

1. (Hereditary rings revisited:) Prove that the following statements are equivalent for a ring R :
 - (i) every submodule of every projective left R -module is projective;
 - (ii) every left ideal of R is projective;
 - (iii) every homomorphic image of every injective left R -module is injective (i.e. R is left hereditary);
 - (iv) the left global dimension of R is at most 1.
2. a) Let Γ be a graph for which the path algebra $K\Gamma$ is finite dimensional. Prove that $K\Gamma$ is (left and right) hereditary.
b*) Prove the same statement without the assumption on the dimension of $K\Gamma$.
3. Consider the Ext^3 -spaces of problems #2/6 and #2/7. Represent a non-zero element of these spaces by an exact sequence of length 3.
4. Decide whether the following exact sequence in $\text{Ex}_A^2(1, 3)$ is equivalent to the 0 element

$$0 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow \frac{2}{3} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 0$$

when the regular representation of the algebra can be described as follows:

$$(i) \quad {}_A A = \frac{1}{2} \oplus \frac{2}{3} \oplus 3; \quad (ii) \quad {}_A A = \frac{1}{2} \oplus \frac{2}{3} \oplus 3.$$

5. Let A be a finite dimensional (left) hereditary algebra and A^* its Yoneda-extension algebra: this means that if \hat{S} is a semisimple module which is the direct sum of all isomorphism types of simple modules over A , then $A^* = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} \text{Ext}_A^i(\hat{S}, \hat{S})$ as a vector space and the multiplication is defined via the Yoneda product. Show that in this case $J(A^*)^2 = 0$.
- 6***. Suppose A is an abelian group for which $\text{Ext}_{\mathbb{Z}}^1(A, \mathbb{Z}) = 0$. Is it true that A is necessarily free?
7. Prove that if A is a torsion abelian group, then $\text{Ext}_{\mathbb{Z}}^1(A, \mathbb{Z}) \simeq \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(A, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z})$.
8. Let A be a finite dimensional K -algebra for which ${}_A A$ is injective. (Such an algebra is also called a *quasi-Frobenius algebra*.) Prove that if for a module $M \in A\text{-Mod}$ we have $pd M < \infty$ then $pd M = 0$ i.e. M is projective.
9. Take the graph $1 \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\alpha} \\ \xrightarrow{\beta} \\ \xleftarrow{\gamma} \end{array} 2$ and take the path algebra modulo relations $K\Gamma/I$ where $I = (\alpha\gamma, \gamma\beta)$. Compute the (left) global dimension of A .
10. Prove that for an arbitrary ring R we have $lgl \dim R = lgl \dim M_n(R)$.