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MODULES WITH EVERY SUBGENERATED MODULE LIFTING

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It was shown in Dung-Smith [2] that, for a module M , every module in $\sigma[M]$ is extending (CS module) if and only if every module in $\sigma[M]$ is a direct sum of indecomposable modules of length 2 or, equivalently, every module in $\sigma[M]$ is a direct sum of M -injective module and a semisimple module. Here we characterize these modules by the fact that every module in $\sigma[M]$ is lifting or, equivalently, decompose as a direct sum of a semisimple module and a projective module in $\sigma[M]$. They are also determined by the functor ring of $\sigma[M]$ being a QF-2 ring with Jacobson radical square zero.

As a corollary we obtain a result of Vanaja-Purav [8]: All (left) R -modules are lifting if and only if R is a generalizad uniserial ring with Jacobson radical aquare zero.

1. Preliminaries

Let R denote an associative ring with unit, $R\text{-Mod}$ the category of unital left R -modules, and M a left R -module. We call M locally artinian, noetherian, of finite length every finitely generated submodule of M has the corresponding property. The notation $K \ll M$ means that K is a small (superfluous) submodule of M .

By $\sigma[M]$ we denote the full subcategory of $R\text{-Mod}$ whose objects are submodules of M -generated modules.

For any R -module N , $E(N)$ will denote the injective hull of N in $R\text{-Mod}$. For $N \in \sigma[M]$, \hat{N} is the injective hull of N in $\sigma[M]$. \hat{N} is also called the M -injective hull of N and is isomorphic to the trace of M in $E(N)$.

$N \in \sigma[M]$ is injective in $\sigma[M]$ if and only if N is M -injective hull.

Proposition 1.1 (Functor ring). Denote by $\{U_\lambda\}_\Lambda$ a representing set of all finitely generated modules in $\sigma[M]$ and $U = \bigoplus_\Lambda U_\lambda$.

$T := \hat{E}nd(U_R) = \{f \in End_R(U) \mid (U_\lambda)f = 0 \text{ almost every where}\}$ is called the functor ring of $\sigma[M]$. T has no unit but has enough idempotents. The following hold:

- (1) T is left perfect if and only if every module in $\sigma[M]$ is a direct sum of finitely generated modules. In this case M is called pure semisimple ([10], 53.4).
 (2) Assume M is locally of finite length. Then T is semiperfect ([10], 51.7).
 (3) Assume for every primitive idempotent $e \in T$, Te is finitely cogenerated. Then M is locally artinian ([10], 52.1).

A ring T with enough idempotents is called semiperfect if every simple T -modules has projective covers (see [10], 49.10). T is said to be a left (right) QF-2 ring if it is a semiperfect and, for every primitive idempotent $e \in T$, Te (resp. eT) has a simple essential socle (e.g., [3], section 4).

Theorem 1.2. *For an R -module M with functor ring T the following are equivalent:*

- (a) *For some $k \in \mathbb{N}$, every module in $\sigma[M]$ is a direct sum of uniserial modules of length $\leq k$;*
 (b) *T is a left and right QF-2 ring and $\text{Jac}(T)$ is nilpotent.*

Proof. Consider a representing set $\{U_\lambda\}_\Lambda$ of all finitely generated modules in $\sigma[M]$, $U = \bigoplus_\Lambda U_\lambda$ and $T = \hat{\text{End}}_R(U)$.

(a) \Rightarrow (b) By condition (a), U is a direct sum of indecomposable modules of bounded length. Hence, by the Haraba-Sai Lemma (e.g., [10], 54.1), T is semiperfect and $\text{Jac}(T)$ is nilpotent.

Since M is locally of finite length, we know from [10], 53.5 that U_T is T -injective. Now we can use the conclusions (a) \Rightarrow (b) \Rightarrow (c) of [10], 55.15 to derive that T is left and right QF-2.

(b) \Rightarrow (a) Assume T is a left and right QF-2 ring and $\text{Jac}(T)^n = 0$, for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Then M is pure semisimple and locally artinian (see 1.1) and hence locally of finite length. With the proof of (c) \Rightarrow (a) in [10], 55.15 we see that indecomposable modules in $\sigma[M]$ are uniserial.

It remains to show that for every uniserial module $N \in \sigma[M]$, $\text{length } N \leq n$. Assume N has composition series

$$0 \neq N_1 \subset \cdots \subset N_n \subset N_{n+1} = N.$$

From this we obtain a sequence of n morphisms in $\text{Jac}(T)$,

$$N_n \rightarrow N \rightarrow N/N_1 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow N/N_{n-1},$$

whose product is not zero, contradicting $\text{Jac}(T)^n = 0$.

2. Lifting modules

An R -module M is called extending of CS module if every submodule is

essential in a direct summand of M .

M is said to be lifting if every submodule $K \subset M$ lies above a direct summand, i.e., there is a direct summand $X \subset M$ with $X \subset K$ and $K/X \ll M/X$. For characterizations of this condition refer to [10], 41.11 and 41.12.

A family $\{N_\lambda\}_\Lambda$ of independent submodules of M is said to be a local direct summand of M if finite (direct) sum of N_λ 's is a direct summand in M , and we say it is a direct summand if $\bigoplus_\Lambda N_\lambda$ is a direct summand in M (see [4], Definition 2.15).

A module is called continuous if it is extending and direct injective. In particular, self-injective modules are continuous.

Recall two results about these modules :

Lemma 2.1. *Let M be an R -module.*

(1) *Assume every local direct summand of M is a direct summand. Then M is a direct sum of indecomposable submodules.*

(2) *Assume M is lifting and continuous. Then every local direct summand of M is a direct summand.*

Proof. (1) See [5], Lemma 2.4 or [4], Theorem 2.17.

(2) This is shown in [5], Lemma 2.5.

A ring R is called a left H -ring if every injective module is R -Mod is lifting. Some of the characterizations of H -rings (see [5], Theorem 1) can be extended to modules. For this we need the

DEFINITION. A module $K \in \sigma[M]$ is said to be small in $\sigma[M]$ if it is small submodule in its M -injective hull, i.e., $K \ll \hat{K}$.

Theorem 2.2. *For any R -module M , the following are equivalent:*

(a) *Every injective module in $\sigma[M]$ is lifting :*

(b) *M is locally noetherian and every non-small module in $\sigma[M]$ contains an M -injective submodule;*

(c) *Every module in $\sigma[M]$ is a direct sum of an M -injective module and a small module.*

Proof. (a) \Rightarrow (b) By 2.1, every injective module in $\sigma[M]$ is a direct sum of indecomposable submodules. This implies that M is locally noetherian (see [10], 27.5).

Assume N is not small in its M -injective hull \hat{N} . Since \hat{N} is lifting there is a direct summand $X \subset \hat{N}$ with $X \subset N$ and $N/X \ll \hat{N}/X$. By assumption, X is not zero.

(b) \Rightarrow (a) Referring to [10], 27.3, apply the proof of Proposition 2.7 in [5].

(a) \Rightarrow (c) Consider $N \in \sigma[M]$ with M -injective hull N . Since \hat{N} is lifting, by [10],

41.11, a direct summand $X \subset \hat{N}$ is contained in N and $N = X + Y$ with $Y \ll \hat{N}$. This implies that Y is small in $\sigma[M]$.

(c) \Rightarrow (a) With respect to [10], 41.11, this is obvious.

It was pointed out in Osofsky [6], Lemma B (also in the proof (1) \Rightarrow (3) of Vanaja-Purav, Proposition 2.13) that, for a uniserial module M with composition series $0 \neq V \subset U \subset M$, $M \oplus U/V$ is not an extending module. For the same situation we observe:

Lemma 2.3. *Assume M is a uniserial module with composition series $0 \neq V \subset U \subset M$. Then the module $M \oplus U/V$ is not lifting.*

Proof. Assume $M \oplus U/V$ is lifting. Then, by Theorem 1 in [1], U/V is M -projective. However, the diagram

$$\begin{array}{c} U/V \\ \downarrow \\ M \rightarrow M/V \rightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

can not be extended commutatively by any $h: U/V \rightarrow M$, since the image of such a morphism always is contained in V .

The main purpose of this note is to prove:

Theorem 2.4. *For any R -module M the following are equivalent:*

- (a) *Every module in $\sigma[M]$ is lifting;*
- (b) *every module in $\sigma[M]$ is direct sum of a semisimple module and a projective module in $\sigma[M]$;*
- (c) *every module in $\sigma[M]$ is direct sum of modules of length ≤ 2*
- (d) *T is left and right OF-2 ring and $\text{Jac}(T)^2 = 0$.*

If this conditions hold, there is a projective generator in $\sigma[M]$ and all indecomposable modules of length ≤ 2 are M -projective.

Proof. (a) \Rightarrow (d) Assume every module in $\sigma[M]$ is lifting. Then by Theorem 2.2, M is locally noetherian. It is easy to see that finitely generated uniform lifting module are local modules, i.e., their factor modules are indecomposable.

Consider an indecomposable injective module $Q \in \sigma[M]$. Then for any finitely generated submodule $K \subset Q$, $K/\text{Rad}(K)$ is simple and hence Q is uniserial (see [10], 55.1). In particular, every uniform module in $\sigma[M]$ is uniserial of length ≤ 2 (by Lemma 2.3). So the M -injective hull \hat{M} of M is a direct sum of modules of length ≤ 2 and hence \hat{M} (and M) is locally of finite length. This implies that every finitely generated module in $\sigma[M]$ is a direct sum of indecomposable module (of

length ≤ 2).

Denote by $\{U_\lambda\}_\Lambda$ a representing set of all finitely generated modules in $\sigma[M]$ and $U = \bigoplus_\Lambda U_\lambda$. By the Harada-Sai Lemma, the functor ring $T := \hat{E}nd_R(U)$ has the properties that $T/Jac(T)$ is semisimple and $Jac(T)$ is nilpotent.

In particular, M is pure-semisimple, i.e., every module in $\sigma[M]$ is a direct sum of finitely generated modules and these are direct sums of uniserial submodules of length ≤ 2 . Now the assertion follows from Theorem 1.2.

Since T is right perfect, there exists a projective generator in $\sigma[M]$ by [10], 51.13.

Consider an indecomposable module N of length 2. This is a factor module of a supplemented projective module in $\sigma[M]$ and hence has a projective cover P (see [10], 42.1), which again is indecomposable and hence of length ≤ 2 . This implies $P = N$, i.e., N is M -projective.

(c) \Rightarrow (d) This is clear by Theorem 1.2.

(c) \Rightarrow (a) Consider any module $N = \bigoplus_\Lambda N_\alpha$ in $\sigma[M]$, with N_α uniserial of length ≤ 2 . By Theorem 1 in [1], N is lifting if and only if $\{N_\alpha\}_\Lambda$ is locally semi- T -nilpotent and N_α is almost N_β projective for any $\alpha \neq \beta$ in Λ .

The first condition is satisfied by the Harada-Sai Lemma (see [10], 54.1). Any N_α of length 2 is projective in $\sigma[M]$ (as noted above) and hence is almost K -projective for any $K \in \sigma[M]$.

Assume N_α has length 1 and consider any diagram with exact line

$$\begin{array}{c} N_\alpha \\ \downarrow f \\ N_\beta \xrightarrow{p} L \rightarrow 0, \end{array}$$

with length $N_\beta \leq 2$. If p is not an isomorphism and $f \neq 0$, there exists an epimorphism $g: N_\beta \rightarrow N_\alpha$ with $p = gf$. From this we see that N_α is almost N_β -projective and N is lifting.

(c) \Rightarrow (b) It is clear from the above that modules of length 2 are M -projective. Recall that finitely generated M -projective modules are projective in $\sigma[M]$. From this the assertion is obvious.

(b) \Rightarrow (c) Consider a finitely generated $N \in \sigma[M]$. Then any factor module of N is a direct sum of a projective module and a noetherian module and hence N is noetherian by [7], section 3. This implies that M is locally noetherian.

Now let $K \in \sigma[M]$ be any indecomposable M -injective module. Assume K is not semisimple. Then it is projective in $\sigma[M]$. Since $End_R(K)$ is local, K is a local module, i.e., every factor module is indecomposable (see [10], 19.7) and hence simple. From this we deduce that K has length ≤ 2 .

Since every M -injective module in $\sigma[M]$ is a direct sum of indecomposables, the assertions follows.

From Theorem 2.4 together with Theorem 11 in Dung-Smith [2] we obtain a characterization of rings with all modules lifting which extends Proposition 2.13 in Vanaja-Purvav [8] :

Corollary 2.5. *For any ring R the following are equivalent:*

- (a) *Every left R -module is lifting;*
 - (b) *Every left R -module is extending;*
 - (c) *Every left R -module is a direct sum of a semisimple module and a projective module;*
 - (d) *Every left R -module is a direct sum of modules of length ≤ 2 ;*
 - (e) *R is a generalized uniserial ring with $\text{Jac}(J)^2 = 0$*
- It follows from (e) that the conditions (a)-(d) are left right symmetric.*

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