Algebra

June 7, 2017

1 Introduction to Homological Algebra

1.1 Projective, Injective and Flat modules (week 14)

Def 1.

- $M \in \mathbf{Mod}_R$ is **projective** if $\mathrm{Hom}(M, \cdot)$ preserves the *right* exactness.
- $N \in \mathbf{Mod}_R$ is **injective** if $\mathrm{Hom}(\cdot, N)$ preserves the *right* exactness.
- $M \in \mathbf{Mod}_R$ is **flat** if $M \otimes \cdot$ preserves the *left* exactness.

Fact 1.1.1.

- M is projective $\iff$ $$\begin{tikzcd} & M \arrow[dl, "\exists\,\tilde f"'] \arrow[d, "f"] & \\ M_2 \arrow[r] & M_3 \arrow[r] & 0 \end{tikzcd}$$
- N is injective $\iff$ $$\begin{tikzcd} 0 \arrow[r] & M_1 \arrow[r] \arrow[d, "g"'] & M_2 \arrow[dl, "\exists\,\tilde g"] \\ & N & \end{tikzcd}$$
- free $\implies$ projective: If $X = \{x_i \mid i \in \Lambda\}$ and $f : x_i \mapsto a_i$. Since β onto, exists b_i so that $\beta(b_i) = a_i$. we can then set $\tilde{f} : x_i \mapsto b_i$ by the universal property of free module.

$$\begin{tikzcd} & F(X) \arrow[dl, "\exists\,\tilde f"'] \arrow[d, "f"] & \\ M_2 \arrow[r, "\beta"] & M_3 \arrow[r] & 0 \end{tikzcd}$$

- free $\implies$ flat: Let $F \cong R^{\oplus\Lambda}$ be a free module, and M_1, M_2 be two modules such that $0 \to M_1 \to M_2$. Since $R \otimes_R M \cong M$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & 0 \to M_1 \to M_2 && \text{exact} \\ \implies & 0 \to R \otimes M_1 \to R \otimes M_2 && \text{exact} \\ \implies & 0 \to \bigoplus_{i\in\Lambda} R \otimes M_1 \to \bigoplus_{i\in\Lambda} R \otimes M_2 && \text{exact} \\ \overset{(a)}{\implies} & 0 \to R^{\oplus\Lambda} \otimes M_1 \to R^{\oplus\Lambda} \otimes M_2 && \text{exact} \\ \implies & 0 \to F \otimes M_1 \to F \otimes M_2 && \text{exact} \end{aligned}$$

  Where (a) is by the fact that $(A \oplus B) \otimes C \cong (A \otimes C) \oplus (B \otimes C)$. Thus F flat.

- If S is a multiplication closed set in R with $1 \in S$, then

$$0 \to M \to N \to L \to 0 \implies 0 \to M_S \to N_S \to L_S \to 0.$$

  We know that $M_S \cong R_S \otimes_R M$. So R_S is a flat R-module. e.g. $\mathbb{Q}$ is a flat $\mathbb{Z}$-module.

For any $M \in \mathbf{Mod}_R$, a projective module N such that $N \to M \to 0$ could be easily found: Simply let $N = F$, a free module on the generating set of M.

Now we shall ask for any module M, does there exist $N \in \mathbf{Mod}_R$ such that N is injective and $0 \to M \to N$?

Theorem 1 (Baer's criterion)**.** N is injective $\iff$ $\forall\, I \subset R$, and a homomorphism f, there exists a homomorphism h such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{tikzcd} 0 \arrow[r] & I \arrow[r] \arrow[d, "f"'] & R \arrow[dl, dashed, "\exists\,h"] \\ & N & \end{tikzcd}$$

Proof. "$\Rightarrow$": See I as an R module, then it is immediate by the definition of injective module.

"$\Leftarrow$: Consider the following diagram:

$$\begin{tikzcd} 0 \arrow[r] & M_1 \arrow[r] \arrow[d, "g"] & M_2 \\ & N & \end{tikzcd}$$

Let $S \triangleq \{(M, \rho) \mid M_1 \subseteq M \subseteq M_2 \text{ and } \rho : M \to N \text{ extends } g\} \neq \varnothing$ since $(M_1, g) \in S$.

By the routinely proof using Zorn's lemma, exists a maximal element $(M^*, \mu) \in S$.

We claim that $M^* = M_2$. If not, pick $a \in M_2 \setminus M^*$ and let $M' \triangleq M^* + Ra \supsetneq M^*$, $I \triangleq \{r \in R \mid ra \in M^*\}$. Define $f : I \to N$ with $r \mapsto \mu(ra)$. Then we have an extension $h : R \to N$ of f.

Now, let $\mu' : M' \to N = x + ra \mapsto \mu(x) + h(r)$. We shall prove that this map is well-defined: If $x_1 + r_1 a = x_2 + r_2 a$, then $(r_1 - r_2)a = x_2 - x_1 \in M \implies r_1 - r_2 \in I$. So $h(r_1) - h(r_2) = f(r_1 - r_2) = \mu((r_1 - r_2)a) = \mu(x_2) - \mu(x_1)$, which prove μ' is well defined, and the existence of μ' contradicts the fact that (M^*, μ) is maximal. □

Def 2. M is **divisible** if $\forall\, x \in M, r \in R \setminus \{0\}$, there exists $y \in M$ such that $x = ry$, i.e. $rM = M \quad \forall\, r \in R \setminus \{0\}$.

Prop 1.1.1.

1. Every injective module N over an integral domain is divisible.

   Proof. For any $x_0 \in N$ and $r_0 \in R \setminus \{0\}$. Let $I = \langle r_0 \rangle \subset R$. As long as R is an integral domain, $I \cong R$ as an R-module, so the R-module homomorphism $f : I \to N = rr_0 \mapsto rx_0$ is well-defined. Since N injective, this map extends to $h : R \to N$. Let $y_0 \triangleq h(1)$, then $r_0 y_0 = r_0 h(1) = h(r_0) = x_0$. Thus N injective. □

2. Every divisible module N over an PID is injective.

   Proof. For any $I \subseteq R$ and a homomorphism $f : I \to N$, if $I = 0$ then $h = x \mapsto 0$ is always an extension of f. So assume $I \neq 0$. Since R is a PID, $I = \langle r_0 \rangle$ for some $r_0 \neq 0 \in R$. By the fact that N divisible, exists $y_0 \in N$ such that $r_0 y_0 = x_0 \triangleq f(r_0)$.

   Now we could define $h : R \to N$ by $1 \mapsto y_0$. Then $h(r_0) = r_0 h(1) = r_0 y_0 = x_0$, thus h is an extension of f and N injective. □

3. If R is a PID, then any quotient N of a injective R-module M is injective.

   Proof. By 2., $rM = M$ for any $r \neq 0$, thus $rN = N$ for any $r \neq 0$, and hence N injective. □

Theorem 2. For any $M \in \mathbf{Mod}_R$, there exists an injective module N containing M.

Proof.

Case 1: $R = \mathbb{Z}$.

Let $X = \{x_i\}_{i \in \Lambda}$ be a generating set for M and F is free on X. Let f be the natural map from f to M. then $M \cong F/\ker f$.

Define $F' = \bigoplus_{i \in \lambda} \mathbb{Q} e_i \subset F$, which is obviously a divisible $\mathbb{Z}$-module. Then $M \subseteq F'/\ker f \triangleq M'$, where M' is injective by proposition 1.1.1.

Case 2: R arbitrary.

We can regard any M as a $\mathbb{Z}$-module, then there exists an injective module $N_0 \supset M$. Now, we have an R-module $N \triangleq \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(R, N_0)$ with multiplication $rf(x) \triangleq x \mapsto f(xr)$.

We claim that N is injective. For any $f :: M_1 \to N$, and a homomorphism $\alpha :: M_1 \to M_2$, then α could be take as a $\mathbb{Z}$-module homomorphism. Define $f' :: M_1 \to N_0$ by $x \mapsto f(x)(1)$. Since N_0 injective, exists h', a $\mathbb{Z}$ module homomorphism from M_2 to N_0.

$$\begin{tikzcd}
 & x \arrow[ddddd, bend right] & \\
 & \rotatebox[origin=c]{90}{$\in$} & \\
0 \arrow[r] & M_1 \arrow[r, "\alpha"] \arrow[d, "f"] & M_2 \arrow[dl, dashed, "\exists\, h(?)"] \\
 & N \arrow[r, phantom, "\cong"] & \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(R, N_0) \\
 & \rotatebox[origin=c]{90}{$\ni$} & \\
 & f(x) &
\end{tikzcd}
\qquad
\begin{tikzcd}
 & x \arrow[ddddd, bend right] & \\
 & \rotatebox[origin=c]{90}{$\in$} & \\
0 \arrow[r] & M_1 \arrow[r, "\alpha"] \arrow[d, "f'"] & M_2 \arrow[dl, "\exists\, h'"] \\
 & N_0 & \\
 & \rotatebox[origin=c]{90}{$\ni$} & \\
 & f(x)(1) &
\end{tikzcd}$$

Now, define

$$\begin{aligned}
h : M_2 &\longrightarrow N \\
y &\longmapsto h(y) : R \longrightarrow N_0 \\
&\qquad\qquad\quad 1 \longmapsto h'(y) \\
&\qquad\qquad\quad r \longmapsto h'(ry)
\end{aligned}$$

We check that h is well-defined.

- $h(y) \in \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(R, N_0)$

  $$h(y)(r_1 + r_2) = h'((r_1 + r_2)y) = h'(r_1 y + r_2 y) = h'(r_1 y) + h'(r_2 y) = h(y)(r_1) + h(y)(r_1)$$

- $h \in \mathrm{Hom}_R(M_2, N)$

  $$\begin{aligned}
  h(r_1 y_1 + y_2)(r) &= h'(r(r_1 y_1 + y_2)) = h'(r r_1 y_1 + r y_2) \\
  &= h'(r r_1 y_1) + h'(r y_2) \\
  &= h(y)(r r_1) + h(y_2)(r) \\
  &= (r_1 h(y))(r) + h(y_2)(r)
  \end{aligned}$$

- Show diagram commute $f = h \circ \alpha$ Fix $y \in M_1$, then $\forall\, r \in R$:

  $$\begin{aligned}
  (h \circ \alpha)(y)(r) = h(\alpha(y))(r) &= h'(r\alpha(y)) \\
  &= h'(\alpha(ry)) = f'(ry) \\
  &= f(ry)(1) = rf(y)(1) \\
  &= f(y)(r)
  \end{aligned}$$

Thus N_0 injective.

Now notice that, $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(R, \cdot)$ is a left exact functor, so $M \hookrightarrow N_0$ implies $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(R, M) \hookrightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(R, N_0)$, thus $M \cong \mathrm{Hom}_R(R, M) \hookrightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(R, M) \hookrightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(R, N_0) = N$. $\square$

Prop 1.1.2. TFAE

1. M is projective.
2. Every exact sequence $0 \to M_1 \to M_2 \to M \to 0$ split.

3. $\exists\, M'$ s.t. $M \oplus M' \cong F$: free.

Proof.
(1) $\Rightarrow$ (2) : Since M projective, the map λ with $\beta \circ \lambda = \mathrm{Id}$ exists in the following diagram:

$$\begin{tikzcd} & M \arrow[dl, "\exists\,\lambda"'] \arrow[d, "\mathrm{Id}"] & \\ M_2 \arrow[r, "\beta"] & M \arrow[r] & 0 \end{tikzcd}$$

Then λ is a lifting, so $M_2 \cong M_1 \oplus M$ and $0 \to M_1 \to M_2 \to M \to 0$ split.

(2) $\Rightarrow$ (3): Let F be a free module on a generating set of M, and $\beta :: F \to M$ be the natural map, then $0 \to \ker\beta \to F \to M \to 0$ split, so $F \cong \ker\beta \oplus M$.

(3) $\Rightarrow$ (1): For any $M_2 \to M_3 \to 0$, since $M' \oplus M$ free and thus projective, λ' exists in the following diagram:

$$\begin{tikzcd} 0 \arrow[r] & M' \arrow[r] & M' \oplus M \arrow[r, shift right, "\pi"'] \arrow[d, "\exists\,\lambda'"] & M \arrow[l, shift right, "\mu"'] \arrow[r] \arrow[d, "f"] & 0 \\ & & M_2 \arrow[r, "\beta"] & M_3 \arrow[r] & 0 \end{tikzcd}$$

Define $\lambda = \lambda' \circ \mu$. Then $\beta \circ \lambda = \beta \circ \lambda' \circ \mu = f \circ \pi \circ \mu = f$. $\square$

Prop 1.1.3. TFAE

1. M is injective.
2. Each exact sequence $0 \to M \to M_2 \to M_3 \to 0$ split.

Proof. (1) $\Rightarrow$ (2): Similar to the projective case, μ exists in the following diagram:

$$\begin{tikzcd} 0 \arrow[r] & M \arrow[r, "\alpha"] \arrow[d, "\mathrm{Id}"] & M_2 \arrow[dl, dashed, "\exists\,\mu"] \\ & M & \end{tikzcd}$$

So $M_2 = M \oplus M_3$.

(2) $\Rightarrow$ (1): By theorem 2, there is a module $N \subset M$ so that N is injective.

Consider $\begin{tikzcd} 0 \arrow[r] & M \arrow[r, shift left, "i"] & N \arrow[l, shift left, "\exists\,\mu"] \arrow[r] & \operatorname{coker} i \arrow[r] & 0 \end{tikzcd}$ split exact and $\mu \circ i = \mathrm{Id}_M$. Since N injective, h' exists in the following diagram:

$$\begin{tikzcd} 0 \arrow[r] & M_1 \arrow[r, "\alpha"] \arrow[d, "f"] \arrow[dd, bend right=60, "i \circ f"'] & M_2 \arrow[ddl, "\exists\,h'"] \\ & M \arrow[d, shift right, "i"'] & \\ & N \arrow[u, shift right, "\mu"'] & \end{tikzcd}$$

Let $h = \mu \circ h'$, then $h \circ \alpha = \mu \circ h' \circ \alpha = \mu \circ i \circ f = f$. $\square$

Prop 1.1.4. projective $\implies$ flat.

Proof. Observe that $\bigoplus_{i\in\Lambda} M_i$ is flat if and only if M_i is flat for each i, since if $0 \to N_1 \xrightarrow{\alpha} N_2$ exact, then

$$\begin{tikzcd}
0 \arrow[r] & (\bigoplus M_i)\otimes N_1 \arrow[r, "1\otimes\alpha"] \arrow[d, equal] & (\bigoplus M_i)\otimes N_2 \arrow[d, equal] \\
0 \arrow[r] & \bigoplus(M_i\otimes N_1) \arrow[r, "\oplus(1\otimes\alpha)"] \arrow[d, Leftrightarrow] & \bigoplus(M_i\otimes N_2) \\
0 \arrow[r] & M_i\otimes N_1 \arrow[r, "1\otimes\alpha"] & M_i\otimes N_2 & \forall\, i\in\Lambda
\end{tikzcd}$$

If M is projective, then by proposition 1.1.2 $\exists\, M'$ such that $M\oplus M'\cong F$ is free. Since free implies flat, by above, M is flat. ☐

Def 3.

- A chain complex $C_\bullet$ of R-modules is a sequence and maps:

$$C_\bullet : \cdots \to C_{n+1} \xrightarrow{d_{n+1}} C_n \xrightarrow{d_n} C_{n-1} \to \cdots \to C_1 \xrightarrow{d_1} C_0 \to 0$$

  with $d_n \circ d_{n+1} = 0, \quad \forall\, n.$ (i.e. $\operatorname{Im} d_{n+1} \subseteq \ker d_n$)

  Then define

  - $Z_n(C_\bullet) \triangleq \ker d_n$ is the n-cycle.
  - $B_n(C_\bullet) \triangleq \operatorname{Im} d_{n+1}$ is the n-boundary.
  - $H_n(C_\bullet) \triangleq Z_n(C_\bullet)/B_n(C_\bullet)$ is called the n-th homology.

- A cochain complex $C^\bullet$ of R-modules is a sequence and maps:

$$C^\bullet : 0 \to C^0 \xrightarrow{d^1} C^1 \to \cdots \to C^{n-1} \xrightarrow{d^n} C^n \xrightarrow{d^{n+1}} C^{n+1} \to \cdots$$

  with $d^{n+1}\circ d^n = 0, \quad \forall\, n.$ (i.e. $\operatorname{Im} d^n \subseteq \ker d^{n+1}$)

  Then define

  - $Z^n(C^\bullet) \triangleq \ker d^{n+1}$ is the n-cocycle.
  - $B^n(C^\bullet) \triangleq \operatorname{Im} d^n$ is the n-coboundary.
  - $H^n(C^\bullet) \triangleq Z^n(C^\bullet)/B^n(C^\bullet)$ is called the n-th cohomology.

- $\varphi : C_\bullet \to \tilde{C}_\bullet$ is a chain map if the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\cdots \arrow[r] & C_{n+1} \arrow[r, "d_{n+1}"] \arrow[d, "\varphi_{n+1}"] & C_n \arrow[r, "d_n"] \arrow[d, "\varphi_n"] & C_{n-1} \arrow[r] \arrow[d, "\varphi_{n-1}"] & \cdots \\
\cdots \arrow[r] & \tilde{C}_{n+1} \arrow[r, "\tilde{d}_{n+1}"] & \tilde{C}_n \arrow[r, "\tilde{d}_n"] & \tilde{C}_{n-1} \arrow[r] & \cdots
\end{tikzcd}$$

  Observe that $\varphi_n(\ker d_n) \subseteq \ker \tilde{d}_n$ and $\varphi_n(\operatorname{Im} d_{n+1}) \subseteq \operatorname{Im} \tilde{d}_{n+1}$. This will induce the following maps:

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_* : \quad H_n(C_\bullet) &\to H_n(\tilde{C}_\bullet) \\ x + B_n(C_\bullet) &\mapsto \varphi_n(x) + B_n(\tilde{C}_\bullet) \end{aligned}$$

- $f : C_\bullet \to \tilde{C}_\bullet$ is null homotopic if $\exists\, s_n : C_n \to \tilde{C}_{n+1}$ s.t. $f_n = \tilde{d}_{n+1}\circ s_n + s_{n-1}\circ d_n, \quad \forall\, n.$

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\cdots \arrow[r] & C_{n+1} \arrow[r, "d_{n+1}"] \arrow[d, "f_{n+1}"] & C_n \arrow[r, "d_n"] \arrow[d, "f_n"] \arrow[dl, "s_n"] & C_{n-1} \arrow[r] \arrow[d, "f_{n-1}"] \arrow[dl, "s_{n-1}"] & \cdots \\
\cdots \arrow[r] & \tilde{C}_{n+1} \arrow[r, "\tilde{d}_{n+1}"] & \tilde{C}_n \arrow[r, "\tilde{d}_n"] & \tilde{C}_{n-1} \arrow[r] & \cdots
\end{tikzcd}$$

  If f is null homotopic, then $f_* = 0$. (easy to check)

- Two chain map $f, g : C_\bullet \to \tilde{C}_\bullet$ are homotopic if $f - g$ is null homotopic. $(f_* = g_*)$
- Let $M \in \mathbf{Mod}_R$. A projection resolution of M is an exact sequence:

$$\cdots \to P_2 \xrightarrow{d_2} P_1 \xrightarrow{d_1} P_0 \xrightarrow{\alpha} M \to 0$$

  where P_i is projective for all i.

Theorem 3 (Comparison theorem)**.**

$$\begin{tikzcd} \cdots \arrow[r] & P_2 \arrow[r, "d_2"] \arrow[d, dashed, "\exists f_2"] & P_1 \arrow[r, "d_1"] \arrow[d, dashed, "\exists f_1"] & P_0 \arrow[r, "\alpha"] \arrow[d, dashed, "\exists f_0"] & M \arrow[r] \arrow[d, "f"] & 0 & \text{(projective resolution)} \\ \cdots \arrow[r] & \tilde{C}_2 \arrow[r, "d_2'"] & \tilde{C}_1 \arrow[r, "d_1'"] & \tilde{C}_0 \arrow[r, "\alpha'"] & N \arrow[r] & 0 & \text{(exact sequence)} \end{tikzcd}$$

$\exists\, f_i : P_i \to C_i$ s.t. $\{f_i\}$ forms a chain map making the completed diagram commutes. And any two such chain maps are homotopic.

Proof. $\square$

Def 4. Let $M \in \mathbf{Mod}_R$ and $\cdots \to P_2 \xrightarrow{d_2} P_1 \xrightarrow{d_1} P_0 \xrightarrow{\alpha} M \to 0$ be a projective resolution of M. Fix $N \in \mathbf{Mod}_R$. Applying $\mathrm{Hom}_R(\cdot, N)$ will get a complex:

$$0 \to \mathrm{Hom}_R(M, N) \xrightarrow{\bar{\alpha}} \mathrm{Hom}_R(P_0, N) \xrightarrow{\bar{d}_1} \mathrm{Hom}_R(P_1, N) \to \cdots$$

Define

- $\mathrm{Ext}^0_R(M, N) = \ker \bar{d}_1 = \mathrm{Im}\, \bar{\alpha} \cong \mathrm{Hom}_R(M, N)$.
- $\mathrm{Ext}^n_R(M, N) = H^n(\mathrm{Hom}(P_\bullet, N)), \quad \forall\, n \geq 1$.

Theorem 4 (Indenpedency of the choice of projective resolutions)**.**

Theorem 5 (Horseshoe Lemma)**.**

Theorem 6 (Long exact sequence for Ext)**.**

1.2 Ext and Tor (week 15)

Given $M, N \in \mathbf{Mod}_R$, there are two ways to define $\operatorname{Ext}^n(M, N)$:

Def 5 (Ext functor)**.**

- Find any projective resolution $P_\bullet \xrightarrow{\alpha} M \to 0$, and let $P_M : P_\bullet \to 0$ (called a *deleted resolution*). We can define $\operatorname{Ext}^n_{\text{proj}}(M, N) = H^n(\operatorname{Hom}(P_M, N))$.
- Find any injective resolution $0 \xrightarrow{\alpha} N \to E^\bullet$, and let $E_N : 0 \to E^\bullet$. We can define $\operatorname{Ext}^n_{\text{inj}}(M, N) = H^n(\operatorname{Hom}(M, E_N))$.

Prop 1.2.1. $\operatorname{Ext}^0_{\text{proj}}(M, N) \cong \operatorname{Ext}^0_{\text{inj}}(M, N) \cong \operatorname{Hom}(M, N)$.

Proof.

$$\operatorname{Hom}(P_M, N) : 0 \xrightarrow{\overline{d_0}} \operatorname{Hom}(P_0, N) \xrightarrow{\overline{d_1}} \operatorname{Hom}(P_1, N) \to \cdots$$

so $\operatorname{Ext}^0_{\text{proj}}(M, N) = \ker \overline{d_1} / \operatorname{im} \overline{d_0} = \ker \overline{d_1} = \operatorname{im} \alpha = \operatorname{Hom}(M, N)$. □

Similarly, $\operatorname{Ext}^0_{\text{inj}}(M, N) = \operatorname{Hom}(M, N)$.

Lemma 1.

- If M is projective, then $\operatorname{Ext}^n_{\text{proj}}(M, N) = 0$ for all $n > 0, N \in \mathbf{Mod}_R$.
- If N is injective, then $\operatorname{Ext}^n_{\text{inj}}(M, N) = 0$ for all $n > 0, M \in \mathbf{Mod}_R$.

Proof. If M is projective, then $0 \to M \xrightarrow{\mathbf{1}_M} M \to 0$ is a projective resolution of M. Its deleted resolution is then $P_M : 0 \to M \to 0$. Hence for $n > 0$, $\operatorname{Ext}^n_{\text{proj}}(M, N) = H^n(\operatorname{Hom}(P_M, N)) = 0$.

The argument applies similarly to injective case. □

Theorem 7 (Equivalence of $\operatorname{Ext}_{\text{proj}}$ and $\operatorname{Ext}_{\text{inj}}$)**.**

$$\operatorname{Ext}^n_{\text{proj}}(M, N) \cong \operatorname{Ext}^n_{\text{inj}}(M, N).$$

Proof. Let $P_\bullet \to M \to 0$ and $0 \to N \to E^\bullet$ be projective and injective resolutions, then we have $0 \to K_0 \to P_0 \to M \to 0$ and $0 \to N \to E^0 \to L^1 \to 0$ exact.

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\cdots \arrow[r] & P_2 \arrow[rr] \arrow[dr] & & P_1 \arrow[rr] \arrow[dr] & & P_0 \arrow[r] & M \arrow[r] & 0 \\
& & K_1 \arrow[ur] \arrow[dr] & & K_0 \arrow[ur] \arrow[dr] & & & \\
& 0 \arrow[ur] & & 0 \arrow[ur] & & 0 & &
\end{tikzcd}
\qquad
\begin{tikzcd}
0 \arrow[r] & N \arrow[r] & E^0 \arrow[rr] \arrow[dr] & & E^1 \arrow[rr] \arrow[dr] & & E^2 \arrow[r] & \cdots \\
& & & L^1 \arrow[ur] \arrow[dr] & & L^2 \arrow[ur] \arrow[dr] & & \\
& & 0 \arrow[ur] & & 0 \arrow[ur] & & 0 &
\end{tikzcd}$$

We can construct long exact sequences of homology of $\operatorname{Hom}(\cdot, E_N)$:

$$0 \to \operatorname{Hom}(M, N) \to \operatorname{Hom}(M, E^0) \to \operatorname{Hom}(M, L^1) \to \operatorname{Ext}^1_{\text{inj}}(M, N) \to \operatorname{Ext}^1_{\text{inj}}(M, E^0) = 0$$

$$0 \to \operatorname{Hom}(P_0, N) \to \operatorname{Hom}(P_0, E^0) \to \operatorname{Hom}(P_0, L^1) \to 0$$

$$0 \to \operatorname{Hom}(K_0, N) \to \operatorname{Hom}(K_0, E^0) \to \operatorname{Hom}(K_0, L^1) \to \operatorname{Ext}^1_{\text{inj}}(K_0, N) \to \operatorname{Ext}^1_{\text{inj}}(K_0, E^0) = 0$$

The second sequence is short because P_0 is projective (so $\operatorname{Hom}(P_0, \cdot)$ preserves exactness).

Similarly, for $\operatorname{Hom}(P_M, \cdot)$ we have:

$$0 \to \operatorname{Hom}(M, N) \to \operatorname{Hom}(P_0, N) \to \operatorname{Hom}(K_0, N) \to \operatorname{Ext}^1_{\text{proj}}(M, N) \to \operatorname{Ext}^1_{\text{proj}}(P_0, N) = 0$$

$$0 \to \mathrm{Hom}(M, E^0) \to \mathrm{Hom}(P_0, E^0) \to \mathrm{Hom}(K_0, E^0) \to 0$$

$$0 \to \mathrm{Hom}(M, L^1) \to \mathrm{Hom}(P_0, L^1) \to \mathrm{Hom}(K_0, L^1) \to \mathrm{Ext}^1_{\mathrm{proj}}(M, L^1) \to \mathrm{Ext}^1_{\mathrm{proj}}(P_0, L^1) = 0$$

Combining these sequences together, we got the following 2D diagram:

$$\begin{tikzcd}
 & 0 \arrow[d] & 0 \arrow[d] & 0 \arrow[d] & & \\
0 \arrow[r] & \mathrm{Hom}(M,N) \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & \mathrm{Hom}(M,E^0) \arrow[r, "\phi"] \arrow[d] & \mathrm{Hom}(M,L^1) \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & \mathrm{Ext}^1_{\mathrm{inj}}(M,N) \arrow[r] & 0 \\
0 \arrow[r] & \mathrm{Hom}(P_0,N) \arrow[r] \arrow[d, "\alpha"] & \mathrm{Hom}(P_0,E^0) \arrow[r, "\sigma"] \arrow[d, "\beta"] & \mathrm{Hom}(P_0,L^1) \arrow[rr] \arrow[d, "\gamma"] & & 0 \\
0 \arrow[r] & \mathrm{Hom}(K_0,N) \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & \mathrm{Hom}(K_0,E^0) \arrow[r, "\tau"] \arrow[d] & \mathrm{Hom}(K_0,L^1) \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & \mathrm{Ext}^1_{\mathrm{inj}}(K_0,N) \arrow[r] & 0 \\
 & \mathrm{Ext}^1_{\mathrm{proj}}(M,N) \arrow[d] & 0 & \mathrm{Ext}^1_{\mathrm{proj}}(M,L^1) \arrow[d] & & \\
 & 0 & & 0 & &
\end{tikzcd}$$

By Snake lemma, there is an exact sequence

$$(\ker\alpha \to)\ker\beta \to \ker\gamma \to \operatorname{coker}\alpha \to \operatorname{coker}\beta(\to \operatorname{coker}\gamma)$$

and this reads

$$\mathrm{Hom}(M, E^0) \xrightarrow{\phi} \mathrm{Hom}(M, L^1) \to \mathrm{Ext}^1_{\mathrm{proj}}(M, N) \to 0$$

Thus $\mathrm{Ext}^1_{\mathrm{proj}}(M, N) \cong \operatorname{coker}\phi \cong \mathrm{Ext}^1_{\mathrm{inj}}(M, N)$.
(From now on, we don't need to distinguish proj/inj for Ext^1 !)

Since σ is onto, $\operatorname{im}\gamma = \operatorname{im}(\gamma \circ \sigma)$. Similarly, $\operatorname{im}\tau = \operatorname{im}(\tau \circ \beta)$.

By the commutativity of the diagram, $\operatorname{im}\gamma = \operatorname{im}\tau$, so

$$\mathrm{Ext}^1(K_0, N) \cong \operatorname{coker}\gamma = \mathrm{Hom}(K_0, L^1)/\operatorname{im}\gamma \cong \operatorname{coker}\tau \cong \mathrm{Ext}^1(M, L^1).$$

Write $K_{-1} := M, L^0 := N$, then $\mathrm{Ext}^1(K_0, L^0) = \mathrm{Ext}^1(K_{-1}, L^1)$ $(\star)$.

Similarly, from the exact sequences

$$0 \to K_j \to P_j \to K_{j-1} \to 0$$

$$0 \to L^i \to E^i \to L^{i+1} \to 0$$

, we can obtain $\mathrm{Ext}^1(K_j, L^i) \cong \mathrm{Ext}^1(K_{j-1}, L^{i+1})$ for $i, j \geq 0$.

Now, observe that

$$0 \to L^{n-1} \to E^{n-1} \xrightarrow{d_{n-1}} E^n \xrightarrow{d_n} \cdots$$

is an injective resolution of L^{n-1}, and $\mathrm{Ext}^1(M, L^{n-1}) \cong \ker\overline{d_n}/\operatorname{im}\overline{d_{n-1}} \cong \mathrm{Ext}^n_{\mathrm{inj}}(M, N)$.

Similarly, for projective resolution we have $\mathrm{Ext}^1(K_{n-2}, N) \cong \mathrm{Ext}^n_{\mathrm{proj}}(M, N)$.

Finally, by $(\star)$,

$$\mathrm{Ext}^n_{\mathrm{inj}}(M, N) \cong \mathrm{Ext}^1(K_{-1}, L^{n-1}) \cong \mathrm{Ext}^1(K_0, L^{n-2}) \cong \cdots \cong \mathrm{Ext}^1(K_{n-2}, L^0) \cong \mathrm{Ext}^n_{\mathrm{proj}}(M, N).$$

$\square$

Def 6 (Tor functor)**.** Let $M, N \in \mathbf{Mod}_R$, and $P_\bullet \to M \to 0$ be a projective resolution of M, similar to the Ext case, for $n \geq 0$ we can define

$$\mathrm{Tor}_n(M, N) = H_n(P_M \otimes N).$$

Fact 1.2.1. By Horseshoe lemma, short exact sequence $0 \to M_1 \to M_2 \to M_3 \to 0$ induces a long exact sequence:

$$\cdots \to \mathrm{Tor}_1(M_1, N) \to \mathrm{Tor}_1(M_2, N) \to \mathrm{Tor}_1(M_3, N) \to M_1 \otimes N \to M_2 \otimes N \to M_3 \otimes N \to 0$$

Prop 1.2.2. If M is flat, then $\mathrm{Tor}_n(M, N) = 0$ for $n > 0, N \in \mathbf{Mod}_R$.

Proof. M is flat $\implies$ $M \otimes \cdot$ is an exact functor. If $Q_\bullet \to N \to 0$ is a projective resolution of N, then $\cdots \to M \otimes Q_1 \to M \otimes Q_0 \to M \otimes N \to 0$ is also exact. By Exercise 15-1, we have

$$\mathrm{Tor}_n(M, N) \cong H_n(M \otimes Q_N) = 0. \qquad \square$$

Theorem 8 (Tor for flat resolutions)**.** Let $U_\bullet \to M \to 0$ be a flat resolution of M, then for $n \geq 0$,

$$\mathrm{Tor}_n(M, N) \cong H_n(U_M \otimes N).$$

Proof.

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\cdots \arrow[r] & U_2 \arrow[rr] \arrow[dr] & & U_1 \arrow[rr] \arrow[dr] & & U_0 \arrow[r] & M \arrow[r] & 0 \\
& & W_1 \arrow[ur] \arrow[dr] & & W_0 \arrow[ur] \arrow[dr] & & & \\
& 0 \arrow[ur] & & 0 \arrow[ur] & & 0 & &
\end{tikzcd}$$

$$H_\bullet(U_M \otimes N) : \cdots \to U_2 \otimes N \xrightarrow{d_2 \otimes \mathbf{1}} U_1 \otimes N \xrightarrow{d_1 \otimes \mathbf{1}} U_0 \otimes N \to 0$$

- $n = 0$:
  Since tensor is right exact, $U_1 \otimes N \xrightarrow{d_1 \otimes \mathbf{1}} U_0 \otimes N \xrightarrow{\alpha \otimes \mathbf{1}} M \otimes N \to 0$ is exact. Hence

  $$H_0(U_M \otimes N) = (U_0 \otimes N)/\operatorname{im}(d_1 \otimes \mathbf{1}) = (U_0 \otimes N)/\ker(\alpha \otimes \mathbf{1}) \cong M \otimes N$$

  Any projective resolution also has this property, so $\mathrm{Tor}_0(M, N) = H_0(U_M \otimes N)$.

- $n = 1$:
  $0 \to W_0 \to U_0 \to M \to 0$ induces a long exact sequence:

  $$\cdots \to \mathrm{Tor}_1(W_0, N) \to 0 \to \mathrm{Tor}_1(M, N) \to W_0 \otimes N \xrightarrow{i \otimes 1} U_0 \otimes N \to M \otimes N \to 0$$

  where $\mathrm{Tor}_1(U_0, N) = 0$ because U_0 is flat. We can see that $\mathrm{Tor}_1(M, N) \cong \ker(i \otimes 1)$.

  $$\begin{tikzcd}
  U_2 \otimes N \arrow[rr, "d_2 \otimes 1"] \arrow[dr, "\beta' \otimes 1"'] & & U_1 \otimes N \arrow[rr, "d_1 \otimes 1"] \arrow[dr, "\alpha' \otimes 1"'] & & U_0 \otimes N \\
  & W_1 \otimes N \arrow[ur, "j \otimes 1"'] \arrow[dr] & & W_0 \otimes N \arrow[ur, "i \otimes 1"'] \arrow[dr] & \\
  & & 0 & & 0
  \end{tikzcd}$$

  Since $\alpha' \otimes 1$ is onto, $W_0 \otimes N \cong (U_1 \otimes N)/\ker(\alpha' \otimes 1)$. Also, $x \in \ker(d_1 \otimes 1) \iff (d_1 \otimes 1)(x) = 0 \iff (\alpha' \otimes 1)(x) \in \ker(i \otimes 1)$, so $\ker(i \otimes 1) = (\alpha' \otimes 1)(\ker(d_1 \otimes 1)) \cong \ker(d_1 \otimes 1)/\ker(\alpha' \otimes 1)$. ($\alpha' \otimes 1$ can be considered a quotient map, then $\ker(d_1 \otimes 1)$ descends to $\ker(d_1 \otimes 1)/\ker(\alpha' \otimes 1)$.)

Now, in the diagram $W_1 \otimes N \to U_1 \otimes N \to W_0 \otimes N \to 0$ exact, so $\ker(\alpha' \otimes 1) = \mathrm{im}(j \otimes 1)$. But $\beta' \otimes 1$ is onto, thus $\mathrm{im}(j \otimes 1) = \mathrm{im}(d_2 \otimes 1)$.

Finally,

$$\mathrm{Tor}_1(M, N) \cong \ker(i \otimes 1) \cong \ker(d_1 \otimes 1)/\ker(\alpha' \otimes 1) = \ker(d_1 \otimes 1)/\mathrm{im}(d_2 \otimes 1) = H_1(U_M \otimes N).$$

- $n \geq 2$:
  Let's see further in the previous long exact sequences:

  $$\cdots \to \mathrm{Tor}_2(W_0, N) \to 0 \to \mathrm{Tor}_2(M, N) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Tor}_1(W_0, N) \to 0 \to \mathrm{Tor}_1(M, N) \to \cdots$$

  we can see that $\mathrm{Tor}_n(M, N) \cong \mathrm{Tor}_{n-1}(W_0, N)$ for $n \geq 2$.

  Now,

  $$\cdots U_3 \xrightarrow{d_3} U_2 \xrightarrow{d_2} U_1 \to W_0 \to 0$$

  is a flat resolution of W_0, and its homology is $H_{n-1}(U_{W_0} \otimes N) = \ker(d_n \otimes 1)/\mathrm{im}(d_{n-1} \otimes 1) = H_n(U_M \otimes N)$.

  By induction, assume it's true for $n-1$, then

  $$H_n(U_M \otimes N) = H_{n-1}(U_{W_0} \otimes N) \cong \mathrm{Tor}_{n-1}(W_0, N) \cong \mathrm{Tor}_n(M, N).$$

$\square$

Eg 1.2.1. $R = \mathbb{Z}, M = \mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}$ with $m \geq 2$. Then

$$P : 0 \to \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{m} \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{/m\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z} \to 0$$

is a projective resolution of $\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}$. So for any $N \in \mathbf{Mod}_{\mathbb{Z}}$,

$$H^n(\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(P_{\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}}, N)) : 0 \to \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathbb{Z}, N) \xrightarrow{\overline{m}} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathbb{Z}, N) \to 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{Ext}^0_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}, N) &= \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}, N) \cong {}_mN := \{a \in N \mid ma = 0\} \\
\mathrm{Ext}^1_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}, N) &\cong N/mN \\
\mathrm{Ext}^n_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}, N) &= 0 \quad (\text{for } n \geq 2)
\end{aligned}$$

Eg 1.2.2. $\mathbb{Q} = \mathbb{Z}_{\langle 0 \rangle}$ is a localization, thus a flat $\mathbb{Z}$ module. Then

$$U : 0 \to \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{i} \mathbb{Q} \to \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} \to 0$$

is a flat resolution of $\mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$. For $G \in \mathbf{Mod}_{\mathbb{Z}}$ (i.e. an abelian group),

$$H_n(G \otimes U_{\mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}}) : 0 \to G \otimes \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\mathbf{1} \otimes i} G \otimes \mathbb{Q} \to 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{Tor}_0(G, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) &\cong G \otimes \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} \\
\mathrm{Tor}_1(G, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) &= \ker(\mathbf{1} \otimes i) \cong t(G) := \{a \in G \mid ma = 0 \text{ for some } m \in \mathbb{N}\} \\
\mathrm{Tor}_n(G, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) &= 0 \quad (\text{for } n \geq 2)
\end{aligned}$$

Def 7. Let M be a left R-module, then define $M^* := \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(M, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$ as a right R-module by

$$\begin{aligned}
fr : M &\to \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} \\
x &\mapsto f(rx)
\end{aligned}$$

Fact 1.2.2.

1. $\mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$ is injective.
2. $A = 0 \iff A^* = 0$.
3. $B \hookrightarrow C \iff C^* \twoheadrightarrow B^*$.

Proof.

1. For $m \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$, $m(\mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$ by $m(\frac{a}{mb} + \mathbb{Z}) \leftarrow\!\shortmid \frac{a}{b} + \mathbb{Z}$, so $\mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$ is divisible. But $\mathbb{Z}$ is a PID, so $\mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$ is injective.
2. $(\Rightarrow)$ $A^* = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(0, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) = 0$.

   $(\Leftarrow)$ If $A \neq 0$, then $\exists\, a \in A, a \neq 0$, so $0 \to \mathbb{Z}a \xrightarrow{i} A$ is an inclusion.

   Since $\mathbb{Z}a$ is a cyclic abelian group, there is a nonzero $g : \mathbb{Z}a \to \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$. (If $\mathbb{Z}a \cong \mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}$, let $g : a \mapsto \frac{1}{m}$; if $\mathbb{Z}a \cong \mathbb{Z}$, let $g : a \mapsto \frac{1}{2}$.)

   But $\mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$ is injective, so $\exists\, f : A \to \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$ (i.e. $f \in A^*$), and $f \circ i = g \neq 0$ so $f \neq 0$, thus $A^* \neq 0$.

$$\begin{tikzcd}
0 \arrow[r] & \mathbb{Z}a \arrow[r, "i"] \arrow[d, "g"] & A \arrow[dl, "\exists\, f"] \\
 & \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} &
\end{tikzcd}$$

3. Since $\mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$ is injective, $\mathrm{Hom}(\cdot, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$ is exact. Let $0 \to \ker f \to B \xrightarrow{f} C$ exact, applying $\mathrm{Hom}(\cdot, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$ results in $C^* \xrightarrow{f^*} B^* \to (\ker f)^* \to 0$ exact. Thus $\operatorname{coker} f^* = (\ker f)^*$.

   By 2., $B \hookrightarrow C \iff \ker f = 0 \iff (\ker f)^* = 0 \iff \operatorname{coker} f^* = 0 \iff C^* \twoheadrightarrow B^*$.

□

Prop 1.2.3. Let M be an R-module, then TFAE

1. M is flat.
2. M^* is injective (as a R-module).
3. $\mathrm{Tor}_1(R/I, M) = 0$ for all ideal $I \subseteq R$.
4. $I \otimes_R M \cong IM$ for all ideal $I \subseteq R$.

Proof.

- 3. $\iff$ 4.
  For any ideal $I \subseteq R$, $0 \to I \xrightarrow{i} R \xrightarrow{q} R/I \to 0$ is exact. This induces a long exact sequence:

$$\mathrm{Tor}_1(R, M) \to \mathrm{Tor}_1(R/I, M) \to I \otimes_R M \xrightarrow{i \otimes \mathbf{1}} R \otimes_R M \xrightarrow{q \otimes \mathbf{1}} R/I \otimes_R M \to 0$$

  - $\mathrm{Tor}_1(R, M) = 0$ since R is a flat R-module.
  - $R \otimes_R M \cong M$.
  - $R/I \otimes_R M \cong M/IM$ by $(r + I) \otimes a \mapsto (ra + IM)$.

  So we have
$$0 \to \mathrm{Tor}_1(R/I, M) \to I \otimes_R M \xrightarrow{i'} M \xrightarrow{q'} M/IM \to 0$$
  exact, with $q' : M \to M/IM$ being exactly the quotient map (one can check that $q \otimes \mathbf{1} \cong q'$).

  Now it's clear that $\mathrm{Tor}_1(R/I, M) = 0 \iff I \otimes_R M \cong \ker(q') \cong IM$.

  (The reverse direction requires $I \otimes_R M \cong IM$ being the natural isomorphism $r \otimes b \mapsto rb$, so $i' : IM \to M$ can then be the natural inclusion.)

- 1. $\iff$ 2.
Let $0 \to N' \xrightarrow{f} N$, then $\mathrm{Hom}_R(N, M^*) \xrightarrow{\overline{f}} \mathrm{Hom}_R(N', M^*)$.
By the adjoint relation,

$$\mathrm{Hom}_R(N, M^*) = \mathrm{Hom}_R(N, \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(M, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})) \cong \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(N \otimes_R M, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) = (N \otimes_R M)^*,$$

we have another map $(N \otimes_R M)^* \xrightarrow{(f \otimes \mathbf{1})^*} (N' \otimes_R M)^*$ isomorphic to the previous one, with its unstarred map $N' \otimes_R M \xrightarrow{f \otimes \mathbf{1}} N \otimes_R M$.
Now, M^* is injective $\iff$ $\overline{f}$ is surjective $\forall\, N, N'$ $\iff$ $(f \otimes \mathbf{1})^*$ is surjective $\forall\, N, N'$ $\iff$ $f \otimes \mathbf{1}$ is injective $\forall\, N, N'$ $\iff$ M is flat.
- 2. $\iff$ 4.
Similar to the previous section, by Baer's criterion,

$$\begin{aligned} M^* \text{ is injective} \quad &\iff \quad \mathrm{Hom}_R(R, M^*) \twoheadrightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_R(I, M^*), \forall\, I \subseteq R \\ &\iff \quad (R \otimes_R M)^* \twoheadrightarrow (I \otimes_R M)^*, \forall\, I \subseteq R \\ &\iff \quad I \otimes_R M \hookrightarrow R \otimes_R M \cong M, \forall\, I \subseteq R \\ &\iff \quad I \otimes_R M \cong IM, \forall\, I \subseteq R. \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, this requires the isomorphism of $I \otimes_R M \cong IM$ be natural (the following f).
The map $\begin{array}{rl} f: I \otimes_R M \to & IM \\ r \otimes a \mapsto & ra \end{array}$ is always onto, but may not be 1-1. If it is, $I \otimes_R M \cong IM$.

□

Prop 1.2.4. For $I, J \subseteq R$ being ideals, then $\mathrm{Tor}_1(R/I, R/J) \cong (I \cap J)/IJ$.

Proof. $0 \to I \xrightarrow{i} R \to R/I \to 0$ induces a long exact sequence

$$0 \to \mathrm{Tor}_1(R/I, R/J) \to I \otimes_R R/J \xrightarrow{i \otimes 1} R \otimes_R R/J \to R/I \otimes_R R/J \to 0,$$

where $\mathrm{Tor}_1(R, R/J) = 0$ since R is flat.

Also $I \otimes_R R/J \cong I/IJ, R \otimes_R R/J \cong R/J$, so we have $I/IJ \xrightarrow{i'} R/J$ with $\mathrm{Tor}_1(R/I, R/J) \cong \ker(i \otimes 1) \cong \ker i'$.

But $\begin{array}{rl} i': I/IJ & \to R/J \\ x + IJ & \mapsto x + J \end{array}$, so $\overline{x} \in \ker i' \iff x \in I$ and $x \in J \iff x \in I \cap J$, hence $\ker i' \cong (I \cap J)/IJ$. □

1.3 Koszul complex (week 16)

Remark 1. In this section, we assume that R is commutative with 1.

Def 8. Let $L \in \mathbf{Mod}_R$, with $f : L \to R$ an R-linear map, define

$$\begin{array}{rccc} \mathrm{d}_f : & \Lambda^n L & \to & \Lambda^{n-1} L \\ & x_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge x_n & \mapsto & \sum_{i=1}^{n} (-1)^{i+1} f(x_i) x_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge \hat{x}_i \wedge \cdots \wedge x_n \end{array}$$

where $\Lambda^n L$ is the n-th exterior power of L, and $\hat{x}_i$ means omitting x_i.

Then we can define a chain complex called **Koszul complex**:

$$K_\bullet(f) : \cdots \to \Lambda^n L \xrightarrow{\mathrm{d}_f} \Lambda^{n-1} L \to \cdots \to \Lambda^2 L \xrightarrow{\mathrm{d}_f} L \xrightarrow{f} R$$

Also, d_f can be considered as a graded R-homomorphism of degree -1:

$$\begin{array}{rccc} \mathrm{d}_f : & \Lambda L & \to & \Lambda L \\ & x \wedge y & \mapsto & \mathrm{d}_f(x) \wedge y + (-1)^{\deg x} \cdot x \wedge \mathrm{d}_f(y) \end{array}$$

where ΛL is the exterior algebra of L, and x, y are any homogeneous elements of ΛL.

Def 9. Let $(C_\bullet, d), (C'_\bullet, d')$ be chain complexes of R-modules, define their *tensor product* to be a chain complex $C_\bullet \otimes C'_\bullet$ with

$$(C_\bullet \otimes C'_\bullet)_n = \bigoplus_{i=0}^{n} \left(C_i \otimes_R C'_{n-i} \right)$$

with the boundary maps being

$$\begin{array}{rccc} d \otimes d' : & (C_\bullet \otimes C'_\bullet)_n & \to & (C_\bullet \otimes C'_\bullet)_{n-1} \\ & \sum_{i=0}^{n} x_i \otimes y_{n-i} & \mapsto & \sum_{i=0}^{n} \left(d(x_i) \otimes y_{n-i} + (-1)^i \cdot x_i \otimes d'(y_{n-i}) \right) \end{array}$$

One can verify that

$$\begin{aligned} (d \otimes d') \circ (d \otimes d')(x \otimes y) &= (d \otimes d')(d(x) \otimes y + (-1)^{\deg x} \cdot x \otimes d'(y)) \\ &= d \circ d(x) \otimes y + (-1)^{\deg x - 1} \cdot d(x) \otimes d'(y) \\ &\quad + (-1)^{\deg x} \cdot d(x) \otimes d'(y) + x \otimes d' \circ d'(y) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Prop 1.3.1. Let $L_1, L_2 \in \mathbf{Mod}_R, f_1 \in \mathrm{Hom}_R(L_1, R), f_2 \in \mathrm{Hom}_R(L_2, R)$. Define

$$\begin{array}{rcc} f = f_1 + f_2 : L_1 \oplus L_2 & \to & R \\ (x, y) & \mapsto & f_1(x) + f_2(y) \end{array},$$

then

$$\begin{array}{rcl} K_\bullet(f_1) \otimes K_\bullet(f_2) & \cong & K_\bullet(f) \\ \bigoplus_{i=0}^{n} \left(\Lambda^i L_1 \otimes_R \Lambda^{n-i} L_2 \right) & \cong & \Lambda^n (L_1 \oplus L_2) \end{array}$$

with $\mathrm{d}_{f_1} \otimes \mathrm{d}_{f_2} = \mathrm{d}_f$.

Proof. Exercise 16-1(2). $\square$