

Homological algebra

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Sheet 3

Exercise 16. Prove that for any \mathbb{Z} -modules A and B we have $\text{Ext}_{\mathbb{Z}}^i(A, B) = 0$ and $\text{Tor}_{\mathbb{Z}}^i(A, B) = 0$ for all $i \geq 2$.

Exercise 17. Compute all the terms and all the maps in the long exact sequences

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathbb{Z}/2, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathbb{Z}/4, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathbb{Z}/2, \mathbb{Z}) \\ &\rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\mathbb{Z}}^1(\mathbb{Z}/2, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\mathbb{Z}}^1(\mathbb{Z}/4, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\mathbb{Z}}^1(\mathbb{Z}/2, \mathbb{Z}) \\ &\rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\mathbb{Z}}^2(\mathbb{Z}/2, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \dots \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Z}/2) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Z}/4) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Z}/2) \\ &\rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\mathbb{Z}}^1(\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Z}/2) \rightarrow \dots \end{aligned}$$

associated to the short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/4 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2 \rightarrow 0$.

Compute all the terms and all the maps in the long exact sequence

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}/8}(\mathbb{Z}/2, \mathbb{Z}/4) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}/8}(\mathbb{Z}/4, \mathbb{Z}/4) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}/8}(\mathbb{Z}/2, \mathbb{Z}/4) \\ &\rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\mathbb{Z}/8}^1(\mathbb{Z}/2, \mathbb{Z}/4) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\mathbb{Z}/8}^1(\mathbb{Z}/4, \mathbb{Z}/4) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\mathbb{Z}/8}^1(\mathbb{Z}/2, \mathbb{Z}/4) \\ &\rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\mathbb{Z}/8}^2(\mathbb{Z}/2, \mathbb{Z}/4) \rightarrow \dots \end{aligned}$$

associated to the short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/4 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2 \rightarrow 0$.

Let $a > b \geq 2$. Compute all the terms and all the maps in the long exact sequence

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}/2^a}(\mathbb{Z}/2, \mathbb{Z}/2^b) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}/2^a}(\mathbb{Z}/4, \mathbb{Z}/2^b) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}/2^a}(\mathbb{Z}/2, \mathbb{Z}/2^b) \\ &\rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\mathbb{Z}/2^a}^1(\mathbb{Z}/2, \mathbb{Z}/2^b) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\mathbb{Z}/2^a}^1(\mathbb{Z}/4, \mathbb{Z}/2^b) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\mathbb{Z}/2^a}^1(\mathbb{Z}/2, \mathbb{Z}/2^b) \\ &\rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\mathbb{Z}/2^a}^2(\mathbb{Z}/2, \mathbb{Z}/2^b) \rightarrow \dots \end{aligned}$$

associated to the short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/4 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2 \rightarrow 0$.

Exercise 18. Consider the functor $A \mapsto \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} A : \mathbb{Z}\text{-modules} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}\text{-modules}$.

Is this functor left exact? Is this functor right exact? What are its derived functors?

Exercise 19. Let k be a field, let $R = k[x, y]$, and let $M := R/(x^2, xy, y^2)$. Consider the following short exact sequences of R -modules:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\rightarrow k \oplus k \rightarrow M \rightarrow k \rightarrow 0 \\ 0 &\rightarrow k \rightarrow \text{Hom}_k(M, k) \rightarrow k \oplus k \rightarrow 0 \\ 0 &\rightarrow k^{\oplus 3} \rightarrow M \oplus M/\langle (y, -x) \rangle \rightarrow k^{\oplus 2} \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

Compute all the terms and maps in the associated long exact sequences of Tor groups:

$$\begin{aligned} &\dots \rightarrow \text{Tor}_2^R(M, k) \rightarrow \\ \text{Tor}_1^R(M, k \oplus k) &\rightarrow \text{Tor}_1^R(M, M) \rightarrow \text{Tor}_1^R(M, k) \rightarrow \\ M \otimes_R (k \oplus k) &\rightarrow M \otimes_R M \rightarrow M \otimes_R k \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & \dots \rightarrow \mathrm{Tor}_1^R(M, k \oplus k) \rightarrow \\ M \otimes_R k & \longrightarrow M \otimes_R \mathrm{Hom}_k(M, k) \longrightarrow M \otimes_R (k \oplus k) \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & \dots \rightarrow \mathrm{Tor}_1^R(k, k \oplus k) \rightarrow \\ k \otimes_R k & \longrightarrow k \otimes_R \mathrm{Hom}_k(M, k) \longrightarrow k \otimes_R (k \oplus k) \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & \dots \rightarrow \mathrm{Tor}_1^R(k, k^{\oplus 2}) \rightarrow \\ k \otimes_R k^{\oplus 3} & \longrightarrow k \otimes_R (M \oplus M / \langle (y, -x) \rangle) \longrightarrow k \otimes_R k^{\oplus 2} \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

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