

IT 2C3W:  $[M \text{ f.g.}/R \text{ PID} \Rightarrow M \cong R^k \oplus \bigoplus R\langle p_i, s_i \rangle]$   
 $\Rightarrow$  structure of f.g. Abelian groups, J.C.F.

Riddle Along. Allowig AC but not CH, can you find a chain  $(A, B \in \mathcal{S} \Rightarrow (A \subset B) \vee (B \subset A))$  of measure 0 subsets of  $\mathbb{R}$  whose union isn't of measure 0?

Today. The "ring" of modules.

Reminder. An  $R$ -module: "A vector space over a ring".

Examples. 1. V.S. over a field.

2. Abelian groups over  $\mathbb{Z}$ .

3. Given  $T: V \rightarrow V$ ,  $V$  over  $F[x]$ .

4. Given ideal  $I \subset R$ ,  $R/I$  over  $R$ .

5. Column vectors  $R^n$  over  $M_{n \times n}$  (left module  $R$ -mod)  
 row vectors  $(R^n)^T$  over  $M_{n \times n}$  (right module  $\text{mod-}R$ )

Def/claim.  $R$ -mod &  $\text{mod-}R$  are categories.

Def/claim. Submodules,  $\ker \phi$ ,  $\text{im } \phi$ ,  $M/N$

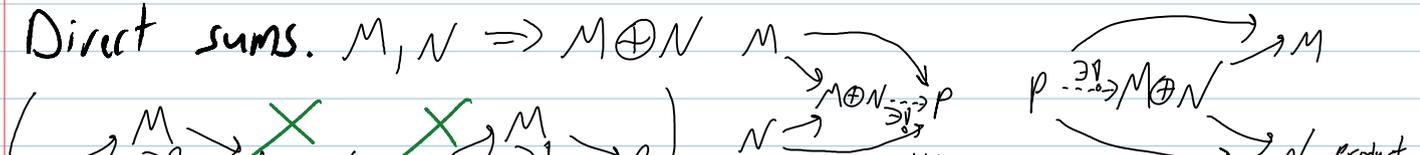
Boring Theorems. 1.  $\phi: M \rightarrow N \Rightarrow M/\ker \phi \cong \text{im } \phi$

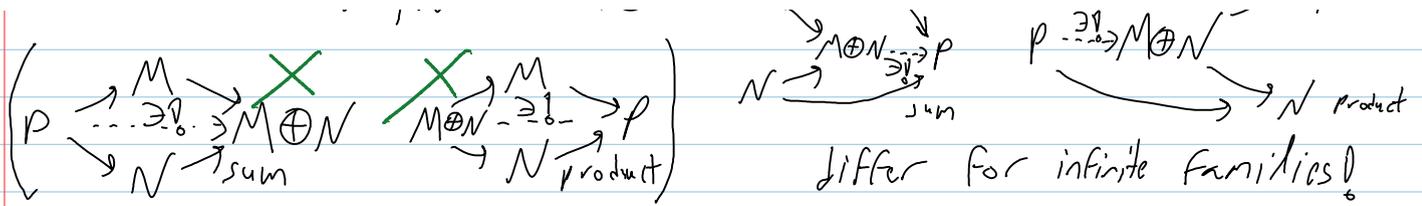
2.  $A, B \subset M \Rightarrow (A+B)/B \cong A/A \cap B$

3.  $A \subset B \subset M \Rightarrow M/A/B/A \cong M/B$

4. Also dual.

Direct sums.  $M, N \Rightarrow M \oplus N$





$$\text{Hom}\left(\bigoplus_i N_i, \bigoplus_j M_j\right) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} : a_{ij} \in \text{Hom}(M_j, N_i) \right\}$$

done link

Example:  $\dim(V \oplus W) = \dim V + \dim W.$

Example: if  $\gcd(a,b)=1$   $1=sa+tb$  [e.g., if  $R$  is a PID]

$$\frac{R}{\langle a \rangle} \oplus \frac{R}{\langle b \rangle} \cong \frac{R}{\langle ab \rangle} \quad \text{via} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} R/\langle a \rangle & \xrightarrow{t \cdot b} & R/\langle ab \rangle \\ \oplus & & \uparrow \\ R/\langle b \rangle & \xrightarrow{s \cdot a} & R/\langle ab \rangle \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{1} R/\langle a \rangle \\ \oplus \\ \xrightarrow{1} R/\langle b \rangle \end{array}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}/7 \oplus \mathbb{Z}/11 \oplus \mathbb{Z}/13 \cong \mathbb{Z}/77 \oplus \mathbb{Z}/13 \cong \mathbb{Z}/1,001 \quad \text{"the chinese remainder theorem"}$$