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Wylitad 10. Moduly.
  R; préviain z 1 (nielanieurne premienny)
Def. 10.3 (M, +, r) rER: moder (domystrive: lewostronny) nad
  [R-modut lewostronpry], ady:
         [mnoienie pner skalar r FR z lewej]

M > x + > r x F M

rx
(1) (M, +): grupa abelowa, 0: zero medulu M
(2) · \sqrt{m_1+m_2} = rm_1+rm_2
  *(\tau_1 + v_2) m = \tau_1 m + r_2 m
  · 71 ( r2 m) = ( r1 r2) m
  21m = m
Lwaniait: modut provostronry nad R:
       Maxtimer &M,
     (m_1+m_2) r = m_1 r + m_2 r
      m (m m2) = (mm) m2 = [!!
· Ody R & premienry => lewostrony R-modul =
                           prawostronny R-modul:
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dolitadriej.
                                             Alle /10
gdy (M,+, r) rep: Rmedut lewestroner,
  to (M,+, r) rep: R-medit prawetroning, vice versa.
Prystady 1. R = K ciato = prestnen liniowa nadk
                               to K-modul.
2. G: grupa abelewa =)
     G ma naturalna strubturs Z-modulu:
   (G, +, k)_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} k \cdot g = k \cdot ta brotooti g \omega G, quipewe
3. G: grupa abelewa
  End(G) = {f; G -> G; f endemerhism }
previouen z jedno outr, zero; funkyz zerave D:G->G.
+: (f+g)(x) = f(x)+g(x), f_{ig} \in End(G)
• f(g(n)) = f(g(n)) Tovenie
1 = id_G
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G; modult nad End(G): dla for End(G),  $x \in G$ .  $f \cdot x = f(x)$ .

4, Zat, it j: R -> End(G1); homomafirm Al2/10 previoueni z jednosuia (j(1/2)= idg). j wyznana w Gstrubturg R-medutu:  $(G_1,+,r)_{r\in R}$ :  $r\cdot g=j(r)(g)$ Na odurrot: Gdy (G, +, r) R-modul, to dla rER:  $j(r): G \longrightarrow G$ ,  $j(r)g \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} r \cdot g$ ,  $j(g) \in \text{End}(G)$ over Atom -> j(N) E End (G) dage j: R -> End (G) homomorfism prevsueni 21. 5. R1 CR => R jest modutem nad R1
podpiers vien (R+ r) rco, r.x programs  $(R, +, \tau)_{\tau \in R_1}, r \cdot x$  linone R, R  $(R, +, \tau)_{\tau \in R_1}, R \stackrel{\cdot}{R}$   $(R, +, \tau)_{\tau \in R_1}, R \stackrel{\cdot}{R}$ previoueni 21, M=(M,+,r)rtR: R-modul => M: R-medut: n.m def j(n).m. 7. R: mersuen, ERIER: ideal lewostronny (tzn,(I,+)<(R,+) araz RICI). Wedy

I; R-modul.

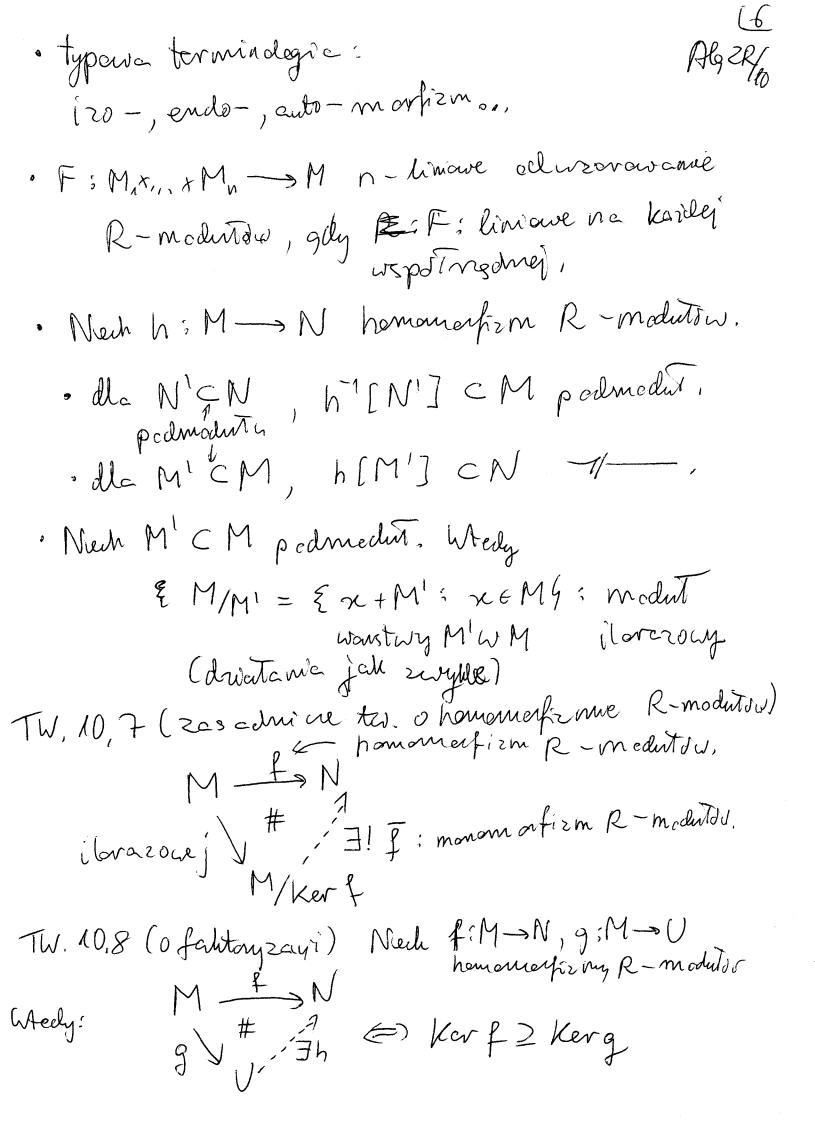
Def. 10.4. Zat, je M: R-modul. oven N CM. Wedy N; R-podmodul M, gely N: R-medrit inglødern driatañ z M.  $trn: (i) (N,+) < (M,+) (=) N \neq \emptyset)$ (2) N zamhnisty inslodem mnovenia puer shalary r GR, wM. Uwaga 10,5 @ Zat, ie M: R-modut, (1)  $0 \cdot m = 0$  $(s) \ \omega \cdot 0 = 0$ (M,+) grupa  $(3) (A) \cdot m = -m.$ D-d (1) () o  $m = (0+0) \cdot m = 0 + 0 + 0 = 0$ (2)  $v.0 = r(0+0) = r0+r0 \Rightarrow r0 = 0$ (3)  $(-1) \cdot m + \xi_{1} \cdot m = ((-1)+1) \cdot m = 0 \cdot m = 0$   $= (-1) \cdot m = -m$ Waga 10,6 (M:R-modus), Prehodi dendring podmodutou Mest

padmodutem M.

Alexander Since of the second
Prystad, EOG = M: podmalut zerowy,
Smooth 10,6, A CM => structe napamenty
polludut N = M zamerajacy A
palmedut M generowary pren A.
N= { Zmais rieR, aieAsu {05,
· N, N2 EM & podmeduty => N1+N2 = podmodut M
(podebnie: N, t., + Nk)
Produlit R-modutour M×N, podoonie jak
de prestreni Wriawych.
National Suma prosta:
M = N, D, O ( dla N, ), Nu CM &, 9 ely podmedutou)
tmeM J! neN,,,,neNu m=nt.,+nk

Homomerfizm R-medutdus: h:M->N.

 $0: M \longrightarrow M, 0(x) = 0,$ 



· h : M -> N put 1-16 herb = \$09 Alg 2R/10 Home (M,N) = {h:M->N:h:homomorfom R-medutting R-moder (da R; premiennego!)  $(h_0 + h_1)(m) = h_0(m) + h_1(m)$  $(\pi h)(m) = \pi \cdot h(m)$ Nasa cel: Zrozumier moduty. Dany M; R-modut. No Jesti M= & Mi, golise Mi CM "mate" podpreduty,
jui zvorumiene, to wtody vorumeny Def. 10.9. (M-R-modul) Mjest R-modutem prostym, gdy M \$ {04 i 

· Dla M: R-modutu, End<sub>R</sub>(M) = { endomorbizing My, piers ver, podpierover End (M, t)

Alg 2R/12 Lemat 10.10 (Lemat Schura). M: R-modul prosty = EndR(M) : piersuen z duelemen (tzn. Kaidy of f & Endr (M)

ma element
odwotny) D-d. Nied O + f EEndr (M), When Im f = M, were  $f = \{0\} \Rightarrow f$ ; odiwacany (automatrum). Zatire M: R-medut over K= EndR(M): mersien Z duelewern ("ciato mepremiene"),
Wheely M: K-modut, pretver limewe nack K Zat, ie  $n = \dim_{K} M < \infty$ , Wedy  $\operatorname{End}_{K}(M) \cong M(K)$  $R \ni r \mapsto \varphi_r : M \longrightarrow M, \ \varphi_r \in End_{\mathbb{K}}(M)$   $\varphi_r(m) = r \cdot m \qquad (zad)$   $R \ni r \longrightarrow m(\varphi_r) \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{K})$ R - Mn+n(K) hemomorfism previveni > 1 · teena representacji previcueri,