

MULTIPLICATION MODULES THAT ARE FINITELY GENERATED

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ABSTRACT. Let R be a commutative ring with identity and M be a unitary R -module. An R -module M is called a multiplication module if for every submodule N of M there exists an ideal I of R such that $N = IM$. It is shown that over a Noetherian domain R with $\dim(R) \leq 1$, multiplication modules are cyclic or isomorphic to an invertible ideal of R . Moreover, we give a characterization of finitely generated multiplication modules.

1. INTRODUCTION

All rings in this article are commutative with identity and modules are unitary. For a ring R , we denote by $\dim(R)$ the classical Krull dimension of R and for a module M , we denote by $\text{Ann}(M)$ the annihilator of M . A ring R is called *semilocal* whenever $R/J(R)$ is a semisimple ring. A module M is called *multiplication module* whenever for every submodule N of M there exists an ideal I of R such that $N = IM$. Examples of multiplication modules are every ring, every cyclic module, every ideal in a Dedekind domain [7, page 38] and every ideal in a regular ring. In [4], equivalent conditions for multiplication modules to be finitely generated is given, and here we give more equivalent conditions for finitely generated multiplication modules. Multiplication modules are generalized to the non-commutative ring by Tuganbaev [9]. Recently in [1], rings in which every ideal is multiplication as a multiplication ring, is studied. Also, Perez et al. [6],

MSC(2010): Primary: 13C10; Secondary: 13C13, 13C99.

Keywords: Multiplication module, Noetherian ring, faithful module.

Received: 14 July 2019, Accepted: 19 October 2019.

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generalized the multiplication modules, Azizi and Jayaram work on the multiplication module which they called principal multiplication modules [2] and Smith [8] work on the fully invariant multiplication modules. We bring here some results from [3] and [4] which will be useful throughout the paper.

Theorem 1.1. [3, Theorem 4.] *Let R be a semi-local ring. Then an R -module M is a multiplication module if and only if it is cyclic.*

Lemma 1.2. [4, Lemma 3.6] *Let R be a domain and M a faithful multiplication R -module. Then there exists an invertible ideal I of R such that $M \cong I$.*

Proposition 1.3. [4, Proposition 3.4.] *Let M be a faithful multiplication R -module. Then M is finitely generated R -module if and only if $M \neq PM$ for all minimal prime ideals P of R .*

2. MULTIPLICATION MODULES

Let M be an R -module. Torsion subset of M , denoted by $T(M)$, is defined as $T(M) = \{x \in M \mid \text{Ann}(x) \neq 0\}$. Note that $T(M)$ is not necessary a submodule of M , unless R is a domain. Recall that a ring R is a *Dedekind ring* if and only if every ideal of R is invertible. Also the Krull dimension of Dedekind domain is less than 1. In the following theorem, we characterize multiplication modules over a Noetherian domain R with the Krull dimension less than or equal to 1.

Theorem 2.1. *Let R be a Noetherian domain with $\dim(R) \leq 1$. Then M is a multiplication R -module if and only if either $M \cong I$ for some invertible ideal I of R or M is a cyclic R -module.*

Proof. (\Rightarrow). Let M be a multiplication R -module. We consider the following two cases:

Case 1: If $T(M) = 0$, then by Lemma 1.2, $M \cong I$ for some invertible ideal I of R .

Case 2: Let $T(M) \neq 0$. We claim that $\text{Ann}(M) \neq 0$. Let $0 \neq m \in T(M)$, then $K = \text{Ann}(m) \neq 0$ and also $Rm = LM$ for some non-zero ideal L of R . Thus $KLM = (0)$ and since R is a domain, $KL \neq (0)$ and so $\text{Ann}(M) \neq 0$ (i.e., $M = T(M)$). Let $I = \text{Ann}(M)$. Since R is Noetherian, R/I is also a Noetherian ring with $\dim(R/I) = 0$, i.e R/I is an Artinian ring. On the other hand, M is an R/I -multiplication module. Thus by Theorem 1.1, M is a cyclic R/I -module. Hence it is a cyclic R -module, as desired.

(\Leftarrow). It is evident. □

Theorem 2.2. *Let M be a multiplication R -module. For every maximal ideal P of R , $PM \neq M$ if and only if $M_P \neq 0$. Furthermore, for every prime ideal P of R , $M_P \neq 0$ implies $PM \neq M$.*

Proof. (\Rightarrow). Let $PM \neq M$ and $x \in M \setminus PM$. If

$$\text{Ann}(x) \not\subseteq P$$

then

$$Rx = (\text{Ann}(x) + P)x = Px \subseteq PM,$$

which is a contradiction. Hence $\text{Ann}(x) \subseteq P$ and it concludes that $0 \neq Rx \subseteq PM$.

(\Leftarrow). Let $M_P \neq 0$ and $0 \neq \bar{x} \in M_P$, hence $\text{Ann}(x) \subseteq P$. Suppose that $Rx = IM$ for some ideal I of R . Now, if $PM = M$ then

$$Rx = IM = I(PM) = P(IM) = P(Rx) = Px.$$

So $(1 - p)x = 0$ for some $p \in P$ and hence $(1 - p) \in \text{Ann}(x) \subseteq P$, but this is a contradiction. Therefore $PM \neq M$. \square

Theorem 2.3. *Let M be a multiplication R -module. If $M_P \neq 0$ for every maximal (minimal) ideal P of R , then M is finitely generated.*

Proof. If $M_P \neq 0$ for every maximal (minimal) ideal P of R , by Theorem 2.2, $PM \neq M$ and by [4, Theorem 3.1] (Proposition 1.3), M is a finitely generated $R/\text{Ann}(M)$ -module, so M is a finitely generated R -module. \square

Recall that an R -module M is called *locally free* (*locally cyclic*) if M_P is a free (cyclic) R_P -module for any maximal (prime) ideal P of R (See [7, Exercise 2.21]). Note that for every R -module M if $I = \text{Ann}(M)$, then M is a faithful R/I -module, hence we can assume that every multiplication module is a faithful module. Barnard [3] proved that if M is finitely generated R -module, then M is a multiplication module if and only if M is a locally cyclic R -module [3, Proposition 5]. The following lemma shows that a faithful multiplication module is locally free. We note that the following lemma exists in the literature, however we give here its proof for the sake of completeness and convenience of the reader.

Lemma 2.4. *If M is a faithful multiplication R -module, then M is a locally free R -module.*

Proof. Let P be a maximal ideal of R . If $M_P = 0$ then it is free with empty basis. So, let $M_P \neq 0$. Thus by Theorem 2.2, $PM \neq M$.

Let $x \in M \setminus PM$. Therefore there exists an ideal I of R such that $IM = Rx$. It is easy to see that $I \not\subseteq P$ thus $I_P = R_P$ and we have,

$$R_P x = R_P(IM)_P = R_P I_P M_P = R_P M_P = M_P.$$

We shall show that $\text{Ann}_{R_P}(x) = 0$. Suppose that $a/b \in \text{Ann}_{R_P}(x)$. So

$$ax/b = 0 \implies \exists u \in R \setminus P \text{ such that } uax = 0.$$

Hence $0 = R u a x = R u a (IM) = (I u a) M$. Since M is faithful, $I u a = 0$ and so $0 = I_P u a = R_P u a = R_P a$. Hence $a/b = 0$, as wanted. \square

Theorem 2.5. *Let M be a faithful multiplication R -module. Then the following statements are equivalent:*

- (a) M is finitely generated.
- (b) $M_P \neq 0$ for every prime ideal P of R .
- (c) $M_P \neq 0$ for all maximal ideal P of R .
- (d) $M_P \cong R_P$ for every $P \in \text{Spec}(R)$.
- (e) $\text{Hom}(M, R/P) \neq 0$ for every maximal ideal P of R .

Proof. (a) \implies (b) \implies (d) Let P be a prime ideal of R and $M = Rx_1 + \dots + Rx_n$. If $M_P = 0$, then there exists $s_1, \dots, s_n \in R \setminus P$ such that $s_1 x_1 = s_2 x_2 = \dots = s_n x_n = 0$. Thus $0 \neq s_1 s_2 \dots s_n \in \text{Ann}(M)$, that is a contradiction. Therefore $M_P \neq 0$ for every prime ideal P of R . Hence, by Theorem 1.1 M_P is cyclic R_P -module and by Lemma 2.4, M_P is a free R_P -module and thus $M_P \cong R_P$.

(d) \implies (b) \implies (c) are clear.

(c) \implies (a) It follows by Theorem 2.3.

(c) \implies (e) By Theorem 2.2, $PM \neq M$ for every maximal ideal P of R . Therefore $\text{Hom}(M, R/P) \neq 0$.

(e) \implies (c) Let $\text{Hom}(M, R/P) \neq 0$ for a maximal ideal P of R . Then it is clear that $PM \neq M$ and thus by Theorem 2.2, we get $M_P \neq 0$. \square

Note that there exists an example of a multiplication module that is not cyclic and satisfy in Theorem 2.5. Let R be a domain and Q be the fraction field of R . An ideal I of R is called *invertible ideal* whenever $IJ = R$ for some subset J of Q . Let $I := \langle 3, 2 + \sqrt{-5} \rangle \subset \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-5}]$. It is easy to check that $3^{-1}(2 - \sqrt{-5}) \in I^{-1}$ and $II^{-1} = R$. Thus I is an invertible ideal and so it is multiplication module which is not cyclic.

The following corollary is proved by Nauom [5] and it is extended to duo rings by Tuganbaev [10].

Corollary 2.6. *Every faithful multiplication R -module M is a flat R -module.*

Proof. Let M be a faithful multiplication R -module. By Lemma 2.4, M is locally free and by [7, Exercise 4.14], M is flat. \square

Corollary 2.7. *Every faithful multiplication module over a Noetherian ring is projective.*

Proof. Note that by [4, Corollary 3.3], a faithful multiplication module over a Noetherian ring is a finitely generated module. Now, the result follows from Lemma 2.4 and [7, Exercise 4.15]. \square

Acknowledgments

The author would like to thank the referee for his/her careful reading of the paper and valuable suggestions to improve the presentation of this paper.

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مدول‌های ضربی متناهی مولد

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فرض کنید R یک حلقه جابه‌جایی یک‌دار و M یک R -مدول یکانی باشد. R -مدول M را ضربی می‌نامند هرگاه برای هر زیرمدول N از M یک ایده‌آل I از R مانند I وجود داشته باشد به گونه‌ای که $N = IM$. ثابت می‌کنیم که برای یک دامنه نوتری R با $\dim(R) \leq 1$ ، مدول‌های ضربی یا دوری هستند یا با یک ایده‌آل وارون‌پذیر از R یکرخت هستند. به‌علاوه، ما یک مشخصه‌سازی برای مدول‌های ضربی متناهی مولد ارائه خواهیم کرد.

کلمات کلیدی: مدول ضربی، حلقه نوتری، مدول وفادار.