

HOMEWORK 6

Due date: Tuesday of Week 7

Exercises: 4.1, 4.3, 4.4, 4.6, 4.7, 4.8, page 438 of Artin's book.

Let R be a PID, let $A = (a_{ij}) \in \text{Mat}_{m \times n}(R)$ be a matrix. Given subsets $I \subset \{1, \dots, m\}$ and $J \subset \{1, \dots, n\}$, such that $|I| = |J| = k$. We assume that

$$I = \{i_1, \dots, i_k\}, 1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq m,$$

$$J = \{j_1, \dots, j_k\}, 1 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_k \leq n.$$

We consider the submatrix $A_{I,J}$ of A defined by

$$A_{I,J} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{i_1 j_1} & \dots & a_{i_1 j_k} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i_k j_1} & \dots & a_{i_k j_k} \end{bmatrix},$$

and $D_{I,J}(A) = \det(A_{I,J})$. Recall that we have defined 4 elementary row (and column) operations by multiplying elementary matrix. A type I elementary matrix is obtained by multiplying an element $c \in K^\times$ to a row of I_n , which is denoted by $E_n(R_i \leftarrow cR_i)$. Here as usual, I_n is the identity matrix. A type II elementary matrix is obtained by adding cR_j to R_i of the identity matrix I_n for some $c \in K$, which is denoted by $E_n(R_i \leftarrow R_i + cR_j)$. A type III elementary matrix is obtained by switching two rows of I_n , which is denoted by $E_n(R_i \leftrightarrow R_j)$. Type 4 elementary matrix is of the form

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b & & & \\ c & d & & & \\ & & 1 & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}, ad - bc = 1, a, b, c, d \in R.$$

Problem 1. Let e be an elementary operation of one type defined above. For $A \in \text{Mat}_{m \times n}(R)$. Show that $D_{I,J}(A) = D_{I,J}(e(A))$ for any subsets I, J with $|I| = |J| = k$.

This is Theorem 10 page 259 if e is of the first 3 types. You only need to check the 4th type elementary operation.

Let R be a ring and let M be an R -module. Recall that M is called finitely presented (or it has a finite presentation), if there exists an exact sequence

$$R^n \rightarrow R^m \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0,$$

for some non-negative integers m and n . Equivalently, M is finitely presented if there exists a surjection $\varphi : R^m \rightarrow M$ such that $\ker(\varphi)$ is finitely generated.

Problem 2. Let R be a ring and M be a finitely presented module. Let $f : R^k \rightarrow M$ be any surjective map. Show that $\text{Ker}(f)$ is finitely generated.

Note that the assumption says that there exists a surjection $\varphi : R^m \rightarrow M$ such that $\text{Ker}(\varphi)$ is finitely generated. The assertion says that for any surjection of the form $f : R^k \rightarrow M$, its kernel is always finitely generated. Hint: See [this link](#) for a proof.

The following is a very typical example on how to use finite presentation. Let R be a ring and M, N be two R -modules. Recall that $\text{Hom}_R(M, N)$ also has an R -module structure. Let \mathfrak{p} be a prime ideal of R . We define a map

$$\theta_{M,N} : (\text{Hom}_R(M, N))_{\mathfrak{p}} \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(M_{\mathfrak{p}}, N_{\mathfrak{p}})$$

as follows. First for $f \in \text{Hom}_R(M, N)$, we have a homomorphism $S^{-1}(f) \in \text{Hom}_{A_{\mathfrak{p}}}(M_{\mathfrak{p}}, N_{\mathfrak{p}})$ as in HW4, problem 5. Here $S = R - \mathfrak{p}$.

Problem 3. *Let the notations be as above.*

(1) *Show that the map*

$$\mathrm{Hom}_R(M, N) \ni f \mapsto S^{-1}(f) \in \mathrm{Hom}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(M_{\mathfrak{p}}, N_{\mathfrak{p}})$$

can be uniquely extended to $(\mathrm{Hom}_R(M, N))_{\mathfrak{p}}$, namely, there is a unique homomorphism $\theta_{M,N} : (\mathrm{Hom}_R(M, N))_{\mathfrak{p}} \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(M_{\mathfrak{p}}, N_{\mathfrak{p}})$ such that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{Hom}_R(M, N) & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & (\mathrm{Hom}_R(M, N))_{\mathfrak{p}} \\ & \searrow S^{-1}(\cdot) \quad \swarrow \theta_{M,N} & \\ & \mathrm{Hom}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(M_{\mathfrak{p}}, N_{\mathfrak{p}}) & \end{array}$$

is commutative.

(2) *Suppose that $M = R^m$ for a positive integer m , show that $\theta_{F^m, N}$ is an isomorphism.*

(3) *Suppose that M is finitely presented, show that $\theta_{M, N}$ is an isomorphism.*

Hint: Part (1) follows from HW4, problem 5. Part (2) follows from Problem 10, HW5. For (3), use a commutative diagram.

Problem 4. *Let R be a ring and $I \subset R$ be an ideal. Let M be a finitely generated R -module such that $IM = M$ (where $IM = \{a_i m_i : a_i \in I, m_i \in M\}$.) Show that there exists an element $a \in I$ such that $m = am$ for any $a \in I$.*

The assertion of Problem 4 is called Nakayama's lemma. Hint: Let $\{m_1, \dots, m_n\} \subset M$ be a set of generators. The assumption $M = IM$ says that $m_i = \sum a_{ij} m_j$ with $a_{ij} \in I$. In other words, there is a matrix $A \in \mathrm{Mat}_{n \times n}(I)$ such that $X = AX$, or $(I_n - A)X = 0$, where $X = [m_1, \dots, m_n]^t$ and I_n is the identity matrix. Now multiply both sides by the classical adjoint of $\mathrm{Id}_n - A$.

Problem 5. *Let R be a local ring with unique maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} . Let M be a finitely generated R -module such that $\mathfrak{m}M = M$. Show that $M = 0$.*

Hint: This is a Corollary of Problem 4.

Problem 6. *Let R be a ring and M be a finitely generated R -module. Let $T \in \mathrm{Hom}_R(M, M)$ be a surjective homomorphism. Show that T is injective.*

Hint: View M as an $R[x]$ module via $f(x).m := f(T)m$. We did this many times in Linear algebra. Clearly, M is also a finitely generated $R[x]$ -module. Consider the ideal $I = xR[x] \subset R[x]$ of $R[x]$. Since T is surjective, $M = IM$. Now apply Nakayama's lemma.