

## HW 1

Throughout,  $A$  is a ring. Please consult Notes 1 (which has been uploaded) for definitions and orienting comments.

- (1) Let  $\eta: A \rightarrow \text{End}_{\mathbb{Z}}(A)$  be the map defined in class, namely the map  $x \mapsto x_L$  ( $x \in A$ ), where  $x_L$  is ‘multiplication on the left by  $x$ ’, i.e.,  $x_L(a) = xa$  for every  $a \in A$ . (Recall that we proved in class that  $\eta$  is *injective*.) Also, for  $x \in A$ , let  $x_R$  be ‘multiplication on the right by  $x$ ’, i.e.,  $x_R(a) = ax$  for  $a \in A$ . Let  $A_L \subset \text{End}_{\mathbb{Z}}(A)$  be the image of  $\eta$ , and similarly define  $A_R = \{x_R \mid x \in A\}$ . Show that  $C(A_L) = A_R$  and  $C(A_R) = A_L$ .

- (2) Let  $M_\alpha, \alpha \in I$ , be submodules of a module  $M$ . Show that

$$\bigoplus_{\alpha} M_{\alpha} = \sum_{\alpha} M_{\alpha}$$

(i.e., the natural surjective map  $\bigoplus_{\alpha} M_{\alpha} \rightarrow \sum_{\alpha} M_{\alpha}$  is an isomorphism) if and only if for every  $\beta \in I$ , the relationship  $M_{\beta} \cap (\sum_{\alpha \neq \beta} M_{\alpha}) = 0$  holds.

- (3) Let  $M$  be an  $A$ -module and  $(s_{\alpha} \mid \alpha \in I)$  a linearly independent family in  $M$ .
- (a) For each  $\alpha$  show that  $A \cong As_{\alpha}$ .
  - (b) Let  $N$  be the submodule generated by  $S = \{s_{\alpha} \mid \alpha \in I\}$ . Show that  $N = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in I} As_{\alpha}$ .
  - (c) Show that an  $A$ -module  $X$  is free if and only if  $X \cong \bigoplus_{\gamma \in J} A$ .

- (4) Let  $\mathfrak{a}$  be a left idea of  $A$ .
- (a) Show that  $\mathfrak{a}(\bigoplus_{\gamma \in J} A) = \bigoplus_{\gamma \in J} \mathfrak{a}A$ .
  - (b) Let  $M = \bigoplus_{\gamma \in J} A$ . Show that

$$M/\mathfrak{a}M \cong \bigoplus_{\gamma \in J} A/\mathfrak{a}.$$

- (5) Let  $A$  be a *commutative* ring. Let  $M$  be a free module. Show that any two bases of  $M$  have the same cardinality. (You may assume the result for vector spaces over a field.)