

## A NOTE ON TIGHTNESS

MOHAMMAD SALEH<sup>†</sup>

Mathematics Department, Birzeit University, P.O. Box 14, Birzeit, West Bank, Palestine

(Received 14 February, 1997)

**Abstract.** The purpose of this note is to prove a results of Jain and López-Permouth under a weaker conditions replacing  $R$ -weak injectivity by  $R$ -tightness and even getting a simpler proof.

**1. Introduction.** Throughout this paper all rings are associative with identity and all modules are unitary right modules. We denote the category of all right  $R$ -modules by  $\text{Mod-}R$ . Given a module  $M_R$  the injective hull of  $M$  in  $\text{Mod-}R$  is denoted by  $E(M)$ . The purpose of this paper is to further the study of the concept of tightness [1], [4]. Following Jain and López-Permouth, given two modules  $M$  and  $N \in \text{Mod-}R$ , a module  $M$  is  $N$ -tight if every quotient of  $N$  which is embeddable in  $E(M)$  is embeddable in  $M$ . A module is tight if it is tight relative to all finitely generated submodules of  $E(M)$ .

A ring  $R$  is called right CEP-ring if every cyclic right  $R$ -module is essentially embeddable in a projective module. In this paper we assume all modules are unital right  $R$ -modules unless otherwise indicated.

We start first with some basic results that will be needed in this note.

**LEMMA 1.** *Let  $R$  be an artinian ring, and let  $N, M$  be finitely generated modules. If  $M$  is  $N$ -tight and  $N$  is  $M$ -tight and  $\text{Soc}(M) \simeq \text{Soc}(N)$  then  $M \simeq N$ .*

*Proof.* Let  $\sigma: N \rightarrow E(M)$  be the monomorphism induced by the isomorphism between  $\text{Soc}(M)$  and  $\text{Soc}(N)$ . Since  $M$  is  $N$ -tight,  $N$  is embeddable in  $M$ . Similarly,  $M$  is embeddable in  $N$ . Since  $M$  and  $N$  are finitely generated over artinian ring,  $M \simeq N$ .

**LEMMA 2.** [2, 3, 4] *A right CEP-ring is right artinian. All projective indecomposable right modules over a right CEP-ring are uniform.*

**LEMMA 3.** *Let  $R$  be a right artinian ring such that all indecomposable projective right  $R$ -modules are uniform and  $R$ -tight. Then the following holds:*

- (i) every simple right  $R$ -module is isomorphic to the socle of an indecomposable projective module,
- (ii) every simple right  $R$ -module is embeddable in  $\text{Soc}(R)$ ,
- (iii) if  $P$  and  $Q$  are projective right modules with  $\text{Soc}(P) \simeq \text{Soc}(Q)$  then  $P \simeq Q$ .

*Proof.* The proof follows from Lemma 1 and [3, Lemma 5. 1].

<sup>†</sup>The author was supported by Birzeit University under grant 235-17-98-9.

The next Theorem was proved by Jain and López-Permouth in [3] with the assumption that every indecomposable projective right module is weakly  $R$ -injective. We show that the theorem is true under a weaker condition. In fact all we need is to have every indecomposable projective right module is  $R$ -tight.

**THEOREM.** *A ring  $R$  is a right CEP-ring if and only if the following holds:*

- (i)  $R$  is right artinian,
- (ii) every indecomposable projective right module is uniform and  $R$ -tight.

*Proof.* Let  $R$  be a CEP-ring. By Lemma 2,  $R$  is right artinian. Let  $P$  be an indecomposable projective right module. Once more Lemma 2 implies that  $Soc(P)$  is simple. Let  $\sigma : R/I \rightarrow E(P)$  be a monomorphism. Then  $Soc(R/I) \simeq Soc(E(P)) = Soc(P)$ . Since  $R$  is a CEP-ring,  $R/I$  embeds essentially in some projective module, say,  $Q$ . Thus  $Soc(P) \simeq Soc(Q)$ . Hence by Lemma 3,  $P \simeq Q$ , and thus  $R/I$  embeds in  $P$ , proving that  $P$  is  $R$ -tight. Conversely, assume  $R$  satisfies the two conditions.

Write  $R = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n e_i R$  as a direct sum of indecomposable right ideals. Let  $I$  be a right ideal of  $R$ . By Lemma 3,  $Soc(R/I) \simeq \bigoplus_{i=1}^k Soc(e_i R)^{n_i}$ . Let  $P = \bigoplus_{i=1}^k (e_i R)^{n_i}$ . Since  $Soc(P) = Soc(E(P))$ , the above isomorphism between  $Soc(R/I)$  and  $\bigoplus_{i=1}^k Soc(e_i R)^{n_i} = Soc(P)$  may be looked upon as an essential embedding  $\varphi : Soc(R/I) \rightarrow E(P)$ . This extends into an essential embedding  $\hat{\varphi} : R/I \rightarrow E(P)$ . By tightness, there exists an embedding  $\sigma : R/I \rightarrow P$  which is essential in  $P$ , proving that  $R$  is a CEP-ring.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.** The author would like to thank the referee for his suggestions and bringing to my attention the paper by Gomez Pardo and Guil Asensio.

## REFERENCES

1. J. S. Golan and S. R. López-Permouth, QI-filters and tight modules, *Comm. Algebra* **19**(8) (1991), 2217–2229.
2. J. L. Gomez Pardo and P. A. Guil Asensio, Essentials embedding of cyclic modules in projectives, *Trans. Amer. Math. Soc.*, to appear.
3. S. K. Jain and S. R. López-Permouth, Rings whose cyclics are essentially embeddable in projectives, *J. Algebra* **128** (1990), 257–269.
4. S. K. Jain, S. R. López-Permouth and S. Singh, On a class of QI-rings, *Glasgow J. Math.* **34** (1992), 75–81.