

Algebra I - Commutative algebra

5. Exercise sheet

Exercise 1 (4 points):

Let A be a ring and let $\mathfrak{a}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{a}_n \subseteq A$ be ideals such that $\bigcap_{i=1}^n \mathfrak{a}_i = \{0\}$. Assume that each ring A/\mathfrak{a}_i is noetherian. Show that A is noetherian.

Exercise 2 (4 points):

Consider the matrix

$$S := \begin{pmatrix} -36 & 14 & -24 \\ 18 & 6 & 12 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Determine its elementary divisors and the kernel/cokernel of the map $\mathbb{Z}^3 \xrightarrow{S} \mathbb{Z}^2$ (up to isomorphism).

Exercise 3 (4 points):

Let A be a ring, let $\mathfrak{a} \subseteq A$ be an ideal and let $M, N_i, i \in I$, be A -modules for some set I .

i) Show that there exists a unique isomorphism

$$\Phi: \bigoplus_{i \in I} (N_i \otimes_A M) \rightarrow \left(\bigoplus_{i \in I} N_i \right) \otimes_A M$$

such that $\Phi((\dots, 0, n_i \otimes m, 0, \dots)) = (\dots, 0, n_i, 0, \dots) \otimes m$ for all $n_i \in N_i, i \in I, m \in M$.

ii) Show that there exists a unique isomorphism

$$\Psi: A/\mathfrak{a} \otimes_A M \rightarrow M/\mathfrak{a}M$$

such that $\Psi((a + \mathfrak{a}) \otimes m) \mapsto am + \mathfrak{a}M$ for all $a \in A, m \in M$.

Exercise 4 (4 points):

Let A be a ring and let M, N be A -modules. A bilinear map $(-, -): M \times M \rightarrow N$ is called symmetric if $(m_1, m_2) = (m_2, m_1)$ for all $m_1, m_2 \in M$. It is called alternating if $(m, m) = 0$ for all $m \in M$.

i) Show that there exists an A -module $\text{Sym}_A^2(M)$ and a symmetric bilinear map $\iota: M \times M \rightarrow \text{Sym}_A^2(M)$ with the following universal property: for every A -modules N and for every symmetric bilinear map $(-, -): M \times M \rightarrow N$ there exists a unique A -linear map $\Phi: \text{Sym}_A^2(M) \rightarrow N$ such that for all $m_1, m_2 \in M$

$$(m_1, m_2) = \Phi(\iota(m_1, m_2)).$$

Construct similarly an A -module $\Lambda_A^2(M)$ with a universal alternating bilinear map $\gamma: M \times M \rightarrow \Lambda_A^2(M)$.

ii) Show that $\text{Sym}_A^2(A^n)$ and $\Lambda_A^2(A^n)$ are free A -modules of ranks $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ and $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$.

To be handed in on: Thursday, 11.05.2023 (during the lecture, or via eCampus).