

## FOURTH HOMEWORK, DUE FEBRUARY 8TH

1. Let  $M$ ,  $N$  and  $P$  be  $R$ -modules over a ring  $R$ . Show that there are natural isomorphisms:

(i)

$$\bigwedge^d (M \oplus N) \simeq \bigoplus_{i+j=d} \left( \bigwedge^i M \otimes_R \bigwedge^j N \right).$$

(ii)

$$\mathrm{Hom}_R(M \otimes_R N, P) \simeq \mathrm{Hom}_R(M, \mathrm{Hom}_R(N, P)).$$

2. Let  $V$  and  $W$  be vector spaces over a field  $F$ . Let

$$V^* = \mathrm{Hom}_F(V, F),$$

be the dual vector space. Show that there is a natural isomorphism

$$\mathrm{Hom}_F(V, W) \simeq V^* \otimes_F W.$$

3. Suppose that

$$M \longrightarrow N \longrightarrow P \longrightarrow 0,$$

is a sequence of  $R$ -modules.

Show that

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_R(P, Q) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_R(N, Q) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_R(M, Q),$$

is (left) exact for all  $R$ -modules  $Q$  if and only if the first sequence is (right) exact.

4. Suppose that

$$0 \longrightarrow M \longrightarrow N \longrightarrow P,$$

is a sequence of  $R$ -modules.

Show that

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_R(Q, M) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_R(Q, N) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_R(Q, P),$$

is left exact for all  $R$ -modules  $Q$  if and only if the first sequence is left exact.

5. Suppose that

$$M \longrightarrow N \longrightarrow P \longrightarrow 0,$$

is a right exact sequence of  $R$ -modules.

Show that

$$M \otimes_R Q \longrightarrow N \otimes_R Q \longrightarrow P \otimes_R Q \longrightarrow 0.$$

is right exact for all  $R$ -modules  $Q$ .

6. Give examples to show that one cannot extend (3–5) to short exact sequences. For example, even if

$$0 \longrightarrow M \longrightarrow N \longrightarrow P \longrightarrow 0,$$

is a short exact sequence of  $R$ -modules then

$$0 \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_R(M, Q) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_R(N, Q) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_R(P, Q) \longrightarrow 0,$$

is not necessarily a short exact sequence.

**Challenge Problem:** 7. Give an example of a PID  $R$  and a matrix  $A$  with entries in  $R$  such that one cannot realise the gcd  $d$  of  $A$  as an entry of  $A$  by elementary row and column operations.