

CONSTRUCTING BIG INDECOMPOSABLE MODULES

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ABSTRACT. Let R be local Noetherian ring of depth at least two. We prove that there are indecomposable R -modules which are free on the punctured spectrum of constant, arbitrarily large, rank.

1. INTRODUCTION

A fruitful approach to the study of a commutative ring is to understand the category of its finitely generated modules. Over zero dimensional rings, it is feasible to understand the entire category by classifying its indecomposable objects; however, over larger rings, this classification is not a viable possibility. A more tractable category that still encodes important information about the ring is that of maximal Cohen-Macaulay modules. For example, finiteness conditions on the category of maximal Cohen-Macaulay modules detect certain types of singularities [1], [17], [2]. Such finiteness conditions cannot necessarily be applied to other categories of modules, as one can build arbitrarily *big* indecomposable modules which are not maximal Cohen-Macaulay.

Our interest was raised by work of W. Hassler, R. Karr, L. Klinger and R. Wiegand. Indeed, they build indecomposable modules of arbitrarily large rank over hypersurface singularities with positive dimension which are not A_1 -singularities ([6]), and over rings which are not homomorphic images of Dedekind-like rings ([7], [8], [9]). While over hypersurfaces the indecomposable modules are free of constant rank on the punctured spectrum, in the latter case, such modules are known to be free after localizing only at a finite number of primes. Our main result is the following theorem, which gives indecomposable modules free, of arbitrarily large rank, on the punctured spectrum for any ring of depth at least two.

(1.1) **Theorem.** *Let R be a local Noetherian ring of depth at least two. Given any integer r , there exists a short exact sequence of finitely generated R -modules:*

$$0 \rightarrow T \rightarrow X \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0,$$

in which T has finite length, M has positive depth, X is indecomposable, and M and X are free of constant rank on the punctured spectrum, and such rank is at least r . If further R is Cohen-Macaulay, M can be chosen maximal Cohen-Macaulay.

For every R -module N , denote by $N^{(r)}$ the direct sum of r copies of N . When the ring is complete of dimension at least two (with no restriction on the depth), we even prove that for every integer r and indecomposable module M , which is

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free of constant rank on the punctured spectrum and has positive depth, there exists a short exact sequence of R -modules $0 \rightarrow T \rightarrow X \rightarrow M^{(r)} \rightarrow 0$, where X is indecomposable, and T has finite length. One cannot relax the condition on the depth as it is known that the rank of an indecomposable module is at most two certain some rings of depth one, for example A_1 -singularity ([15], [14], [13]).

Theorem 1.1 is particularly interesting when the ring is Cohen-Macaulay of *bounded Cohen-Macaulay type*, by which we mean that there is an upper bound on the minimal number of generators for any indecomposable maximal Cohen-Macaulay module. Theorem 1.1 says that one cannot possibly hope for such a bound on indecomposable modules that are not maximal Cohen-Macaulay.

2. PRELIMINARIES

In the following, $(R, \mathfrak{m}, \mathfrak{k})$ is a local Noetherian ring and all modules are finitely generated. Short exact sequences are identified with elements of the module $\text{Ext}_R^1(-, -)$; for details see [18].

(2.1) **Actions.** If α is an element $\text{Ext}_R^1(M, N)$, and f is an R -homomorphism in $\text{Hom}_R(M', M)$, then αf denotes the element in $\text{Ext}_R^1(M', N)$ obtained from the pullback of α via f , as shown in the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} \alpha f: 0 & \longrightarrow & N & \longrightarrow & Q & \longrightarrow & M' & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow f & & \\ \alpha: 0 & \longrightarrow & N & \longrightarrow & X & \longrightarrow & M & \longrightarrow & 0. \end{array}$$

Set $\mathcal{B} = \text{Hom}_R(M, M)$, if $M = M'$ then the above action gives $\text{Ext}_R^1(M, N)$ a structure of \mathcal{B} -module. To avoid any confusion we write $\text{Ext}_R^1(M, N)_{\mathcal{B}}$.

In order to present our proof, we need to recall a result from [9] which gives the tool to construct indecomposable modules.

(2.2) **Indecomposable modules.** [9, Theorem 2.3] Let M be a finitely generated R -module of positive depth and let T be an indecomposable finitely generated R -module of finite length. Set $\mathcal{B} = \text{Hom}_R(M, M)$. Suppose there exists an element $\alpha \in \text{Ext}_R^1(M, T)$ such that $\text{ann}_{\mathcal{B}}(\alpha) \subseteq J(\mathcal{B})$, where $J(-)$ denotes the Jacobson radical. If $0 \rightarrow T \rightarrow X \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0$ represents α , then X is indecomposable.

When the ring is complete, the following lemma gives us the element α .

(2.3) **Lemma.** *Let R be a complete ring and let M, T be finitely generated R -modules. Suppose that M is indecomposable and set $\mathcal{A} = \text{Hom}_R(M, M)$. Let g_1, \dots, g_r be part of minimal generating set for $\text{Ext}_R^1(M, T)$ as a right \mathcal{A} -module. Set $\mathcal{C} = \text{M}_{r \times r}(\mathcal{A})$, the ring of $r \times r$ matrices with entries in \mathcal{A} . Define $\rho: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow (\text{Ext}_R^1(M, N)^{(r)})_{\mathcal{C}}$ to be the right \mathcal{C} -module homomorphism such that for every $\gamma \in \mathcal{C}$, $\rho(\gamma) = (g_1, \dots, g_r)\gamma$, via matrix multiplication. Then $\ker(\rho) \subseteq J(\mathcal{C})$.*

In particular there exists an element $\alpha \in \text{Ext}_R^1(M^{(r)}, T)$, such that $\text{ann}_{\mathcal{B}}(\alpha) \subseteq J(\mathcal{B})$, where $\mathcal{B} := \text{Hom}_R(M^{(r)}, M^{(r)})$.

Proof. Let $\phi \in \ker(\rho)$ and write $\phi = (a_{ij})$, where $a_{ij} \in \mathcal{A}$. For each $j = 1, \dots, r$, the equality $\sum_{i=1}^r g_i a_{ij} = 0$ holds. Since M is indecomposable, and R is complete, \mathcal{A} is a local ring with the Jacobson radical $J(\mathcal{A})$ as its unique maximal two-sided ideal. By the assumption on g_1, \dots, g_r , it follows that $a_{ij} \in J(\mathcal{A})$ for each i and

each j , [19, Lemma 4.43]. Since $J(\mathcal{C}) = M_{r \times r}(J(\mathcal{A}))$, the element ϕ belongs to $J(\mathcal{C})$; see for example [10, Exercise 13, page 433].

For the in particular statement, there are isomorphisms $\phi : \text{Ext}_R^1(M^{(r)}, N) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_R^1(M, N)^{(r)}$ (see 4.1) and $\psi : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ (see 4.2) which are compatible with the action of \mathcal{C} on $\text{Ext}_R^1(M, N)^{(r)}$ (matrix multiplication) and the action of \mathcal{B} on $\text{Ext}_R^1(M^{(r)}, N)$ (see 2.1), for details see Proposition 4.3. The element $\alpha = \phi^{-1}((g_1, \dots, g_r))$ satisfies $\text{ann}_{\mathcal{B}}(\alpha) = \ker \rho \subseteq J(\mathcal{B})$. \square

The following theorem is the first step in proving Theorem 1.1. In the rest of the paper, given an R -module M , we denote by $\nu_R(M)$, the minimal number of generators of M as an R -module.

(2.4) **Theorem.** *Let $(R, \mathfrak{m}, \mathfrak{k})$ be a local complete Noetherian ring and let M be an indecomposable R -module of positive depth. Assume that*

$$(1) \quad \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \nu_R(\text{Ext}_R^1(M, R/\mathfrak{m}^n)) = \infty.$$

Let r be an integer. Then there exists a short exact sequence

$$\alpha: 0 \rightarrow R/\mathfrak{m}^n \rightarrow X \rightarrow M^{(r)} \rightarrow 0,$$

such that X is an indecomposable R -module.

Proof. Let \mathcal{A} be the finitely generated R -algebra $\text{Hom}_R(M, M)$. Suppose that $\nu_R(\mathcal{A}) = h$. Then the following holds:

$$\nu_{\mathcal{A}}(\text{Ext}_R^1(M, R/\mathfrak{m}^n)) \geq \nu_R(\text{Ext}_R^1(M, R/\mathfrak{m}^n))/h, \text{ and so}$$

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \nu_{\mathcal{A}}(\text{Ext}_R^1(M, R/\mathfrak{m}^n)) = \infty.$$

For a given integer r , choose n such that $\nu_{\mathcal{A}}(\text{Ext}_R^1(M, R/\mathfrak{m}^n)) > r$. Let g_1, \dots, g_r be part of a minimal generating set of $\text{Ext}_R^1(M, R/\mathfrak{m}^n)$ as an \mathcal{A} -module. By Lemma 2.3, there exists $\alpha \in \text{Ext}_R^1(M^{(r)}, R/\mathfrak{m}^n)$ such that $\text{ann}_{\mathcal{B}}(\alpha) \subseteq J(\mathcal{B})$, where $\mathcal{B} := \text{Hom}_R(M^{(r)}, M^{(r)})$. Let α be represented by the short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow R/\mathfrak{m}^n \rightarrow X \rightarrow M^{(r)} \rightarrow 0$. By 2.2, the R -module X is indecomposable. \square

The next step is to find modules for which equation (1) in Theorem 2.4 is satisfied.

(2.5) **Generalized Hilbert polynomials.** Let M be a finitely generated R -module. It is known that the lengths of the R -modules $\text{Ext}_R^1(M, R/\mathfrak{m}^n R)$ are given by a polynomial $\xi_{M, \mathfrak{m}}(n)$ for all n large enough (see [12], [16]). In [11], the authors give an exact formula for the degree of this polynomial; in particular when M has constant rank on the punctured spectrum, the degree is $\dim R - 1$.

Often if a module M is free on the punctured spectrum then it has constant rank. This is the result of the following lemma which relies on Hartshorne's Connectedness Theorem: if the depth of a local Noetherian ring is at least two, then the punctured spectrum is connected.

(2.6) **Lemma.** *Let R be a local Noetherian ring of depth at least two. Let M be an R -module free in the punctured spectrum. Then M is free of constant rank in the punctured spectrum.*

Proof. For $i = 1, \dots, n$, let \mathfrak{p}_i be the minimal primes of R , and set $t = \max\{\text{rank}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}_i}}(M_{\mathfrak{p}_i}) \mid i = 1, \dots, n\}$. We wish to show that M is free of constant rank on the punctured spectrum and we will proceed by contradiction. Without loss of generality, we may assume that $\text{rank}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}_i}}(M_{\mathfrak{p}_i}) = t$ for all $i \leq s$ and $\text{rank}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}_i}}(M_{\mathfrak{p}_i}) < t$ for $s < i \leq n$. Set $I = \cap_{i=1}^s \mathfrak{p}_i$ and $J = \cap_{i=s+1}^n \mathfrak{p}_i$. For every ideal L , let $\mathcal{V}(L)$ be the closed set in $\text{Spec } R$ which gives the support of R/L . We claim that the two open sets $\text{Spec } R \setminus \mathcal{V}(I)$ and $\text{Spec } R \setminus \mathcal{V}(J)$ disconnect the punctured spectrum $\text{Spec } R \setminus \{\mathfrak{m}\}$, contradicting Hartshorne's Connectedness Theorem, see [4]. To prove the claim, it is enough to show that $\{\mathfrak{m}\} = \mathcal{V}(I) \cap \mathcal{V}(J)$, since $\text{Spec } R = \mathcal{V}(I) \cup \mathcal{V}(J)$ by the definition of I and J . Assume by contradiction that there exists a prime $\mathfrak{q} \neq \mathfrak{m}$ in the set $\mathcal{V}(I) \cap \mathcal{V}(J)$. Then there exists an $i \leq s$ and $j > s$ such that $\mathfrak{p}_i \subset \mathfrak{q}$ and $\mathfrak{p}_j \subset \mathfrak{q}$. But then $t = \text{rank}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}_i}}(M_{\mathfrak{p}_i}) = \text{rank}_{R_{\mathfrak{q}}}(M_{\mathfrak{q}}) = \text{rank}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}_j}}(M_{\mathfrak{p}_j}) < t$. \square

We end the section with a technical lemma.

(2.7) **Lemma.** *Let $\{M_n\}$ be a family of finitely generated R -modules of finite length. Assume that for fixed integers $s > 0$, $a > 0$, and b , the following hold: $\mathfrak{m}^s M_n = 0$ and $\lambda(M_n) \geq an + b$, for all $n \gg 0$. Then for any given integer h , there exists an n such that $\nu_R(M_n) > h$.*

Proof. Set $t = \max_{i=0, \dots, s} \{\nu_R(\mathfrak{m}^i)\}$, let h be a given integer and choose $k > th$. Choose n large enough so that $(a_1 n + a_0)/s \geq k$. There is an equality on lengths $\lambda(M_n) = \lambda(M_n/\mathfrak{m}M_n) + \lambda(\mathfrak{m}M_n/\mathfrak{m}^2 M_n) + \dots + \lambda(\mathfrak{m}^{s-2} M_n/\mathfrak{m}^{s-1} M_n) + \lambda(\mathfrak{m}^{s-1} M_n)$, and since $\lambda(M_n) \geq a_1 n + a_0$, there must be an $a < s$ for which $\lambda(\mathfrak{m}^a M_n/\mathfrak{m}^{a+1} M_n) \geq (a_1 n + a_0)/s$. This implies

$$\begin{aligned} t\nu_R(M_n) &\geq \nu(\mathfrak{m}^a)\nu(M_n) \geq \nu(\mathfrak{m}^a M_n) \\ &= \lambda(\mathfrak{m}^a M_n/\mathfrak{m}^{a+1} M_n) \\ &\geq (a_1 n + a_0)/s \geq k > th, \end{aligned}$$

and therefore $\nu_R(M_n) > h$. \square

3. MAIN RESULTS

In this section we prove Theorem 1.1 from the introduction. We first handle the case where the ring is complete. If M is an R -module, we denote by $\Omega_R^i(M)$ the i th syzygy of M in a minimal free resolution.

(3.1) **Theorem.** *Let $(R, \mathfrak{m}, \mathfrak{k})$ be a local complete ring of dimension at least two. Let M be an indecomposable R -module of positive depth that is free of constant rank on the punctured spectrum. Given any integer r , there exists an integer n and a short exact sequence*

$$0 \rightarrow R/\mathfrak{m}^n \rightarrow X \rightarrow M^{(r)} \rightarrow 0,$$

where X is indecomposable, free on the punctured spectrum with $\text{rank}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(X_{\mathfrak{p}}) \geq r$, for every prime ideal $\mathfrak{p} \neq \mathfrak{m}$.

Proof. Since M is free on the punctured spectrum, $\text{Ext}_R^1(M, \Omega_R^1(M))$ is a module of finite length, so there exists an integer s such that $\mathfrak{m}^s \text{Ext}_R^1(M, \Omega_R^1(M)) = 0$. Let β be the element $0 \rightarrow \Omega_R^1(M) \rightarrow F \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0$ in $\text{Ext}_R^1(M, \Omega_R^1(M))$, and let N be an R -module. For every element $\alpha \in \text{Ext}_R^1(M, N)$ there exists a homomorphism $f \in$

$\text{Hom}_R(\Omega_R^1(M), N)$ such that $\alpha = \beta f$. Therefore $\mathfrak{m}^s \subseteq \text{ann}_R(\text{Ext}_R^1(M, N))$ for every finitely generated module N , and in particular the equality $\mathfrak{m}^s \text{Ext}_R^1(M, R/\mathfrak{m}^n) = 0$ holds for every integer $n > 0$. By hypothesis on the dimension of the ring and by 2.5, the lengths of the modules $\text{Ext}_R^1(M, R/\mathfrak{m}^n)$ are given by a polynomial of degree one. By Lemma 2.7, $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \nu_R(\text{Ext}_R^1(M, R/\mathfrak{m}^n)) = \infty$, and by Theorem 2.4, for every positive integer r there exists a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow R/\mathfrak{m}^n \rightarrow X \rightarrow M^{(r)} \rightarrow 0,$$

where X is indecomposable. For every prime ideal $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(R)$, the module $X_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is isomorphic to $M_{\mathfrak{p}}^{(r)}$, which is free by hypothesis. \square

We now remove the assumption on R being complete, and prove Theorem 1.1 from the introduction. Given a finitely generated R -module P , denote by $H_{\mathfrak{m}}^0(P)$ the largest submodule of finite length of P .

Proof. Let $d = \dim R$ and let N be an indecomposable summand of the R -module $\Omega_R^d(\mathfrak{k})/H_{\mathfrak{m}}^0(\Omega_R^d(\mathfrak{k}))$. Write $N \otimes \widehat{R} = \bigoplus_{i=1}^k N_i$, where the N_i are indecomposable summands of $\Omega_{\widehat{R}}^d(\mathfrak{k})/H_{\mathfrak{m}}^0(\Omega_{\widehat{R}}^d(\mathfrak{k}))$. The modules N_i have positive depth and are free on the punctured spectrum, thus by Lemma 2.6 and by the hypothesis on the depth of the ring, they have constant rank. Fix an integer n . For each $i = 1, \dots, k$, by Theorem 3.1, there exists an integer n_i and a short exact sequence

$$\alpha_i : 0 \rightarrow R/\mathfrak{m}^{n_i} \rightarrow Y_i \rightarrow N_i^{(n)} \rightarrow 0,$$

where Y_i is an indecomposable \widehat{R} -module. Consider the sequence

$$\bigoplus_{i=1}^k \alpha_i : 0 \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i=1}^k R/\mathfrak{m}^{n_i} \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i=1}^k Y_i \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i=1}^k N_i^{(n)} \rightarrow 0.$$

The right-hand and left-hand modules are extended¹. Since the length of $\text{Ext}_R^1(N^{(n)}, \bigoplus_{i=1}^k R/\mathfrak{m}^{n_i})$ is finite, by [5, Proposition 3.2(1)] the middle module is also an extended module, so say $\bigoplus_{i=1}^k Y_i \cong Y \otimes \widehat{R}$, where Y is a finitely generated R -module. In particular, there exists a short exact sequence:

$$0 \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{i=1}^k R/\mathfrak{m}^{n_i} \xrightarrow{\delta} Y \longrightarrow N^{(n)} \longrightarrow 0,$$

where Y is an R -module free on the punctured spectrum of constant rank equal to $n \cdot \text{rank}(N)$. If Y is indecomposable, then we are done. If not, since Y has at most k indecomposable summands, we may choose an indecomposable summand X of Y that is free on the punctured spectrum with rank at least $n \cdot \frac{\text{rank}(N)}{k}$. Write $Y = X \oplus Z$. Let T be $\delta^{-1}(X)$, and $L = \delta^{-1}(Z)$ and so $\bigoplus_{i=1}^k R/\mathfrak{m}^{n_i} = T \oplus L$. Set $M = X/\delta(T)$ and $P = Z/\delta(L)$. We have that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & L & \xrightarrow{\delta|_L} & Z & \longrightarrow & P & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \uparrow \pi & & \uparrow \pi & & \uparrow f & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \bigoplus_{i=1}^k R/\mathfrak{m}^{n_i} & \xrightarrow{\delta} & Y = X \oplus Z & \longrightarrow & N^{(n)} & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \uparrow \iota & & \uparrow \iota & & \uparrow g & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & T & \xrightarrow{\delta|_T} & X & \longrightarrow & M & \longrightarrow & 0, \end{array}$$

¹We say that an \widehat{R} -module M is extended if there exists an R -module N such that $N \otimes \widehat{R} \cong M$

where ι is the inclusion and π is the projection. By the Snake Lemma, f is surjective and g is injective, and therefore we have a short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow M \rightarrow N^{(n)} \rightarrow P \rightarrow 0$. By symmetry, there exists a short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow P \rightarrow N^{(n)} \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0$. By the below lemma, $\text{depth}_R M = \text{depth}_R N$. Since $\text{depth}_R N > 0$, the short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow T \rightarrow X \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0$ in the diagram satisfies the conclusion of the theorem.

If the ring R is Cohen-Macaulay, then N is a direct summand of $\Omega_R^d(\mathfrak{k})$, which is a maximal Cohen-Macaulay module. \square

(3.2) **Lemma.** *Let R be a local Noetherian ring and assume there are two short exact sequences $0 \rightarrow M \rightarrow N \rightarrow P \rightarrow 0$ and $0 \rightarrow P \rightarrow N \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0$. Then $\text{depth}_R M = \text{depth}_R P = \text{depth}_R N$.*

Proof. It is enough to prove that $\text{depth}_R M = \text{depth}_R N$. Recall that for every finitely generated R -module L , $\text{depth}_R L = \min\{i \mid \text{Ext}_R^i(\mathfrak{k}, L) \neq 0\}$ (see for example [3]). If $\text{depth}_R M < \text{depth}_R N$, then, by applying the functor $\text{Hom}_R(\mathfrak{k}, -)$ to the short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow M \rightarrow N \rightarrow P \rightarrow 0$, $\text{depth}_R P < \text{depth}_R M$, and hence $\text{depth}_R P < \text{depth}_R N$. By applying the functor $\text{Hom}_R(\mathfrak{k}, -)$ to the sequence $0 \rightarrow P \rightarrow N \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0$, we obtain $\text{depth}_R M < \text{depth}_R P$, which is a contradiction. \square

4. APPENDIX

In the following we record some known facts about the R -module $\text{Ext}_R^1(M, N)$, where M and N are two finitely generated R -modules. Our main source is [18].

Let N and M_i , for $i = 1, \dots, n$, be finitely generated R -modules. In the following, \mathfrak{m} denotes an element in $\bigoplus_{i=1}^n M_i$, and $\mathfrak{m}_j \in M_j$ is the j th component of \mathfrak{m} . Let $\iota_j : M_j \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i=1}^n M_i$ be the inclusion such that if $\iota_j(m) = \mathfrak{m}$ then

$$\mathfrak{m}_i = \begin{cases} m & \text{for } i = j, \\ 0 & \text{for } i \neq j. \end{cases}$$

Let $\pi_j : \bigoplus_{i=1}^n M_i \rightarrow M_j$ be the projection: $\pi_j(\mathfrak{m}) = \mathfrak{m}_j$.

(4.1) **Isomorphism of modules.** There exists an R -isomorphism

$$\phi : \text{Ext}_R^1(\bigoplus_{i=1}^n M_i, N) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \text{Ext}_R^1(M_i, N),$$

which maps α to $[\alpha\iota_1, \dots, \alpha\iota_n]$, where the right action of ι_j on α is described in 2.1 (see [18, page 71]). Vice versa, if α_i is represented by the short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow N \xrightarrow{\iota_i} X_{\alpha_i} \xrightarrow{\rho_i} M_i \rightarrow 0$$

then $\phi^{-1}([\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n])$ is represented as the bottom short exact sequence, where ∇_N is the addition of n elements from N , and P is the pushout:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & N^{(n)} & \xrightarrow{\oplus \iota_i} & \bigoplus_{i=1}^n X_{\alpha_i} & \xrightarrow{\oplus \rho_i} & \bigoplus_{i=1}^n M_i & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow \nabla_N & & \downarrow & & \parallel & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & N & \longrightarrow & P & \longrightarrow & \bigoplus_{i=1}^n M_i & \longrightarrow & 0. \end{array}$$

(4.2) **Isomorphism of algebras.** Let $\mathcal{B} = \text{Hom}_R(\oplus M_i, \oplus M_i)$ and let \mathcal{C} be the R -algebra of $n \times n$ matrices $B = (b_{ij})$ where $b_{ij} \in \text{Hom}_R(M_i, M_j)$. We have the following isomorphism:

$$\psi: \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}, \quad \psi(b) = B^T,$$

where $B = (b_{ij})$ and $b_{ij} = \pi_j \circ b \circ \iota_i$.

On the one hand, $\text{Ext}_R^1(\oplus M_i, N)$ is a right \mathcal{B} -module, as described in (2.1). On the other hand, \mathcal{C} acts on $\oplus_{i=1}^n \text{Ext}_R^1(M_i, N)$: let $[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n]$ be a row vector in $\oplus_{i=1}^n \text{Ext}_R^1(M_i, N)$, and $C = (c_{ij})$ be a matrix in \mathcal{C} , then $[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n]C$ is given by matrix multiplication, where the right action of b_{ij} on α_i is given as in (2.1). In the following, it is important to remember that a homomorphism acts on the right on short exact sequences, and on the left on elements. For example if $f, g \in \text{Hom}_R(M, M)$ for some module M , $m \in M$, and $\alpha \in \text{Ext}_R^1(M, N)$, then we write $\alpha f g$ for $(\alpha f)g$ but $g \circ f(m)$ for $g(f(m))$.

(4.3) **Proposition.** *Let ϕ and ψ be the isomorphisms from 4.1 and 4.2. The equality $\phi(\alpha b) = \phi(\alpha)\psi(b)$ holds for every $\alpha \in \text{Ext}_R^1(\oplus_{i=1}^n M_i, N)$ and $b \in \mathcal{B}$.*

Proof. To see this, it is enough to show that equality holds for an element $b \in \mathcal{B}$ such that all but at most one entry b_{ij} is zero, since the map ϕ is an R -homomorphism and therefore is additive.

Fix two integers k and l . Fix an element $b \in \mathcal{B}$ such that $\psi(b) = B^T$, where $B = (b_{ij})$, and $b_{ij} \neq 0$ if and only if $i = k$ and $j = l$. Let $\alpha \in \text{Ext}_R^1(\oplus_{i=1}^n M_i, N)$ be represented by the short exact sequence:

$$\alpha: 0 \longrightarrow N \longrightarrow X \xrightarrow{g} \oplus_{i=1}^n M_i \longrightarrow 0.$$

We first compute the left-hand side of the equality 4.3; αb is given by

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \alpha b: 0 & \longrightarrow & N & \longrightarrow & X_b & \xrightarrow{g_b} & \oplus_{i=1}^n M_i \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow b \\ \alpha: 0 & \longrightarrow & N & \longrightarrow & X & \xrightarrow{g} & \oplus_{i=1}^n M_i \longrightarrow 0, \end{array}$$

where $X_b \subset X \oplus (\oplus_{i=1}^n M_i)$, is given by

$$X_b = \{(x, \mathbf{m}) \mid g(x) = b(\mathbf{m}) = [0, \dots, b_{kl}(\mathbf{m}_k), 0, \dots, 0]\},$$

and $g_b((x, \mathbf{m})) = \mathbf{m}$.

Now $\phi(\alpha b) = [\alpha b \iota_1, \dots, \alpha b \iota_n]$, where

$$\alpha b \iota_j: 0 \longrightarrow N \longrightarrow Y_j \xrightarrow{h_j} M_j \longrightarrow 0$$

where $Y_j \subset X_b \oplus M_j \subset X \oplus (\oplus_{i=1}^n M_i) \oplus M_j$ is given by

$$Y_j = \{(x, \mathbf{m}, m) \mid g(x) = [0, \dots, b_{kl}(\mathbf{m}_k), 0, \dots, 0], \iota_j(m) = g_b((x, \mathbf{m})) = \mathbf{m}\},$$

and $h_j((x, \mathbf{m}, m)) = m$. It follows that

- (1) $Y_j \cong N \oplus M_j$ for $j \neq k$, and therefore $\alpha f \iota_j = 0$;
- (2) $Y_k \cong \{(x, \mathbf{m}_k) \in X \oplus M_k \mid g(x) = [0, \dots, b_{kl}(\mathbf{m}_k), \dots, 0]\}$.

In particular, $\phi(\alpha b) = [0, \dots, (\alpha b)\iota_k, \dots, 0]$.

To compute the right side of the equality, we first compute $\phi(\alpha) = [\alpha\iota_1, \dots, \alpha\iota_n]$, where $\alpha\iota_j$ is given as

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} \alpha\iota_j: 0 & \longrightarrow & N & \longrightarrow & X_j & \xrightarrow{g_j} & M_j & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \iota_j & & \\ \alpha: 0 & \longrightarrow & N & \longrightarrow & X & \xrightarrow{g} & \bigoplus_{i=1}^n M_i & \longrightarrow & 0, \end{array}$$

where $X_j = \{(x, m_j) \in X \oplus M_j \mid g(x) = \iota_j(m_j)\}$ and $g_j((x, m_j)) = m_j$. It follows that $\phi(\alpha)\psi(b) = \phi(\alpha)B^T = (0, \dots, (\alpha\iota_i)b_{kl}, \dots, 0)$, where the k -th entry is the only non-zero one.

All that is left to see is that $(\alpha\iota_i)b_{kl} = (\alpha b)\iota_k$. But there is an equality of homomorphisms $\iota_i b_{kl} = b\iota_k : M_k \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i=1}^n M_i$, so equality holds. \square

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