

Homological algebra

André Henriques

Sheet 2

Exercise 9. Prove that \mathbb{Q} is not a projective \mathbb{Z} -module.

Exercise 10. Write down an injective resolution of \mathbb{Z} as a \mathbb{Z} -module.
(You may invoke without proof the fact that \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} is an injective \mathbb{Z} -module.)

Exercise 11. Write down free resolutions for:

- $\mathbb{Z}/2$ as a \mathbb{Z} -module.
- $\mathbb{Z}/2$ as a $(\mathbb{Z}/2)[x]$ -module.
- $\mathbb{Z}/2$ as a $\mathbb{Z}[x]$ -module.
- $\mathbb{Z}/2$ as a $\mathbb{Z}[x]/(2x)$ -module.

Exercise 12. Let R be a principal ideal domain, and let M be a free R -module. Prove that any submodule of M is free.

Exercise 13. Let R be a commutative ring, and let $r \in R$ be an element. Then

$$R[r^{-1}] := R[x]/(rx - 1) = \operatorname{coker}(R[x] \xrightarrow{rx-1} R[x]).$$

Let M be an R -module, and let $M[r^{-1}] := \operatorname{coker}(M[x] \xrightarrow{rx-1} M[x])$, (where $M[x] = \{ \sum_i m_i x^i \}$ with $m_i \in M$). Prove that

$$M \otimes_R R[r^{-1}] = M[r^{-1}].$$

Exercise 14. Prove the general Frobenius reciprocity formula:

$$\operatorname{Hom}_S(A, \operatorname{Hom}_R(B, C)) \cong \operatorname{Hom}_R(A \otimes_S B, C).$$

(Here, A is a right S -module, B is an S - R -bimodule, and C is a right R -module.)

Exercise 15. Compute the following Ext and Tor groups:

- $\operatorname{Tor}_*^{k[x]}(k[x]/(x-a), k[x]/(x-b))$, for $a, b \in k$.
- $\operatorname{Tor}_*^{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathbb{Z}/a, \mathbb{Z}/b)$, for $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$.
- $\operatorname{Ext}_{\mathbb{Z}/4}^*(\mathbb{Z}/2, \mathbb{Z}/2)$.
- $\operatorname{Ext}_{\mathbb{Z}/2^a}^*(\mathbb{Z}/2^b, \mathbb{Z}/2^c)$, for $a \geq b \geq c$.
- $\operatorname{Ext}_{k[x,y]/(x^2, xy, y^2)}^*(k, k)$.

Hand in the Monday before the exercise class, at 12:00.