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MODULE THEORY

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Dedicated to my family and my best friend

Neeraj K. Gaur

Introduction

This sample book discusses the course Module Theory of pure mathematics being taught to post-graduate students in University of Delhi.

Introduction to Modules

Defination of Module

Left Module:

Let R be a ring with identity and M be an abelian group with addition. We say M is a left R -module if there exists a mapping¹

¹ often called as scaler multiplication.

$$R \times M \rightarrow M$$

defined by

$$(a, x) \rightarrow ax$$

for each $a \in R$ and $x \in M$ satisfying following properties :

$$\forall a, b \in R \text{ and } x, y \in M$$

$$(a + b)x = ax + bx$$

$$a(x + y) = ax + ay$$

$$(ab)x = a(bx)$$

$$1x = x$$

and denoted by ${}_R M$

Right Module:

Let R be a ring with identity and M be an abelian group with addition. We say M is a right R -module if there exists a mapping

$$M \times R \rightarrow M$$

defined by

$$(x, a) \rightarrow xa$$

for each $a \in R$ and $x \in M$ satisfying following properties :

$$\forall a, b \in R \text{ and } x, y \in M$$

$$x(a + b) = xa + xb$$

$$(x + y)a = xa + ya$$

$$x(ab) = (xa)b$$

$$x1 = x$$

and denoted by M_R

Examples :

1. Let V be a vector space over a field F then V is a left as well as right F -Module.
2. Let G be any abelian group under addition , then G is a \mathbb{Z} -Module where \mathbb{Z} is set of integers.
3. Let R be ring and $M = R[x]$ where $R[x]$ is a group of all polynomials with coefficients in R then M is a left as well as a right R -Module with scalar multiplication being usual multiplication.
4. Let M be collection of all $m \times n$ matrices over ring R , then M is left R -Module where scalar multiplication being usual multiplication of a scalar to a matrix like

Suppose ring R is a field then R -Module $R[x]$ is a vector space over field R .

$$\begin{aligned} A &= [a_{ij}] \mid i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m \ j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n \\ c \times A &= [c \times a_{ij}] \mid i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m \ j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n \end{aligned}$$