

R-n 模张量积与张量函子*

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文[1]引进了左 R-n 模范畴 ${}_R M_n^l$, 本文是在 ${}_R M_n$ 中, 建立相应的张量积, 证明了它的存在性与唯一性, 并讨论了张量函子与 Hom 函子的伴随性.

文中沿用[1]的记号.

1 引 理

设 $M_0, M_1 \in \text{ob}G_{r_n}$, 定义一个 $M_0 \times M_1$ 中运算如下: $(m_0^{(1)}, m_1^{(1)}) + \dots + (m_0^{(n)}, m_1^{(n)}) = (m_0^{(1)} + \dots + m_0^{(n)}, m_1^{(1)} + \dots + m_1^{(n)})$.

引理 1.1 若 $M_0, M_1 \in \text{ob}G_{r_n}$, 则 $M_0 \times M_1 \in \text{ob}G_{r_n}$ (在上述运算下), 且 $\overline{M_0 \times M_1} = \overline{M_0} \times \overline{M_1}$.

证 易知 $M_0 \times M_1$ 对运算是结合的. $\forall (m_0, m_1) \in M_0 \times M_1, \exists! (\overline{m_0}, \overline{m_1})$ (因为 $\overline{m_0}$ 与 $\overline{m_1}$ 均是唯一) 使得 $\forall (m'_0, m'_1) \in M_0 \times M_1$, 下式成立: $(m_0, m_1) + \dots + (m_0, m_1) + (\overline{m_0}, \overline{m_1}) + (m'_0, m'_1) = \underbrace{(m_0 + \dots + m_0 + \overline{m_0} + m'_0)}_{n-1}, \underbrace{(m_1 + \dots + m_1 + \overline{m_1} + m'_1)}_{n-1} = (m'_0, m'_1)$. 所以

$(M_0 \times M_1, "+")$ 为 n-群, 且由“-”的唯一性, $\overline{(m_0, m_1)} = (\overline{m_0}, \overline{m_1})$. 证毕.

若 $M_0 \in \text{ob}_R M_n^l, M_1 \in \text{ob}_R M_n^r$, 则定义 $(r, s) \cdot (m_0, m_1) = (rm_0, m_1s)$, 其中 $(r, s) + (r', s') = (r+r', s+s')$, $(r, s) \cdot (r', s') = (rr', s's)$. $R \times S$ 在此运算下成为环. 易验证 $M_0 \times M_1 \in \text{ob}_{R \times S} M_n^l$; ${}_R \times S M_n^r$ 可类似定义.

R-n 商模的构造是由下面等价关系确定的等价类为元素, n-加法和 R 的作用依照通常定义. m_0, m_1 称为在一个等价类中, 若存在 $k(n-1)$ 个 \tilde{M}^* (\tilde{M}^* 的定义见[1]p.24) 中的元 m_i^* ($i=1, 2, \dots, k(n-1)$), 使得 $m_1 = m_0 + m_1^* + m_2^* + \dots + m_{k(n-1)}^*$ 成立. 此关系为等价关系, R-n 商模 M/\tilde{M}^* 的元素记为 \tilde{m}^* .

定义 1.2 $\forall M, N \in \text{ob}_R M_n^l$ (或 $\text{ob}_R M_n^r$) 称为拟同构的, 若存在一个 R-n 模同构: $M/\tilde{M}^* \rightarrow N/\tilde{N}^*$, 其中 \tilde{M}^* 同上.

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引理 1.2 $\tilde{m}_0^* = \tilde{m}_1^*$ (或记为 $m_0 \cong_{\tilde{M}^*} m_1$) $\stackrel{(1)}{\Leftrightarrow} \exists s \in \tilde{M}^* \ni m_0 + \overline{m}_1 + \underbrace{m_1 + \cdots + m_1}_{n-3} + s \in \tilde{M}^*$.
 $\stackrel{(2)}{\Leftrightarrow} \exists s, t \in \tilde{M}^* \ni m_1 = \underbrace{m_0 + s + s + \cdots + s + t}_{n-2}$.

证 (2) 易证. 仅证 (1). \Rightarrow 由定义知 $m_0 = m_1 + m_1^* + \cdots + m_{k(n-1)}^*$, 因为 $\tilde{M} \neq \emptyset$, 取 $s \in \tilde{M} \subset \tilde{M}^*$, $m_0 + \overline{m}_1 + m_1 + \cdots + m_1 + s = (m_1 + m_1^* + \cdots + m_{k(n-1)}^*) + \overline{m}_1 + \underbrace{m_1 + \cdots + m_1}_{n-3} + s = m_1^* + m_2^* + \cdots + m_{k(n-1)}^* + s \in \tilde{M}^*$. \Leftarrow : 令 $t = m_0 + \overline{m}_1 + m_1 + \cdots + m_1 + s \in \tilde{M}^*$, 式子两端同“加” $m_1 + \overline{s} + s + \cdots + s$, 得 $m_0 = \underbrace{m_1 + s + \cdots + s + t}_{n-2}$, 故 $\tilde{m}_0^* = \tilde{m}_1^*$, 证毕.

引理 1.3 若 $f \in [M, N]$, 且存在 $s \in N$ 使得 $f^{-1}(s)$ 为独点集, 则 $\tilde{M}^* = M(f)$. 其中 $M(f) = \{m \in M \mid f(m) \in \tilde{N}^*\}$. 进而若 f 为 R - n 模满同态, 则有 $f(\tilde{M}^*) = \tilde{N}^*$.

证 $\tilde{M}^* \subset M(f)$ 是显然的. $\forall m \in M(f)$, $f(m) = \overline{f(m)} \in \tilde{N}^*$. 故 $f(m) + \cdots + f(m) + f(f^{-1}(s)) = f(\underbrace{m + \cdots + m}_{n-1} + f^{-1}(s)) = f(f^{-1}(s)) = s$. 由 $f^{-1}(s)$ 为独点集, 故 $f^{-1}(s) = \underbrace{m + \cdots + m}_{n-1} + f^{-1}(s)$ 即 $m = \overline{m} \in \tilde{M}^*$. 当 f 为满态时, $\forall s \in \tilde{N}^*$, $\exists m \in M(f) \ni f(m) = s$. 则有 $f(\tilde{M}^*) = \tilde{N}^*$. 注意此时 $M(f) = \tilde{M}^*$. 证毕.

引理 1.4 若 $M, N \in \text{ob}_R M_n^!$, $f \in [M, N]$ 为 R - n 模满同态, M 满足 (E) 条件 (见 [1]) 且存在 $s \in N$ 使得 $f^{-1}(s)$ 为独点集, 则 M 与 N 为拟同构的.

证 欲证 $\tilde{f}^*: M/\tilde{M}^* \rightarrow N/\tilde{N}^*$ 为同构. 定义 $\tilde{f}^*(\tilde{m}^*) = \overline{f(m)^*}$. 出现的等价类的运算均指商模中的运算. $\tilde{f}^*(\tilde{m}_1^* + \cdots + \tilde{m}_n^*) = \tilde{f}^*(\overline{m_1 + \cdots + m_n}) = \overline{f(m_1 + \cdots + m_n)^*} = \overline{f(m_1)^* + \cdots + f(m_n)^*} = \tilde{f}^*(\tilde{m}_1^*) + \tilde{f}^*(\tilde{m}_2^*) + \cdots + \tilde{f}^*(\tilde{m}_n^*)$. 同样可证 $\tilde{f}^*(r\tilde{m}^*) = r\tilde{f}^*(\tilde{m}^*)$. 故 \tilde{f}^* 为 R - n 模同态. 若 $\tilde{f}^*(\tilde{m}^*) = \tilde{f}^*(\tilde{m}_1^*)$, 即 $\overline{f(m)^*} = \overline{f(m_1)^*}$. 则 $\exists n_i \in \tilde{N}^*$, $i=1, 2, \dots, k(n-1)$, 使得 $f(m) = f(m_1) + n_1 + n_2 + \cdots + n_{k(n-1)}$. 由引理 1.3, $\tilde{N}^* = f(\tilde{M}^*)$, 所以 $\exists m_i^* \in \tilde{M}^*$ 使得 $f(m_i^*) = n_i$, $i=1, 2, \dots, k(n-1)$. 于是 $f(m) = f(m_1 + m_1^* + \cdots + m_{k(n-1)}^*)$. 令 $m_2 = m_1 + m_1^* + \cdots + m_{k(n-1)}^*$, 则 $f(m) = f(m_2)$. 于是 $s = \underbrace{f(m) + \cdots + f(m)}_{n-2} + \overline{f(m_2)} + f(f^{-1}(s)) = \underbrace{f(m + \cdots + m)}_{n-2} + \overline{m_2} + f^{-1}(s)$, 由 $f^{-1}(s)$ 为独点集有: $\underbrace{m + \cdots + m}_{n-2} + \overline{m_2} + f^{-1}(s) = f^{-1}(s)$, 故 $\overline{m} = \overline{m_2}$, M 满足 (E) 条件, 故 $m = m_2 = m_1 + m_1^* + \cdots + m_{k(n-1)}^*$. 这表明 \tilde{f}^* 是单的. 又由 f 的满性及 $\tilde{N}^* = f(\tilde{M}^*)$, 易知 \tilde{f}^* 也是满的. 故 \tilde{f}^* 是 R - n 模同构. 证毕.

引理 1.5 若 $M \in \text{ob}_R M_n^!$ 满足 (E) 条件, 则 “ \sim^* ” 运算 ($m \mapsto \tilde{m}^*$) 与 “ $-$ ” 运算 ($m \mapsto \overline{m}$) 可换. 即有 $\overline{\tilde{m}^*} = \tilde{\overline{m}} = \{\overline{p} \mid p \in \tilde{m}^*\}$.

证 $\forall p \in \tilde{m}^*$, $p = m + r_1 + \cdots + r_{k(n-1)}$, 存在 $r_i \in \tilde{M}^*$, $i=1, 2, \dots, k(n-1)$. 故 $\overline{p} = \overline{m} + r_1 + \cdots + r_{k(n-1)}$, 故 $\overline{p} \in \tilde{\overline{m}}$ 即 $\{\overline{p} \mid p \in \tilde{m}^*\} \subset \tilde{\overline{m}}$. $\forall p \in \tilde{\overline{m}}$, $p = \overline{m} + r_1 + \cdots + r_{k(n-1)}$, 则 $\overline{p} = \overline{m + r_1 + \cdots + r_{k(n-1)}} \Rightarrow \overline{p} \in \overline{\tilde{m}^*}$, 而 $p = \overline{(\overline{p})}$ 故 $\tilde{\overline{m}} \subset \overline{\tilde{m}^*}$. 证毕.

2 交换自由 n-群

我们采用自由生成群的方法, 讨论由任意一个集合生成其上的交换自由 n-群.

设 A 为一集合. $WA = \{\omega = a_1^{\epsilon_1} \cdots a_t^{\epsilon_t} \mid a_i \in A, \epsilon_i = \pm 1, i = 1, 2, \dots, t = k(n-1) + 1, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$. WA 中的元素称为字, t 为字的长度. $a_i \in A$, 记 $a_i^{\pm 1} \in WA$. a_i^{-1} 为字符. 有 $A \rightarrow WA$ 的单射. $\omega_1 = b_1^{\epsilon_1} \cdots b_s^{\epsilon_s}$ 则 $\omega = \omega_1$ 当且仅当 $s = t, b_i = a_i, \epsilon_i = \epsilon_i', i = 1, 2, \dots, s$. 在 WA 中 $k'(n-1) + 1$ 个字才有毗连: $\omega_1 \cdots \omega_n = a_{i_1}^{\epsilon_{i_1}} \cdots a_{i_{i_1}}^{\epsilon_{i_{i_1}}} \cdot a_{i_{i_2}}^{\epsilon_{i_{i_2}}} \cdots a_{i_{i_2}}^{\epsilon_{i_{i_2}}} \cdots a_{i_n}^{\epsilon_{i_n}} \cdots a_{i_n}^{\epsilon_{i_n}}$. 易知毗连是结合的. 而 ω 的约化过程为: 若 $a_{i+1} = a_{i+2} = \cdots = a_{i+n-1} \wedge \epsilon_{i+1} = \epsilon_{i+2} = \cdots = \epsilon_{i+n-2} = -\epsilon_{i+n-1}$, 则 $\omega \rightarrow \omega' = a_1^{\epsilon_1} \cdots a_i^{\epsilon_i} \cdot a_{i+n}^{\epsilon_{i+n}} \cdots a_t^{\epsilon_t}$.

定义一个关系 R: $\omega R \omega'$ 当且仅当 $\exists \omega_1, \omega_2, \dots, \omega_m \ni \omega = \omega_1, \omega_m = \omega'$ 且 $\forall i, \omega_i \rightarrow \omega_{i+1}$ 或 $\omega_{i+1} \rightarrow \omega_i$. 则此关系 R 为等价的. 记 FA 是 R 确定的等价类的集合, 元素记作 $[\omega]$.

引理 2.1 若 $\omega \rightarrow \omega_1 \wedge \omega \rightarrow \omega_2$, 则存在 ω_3 , 使得 $\omega_1 \rightarrow \omega_3, \omega_2 \rightarrow \omega_3$.

证 $\omega = a_1^{\epsilon_1} \cdots a_i^{\epsilon_i} \cdot a_{i+1}^{\epsilon_{i+1}} \cdots a_{i+n}^{\epsilon_{i+n}} \cdots a_j^{\epsilon_j} \cdots a_{j+n}^{\epsilon_{j+n}} \cdots a_t^{\epsilon_t}$. 其中 $a_{i+1} = a_{i+2} = \cdots = a_{i+n-1}, a_{i+1} a_{i+2} = \cdots = a_{i+n-1}, \epsilon_{i+1} = \cdots = \epsilon_{i+n-2} = -\epsilon_{i+n-1}, \epsilon_{i+1} = \epsilon_{i+2} = \cdots = \epsilon_{i+n-2} = -\epsilon_{i+n-1}, (i+1) + 2(n-1) + 1 \leq (j+1) + (n-1) \leq t = k(n-1) + 1, k \geq 2. \omega_1 = a_1^{\epsilon_1} \cdots a_i^{\epsilon_i} a_{i+n}^{\epsilon_{i+n}} \cdots a_j^{\epsilon_j} \cdots a_{j+n}^{\epsilon_{j+n}} \cdots a_t^{\epsilon_t}, \omega_2 = a_1^{\epsilon_1} \cdots a_i^{\epsilon_i} a_{i+1}^{\epsilon_{i+1}} \cdots a_j^{\epsilon_j} \cdots a_{j+n}^{\epsilon_{j+n}} \cdots a_t^{\epsilon_t}$. 取 $\omega_3 = a_1^{\epsilon_1} \cdots a_i^{\epsilon_i} a_{i+n}^{\epsilon_{i+n}} \cdots a_j^{\epsilon_j} \cdots a_{j+n}^{\epsilon_{j+n}} \cdots a_t^{\epsilon_t}$. 证毕.

引理 2.2 等价类 $[\omega]$ 在关系 R 下只有一个约化最终的字 (即不能再进行约化过程).

由于约化过程确定了一个自反传递的关系及引理 2.1 可证引理 2.2. ([4]).

FA 中介定一运算 “ \circ ”: $[\omega_1] \circ [\omega_2] \circ \cdots \circ [\omega_n] = [\omega_1 \omega_2 \cdots \omega_n]$. 若 $\omega_i R \omega_i'$, 由毗连知 $\omega_1 \cdot \omega_2 \cdots \omega_i \cdots \omega_n R \omega_1 \cdot \omega_2 \cdots \omega_i' \cdots \omega_n$. 所以对 $\omega_i R \omega_i', i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 有 $\omega_1 \cdots \omega_n R \omega_1' \cdots \omega_n'$. 则运算 “ \circ ” 不依赖于等价类中所取得代表元, 而由毗连的结合性知 “ \circ ” 是结合的. 则 (FA, \circ) 为 n-半群, 称为由集合 A 生成的自由 n-半群. 以下假设字的排列可换, $WA^{-1} = \{\omega^{-1} = a_i^{\epsilon_i} \cdots a_1^{\epsilon_1} \mid \omega \in WA\} = WA$ 有: $\forall [\omega_1], \dots, [\omega_{n-2}], [\omega] \in FA, \exists! [\omega_{n-1}] = [\omega_{n-2} \cdots \omega_{n-2} \cdot \omega_{n-1}^{-1} \cdots \omega_1 \cdots \omega_1 \omega_1^{-1}] \ni [\omega_1] \circ [\omega_2] \circ \cdots \circ [\omega_{n-2}] \circ [\omega_{n-1}] \circ [\omega] = [\omega]$. 故 (FA, \circ) 为交换 n-群. 我们有 $[\overline{\omega}] = [\omega^{-1}]$ 且 $[\overline{\omega^{-1}}] \circ [\overline{\omega^{-1}}] \circ \cdots \circ [\overline{\omega^{-1}}] \circ [\overline{\omega}] \circ [\overline{\omega^{-1}}] = [\overline{\omega^{-1}}]$, 故 $[\overline{\omega}] = [\omega]$, 即 (FA, \circ) 为满足 (E) 条件的自由交换 n-群.

命题 2.3 对任何集合 X, 存在自由交换 n-群 M 和函数 $p: X \rightarrow UM$ 具有下列泛性质: 对任何交换 n-群 N 与函数 $h: X \rightarrow UN$, 存在唯一的 $h': M \rightarrow N$ 为 n-群同态, 使得 $h = Uh' \circ p$, 其中 $U: AG_n \rightarrow Set$ 为交换 n-群范畴的基函子 (underlying functor).

证 注意到取 $M = FX, p: x \rightarrow [x']$, 定义 $h': (M, \circ) \rightarrow (N, +) ([x] \mapsto h(x), [\bar{x}] \mapsto h(\bar{x}))$, 则易得证此命题. 证毕.

由此命题知同一集上生成的自由交换 n-群在同构意义下是唯一的.

对 $f: X \rightarrow Y, Wf: WX \rightarrow WY (a_i^{\epsilon_i} \cdots a_i^{\epsilon_i} \mapsto f(a_i) \cdots f(a_i))$. 即可把 X 的字映入 Y 的字且保持约化过程, 由引理 2.2, $Ff: FX \rightarrow FY ([\omega] \mapsto [f(\omega)])$ 是良定的且为 n-群同态. 则可证 $F: Set \rightarrow AG_n$ 为一函子且可知 $U: AG_n \rightarrow Set$ 为守信的 (faithful).

引理 2.4 设 $F: \text{Set} \rightarrow \text{AGr}_n, U: \text{AGr}_n \rightarrow \text{Set}$, 则 $F \dashv U$.

引理 2.5 (参考[2] p.82 命题 10.4). 设 $F \dashv U$, 则上单元 (counit) $\delta: FUM \rightarrow M$ 是满射. 故 AGr_n 中每个对象都是一个自由对象的像.

定义 2.6 设 $U: \text{AGr}_n \rightarrow \text{Set}$ 为守信的基函子且 $F \dashv U$. 则 $\forall X \in \text{ob Set}, FX$ 称为 AGr_n 中 (相对 U) 的交换自由 n -群.

注 对交换自由 n -群运算使用 “ \circ ” 而不是 “ $+$ ”, 只是为了突出 “ \circ ” 的运算, 是没有质的差别的. 下一节对生成 n -群的可交换运算仍用 “ \circ ”.

3 R - n 模张量积的存在性与唯一性

定义 3.1 对 $M_0 \in \text{ob}_R M'_n, M_1 \in \text{ob}_R M'_n$, 若存在 (G, g) , 其中 $G \in \text{ob AGr}_n, g: M_0 \times M_1 \rightarrow G$ 为双线性映射使得 $\forall N \in \text{ob}_R M'_n$ (或 $\text{ob}_R M'_n$) 及双线性映射 $f: M_0 \times M_1 \rightarrow N$ 都有唯一的 n -群同态 $f': G \rightarrow N/\tilde{N}^*$ 使下图可换, 其中 $\pi_N: N \rightarrow N/\tilde{N}^*$ 为自然 n -群同态, 则称 $(G/\tilde{G}^*, \pi_G \circ g)$ 为 M_0 与 M_1 的 R - n 模张量积, 它是一个 n -商群, 记作 $M_0 \boxtimes M_1$.

此定义在 $n=2$ 时即为通常模张量积的定义.

定理 3.2 设 $M_0 \in \text{ob}_R M'_n, M_1 \in \text{ob}_R M'_n$ 则存在交换 n -群 G 与双线性映射 $g: M_0 \times M_1 \rightarrow G$ 使得对任意 $N \in \text{ob}_R M'_n$ (或 $\text{ob}_R M'_n$) 及双线性映射 f , 有上述图可换且 G/\tilde{G}^* 唯一.

证 取 $C = F(M_0 \times M_1)$ 为交换自由 n -群 (由 2). D 为由下列元素生成的 C 的交换 n -子群:

$$D_1: [(m, m_1)] \circ [(m_0^{(1)}, m_1)^{-1}] \circ \dots \circ [(m_0^{(n)}, m_1)^{-1}] \circ \underbrace{[(m_{0*}, m_{1*})] \circ \dots \circ [(m_{0*}, m_{1*})]}_{n-2}$$

$$D_2: [(m_0, m_1)] \circ [(m_0, m_1^{(1)})^{-1}] \circ \dots \circ [(m_0, m_1^{(n)})^{-1}] \circ \underbrace{[(m_{0*}, m_{1*})] \circ \dots \circ [(m_{0*}, m_{1*})]}_{n-2}$$

$$D_3: \begin{cases} [(m_{00}, m_1)] \circ [(m_0, m_{11})^{-1}] \circ \underbrace{[(m_{0*}, m_{1*})] \circ \dots \circ [(m_{0*}, m_{1*})]}_{n-2} \\ [(m_{00}, m_1)^{-1}] \circ [(m_0, m_{11})] \circ \underbrace{[(m_{0*}, m_{1*})] \circ \dots \circ [(m_{0*}, m_{1*})]}_{n-2} \end{cases}$$

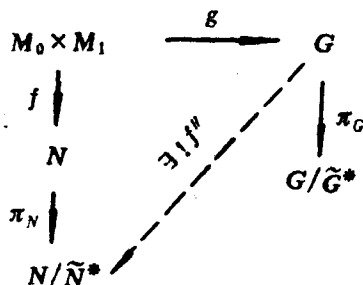
其中 $m_{0*} \in \tilde{M}_0^*, m_{1*} \in \tilde{M}_1^*, m = m_0^{(1)} + \dots + m_0^{(n)}, m_{00} = rm_0, m_1 = m_1^{(1)} + \dots + m_1^{(n)}, m_{11} = m_1 r$. 令 $m_{00} = m_0 = m_{0*}, m_{11} = m_1 = m_{1*}$ 则得 $[(m_{0*}, m_{1*})] \in D$, 即 $\tilde{C}^* \subset D$, 同样易证 $D \subset \tilde{C}^*$, 则 $D = \tilde{C}^*$.

令 $G = (C/D, \circ)$ 为 n -商群. 由引理 1.2 且注意 C 中运算为 “ \circ ”.

$$(*) \quad C_0 \cong C_1 \iff \exists S \in D \ni C_0 \circ \bar{C} \circ C_1 \circ \dots \circ C_1 \circ S \in D$$

把 C 中的基元素 $[(m_0, m_1)]$ 在 G 中自然同态下的像记作 $m_0 \boxtimes m_1$, 定义 $g: M_0 \times M_1 \rightarrow G ((m_0, m_1) \mapsto m_0 \boxtimes m_1)$. G 也可记作 $M_0 \boxtimes M_1$. 以下验证 g 为双线性的:

$$\text{首先我们注意在 } C \text{ 中有 } \overline{[(m_0^{(1)}, m_1)] \circ [(m_0^{(2)}, m_1)] \circ \dots \circ [(m_0^{(n)}, m_1)]} = \overline{[(m_0^{(1)}, m_1)] \circ [(m_0^{(2)}, m_1)] \circ \dots \circ [(m_0^{(n)}, m_1)]} = \overline{[(m_0^{(1)}, m_1) \circ (m_0^{(2)}, m_1) \circ \dots \circ (m_0^{(n)}, m_1)]} = \overline{[(m_0^{(1)}, m_1) \circ (m_0^{(2)}, m_1) \circ \dots \circ (m_0^{(n)}, m_1)]^{-1}} = \overline{[(m_0^{(1)}, m_1)^{-1} \circ (m_0^{(2)}, m_1)^{-1} \circ \dots \circ (m_0^{(n)}, m_1)^{-1}]}$$



$(m_0^{(2)}, m_1)^{-1} \circ \dots \circ (m_0^{(n)}, m_1)^{-1}] = [(m_0^{(1)}, m_1)^{-1}] \circ [(m_0^{(2)}, m_1)^{-1}] \circ \dots \circ [(m_0^{(n)}, m_1)^{-1}]$. 取
 $s = [(m_0^{(1)}, m_1)] \circ [(m_0^{(1)}, m_1)^{-1}] \circ \underbrace{[(m_{0*}, m_{1*})] \circ \dots \circ [(m_{0*}, m_{1*})]}_{n-2} \circ \dots \circ [(m_0^{(n)}, m_1)] \circ [(m_0^{(n)},$
 $m_1)^{-1}] \circ \underbrace{[(m_{0*}, m_{1*})] \circ \dots \circ [(m_{0*}, m_{1*})]}_{n-2} \in D$, $C_1 = [(m_0^{(1)}, m_1)] \circ [(m_0^{(2)}, m_1)] \circ \dots \circ [(m_0^{(n)},$
 $m_1)]$. $[(m, m_1)] \circ \underbrace{C_1 \circ \dots \circ C_1}_{n-3} \circ s = [(m, m_1)] \circ [(m_0^{(1)}, m_1)^{-1}] \circ [(m_0^{(2)}, m_1)^{-1}] \circ \dots \circ [(m_0^{(n)},$
 $m_1)]$. $([(m_0^{(1)}, m_1)] \circ [(m_0^{(2)}, m_1)] \circ \dots \circ [(m_0^{(n)}, m_1)]) \circ \dots \circ ([m_0^{(1)}, m_1]) \circ [(m_0^{(2)}, m_1)] \circ$
 $\dots \circ [(m_0^{(n)}, m_1)] \circ [(m_0^{(1)}, m_1)] \circ [(m_0^{(1)}, m_1)^{-1}] \circ \underbrace{[(m_{0*}, m_{1*})] \circ \dots \circ [(m_{0*}, m_{1*})]}_{n-2} \circ \dots \circ$
 $[(m_0^{(n)}, m_1)] \circ [(m_0^{(n)}, m_1)^{-1}] \circ \underbrace{[(m_{0*}, m_{1*})] \circ \dots \circ [(m_{0*}, m_{1*})]}_{n-2} = [(m, m_1)] \circ [(m_0^{(1)},$
 $m_1)^{-1}] \circ \dots \circ [(m_0^{(n)}, m_1)^{-1}] \circ \underbrace{[(m_{0*}, m_{1*})] \circ \dots \circ [(m_{0*}, m_{1*})]}_{n-2} \in D$ (使用交换性与约化过

程), 故由 (*) 式知 $g(m_0^{(1)} + \dots + m_0^{(n)}, m_1) = g(m_0^{(1)}, m_1) * g(m_0^{(2)}, m_1) * \dots * g(m_0^{(n)}, m_1)$.
 类似可证 $g(m_0, m_1^{(1)} + \dots + m_1^{(n)}) = g(m_0, m_1^{(1)}) * g(m_0, m_1^{(2)}) * \dots * g(m_0, m_1^{(n)})$.

当取 $S = [(m_{00}, m_1)^{-1}] \circ [(m_0, m_{11})] \circ \underbrace{[(m_{0*}, m_{1*})] \circ \dots \circ [(m_{0*}, m_{1*})]}_{n-2} \in D$. $[(m_{00},$
 $m_1)] \circ \underbrace{[(m_0, m_{11})] \circ [(m_0, m_{11})] \circ \dots \circ [(m_0, m_{11})]}_{n-3} \circ S = [(m_{00}, m_1)] \circ [(m_0, m_{11}^{-1})] \circ [(m_0,$
 $m_{11})] \circ \dots \circ \underbrace{[(m_0, m_{11})] \circ [(m_{00}, m_1)^{-1}] \circ [(m_0, m_{11})] \circ \underbrace{[(m_{0*}, m_{1*})] \circ \dots \circ [(m_{0*}, m_{1*})]}_{n-2}}_{n-3} =$
 $[(m_{00}, m_1)] \circ [(m_{00}, m_1)^{-1}] \circ \underbrace{[(m_{0*}, m_{1*})] \circ \dots \circ [(m_{0*}, m_{1*})]}_{n-2} \in D$, 当取 $m_{00} = 1_R \cdot m_{00}$, $m_1 =$
 $m_1 \cdot 1_R$ 时, 知上式 $\in D$. 由 (*) 式得 $g(rm_0, m_1) = g(m_0, m_1r)$. 即得 g 为双加性的.

其次 $\forall N \in \text{ob}_R M_n^+$ (或 $\text{ob}_R M_n^-$), $f: M_0 \times M_1 \rightarrow N$ 为双线性的. $M_0 \times M_1$ 为 n -群 (见
 1.), N 看作交换 n -群. 定义 $\tilde{f}: (C, \circ) \rightarrow (N, +)$ $[(m_0, m_1)] \mapsto f(m_0, m_1)$, $[(m_0, m_1)]$
 $\mapsto f(m_0, m_1)$. $\tilde{f}([(m_0, m_1)^{-1}]) = \tilde{f}([\overline{(m_0, m_1)}]) = f(m_0, m_1) = f(\overline{m_0}, \overline{m_1})$, $d_1 \in D_1$,
 $\tilde{f}(d_1) = \tilde{f}(d_1) = \tilde{f}([\overline{(m, m_1)}] \circ \underbrace{[(m_0^{(1)}, m_1)^{-1}] \circ \dots \circ [(m_0^{(n)}, m_1)^{-1}] \circ \underbrace{[(m_{0*}, m_{1*})] \circ \dots \circ$
 $[(m_{0*}, m_{1*})]}_{n-2}}_{n-3}) = \tilde{f}([\overline{(m, m_1)}] \circ \underbrace{[(m_0^{(1)}, m_1)] \circ \dots \circ [(m_0^{(n)}, m_1)] \circ \underbrace{[(m_{0*}, m_{1*})] \circ \dots \circ [(m_{0*},$
 $m_{1*})]}_{n-2}}_{n-3}) = \overline{f(m, m_1)} + \dots + \overline{f(m_0^{(n)}, m_1)} + \overline{f(m_0^{(1)}, m_1)} + \dots + \overline{f(m_0^{(n)}, m_1)} + f(m_{0*}, m_{1*}) + \dots$
 $+ \underbrace{f(m_{0*}, m_{1*})}_{n-3}$ (由 f 的双线性) $= \tilde{f}(d_1)$. 其余类似检验. 得 $\tilde{f}: D \rightarrow \tilde{N}^*$. 所以 \tilde{f} 诱导出 n -
 群同态 $f'': G(= (C/D, *)) \rightarrow N/\tilde{N}^*$ 满足 $\pi_N \circ f = f'' \circ g$. 故 $M_0 \otimes_n M_1 = M/\tilde{M}^*$ 存在.

f'' 的唯一性可由 g 的满性得知. 证毕.

4. 张量函子的伴随性

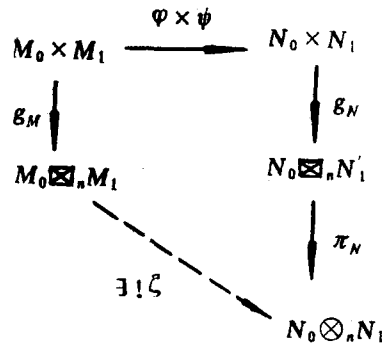
引理 4.1 设 $M \in \text{ob}_R M_n^!$, $N \in \text{ob}_R M_n^!$, 则 $\overline{M \boxtimes_n N^*} \supset \overline{\tilde{M}^* \boxtimes_n N}$ (或 $M \boxtimes_n \tilde{N}^*$). 为交换 n -子群.

证 $g(m_1, n_1) * \dots * g(m_1, n_1) * g(\bar{m}_1, \bar{n}_1) = g(\underbrace{m_1 + \dots + m_1 + \bar{m}_1}_{n-1}, n_1) = g(m_1, n_1)$, 由“ $-$ ”

的唯一性, 有 $g(\bar{m}_1, \bar{n}_1) = \overline{g(m_1, n_1)}$. 即 $\overline{\tilde{M}^* \boxtimes_n N} \subset \overline{M \boxtimes_n N^*}$. 同理可证 $g(m_1, n_1) = g(m, \bar{n}_1)$. 证毕.

由上引理知 $\overline{g(m_1, n_1)} = g(\bar{m}_1, \bar{n}_1) = g(m_1, n_1)$ 故 $(\bar{m}_1, \bar{n}_1) \underset{C^*}{\cong} (m_1, n_1) \Rightarrow \bar{m}_1 \underset{M}{\cong} m_1$ 即 $\tilde{m}_1^* = \bar{m}_1^* = \overline{m_1^*}$. 则有 $\overline{M \boxtimes_n N^*} \subset \overline{M' \boxtimes_n N}$, 其中 $M' = \{m \mid \tilde{m}^* = \overline{m^*}\}$. $\tilde{M}^* \subset M'$. 一般地说 $\tilde{M}^* \cong M'$.

利用引理 1.5 与上述引理得 $\overline{m \otimes_n n} = \bar{m} \otimes_n \bar{n} = m \otimes_n \bar{n}$.



设 $M_0, N_0 \in \text{ob}_R M_n^!$, $\varphi \in [M_0, N_0]$, $M_1, N_1 \in \text{ob}_R M_n^!$, $\psi \in [M_1, N_1]$, 由张量积的泛性 $\exists! \zeta$ 使上图可换. 易知 $\zeta: M_0 \boxtimes_n M_1^* \rightarrow N_0 \boxtimes_n N_1^*$ 故 ζ 诱导出 $\bar{\zeta}: M_0 \otimes_n M_1 \rightarrow N_0 \otimes_n N_1$ 为 n -群同态, 记此 $\bar{\zeta}$ 为 $\varphi \otimes_n \psi$. 设 $P_0 \in \text{ob}_R M_n^!$, $P_1 \in \text{ob}_R M_n^!$, $\varphi' \in [N_0, P_0]$, $\psi' \in [N_1, P_1]$, 由同态所满足的性质有: $(\varphi' \otimes_n \psi') \circ ((\varphi \otimes_n \psi) \circ \pi_M \circ \epsilon_M) = ((\varphi' \otimes_n \psi') \circ \pi_N \circ \epsilon_N) \circ \varphi \times \psi = \pi_P \circ \epsilon_P \circ (\varphi' \times \psi') \circ (\varphi \times \psi) = \pi_P \circ \epsilon_P \circ (\varphi' \varphi \times \psi' \psi) = (\varphi' \varphi \otimes_n \psi' \psi) \circ \pi_M \circ \epsilon_M$. 由 π_M, ϵ_M 为满同态, 故 $(\varphi' \otimes_n \psi') \circ (\varphi \otimes_n \psi) = (\varphi' \varphi \otimes_n \psi' \psi)$.

命题 4.2 若 $M \in \text{ob}_R M_n^!$, $\left. \begin{matrix} - \otimes_n M \\ - \otimes_n I_M \end{matrix} \right\}$ 定义了一个函子: ${}_R M_n^! \rightarrow \text{AG}'_{r,n}$. (其中 $\text{AG}'_{r,n}$ 表示 $\tilde{G} = \tilde{G}^*$ 为独点集的交换 n -群范畴); 类似地有 $M \in \text{ob}_R M_n^!$, $\left. \begin{matrix} M \otimes_n - \\ I_M \otimes_n - \end{matrix} \right\}: {}_R M_n^! \rightarrow \text{AG}'_{r,n}$. 并且 $- \otimes_n -: {}_R M_n^! \times {}_R M_n^! \rightarrow \text{AG}'_{r,n}$ 为一双函子.

证 $- \otimes_n -$ 为双函子是由张量同态的复合得到的. $(\varphi \otimes_n I_{M_1}') \circ (I_{M_1} \otimes_n \psi) = \varphi \otimes_n \psi = (I_{M_1}' \otimes_n \psi) \circ (\varphi \otimes_n I_{M_1})$, 故下图可换.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 M_1 \otimes_n M_2 & \xrightarrow{\varphi \otimes_n \psi} & M'_1 \otimes_n M'_2 \\
 1_{M_1} \otimes_n \psi \downarrow & & \downarrow 1_{M'_1} \otimes_n \psi \\
 M_1 \otimes_n M'_1 & \xrightarrow{\varphi \otimes_n \psi} & M'_1 \otimes_n M'_2
 \end{array}$$

证毕.

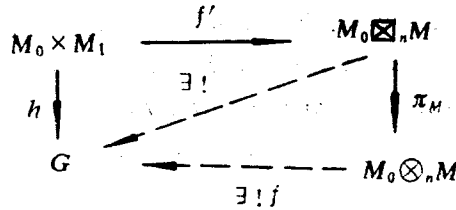
$n = 2$ 时此命题即为[2]中 p.110 的命题 7.1.

定理 4.3 (伴随同构定理). $\forall M_0 \in \text{ob}_R M'_n, M \in \text{ob}_R M'_n, G \in \text{ob} AG'_n$, 存在匹满的 $\eta: \text{Hom}(M_0 \otimes_n M, G) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_R(M_0, \text{Hom}(M, G))$ 且对 M_0, G 是自然的.

注 函子 $\text{Hom}(M, -): AG'_n \rightarrow \text{ob}_R M'_n$, 定义 $rf(m) = f(rm), \forall f \in \text{Hom}(M, G)$ 使得 $\text{Hom}(M, G)$ 为左 R - n 模 (参看[2]I.8).

证 $\forall f \in \text{Hom}(M_0 \otimes_n M, G), \forall m_0 \in M_0, f_{m_0}: m \mapsto f(m_0 \otimes m)$. 故 $f \in \text{Hom}(M, G)$, 定义 $g: m_0 \mapsto f_{m_0}: (g_{(m_0^{(1)} + \dots + m_0^{(n)})})(m) = (g_{m_0^{(1)} + \dots + m_0^{(n)}})(m) = f_{(m_0^{(1)} + \dots + m_0^{(n)})} \otimes_n M = f(m_0^{(1)} \otimes_n M) + \dots + f(m_0^{(n)} \otimes_n M) = (g_{(m_0^{(1)} + \dots + m_0^{(n)})})(m)$. $g_{(rm_0)}(m) = (f_{rm_0})(m) = f(rm_0 \otimes_n m) = rf(m_0 \otimes_n m) = r(g_{(m_0)})(m)$. 故 $g \in \text{Hom}_R(M_0, \text{Hom}(M, G))$. 定义 $\eta: f \mapsto g$.

$\forall g \in \text{Hom}_R(M_0, \text{Hom}(M, G))$, 由于 $G \in \text{ob} AG'_n$, 故有下图可换.



取 $h = f \circ \pi_M \circ f'$, 则 h 的双线性性是显然的. 令 $h(m_0, m) = (g_{m_0})(m)$. 而 $h(m_0, m) = f(m_0 \otimes_n m)$, 定义 $\sigma: g \rightarrow f$. 有 $\sigma \eta(f_{m_0}(m)) = f_{m_0}(m), \eta \sigma((g_{m_0})(m)) = (g_{m_0})(m)$. 则 σ 与 η 互为逆射, 从而 η 是匹满的. 下面验证 η 对 G 是自然的, $\forall \varphi \in \text{Hom}(G, G'), \forall f \in \text{Hom}(M_0 \otimes_n M, G), \forall m_0 \in M_0, m \in M$.

$$[\text{Hom}_R(l_{M_0}, \text{Hom}(l_M, \varphi)) \circ \eta_G](f_{m_0}(m)) = \text{Hom}(l_M, \varphi)(g_{(m_0)}(m)) = \varphi(g_{(m_0)}(m)) = \varphi(f(m_0 \otimes_n m)).$$

$$[\eta_{G'} \circ \text{Hom}(l_{M_0 \otimes_n M}, \varphi)](f_{m_0}(m)) = \eta_{G'}(\varphi \circ f_{m_0}(m)) = \varphi(f(m_0 \otimes_n m)).$$

由此上述图可换. 故对 G 是自然的. 对 M_0 是自然的类似可证. 证毕.

定理 4.4 函子 $\left. \begin{array}{l} - \otimes_n M \\ - \otimes_n I_M \end{array} \right\}: {}_R M'_n \rightarrow AG'_n$ 与 $\text{Hom}(M, -): AG'_n \rightarrow {}_R M'_n$ 是一对伴随函子.

$n = 2$ 时, 定理 4.4 为[2]中 p.110 的定理 7.2.

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Tensor Product and Tensor Functor of the R-n modules' Category

Wang Shao-wu and Li Wei-ping

Abstract

In this paper, we define the tensor product of the R-n modules' category.

Definition 3.1 A tensor product of $M_0 \in \text{ob}_R M_n^l$, $M_1 \in \text{ob}_R M_n^l$ is an Abelian n-group M/\tilde{M}^* and a mapping $\pi_G \circ g$. For every bilinear mapping f and for every left R-n module N there exists a unique homomorphism f'' of Abelian n-group such that $f'' \circ g = \pi_G \circ f$, i.e, the diagram commutative: $G/\tilde{G}^* = M_0 \otimes_n M_1$, where $\tilde{N}^* = \{p \in N, p = \bar{p}\}$, $\pi_N: N \rightarrow N/\tilde{N}^*$ is a canonical mapping.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 M_0 \times M_1 & \xrightarrow{g} & G \\
 f \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi_G \\
 N & \xrightarrow{f''} & G/\tilde{G}^* \\
 \pi_N \downarrow & \nearrow & \\
 N/\tilde{N}^* & &
 \end{array}$$

We prove the existence and uniqueness theorem of the tensor product of the R-n modules' category and the following main results:

Theorem 4.3 (Adjoint Isomorphism) $\forall m_0 \in \text{ob}_R M_n^l, M \in \text{ob}_R M_n^l, G \in \text{ob} AG_n^l$, Then there is a natural isomorphism of Abelian n-group $\eta: \text{Hom}(M_0 \otimes_n M, G) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_R(M_0, \text{Hom}(M, G))$.

Theorem 4.4 $\forall M \in \text{ob}_R M_n^l$, then $(-\otimes_n M, \text{Hom}(M, -))$ is an adjoint pair.

In addition, we discuss the free Abelian n-groups and show that the free n-group generated by any set may be represented by universal property.