## Exercises in Algebra (master): Homological Algebra

Prof. Dr. Birgit Richter

Summer term 2018

## Exercise sheet no 9

for the exercise class on the 20th of June 2018

 $\mathbf{1} \ (\text{Adjunctions}) \quad \text{Let} \ \mathcal{C} \underset{R}{\xleftarrow{L}} \mathcal{D} \ \text{be a pair of functors}.$ 

(1) Prove that L and R are adjoint to each other if and only if there are natural transformations  $\varepsilon: LR \Rightarrow \mathrm{Id}_{\mathcal{D}}$  and  $\eta: \mathrm{Id}_{\mathcal{C}} \Rightarrow RL$  such that the composites

$$L(C) \xrightarrow{L(\eta_C)} LRL(C) \xrightarrow{\varepsilon_{LC}} L(C) \text{ and } R(D) \xrightarrow{\eta_{R(D)}} RLR(D) \xrightarrow{R(\varepsilon_D)} R(D)$$

are the identity for all objects C of C and all D of  $\mathcal{D}$ .

- (2) Let  $\mathcal{A}$  and  $\mathcal{B}$  be abelian categories. Assume that an additive functor  $R: \mathcal{A} \to \mathcal{B}$  is right adjoint to an exact functor L. Show that for any injective object I of  $\mathcal{A}$  the object R(I) is injective in  $\mathcal{B}$ . Dually, if an additive functor  $L: \mathcal{B} \to \mathcal{A}$  is left adjoint to an exact functor R and if P is a projective object of  $\mathcal{B}$ , show that L(P) is projective in  $\mathcal{A}$ .
- (3) Let Top be the category of topological spaces and continuous maps. Show that the forgetful functor from Top to the category of sets, Sets, has both a left and a right adjoint.

**2** (Hilbert's Theorem 90 for cyclic Galois extensions) Let  $K \subset L$  be a Galois extension with  $\langle t, t^n = 1 \rangle = C_n = \operatorname{Gal}(L/K)$ . In the context of Galois extensions the *trace of an*  $x \in L$  is the element  $\operatorname{tr}(x) = x + tx + \ldots + t^{n-1}x$ . Deduce from Hilbert's Theorem 90 that the inclusion  $i: K \to L$  and the trace fit into an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow K \xrightarrow{i} L \xrightarrow{t-1} L \xrightarrow{\mathrm{tr}} K \longrightarrow 0.$$

**3** (Shapiro and transfer)

- (1) Let G be a finite group with |G| = n. Show that for any G-module M multiplication by n annihilates  $H^k(G; M)$  and  $H_k(G; M)$  for all  $k \ge 1$ .
- (2) We know by Shapiro's lemma that  $H_*(C_3; \mathbb{Z}) \cong H_*(\Sigma_3; \operatorname{Ind}_{C_3}^{\Sigma_3}\mathbb{Z})$ . Show that  $\operatorname{Ind}_{C_3}^{\Sigma_3}\mathbb{Z}$  is isomorphic to a free abelian group on two generators and identify the corresponding  $\Sigma_3$ -module structure on  $\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$ .