

LOCALLY INJECTIVE MODULES AND LOCALLY PROJECTIVE MODULES

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ABSTRACT. Our dual notions “locally injective” and “locally projective” modules in $\text{Mod-}R$ are good tools to study the relations between the singular, respectively cosingular, submodule of $\text{Hom}_R(M, W)$ and the total $\text{Tot}(M, W)$. These notions have further interesting properties.

1. Introduction. For a ring R with $1 \in R$ we denote by $\text{Mod-}R$ the category of all unitary R -right modules. If A is a submodule of the module M , then $A \subseteq^0 M$, respectively $A \subseteq^* M$, denotes that A is a small, or superfluous, respectively a large or essential, submodule of M . Further $A \subseteq^\oplus M$ means that A is a direct summand of M . We have to use the following fundamental lemma.

Lemma 1.1. *For $f \in \text{Hom}_R(W, M)$ the following conditions are equivalent*

- (i) *There exists $g \in \text{Hom}_R(W, M)$ such that $e := gf = e^2 \neq 0$ (e is an idempotent in $\text{End}(M)$).*
- (ii) *There exists $h \in \text{Hom}_R(W, M)$ such that $d := fh = d^2 \neq 0$ (d is an idempotent in $\text{End}(W)$).*
- (iii) *There exist direct summands $0 \neq A \subseteq^\oplus M$, $B \subseteq^\oplus W$, such that the mapping $A \ni a \mapsto f(a) \in B$ is an isomorphism.*

For the proof, and for the proof of the following lemma, see [4]. If the conditions of the lemma are satisfied for f , we say that f is *partially invertible* (abbreviated ‘pi’). The *total* of M, W , denoted by

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When I gave the talk at the Honolulu Conference I did not know that the notation “locally projective” was already used by Birge Zimmermann in her paper, *Pure submodules of direct products of free modules*, Math. Ann. **224** (1976), 233–245. I regret this very much and hope that this remark will help to avoid confusion.