

# Homework 8 for Math 215A Commutative Algebra

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Rings are understood to be commutative, unless stated otherwise.

(1) A morphism  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  of affine schemes is said to be *dominant* if the image  $f(X)$  is dense in  $Y$ . Show that  $f$  is dominant if and only if the kernel  $I$  of the pullback homomorphism  $f^*: O(Y) \rightarrow O(X)$  is a *nil* ideal, meaning that every element of  $I$  is nilpotent. In particular, if  $A$  is a subring of a commutative ring  $B$ , then the associated morphism  $\text{Spec}(B) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(A)$  is dominant.

(2) (a) Let  $\mathfrak{p}$  be a prime ideal in a noetherian ring  $R$ , and let  $M$  and  $N$  be  $R$ -modules. Give an example to show that the natural map

$$\text{Hom}_R(M, N)_{\mathfrak{p}} \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(M_{\mathfrak{p}}, N_{\mathfrak{p}})$$

need not be an isomorphism. But show that it is an isomorphism if  $M$  is finitely generated.

(b) Let  $\mathfrak{p}$  be a prime ideal in a noetherian ring  $R$ . Let  $M$  and  $N$  be  $R$ -modules with  $M$  finitely generated. Show that  $\text{Ext}_R^i(M, N)_{\mathfrak{p}} \cong \text{Ext}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}^i(M_{\mathfrak{p}}, N_{\mathfrak{p}})$  for any  $i \geq 0$ .

(c) Show that a finitely generated module over a noetherian ring  $R$  which is locally free must be projective. Deduce that “flat = locally free = projective” for finitely generated modules over a noetherian ring. (In geometric language: finitely generated projective modules over a noetherian ring  $R$  are equivalent to vector bundles over the affine scheme  $\text{Spec}(R)$ .)

(3) Let  $R$  be an algebra of finite type over a field  $k$ . Show that  $R$  is artinian if and only if  $R$  has finite dimension as a  $k$ -vector space. (Hint: consider the filtration of  $R$  constructed in the proof that “artinian” is equivalent to “noetherian of dimension zero”.)

(4) Show that every finitely generated module  $M$  over a Dedekind domain  $R$  is the direct sum of a torsion module  $M_1$  and a projective module  $M_2$ . Give an example to show that such a splitting is not unique (in the sense that the submodule  $M_2$  of  $M$  is not uniquely determined).