

HW #7

- Let M be an R -module and $M_i \subset M$ be R -submodules for all $i \in I$. We say that $\sum_{i \in I} M_i$ is an *internal direct sum* of the M_i if $M_i \cap \sum_{j \neq i} M_j = 0$ for all $i \in I$. If this is the case, we write $\oplus_{i \in I} M_i$ for $\sum_{i \in I} M_i$. Show that if this is the case then $\sum_{i \in I} M_i$ is R -isomorphic to the (external) direct sum $\coprod_{i \in I} M_i$.
- (*) Suppose the following diagram of R -modules and R -homomorphisms is commutative and has exact rows:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
 0 & \rightarrow & A & \xrightarrow{f} & B & \xrightarrow{g} & C & \rightarrow & 0 \\
 & & \downarrow \alpha & & \downarrow \beta & & \downarrow \gamma & & \\
 0 & \rightarrow & A' & \xrightarrow{f'} & B' & \xrightarrow{g'} & C' & \rightarrow & 0
 \end{array}$$

Show that if two of the maps α, β, γ are R -isomorphisms then all three are.

- (*) Let M and M_1, \dots, M_n be R -modules. Show that $M \cong \coprod_{i=1}^n M_i$ if and only if there exist R -homomorphisms $\iota_i : M_i \rightarrow M$ and $\pi_i : M \rightarrow M_i$, $i = 1, \dots, n$, satisfying all of the following:
 - $\pi_i \iota_i = Id_{M_i}$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$.
 - $\pi_j \iota_i = 0$ for $i \neq j$.
 - $\iota_1 \pi_1 + \dots + \iota_n \pi_n = Id_M$.
- Let M be an R -module. Prove the following are equivalent:
 - Every submodule of M is finitely generated (fg).
 - M satisfies ACC (the **ascending chain condition**), i.e., if $M_i \subseteq M$ are submodules and

$$M_1 \subseteq M_2 \subseteq \dots \subseteq M_n \subseteq \dots$$

then there exists a positive integer N such that $M_N = M_{N+i}$ for all $i \geq 0$.

- M satisfies the **Maximum Condition or Principle**, i.e., if $S \neq \emptyset$ is a collection of submodules of M then S contains a maximal element, that is a module $M_o \in S$ such that if $M_o \subseteq N$ with $N \in S$ then $N = M_o$.

If M satisfies any of these equivalent conditions, we say that M is a **noetherian R -module**.

- Let $N \subseteq M$ be R -modules. Show that M is an R -noetherian if and only if N and M/N are R -noetherian. In particular, show that if

$$0 \rightarrow M' \xrightarrow{f} M \xrightarrow{g} M'' \rightarrow 0$$

is an exact sequence of R -modules and R -homomorphisms with two of the modules M, M', M'' are R -noetherian then they all are.

- Show if M, N are noetherian R -modules then so is $M \coprod N$.