

# Non-commutative Algebra, SS 2019

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## Exercises 11

1. Some injective envelopes.

- (a) Let  ${}_Z M$  be a torsion-free abelian group, so  $0 \neq x \in M$  and  $nx = 0$  implies  $n = 0$ . Show that  $M \rightarrow \mathbb{Q} \otimes_Z M$  is an injective envelope.
- (b) More generally, let  $R$  be a left Noetherian domain (so  $0 \neq b \in R$  and  $ab = 0$  implies  $a = 0$ ), and let  ${}_R M$  be a torsion-free  $R$ -module (so  $0 \neq x \in M$  and  $ax = 0$  implies  $a = 0$ ). Show that  $M \rightarrow R_S \otimes_R M$  is an injective envelope, where  $S = R - \{0\}$ .

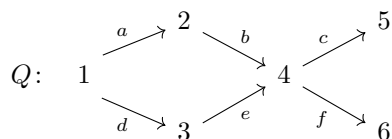
Hint: Let  $I \leq R$  be a left ideal, and consider  $f: I \rightarrow R$ . If  $0 \neq x \in I$ , we can write  $f(x) = xm_x$  for some  $m_x \in S^{-1}M$ . Show that  $m_x = m_y$  for all  $x, y \in I$ .

2. Injective envelopes as weak initial or terminal objects.

Let  $R$  be a ring and  $M$  an  $R$ -module. We will consider pairs  $(X, x)$  such that  $X$  is an  $R$ -module and  $x: M \rightarrow X$  is an injective  $R$ -module homomorphism. We say that  $(X, x)$  is essential provided  $x$  is an essential extension, and say that  $(X, x)$  is injective provided  $X$  is an injective  $R$ -module. Prove that the following are equivalent.

- (a)  $(I, i)$  is an injective envelope of  $M$ .
- (b)  $(I, i)$  is essential, and for any other essential  $(X, x)$ , there exists an injective map  $f: X \rightarrow I$  with  $fx = i$ .
- (c)  $(I, i)$  is injective, and for any other injective  $(X, x)$ , there exists an injective map  $f: I \rightarrow X$  such that  $fi = x$ .

3. Consider the algebra  $A := KQ/I$  for the quiver



and admissible ideal  $I = (ba - ed, cb, fe)$ .

- (a) Compute the indecomposable projectives  $P[i]$  and their radicals.
- (b) Compute the indecomposable injectives  $I[i]$  and their quotients  $I[i]/S[i]$ .
- (c) Compute the minimal projective resolutions of the simple modules.
- (d) Compute the minimal injective resolutions of the projective modules.

A minimal projective resolution of a module  $X$  is an exact sequence

$$\cdots \rightarrow P_2 \xrightarrow{d_2} P_1 \xrightarrow{d_1} P_0 \xrightarrow{d_0} X \rightarrow 0,$$

such that each  $d_i: P_i \rightarrow \text{Ker}(d_{i-1})$  is a projective cover. Dually, a minimal injective coresolution of  $X$  is an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow X \xrightarrow{d^0} I^0 \xrightarrow{d^1} I^1 \xrightarrow{d^2} I^2 \rightarrow \cdots$$

such that each  $d^i: \text{Im}(d^{i-1}) \rightarrow I^i$  is an injective envelope.

#### 4. Colimits of flat modules.

Fix a  $K$ -algebra  $R$ . Recall that, given a directed system of right  $R$ -modules  $f_i: M_i \rightarrow M_{i+1}$  for  $i \geq 1$ , its colimit is

$$\text{colim } M_i := \bigoplus_i M_i / U$$

where  $U$  is the submodule of  $\bigoplus_i M_i$  generated by all  $m_i - f_i(m_i)$ .

For convenience we define  $f_{ji} := f_{j-1} \cdots f_i: M_i \rightarrow M_j$  for all  $j \geq i$ , so that  $f_{ii} = \text{id}_{M_i}$  and  $f_{i+1,i} = f_i$ .

- (a) Suppose  $R = \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $M_i := \frac{1}{i!}\mathbb{Z} \leq \mathbb{Q}$ , and  $f_i: M_i \rightarrow M_{i+1}$  is the usual inclusion map. Show that  $\text{colim } M_i = \mathbb{Q}$ .
- (b) Let  $(M_i, f_i)$  be a directed system of right  $R$ -modules. Show that every element in  $\text{colim } M_i$  is the image of some  $m_j \in M_j$ . Show further that if  $m_j \in M_j$  is sent to zero in  $\text{colim } M_i$ , then  $f_{kj}(m_j) = 0$  for some  $k \geq j$ .
- (c) Given  $g: X \rightarrow Y$ , suppose that  $\text{id} \otimes g: M_i \otimes_R X \rightarrow M_i \otimes_R Y$  is injective for all  $i$ . Show that the map  $\text{id} \otimes g: (\text{colim } M_i) \otimes_R X \rightarrow (\text{colim } M_i) \otimes_R Y$  is also injective.
- (d) Deduce that if  $M_i$  is flat for all  $i$ , then  $\text{colim } M_i$  is again flat. In particular, a directed colimit of projective modules is always flat, but as part (a) showed, it is not necessarily projective.

There is a more general construction of directed colimits using directed posets, not just the natural numbers. In this more general setting, Lazard's Theorem tells us that every flat module is a directed colimit of finitely generated free modules.

To be handed in by 5th July.