## CATEGORIES, ABELIAN CATEGORIES AND COHOMOLOGIES.

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Categories of modules. We first review definition and some basic properties of modules.

DEFINITION 4.1. Let R be a (unital associative) ring. A set M is said to be an R-module if there is given a binary map ("action")

$$R \times M \ni (r,m) \mapsto r.m \in M$$

such that the following properties hold.

- (1)  $\forall r \in R \forall m_1, \forall m_2 \in M \quad r.(m_1 + m_2) = r.m_1 + r.m_2.$
- (2)  $\forall r_1, \forall r_2 \in R \forall m \in M \quad (r_1 + r_2).m = r_1.m + r_2.m.$
- (3)  $\forall m \in M \quad 1_R.m = m.$
- (4)  $\forall r_1, \forall r_2 \in R \forall m \in M \quad (r_1 r_2).m = r_1.(r_2.m)$

DEFINITION 4.2. Let R be a (unital associative) ring. A map  $\varphi$  from an R-module M to another R-module N is an R-module homomorphism if the following conditions are satisfied.

(1)  $\varphi$  is additive. That means, we have

$$\forall m_1 \forall m_2 \in M \quad \varphi(m_1 + m_2) = \varphi(m_1) + \varphi(m_2).$$

(2)  $\varphi$  preserves the *R*-action. That means,

$$\forall r \in R \forall m \in M \quad \varphi(r.m) = r.\varphi(m).$$

PROPOSITION 4.3. For any given ring R, The category (R-mod) of R-modules is an abelian category.

EXERCISE 4.1. Let A be a  $2 \times 2$  matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

over  $\mathbb{C}$ . We define a structure of  $\mathbb{C}[X]$ -module on  $V = \mathbb{C}^2$  by putting

$$f(X).v = f(A)v \qquad (v \in \mathbb{C}^2)$$

Then:

- (1) Show that V has a proper  $\mathbb{C}[X]$ -submodule W. (That means,  $\mathbb{C}[X]$  submodule such that  $W \neq V, 0$ .
- (2) Show that there is no other proper submodule of V.

DEFINITION 4.4. A cochain complex in an abelian category  $\mathcal{C}$  is a sequence of objects and morphisms in  $\mathcal{C}$ 

$$C^{\bullet}:\ldots \xrightarrow{d^{n-1}} C^n \xrightarrow{d^n} C^{n+1} \xrightarrow{d^{n+1}} \ldots$$

such that  $d^n \circ d^{n-1} = 0$ .

Cohomology objects of the cochain complex are

$$H^n(C^{\bullet}) = \operatorname{Ker}(d^n) / \operatorname{Image}(d^{n-1})$$