MTHSC 851/852 (Abstract Algebra) Dr. Matthew Macauley 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 Rm = 0 for some $m \neq 0$.
- (2) If F is a field set $R = F[x_1, x_2, x_3, ...]$, the ring of polynomials in a countably infinite set of distinct indeterminantes. Let I be the ideal $(x_1, x_2, ...)$ in R. If M = R and N = Ishow 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 $f : M \to N$ is an R-homomorphism. Define $f^* : \operatorname{Hom}_R(N, L) \to \operatorname{Hom}_R(M, L)$ 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 $0 \to L \xrightarrow{f} M \xrightarrow{g} N \to 0$ is an exact sequence of R-modules, then for any R-module D, the sequence

$$0 \to \operatorname{Hom}_R(N, D) \xrightarrow{g^+} \operatorname{Hom}_R(M, D) \xrightarrow{f^+} \operatorname{Hom}_R(L, D)$$

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?