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A NOTE ON SEMIHEREDITARY RINGS

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It's well known (see Endo [1]) that for a commutative ring A, if A is semihereditary then w. gl. dim. $A \leq 1$. It seems worth recording the noncommutative version of this.

PROPOSITION. If A ring A is left semihereditary then w. gl. dim. $A \leq 1$.

For the proof we need the following notion:

DEFINITION (Maddox [2]). A left A-module E is absolutely pure if and only if for every left A-module F containing E as a submodule, E is pure in F in the sense of P. M. Cohn [3].

The following then holds:

THEOREM (Megibben [4]). A left A-module E is absolutely pure if and only if every diagram



can be completed to a commutative diagram where P is a projective left A-module and P' is a finitely generated submodule of P.

We now prove the proposition. Let G be a flat right A-module and T a submodule of G. Then since Q/Z is Z-injective

$$\operatorname{Hom}_{Z}(G, Q/Z) \to \operatorname{Hom}_{Z}(T, Q/Z) \to 0$$

is exact. But a result of Lambek [5] says $\operatorname{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(G, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$ is injective and so absolutely pure. Thus by Megibben's theorem $\text{Hom}_Z(T, Q/Z)$ is absolutely pure. Now let P' be a finitely generated submodule of a projective left A-module P. Then

$$\operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(P, \operatorname{Hom}_{Z}(T, Q/Z)) \to \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(P', \operatorname{Hom}_{Z}(T, Q/Z)) \to 0$$

is exact by Megibben's proposition.

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But then using the natural isomorphism

$$\operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(P, \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(T, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) \cong \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(T \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} P, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$$

$$\operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(P', \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(T, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})) \cong \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(T \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} P', \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$$

we get

$$\operatorname{Hom}_{Z}(T \otimes_{A} P, Q/Z) \to \operatorname{Hom}_{Z}(T \otimes_{A} P', Q/Z) \to 0$$

exact. But Q/Z is a faithfully injective Z-module so

$$0 \to T \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} P' \to T \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} P$$

is exact. But this means T is a flat right A-module. This completes the proof.

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