

**Exercise Sheet 7, Advanced Algebra, Summer Semester 2017. To be  
discussed on Thursday 1.6.17**

(Ehud Meir and Christoph Schweigert)

---

1. An abelian category  $\mathcal{C}$  is called *semisimple* if every short exact sequence in  $\mathcal{C}$  splits. Show that the following conditions are equivalent:
  - (a) The category  $\mathcal{C}$  is semisimple.
  - (b) Every object of  $\mathcal{C}$  is projective.
  - (c) Every object of  $\mathcal{C}$  is injective.
2. Let  $G$  be a finite group and let  $K$  be a field. Consider the group algebra  $R = KG$ . Let  $V$  be an  $R$ -module.
  - (a) Show that if  $V$  is finitely generated as an  $R$ -module then  $V$  is finite dimensional as a  $K$ -vector space.
  - (b) Show that if  $V$  is an  $R$ -module then  $V^* = \text{Hom}_K(V, K)$  is also an  $R$ -module, where the action of  $g \in G$  on  $f \in V^*$  is given by  $(g \cdot f)(v) = f(g^{-1}v)$ .
  - (c) Show that  $V \mapsto V^*$  defines an equivalence of categories  $R\text{-mod}_{fg} \rightarrow R\text{-mod}_{fg}^{opp}$  (where by  $R\text{-mod}_{fg}$  we mean only the finitely generated  $R$ -modules).
  - (d) Show that  $R^* \cong R$  as  $R$ -modules, where  $R$  is the regular  $R$ -module and  $R^*$  is defined as in (c).
  - (e) Show that projective and injective objects in  $R\text{-mod}_{fg}$  coincide.
3. Let  $R$  be a principal ideal domain (PID). Prove or give a counterexample:
  - (a) Every quotient ring of  $R$  is again a PID.
  - (b) Every subring of  $R$  is again a PID.
4. For any partially ordered set  $X$ , let  $\mathcal{C}_X$  be the set  $X$  considered as a category (so in  $\mathcal{C}_X$  we have exactly one morphism from  $x$  to  $y$  if and only if  $x \leq y$ , and zero otherwise).
  - (a) Show that, for two partially ordered sets  $X$  and  $Y$  there is a one to one correspondence between functors  $F : \mathcal{C}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_Y$  and monotonous functions  $f : X \rightarrow Y$ .
  - (b) Consider the functor  $F : \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{R}}$  which corresponds to the inclusion of  $\mathbb{Q}$  in  $\mathbb{R}$  ( $\mathbb{Q}$  and  $\mathbb{R}$  are considered here with their usual ordering). Does the functor  $F$  has a left adjoint? a right adjoint?