## MTHSC 851/852 (Abstract Algebra) <br> Dr. Matthew Macauley <br> HW 17

Due Monday, November 16th, 2009
(1) If $R$ is a ring with 1 and $M$ is an $R$-module that is not unitary, show that $R m=0$ for some $m \neq 0$.
(2) If $F$ is a field set $R=F\left[x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}, \ldots\right]$, the ring of polynomials in a countably infinite set of distinct indeterminantes. Let $I$ be the ideal $\left(x_{1}, x_{2}, \ldots\right)$ in $R$. If $M=R$ and $N=I$ show that $M$ is a finitely generated $R$-module but $N$ is a submodule that is not finitely generated. Is $N$ free?
(3) Suppose $L, M$ and $N$ are $R$-modules and $f: M \rightarrow N$ is an $R$-homomorphism. Define $f^{*}: \operatorname{Hom}_{R}(N, L) \rightarrow \operatorname{Hom}_{R}(M, L)$ via $f^{*}(\phi): m \mapsto \phi(f(m))$ for all $\phi \in \operatorname{Hom}_{R}(N, L)$, $m \in M$.
(a) Show that $f^{*}$ is a $\mathbb{Z}$-homomorphism.
(b) If $R$ is commutative show that $f^{*}$ is an $R$-homomorphism.
(c) Still assuming that $R$ is commutative, show that if $0 \rightarrow L \xrightarrow{f} M \xrightarrow{g} N \rightarrow 0$ is an exact sequence of $R$-modules, then for any $R$-module $D$, the sequence

$$
0 \rightarrow \operatorname{Hom}_{R}(N, D) \xrightarrow{g^{*}} \operatorname{Hom}_{R}(M, D) \xrightarrow{f^{*}} \operatorname{Hom}_{R}(L, D)
$$ is an exact sequence of abelian groups.

(4) The Five Lemma states that given a diagram of abelian groups

where the rows are exact, and $f_{1}, f_{2}, f_{4}$ and $f_{5}$ are isomorphisms, $f_{3}$ is an isomorphism as well.
(a) Prove the Five Lemma.
(b) Consider the following eight hypotheses:
$f_{i}$ is injective, for $i=1,2,4,5$,
$f_{i}$ is surjective, for $i=1,2,4,5$.
Which of these hypothese suffice to prove that $f_{3}$ is injective? Which suffice to prove that $f_{3}$ is surjective?

