## Homological algebra

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Sheet 1

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**Exercise 1.** Show that if p and q are distinct prime numbers, then  $\mathbb{Z}/p \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}/q = 0$ .

**Exercise 2.** Let  $R = \mathbb{R}[x]/x^n$ . Prove that the obvious inclusion of *R*-modules  $R/x \hookrightarrow R$  is not split. Compute the quotient, and write down the short exact sequence formed by those three modules.

**Exercise 3.** Let R be ring, let  $\{A_i\}_{i \in \mathcal{I}}$  be a collection of right R-modules, and let B be a left R-module. Show that  $(\bigoplus A_i) \otimes_R B \cong \bigoplus (A_i \otimes_R B)$ .

**Exercise 4.** Let  $R := \mathbb{Z}[x]$ . Compute  $\operatorname{Hom}_R(R/(2x), R/(4))$  as an *R*-module. Show that it is isomorphic to R/I for some ideal  $I \subset R$ .

**Exercise 5.** Let  $R = \{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & c \end{pmatrix} | a, b, c \in k \}$  be the ring of upper triangular  $2 \times 2$  matrices with coefficients in some field k. Show that R is a direct sum of two smaller R-modules:  $R = P \oplus Q$ . Compute  $\operatorname{Hom}_{R}(P,Q)$  and  $\operatorname{Hom}_{R}(Q,P)$ .

**Exercise 6.** Let k be a field. Find an exact sequence of k[x]-modules  $0 \to A \to B \to C \to 0$  such that the induced sequence  $A \otimes_{k[x]} k[x]/(x) \to B \otimes_{k[x]} k[x]/(x) \to C \otimes_{k[x]} k[x]/(x)$  is not exact.

**Exercise 7.** Find an example of a ring R and two modules M and N such that the abelian group  $M \otimes_R N$  does not carry the structure of an R-module. *Hint:* try a 2 × 2 matrix algebra.

(Hand in Monday Oct 15th at 5pm)