

## MATH 332: HOMEWORK 11

*Exercise 1.* Compute

$$\operatorname{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathbb{Z}/65\mathbb{Z} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}/91\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Z}/131\mathbb{Z})$$

as an abelian group.

*Exercise 2.* Find, with proof, the number of finitely generated abelian groups of order 100. Do the same for finitely generated abelian groups of order 576.

*Problem 3.* Suppose  $R$  is a commutative ring and that  $M$  and  $N$  are free  $R$ -modules of ranks  $m$  and  $n$ , respectively. Show that  $M \otimes_R N$  is a free  $R$ -module of rank  $mn$ . Find a basis for  $M \otimes_R N$  in terms of bases  $x_1, \dots, x_m$  and  $y_1, \dots, y_n$  of  $M$  and  $N$ , respectively.

*Problem 4.* Let  $M$  be a module over an integral domain  $R$ .

- (a) Suppose  $x$  is a nonzero torsion element in  $M$ . Show that  $x$  and 0 are linearly dependent. Conclude that the rank of  $\operatorname{Tor}(M)$  is 0, so in particular, any torsion  $R$ -module has rank 0.
- (b) Show that the rank of  $M$  is the same as the rank of  $M/\operatorname{Tor}(M)$ .
- (c) If  $R$  is a PID and  $M$  is a finitely generated  $R$ -module, describe the structure of  $M/\operatorname{Tor}(M)$ .

*Problem 5.* Let  $R$  be a PID and let  $M$  be a finitely generated  $R$ -module. By the structure theorem,

$$M \cong R^r \oplus R/(a_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus R/(a_d)$$

for some  $r, d \geq 0$  and  $a_i$  nonzero, nonunit elements of  $R$  such that  $a_1 \mid a_2 \mid \cdots \mid a_d$ . As such, there is a canonical map  $R^{r+d} \rightarrow M$ . Describe this map and its kernel; in particular, prove that the kernel is a free  $R$ -module.

*Problem 6.* Let  $G$  be the quotient group  $\mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$ . Is  $G$  a free  $\mathbb{Z}$ -module? Torsion-free? Finitely-generated?

*Challenge 7.* Let  $A$  be a subgroup of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  such that in each ball in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  there are only finitely many elements of  $A$ . Show that  $A$  is a free abelian group on at most  $n$  generators.

*Challenge 8.* Find a commutative ring  $R$  and finitely generated  $R$ -module  $M$  such that there is no  $R$ -module homomorphism from a finite rank free  $R$ -module to  $M$  with free kernel. (Compare with the situation in Problem 5.)