

## MA3203 - Problem Set Hints and Answers

1a) We first have  $\Lambda e_1 = K \xrightarrow{1} K \xrightarrow{1} K$ . Now define

$$\begin{aligned} M_1 &= 0 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow K \\ M_2 &= 0 \rightarrow K \xrightarrow{1} K. \end{aligned}$$

Then there is a composition series  $0 \subseteq M_1 \subseteq M_2 \subseteq \Lambda e_1$ , where 0 denotes the 0 representation.

1c) We first have  $\Lambda e_1 = K \xrightarrow{1} K \xrightarrow{\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}} K^2$ . Now define

$$\begin{aligned} M_1 &= 0 \longrightarrow 0 \longrightarrow K \\ M_2 &= 0 \longrightarrow 0 \longrightarrow K^2 \\ M_3 &= 0 \longrightarrow K \xrightarrow{\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}} K^2. \end{aligned}$$

Then there is a composition series  $0 \subseteq M_1 \subseteq M_2 \subseteq M_3 \subseteq \Lambda e_1$ , where 0 denotes the 0 representation.

2c) If  $K$  is an infinite field, both have infinitely many. A harder (but interesting!) problem is to compute the number of composition series when  $K$  is the field with 2 elements.

3a) The only subrepresentations of this representation are  $0 \rightarrow K \xrightarrow{1} K \leftarrow 0$  and  $0 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow K \leftarrow 0$  (and the 0 representation). These can only be arranged into a composition series in one way.

3b) Let  $M = 0 \rightarrow K \xrightarrow{1} K \xleftarrow{1} K$ . The subrepresentations of  $M$  are then:

$$\begin{aligned} N &= 0 \rightarrow K \xrightarrow{1} K \leftarrow 0 \\ N' &= 0 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow K \xleftarrow{1} K \\ S_3 &= 0 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow K \leftarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

and the 0 representation. There are then two composition series:

$$0 \subseteq S_3 \subseteq N \subseteq M, \quad 0 \subseteq S_3 \subseteq N' \subseteq M.$$

3d) Let

$$0 = M_0 \subseteq M_1 \subseteq \cdots \subseteq M_m = M, \quad 0 = N_0 \subseteq N_1 \subseteq \cdots \subseteq N_n = N$$

be composition series for  $M$  and  $N$ . Then there is a composition series

$$0 = M_0 \subseteq M_1 \subseteq \cdots \subseteq M_m = M = M \oplus N_0 \subseteq M \oplus N_1 \subseteq \cdots \subseteq M \oplus N_n = M \oplus N.$$

By switching each  $M$  and  $N$ , we obtain a second composition series, meaning  $M \oplus N$  is not uniserial.