

CORANKS OF A QUASI-PROJECTIVE MODULE AND ITS ENDOMORPHISM RING

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Recently several authors have studied dualizing Goldie dimension of a module: spanning dimension in [2], codimension in [13], corank in [16] and also [9, 17, 12, 5, 11, 6, 4, 7] ([13] may be read in comparison with the others). In the present note we prove the equality $\text{corank}_R P = \text{corank}_S S$, where P is a quasi-projective left R -module and S is its endomorphism ring. This result is an answer to the question [12, p. 1898] and an extension of [3, Corollary 4.3] which shows the above equality for a Σ -quasi-projective left R -module P .

Throughout what follows R denotes an associative ring with identity and ${}_R P, {}_R M$ left R -modules. Let S be the endomorphism ring of ${}_R P$. Then P is an (R, S) -bimodule: $P = {}_R P_S$, $P^* := \text{Hom}_R(P, M)$ is a left S -module and

$$P^*(A) := \{f \in P^* \mid Pf \subset A\}$$

is a submodule of ${}_S P^*$ for a submodule ${}_R A$ of ${}_R M$. For the definitions and properties we refer to [13] on coindependency of a set of submodules (which accords with méet-independency in [3]), to [16] on corank of a module and to [10] on a Σ -quasi-projective module. A set \mathcal{S} of proper submodules of M is said to be *coinddependent* if $\bigcap_{i=1}^{n-1} A_i + A_n = M$ for any finite subset $\{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n\}$ of \mathcal{S} with $n \geq 2$. Every single-element set is coinddependent. We say $\text{corank}_R M = n$, a positive integer, if there exists an epimorphism from M to a direct product of n nonzero modules but there is no epimorphism from M to one of $n+1$ nonzero modules. Then $\text{corank}_R M = n$ if and only if there exists a coinddependent set of n proper submodules of M but there is no coinddependent set of $n+1$ proper ones. A module M is said to be Σ -quasi-projective if the direct sum of any number of copies of M is quasi-projective. It is said that P (*finitely*) *generates* M , or M is (*finitely*) P -*accessible*, if M is a homomorphic image of a (finite) direct sum of copies of P . It is also said that P is *finitely* M -*projective* if for every homomorphism f of P into N and every epimorphism h of M onto N , with N an arbitrary finitely cogenerated left R -module, there exists a homomorphism g in P^* such that $gh = f$ (see [15]).

As the first half of our preparation we borrow the following from [3, Theorem 4.2i)].

PROPOSITION 1. *If P is quasi-projective and P finitely generates M , then $\text{corank}_S P^* \leq \text{corank}_R M$.*

Proof. See [3, p. 104] or [1, Section 4].

The second half of our preparation is a continuation of [14] and [15].

LEMMA 2. *Let P be finitely M -projective and let $\{B_1, B_2, \dots, B_n\}$ be a coinddependent set of proper submodules of M such that each M/B_i is finitely cogenerated. Then for any*

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f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n in P^* there exists a homomorphism g in P^* such that $g - f_i$ belongs to $P^*(B_i)$ for each i .

Proof. Set $\bar{M} := \bigoplus_{i=1}^n M/B_i$ and define homomorphisms f, h as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} f: P &\rightarrow \bar{M}, & pf &= (pf_i + B_i) \quad (p \in P), \\ h: M &\rightarrow \bar{M}, & xh &= (x + B_i) \quad (x \in M). \end{aligned}$$

Then coindependency $B_i + \bigcap_{j \neq i} B_j = M$ implies that h is an epimorphism. Since \bar{M} is finitely cogenerated and P is finitely M -projective, there exists a homomorphism g in P^* such that $gh = f$. Thus we have $P(g - f_i) \subset B_i$ for each i .

PROPOSITION 3. *If P is finitely M -projective and P generates M , then $\text{corank}_R M \leq \text{corank}_S P^*$.*

Proof. Assume that $\{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n\}$ is a coindependent set of proper submodules of M . Then it is easily deduced from [8, Lemma 1.1], or proved directly that there exist proper submodules $B_i, A_i \subset B_i$, of M such that each M/B_i is finitely cogenerated. Evidently $\{B_1, B_2, \dots, B_n\}$ is a coindependent set. Since B_i is proper in $M = PP^*$, we know that each ${}_S P^*(B_i)$ is a proper submodule of ${}_S P^*$. Let f be in P^* . Then Lemma 2 implies that for each i there exists a homomorphism g in P^* such that

$$g - f \in P^*(B_i) \quad \text{and} \quad g - 0 \in P^*(B_j) \quad (j \neq i).$$

Thus $P^*(B_i) + \bigcap_{j \neq i} P^*(B_j) = P^*$ for each i and hence $\{P^*(B_1), P^*(B_2), \dots, P^*(B_n)\}$ is a coindependent set of proper submodules of P^* . This gives the conclusion.

COROLLARY 4 ([3, Theorem 4.2ii]). *If P is Σ -quasi-projective and P generates M , then $\text{corank}_R M \leq \text{corank}_S P^*$.*

Proof. This is clear since every Σ -quasi-projective module that generates M is M -projective.

Combining Propositions 1 and 3, we have the following.

THEOREM 5. *If P is quasi-projective and P finitely generates M , then $\text{corank}_R M = \text{corank}_S P^*$.*

COROLLARY 6. *If P is quasi-projective, then $\text{corank}_R P = \text{corank}_S S$.*

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