

ON MODULES WHICH FORCE HOMOGENEOUS MAPS TO BE LINEAR

P. R. FUCHS

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ABSTRACT. Let R be a ring with identity. We characterize in terms of the left ideal structure of R when every homogeneous map between nonsingular R -modules is linear and answer some earlier questions of the author that remained open.

1. INTRODUCTION

For a ring R with identity and R -modules V, W let $M_R(V, W) := \{f, V \rightarrow W \mid f(rv) = rf(v) \text{ for all } v \in V, r \in R\}$ denote the group of all R -homogeneous maps between V and W .

In [1], U. Albrecht and J. Hausen completely described all semiprime Goldie rings R such that $M_R(V, W) = \text{Hom}_R(V, W)$ for all nonsingular R -modules V, W . One major goal of the present paper is to extend this characterization to arbitrary nonsingular rings with identity (Theorem 3.5).

If $V = W$, then $M_R(V, V)$ has the additional structure of a near-ring w.r.t. the composition of maps. This near-ring, which we denote by $M_R(V)$, has been the object of several investigations.

In [2], the authors started to explore the class \mathcal{R} of all rings R with identity such that $M_R(V) = \text{End}_R(V)$ for all R -modules V and characterized all semiperfect rings in \mathcal{R} .

Our present investigations also relate to this paper. There, it remained an open problem whether every ring of \mathcal{R} contains a direct product of full matrix rings of size at least 2 (Corollary II.9 in [2]). By giving an example of a ring in \mathcal{R} with no nontrivial idempotents we show that this is not true in general. Thus, the class \mathcal{R} seems to be much bigger than expected.

According to Albrecht and Hausen, an R -module V is called a ray for a class \mathcal{C} of unitary R -modules if $M_R(V, W) = \text{Hom}_R(V, W)$ for all R -modules W in \mathcal{C} . Call V a ray if V is a ray for the class of all unitary R -modules.

The following observation indicates how this concept is related to the class \mathcal{R} .

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Proposition 1.1. *For a ring R with identity, the following are equivalent:*

1. $R \in \mathcal{R}$;
2. Every R -module is a ray.

Proof. For $f \in M_R(V, W) \setminus \text{Hom}_R(V, W)$ define $g : V \times W \rightarrow V \times W$ by $g(v, w) = (0, f(v))$. One checks that $g \in M_R(V \times W)$ and if $f(v_1 + v_2) \neq f(v_1) + f(v_2)$, then $g(v_1 + v_2, 0) \neq g(v_1, 0) + g(v_2, 0)$, hence $R \notin \mathcal{R}$. \square

We now give a brief overview of the paper. Section 2 starts with some general information as to when homogeneous maps can be lifted to the injective hull. Then we completely characterize all regular self-injective rings in \mathcal{R} (Theorem 2.8). All of these results will be used again in section 3, where the characterization result mentioned above will be proved.

2. LIFTING HOMOGENEOUS MAPS TO THE INJECTIVE HULL

Conventions: *All of our rings have an identity and all modules are unitary. Let $E(V)$ denote the injective hull and $\text{Sing}(V)$ the singular submodule of a module V .*

In the following we utilize the maximal (or Johnson) ring of quotients of a (left) nonsingular ring. To avoid a reproduction of definitions, we only briefly fix our notation and refer to the approach of §3.3 in [5] for further concepts and results.

Let M be a nonsingular R -module and $\widehat{M} = \mathcal{S} / \sim$ such that $\mathcal{S} = \{(L, h) \mid L \triangleleft_l R \text{ is essential and } h : L \rightarrow M \text{ is an } R\text{-homomorphism}\}$ and the equivalence \sim is defined by $(L_1, h_1) \sim (L_2, h_2)$ iff $\exists L \triangleleft_l R, L$ essential, and $L \subseteq L_1 \cap L_2 : h_1/L = h_2/L$. $[L, h]$ shall denote the equivalence class of $(L, h) \in \mathcal{S}$. If $r[L, h] = [(L : r), rh]$, where $rh : (L : r) \rightarrow M$, $(rh)(x) = h(xr)$, then \widehat{M} is an R -module isomorphic to $E(M)$. By taking $M = R$ for a nonsingular ring R one obtains the maximal ring of quotients \widehat{R} of R .

Further, if V, W are R -modules and $f \in M_R(V, W)$, then f is called *extendable* if there exists a homogeneous map $\hat{f} \in M_R(E(V), E(W))$ such that $\hat{f}/V = f$. We start by developing some criteria which ensure that homogeneous maps between nonsingular R -modules are extendable.

Proposition 2.1. *For nonsingular R -modules V, W and $f \in M_R(V, W)$, the following are equivalent:*

1. f is extendable;
2. f is linear on every submodule S of V which is contained in a cyclic R -submodule of $E(V)$.

Proof. 1 \Rightarrow 2: Let $\hat{f} \in M_R(E(V), E(W))$ be an extension of f . If $S \subseteq Rv \cap V$ for some $v \in E(V)$ and $s_1 = r_1v, s_2 = r_2v$ are elements of S , then $f(s_1 + s_2) = f((r_1 + r_2)v) = \hat{f}((r_1 + r_2)v) = (r_1 + r_2)\hat{f}(v) = \hat{f}(r_1v) + \hat{f}(r_2v) = f(s_1) + f(s_2)$.

2 \Rightarrow 1: We define $\hat{f} : E(V) \rightarrow E(W)$ as follows: If $[L, h] \in E(V)$, where L is an essential left ideal of R and $h : L \rightarrow V$ is an R -homomorphism, then $\hat{f}([L, h]) = [L, f \circ h]$. If $\hat{h} : E(L) \rightarrow E(V)$ denotes the extension of h to $E(L) = E(R)$, we have $h(L) \subseteq \hat{h}(R) = R\hat{h}(1)$, hence $f/h(L)$ is linear by our assumption. It follows that $f \circ h : L \rightarrow W$ is linear, thus $[L, f \circ h] \in E(W)$.

If $(L_1, h_1) \sim (L_2, h_2)$, then there exists an essential left ideal $L \subseteq L_1 \cap L_2$ with $h_1/L = h_2/L$, hence $f \circ h_1/L = f \circ h_2/L$, i.e., $(L_1, f \circ h_1) \sim (L_2, f \circ h_2)$. This shows \hat{f} is well-defined.

Now let $r \in R$ and $[L, h] \in E(V)$. Then $\hat{f}(r[L, h]) = [(L : r), f \circ (rh)]$, and since $(f \circ (rh))(x) = f(h(xr)) = (r(f \circ h))(x)$, for $x \in (L : r)$, we obtain $\hat{f}(r[L, h]) = [(L : r), r(f \circ h)] = r[L, f \circ h] = r\hat{f}([L, h])$, i.e., \hat{f} is homogeneous. By Remark 3.3.4 in [5], one can identify V with the submodule $\{[R, \rho_x] \mid x \in V\}$ of \widehat{V} , where $\rho_x : R \rightarrow V, \rho_x(r) = rx$ for $r \in R$. Finally, we need to prove that \hat{f} extends f . For $x \in V$, $(f \circ \rho_x)(r) = f(rx) = rf(x) = \rho_{f(x)}(r)$, hence $\hat{f}[R, \rho_x] = [R, f \circ \rho_x] = [R, \rho_{f(x)}]$, which shows $\hat{f}/V = f$. \square

We also need the following useful observation, which has been stated on several occasions, see for instance Proposition 3.1b in [1].

Proposition 2.2. *Let V, W be R -modules, W nonsingular and $f \in M_R(V, W)$. If f/S is linear for some essential submodule S of V , then f is an R -homomorphism.*

Proposition 2.3. *For a nonsingular ring R , the following are equivalent:*

1. *Every homogeneous map between nonsingular R -modules is extendable;*
2. *Every essential left ideal of R is a ray for the class of nonsingular R -modules;*
3. *Every R -submodule of \widehat{R} is a ray for the class of nonsingular R -modules.*

Proof. 1 \Rightarrow 2: Since every essential left ideal L is contained in the cyclic submodule R of $E(L) = E(R) = \widehat{R}$, this is immediate from Proposition 2.1.

2 \Rightarrow 3: Suppose $0 \neq S$ is a submodule of \widehat{R} and $f : S \rightarrow W$ a homogeneous map, where W is nonsingular. Let J be a left ideal of R such that $R \cap S \oplus J$ is essential, and define $g : R \cap S \oplus J \rightarrow W$ by $g(x + y) = f(x)$. Since g is homogeneous on the essential left ideal $R \cap S \oplus J$, g is linear by our assumption, thus, $f/R \cap S$ is linear. Observing that $R \cap S$ is an essential R -submodule of S , since R is essential in $\widehat{R} = E(R)$, we conclude by Proposition 2.2 that f is linear.

Since 3 \Rightarrow 2 is trivial it remains to show that 2 \Rightarrow 1: Let $f : V \rightarrow W$ be a homogeneous map and define $\hat{f} : E(V) \rightarrow E(W)$ by $\hat{f}([L, h]) = [L, f \circ h]$. Note that by our assumption $f \circ h$ is linear for every R -homomorphism $h : L \rightarrow V$. Like in Proposition 2.1 one can show that \hat{f} extends f . \square

Our next results, which will also be needed again in section 3, demonstrate why we are interested in extending a homogeneous map $f : V \rightarrow W$ to a map $\hat{f} : E(V) \rightarrow E(W)$.

Proposition 2.4. *Let R be nonsingular and V, W nonsingular injective R -modules. Then $M_R(V, W) = M_{\widehat{R}}(V, W)$.*

Proof. Recall that V, W are \widehat{R} -modules (Proposition 3.3.20 in [5]). The proof is now essentially the same as the proof that $\text{Hom}_R(V, W) = \text{Hom}_{\widehat{R}}(V, W)$ and shall be omitted. Note that one containment is clear, since R is a subring of \widehat{R} . \square

From structure theory one knows that \widehat{R} is a regular self-injective ring. We are now able to characterize all regular self-injective rings which have the property that $M_R(V, W) = \text{Hom}_R(V, W)$ for all nonsingular R -modules V, W . This is precisely the reason why Proposition 2.4 turns out to be useful. However, before we can state and prove this theorem, a couple of preliminary results are needed. The proof of our first observation is obvious.

Proposition 2.5. *Let I be a nonempty set, V_i, W_i R -modules, and $f_i : V_i \rightarrow W_i$ a homogeneous map for $i \in I$. Then $\prod_{i \in I} f_i : \prod_{i \in I} V_i \rightarrow \prod_{i \in I} W_i$ with $(\prod f_i)(v_i)_{i \in I} = (f_i(v_i))_{i \in I}$ is homogeneous.*

Proposition 2.6. *If V, W are R -modules for a nonsingular ring R and $f : V \rightarrow W$ is homogeneous, then*

1. $V/\text{Sing}(V)$ is a nonsingular R -module;
2. $\bar{f} : V/\text{Sing}(V) \rightarrow W/\text{Sing}(W)$ with $\bar{f}(v/\text{Sing}(V)) = f(v)/\text{Sing}(W)$ is homogeneous.

Proof. 1. is well-known and follows from the fact that R is nonsingular.

2. Let $v_1, v_2 \in V$ such that $v_1 - v_2 \in \text{Sing}(V)$. $L = \text{Ann}_R(v_1 - v_2)$ is an essential left ideal and if $l \in L$, then $lv_1 = lv_2$, hence $lf(v_1) = f(lv_1) = f(lv_2) = lf(v_2)$, which shows that $L(f(v_1) - f(v_2)) = 0$. But then $\text{Ann}_R(f(v_1) - f(v_2))$ is essential and we obtain $f(v_1) + \text{Sing}(W) = f(v_2) + \text{Sing}(W)$. Thus \bar{f} is well-defined and clearly \bar{f} is also homogeneous. \square

In order to obtain our final preliminary result, we shall consult Chapter 10 in [4] for some structure theorems on regular self-injective rings.

Also, we need to recall a concept which has been introduced in [2]. A set $E = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ of mutually orthogonal idempotents of a ring R is called *complete* if $\sum_{i=1}^n e_i = 1$. Define an equivalence relation \sim on E by $e_i \sim e_j$ if Re_i and Re_j are isomorphic as R -modules. Then the number $m(E)$ is defined by

$$m(E) = \min\{|C| \mid C \text{ is an equivalence class w.r.t. } \sim\}.$$

Proposition 2.7. *Let R be a regular self-injective ring. Then R can be decomposed as $R = A \times I$, where A is abelian regular and I contains a complete set E of mutually orthogonal idempotents such that $m(E) \geq 2$.*

Proof. We shall apply the following observation, which follows immediately from Lemma II.6 in [2]. If S is a ring such that $S = S_1 \times S_2$ and S_1, S_2 contain complete sets $E_1 = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}, E_2 = \{f_1, \dots, f_m\}$ of mutually orthogonal idempotents with $m(E_1) \geq 2$ and $m(E_2) \geq 2$, then $E = \{(e_1, 0), \dots, (e_n, 0), (0, f_1), \dots, (0, f_m)\}$ is a complete set of mutually orthogonal idempotents in $S_1 \times S_2$ with $m(E) \geq 2$.

We now use some results of Chapter 10 in [4]. By Proposition 10.21, $R = R_1 \times R_2$, where R_1 is a directly finite ring and R_2 is purely infinite.

Theorem 10.16 in [4] says that $R_2 \cong R_2 \times R_2$ as R_2 -modules, hence $R_2 = L_1 \oplus L_2$ for some left ideals L_1, L_2 of R_2 which are both isomorphic to R_2 as R_2 -modules. If $e + g = 1$ for orthogonal idempotents $e \in L_1, g \in L_2$, then $R_2e = L_1 \cong L_2 = R_2g$, which shows that $m(\{e, g\}) = 2$.

According to Theorem 10.13 and Proposition 10.28 in [4], the directly finite component R_1 can be decomposed as $R_1 = R_{11} \times R_{12}$, where R_{11} contains a faithful abelian idempotent and $R_{12} \cong R_{12}e \times R_{12}e$ as R_{12} -modules for some idempotent $e \in R_{12}$. Now the same argument we have applied to R_2 shows that R_{12} contains a complete set E of mutually orthogonal idempotents with $m(E) = 2$.

Since R_1 is directly finite, both R_{11} and R_{12} are directly finite, hence $R_{11} = \prod_{n \in \mathbb{N}} M_n(A_n)$ for some abelian regular rings A_n by Theorem 10.24. Here $M_n(A_n)$ shall denote the matrix ring of size n over the ring A_n .

Putting our results together, we obtain that $R = A \times I$, where $I = \prod_{n \geq 2} M_n(A_n) \times R_{12} \times R_2$ and A is the abelian regular ring A_1 .

By the proof of Theorem II.8 in [2] and our previous arguments, $\prod_{n \geq 2} M_n(A_n), R_{12}$, and R_2 contain complete sets E of mutually orthogonal idempotents with $m(E) \geq 2$, hence the remark at the beginning of this proof yields our result. \square

We are now ready for

Theorem 2.8. *For a regular self-injective ring R , the following are equivalent:*

1. $R \in \mathcal{R}$;
2. $M_R(V, W) = \text{Hom}_R(V, W)$ for all R -modules V, W ;
3. $M_R(V, W) = \text{Hom}_R(V, W)$ for all nonsingular R -modules V, W ;
4. R contains a complete set E of mutually orthogonal idempotents with $m(E) \geq 2$;
5. No homomorphic image of R is a division ring.

Proof. $1 \Leftrightarrow 2$ is Proposition 1.1. Since $2 \Rightarrow 3$ is trivial, we proceed to show that $3 \Rightarrow 4$: If R does not contain a complete set E of mutually orthogonal idempotents with $m(E) \geq 2$, then $R = A \times I$ such that $A \neq 0$ by Proposition 2.7. Let $P \neq A$ be a prime ideal of A and define $f_P : A/P \times A/P \rightarrow A/P \times A/P$ by $f_P(a_1/P, a_2/P) = (a_1/P, a_2/P)$, if $(a_1/P, a_2/P) \in (A/P \times \{0\}) \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$, and $f_P(a_1/P, a_2/P) = (0, 0)$, otherwise. Since A is abelian regular, A/P is a division ring for all prime ideals $P \neq A$ of A , hence the proof of Lemma II.10 in [2] (or a direct verification) shows that $f_P \in M_{A/P}(A/P \times A/P)$, but not linear. Also, $A/P \times A/P$ is an A -module by $a(a_1/P, a_2/P) = (aa_1/P, aa_2/P)$ and since both A/P and A act in the same way on $A/P \times A/P$, $M_A(A/P \times A/P) = M_{A/P}(A/P \times A/P)$, i.e., f_P is A -homogeneous.

Let $\mathcal{I} = \{P \triangleleft A \mid P \neq A \text{ is prime}\}$ and $V_P = A/P \times A/P$ for $P \in \mathcal{I}$. By Proposition 2.5, $\prod f_P : \prod V_P \rightarrow \prod V_P$ is A -homogeneous.

It is well-known that every regular ring is semiprime, hence the intersection of all prime ideals of A is zero. Consequently, if $(u_P), (v_P), (w_P)$ are elements of $\prod V_P$ such that $u_P = (1/P, 0/P), v_P = (0/P, 1/P), w_P = (1/P, 1/P)$ for $P \in \mathcal{I}$, then $\text{Ann}_A(u_P) = \text{Ann}_A(v_P) = \text{Ann}_A(w_P) = 0$. Let $(\overline{x_P})$ denote the image of an element $(x_P) \in \prod V_P$ under the canonical epimorphism $\pi : \prod V_P \rightarrow (\prod V_P) / \text{Sing}(\prod V_P)$. Since every regular ring is nonsingular, it follows from Proposition 2.6 that $W := (\prod V_P) / \text{Sing}(\prod V_P)$ is a nonsingular A -module and $g : W \rightarrow W$ defined by $g(\overline{(x_P)}) = \overline{(\prod f_P)(x_P)} = \overline{(f_P(x_P))}$ is A -homogeneous. Since $\text{Ann}_A((1/P, 0/P)) = 0$, we have $(\overline{u_P}) \neq 0$ in W , hence

$$\begin{aligned} g(\overline{(u_P)} + \overline{(v_P)}) &= g(\overline{(u_P + v_P)}) = \overline{(f_P(1/P, 1/P))} \\ &= 0 \neq \overline{(1/P, 0/P)} = g(\overline{(u_P)}) + g(\overline{(v_P)}), \end{aligned}$$

which shows that g is A -homogeneous but not linear.

Since $R = A \times I, W = (\prod V_P) / \text{Sing}(\prod V_P)$ is an R -module by $(a, i)w = aw$ for $(a, i) \in A \times I$ and $w \in W$. From the fact that W is a nonsingular A -module, it is easy to see that this R -module is nonsingular. Moreover, g is clearly R -homogeneous, hence we arrive at a contradiction to our assumption 3.

Since $4 \Rightarrow 1$ by Theorem II.7 in [2], we conclude that the conditions 1–4 are equivalent. The implication $1 \Rightarrow 5$ follows from Lemma II.10 in [2], thus it remains to show $5 \Rightarrow 4$.

From Proposition 2.7, we know that $R = A \times I$, where A is abelian regular, and I contains a complete set E of mutually orthogonal idempotents with $m(E) \geq 2$. If $A \neq 0$, then we have a prime ideal $P \neq A$ in A , hence $R/(P \times I) = A/P$ is a division ring. Consequently, $A = 0$ by assumption 5, and condition 4 follows. This completes the proof of Theorem 2.8. \square

3. A CHARACTERIZATION OF RINGS FOR WHICH HOMOGENEOUS MAPS
BETWEEN NONSINGULAR MODULES ARE LINEAR

We start by developing an internal criterion on the left ideals of the ring R which allows us to decide whether homogeneous maps between nonsingular R -modules are extendable to the injective hull or not.

Let L be a left ideal of a nonsingular ring R and define

$$\mathcal{L}(a, b, L) = \sum_{l \in L} (Rl : a) \cap (Rl : b)$$

for $a, b \in L$, where $(Rl : a), (Rl : b)$ denote the noetherian quotients, i.e., $(Rl : a) = \{r \in R \mid ra \in Rl\}$.

For the sake of brevity, we shall say that R *admits extensions* if every homogeneous map $f : V \rightarrow W$ between nonsingular R -modules V, W is extendable (section 2), i.e., there exists a homogeneous map $\hat{f} : E(V) \rightarrow E(W)$ such that $\hat{f}/V = f$.

Theorem 3.1. *If $\mathcal{L}(a, b, L)$ is an essential left ideal of R for every essential left ideal L of R and $a, b \in L$, then R admits extensions.*

Proof. Let $f : V \rightarrow W$ be a homogeneous map between nonsingular R -modules V, W . In order to show that f is extendable we need to prove, according to Proposition 2.1, that f is linear on every submodule S of V which is contained in a cyclic R -submodule Rv of $E(V)$.

Since V is essential in $E(V)$, $L := (V : v)$ is an essential left ideal of R . If $v_1, v_2 \in S$, then $v_1 = av, v_2 = bv$ for some $a, b \in L$ since $S \subseteq Rv \cap V$. Now let $w := f(av + bv) - f(av) - f(bv)$ and $r \in \mathcal{L}(a, b, L)$. Then there exist a positive integer $n, r_1, \dots, r_n \in R$, and $l_1, \dots, l_n \in L$ such that $r = r_1 + \dots + r_n$ and $r_i a \in Rl_i, r_i b \in Rl_i$ for $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. Fix $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and let $r_i a = sl_i, r_i b = tl_i$. Then $r_i w = r_i(f(av + bv) - f(av) - f(bv)) = f(r_i av + r_i bv) - f(r_i av) - f(r_i bv) = f(sl_i v + tl_i v) - f(sl_i v) - f(tl_i v)$. Since $l_i \in L, l_i v \in V$, hence $f(l_i v)$ is defined. But then the last expression equals $(s + t)f(l_i v) - sf(l_i v) - tf(l_i v) = 0$ and we conclude that $rw = (r_1 + \dots + r_n)w = 0$ for every $r \in \mathcal{L}(a, b, L)$.

Since $\mathcal{L}(a, b, L)$ is essential, $w \in \text{Sing}(W) = 0$, hence $f(v_1 + v_2) = f(v_1) + f(v_2)$, i.e., f is linear on S . By Proposition 2.1, f is extendable. \square

Corollary 3.2. *Every regular ring admits extensions.*

Proof. Since R is regular, R is a nonsingular ring and every finitely generated left ideal is principal. Thus, if L is an essential left ideal of R and $a, b \in L$, then $Ra + Rb = Rl$ for some $l \in L$, hence $R = (Rl : a) \cap (Rl : b) \subseteq \mathcal{L}(a, b, L)$. \square

A combination of this result with our main theorem, Theorem 3.5, will allow us to characterize all regular rings with the property that homogeneous maps between nonsingular modules are linear (Corollary 3.7).

If L is an essential left ideal of a commutative ring R and $a, b \in L$, then la and lb are elements of Rl for every $l \in L$, hence $L \subseteq \mathcal{L}(a, b, L)$, which shows that $\mathcal{L}(a, b, L)$ is essential for all $a, b \in L$.

Corollary 3.3. *Every commutative ring admits extensions.*

However, our next result shows that there exist nonsingular rings which do not admit extensions. Recall that a ring R is uniform (R has Goldie dimension 1) if the intersection of two nonzero left ideals is always nonzero.

Theorem 3.4. *For an integral domain R , the following are equivalent:*

1. R admits extensions;
2. R is uniform.

Proof. $1 \Rightarrow 2$: Suppose R is not uniform, say $Rx \cap Ry = 0$ for some $x \neq 0, y \neq 0$. It is well-known that such a domain must have infinite Goldie dimension. Now let $L = Rx \oplus Ry$, and define $f : L \rightarrow L$ by $f(rx + sy) = 0$ if $r \neq 0$ and $s \neq 0$, and $f(rx + sy) = rx + sy$, otherwise. One checks that f is R -homogeneous but not linear, hence R does not admit extensions by Proposition 2.3, part 3.

$2 \Rightarrow 1$: If R is uniform, then Rx is an essential left ideal for all nonzero $x \in R$. Now let L be a nonzero left ideal of R and $a, b \in L$. By the previous remark, $(Rl : a) \cap (Rl : b)$ is essential for every $0 \neq l \in L$, hence $\mathcal{L}(a, b, L)$ is essential. Our claim now follows from Theorem 3.1. \square

We are heading towards a characterization of those rings for which homogeneous maps between nonsingular modules are linear. For this we need certain direct limits of modules which we are now going to describe.

As usual, take a nonsingular ring R and let L be a left ideal of R . We define a direct limit which corresponds to L . As an index set take $I = L \times L$ and associate to each $i = (a, b) \in I$ the R -module $V_i = R/\mathcal{L}(a, b, L)$.

Moreover, we have a preorder \leq (i.e., a reflexive and transitive relation) on I defined by $(a, b) \leq (c, d) : \Leftrightarrow R(a, b) \subseteq R(c, d)$, where $R(a, b)$ and $R(c, d)$ denote the R -submodules of $R \times R$ generated by $(a, b), (c, d)$. Let $i = (a, b), j = (c, d)$ be elements in I such that $i \leq j$. Then there exists $x \in R$ with $(a, b) \in (xc, xd)$ and we obtain a map $\varphi_i^j : V_i \rightarrow V_j$ defined by $\varphi_i^j(r/\mathcal{L}(a, b, L)) = rx/\mathcal{L}(c, d, L)$. If we can show that φ_i^j is well-defined, then clearly $\varphi_i^j \in \text{Hom}_R(V_i, V_j)$.

In fact, if $r/\mathcal{L}(a, b, L) = r'/\mathcal{L}(a, b, L)$, then $r - r' \in \mathcal{L}(a, b, L)$, hence there exist $s_1, \dots, s_k \in R, l_1, \dots, l_k \in L$ such that $r - r' = s_1 + \dots + s_k$ and $s_i a, s_i b \in Rl_i$ for $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$. Since $(a, b) = (xc, xd)$, $s_i xc, s_i xd \in Rl_i$, hence $rx - r'x = s_1 x + \dots + s_k x \in \mathcal{L}(c, d, L)$.

Next we point out that φ_i^j does not depend on the special choice of x . In fact, if $(a, b) = (xc, xd) = (x'c, x'd)$, then $(x - x')c = (x - x')d = 0$, hence $x - x' \in \text{Ann}(c) \cap \text{Ann}(d) \subseteq \mathcal{L}(c, d, L)$, i.e., $rx + \mathcal{L}(c, d, L) = rx' + \mathcal{L}(c, d, L)$ for all $r \in R$.

From this we clearly obtain that $\varphi_i^i : V_i \rightarrow V_i$ is the identity map. Thus, in order to show $(V_i; \varphi_i^j)_{i \in I}$ is a system, it remains to prove that $\varphi_i^k = \varphi_j^k \circ \varphi_i^j$, whenever $i \leq j \leq k$.

Let $i = (a, b) \leq j = (c, d) \leq k = (e, f)$, say $(a, b) = (xc, xd)$ and $(c, d) = (ye, yf)$. Then $(a, b) = (xye, xyf)$, hence $\varphi_i^k(r/\mathcal{L}(a, b, L)) = rxy/\mathcal{L}(e, f, L) = \varphi_j^k(rx/\mathcal{L}(c, d, L)) = \varphi_j^k(\varphi_i^j(r/\mathcal{L}(a, b, L)))$.

Thus $(V_i; \varphi_i^j)_{i \in I}$ is a system in the category of R -modules. Proposition 1.8.5 in [5] shows that the direct limit $\lim_L := \varinjlim (V_i; \varphi_i^j)_{i \in I}$ always exists.

Moreover, if $\mu_j : V_j \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i \in I} V_i$ denotes the injection into the j -th component of $\bigoplus_{i \in I} V_i$, then

$$\lim_L \cong \bigoplus_{i \in I} V_i/N,$$

where N is the R -submodule $\sum_{i \leq j} (\mu_j \varphi_i^j - \mu_i)(V_i)$. Each injection μ_j induces an R -homomorphism $\overline{\mu}_j : V_j \rightarrow \lim_L$ for $j \in I$ in a natural way, namely $\overline{\mu}_j(v) = \mu_j(v)/N$. Moreover, one has that $\overline{\mu}_i = \overline{\mu}_j \circ \varphi_i^j$, whenever $i \leq j$.

We are now ready to state our main theorem.

Theorem 3.5. *For a nonsingular ring R , the following are equivalent:*

1. $M_R(V, W) = \text{Hom}_R(V, W)$ for all nonsingular R -modules V, W ;
2. (a) *No homomorphic image of \widehat{R} is a division ring,*
(b) \lim_L *is a singular R -module for each left ideal L .*

Proof. 1 \Rightarrow 2(a): Let V, W be nonsingular \widehat{R} -modules. Then V, W are nonsingular R -modules since R is an essential R -submodule of \widehat{R} . We have $M_{\widehat{R}}(V, W) = M_R(V, W) = \text{Hom}_R(V, W) = \text{Hom}_{\widehat{R}}(V, W)$. The first equality follows as in Proposition 2.4, the second is the assumption, and the third is well-known. The result is now a consequence of Theorem 2.8.

1 \Rightarrow 2(b): Suppose $\text{Sing}(\lim_L) \neq \lim_L$ for some left ideal L . Define $f : L \times L \rightarrow \lim_L$ by $f(c, d) = \overline{\mu}_j(1/\mathcal{L}(c, d, L))$, for $j = (c, d) \in I = L \times L$.

Let $r \in R$ and $i = (rc, rd) \leq j$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} rf(c, d) &= r\overline{\mu}_j(1/\mathcal{L}(c, d, L)) = \overline{\mu}_j(r/\mathcal{L}(c, d, L)) \\ &= \overline{\mu}_j \circ \varphi_i^j(1/\mathcal{L}(rc, rd, L)) = \overline{\mu}_i(1/\mathcal{L}(rc, rd, L)) = f(rc, rd). \end{aligned}$$

Thus f is an R -homogeneous map and consequently $g : L \times L \rightarrow \lim_L / \text{Sing}(\lim_L)$ defined by $g(c, d) = f(c, d) / \text{Sing}(\lim_L)$ is R -homogeneous. Since $\lim_L \neq \text{Sing}(\lim_L)$, there exists $j = (c, d) \in I$ with $\overline{\mu}_j(1/\mathcal{L}(c, d, L)) / \text{Sing}(\lim_L) \neq 0$ for otherwise the submodule $\text{Sing}(\lim_L)$ would contain $\overline{\mu}_j(V_j)$ for all $j \in I$ and therefore \lim_L .

If $i = (c, 0)$, then $g(c, 0) = \overline{\mu}_i(1/\mathcal{L}(c, 0, L)) / \text{Sing}(\lim_L)$. However, since $c \in L$, $\mathcal{L}(c, 0, L) = \sum_{l \in L} (Rl : c) \cap (Rl : 0) = R$, hence $g(c, 0) = 0$ and similarly $g(0, d) = 0$. However, $g(c, d) \neq 0$, thus $g(c, d) \neq g(c, 0) + g(0, d)$. This contradicts our assumption 1, since R is nonsingular and therefore $L \times L$, $\lim_L / \text{Sing}(\lim_L)$ are nonsingular R -modules by Proposition 2.6.

2 \Rightarrow 1: Let V, W be nonsingular R -modules and $f : V \rightarrow W$ a homogeneous map. First we shall prove that f is extendable. According to Proposition 2.1, it suffices to show that f is linear on every submodule S of V which is contained in a cyclic R -submodule of $E(V)$.

So suppose f is not linear on $S \subseteq Rv \cap V$ for some $v \in E(V)$. Since V is an essential submodule of $E(V)$, $L = (V : v)$ is an essential left ideal of R and $S \subseteq Lv$. We may now construct the left ideals $\mathcal{L}(a, b, L)$ for $L = (V : v)$ and the R -homomorphisms φ_i^j , where $i, j \in I = L \times L$, and as we have outlined before, \lim_L exists.

Define $g_i : V_i = R/\mathcal{L}(a, b, L) \rightarrow E(V)$ for $i = (a, b) \in I$ by $g_i(r/\mathcal{L}(a, b, L)) = r(f(av + bv) - f(av) - f(bv))$. We show g_i is an R -homomorphism for all $i \in I$.

Indeed, if $r - r' \in \mathcal{L}(a, b, L)$ and $w = f(av + bv) - f(av) - f(bv)$, then we proceed as in the proof of Theorem 3.1 to show that $r - r' \in \text{Ann}_R(w)$, hence $rw = r'w$. Thus g_i is well-defined and clearly it is also an R -homomorphism.

Now let $x \in R$, $j = (a, b) \in L \times L$ and $i = (xa, xb)$, hence $i \leq j$. Then $g_j \circ \varphi_i^j(r/\mathcal{L}(xa, xb, L)) = g_j(rx/\mathcal{L}(a, b, L)) = rx(f(av + bv) - f(av) - f(bv)) = r(f(xav + xbv) - f(xav) - f(xbv)) = g_i(r/\mathcal{L}(xa, xb, L))$ for all $r/\mathcal{L}(xa, xb, L) \in R/\mathcal{L}(xa, xb, L)$. This shows that $g_i = g_j \circ \varphi_i^j$ for all $i \leq j \in I$ and by the properties

of a direct limit there exists a unique R -homomorphism $g : \lim_L \rightarrow E(V)$ such that $g \circ \bar{\mu}_i = g_i$ for all $i \in I$.

We started with the assumption that f is not linear on some submodule $S \subseteq Lv$. So choose $i = (r_1, r_2) \in L \times L$ such that $w := f(r_1v + r_2v) - f(r_1v) - f(r_2v) \neq 0$.

Then

$$\begin{aligned} g \circ \bar{\mu}_i(1/\mathcal{L}(r_1, r_2, L)) &= g_i(1/\mathcal{L}(r_1, r_2, L)) \\ &= f(r_1v + r_2v) - f(r_1v) - f(r_2v) = w. \end{aligned}$$

By our assumption 2, $\text{Sing}(\lim_L) = \lim_L$, hence $A := \text{Ann}_R(\bar{\mu}_i(1/\mathcal{L}(r_1, r_2, L)))$ is essential, and for $r \in A$ we have

$$rw = r(g \circ \bar{\mu}_i)(1/\mathcal{L}(r_1, r_2, L)) = g(r\bar{\mu}_i(1/\mathcal{L}(r_1, r_2, L))) = g(0) = 0.$$

This shows that $\text{Ann}_R(w)$ is an essential left ideal and since W is nonsingular, $w = 0$. Thus $f(r_1v + r_2v) = f(r_1v) + f(r_2v)$, which contradicts our assumption.

We have now shown that every R -homogeneous map $f : V \rightarrow W$ between nonsingular R -modules is extendable to a map $\hat{f} : E(V) \rightarrow E(W)$ and by Proposition 2.4 $\hat{f} \in M_{\hat{R}}(E(V), E(W))$. Our assumption 2 together with Theorem 2.8 yields $\hat{f} \in \text{Hom}_{\hat{R}}(E(V), E(W))$, thus we may finally conclude that $M_R(V, W) = \text{Hom}_R(V, W)$ for all nonsingular R -modules V, W , which completes the proof of our theorem. \square

Remark 3.6. 1. The proof of $2 \Rightarrow 1$ in Theorem 3.5 shows that we can replace condition 2(b) by

2b': \lim_L is a singular R -module for each essential left ideal L .

2. If $\mathcal{L}(a, b, L)$ is an essential left ideal for all $(a, b) \in I = L \times L$, then V_i is a singular module for all $i \in I$, hence $\lim_L = \bigoplus_{i \in I} V_i/N$ is singular.

We now apply Theorem 3.5 to the class of regular rings. If L is a left ideal of a regular ring R , then it follows from the proof of Corollary 3.2 that $\mathcal{L}(a, b, L) = R$ for all $a, b \in L$, hence $\lim_L = 0$ by Remark 3.6. Since every regular ring is nonsingular, we obtain

Corollary 3.7. *For a regular ring R , the following are equivalent:*

1. $M_R(V, W) = \text{Hom}_R(V, W)$ for all nonsingular R -modules V, W ;
2. No homomorphic image of \hat{R} is a division ring.

As we have noted before, U. Albrecht and J. Hausen characterized all semiprime Goldie rings R such that $M_R(V, W) = \text{Hom}_R(V, W)$ for all nonsingular R -modules V, W (Theorem 3.5 in [1]). Let us quickly discuss how this characterization is related to our Theorem 3.5. Every semiprime Goldie ring is nonsingular and \hat{R} coincides with the classical ring of quotients, hence \hat{R} is a direct product of matrix rings over division rings. Then our condition 2(a) says that the size of all matrix rings in this product is greater or equal to 2. Every essential left ideal L of R contains a regular element t and Rt is also essential. But then $(Rt : a) \cap (Rt : b)$ is essential for all $a, b \in L$, which in turn implies that $\mathcal{L}(a, b, L)$ is an essential left ideal for all $a, b \in L$. Thus \lim_L is singular for every essential left ideal L by Remark 3.6 and we see that the result of Albrecht and Hausen coincides with Theorem 3.5 for semiprime Goldie rings (if condition 2(b) is replaced by 2b' of Remark 3.6).

Our final result for this paper is related to the class \mathcal{R} , which has been introduced in [2]. There, it remained an open problem whether \mathcal{R} contains rings without

nontrivial idempotents. A combination of some of our previous results in this paper shows this is indeed the case.

Theorem 3.8. *A simple (left) noetherian ring R is contained in the class \mathcal{R} if and only if R is not an integral domain.*

Proof. By Lemma II.10 in [2], no integral domain is contained in the class \mathcal{R} . So let R be a simple (left) noetherian ring which is not an integral domain, and suppose there exist an R -module V and a homogeneous map $f \in M_R(V) \setminus \text{Hom}_R(V)$, say $w = f(v_1 + v_2) - f(v_1) - f(v_2) \neq 0$ for some $v_1, v_2 \in V$.

Since $\text{Ann}(Rw)$ is an ideal of R and $w \neq 0$, we must have that $\text{Ann}(Rw) = 0$. Let $V_r = V, f_r = f$ for $r \in R$ and $V_1 = \prod_{r \in R} V_r$. By Proposition 2.5, $g := \prod_{r \in R} f_r : V_1 \rightarrow V_1$ is a homogeneous map, hence $g \in M_R(V_1)$. If $x = (rv_1)_{r \in R}, y = (rv_2)_{r \in R}$, then $u := g(x + y) - g(x) - g(y) = (f(rv_1 + rv_2) - f(rv_1) - f(rv_2))_{r \in R} = (rw)_{r \in R}$. From $\text{Ann}(Rw) = 0$ it follows that $\text{Ann}_R(u) = 0$, hence $u \notin \text{Sing}(V_1)$.

Define $\bar{g} : V_1/\text{Sing}(V_1) \rightarrow V_1/\text{Sing}(V_1)$ by $\bar{g}(v/\text{Sing}(V_1)) = g(v)/\text{Sing}(V_1)$. Since every simple ring is nonsingular, Proposition 2.6 shows that

$$\bar{g} \in M_R(V_1/\text{Sing}(V_1))$$

and $V_1/\text{Sing}(V_1)$ is nonsingular. If $\bar{x} = x/\text{Sing}(V_1), \bar{y} = y/\text{Sing}(V_1)$, then $\bar{g}(\bar{x} + \bar{y}) - \bar{g}(\bar{x}) - \bar{g}(\bar{y}) = (g(x + y) - g(x) - g(y))/\text{Sing}(V_1) = u/\text{Sing}(V_1)$. As we have noted above, $u \notin \text{Sing}(V_1)$, hence $\bar{g}(\bar{x} + \bar{y}) \neq \bar{g}(\bar{x}) + \bar{g}(\bar{y})$, which shows that $\bar{g} \in M_R(V_1/\text{Sing}(V_1)) \setminus \text{Hom}_R(V_1/\text{Sing}(V_1))$.

We can now apply Theorem 3.5 or, since R is a semiprime Goldie ring, Theorem 3.5 in the paper of Albrecht and Hausen (see the remarks after Corollary 3.7). The Johnson ring \widehat{R} of quotients of a simple ring R is also simple and since R is not integral, \widehat{R} must be a matrix ring of size greater or equal to 2 over a division ring. Thus every nonsingular R -module is a ray for the class of all nonsingular R -modules by Theorem 3.5 in [1], which contradicts our result that $\bar{g} \in M_R(V_1/\text{Sing}(V_1)) \setminus \text{Hom}_R(V_1/\text{Sing}(V_1))$. We conclude that our original assumption $M_R(V) \neq \text{Hom}_R(V)$ was false, hence $R \in \mathcal{R}$. \square

Corollary 3.9. *The class \mathcal{R} contains rings without nontrivial idempotents.*

Proof. The ring R constructed by A. E. Zalesskii and O. M. Neroslavskii in [6] (consult also [3] for an exposition) is simple, noetherian, not integral, and without nontrivial idempotents. By Theorem 3.8, $R \in \mathcal{R}$. \square

In particular, this shows that \mathcal{R} contains rings which do not possess a complete set E of mutually orthogonal idempotents with $m(E) \geq 2$.

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DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, JOHANNES KEPLER UNIVERSITY, A-4040 LINZ, AUSTRIA
E-mail address: peter.fuchs@jk.uni-linz.ac.at