## Week 7: Misc Module stuff

TA: Ben Szczesny

Question 1. Let R be a unital associative ring. Show that the left ideals of  $M_n(R)$  are in one to one correspondence with left R-submodules of  $R^n$ .

As an extra question, what do the two sided ideals of  $M_n(R)$  look like?

Question 2. (Spring '18) View  $\mathbb{Z}^n$  as column vectors. Show that for any left ideal  $I \subseteq M_n(\mathbb{Z})$  the subgroup  $I\mathbb{Z}^n \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$  has finite index.

Question 3. (Fall '16) Let A be an integral domain with field of fractions F. Suppose  $\mathfrak{a}$  is an ideal of A. Show that  $\mathfrak{a}$  is a finitely generated projective A-module if there exists a A-submodule  $\mathfrak{b}$  of F such that  $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{b} = A$  in F.

**Question 4.** (Spring '19) Let R be a commutative local ring and M a finitely generated projective module. Show that M is R-free.

Question 5. (Fall '17) Let R be a commutative Noetherian ring and A a finitely generated R-algebra (not

necessarily commutative). Let B be an R-subalgebra of the center Z(A). Assume A is a finitely generated B-module. Show that B is a finitely generated R-algebra.

**Question 6.** (Spring '18) Let B be a commutative Noetherian ring, and let A be a Noetherian subring of B.

Let I be the nilradical of B. If B/I is finitely generated as an A-module, show that B is finitely generated as an A-module.

## HINTS BELOW. FOLD HERE.

- 1. Think about elementary row operations as the left action of certain matrices.
- 2. Entries in a column must be multiples of a common element. Think about gcds.
- 3. We must have that  $\sum a_i b_i = 1$ . Try and use this to first show finitely generated and then use this to construct a split exact sequence.
- 4. Local rings suggest Nakayama and finitely projective suggests a certain split exact sequence.
- 5. This is essentially the Artin-Tate lemma. The main idea of this proof is that if you can find an intermediate finitely generated *R*-algebra  $B_0 \subseteq B$  such that *A* is a noetherian  $B_0$ -module, then you can view *B* as a  $B_0$ -submodule.
- 6. I couldn't figure out a proof of this in time and it's annoying me. Let me know if you come up with one!