

Extension des scalaires

$\varphi: A \rightarrow B$ morphisme d'anneaux.

M A -module \rightarrow B -module $B \otimes_A M / \varphi^* M$.

N B -module

$$\begin{cases} A \times B \rightarrow B \\ (a, b) \mapsto a \cdot b = \varphi(a) b \end{cases}$$

structure de B -module

$$\begin{aligned} B \times B \otimes_A M &\rightarrow B \otimes_A M \\ (b_0, b \otimes m) &\mapsto b_0 \cdot (b \otimes m) \\ &= (b_0 b) \otimes m \end{aligned}$$

A -module $N|_A / \varphi_* N$

$$\begin{aligned} A \times N &\rightarrow N \\ (a, n) &\mapsto a \cdot n = \varphi(a) \cdot n \end{aligned}$$

$$A\text{-module} \xrightarrow{B \otimes_A -} B\text{-module}$$

On a une isomorphisme $|_A$ de \mathbb{Z} -modules

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Hom}_A(M, N|_A) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \text{Hom}_B(B \otimes_A M, N) \\ \begin{array}{c} M \xrightarrow{f} N|_A \\ \downarrow \\ M \rightarrow N|_A \\ m \mapsto f(m) \end{array} & \longrightarrow & \begin{array}{c} B \otimes_A M \rightarrow N \\ b \otimes m \mapsto b f(m) \\ \downarrow \\ B \otimes_A M \xrightarrow{f} N \end{array} \end{array}$$

Extension des scalaires par

- Passage au quotient : $I \subset A$ idéal

$$\varphi = \rho_I : A \rightarrow A/I$$

$$M \text{ } A\text{-module} \quad A/I \otimes_A M \xrightarrow{\sim} M / IM$$

$$IM = \langle am \mid a \in I, m \in M \rangle, \quad \langle M \rangle \text{ } A\text{-modules}$$

- Localisation : $S \subset A \setminus \{0\}$ partie multiplicative

$$\varphi = i_S : A \rightarrow S^{-1}A$$

$$M \text{ } A \text{ module} \quad S^{-1}A \otimes_A M$$

1.1 R -module. $\cup \{1, \dots, 1\}$

localisation d'un A -module M en une partie multiplicative $S \subset A \setminus \{0\}$.

On munit $S \times M$ de la relation \sim définie

$$(s, m) \sim (s', m') \iff \exists s'' \in S \text{ tq } s''(s'm - sm') = 0$$

On vérifie que \sim est une relation d'équivalence sur $S \times M$

Rem: Si M n'a pas de S -torsion i.e. $\forall s \in S$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} s \cdot M & \longrightarrow & M \\ m & \longmapsto & sm \end{array} \text{ est injective}$$

on peut également définir \sim par $(s, m) \sim (s', m')$

$$\text{si } \begin{array}{l} s'm - sm' = 0 \\ s'm = sm' \end{array}$$

$$\text{" } \frac{m}{s} = \frac{m'}{s'} \text{ "}$$

Mais si M contient de la S -torsion on a besoin de pour assurer que \sim est transitive.

On note $S^{-1}M = S \times M / \sim$ et

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \cong : S \times M & \longrightarrow & S \times M / \sim \\ (s, m) & \longmapsto & \frac{m}{s} = s^{-1}m \end{array}$$

On vérifie que

$$\begin{array}{ccc} + : S^{-1}M \times S^{-1}M & \longrightarrow & S^{-1}M & \cdot S^{-1}A \times S^{-1}M & \longrightarrow & S^{-1}M \\ \left(\frac{m}{s}, \frac{m'}{s'} \right) & \longmapsto & \frac{sm' + sm}{ss'} & \left(\frac{a}{s}, \frac{m'}{s'} \right) & \longmapsto & \frac{am'}{ss'} \end{array}$$

munit $S^{-1}M$ d'une structure de $S^{-1}A$ -module et

$$\hat{\iota}_S : A \longrightarrow S^{-1}A$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \hat{\iota}_S : M & \longrightarrow & S^{-1}M|_A = \hat{\iota}_S \star (S^{-1}M) \\ m & \longmapsto & \frac{m}{1} \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{ccc} \hat{\iota}_S : M & \longrightarrow & S^{-1}M|_A \\ m & \longmapsto & \frac{m}{1} \end{array}} \right\} \text{morphisme de } A\text{-modules}$$

qui a la propriété universelle suivante:

S - A -module N

et pour f morphisme de A -modules

$$f: M \rightarrow \text{Is } N = N/A$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Is} \downarrow & \hookrightarrow & \\ S^{-1}M & \xrightarrow{\quad} & S^{-1}N \end{array} \quad \exists! S^{-1}f: \text{morphisme de } S^{-1}A\text{-modules}$$

$$S^{-1}f\left(\frac{m}{s}\right) = \frac{f(m)}{s}$$

Preuve:

- Unicité se réserve d'existence

Si $S^{-1}f$ existe alors

$$S^{-1}f\left(\frac{m}{s}\right) = S^{-1}f\left(s^{-1} \cdot \text{Is}\left(\frac{m}{1}\right)\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= s^{-1} \cdot \underbrace{S^{-1}f}_{f}(\text{Is}(m)) \\ &= s^{-1} f(m) \end{aligned}$$

$S^{-1}f$ morphisme de $S^{-1}A$ -modules

- Existence

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S \times M & \xrightarrow{f} & N \\ (\Delta, m) & \longmapsto & \frac{f(m)}{\Delta} \end{array}$$

$$(\Delta, m) \sim (\Delta', m') \iff \exists s'' \in S \text{ tq } s''(\Delta m - \Delta' m') = 0$$

$$s'' \Delta m = s'' \Delta' m'$$

f morphisme de A -modules

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \hookrightarrow & & \\ \downarrow & & \\ \hookrightarrow & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(s'' \Delta m) &= f(s'' \Delta' m') \\ s'' \Delta f(m) &= s'' \Delta' f(m') \\ s'' (\Delta f(m) - \Delta' f(m')) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{f(m)}{\Delta} = \frac{f(m')}{\Delta'}$$

Donc on a un facteur s''

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S \times M & \xrightarrow{f} & N \\ \downarrow & \hookrightarrow & \\ S^{-1}M & \xrightarrow{\quad} & S^{-1}N \end{array} \quad \exists! \bar{f} = S^{-1}f$$

On vérifie sur la construction que \bar{f} ainsi construit est bien un morphisme de $S^{-1}A$ -modules tq $\bar{f} \circ \text{Is} = f$.

On peut énoncer cette propriété universelle en disant que l'application

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Hom}_{S^{-1}A}(S^{-1}M, N) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \text{Hom}_A(M, (i_S)_* N) \\ S^{-1}f & \longleftarrow & f \\ f: S^{-1}M \rightarrow N & \longleftarrow & f: M \rightarrow N \\ & & \downarrow \text{in } f(\frac{m}{s}) \end{array}$$

est bijective

On retrouve la propriété d'adjonction de $S^{-1}A \otimes_A -$

$$\text{Hom}_{S^{-1}A}(S^{-1}A \otimes_A M, N) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Hom}_A(M, (i_S)_* N)$$

d'où un isomorphisme

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & M & \\ \swarrow & \downarrow & \searrow \\ S^{-1}A \otimes_A M & \xrightarrow{\sim} & S^{-1}M \\ \downarrow \frac{a \otimes m}{s} & \nearrow & \downarrow \frac{am}{s} \end{array}$$

Preuve "à la main" de

$$\left. \begin{array}{ccc} S^{-1}A \times M & \longrightarrow & S^{-1}M \\ (a/s, m) & \longmapsto & a/s \cdot m/1 \end{array} \right) A\text{-bilineaire}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \searrow & \\ S^{-1}A \otimes_A M & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & S^{-1}M \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S \times M & \xrightarrow{\psi} & S^{-1}A \otimes_A M \\ (s, m) & \longmapsto & s^{-1} \otimes m \\ \downarrow \frac{m}{s} & & \end{array}$$

$$(s, m) \sim (s', m') \Rightarrow \psi(s, m) = \psi(s', m')$$

$$\exists s'' \in S \text{ tq } s''(sm' - s'm) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} s'' \otimes m & & s''^{-1} \otimes m' \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \delta'' (s' \otimes m - s \otimes m') \\
&= (\delta'' \delta') \otimes_A m - (\delta'' \delta) \otimes_A m' \\
&= 1 \otimes_A \delta' \delta m - 1 \otimes_A \delta' \delta m' \\
&= 1 \otimes_A (\underbrace{\delta' \delta m - \delta' \delta m'}_{=0}) \in S^{-1}A \otimes_A M \\
&= 0.
\end{aligned}$$

donc $\hookrightarrow S^{-1}A \otimes_A M$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \delta' \otimes m = \delta \otimes m' \\
& \Leftrightarrow \delta' \otimes m = \delta' \otimes m' \\
& \quad \quad \quad \parallel \quad \quad \parallel \\
& \quad \quad \quad \psi(s, m) \quad \psi(s', m')
\end{aligned}$$

donc ψ se factorise en

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
S \times M & \longrightarrow & S^{-1}A \otimes_A M \\
\downarrow & \nearrow \psi & \\
S \times M / \sim & & S^{-1} \otimes_A M \\
\downarrow \frac{m}{s} & \nearrow & \\
& & S^{-1} \otimes_A M
\end{array}$$

et on vérifie que $\psi \circ \varphi = \text{Id}$, $\varphi \circ \psi = \text{Id}$.

Exemple: M A -module

- $S = A \setminus \{0\}$ en part. si A est intègre $S = A \setminus \{0\}$
 $\hookrightarrow S^{-1}A = \text{Frac}(A)$.

- $S = \{a^n \mid n \geq 0\}$ $a \in A$ non nilpotent
 $\hookrightarrow S^{-1}A = A_a$ $S^{-1}M = M_a$

- $S = A \setminus \mathfrak{p}$ $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(A)$

$\hookrightarrow S^{-1}A = A_{\mathfrak{p}}$: anneau local dont l'unique idéal maximal est \mathfrak{p} .

$$S^{-1}M = M_{\mathfrak{p}}$$

Exercice

A anneau principal

M A -module de type fini

$$M \otimes_A \dots \otimes_A M \cong A / \bigoplus_{i=1}^n (p_i)$$

Par Ann. de structure $\Gamma \simeq A \oplus \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{q} \in \text{Spec}(A)} \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} (A/\mathfrak{q}^n)$

① Déterminer Γ_p en fonction de ces invariants et $r, \alpha_{\mathfrak{q}, n}(M)$

$$\Gamma_p = A_p \otimes_A \Gamma$$

$$\simeq A_p \otimes_A \left(A^{\oplus r} \oplus \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{q} \in \text{Spec}(A)} \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} (A/\mathfrak{q}^n)^{\oplus \alpha_{\mathfrak{q}, n}(M)} \right)$$

$$A_p \otimes_A \left(\bigoplus_{i \in I} \Gamma_i \right) \rightarrow \simeq A_p \otimes_A (A^{\oplus r}) \oplus \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{q} \in \text{Spec}(A)} \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} A_p \otimes_A \left((A/\mathfrak{q}^n)^{\oplus \alpha_{\mathfrak{q}, n}(M)} \right)$$

$$\bigoplus_{i \in I} (A_p \otimes_A \Gamma_i) \rightarrow \simeq (A_p \otimes_A A)^{\oplus r} \oplus \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{q} \in \text{Spec}(A)} \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} (A_p \otimes_A A/\mathfrak{q}^n)^{\oplus \alpha_{\mathfrak{q}, n}(M)}$$

$\alpha \otimes a \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 $\alpha \quad A_p$

$$A_p \otimes_A (A/\mathfrak{q}^n) = A_p / \mathfrak{q}^n A_p \quad \text{Ecrire}$$

$$\mathfrak{p} = A_p$$

$$M \otimes_A A/\mathfrak{I} \simeq M/\mathfrak{I}M$$

$$\mathfrak{q} = A_{\mathfrak{q}} \quad \mathfrak{q}^n = A_{\mathfrak{q}}^n$$

- Si $\mathfrak{p} \neq \mathfrak{q} \quad \mathfrak{q} \notin \mathfrak{p} \Rightarrow \mathfrak{q}^n \notin \mathfrak{p}$

\mathfrak{p} premier

$$\Rightarrow \mathfrak{q}^n \in (A_{\mathfrak{p}})^{\times}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathfrak{q}^n A_{\mathfrak{p}} = A_{\mathfrak{p}}$$

$$A_{\mathfrak{p}} \otimes_A (A/\mathfrak{q}^n) = 0$$

- Si $\mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{q}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \longrightarrow & A_p / \mathfrak{p}^n A_p \\ \downarrow & \nearrow \varphi & \\ A/\mathfrak{p}^n & \xrightarrow{\bar{a}} & \frac{\mathfrak{O}}{\mathfrak{I}} \end{array}$$

c'est un isomorphisme

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \longrightarrow & A/\mathfrak{p}^n \\ a & \longmapsto & \bar{a} \end{array}$$

or si $a \in A \setminus \mathfrak{p}$ $\bar{a} \in (A/\mathfrak{p}^n)^\times$ car :

$$\begin{aligned}
 a \text{ premier avec } \mathfrak{p} &\implies a \text{ premier avec } \mathfrak{p}^n \\
 &\iff \exists u, v \in A \text{ tq} \\
 &\quad ua + v\mathfrak{p}^n = 1 \\
 &\text{donc dans } A/\mathfrak{p}^n \\
 &\quad \bar{u}\bar{a} = \bar{1}
 \end{aligned}$$

d'où une factorisation

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 A & \longrightarrow & A/\mathfrak{p}^n \\
 \downarrow \text{ } \subset & \nearrow & \swarrow \\
 A_{\mathfrak{p}} & \xrightarrow{\frac{a}{b}} & A_{\mathfrak{p}}/\mathfrak{p}^n A_{\mathfrak{p}}
 \end{array}$$

et on a $\mathfrak{p}^n A_{\mathfrak{p}} \subset \ker (A_{\mathfrak{p}} \rightarrow A/\mathfrak{p}^n)$ d'où

Donc on a comme

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 A/\mathfrak{p}^n & \longrightarrow & A_{\mathfrak{p}}/\mathfrak{p}^n A_{\mathfrak{p}} \\
 \bar{a} & \longmapsto & \overline{\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 A_{\mathfrak{p}}/\mathfrak{p}^n A_{\mathfrak{p}} & \longrightarrow & A/\mathfrak{p}^n \\
 \overline{\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)} & \longmapsto & \bar{b}^{-1}\bar{a}
 \end{array}$$

qui sont inverses l'une de l'autre

$$\begin{aligned}
 &A_{\mathfrak{p}} \otimes_A \left(A^{\oplus r} \oplus \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{q} \in \text{Spec}(A)} (A/\mathfrak{q}^n)^{\oplus d_{\mathfrak{q},n}} \right) = M_{\mathfrak{p}} \\
 &\cong \underbrace{A_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\oplus r}}_{\text{I.I.V.}} \oplus \underbrace{\bigoplus_{n \geq 0} (A/\mathfrak{p}^n)^{\oplus d_{\mathfrak{p},n}}}_{\text{I2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

L prime \dots

$\pi(\mathfrak{p})$ composante \mathfrak{p} -primaire de \mathfrak{p}

② Déterminer $(A/\mathfrak{p})^{-1} M = K \otimes_A M$
 \parallel
 $\text{Frac}(A)$

$$K \otimes_A \left(A^{\oplus r} \oplus \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(A)} \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \left(A/\mathfrak{p}^n \right)^{\oplus \alpha_{\mathfrak{p},n}(M)} \right)$$

$$\simeq \underbrace{(K \otimes_A A)^{\oplus r}}_K \oplus \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(A)} \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \left(K \otimes_A A/\mathfrak{p}^n \right)^{\oplus \alpha_{\mathfrak{p},n}(M)}$$

$$K \otimes_A (A/\mathfrak{p}^n) = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} \mathfrak{p}^n \mathfrak{p}^{-n} \\ \parallel \\ 1 \otimes \bar{1} = 0 = \mathfrak{p}^{-n} \otimes \bar{\mathfrak{p}}^n = 0 \\ \parallel \\ \bar{0} \end{matrix}$$

$$\left(\alpha \otimes_A \bar{a} = \alpha a \otimes \bar{1} = (\alpha a) \cdot 1 \otimes \bar{1} \right)$$

$$\simeq K^{\oplus r}$$

$A = \mathbb{Z} \quad 3|6|12$

$M = \mathbb{Z}/12 \oplus \mathbb{Z}/6 \oplus \mathbb{Z}/3$

$$\mathbb{Q} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} (\mathbb{Z}/12 \oplus \mathbb{Z}/6 \oplus \mathbb{Z}/3) = 0$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_{22} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} (\text{---}) = \mathbb{Z}_{22} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} (\mathbb{Z}/4 \oplus \mathbb{Z}/2 \oplus (\mathbb{Z}/3)^{\oplus 3})$$

$$\mathbb{Z}/12 \simeq \mathbb{Z}/4 \oplus \mathbb{Z}/3 \quad \simeq \mathbb{Z}/4 \oplus \mathbb{Z}/2$$

$$\mathbb{Z}/6 \simeq \mathbb{Z}/2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}/3$$

isK chinois

$$\mathbb{Z}_{32} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} (\text{---}) \simeq (\mathbb{Z}/3)^{\oplus 3}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_{p2} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} (\text{---}) \simeq 0 \quad p \neq 2, 3$$

$$\boxed{\mathbb{Q} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} M = 0}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \Gamma_{\mathfrak{p}} = \mathbb{Z}_4 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2 \\ \quad (\mathbb{Z}_3)^{\oplus 3} \\ \quad 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \mathfrak{p} = \mathbb{Z}_2 \\ \mathfrak{p} = \mathbb{Z}_3 \\ \mathfrak{p} \neq \mathbb{Z}_2, \mathbb{Z}_3 \end{array}$$

Rem: A anneau principal
 M A -module de type fini

Si on connaît $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{p}}$, $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(A)$ (rem: $\mathfrak{p} = \langle 0 \rangle$
 $\Gamma_{\langle 0 \rangle} = (A \setminus \{0\})^{-1} M = K \otimes_A M$)

on connaît M car

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} M_{\langle 0 \rangle} \simeq K^{\oplus r} \\ M_{\mathfrak{p}} \simeq A_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\oplus r} \oplus \Gamma_{\mathfrak{p}} \end{array} \right) M \simeq A^{\oplus r} \oplus \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(A)} \left(\frac{M_{\mathfrak{p}}}{A_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\oplus r}} \right)_{\mathbb{Z}} \oplus \Gamma_{\mathfrak{p}}$$

Propriété locale: On dit qu'une propriété (P) d'un A -module est locale si

$\forall A$ -module M

M a la propriété (P) $\iff \Gamma_{\mathfrak{p}}$ a la propriété (P)
 $\forall \mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(A)$

Exemple: 1) $M = 0 \iff \forall \mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(A) \quad M_{\mathfrak{p}} = 0$

2) M A -plat $\iff \forall \mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(A) \quad M_{\mathfrak{p}}$ $A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -plat

facile

2-1) $M_{\mathfrak{q}} \quad \forall S \subset A \setminus \{0\}$ multiplicatif
 $S^{-1}A$ A -module plat.

2-2) M, N A -modules, $\forall S \subset A \setminus \{0\}$ multiplicatif
on a isomorphisme canonique
 $S^{-1}M \otimes_{S^{-1}A} S^{-1}N \xrightarrow{\sim} S^{-1}(M \otimes_A N)$

Produit tensoriel de A -algèbres :

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 A & \xrightarrow{\varphi_B} & B \\
 \varphi_C \downarrow & & \downarrow i_B \quad b \mapsto 1 \otimes b \\
 C & \xrightarrow{i_C} & C \otimes_A B : A\text{-module}
 \end{array}$$

$\mu((a \otimes b_1) \otimes (c_2 \otimes b_2))$
 \parallel
 $(c_1 \otimes b_1) \cdot (c_2 \otimes b_2) = (a c_2) \otimes (b_1 b_2)$

$\hat{=}$ A -algebres. (associatives)

On peut munir $C \otimes_A B$ d'une structure de A -algebre naturelle

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mu_B : B \times B & \longrightarrow & B & A\text{-bilinéaire} \\
 \downarrow & \nearrow \mu & & \\
 B \otimes_A B & & & \tilde{\mu}_B
 \end{array}$$

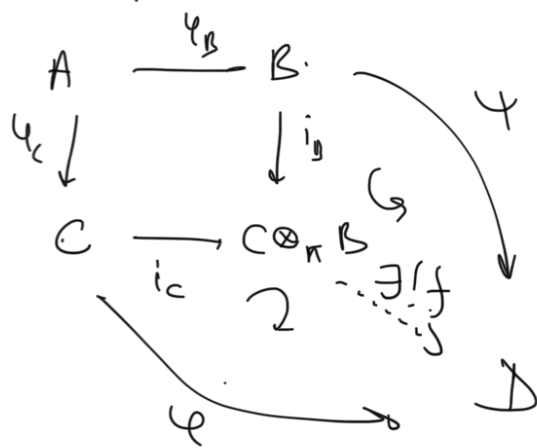
$$\text{de m} \quad \begin{array}{ccc}
 \mu_C : C \times C & \longrightarrow & C & A\text{-bilinéaire} \\
 \downarrow & \nearrow \mu & & \\
 C \otimes_A C & & & \tilde{\mu}_C
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 (C \otimes_A B) \otimes_A (C \otimes_A B) & \longrightarrow & B \otimes_A C \\
 \downarrow \wr & \nearrow & \\
 C \otimes_A (B \otimes_A C) \otimes_A B & & \\
 \downarrow \wr & \nearrow & \\
 C \otimes_A (C \otimes_A B) \otimes_A B & & \\
 \downarrow \wr & \nearrow & \\
 (C \otimes_A C) \otimes_A (B \otimes_A B) & & \\
 \mu & & \tilde{\mu}_B \otimes \tilde{\mu}_C
 \end{array}$$

On vérifie que $C \otimes_A B \times C \otimes_A B \rightarrow C \otimes_A B$
 $(a \otimes b_1), (c_2 \otimes b_2) \mapsto \mu((a \otimes b_1) \otimes (c_2 \otimes b_2))$
 \parallel
 $(a c_2) \otimes (b_1 b_2)$

munir bien $C \otimes_A B$ d'une structure de A -algebre (associative)

On a la propriété universelle suivante : \forall A -algebre



$A \xrightarrow{\psi} D$
 $\forall \psi: B \rightarrow D$
 $\psi: C \rightarrow D$
 morphisme de A -algèbre.
 $\exists ! f: C \otimes_n B \rightarrow D$
 morphisme de
 A -algèbres tq
 $f \circ i_B = \psi$
 $f \circ i_C = \psi$

Preuve : exercice

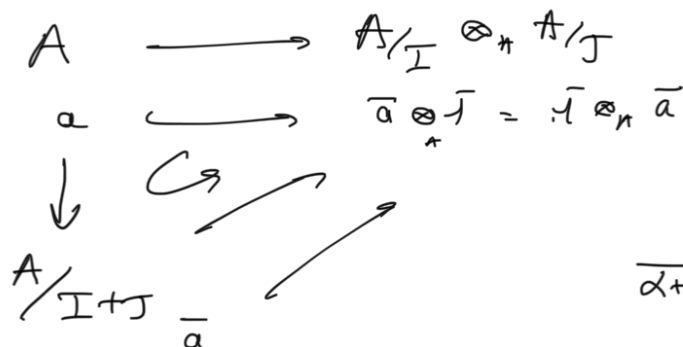
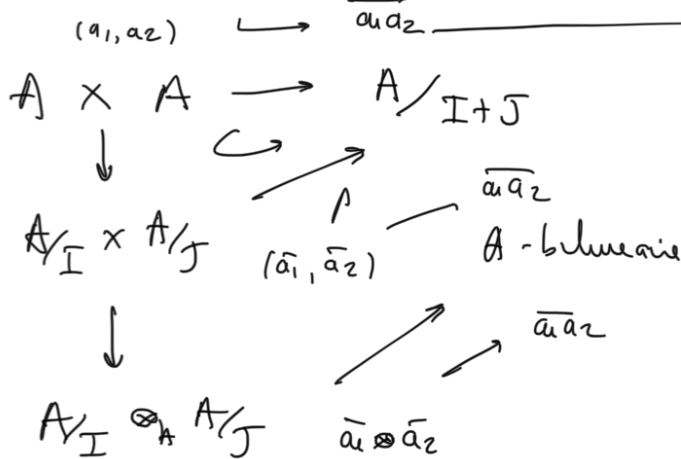
$$f(c \otimes b) = f(\underbrace{(c \otimes 1)}_{i_C(c)}) f(\underbrace{(1 \otimes b)}_{i_B(b)}) = \psi(c) \psi(b)$$

$$c \otimes b = (c \otimes 1) \cdot (1 \otimes b)$$

Exercices

1) $I, J \subset A$ idéaux

$$\boxed{A/I \otimes_n A/J \xrightarrow{\sim} A/(I+J)}$$



$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 I & & J \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 a & = & \alpha + \beta \\
 \alpha + \beta \otimes_n 1 & = & \bar{\beta} \otimes_n 1 \\
 & = & 1 \otimes_n \bar{\beta} \\
 & = & 0
 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Ex: } \mathbb{Z}/m \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}/n \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{Z}/\underbrace{m\mathbb{Z} + n\mathbb{Z}}_{mn\mathbb{Z}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{Z}/mn.$$

2) On a un isomorphisme canonique

$$A[x_1] \otimes_n A[x_2] \otimes_n \dots \otimes_n A[x_r] \xrightarrow{\sim} A[x_1, \dots, x_r]$$

isomorphisme de
A-algèbre.

3) $\varphi: A \rightarrow B$ morphisme d'anneaux.

$$P \in A[x].$$

$$B \otimes_n \left(A[x] / PA[x] \right) \xrightarrow{\sim} B[x] / \varphi(P)B[x]$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & B \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ A[x] & \xrightarrow{\quad} & B[x] \end{array}$$

$\exists! \varphi$

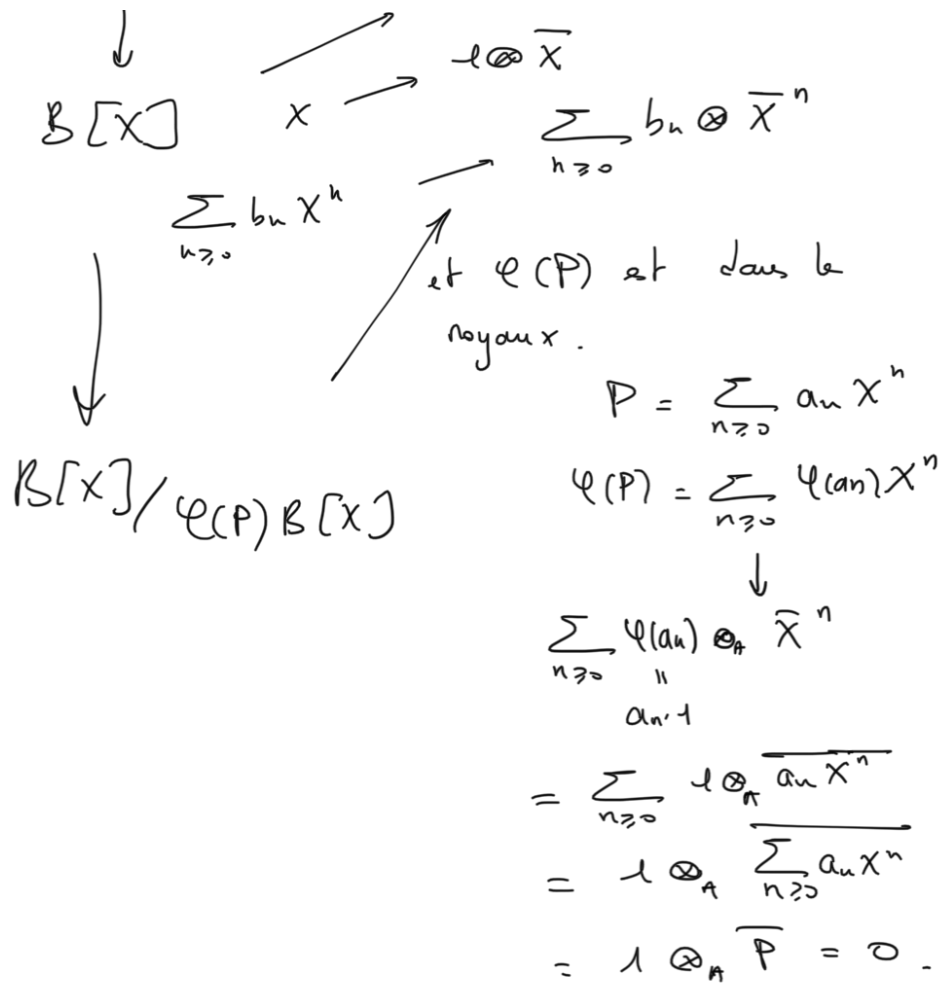
$$\sum_{n \geq 0} a_n X^n \mapsto \sum_{n \geq 0} \varphi(a_n) X^n$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} B \times A[x] & \longrightarrow & B[x] / \varphi(P)B[x] \\ (b, Q) & \longmapsto & \overline{b\varphi(Q)} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & \nearrow \text{A-bilinéaire} \\ & & \nearrow \text{morphisme de A-modules} \\ B \times A[x] / PA[x] & & \\ \downarrow & & \\ B \otimes_n A[x] / PA[x] & & \end{array}$$

$$B \longrightarrow B \otimes_n \left(A[x] / PA[x] \right)$$

$$b \longmapsto b \otimes 1.$$



$$B \otimes_{\mathbb{A}} (A[x]/\langle P \rangle) \simeq B[x]/\langle \varphi(P) \rangle$$

Exercice: $\mathbb{C} \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{C} \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathbb{C} \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} (\mathbb{R}[x]/\langle x^2+1 \rangle)$

$B = \mathbb{C}$
 $A = \mathbb{R}$
 $P = x^2 + 1$

$\mathbb{C}[x]/\langle (x^2+1) \rangle \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathbb{C} \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} (\mathbb{R}[x]/\langle x^2+1 \rangle)$

$x^2 + 1 = (x+i)(x-i) \quad | \mathbb{Z} \leftarrow \text{les classes}$

$\mathbb{C}[x]/\langle x+i \rangle \times \mathbb{C}[x]/\langle x-i \rangle$

$\mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}$

$\mathbb{Q}(i) \otimes \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}) \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathbb{Q}[x] \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$

$\sim 1 \cdot \mathbb{Q}$

$$B = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$$

$$A = \mathbb{Q}$$

$$P = X^2 + 1$$

$\sim 1/X^2 + 1$

$\downarrow 2$

$$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})[X] / (X^2 + 1)\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})[X]$$

$X^2 + 1$ est encore irréductible dans $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})[X]$. Donc

$\mathbb{Q}(i) \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$ est encore un corps extension de degré 2 de $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$

(c'est $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, i)$)

Groupe de Grothendieck

$K(A) = \frac{A\text{-modules de type fini}}{\sim}$

$$[M] = [M'] + [M'']$$

$$0 \rightarrow M' \rightarrow M \rightarrow M'' \rightarrow 0 \quad \& \subset$$

A : anneau principal

projectif \iff libre

A-module de type fini \sim

Π

$$\longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

$\longrightarrow \text{rang}(\Pi)$

$\downarrow [A]$

$K(A)$

$\xrightarrow{\sim}$

est un isomorphisme de groupe

$$0 \rightarrow M' \rightarrow M \rightarrow M'' \rightarrow 0$$

\downarrow

$$0 \rightarrow K \otimes M' \rightarrow K \otimes M \rightarrow K \otimes M'' \rightarrow 0$$

\downarrow
 $K^{\text{rang } M'}$

\downarrow
 $K^{\text{rang } M}$

\downarrow
 $K^{\text{rang } M''}$

$$K^{\text{rang } M} \simeq K^{\text{rang } M'} \oplus K^{\text{rang } M''}$$

$$\text{rang } M = \text{rang } M' + \text{rang } M''$$

En particulier, si Π est un A-module de type fini de torsion $[M] = 0$ de $K(A)$
 $\Pi \simeq \bigoplus_{i=1}^r A/d_i$

$$\text{rang}([\pi'] + E(\pi')) = \text{rang}[\pi'] + \text{rang}[\pi''] \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} 0 \rightarrow A \xrightarrow{d} A \rightarrow A/d \rightarrow 0 \\ [A] = [A] + [A/d] \\ [A/d] = [A] - [A] = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\pi = A^{\oplus r} \oplus \bigoplus_{i=1}^s A/d_i$$

↓

$$[\pi] = [A^{\oplus r}] = r[A]$$

$A = \left. \begin{array}{l} K \text{ corps} \\ \mathbb{Z} \\ K[x] \\ \text{anneau valuation discrète} \end{array} \right\}$



$$A = K[G]$$

G : groupe fini
 K : corps

$$\bigoplus_{g \in G} kg$$

$$\sum_{g \in G} a_g g \cdot \sum_{g \in G} b_g g = \sum_{g \in G} \left(\sum_{h \in G} a_h b_{h^{-1}g} \right) g$$

$K[G]$ -module de k -dimension finie
 = représentations k -linéaires de G de dimension finie

V : $K[G]$ -module.

$$\chi_V: G \rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} K \\ \text{Hom}(g: V \rightarrow V \\ v \mapsto g \cdot v \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{caractère} \\ \text{de } V \end{array}$$

$$0 \rightarrow V' \rightarrow V \rightarrow V'' \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{seq de } K[G]\text{-module}$$

$$\chi_{(V' \rightarrow V)} = \chi_{V'} + \chi_{(V \rightarrow V'')} \quad \chi_{(V \rightarrow V'')} = \chi_{V''}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|c} & \\ \hline 0 & \boxed{g: V'' \rightarrow V''} \end{array} \right) \quad \begin{array}{l} \mathbb{R}^n \oplus \\ \mathbb{R}^n \oplus \\ \mathbb{R}^n \oplus \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{K}(k[a]) & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{R}^n \text{ est injectif} \\ [v] & \longmapsto & \chi_v \end{array}$$

$$\chi_{v \oplus v'} = \chi_v + \chi_{v'}$$

$$\chi_{v \otimes v'} = \chi_v \cdot \chi_{v'}$$

$$A \xrightarrow{\varphi} \text{Aln}(A) = \text{AL}(V) \quad V \simeq \mathbb{C}^n$$

φ
 g

$$\int \begin{array}{l} A \times V \rightarrow V \\ (g, v) \mapsto \varphi(g)(v) \end{array}$$

$$\mathbb{C}[a] \times V \rightarrow V$$

A
" "

$$\left(\sum_{g \in A} a_g g \times v \right) \mapsto \left(\sum_{g \in A} a_g \varphi(g) \right)(v)$$

$\mathbb{C}[a]$ -module

V, \dots

\longleftrightarrow

representations linéaires de A

\longmapsto

$$A \rightarrow \text{AL}(V)$$

$$g \mapsto v \mapsto V$$