

Throughout, G denotes a finite group. Furthermore, all modules considered are assumed to be *left* modules and finitely generated.

A. Exercises for the tutorial.**EXERCISE 1.**

Let (F, \mathcal{O}, k) be a p -modular system and write $\mathfrak{p} := J(\mathcal{O})$. Let L be an $\mathcal{O}G$ -module. Verify that

- setting $L^F := F \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} L$ defines an FG -module, and
- reduction modulo \mathfrak{p} of L , that is $\bar{L} := L/\mathfrak{p}L \cong k \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} L$ defines a kG -module.

EXERCISE 2.

Let \mathcal{O} be a complete discrete valuation ring and let $F := \text{Frac}(\mathcal{O})$ be the fraction field of \mathcal{O} . Let V be a finitely generated FG -module and let $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ be an F -basis of V . Prove that $L := \mathcal{O}Gv_1 + \dots + \mathcal{O}Gv_n \subseteq V$ is an \mathcal{O} -form of V .

EXERCISE 3.

Let \mathcal{O} be a commutative ring. Let A be a finitely-generated \mathcal{O} -algebra of finite \mathcal{O} -rank and let $e \in A$ be an idempotent element. Let V be an A -module. Prove that

$$\text{Hom}_A(Ae, V) \cong eV$$

as $\text{End}_A(V)$ -modules.

B. Exercises to hand in.

EXERCISE 4.

Let \mathcal{O} be a local commutative ring with unique maximal ideal $\mathfrak{p} := J(\mathcal{O})$ and residue field $k := \mathcal{O}/J(\mathcal{O})$.

- (a) Let M, N be finitely generated free \mathcal{O} -modules.
- (i) Let $f : M \rightarrow N$ is an \mathcal{O} -linear map and $\bar{f} : \bar{M} \rightarrow \bar{N}$ its reduction modulo \mathfrak{p} . Prove that if \bar{f} is surjective (resp. an isomorphism), then f is surjective (resp. an isomorphism).
- (ii) Prove that if elements $x_1, \dots, x_n \in M$ ($n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$) are such that their images $\bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_n \in \bar{M}$ form a k -basis of \bar{M} , then $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ is an \mathcal{O} -basis of M . In particular, $\dim_k(\bar{M}) = \text{rk}_{\mathcal{O}}(M)$.

Deduce that any direct summand of a finitely generated free \mathcal{O} -module is free.

- (b) Prove that if M is a finitely generated \mathcal{O} -module, then the following conditions are equivalent:
- (i) M is projective;
- (ii) M is free.

[Hint: Use Nakayama's Lemma.]

EXERCISE 5.

Let \mathcal{O} be a complete discrete valuation ring. Let A and B be a finitely generated \mathcal{O} -algebras of finite \mathcal{O} -rank and let $f : A \rightarrow B$ be a surjective \mathcal{O} -algebra homomorphism. Prove that:

- (a) f maps $J(A)$ onto $J(B)$; and
- (b) f maps A^\times onto B^\times .

EXERCISE 6.

Let \mathcal{O} be a complete discrete valuation ring and write $\mathfrak{p} := J(\mathcal{O})$. Let A be a finitely generated \mathcal{O} -algebra of finite \mathcal{O} -rank. Set $\bar{A} := A/\mathfrak{p}A$ and for $a \in A$ write $\bar{a} := a + \mathfrak{p}A$. Prove that:

- (a) For every idempotent $x \in \bar{A}$, there exists an idempotent $e \in A$ such that $\bar{e} = x$.
- (b) $A^\times = \{a \in A \mid \bar{a} \in \bar{A}^\times\}$.
- (c) If $e_1, e_2 \in A$ are idempotents such that $\bar{e}_1 = \bar{e}_2$ then there is a unit $u \in A^\times$ such that $e_1 = ue_2u^{-1}$.
- (d) The quotient morphism $A \rightarrow \bar{A}$ induces a bijection between the central idempotents of A and the central idempotents of \bar{A} .