Homological Algebra: Five Lemma

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15 February 2012

Overview

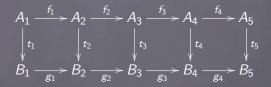
- Prerequisites
- Five Lemma
- Proof of the Five Lemma

Prerequisites

- Modules
- Free Modules
- Exact Sequences

Five Lemma

Lemma (Five Lemma) Consider a commutative diagram



Of R-Modules and homomorphisms with exact rows. (i) If t_2 and t_4 are epimorphisms and t_5 is a monomorphism then t_3 is a epimorphism. (ii) If t_2 and t_4 are monomorphisms and t_1 is an epimorphism then t_3 is a monomorphism.

Proof of the Five Lemma I

Proof (i) Suppose that t_2, t_4 are epimorphisms and t_5 is a monomorphism. Let $b_3 \in B_3$. Then $g_3(b_3) \in B_4$ and since t_4 is an epimorphism, there exists an element $a_4 \in A_4$ such that $g_3(b_3) = t_4(a_4)$. Now $t_5 f_4(a_4) = g_4 t_4(a_4) =$ $g_4g_3(b_3) = 0$ and t_5 is a monomorphism. Therefore, $f_4(a_4) = 0$. The upper row being exact, there exists an element $a_3 \in A_3$ such that $f_3(a_3) = a_4$. Then $g_3(b_3) =$ $t_4(a_4) = t_4 f_3(a_3) = g_3 t_3(a_3)$ and so, $g_3(b_3 - t_3(a_3)) = 0$. Therefore, there exists an element $b_2 \in B_2$ such that $b_3 - t_3(a_3) = g_2(b_2)$. The homomorphism t_2 being an epimorphism, there exists an $a_2 \in A_2$ such that $b_2 = t_2(a_2)$. But then $b_3 - t_3(a_3) = g_2(b_2) = g_2(t_2(a_2)) = g_2(b_2) = g_2($

Proof of the Five Lemma II

 $(g_2t_2)(a_2) = t_3f_2(a_2)$ or $b_3 = t_3f_2(a_2) + t_3(a_3) = t_3(a_3 + f_2(a_2))$. Hence t_3 is an epimorphism. (ii) Now suppose that t_2, t_4 are monomorphisms and t_1 is an epimorphism. Let $a_3 \in A_3$ such that $t_3(a_3) = 0$. Then

$$0 = g_3 t_3(a_3) = t_4 f_3(a_3). \tag{1}$$

 t_4 being a monomorphism, we have $f_3(a_3) = 0$ and, therefore, there exists an element $a_2 \in A_2$ such that $a_3 = f_2(a_2)$. But then $g_2t_2(a_2) = t_3f_2(a_2) = t_3(a_3) = 0$ and, therefore there exists an element $b_1 \in B_1$ such that $t_2(a_2) = g_1(b_1)$. Since t_1 is an epimorphism, there exists

Proof of the Five Lemma III

an element $a_1 \in A_1$, such that $t_1(a_1) = b_1$. Then $t_2(a_2) = g_1(b_1) = g_1t_1(a_1) = t_2f_1(a_1)$. Now t_2 being a monomorphism, we have $a_2 = f_1(a_1)$ and, hence, $a_3 = f_2(f_1(a_1)) = 0$. Hence t_3 is a monomorphism. \Box