsetneq M$ *intersection-decomposable* if it can not be written as the intersection of two proper submodules $M' = M_1 \bigcap M_2$ with $M_i \subsetneq M$.

Prove that for every Noetherian module M, any proper submodule $N \subsetneq M$ can be written as a finite intersection $N = N_1 \bigcap \cdots \bigcap N_k$ of intersection-indecomposable modules.

1.1.9 Fall 2019 Final #1

Let A be an abelian group, and show A is a $\mathbb{Z}$-module in a unique way.

1.2 Torsion and the Structure Theorem

1.2.1 ⋆ Fall 2019 #5 ⋈

Let R be a ring and M an R-module.

> Recall that the set of torsion elements in M is defined by
>
> $$\operatorname{Tor}(m) = \{m \in M \mathrel{\Big|} \exists r \in R,\ r \neq 0,\ rm = 0\}.$$

a. Prove that if R is an integral domain, then $\operatorname{Tor}(M)$ is a submodule of M .

b. Give an example where $\operatorname{Tor}(M)$ is not a submodule of M.

c. If R has zero-divisors, prove that every non-zero R-module has non-zero torsion elements.

Solution.

> One-step submodule test.

a It suffices to show that

$$r \in R,\ t_1, t_2 \in \operatorname{Tor}(M) \implies rt_1 + t_2 \in \operatorname{Tor}(M).$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned} t_1 \in \operatorname{Tor}(M) &\implies \exists s_1 \neq 0 \text{ such that } s_1 t_1 = 0 \\ t_2 \in \operatorname{Tor}(M) &\implies \exists s_2 \neq 0 \text{ such that } s_2 t_2 = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Since R is an integral domain, $s_1 s_2 \neq 0$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} s_1 s_2 (rt_1 + t_2) &= s_1 s_2 r t_1 + s_1 s_2 t_2 \\ &= s_2 r (s_1 t_1) + s_1 (s_2 t_2) \quad \text{since } R \text{ is commutative} \\ &= s_2 r(0) + s_1(0) \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

b Let $R = \mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z}$ as a $\mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z}$-module, which is not an integral domain as a ring.
Then $[3]_6 \curvearrowright [2]_6 = [0]_6$ and $[2]_6 \curvearrowright [3]_6 = [0]_6$, but $[2]_6 + [3]_6 = [5]_6$, where 5 is coprime to 6, and thus $[n]_6 \curvearrowright [5]_6 = [0] \implies [n]_6 = [0]_6$. So $[5]_6$ is *not* a torsion element.
So the set of torsion elements are not closed under addition, and thus not a submodule.

c Suppose R has zero divisors $a, b \neq 0$ where $ab = 0$. Then for any $m \in M$, we have $b \curvearrowright m := bm \in M$ as well, but then

$$a \curvearrowright bm = (ab) \curvearrowright m = 0 \curvearrowright m = 0_M,$$

so m is a torsion element for any m.

1.2.2 ⋆ Spring 2019 #5 ⋈

Let R be an integral domain. Recall that if M is an R-module, the *rank* of M is defined to be the maximum number of R-linearly independent elements of M .

a. Prove that for any R-module M, the rank of $\mathrm{Tor}(M)$ is 0.

b. Prove that the rank of M is equal to the rank of of $M/\mathrm{Tor}(M)$.

c. Suppose that M is a non-principal ideal of R.

   Prove that M is torsion-free of rank 1 but not free.

1.2.3 ⋆ Spring 2020 #6 ⋈

Let R be a ring with unity.

a. Give a definition for a free module over R.

b. Define what it means for an R-module to be torsion free.

c. Prove that if F is a free module, then any short exact sequence of R-modules of the following form splits:

$$0 \longrightarrow N \longrightarrow M \longrightarrow F \longrightarrow 0.$$

d. Let R be a PID. Show that any finitely generated R-module M can be expressed as a direct sum of a torsion module and a free module.

You may assume that a finitely generated torsionfree module over a PID is free.

Solution.
Let R be a ring with 1.

a An R-module M is **free** if any of the following conditions hold:

- M admits an R-linearly independent spanning set $\{\mathbf{b}_\alpha\}$, so

$$m \in M \implies m = \sum_\alpha r_\alpha \mathbf{b}_\alpha$$

and

$$\sum_{\alpha} r_\alpha \mathbf{b}_\alpha = 0_M \implies r_\alpha = 0_R$$

for all α.

- $M \cong \bigoplus_{\alpha} R$ are isomorphic as R-modules.
- There is a nonempty set X and an inclusion $X \hookrightarrow M$ such that for every R-modules N, every map $X \longrightarrow N$ lifts to a unique map $M \longrightarrow N$, so the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{tikzcd} M \arrow[dr, dotted, "\exists ! \tilde{f}"] & \\ X \arrow[u, hook] \arrow[r, "f"] & N \end{tikzcd}$$

b M is **torsionfree** iff $M_t := \left\{ m \in M \;\middle|\; \mathrm{Ann}(m) \neq 0 \right\} \leq M$ is the trivial submodule, where $\mathrm{Ann}(m) := \left\{ r \in R \;\middle|\; r \cdot m = 0_M \right\} \trianglelefteq R$.

c

- Let the following be an SES where F is a free R-module:

$$0 \longrightarrow N \longrightarrow M \xrightarrow{\pi} F \longrightarrow 0.$$

- Since F is free, there is a generating set $X = \{x_\alpha\}$ and a map $\iota : X \hookrightarrow M$ satisfying the 3rd property from (a).
- If we construct a map $f : X \longrightarrow M$, then the universal property of free modules will give a lift $\tilde{f} : F \longrightarrow M$
- Note $\{\iota(x_\alpha)\} \subseteq F$ and π is surjective, so choose fibers $\{y_\alpha\} \subseteq M$ such that

$$\pi(y_\alpha) = \iota(x_\alpha).$$

- Define a map

$$\begin{aligned} f : X &\longrightarrow M \\ x_\alpha &\mapsto y_\alpha. \end{aligned}$$

- By the universal property, this yields a map $h : F \longrightarrow M$, commutativity forces $(h \circ \iota)(x_\alpha) = y_\alpha$, i.e. we have a diagram

$$\begin{tikzcd} & & & X = \{x_\alpha\} \arrow[dl, "f"'] \arrow[d, hook, "\iota"] & \\ 0 \arrow[r] & N \arrow[r] & M \arrow[r, "\pi"'] & F \arrow[r] \arrow[l, dotted, bend right, "\exists ! h"'] & 0 \end{tikzcd}$$

- It remains to check that it's a section:

$$\begin{aligned}
f \in F \implies f &= \sum_\alpha r_\alpha \iota(x_\alpha) \\
\implies (\pi \circ h)(f) &= \pi\left(h\left(\sum_\alpha r_\alpha \iota(x_\alpha)\right)\right) \\
&= \pi\left(\sum_\alpha r_\alpha h(\iota(x_\alpha))\right) \\
&= \pi\left(\sum_\alpha r_\alpha y_\alpha\right) \\
&= \sum_\alpha r_\alpha \pi(y_\alpha) \\
&= \sum_\alpha r_\alpha \iota(x_\alpha) \\
&:= f
\end{aligned}$$

- Checking $(h \circ \pi)(m) = m$: seems to be hard!
- Both $\pi \circ h$ and id_F are two maps that agree on the spanning set $\{\iota(x_\alpha)\}$, so in fact they are *equal*.

Short proof:

- Free implies projective
- Universal property of projective modules: for every surjective $\pi : M \longrightarrow N$ and every $f : P \longrightarrow N$ there exists a unique lift $\tilde{f} : P \longrightarrow M$:

$$\begin{tikzcd}
 & P \arrow[d, "f"] \arrow[dl, dotted, "\exists ! \tilde{f}"'] \\
M \arrow[r, "\pi"] & N
\end{tikzcd}$$

- Take the identity map:

$$\begin{tikzcd}
 & & & F \arrow[d, "\mathrm{id}_F"] \arrow[dl, "\exists ! h"'] & \\
0 \arrow[r] & N \arrow[r] & M \arrow[r] & F \arrow[r] & 0
\end{tikzcd}$$

d

- Claim: if R is a PID and M is a finitely generated R-module, then $M \cong M_t \oplus M/M_t$ where $M_t \leq M$ is the torsion submodule.
- Claim: M/M_t is torsionfree, and since a f.g. torsion free module over a PID is free, M/M_t is free.
  - Let $m + M_t \in M/M_t$ and suppose it is torsion, we will show that is must be the zero coset.
  - Then there exists an $r \in R$ such that $r(m + M_t) = M_t$
  - Then $rm + M_t = M_t$, so $rm \in M_t$.
  - By definition of M_t, every element is torsion, so there exists some $s \in R$ such $s(rm) = 0_M$.
  - Then $(sr)m = 0_M$ which forces $m \in M_t$
  - Then $m + M_t = M_t$, so $m + M_t$ is the zero coset.
- There is a SES

$$0 \longrightarrow M_t \longrightarrow M \longrightarrow M/M_t \longrightarrow 0$$

and since M/M_t is free, by (c) this sequence splits and $M \cong M \oplus M/M_t$.

1.2.4 Spring 2012 #5

Let M be a finitely generated module over a PID R.

a. M_t be the set of torsion elements of M, and show that M_t is a submodule of M.

b. Show that M/M_t is torsion free.

c. Prove that $M \cong M_t \oplus F$ where F is a free module.

1.2.5 Spring 2017 #5

Let R be an integral domain and let M be a nonzero torsion R-module.

a. Prove that if M is finitely generated then the annihilator in R of M is nonzero.

b. Give an example of a non-finitely generated torsion R-module whose annihilator is (0), and justify your answer.

1.2.6 Fall 2019 Final #3

Let $R = k[x]$ for k a field and let M be the R-module given by

$$M = \frac{k[x]}{(x-1)^3} \oplus \frac{k[x]}{(x^2+1)^2} \oplus \frac{k[x]}{(x-1)(x^2+1)^4} \oplus \frac{k[x]}{(x+2)(x^2+1)^2}.$$

Describe the elementary divisors and invariant factors of M.

1.2.7 Fall 2019 Final #4

Let $I = (2, x)$ be an ideal in $R = \mathbb{Z}[x]$, and show that I is not a direct sum of nontrivial cyclic R-modules.

1.2.8 Fall 2019 Final #5

Let R be a PID.

- Classify irreducible R-modules up to isomorphism.
- Classify indecomposable R-modules up to isomorphism.

1.2.9 Fall 2019 Final #6

Let V be a finite-dimensional k-vector space and $T : V \longrightarrow V$ a non-invertible k-linear map. Show that there exists a k-linear map $S : V \longrightarrow V$ with $T \circ S = 0$ but $S \circ T \neq 0$.

1.2.10 Fall 2019 Final #7

Let $A \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$ with $A^2 = A$. Show that A is similar to a diagonal matrix, and exhibit an explicit diagonal matrix similar to A.

1.2.11 Fall 2019 Final #8

Exhibit the rational canonical form for - $A \in M_6(\mathbb{Q})$ with minimal polynomial $(x-1)(x^2+1)^2$. - $A \in M_{10}(\mathbb{Q})$ with minimal polynomial $(x^2+1)^2(x^3+1)$.

1.2.12 Fall 2019 Final #9

Exhibit the rational and Jordan canonical forms for the following matrix $A \in M_4(\mathbb{C})$:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

1.2.13 Fall 2019 Final #10

Show that the eigenvalues of a Hermitian matrix A are real and that $A = PDP^{-1}$ where P is an invertible matrix with orthogonal columns.