

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 E_1 & \longrightarrow & E_1 \\
 \downarrow & \nearrow \alpha_1 & \downarrow \Phi_1 - \Psi_1 - \alpha_0 \circ \partial_N \\
 E_2 & \longrightarrow & \ker \partial_N \longrightarrow 0
 \end{array}$$

By the definition of projective,
 $\exists \alpha_1$ s.t.
 $\partial_N \circ \alpha_1 = \Phi_1 - \Psi_1 - \alpha_0 \circ \partial_N$
 $\Leftrightarrow \Phi_1 - \Psi_1 = \alpha_0 \circ \partial_N + \partial_N \circ \alpha_1$

Continue this process, we get a chain homotopy, so that
 $\Phi_* = \Psi_* \Rightarrow \Phi$ is unique up to homotopy. //

Proof of assertion 4.

Given projective resolutions on M' & M'' ,

$$\rightarrow E'_1 \rightarrow E'_0 \rightarrow M' \rightarrow 0$$

$$\rightarrow E''_1 \rightarrow E''_0 \rightarrow M'' \rightarrow 0.$$

Consider $E'_1 \oplus E''_1 \rightarrow E'_0 \oplus E''_0 \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0$, where maps from $E'_n \oplus E''_n$ to $E'_{n-1} \oplus E''_{n-1}$ are obvious for $n \geq 1$.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 0 & \rightarrow & M' & \xrightarrow{g} & M & \xrightarrow{h} & M'' \rightarrow 0 \\
 & & \uparrow f' & & \uparrow \textcircled{?} \nearrow \alpha & & \uparrow f'' \\
 0 & \rightarrow & E'_0 & \rightarrow & E'_0 \oplus E''_0 & \rightarrow & E''_0 \rightarrow 0
 \end{array}$$

Define $E'_0 \oplus E''_0 \xrightarrow{\textcircled{?}} M$ by

$$(e'_0, e''_0) \mapsto (g \circ f'(e'_0), \alpha(e''_0)), \text{ where}$$

$$(e'_0 + e''_0 \mapsto g \circ f'(e'_0) + \alpha(e''_0)) \text{ refer to Rotman P187} \sim \text{P188}$$

$h \circ \alpha = f''$ by the definition of projectiveness of E''_0 .

Clearly the diagrams are commutative. $\Rightarrow \{E'_n \oplus E''_n\} = E_*(M)$ is projective resolution. \Rightarrow

Homological Algebra
Horseshoe lemma