## Problems on Algebra II

Summer 2021

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Problem Set 7 Due: Monday, June 7, 2021, 4pm

Exercise 1 (Examples of tensor products; 3+5+4 points). a) Let *n* be a natural number. Compute the tensor products

 $\mathbb{Q} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} (\mathbb{Z}/\langle n \rangle)$  and  $(\mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} (\mathbb{Z}/\langle n \rangle)$ .

b) Let m and n be natural numbers. Determine the tensor product

$$(\mathbb{Z}/\langle m \rangle) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} (\mathbb{Z}/\langle n \rangle).$$

c) Is the tensor product of the exact sequence

 $0 \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{n \longmapsto 2n} \mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}/\langle 2 \rangle \longrightarrow 0$ 

with  $\mathbb{Z}/\langle 2 \rangle$  exact?

Exercise 2 (Some properties of Hom and  $\otimes$ ; 4+4+4 points).

Let *R* be a commutative ring.

a) Let A, B, and C be R-modules. Verify that there is a canonical isomorphism

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

b) Let A be an R-module and B an abelian group. Show that there is a natural isomorphism

$$\operatorname{Hom}_{R}(A, \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(R, B)) \cong \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(A, B)$$

of R-modules.

c) Let A, B, and C be R-modules. Prove that

$$(A \otimes_R B) \otimes_R C \cong A \otimes_R (B \otimes_R C)$$

(The tensor product is associative.)

Exercise 3 (The tensor product of algebras; 6 points).

Let *R* be a commutative ring and *A* and *B R*-algebras. Show that there is an *R*-algebra structure on  $A \otimes_R B$  with

$$(a \otimes b) \cdot (a' \otimes b') = (aa') \otimes (bb'), \quad \forall a, a' \in A, \ b, b' \in B.$$

Exercise 4 (Tor; 6+4 points). Let *R* be a commutative ring. a) Show that

$$\operatorname{Tor}_n^R(M,-)\cong L_n(-\otimes_R M), \quad n\in\mathbb{N},\ M \text{ an } R\text{-module}.$$

(This means that Tor may be computed by taking projective resolutions in the first variable.) b) Verify that

$$\operatorname{Tor}_{n}^{R}(M,N) \cong \operatorname{Tor}_{n}^{R}(N,M)$$

holds for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  and all *R*-modules *M* and *N*.