## 1 Homework 6.

1. (Yoneda's lemma) Suppose $\underline{C}$ is a locally small category, $a \in \operatorname{Obj}(\underline{C})$,

$$
h_{a}: \underline{C} \rightarrow \underline{\text { Set }}
$$

 the class of all natural transformations from $h_{a}$ to $F$.
(a) Prove that the following is a bijection:

$$
\theta_{a}: \operatorname{Nat}\left(h_{a}, F\right) \rightarrow F(a), \quad \theta(\eta):=\eta_{a}\left(1_{a}\right)
$$

(b) For $f \in \operatorname{Hom}_{\underline{C}}\left(a, a^{\prime}\right)$, let $\widehat{f}: h_{a}^{\prime} \rightarrow h_{a}$ be

$$
\widehat{f}_{b}\left(a^{\prime} \xrightarrow{g} b\right):=a \xrightarrow{g \circ f} b .
$$

Prove that $\widehat{f}$ is a natural transformation.
(c) Prove that $\theta_{a}$ is a natural bijection; that means, if $f \in \operatorname{Hom}_{\underline{C}}\left(a, a^{\prime}\right)$, then the following is a commuting diagram

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
\operatorname{Nat}\left(h_{a}, F\right) \xrightarrow{\theta_{a}} F(a) \\
\psi(f) \downarrow \\
\operatorname{Nat}\left(h_{a^{\prime}}, F\right) \xrightarrow{\theta_{a^{\prime}}} F \underset{ }{\downarrow} F\left(a^{\prime}\right)
\end{array}
$$

where for every $b \in \operatorname{Obj}(\underline{C})$,

$$
\psi(f)(\eta):=\eta \circ \widehat{f}
$$

2. Suppose $D$ is a local Noetherian integral domain.
(a) Prove that every submodule of a finitely generated projective $D$-module is projective if and only if $D$ is a PID.
(b) Find a local Noetherian integral domain which is not a PID.
(c) Show that a submodule of a finitely generated projective module is not necessarily projective.
(Hint. Use two results from last week (1) submodule of a finitely generated free $D$-module is free if and only if $D$ is a PID, (2) finitely generated projective modules of a local Noetherian ring are free.)
3. Suppose $A$ is a unital commutative ring, and $M$ is an $A$-module. Let $T_{M}: \underline{A-\bmod } \rightarrow \underline{A-\bmod }, T_{M}(N):=M \otimes_{A} N \quad$ and $\quad T_{M}(f):=\operatorname{id}_{M} \otimes f$, for $f \in \operatorname{Hom}_{A}\left(N, N^{\prime}\right)$.
(a) Prove that $T_{M}$ is a functor.
(b) Prove that there exists a natural isomorphism between $T_{M_{1}} \circ T_{M_{2}}$ and $T_{M_{1} \otimes_{A} M_{2}}$.
(Hint. For $x_{1} \in M_{1}$, let

$$
f_{x_{1}}: M_{2} \times N \rightarrow\left(M_{1} \otimes_{A} M_{2}\right) \otimes N, \quad f_{x_{1}}\left(x_{2}, y\right):=\left(x_{1} \otimes x_{2}\right) \otimes y
$$

Prove that $f_{x_{1}}$ is $A$-bilinear. Deduce that there exists an $A$-module homomorphism

$$
\phi_{x_{1}}: M_{2} \otimes N \rightarrow\left(M_{1} \otimes_{A} M_{2}\right) \otimes N
$$

such that

$$
\phi_{x_{1}}\left(x_{2} \otimes y\right)=\left(x_{1} \otimes x_{2}\right) \otimes y
$$

Let

$$
f: M_{1} \times\left(M_{2} \otimes N\right) \rightarrow\left(M_{1} \otimes_{A} M_{2}\right) \otimes N, \quad f\left(x_{1}, z\right):=\phi_{x_{1}}(z)
$$

Prove that $f$ is $A$-bilinear. Deduce that there exists an $A$-module homomorphism

$$
\phi: M_{1} \otimes_{A}\left(M_{2} \otimes_{A} N\right) \rightarrow\left(M_{1} \otimes_{A} M_{2}\right) \otimes N
$$

such that

$$
\phi\left(x_{1} \otimes z\right)=f\left(x_{1}, z\right)
$$

in particular, for every $x_{1} \in M_{1}, x_{2} \in M_{2}$, and $y \in N$,

$$
\phi\left(x_{1} \otimes\left(x_{2} \otimes y\right)\right)=\left(x_{1} \otimes x_{2}\right) \otimes y
$$

Similarly there exists an $A$-module homomorphism

$$
\psi:\left(M_{1} \otimes_{A} M_{2}\right) \otimes N \rightarrow M_{1} \otimes_{A}\left(M_{2} \otimes_{A} N\right)
$$

such that

$$
\psi\left(\left(x_{1} \otimes x_{2}\right) \otimes y\right)=x_{1} \otimes\left(x_{2} \otimes y\right)
$$

Deduce that $\phi$ and $\psi$ are inverse of each other. Convince yourself that this is a natural isomorphism. You do not need to include that in your solution.)
(Remark. We say that $M_{1} \otimes_{A}\left(M_{2} \otimes_{A} N\right)$ and $\left(M_{1} \otimes_{A} M_{2}\right) \otimes_{A} N$ are naturally isomorphic.)
4. (You do not have to write anything for this problem; only justify and understand all the statements. This is a useful result to have in your toolbox.) For two functors $F_{1}$ and $F_{2}$, we say $F_{1} \simeq F_{2}$ if there exists a natural isomorphism $\eta: F_{1} \rightarrow F_{2}$. Suppose $\left\{M_{i}\right\}_{i \in I}$ is a family of $A$-modules and $N$ is an $A$-module.
(a) Suppose $\left\{F_{i}\right\}_{i \in I}$ is a family of functors from $\underline{A}$-mod to itself. Define the functor $\prod_{i \in I} F_{i}$.
(b) Prove that

$$
\prod_{i \in I} h_{M_{i}} \simeq h_{\oplus_{i \in I} M_{i}} .
$$

(c) Justify why we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
h_{\oplus_{i \in I} N \otimes_{A} M_{i}} & \simeq \prod_{i \in I} h_{N \otimes_{A} M_{i}} \simeq \prod_{i \in I}\left(h_{M_{i}} \circ h_{N}\right) \\
& \simeq\left(\prod_{i \in I} h_{M_{i}}\right) \circ h_{N} \simeq h_{\oplus_{i \in I} M_{i}} \circ h_{N} \\
& \simeq h_{N \otimes_{A}\left(\oplus_{i \in I} M_{i}\right)} .
\end{aligned}
$$

(d) Prove that $\bigoplus_{i \in I}\left(N \otimes_{A} M_{i}\right) \simeq N \otimes_{A}\left(\bigoplus_{i \in I} M_{i}\right)$ as $A$-modules.

