

## Commutative Algebra

**Exercise 16:** Let  $R$  be a ring,  $M$  a finitely generated  $R$ -module and  $\varphi \in \text{Hom}_R(M, R^n)$  surjective. Show that  $\ker(\varphi)$  is finitely generated as an  $R$ -module.

Hint, note that the short exact sequence  $0 \rightarrow \ker(\varphi) \rightarrow M \rightarrow R^n \rightarrow 0$  is split exact.

**Exercise 17:** Let  $R$  be a ring and  $P$  an  $R$ -module. Show that the following statements are equivalent:

- a. If  $\varphi \in \text{Hom}_R(M, N)$  is surjective and  $\psi \in \text{Hom}_R(P, N)$ , then there is a  $\alpha \in \text{Hom}_R(P, M)$  such that  $\varphi \circ \alpha = \psi$ , i.e.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & P \\ & \nearrow \exists \alpha & \downarrow \psi \\ M & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & N \end{array}$$

- b. If  $\varphi \in \text{Hom}_R(M, N)$  is surjective, then  $\varphi_* : \text{Hom}_R(P, M) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_R(P, N) : \alpha \mapsto \varphi \circ \alpha$  is surjective.
- c. If  $0 \rightarrow M \rightarrow N \rightarrow P \rightarrow 0$  is exact, then it is split exact.
- d. There is free module  $F$  and a submodule  $M \leq F$  such that  $P \oplus M \cong F$ .

**Exercise 18:** Let  $0 \rightarrow M' \rightarrow M \rightarrow M'' \rightarrow 0$  be an exact sequence of  $R$ -modules. Show, if  $M'$  and  $M''$  are finitely generated, then so is  $M$ .

Hint, you can do the proof using the Snake Lemma and the fact that a free module is projective. Alternatively you can simply write down a set of generators.

**Exercise 19:** Let  $R$  be a ring,  $M, M'$  and  $M''$   $R$ -modules,  $\varphi \in \text{Hom}_R(M', M)$  and  $\psi \in \text{Hom}_R(M, M'')$ .

Show that

$$M' \xrightarrow{\varphi} M \xrightarrow{\psi} M'' \longrightarrow 0$$

is exact if and only if for all  $R$ -modules  $P$  the sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_R(M'', P) \xrightarrow{\psi^*} \text{Hom}_R(M, P) \xrightarrow{\varphi^*} \text{Hom}_R(M', P)$$

is exact.

**In-Class Exercise 12:** Let  $R = K[x, y]$  and  $I = \langle x, y \rangle$ . Find  $R$ -linear maps such that the following sequence is an exact sequence of  $R$ -linear maps:

$$0 \longrightarrow R \longrightarrow R^2 \longrightarrow R \longrightarrow R/I \longrightarrow 0.$$