

ON NOETHERIAN RINGS WITH ESSENTIAL SOCLE

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(Received 8 May 2002; revised 19 January 2003)

Communicated by J. Du

Abstract

It is shown that if R is a right Noetherian ring whose right socle is essential as a right ideal and is contained in the left socle, then R is right Artinian. This result may be viewed as a one-sided version of a result of Ginn and Moss on two-sided Noetherian rings with essential socle. This also extends the work of Nicholson and Yousif where the same result is obtained under a stronger hypothesis. We use our work to obtain partial positive answers to some open questions on right CF , right FGF and right Johns rings.

2000 *Mathematics subject classification*: primary 16A33; secondary 16A35.

Keywords and phrases: Noetherian rings, Artinian rings, quasi-Frobenius rings.

1. Introduction

All rings are associative with identity and all modules are unitary. If R is a ring, we denote by $\text{Soc}(R_R) = S_r$, $\text{Soc}({}_R R) = S_l$, $Z(R_R) = Z_r$ and $J(R) = J$ for the right socle, the left socle, the right singular ideal and the Jacobson radical of R , respectively. The left and right annihilators of a subset X of R are denoted by $l(X)$ and $r(X)$, respectively. We use $K \leq_e N$ to indicate that K is an essential submodule of N . General background material can be found in [1].

It is well known that over a commutative ring, every Noetherian module with essential socle is Artinian. This is not true for arbitrary right Noetherian rings ([7, 8]). However a result of Ginn and Moss [8, Theorem] asserts that a two-sided Noetherian ring with essential right socle is right and left Artinian. Recently, Nicholson and Yousif [15] obtained a one-sided version of this theorem, by showing that a right Noetherian, right minsymmetric ring (whenever xR is a minimal right ideal of R , then Rx is a minimal left ideal, for every $x \in R$) with essential right socle is right Artinian.

We extend this result by replacing the right minsymmetric condition by the weaker condition $S_r \subseteq S_l$.

Recall that a ring R is called *right Johns* if R is right Noetherian and every right ideal of R is a right annihilator, and that R is *strongly right Johns* if $M_n(R)$ is right Johns for every $n \geq 1$. In [7] an example of a right Johns ring which is not right Artinian is given. However it is not known whether a strongly right Johns ring is right Artinian. Here we prove that a right Johns ring with $S_r \subseteq S_l$ is right Artinian. It is also shown that a right Johns left coherent ring is right Artinian. Hence a strongly right Johns and left coherent ring is *QF*.

A ring R is called *right FGF (CF)* if every finitely generated (cyclic) right R -module embeds in a free right R -module. It is still open whether a right *FGF (CF)* ring is *QF* (right Artinian). We show that if R is a semilocal, right *CF* ring with $S_r \subseteq S_l$, then R is right Artinian. In particular, a semilocal right *FGF* ring with $S_r \subseteq S_l$ is *QF*.

Finally, it is shown that if R satisfies the condition $\mathbf{l}(r(a) \cap T) = Ra + \mathbf{l}(T)$ for every $a \in R$ and any right ideal T of R , then R is a right weakly continuous ring. As a corollary, some conditions are given to force a right *CF* ring to be *QF*.

2. The results

A ring R is called *left Kasch* if every simple left R -module can be embedded in ${}_R R$.

LEMMA 2.1. *Let R be a ring such that R/J is left Kasch and $J = \mathbf{l}(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$, where $a_i \in R, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. Then R is a left Kasch ring.*

PROOF. Let K be a simple left R -module. Then K is a simple left R/J -module. Since R/J is left Kasch, there is an R/J -monomorphism $\phi : K \rightarrow R/J$. Clearly, ϕ is a monic R -homomorphism. By hypothesis, $J = \mathbf{l}(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$, and so there is a monomorphism $\psi : R/J \rightarrow R^n$. Hence $f = \psi\phi$ is monic. Let $\pi_i : R^n \rightarrow R$ be the i th projection, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. Then it is easy to see $\pi_i f$ is monic for some i . So K embeds in ${}_R R$. □

A ring R is said to be a *right C2-ring* if every right ideal that is isomorphic to a direct summand of R_R is itself a direct summand, R is called *right finitely cogenerated* if S_r is a finitely generated right ideal and $S_r \leq_e R_R$. The following lemma is a key to our results.

LEMMA 2.2. *Let R be a right finitely cogenerated ring with $S_r \subseteq S_l$. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (1) R is left Kasch.

- (2) R is a right C2-ring.
- (3) $Z_r \subseteq J$.

In this case, R is semilocal and $Z_r = J = \mathbf{l}(S_r) = \mathbf{l}(S_l)$.

PROOF. (1) \Rightarrow (2) \Rightarrow (3) holds in every ring R without any additional hypotheses by [16, Proposition 4.1].

Now we assume that (3) holds.

(i) We claim that R is semilocal. First we have $\mathbf{l}(S_r) \subseteq J$. In fact, let $a \in \mathbf{l}(S_r)$, then $S_r \subseteq \mathbf{r}(a)$. Since R is right finitely cogenerated, $S_r \subseteq_e R_R$. Thus $\mathbf{r}(a) \subseteq_e R_R$, and so $a \in Z_r \subseteq J$.

Next, we prove that, for any simple right ideal kR of R , $\mathbf{l}(k) = \bigcap_{i=1}^s \mathbf{l}(k_i)$ for some positive integer s , where each $k_i \in R$ and $\mathbf{l}(k_i)$ is a maximal left ideal, $i = 1, 2, \dots, s$. As a matter of fact, since $k \in kR \subseteq S_r \subseteq S_l$, $Rk \subseteq S_l$. So Rk is semisimple. Now, without loss of generality, we may assume that s is the smallest integer such that $Rk = Rl_1 \oplus Rl_2 \oplus \dots \oplus Rl_s$, where each Rl_i is simple, $i = 1, 2, \dots, s$. Let $k = r_1l_1 + r_2l_2 + \dots + r_sl_s$, then $r_il_i \neq 0$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, s$, by the choice of s . Let $k_i = r_il_i$, then $k = k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_s$, and so $\mathbf{l}(k) = \bigcap_{i=1}^s \mathbf{l}(k_i)$. Since Rl_i is simple and $Rk_i = Rr_il_i$, Rk_i is simple. Hence $\mathbf{l}(k_i)$ is maximal for each $i = 1, 2, \dots, s$.

Finally, since R is right finitely cogenerated, S_r is finitely generated. Let $S_r = a_1R + a_2R + \dots + a_nR$, where each a_iR is a simple right ideal, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. By the preceding proof, we have $\mathbf{l}(a_i) = \bigcap_{j=1}^{t_i} \mathbf{l}(a_{ij})$, where $\mathbf{l}(a_{ij})$ is a maximal left ideal for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ and $j = 1, 2, \dots, t_i$. Thus

$$J \supseteq \mathbf{l}(S_r) = \mathbf{l}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_iR\right) = \bigcap_{i=1}^n \mathbf{l}(a_i) = \bigcap_{i=1}^n \bigcap_{j=1}^{t_i} \mathbf{l}(a_{ij}).$$

Clearly, $J \subseteq \bigcap_{i=1}^n \bigcap_{j=1}^{t_i} \mathbf{l}(a_{ij})$. Thus $J = \bigcap_{i=1}^n \bigcap_{j=1}^{t_i} \mathbf{l}(a_{ij})$, and so R is semilocal.

(ii) $Z_r = J = \mathbf{l}(S_r) = \mathbf{l}(S_l)$. Since R is semilocal by (i), $S_l = \mathbf{r}(J)$. Hence $J S_l = 0$. By hypothesis, $S_r \subseteq S_l$, and so $J S_r = 0$. But $S_r \subseteq_e R_R$ by hypothesis, and hence $J \subseteq Z_r$. Therefore, $J = Z_r$.

On the other hand, for any ring R , we have $Z_r S_r = 0$, and so $Z_r \subseteq \mathbf{l}(S_r)$. Hence $J = Z_r \subseteq \mathbf{l}(S_r)$. However $\mathbf{l}(S_r) \subseteq J$ by the proof of (i). So $\mathbf{l}(S_r) = J$.

Note that $J \subseteq \mathbf{l}(\mathbf{r}(J)) = \mathbf{l}(S_l)$ (for $S_l = \mathbf{r}(J)$), and $\mathbf{l}(S_l) \subseteq \mathbf{l}(S_r) = J$ (for $S_r \subseteq S_l$), then $J = \mathbf{l}(S_l)$.

(iii) R is left Kasch. $J = \mathbf{l}(S_r)$ by (ii). But S_r is finitely generated, and so R is left Kasch by Lemma 2.1. □

COROLLARY 2.3. *Let R be a right finitely cogenerated ring with $S_r \subseteq S_l$ and ACC on right annihilators. Then R is a semiprimary ring with $J = Z_r$.*

PROOF. Since R has ACC on right annihilators, Z_r is nilpotent by [5, Lemma 18.3] or [10, Proposition 3.31]. So $Z_r \subseteq J$. By Lemma 2.2, R is semilocal and $J = Z_r$. Thus R is semiprimary. □

Recall that a ring R is *semiregular* if R/J is von Neumann regular and idempotents can be lifted modulo J . R is *right weakly continuous* ([17]) if R is semiregular and $J = Z_r$. R is *semiperfect* in case R/J is semisimple Artinian and idempotents lift modulo J . R is called *left P-injective* if every left R -homomorphism from a principal left ideal into R extends to an endomorphism of R .

LEMMA 2.4. *Let R be a semiperfect ring such that $S_l \leq_e R_R$. Then:*

- (1) $J = Z_r$.
- (2) R is right weakly continuous.

PROOF. (1). Suppose $x \in J \subseteq \mathbf{l}(S_l)$, then $xS_l = 0$. Since $S_l \leq_e R_R$, $x \in Z_r$. So $J \subseteq Z_r$. On the other hand, R is left Kasch by [16, Lemma 3.11], and hence $Z_r \subseteq J$ by [16, Proposition 4.1]. Thus (1) follows.

(2). This follows from (1) and the hypothesis. □

In general, a right Noetherian ring with essential right socle need not be right Artinian as shown by Faith-Menal’s example ([7]). The following theorem shows that the condition $S_r \subseteq S_l$ is strong enough to force a right Noetherian ring with essential right socle to be right Artinian.

THEOREM 2.5. *The following are equivalent for a ring R :*

- (1) R is a right Noetherian ring such that $S_r \subseteq S_l$ and $S_r \leq_e R_R$.
- (2) R is right Artinian with $J = Z_r$.
- (3) R is right Artinian and right weakly continuous.

PROOF. (1) \Rightarrow (2). Since R is right Noetherian, S_r is finitely generated. Thus R is right finitely cogenerated by hypothesis and so R is a semiprimary ring by Corollary 2.3. So R is a right Artinian ring by Hopkin’s theorem. Since $S_r \subseteq S_l$ and $S_r \leq_e R_R$, $S_l \leq_e R_R$. Thus $J = Z_r$ by Lemma 2.4.

(2) \Rightarrow (1). Let $x \in S_r$, then $Z_r x = 0$. Thus $x \in \mathbf{r}(Z_r) = \mathbf{r}(J) = S_l$ (for R is semilocal). So $S_r \subseteq S_l$.

(2) \Leftrightarrow (3). Every right Artinian ring is semiperfect, and hence semiregular. So (2) \Leftrightarrow (3) follows. □

A ring R is called *right minsymmetric* if, whenever kR is a simple right ideal of R , then Rk is also simple, for every $k \in R$. If R is right minsymmetric, then $S_r \subseteq S_l$. The condition that $S_r \subseteq S_l$ simply means that, whenever kR is a simple right ideal,

then Rk is a semisimple left ideal. The next example shows that a ring satisfying $S_r \subseteq S_l$ need not be right minsymmetric.

EXAMPLE 1. Let $F = \mathbb{Z}_2 = \{0, 1\}$ be the field of two elements and

$$R = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ b & a & 0 \\ c & 0 & d \end{pmatrix} : a, b, c, d \in F \right\}.$$

Then R is a ring under usual addition and multiplication of matrices. It can be easily checked that

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ F & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ F & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & F \end{pmatrix},$$

$$R \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ d & 0 & d \end{pmatrix} : d \in F \right\}$$

are all simple left ideals of R , and

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ F & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ F & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} R = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a & 0 & 0 \\ a & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} : a \in F \right\}$$

are all simple right ideals of R . Hence

$$S_l = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ F & 0 & 0 \\ F & 0 & F \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad S_r = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ F & 0 & 0 \\ F & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Clearly, $S_r \subseteq S_l$.

Let $x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in R$. Then

$$xR = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a & 0 & 0 \\ a & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} : a \in F \right\}$$

is a simple right ideal, but $Rx = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ F & 0 & 0 \\ F & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ is a semisimple left ideal which is not simple. So R is not right minsymmetric.

REMARK 1. Example 1 above shows that Lemma 2.2, Corollary 2.3 and Theorem 2.5 are non-trivial extensions of the work in [15, Lemma 1], [15, Theorem 1] and [15, Theorem 2], respectively.

COROLLARY 2.6. *The following are equivalent for a ring R :*

- (1) R is a right Johns ring with $S_r \subseteq S_l$.
- (2) R is a right Artinian ring and every right ideal is a right annihilator of R .

PROOF. (1) \Rightarrow (2). Since R is a right Johns ring, $S_r \leq_e R_R$ by [16, Lemma 5.7 (4)]. Thus R is a right Artinian ring by Theorem 2.5.

(2) \Rightarrow (1). This follows from [14, Theorem 3.7]. \square

Recall that a ring R is *right finite dimensional* provided that R contains no infinite independent families of nonzero right ideals. R is said to be a *right Goldie ring* [10] if it is a right finite dimensional ring with ACC on right annihilators. We need the following lemma proved in [2, Lemma 6].

LEMMA 2.7. *Let R be a semiprimary ring with ACC on left annihilators, in which $S_r = S_l$ is finite dimensional as a right R -module. Then R is right Artinian.*

The following theorem extends the results in [6, Theorem], [12, Corollary 9] and [15, Theorem 3].

THEOREM 2.8. *Let R be a ring such that $S_r = S_l$. Then:*

- (1) *If R is a right finitely cogenerated ring with ACC on right and left annihilators then R is right Artinian.*
- (2) *If R is right and left Goldie with essential right socle then R is left and right Artinian.*

PROOF. (1) R is semiprimary by Corollary 2.3. Since R is a right finitely cogenerated, $S_l = S_r$ is a finitely generated right R -module. Note that R has ACC on left annihilators. So R is right Artinian by Lemma 2.7.

(2) Since R is right and left Goldie, R has ACC on right and left annihilators and R is right finite dimensional by definition. But $S_r \leq_e R_R$, and so R is right finitely cogenerated. Hence R is right Artinian by (1). In particular, R is right perfect, and so $S_l \leq_e R_R$. Note that R is left finite dimensional by hypothesis. Hence R is left finitely cogenerated. Thus R is left Artinian by (1). \square

A ring R is called *left mininjective* if every R -homomorphism from a simple left ideal to R is given by right multiplication by an element of R . Left mininjective rings are always left minsymmetric.

THEOREM 2.9. *The following are equivalent for a ring R :*

- (1) R is left Noetherian and left mininjective such that $S_r \subseteq S_l$ and $S_l \leq_e R_R$.
- (2) R is a left finitely cogenerated and left mininjective ring with $S_r \subseteq S_l$ and ACC on left annihilators.

(3) R is a left Artinian and left mininjective ring with $S_r = S_l$.

PROOF. (1) \Rightarrow (2) is clear.

(2) \Rightarrow (3). Since R is left mininjective, $S_l \subseteq S_r$. So $S_r = S_l$. By Corollary 2.3, R is semiprimary. In particular, R is semiperfect, and hence S_l is a finitely generated right ideal of R by [14, Proposition 3.3]. So R is right Artinian by Lemma 2.7. Thus R is right Noetherian, and hence R has ACC on right annihilators. Therefore, R is left Artinian by the left version of Theorem 2.8 (1).

(3) \Rightarrow (1) is obvious. □

REMARK 2. We note that a ring satisfying the equivalent conditions in Theorem 2.9 need not be QF. For example, let K be a field, ρ an isomorphism of K onto a subfield L and $R = K[X; \rho]/(X^2)$ the ring in [19, Example 1, pages 208–209]. Let $n = [K : L]$ be the vector space dimension of K over L such that $1 < n < \infty$. Then R is a left Artinian and left P -injective ring with $S_r = S_l$, but R is not QF.

The next theorem extends the results in [16, Theorem 5.9 (6)] and [16, Theorem 5.8 (1) (6) (7)].

THEOREM 2.10. *The following are equivalent for a ring R :*

- (1) R is semilocal and right CF with $S_r \subseteq S_l$.
- (2) R is a right Artinian ring and every right ideal is a right annihilator of R .

PROOF. (1) \Rightarrow (2). Since R is right CF, R is left P -injective. Thus $S_l \subseteq S_r$, and so $S_l = S_r$. Since R is right Kasch (for R is right CF) and semilocal, we may assume that a_1R, a_2R, \dots, a_nR are the representatives for the isomorphism classes of simple right R -modules, where $a_i \in R$. $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. Note that $a_i \in a_iR \subseteq S_r = S_l$, and so $Ra_i \subseteq S_l = \text{Soc}({}_R R)$. Thus there exists a simple left R -module Rm_i such that $Rm_i \subseteq Ra_i$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. Since R is left P -injective, there exists an epimorphism $\phi_i : a_iR \rightarrow m_iR$ by [13, Theorem 1.1 (1)]. Note that m_iR is simple (for Rm_i is simple). It follows that ϕ_i is an isomorphism, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. Thus m_1R, m_2R, \dots, m_nR are the representatives for the isomorphism classes of simple right R -modules. If $Rm_i \cong Rm_j$, then $m_iR \cong m_jR$ by [13, Theorem 1.1 (3)], and so $i = j$. Therefore, Rm_1, Rm_2, \dots, Rm_n are representatives for the isomorphism classes of simple left R -modules. Hence R is left Kasch. So R is right Artinian by [9, Corollary 2.6].

(2) \Rightarrow (1). Let R/A be a cyclic right R -module, where A is a right ideal of R . Then R/A is torsionless (for $A = r(\mathbf{l}(A))$) and finitely cogenerated because R is right Artinian. Hence R/A embeds in a free right R -module. So R is right CF. $S_r \subseteq S_l$ follows from Corollary 2.6. □

A ring R is called *left 2-injective* ([4, 13]) if R -maps from 2-generated left ideals to R are all given by right multiplication. We need the following result of Rutter.

LEMMA 2.11 ([19, Corollary 3]). *If a ring R is left 2-injective and has ACC on left annihilators, then R is QF.*

A ring R is called *right 2-GF* if every 2-generated right R -module embeds in a free right R -module. R is called *right 2-Johns* if $M_2(R)$ is right Johns.

THEOREM 2.12. *The following are equivalent for a ring R :*

- (1) R is QF.
- (2) R is right 2-GF, semilocal and $S_r \subseteq S_l$.
- (3) R is right 2-Johns and $S_r \subseteq S_l$.

In particular, every semilocal right FGF ring with $S_r \subseteq S_l$ is QF, and every strongly right Johns ring with $S_r \subseteq S_l$ is QF.

PROOF. (1) \Rightarrow (2) and (1) \Rightarrow (3) are clear.

(2) \Rightarrow (1). Since R is right 2-GF, it is right CF. Then R is right Artinian by (2) and Theorem 2.10. Hence R satisfies ACC on left annihilators. If $R_R \rightarrow R_R^2 \rightarrow N_R \rightarrow 0$ is an exact sequence of right R -modules, then N_R is 2-generated, and so it is torsionless (for R is right 2-GF). Thus R is left 2-injective by [4, Theorem 2.17], and hence R is QF by Lemma 2.11.

(3) \Rightarrow (1). Since R is a right 2-Johns ring, it is not difficult to see that R is also right Johns. Thus R is right Artinian by (3) and Corollary 2.6, and so R has ACC on left annihilators. By hypothesis, $M_2(R)$ is left P -injective, and so R is left 2-injective by [13, Theorem 4.2]. Thus R is QF by Lemma 2.11. \square

We end this paper with the following results which are of independent interest. Recall that a ring R is called *left coherent* if any direct product of copies of R is flat as a right R -module.

THEOREM 2.13. *Let R be a right Johns and left coherent ring. Then R is right Artinian.*

PROOF. By [11, Theorem 6.1.2], R is right Artinian if and only if every cyclic right R -module is finitely cogenerated. Since every right ideal is a right annihilator, R/I is torsionless for every right ideal I of R . Let $f : R/I \rightarrow \prod R$ be a monomorphism from R/I to a product of copies of R . Note that R is a right Noetherian ring, and so R/I is finitely presented. Since R is left coherent, $\prod R$ is a flat right R -module. Hence f factors through a finitely generated free module R^n , that is, there exist $g : R/I \rightarrow R^n$ and $h : R^n \rightarrow \prod R$ such that $f = hg$. Since f is monomorphic, so is g . This shows that every cyclic right R -module R/I embeds in a free module R^n for some positive integer n (that is, R is right CF). Since R is right Johns, R is right finitely cogenerated. Thus R^n is finitely cogenerated, and so is R/I . This completes the proof. \square

REMARK 3. A right Johns and left coherent ring need not be QF because there is a two-sided Artinian right Johns ring which is not QF as shown by Rutter [19, Example 1].

THEOREM 2.14. *If R satisfies one of the following two conditions, then R is a right weakly continuous ring.*

- (1) $\mathbf{l}(r(a) \cap T) = Ra + \mathbf{l}(T)$ for every $a \in R$ and any right ideal T of R .
- (2) R is right P -injective and every complement right ideal of R is principal.

PROOF. In either case, R is right P -injective, and so $Z_r = J$ by [13, Theorem 2.1]. It suffices to show that, for any $a \in R$, aR has an additive complement in R . Let T be an (intersection) complement of $r(a)$, that is, T is a right ideal maximal with respect to $r(a) \cap T = 0$.

If condition (1) holds, $R = \mathbf{l}(r(a) \cap T) = Ra + \mathbf{l}(T)$. Let $K \subseteq \mathbf{l}(T)$ such that $R = Ra + K$. Then $1 = ra + k$ for some $r \in R$ and $k \in K$, and so $R = Ra + Rk$. Thus $0 = r(Ra + Rk) = r(a) \cap r(k)$. Note that $r(k) \supseteq r(K) \supseteq r(\mathbf{l}(T)) \supseteq T$. The choice of T gives $T = r(k)$. Therefore, $\mathbf{l}(T) = \mathbf{l}(r(k)) = Rk \subseteq K \subseteq \mathbf{l}(T)$, and so $K = \mathbf{l}(T)$. This shows that $\mathbf{l}(T)$ is the additive complement of Ra . So R is semiregular.

If condition (2) holds, then $T = bR$ for some $b \in R$. Thus $r(a) \cap bR = 0$, and so $R = \mathbf{l}(r(a) \cap bR) = Ra + \mathbf{l}(b)$ by [13, Lemma 1.1]. Thus $\mathbf{l}(b)$ is the additive complement of Ra by the foregoing proof, and so R is semiregular. □

In general, a right CF ring need not be QF even if it is left (and right) Artinian (see [19, 18]). Next we give some conditions which guarantee that a right CF ring is QF . Recall that a ring R is called *right CS* ([5]) if every nonzero right ideal is essential in a direct summand of R .

COROLLARY 2.15. *The following are equivalent for a right CF ring R :*

- (1) $\mathbf{l}(r(a) \cap T) = Ra + \mathbf{l}(T)$ for every $a \in R$ and any right ideal T of R .
- (2) $I = \mathbf{l}(r(I))$ for every finitely generated left ideal I of R .
- (3) R is right P -injective and every complement right ideal of R is principal.
- (4) R is right CS and left 2-injective.
- (5) R is left Kasch and left 2-injective.
- (6) R is left Kasch and right mininjective.
- (7) R is QF .

PROOF. It is clear that (7) implies (1) through (6).

(2) \Rightarrow (1). Let T be a right ideal of R . Then $T = r(K)$ for a finitely generated left ideal K of R since R is right CF , and so $\mathbf{l}(T) = \mathbf{l}(r(K)) = K$ by (2). Let $a \in R$.

Then $\mathbf{l}(r(a) \cap T) = \mathbf{l}(r(a) \cap r(K)) = \mathbf{l}(r(Ra + K)) = Ra + K = Ra + \mathbf{l}(T)$ by (2), as required.

(1) or (3) \Rightarrow (7). By Theorem 2.14, R is right weakly continuous. Hence R is right Artinian by [21, Proposition 1.22]. Note that R is right P -injective, and so it is right mininjective. Thus R is QF by [3, Theorem 3.1].

(4) \Rightarrow (7). R is right Artinian by [9, Corollary 3.10]. Thus R has ACC on left annihilators, and so R is QF by Lemma 2.11.

(5) \Rightarrow (6) follows since a left Kasch and left 2-injective ring is right P -injective by [13, Lemma 2.2] or [4, Corollary 2.8 (2)].

(6) \Rightarrow (7). R is right Artinian by [9, Corollary 2.6]. So R is QF by [14, Corollary 4.8]. \square

REMARK 4. (i) Corollary 2.15 (2) was obtained in [20, Corollary 15].

(ii) In [19] there is an example of a right CF , right CS and left Kasch ring which is not QF .

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank Professor Yiqiang Zhou for providing them with Example 1 and the referee for the helpful comments and suggestions. Part of this work was carried out during a visit by the second author to the Ohio State University at Lima. He is grateful to the members of the Mathematics Department for their kind hospitality. This research was supported in part by EYTP, NNSF of China (No. 10171011 and 10071035), NSF of Jiangsu Province (No. BK 2001001) and by the Ohio State University.

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