Fully Invariant Multiplication Modules

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Abstract. Let $R$ be a commutative ring with identity. A unital $R$-module $M$ is called a fully invariant multiplication module provided for each fully invariant submodule $L$ of $M$ there exists an ideal $A$ of $R$ such that $L = ALM$. It is proved that every direct sum of isomorphic copies of a fixed fully invariant multiplication module $X$ is also a fully invariant multiplication module. In particular this implies that every free $R$-module is a fully invariant multiplication module. In case $R$ is a domain then every fully invariant multiplication module $X$ is either torsion-free or $BX = 0$ for some non-zero ideal $B$ of $R$ and every torsion-free fully invariant multiplication module is divisible or reduced. If $R$ is a Dedekind domain then every finitely generated torsion-free $R$-module is a fully invariant multiplication module and a classification is given for all torsion fully invariant multiplication $R$-modules.

1 Introduction

All rings are commutative with an identity and all modules are unital. For any undefined terms see [4]. Let $R$ be a ring and let $M$ be an $R$-module. Recall that a submodule $L$ of $M$ is called fully invariant provided $\varphi(L) \subseteq L$ for every endomorphism $\varphi$ of $M$. Clearly $0$ and $M$ are fully invariant submodules of $M$. Every submodule of the $R$-module $R$ is fully invariant. In case $M$ is the direct sum of isomorphic copies of a simple $R$-module $U$ then it is easy to check that $0$ and $M$ are the only fully invariant submodules of $M$. It is clear that the sum and the intersection of any collection of fully invariant submodules are also fully invariant. Thus the collection of fully invariant submodules of $M$ form a sublattice of the complete modular lattice of all submodules of $M$. Note that the submodule $AM$ of $M$ is fully invariant for every ideal $A$ of $R$.

The module $M$ is called a multiplication module provided for each submodule $N$ of $M$ there exists an ideal $B$ of $R$ such that $N = BM$. Note that if $M$ is a multiplication module then every submodule of $M$ is fully invariant. The study of multiplication modules dates back to [14]. For more information about multiplication modules see [1]-[3], [5]-[6], [14], [17]-[20] and [22]. In particular, [1] contains many references and [22] discusses multiplication modules over certain non-commutative rings.

Given an $R$-module $M$ and submodules $L, N$ of $M$ then $(N :_RL)$ will denote the set of elements $r \in R$ such that $rL \subseteq N$. Note that $(N :_RL)$ is an ideal of $R$ for all submodules $L, N$ of $M$. We now define the $R$-module $M$ to be a fully invariant multiplication module in case for each fully invariant submodule $K$ of $M$ there exists an ideal $G$ of $R$ such that $K = GM$. It is clear that the module $M$ is a fully invariant multiplication module if and only if $K = (K :_RM)M$ for every fully invariant submodule $K$ of $M$. Clearly a module $M$ is a multiplication module if and only if $M$ is a fully invariant multiplication module and every submodule of $M$ is fully invariant. It is also clear that any isomorphic copy of a fully invariant multiplication module is also a fully invariant multiplication module. It is well known (and easily proved) that if $X$ is any non-zero $R$-module then the $R$-module $X \oplus X$ is not a multiplication module. However, our above comments show that every direct sum of isomorphic copies of a fixed simple module is a fully invariant multiplication module. We shall prove that, for each fully invariant multiplication $R$-module $Y$, every direct sum of isomorphic copies of $Y$ is a fully invariant multiplication module (see Theorem 2.8). In particular, this shows that every direct sum of isomorphic copies of a fixed multiplication module is a fully invariant multiplication module (Corollary 2.9). Thus for any ring $R$, every free $R$-module is a fully invariant multiplication module (Corollary 2.10).
In addition if $M_i (1 \leq i \leq n)$ is a collection of $R$-modules for some positive integer $n$ such that $R = \text{ann}_R(M_i) + \text{ann}_R(M_j)$ for all $1 \leq i \neq j \leq n$ then the $R$-module $M = M_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus M_n$ is a fully invariant multiplication module if and only if $M_i$ is a fully invariant multiplication module for all $1 \leq i \leq n$ (Corollary 2.12). Here, for any $R$-module $X$, $\text{ann}_R(X)$ denotes the annihilator of $X$ in $R$, that is $\text{ann}_R(X) = \{ r \in R : rX = 0 \}$.

Let $R$ be a domain. If $M$ is a fully invariant multiplication module over the ring $R$ then $M$ is torsion-free or $BM = 0$ for some non-zero ideal $B$ of $R$ (Lemma 4.1). Moreover every torsion-free fully invariant multiplication $R$-module is divisible or reduced (Proposition 4.4). On the other hand, every torsion-free divisible $R$-module is a fully invariant multiplication module (Proposition 4.6).

Now suppose that $R$ is a Dedekind domain. It is proved that a non-zero torsion $R$-module $M$ is a fully invariant multiplication module if and only if there exist positive integers $n, k_i (1 \leq i \leq n)$, distinct maximal ideals $P_i$ ($1 \leq i \leq n$) and index sets $I_j$ ($1 \leq j \leq n$) such that $M \cong (R/P_1^{k_1})(I_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus (R/P_n^{k_n})(I_n)$.

(Theorem 5.3). One consequence is that a finitely generated $R$-module $M$ is a fully invariant multiplication module if and only if $M$ is torsion-free or there exist positive integers $n, k_i (1 \leq i \leq n)$ and index sets $I_j$ ($1 \leq j \leq n$) such that $M \cong (R/P_1^{k_1})(I_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus (R/P_n^{k_n})(I_n)$.

(Corollary 5.4).

2 Fully invariant multiplication modules

Let $R$ be a ring. Note the following elementary and (well known) fact.

**Lemma 2.1.** Let an $R$-module $M = \oplus_{i \in I} M_i$ be the direct sum of submodules $M_i (i \in I)$ and let $L$ be a fully invariant submodule of $M$. Then $L = \oplus_{i \in I} (L \cap M_i)$.

**Corollary 2.2.** Let an $R$-module $M = \oplus_{i \in I} M_i$ be the direct sum of $R$-modules $M_i (i \in I)$ and let $L$ be a fully invariant submodule of $M$. Then $L = \oplus_{i \in I} L_i$ for some fully invariant submodule $L_i$ of $M_i$ for all $i \in I$.

**Proof.** By Lemma 2.1. □

Let $M$ be any $R$-module. If $M$ is a multiplication module then so too is any homomorphic image of $M$. This is not true for fully invariant multiplication modules. Let $Z$ denote the ring of rational integers, let $p$ be any prime in $Z$ and let $U$ and $V$ be cyclic $Z$-modules of order $p^2$. We claim that the $Z$-module $M = U \oplus V$ is a fully invariant multiplication module. For, let $L$ be any fully invariant submodule of $M$ with $L \neq 0, M$. By Corollary 2.2, $L = pu \oplus 0$ or $0 \oplus pv$ or $pu \oplus pv$. If $\theta$ is the endomorphism of $M$ defined by $\theta(u, v) = (v, u)$ for all $u \in U, v \in V$ then $\theta(pu \oplus 0) = 0 \oplus pv$ and $\theta(0 \oplus pv) = pu \oplus 0$. Thus $L = pu \oplus pv = pM$. It follows that $M$ is a fully invariant multiplication module. Now let $N$ denote the submodule $U \oplus pv$ of $M$. Note that $N$ is a homomorphic image (and also a maximal submodule) of $M$. The socle $L$ of $N$ is $pu \oplus pv$ which is a fully invariant submodule of $N$. However $L \neq a(U \oplus pv) = aN$ for any $a \in Z$. Thus the module $N$ is not a fully invariant multiplication module. However we have the following result.

**Proposition 2.3.** Let $K$ be a fully invariant submodule of a fully invariant multiplication module $M$. Then the module $M/K$ is also a fully invariant multiplication module.

**Proof.** Let $L$ be a submodule of $M$ containing $K$ such that $L/K$ is a fully invariant submodule of $M/K$. Let $\varphi$ be any endomorphism of $M$. Since $\varphi(K) \subseteq K$, $\varphi$ induces a mapping $\bar{\varphi} : M/K \rightarrow M/K$ defined by $\bar{\varphi}(m + K) = \varphi(m) + K$ for all $m \in M$. It is easy to check that $\bar{\varphi}$ is an endomorphism of $M/K$. Hence $\bar{\varphi}(L/K) \subseteq L/K$ and it follows that $\varphi(L) \subseteq L + K = L$. Hence $L$ is a fully invariant submodule of $M$. By hypothesis, there exists an ideal $B$ of $R$ such that $L = BM$ and this implies that $L/K = B(M/K)$. It follows that $M/K$ is a fully invariant multiplication module. □

**Corollary 2.4.** Let $R$ be any ring and let $M$ be a fully invariant multiplication $R$-module. Then the $R$-module $M/AM$ is a fully invariant multiplication $R$-module for any ideal $A$ of $R$.

**Proof.** By Proposition 2.3. □
Recall the following elementary facts.

**Lemma 2.5.** Let $R$ be any ring and let $L \subseteq K$ be submodules of an $R$-module $M$ such that $L$ is a fully invariant submodule of $K$ and $K$ is a fully invariant submodule of $M$. Then $L$ is a fully invariant submodule of $M$.

**Lemma 2.6.** Let $R$ be any ring and let an $R$-module $M = K \oplus K'$ be the direct sum of submodules $K, K'$. Then $K$ is a fully invariant submodule of $M$ if and only if both $K, K'$ are fully invariant submodules of $M$.

**Proposition 2.7.** Let $R$ be any ring and let a fully invariant multiplication $R$-module $M = K \oplus K'$ be a direct sum of submodules $K, K'$ such that $\text{Hom}(K, K') = 0$ or $K'$ is fully invariant in $M$. Then $K$ is a fully invariant multiplication module.

**Proof.** Suppose first that $\text{Hom}(K, K') = 0$. Let $L$ be any fully invariant submodule of $K$. By Lemmas 2.5 and 2.6, $L$ is a fully invariant submodule of $M$ and hence $L = BM = (BK) \oplus (BK') = BK$ for some ideal $B$ of $R$. It follows that $K$ is a fully invariant multiplication module.

Now suppose that $K'$ is a fully invariant submodule of $M$. Apply Proposition 2.3.

Given any index set $I$, $M^{(I)}$ will denote (as usual) the module $\bigoplus_{i \in I} M_i$ where $M_i = M$ for all $i \in I$.

**Theorem 2.8.** Let $R$ be any ring and let $M$ be any fully invariant multiplication module over the ring $R$. Then the $R$-module $M^{(I)}$ is a fully invariant multiplication module for every index set $I$.

**Proof.** Let $M_i = M$ for each $i \in I$ and let $X = \bigoplus_{i \in I} M_i$. Let $Y$ be any fully invariant submodule of $X$. Then $Y = \bigoplus_{i \in I} N_i$ where $N_i$ is a submodule of $M_i$ for all $i \in I$ (Corollary 2.2). Let $j$ and $k$ be distinct elements of $I$. Let $\varphi : X \rightarrow X$ be the mapping defined by $\varphi(m_i) = (m_i')$ where $m_i \in M_i (i \in I)$ and $m_i' = m_{ik}, m_{ij}' = m_j$ and $m_i' = 0$ for all $i \in I \setminus \{j, k\}$. It is clear that $\varphi$ is an endomorphism of $M$. Let $u = \{u_i\} \in L$ where $u_i \in N_i (i \in I)$. Then $\varphi(u) \in L$ implies that $u_j \in N_k$ and $u_k \in N_j$. It follows that $N_j = N_k$ for all $j, k \in I$. Thus $Y = \bigoplus_{i \in I} N_i$ where $N_i = N (i \in I)$ for some submodule $N$ of $M$. Because $Y$ is a fully invariant submodule of $X$ it is easy to see that $N$ is a fully invariant submodule of $M$ and hence $N = BM$ for some ideal $B$ of $R$. Thus $Y = BX$. It follows that $X$ is a fully invariant multiplication module.

**Corollary 2.9.** Let $R$ be any ring and let $M$ be any multiplication module over the ring $R$. Then the $R$-module $M^{(I)}$ is a fully invariant multiplication module for every index set $I$.

**Proof.** By Theorem 2.8.

**Corollary 2.10.** Let $R$ be any ring. Then every free $R$-module is a fully invariant multiplication module.

**Proof.** By Corollary 2.9 because the $R$-module $R$ is a multiplication module.

Corollary 2.10 raises the question whether every projective module over an arbitrary ring is a fully invariant multiplication module. We shall return to this question in §5. Next we give another result concerning direct sums. It raises the question when the direct sum $M_1 \oplus M_2$ of fully invariant multiplication modules $M_1, M_2$ is a fully invariant multiplication module.

**Theorem 2.11.** Let $R$ be any ring and let $M_1$ and $M_2$ be $R$-modules such that $R = \text{ann}_R(M_1) + \text{ann}_R(M_2)$. Then the $R$-module $M = M_1 \oplus M_2$ is a fully invariant multiplication module if and only if both $M_1$ and $M_2$ are fully invariant multiplication modules.

**Proof.** Let $A_i = \text{ann}_R(M_i) (i = 1, 2)$ and note that $R = A_1 + A_2$. Suppose first that $M$ is a fully invariant multiplication module. Let $\varphi : M_1 \rightarrow M_2$ be any homomorphism. Then

$$\varphi(M_1) = \varphi(A_1M_1 + A_2M_1) = \varphi(A_1M_1) + \varphi(A_2M_1)$$

$$= \varphi(0) + A_2\varphi(M_1) \subseteq A_2M_2 = 0.$$

It follows that $\text{Hom}(M_1, M_2) = 0$. By Proposition 2.7, $M_1$ is a fully invariant multiplication module. Similarly, $M_2$ is a fully invariant multiplication module.

Conversely, suppose that $M_1$ and $M_2$ are both fully invariant multiplication modules. Let $N$ be any fully invariant submodule of $M$. Then $N = N_1 \oplus N_2$ for some fully invariant submodule $N_1$ of $M_1$ and some fully invariant submodule $N_2$ of $M_2$ (Corollary 2.2). By hypothesis, there exist ideals $B_i (i = 1, 2)$ such that $N_i = B_iM_i (i = 1, 2)$. Now we have $M_1 = (A_1 + A_2)M_1 = A_2M_1$ and similarly $M_2 = A_1M_2$, so that

$$(A_2B_1 + A_1B_2)M = A_2B_1M_1 + A_2B_1M_2 + A_1B_2M_1 + A_1B_2M_2$$

$$= A_2B_1M_1 + A_1B_2M_2 = B_1M_1 + B_2M_2 = N_1 + N_2 = N.$$

It follows that $M$ is a fully invariant multiplication module.
Let $R$ be any domain which is not a field and let $U$ be a simple $R$-module. Let $M$ denote the $R$-module $R \oplus U$. The modules $R$ and $U$ are both multiplication modules and hence also fully invariant multiplication modules. However $M$ is not a fully invariant multiplication module because $\text{Soc}(R M) = 0 \oplus U$ which is a fully invariant submodule of $M$ but $\text{Soc}(R M) \neq BM$ for any ideal $B$ of $R$. Thus the arbitrary direct sum of fully invariant multiplication modules need not be itself a fully invariant multiplication module. Compare Theorem 2.11.

**Corollary 2.12.** Let $R$ be any ring, let $n$ be a positive integer and let $M_i (i \in I)$ be $R$-modules such that $R = \text{ann}_R(M_i) + \text{ann}_R(M_j)$ for all $1 \leq i < j \leq n$. Then the $R$-module $M = M_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus M_n$ is a fully invariant multiplication module if and only if each $M_i$ is a fully invariant multiplication module for all $1 \leq i \leq n$.

**Proof.** By Theorem 2.11 and induction on $n$. \hfill \square

Corollary 2.12 is not true for infinite direct sums. For, let $\Pi$ denote any infinite set of primes in $\mathbb{Z}$. Let $M$ denote the semisimple $\mathbb{Z}$-module $\oplus_{p \in \Pi}(\mathbb{Z}/zp)$. Clearly $R = \text{ann}_R(\mathbb{Z}/zp) + \text{ann}_R(\mathbb{Z}/zq)$ for any distinct primes $p, q$ in $\Pi$. There exist disjoint infinite subsets $\Pi_1$ and $\Pi_2$ of $\Pi$ such that $\Pi = \Pi_1 \cup \Pi_2$. Let $L = \oplus_{p \in \Pi_1}(\mathbb{Z}/zp)$. Then $L$ is a full invariant submodule of $M$ but $L \neq AM$ for any ideal $A$ of $R$. Thus $M$ is not a fully invariant multiplication module.

### 3 Special submodules

If $R$ is a ring and $M$ a faithful multiplication module then there is an easy description of various submodules of $M$, in particular the socle, the singular submodule, the radical and the prime radical of $M$ (see, for example, [6]).

Let $R$ be any ring and let $M$ be an $R$-module. Recall that the *socle* of $M$ is the sum of all non-zero submodules of $M$ and is zero in case $M$ has no non-zero submodule. The *radical* of $M$ is the intersection of all maximal submodules of $M$ and is $M$ in case $M$ has no maximal submodule. A non-zero submodule $L$ of $M$ is called *essential* provided $L \cap N \neq 0$ for every non-zero submodule $N$ of $M$. The *singular submodule* of $M$ is the submodule consisting of all elements $m \in M$ such that $Em = 0$ for some essential ideal $E$ of $R$. The socle, radical and singular submodule of the $R$-module $M$ will be denoted by $\text{Soc}(R M), \text{Rad}(R M)$ and $\mathbb{Z}(R M)$, respectively, and of the $R$-module $R$ simply by $\text{Soc}(R), \text{Rad}(R)$ and $\mathbb{Z}(R)$, respectively. For a faithful multiplication module $M$, $\text{Soc}(R M) = \text{Soc}(R) M$, $\text{Rad}(R M) = \text{Rad}(R) M$ and $\mathbb{Z}(R M) = \mathbb{Z}(R) M$ (see [6, Theorem 2.7 and Corollary 2.14]).

Let $A$ be any non-empty collection of ideals of $R$. For any $R$-module $M$, let $T_A(M)$ denote the set of elements $m \in M$ such that $(A_1 \cap \cdots \cap A_n)m = 0$ for some positive integer $n$ and ideals $A_i \in A (1 \leq i \leq n)$. It is easy to check that $T_A(M)$ is a submodule of $M$. Note that if $A$ consists of all the maximal ideals of $R$ then $T_A(M) = \text{Soc}(R M)$ and if $A$ is the set of essential ideals of $R$ then $T_A(M) = \mathbb{Z}(R M)$.

**Theorem 3.1.** Let $R$ be any ring and let $M$ be a faithful fully invariant multiplication module. Then $T_A(R M) = T_A(R) M$ for any non-empty collection $A$ of ideals of $R$.

**Proof.** Let $B$ denote the collection of finite intersections of ideals in $A$. Let $a \in T_A(R)$. Then $B a = 0$ for some $B \in B$ and hence $B a M = 0$. This implies that $a M \subseteq T_A(R M)$. It follows that $T_A(R M) \subseteq T_A(R) M$. On the other hand, let $m \in T_A(R M)$. There exists $C \in B$ such that $C m = 0$. Let $L = \{x \in M : C x = 0\}$. Then $L$ is a fully invariant submodule of $M$. By hypothesis, there exists an ideal $G$ in $R$ such that $L = GM$ and hence $CGM = 0$. Because $M$ is faithful, $CG = 0$ and $G \subseteq T_A(R)$. Now $m \in GM$ and we have proved that $T_A(R M) \subseteq T_A(R) M$. The result follows. \hfill \square

The next result generalizes [6, Corollary 2.14].

**Corollary 3.2.** Let $R$ be any ring and let $M$ be a faithful fully invariant multiplication module. Then

(a) $\text{Soc}(R M) = \text{Soc}(R) M$, and

(b) $\mathbb{Z}(R M) = \mathbb{Z}(R) M$.

**Proof.** (a) Apply Theorem 3.1 with $A$ the collection of maximal ideals of $R$.

(b) Apply Theorem 3.1 with $A$ the collection of essential ideals of $R$. \hfill \square

The corresponding result for the radical is the following one. It generalizes [6, Theorem 2.7].
Theorem 3.3. Let $R$ be any ring and let $M$ be a fully invariant multiplication module. Then $\text{Rad}(R M) = CM$ where $C$ is the intersection of all maximal ideals $P$ of $R$ such that $M \neq PM$.

Proof. If $\text{Rad}(R M) = M$ then $CM \subseteq \text{Rad}(R M)$. Now suppose that $M$ contains a maximal submodule $L$. Then there exists a maximal ideal $Q$ of $R$ such that $Q(M/L) = 0$ and hence $QM \subseteq L$. Note that $QM \neq M$ and hence $C \subseteq Q$ and $CM \subseteq QM \subseteq L$. Thus $CM \subseteq \text{Rad}(R M)$. Next note that because $\text{Rad}(R M)$ is a fully invariant submodule of $M$, there exists an ideal $B$ of $R$ such that $\text{Rad}(R M) = B M$. Let $G$ be any maximal ideal of $R$ such that $M \neq GM$. Note that $M/GM$ is a semisimple $R$-module so that $BM = \text{Rad}(R M) \subseteq GM$. If $B \not\subseteq G$ then $R = B + G$ and hence $M = BM + GM = GM$, a contradiction. Thus $B \subseteq G$. It follows that $B \subseteq C$. We conclude that $\text{Rad}(R M) = BM \subseteq CM$ and the result follows. 

Corollary 3.4. Let $R$ be any ring and let $M$ be a finitely generated faithful fully invariant multiplication module. Then $\text{Rad}(R M) = \text{Rad}(R) M$.

Proof. Suppose that $M = PM$ for some maximal ideal $P$ of $R$. By the usual determinant argument, $M$ being finitely generated implies that there exists $p \in P$ such that $(1 - p)M = 0$. But $M$ being faithful gives that $1 - p = 0$ and hence $P = R$, a contradiction. Thus $M \neq PM$ for every maximal ideal $P$ of $R$. Now apply Theorem 3.3.

Let $R$ be any ring and let $M$ be any non-zero $R$-module. A proper submodule $L$ of $M$ is called prime in case whenever $r \in R$ and $m \in M$ such that $rm \in L$ then $m \in L$ or $r M \subseteq L$. It is well known and easy to prove that a submodule $N$ of $M$ is prime if and only if $P = (N :_R M)$ is a prime ideal of $R$ and the $(R/P)$-module $M/N$ is torsion-free. Given any prime ideal $Q$ of $R$, a submodule $K$ of $M$ will be called $Q$-prime if $K$ is a prime submodule of $M$ such that $Q = (K :_R M)$. We define the prime radical, denoted by $\text{rad}(R M)$, to be the intersection of all prime submodules of $M$ and to be in case $M$ has no prime submodule. There is an extensive literature on prime submodules of a module $M$ and attempts to describe $\text{rad}(R M)$ stretching back to the early 1970s (see, for example, [6], [8] - [13], [15] and [21]).

Let $P$ be any prime ideal of a ring $R$. Given an $R$-module $M$ we define $K_P(M)$ to be the set of all elements $m \in M$ such that $cm \in PM$ for some $c \in R \setminus P$. Note that $K_P(M)$ is a submodule of $M$ containing $PM$ such that $K_P(M)/PM$ is the torsion submodule of the $(R/P)$-module $M/PM$ and hence $K_P(M) = M$ or $K_P(M)$ is a $P$-prime submodule of $M$. We include the next result for completeness.

Lemma 3.5. Let $P$ be a prime ideal of a ring $R$ and let $M$ be an $R$-module such that $M \neq K_P(M)$. Then $K_P(M)$ is the intersection of all $P$-prime submodules of $M$. Moreover $K_P(M)$ is a fully invariant submodule of $M$.

Proof. Let $L$ be any $P$-prime submodule of $M$. Then $PM \subseteq L$ and $M/L$ is a torsion-free $(R/P)$-module. It follows that $K_P(M) \subseteq L$. The first part of the result follows. Let $\varphi$ be any endomorphism of $M$. Let $m \in K_P(M)$. There exists $c \in R \setminus P$ such that $cm \in PM$ and hence $c\varphi(m) = \varphi(cm) \in \varphi(PM) = P\varphi(M) \subseteq PM$.

It follows that $\varphi(m) \in K_P(M)$ for every endomorphism $\varphi$ of $M$. Thus $K_P(M)$ is a fully invariant submodule of $M$.

Corollary 3.6. Let $R$ be a ring and $M$ an $R$-module. Then $\text{rad}(R M) = \cap K_P(M)$ where the intersection is taken over all prime ideals $P$ of $R$. Moreover $\text{rad}(R M)$ is a fully invariant submodule of $M$.

Proof. By Lemma 3.5.

Theorem 3.7. Let $R$ be a ring and let $M$ be an $R$-module. Then $\text{rad}(R M) = BM$ where $B$ is the intersection of all prime ideals $P$ of $R$ such that $M \neq K_P(M)$.

Proof. If $M$ does not contain any prime submodules then $\text{rad}(R M) = M$ and $B = R$ so the result is true in this case. Now suppose that $M$ does contain a prime submodule so that the collection $\Pi(M)$ is non-empty (Lemma 3.5). By Corollary 3.6, $\text{rad}(R M) = \cap_{P \in \Pi(M)} K_P(M)$ and $\text{rad}(R M) = CM$ where $C = (\text{rad}(R M) :_R M)$. Let $P \in \Pi(M)$. Then $CM = \text{rad}(R M) \subseteq K_P(M)$ and $M \neq K_P(M)$. Because the submodule $K_P(M)$ is $P$-prime, $C \subseteq P$. It follows that $C \subseteq B$. On the other hand, $BM \subseteq PM \subseteq K_P(M)$. It follows that $BM \subseteq \text{rad}(R M)$ and hence $B \subseteq (\text{rad}(R M) :_R M) = C$. It follows that $B = C$ as required.
Corollary 3.8. Let $R$ be a ring and let $M$ be a finitely generated faithful $R$-module. Then $\text{rad}(RM) = \text{rad}(R)M$.

Proof. Let $G = \text{rad}(R)$. It is well known that $G$ is the set of all nilpotent elements of $R$ and also the intersection of all prime ideals for $R$. Let $P$ be any prime ideal of $R$. Suppose that $M = K_P(M)$. There exist a positive integer $n$ and elements $m_i(1 \leq i \leq n)$ in $M$ such that $M = Rm_1 + \cdots + Rm_n$. For each $1 \leq i \leq n$ there exists $c_i \in R \setminus P$ such that $c_i m_i \in PM$. Using the usual determinant argument, it follows that $dM = 0$ for some $d \in R \setminus P$. But $M$ is faithful, so that $d = 0$, a contradiction. Thus $M \neq K_P(M)$ for every prime ideal $P$ of $R$. Now apply Theorem 3.7.

4 Modules over domains

In this section we shall look at modules over domains. If $R$ is a domain then every fully invariant multiplication module is torsion or torsion-free, as we show next.

Lemma 4.1. Let $R$ be a domain and let $M$ be any fully invariant multiplication module over $R$. Then $M$ is torsion-free or there exists a non-zero ideal $B$ of $R$ such that $BM = 0$.

Proof. Suppose that the $R$-module $M$ is not torsion-free. Then there exists a non-zero element $m \in M$ and a non-zero ideal $G$ of $R$ such that $Gm = 0$. Let $L = \{x \in M : Gx = 0\}$. Note that $L$ is non-zero because $m \in L$. It can easily be checked that $L$ is a fully invariant submodule of $M$ and hence $L = HM$ for some ideal $H$ of $R$. Note that $H \neq 0$. Next $GH = GL = 0$ and $GH$ is a non-zero ideal of $R$.

Note the following simple fact.

Lemma 4.2. Let $R$ be a domain and let $M$ be a torsion-free $R$-module. Then $AM$ is an essential submodule of $M$ for every non-zero ideal $A$ of $R$.

Proof. Let $N$ be any submodule of $M$ such that $AM \cap N = 0$. Then $AN = 0$ and hence $N = 0$.

Corollary 4.3. Let $R$ be a domain and let $M$ be a torsion-free fully invariant multiplication $R$-module. Then every non-zero fully invariant submodule of $M$ is essential in $M$.

Proof. By Lemma 4.2.

Let $R$ be any domain. An $R$-module $M$ is called divisible in case $M = aM$ for every non-zero element $a$ of $R$. Injective modules are divisible (see for example [16, Proposition 2.6]) and every torsion-free divisible $R$-module is injective (see, for example, [16, Proposition 2.7]). An $R$-module $X$ is called reduced in case it does not contain a non-zero divisible submodule.

Proposition 4.4. Let $R$ be a domain. Then every torsion-free fully invariant multiplication $R$-module is divisible or reduced.

Proof. Let $M$ be a torsion-free fully invariant multiplication module which is not reduced. Let $L$ be the sum of all divisible submodules of $M$. Then $L \neq 0$ and it is easy to check that $L$ is divisible. In this case $L$ is injective and hence a direct summand of $M$. If $N$ is a divisible submodule of $M$ then so too is $\varphi(N)$ for every endomorphism $\varphi$ of $M$. It follows that $L$ is a fully invariant submodule of $M$ and hence $L$ is essential in $M$ by Corollary 4.3. Thus $M = L$, as required.

Recall that an $R$-module $M$ is called uniform in case $L \cap N \neq 0$ for all non-zero submodules $L, N$. Presumably the next result is well known.

Lemma 4.5. Let $R$ be a domain and let $M$ be a non-zero torsion-free $R$-module. If $L$ is a fully invariant submodule of $M$ then $aL \subseteq bL$ for all elements $a, b$ in $R$ such that $aM \subseteq bM$. Moreover, the converse holds if $M$ is uniform.

Proof. Suppose first that $L$ is fully invariant in $M$. If $M = 0$ then there is nothing to prove. Suppose that $M \neq 0$. Let $a$ be a non-zero element of $R$ such that $aM \subseteq bM$ for some $b \in R$. Clearly $b \neq 0$. Let $m \in M$. Then $am = bm'$ for some element $m'$ in $M$. If $am = bm$ for some $m \in M$ then $b(m' - m) = 0$ and hence $m = m'$. We can define a mapping $\varphi : M \to M$ by $\varphi(m) = m'$ for all $m \in M$. It is easy to check that $\varphi$ is an endomorphism of $M$. It follows that $\varphi(L) \subseteq L$ and hence $aL \subseteq bL$. If $a = 0$ then $aL \subseteq bL$ for all $b \in R$.
Conversely, suppose that $M$ is uniform and that $L$ has the stated property. Let $\theta$ be any non-zero endomorphism of $M$. There exists a non-zero element $m \in M$ such that $\theta(m) \neq 0$. Because $M$ is uniform, we have $Rm \cap R\theta(m) \neq 0$ and hence $am = b\theta(m) \neq 0$ for some non-zero elements $a, b$ of $R$. Let $0 \neq x \in M$. Then $Rx \cap Rm \neq 0$ gives that $rx = sm$ for some non-zero elements $r, s$ in $R$. Thus

$$br\theta(x) = b\theta(rx) = b\theta(sm) = bs\theta(m) = sam = arx,$$

so that $r(b\theta(x) - ax) = 0$. Because $M$ is torsion-free, we conclude that $b\theta(x) = ax$ for all $x \in M$. In particular this implies that $aM \subseteq bM$. By hypothesis, $aL \subseteq bL$. Let $y \in L$. Then $ay = bz$ for some $z \in L$ and hence $b\theta(y) = ay = bz$. This implies that $b(\theta(y) - z) = 0$ and hence $\theta(y) = z \in L$. We have proved that $\theta(L) \subseteq L$, so that $L$ is a fully invariant submodule of $M$. \hfill $\Box$

**Proposition 4.6.** Let $R$ be a domain. Then every torsion-free divisible $R$-module is a fully invariant multiplication module.

**Proof.** Let $F$ denote the field of fractions of $R$. Let $M$ be any non-zero torsion-free divisible $R$-module. It is well known that $M$ is a vector space over $F$ and hence the $R$-module $M \cong F(I)$ for some index set $I$. By Theorem 2.8 it is sufficient to prove that the $R$-module $F$ is a fully invariant multiplication module and thus we can suppose without loss of generality that $M$ is uniform. Let $L$ be a non-zero fully invariant submodule of $M$. For each non-zero element $a \in R$, $M = aM$ and hence $L = aL$ by Lemma 4.5. Thus $L = aL$ for each $0 \neq a \in R$, so that $L$ is divisible, hence injective and a direct summand of the uniform module $M$. We conclude that $L = M = RM$.

Thus $M$ is a fully invariant multiplication module, as required. \hfill $\Box$

Recall that if $R$ is a domain then the zero $R$-module is the only divisible $R$-module which is a multiplication module. Combining Propositions 4.4 and 4.6 we see that if $R$ is a domain then a torsion-free $R$-module $M$ is a fully invariant multiplication module if and only if $M$ is divisible or a reduced fully invariant multiplication module.

## 5 Modules over Dedekind Domains

Let $R$ be a (commutative) domain with field of fractions $F$. Given any ideal $A$ of $R$, $A^*$ will denote the set of elements $f \in F$ such that $fA \subseteq R$. Note that $A^*$ is an $R$-submodule of $F$, $R \subseteq A^*$, $A^*A$ is an ideal of $R$ and $A \subseteq A^* A$. The ideal $A$ is called *invertible* provided $A^* A = R$. The ring $R$ is a *Dedekind domain* if every non-zero ideal is invertible. For more information about Dedekind domains see [7, p. 442 §37]. In this section we shall consider modules over a Dedekind domain $R$. First we deal with finitely generated torsion-free modules.

It is well known that a finitely generated module $M$ over a Dedekind domain is projective if and only if it is torsion-free and in this case $M \cong H \oplus A$ for some (possibly zero) free module $H$ and ideal $A$ of $R$.

**Theorem 5.1.** Let $R$ be a Dedekind domain. Then every finitely generated torsion-free $R$-module is a fully invariant multiplication module.

**Proof.** Let $M$ be any finitely generated torsion-free $R$-module. If $M \cong A$ for some non-zero ideal $A$ of $R$ then $M$ is a multiplication module. On the other hand, if $M$ is a free $R$-module than $M$ is a fully invariant multiplication module by Corollary 2.10. Thus without loss of generality we can suppose that $M = R^n \oplus A$ for some positive integer $n$ and non-zero ideal $A$ of $R$. Let $L$ be any fully invariant submodule of $M$. By Corollary 2.2, $L = B_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus B_n \oplus C$ for some ideals $B_i$ $(1 \leq i \leq n), C$ of $R$ with $C \subseteq A$. Let $\pi$ be any permutation of the set $\{1, \ldots, n\}$ and let $\varphi_\pi$ denote the endomorphism of $M$ defined by

$$\varphi_\pi(r_1, \ldots, r_n, a) = (r_\pi(1), \ldots, r_\pi(n), a),$$

for all $r_i \in R (1 \leq i \leq n), a \in A$. It is clear that $\varphi_\pi$ is an endomorphism of $M$ for each permutation $\pi$ of $\{1, \ldots, n\}$. Because $\varphi_\pi(L) \subseteq L$ for every permutation $\pi$ of $\{1, \ldots, n\}$, we have $B_1 = \cdots = B_n = B$(say).

Let $a \in A, f \in A^*$. Define a mapping $\theta : M \rightarrow M$ by

$$\theta(s_1, \ldots, s_n, d) = (fd, 0, \ldots, 0, s_1 a),$$

for all $s_i \in R (1 \leq i \leq n), d \in A$. It is easy to check that $\theta$ is an endomorphism of $M$. The fact that $\theta(L) \subseteq L$ implies that $fd \in B$ and $s_1 a \in C$ for all $d \in C, s_1 \in B$. Thus $fC \subseteq B$ and $aB \subseteq C$. We have proved that $A^* C \subseteq B$ and $AB \subseteq C$. But $C = RC = AA^* C \subseteq AB$ so that $C = AB$ and $L = BM$. It follows that $M$ is a fully invariant multiplication module. \hfill $\Box$
Corollary 5.2. Let \( R \) be a Dedekind domain. Then every projective \( R \)-module is a fully invariant multiplication module.

Proof. Let \( M \) be any projective \( R \)-module. Then \( M \) is finitely generated or free. The result follows by Corollary 2.10 and Theorem 5.1. \( \square \)

Let \( R \) be an arbitrary domain and let \( P \) be a maximal ideal of \( R \). We shall call an \( R \)-module \( M \) \( P \)-torsion provided for each \( m \in M \) there exists a positive integer \( n \) such that \( P^n m = 0 \).

Theorem 5.3. Let \( R \) be a Dedekind domain and let \( M \) be a non-zero torsion \( R \)-module. Then \( M \) is a fully invariant multiplication module if and only if there exist positive integers \( n, k_i \) \( (1 \leq i \leq n) \), distinct maximal ideals \( P_i \) \( (1 \leq i \leq n) \) and index sets \( I_j \) \( (1 \leq j \leq n) \) such that

\[
M \cong (R/P_i^{k_i})^{(I_i)} \oplus \cdots \oplus (R/P_n^{k_n})^{(I_n)}.
\]

Proof. Suppose first that \( M \) is a fully invariant multiplication module. By Lemma 4.1 there exists a non-zero ideal \( B \) of \( R \) such that \( BM = 0 \). The ideal \( B \) is a (finite) product of maximal ideals and therefore \( M = M_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus M_n \) for some positive integer \( n \) and submodules \( M_i \) \( (1 \leq i \leq n) \) of \( M \) such that for each \( 1 \leq i \leq n \) there exist a maximal ideal \( P_i \) containing \( B \) and a positive integer \( k_i \) with \( P_i^{k_i} M_i = 0 \). Clearly we can assume that the maximal ideals \( P_i \) \( (1 \leq i \leq n) \) are distinct and each of the positive integers \( k_i \) \( (1 \leq i \leq n) \) is as small as possible.

Let \( 1 \leq i \leq n \), let \( N = M_i \), let \( P = P_i \) and let \( k = k_i \). By Corollary 2.12 \( N \) is a fully invariant multiplication \( R \)-module. It is well known that in this situation there exist an index set \( \Lambda \) and cyclic submodules \( N_\lambda \) \( (\lambda \in \Lambda) \) such that \( N = \oplus_{\lambda \in \Lambda} N_\lambda \). For each \( \lambda \in \Lambda \) let \( k_\lambda \) be the least positive integer such that \( P^{h_\lambda} N_\lambda = 0 \). Clearly \( h_\lambda = k_\lambda \mu \) for some \( \mu \in \Lambda \). For each \( \lambda \in \Lambda \), let \( U_\lambda = \text{Soc}(R N_\lambda) \). Then \( U_\lambda = P^{k_\lambda} N_\lambda \) and is simple. Now \( \text{Soc}(R N) = \oplus_{\lambda \in \Lambda} U_\lambda \) and \( \text{Soc}(R N) \) is a fully invariant submodule of \( N \) and hence also of \( M \). By hypothesis,

\[
\oplus_{\lambda \in \Lambda} P^{k_\lambda-1} N_\lambda = CN = \oplus_{\lambda \in \Lambda} CN_\lambda,
\]

for some ideal \( C \) of \( R \). Without loss of generality, we can choose \( C \) to be maximal with this property and in this case \( C \cong P^h \) for some non-negative integer \( h \). This implies that \( h = k_\lambda - 1 \) \( (\lambda \in \Lambda) \) and this in turn implies that \( N_\lambda \cong R/P^{h+1} \) \( (\lambda \in \Lambda) \). It follows that there exist positive integers \( n, k_i \) \( (1 \leq i \leq n) \), distinct maximal ideals \( P_i \) \( (1 \leq i \leq n) \) and index sets \( I_j \) \( (1 \leq j \leq n) \) such that

\[
M \cong (R/P_i^{k_i})^{(I_i)} \oplus \cdots \oplus (R/P_n^{k_n})^{(I_n)}.
\]

This proves the necessity.

Conversely, suppose that \( M \) has the stated decomposition. By Corollary 2.9 the module \((R/P_i^{k_i})^{(I_i)}\) is a fully invariant multiplication module for each \( 1 \leq j \leq n \). Now apply Corollary 2.12 to deduce that \( M \) is a fully invariant multiplication module. \( \square \)

Corollary 5.4. Let \( R \) be a Dedekind domain. Then a finitely generated \( R \)-module \( M \) is a fully invariant multiplication module if and only if \( M \) is torsion-free or there exist positive integers \( n, k_i \) \( (1 \leq i \leq n) \), distinct maximal ideals \( P_i \) \( (1 \leq i \leq n) \) and index sets \( I_j \) \( (1 \leq j \leq n) \) such that

\[
M \cong (R/P_i^{k_i})^{(I_i)} \oplus \cdots \oplus (R/P_n^{k_n})^{(I_n)}.
\]

Proof. The necessity follows by Lemma 4.1 and Theorem 5.3. The sufficiency follows by Theorems 5.1 and 5.3. \( \square \)

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