

DIRECT PRODUCTS OF MODULES AND THE PURE SEMISIMPLICITY CONJECTURE. PART II

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Abstract. We prove that the module categories of Noether algebras (i.e., algebras module finite over a noetherian center) and affine noetherian PI algebras over a field enjoy the following product property: whenever a direct product $\prod_{n \in \mathbb{N}} M_n$ of finitely generated indecomposable modules M_n is a direct sum of finitely generated objects, there are repeats among the isomorphism types of the M_n . The rings with this property satisfy the pure semisimplicity conjecture which stipulates that vanishing one-sided pure global dimension entails finite representation type.

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This is a follow-up to a joint article of the first-named author with F. Okoh [9], improving significantly on the main result of that note. In rough terms, our aim is to identify the noetherian rings whose module categories display the same product-decomposition properties as have long been observed for finite dimensional algebras. So far, such rings are known to include Artin algebras (this is essentially due to Auslander [2, Corollary 3.2]) and commutative noetherian domains of Krull dimension 1 (as was proved in [9]). As we show here, not only can all requirements on the Krull dimension be dropped, but rudimentary commutativity conditions already guarantee the desired product-behavior.

The principal motivation for our interest in decomposition properties of direct products lies in the fact that they massively impinge on global decomposition patterns within the pertinent module categories (see for example [6], [16], [10]). So, in particular, it is the lack of understanding of direct products which is responsible for the fact that it is still unresolved whether the rings whose left modules split into finitely generated submodules (the *left pure semisimple rings*) are necessarily of finite representation type. For a synopsis of the extensive history of this pursuit, going back to the work of Koethe in the 1930's and of Cohen-Kaplansky in the early 1950's ([12], [4]), the reader is referred to [11], [15], or [8]. The following question crystallizes the remaining difficulties on the road towards a full resolution of the 'pure semisimplicity conjecture' (which, at this point, is believed to fail in general).

CENTRAL PROBLEM. *For which rings R (associative and with identity) does the following hold? If $(M_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is any sequence of pairwise non-isomorphic finitely generated,*

indecomposable left R -modules, the direct product $\prod_{n \in \mathbb{N}} M_n$ is not a direct sum of finitely generated submodules.

In this form, the question was raised by Okoh. It connects with the pure semi-simplicity problem as follows. Whenever a class of rings is known to satisfy the specified product condition, all left pure semisimple members of that class have finite representation type. In our opinion, this problem also holds independent interest as a yardstick measuring the current level of understanding of submodule lattices of direct products.

In [9] it was shown that commutative noetherian domains of Krull dimension 1 satisfy the above product condition. This led to the conjecture that the same holds true for arbitrary noetherian PI-rings, which is in keeping with the fact that the left pure semisimple artinian PI-rings have finite representation type (see [7] and [14]). Here we come close to confirming it. Namely, we establish the product condition for arbitrary Noether algebras (rings which are module finite over a noetherian center), as well as for affine noetherian PI-rings (that is, affine noetherian PI algebras over \mathbb{Z}).

For the slightly more general statement of our theorem, we recall that a commutative ring is a Jacobson ring if each prime ideal is an intersection of maximal ideals. So, in particular, affine noetherian PI-algebras over fields or over noetherian domains of Krull dimension 1 fall into the second class of rings addressed by the following theorem.

THEOREM. *Suppose that R is either a Noether algebra, or else an affine noetherian PI-algebra over a noetherian Jacobson ring. Then R satisfies the product condition of our ‘central problem’; that is, given any sequence $(M_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of pairwise non-isomorphic finitely generated, indecomposable left R -modules, the direct product $\prod_{n \in \mathbb{N}} M_n$ fails to be a direct sum of finitely generated components.*

Proof. Our strategy consists of playing the problem back to Artin algebras, where it is already resolved. To that end, we verify in an initial step that both classes of rings in our claim enjoy the following property: for any sequence P_1, \dots, P_n of (not necessarily distinct) left primitive ideals of R , the factor ring $R/(P_1 \dots P_n)$ is an Artin algebra.

First suppose that R is a Noether algebra and so, in particular, a PI-ring. Denote the center of R by C . If $P \subseteq R$ is a left primitive ideal, Kaplansky’s Theorem guarantees $P \cap C$ to be a maximal ideal of C . Indeed, R/P is a finite dimensional algebra over a central subfield K containing $C/(P \cap C)$, and since the embedding $C/(P \cap C) \hookrightarrow K$ is integral, $C/(P \cap C)$ is a field as well. Hence, given any finite sequence P_1, \dots, P_n of left primitive ideals of R , the factor ring $C/((P_1 \cap C) \cdots (P_n \cap C))$ has Krull dimension zero and is therefore artinian. So is, a fortiori, the central subring $C/((P_1 \dots P_n) \cap C)$ of $R/(P_1 \dots P_n)$.

Next suppose that C is a central noetherian Jacobson subring of R . We will use the following upgrade of Kaplansky’s Theorem, which is due to Amitsur and Procesi ([1], see also [13] or [5] for a slick proof due to Duflo): if R is an affine PI-algebra over C and P any left primitive ideal of R , then $P \cap C$ is a maximal ideal of C , and R/P is a simple finite dimensional $(C/(P \cap C))$ -algebra. Now suppose that R is noetherian in addition, and let P_1, \dots, P_n be left primitive ideals of R . Since the successive factors of the chain $R \supseteq P_n \supseteq P_{n-1}P_n \supseteq \dots \supseteq (P_1 \cdots P_n)$ are finitely generated left modules over the rings R/P_i and these rings, in turn, are module-finite

over C , we see that $R/(P_1 \dots P_n)$ is module-finite over $C/((P_1 \dots P_n) \cap C)$, the latter ring being a homomorphic image of $C/((P_1 \cap C) \dots (P_n \cap C))$ and hence artinian.

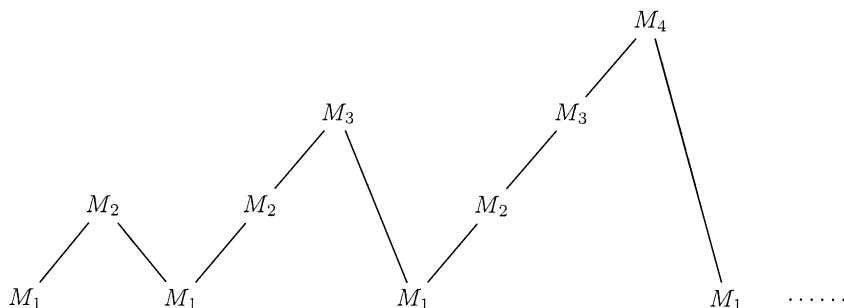
The theorem will follow from the following lemma. □

LEMMA. *Suppose that R is a two-sided noetherian ring with the property that, for any finite sequence P_1, \dots, P_n of (not necessarily distinct) left primitive ideals, the factor ring $R/(P_1 \dots P_n)$ is an Artin algebra. Then R satisfies the conclusion of the theorem above.*

Proof. Let $(M_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence of finitely generated indecomposable left R -modules with $M_i \not\cong M_j$ whenever $i \neq j$. Observe that, for any nonzero finitely generated left R -module X , there exists a left primitive ideal $P \subseteq R$ with $PX \subsetneq X$. Indeed, if Y is a maximal submodule of X , the conductor ideal $P = [Y : X]$ satisfies these requirements.

We now apply this observation to finitely generated left R -modules of the form AM_n , where A is a two-sided ideal. Our goal is to construct a descending chain $(A_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of ideals, each term of which is a finite product of left primitive ideals, with the following property: for $n \in \mathbb{N}$, either $A_i M_n = 0$, or else there exists an integer $j > i$ such that $A_j M_n \subsetneq A_i M_n$.

For that purpose, we will follow a diagonal procedure involving ‘zigzags of increasing amplitude’. If $M_1 = 0$, let P_1 be any left primitive ideal; otherwise, pick P_1 left primitive with $P_1 M_1 \subsetneq M_1$, and set $A_1 = P_1$. If $A_1 M_2 = 0$, set $A_2 = A_1$; otherwise, choose a left primitive ideal P_2 with $P_2 A_1 M_2 \subsetneq A_1 M_2$, and set $A_2 = P_2 A_1$. If $A_2 M_1 = 0$, set $A_3 = A_2$; otherwise, pick a left primitive ideal P_3 with $P_3 A_2 M_1 \subsetneq A_2 M_1$, and set $A_3 = P_3 A_2$. In the next step, we define $A_4 = P_4 A_3$, where P_4 is a left primitive ideal such that $P_4 A_3 M_2 \subsetneq A_3 M_2$, unless $A_3 M_2 = 0$, and in the latter case we set $A_4 = A_3$. Now we move on to M_3 , cutting down the size of the left module $A_4 M_3$ if it is nonzero, then we return to M_1, M_2, M_3 , from whence we move up to M_4 , following the pattern



Inductively, this process yields a chain of ideals $A_1 \supseteq A_2 \supseteq \dots$ conforming to the above requirements.

Since all of the A_n are finitely generated right ideals of R , the following assignments yield p -functors in the sense of [16]; that is subfunctors of the forgetful functor $R\text{-Mod} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}\text{-Mod}$ which commute with direct products:

$$F_n : R\text{-Mod} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}\text{-Mod}, \quad X \mapsto A_n X.$$

In the present situation, we are actually dealing with subfunctors F_n of the identity functor $R\text{-Mod} \rightarrow R\text{-Mod}$ taking finitely generated left R -modules to finitely generated left R -modules. Set $M = \prod_{n \in \mathbb{N}} M_n$, and assume that, to the contrary of our claim, this product splits into finitely generated direct summands, say

$$M = \bigoplus_{l \in L} B_l, \tag{1}$$

where each B_l is a finitely generated left R -module. An upgraded version of Chase’s Lemma [8, Lemma 11] (cf [3, Theorem 1.2] for the original result) then yields a natural number n_0 and a finite subset $L_0 \subseteq L$ such that

$$\prod_{n \geq n_0} F_n M_n \subseteq \bigoplus_{l \in L_0} F_n B_l + \bigcap_{k \in \mathbb{N}} F_k M. \tag{2}$$

Case 1: $F_{n_0} M_n = 0$ for all but finitely many $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Set $N_0 = \{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid F_{n_0} M_n = 0\}$ and $N_1 = \mathbb{N} \setminus N_0$. Factoring $F_{n_0} M$ out of both sides of equality (1) yields

$$\prod_{n \in N_0} M_n \oplus \prod_{n \in N_1} (M_n / F_{n_0} M_n) = \bigoplus_{l \in L} (B_l / F_{n_0} B_l).$$

Observe that the summand $D := \prod_{n \in N_1} (M_n / F_{n_0} M_n)$ on the left-hand side of this last equality is a finitely generated R -module, since N_1 is finite. It is therefore contained in some finite subsum $B := \bigoplus_{l \in L_1} (B_l / F_{n_0} B_l)$ of the right-hand direct sum, which is in turn finitely generated over R . In summary, we thus obtain

$$\prod_{n \in N_0} M_n \cong \bigoplus_{l \in L \setminus L_1} (B_l / F_{n_0} B_l) \oplus B / D,$$

where all summands on the right are finitely generated R -modules. Observe that all of the modules involved in this isomorphism are annihilated by A_{n_0} , and so are modules over R/A_{n_0} , the latter being an Artin algebra by hypothesis. But this is incompatible with the fact that our claim is known to hold for such algebras. Indeed, the infinite family $(M_n)_{n \in N_0}$ consists of pairwise non-isomorphic indecomposable R/A_{n_0} -modules, since their R/A_{n_0} -structure coincides with their R -structure. This rules out the first case.

Case 2: $F_{n_0} M_n \neq 0$ for infinitely many $n \in \mathbb{N}$. We denote by N_1 the infinite set $\{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid n \geq n_0 \text{ and } F_{n_0} M_n \neq 0\}$. Next we factor the term $\bigcap_{k \in \mathbb{N}} F_k M$ equal to $\prod_{n \in \mathbb{N}} (\bigcap_{k \in \mathbb{N}} F_k M_n)$ out of both sides of the inclusion labeled (2) to obtain

$$\prod_{n \geq n_0} \left(F_{n_0} M_n / \bigcap_{k \in \mathbb{N}} F_k M_n \right) \subseteq \bigoplus_{l \in L_0} \left(F_{n_0} B_l / \bigcap_{k \in \mathbb{N}} F_k B_l \right).$$

In justifying this inclusion, keep in mind that p -functors automatically commute with direct sums. We note that the direct product on the left-hand side equals

$$\prod_{n \in N_1} \left(F_{n_0} M_n / \bigcap_{k \in \mathbb{N}} F_k M_n \right).$$

Now $\bigcap_{k \in \mathbb{N}} F_k M_n \subsetneq F_{n_0} M_n$ for all $n \in N_1$ by construction of the functors F_k , and consequently, the left-hand side of the inclusion we just derived is not finitely generated; this is due to the fact that it contains the infinite direct sum $\bigoplus_{n \in N_1} (F_{n_0} M_n / \bigcap_{k \in \mathbb{N}} F_k M_n)$. But the right-hand side of our inclusion is finitely generated, and we have again reached a contradiction.

This completes the proof of the lemma. \square

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