

ON CONSTRUCTING ORTHOGONAL IDEMPOTENTS

S. MOUTON

ABSTRACT. Given a finite-dimensional, semi-simple, commutative algebra A over an algebraically closed field K , and $n - 1$ orthogonal idempotents different from 0 and 1, of which at least $n - 2$ are minimal, we construct explicitly n orthogonal idempotents different from 0 and 1, of which at least $n - 1$ are minimal, using the given idempotents, in the case that n is not larger than the dimension of A .

1. Introduction. If A is a finite-dimensional, semi-simple, commutative algebra over an algebraically closed field K , then A is isomorphic to K^n , where $n = \dim A$. This follows, for instance, from the Wedderburn-Artin theorem, see e.g., [2, Theorem 2.1.6]. From this fact it follows immediately that A has a basis of orthogonal idempotents. It is, however, interesting to consider different ways of constructing explicitly such a basis. In this note we consider, in particular, a method to use $n - 1$ given orthogonal idempotents to construct n orthogonal idempotents, for $n \leq \dim A$. For this construction we use the properties of the socle of an algebra.

2. Preliminaries. Throughout, A will be a unital algebra over a field K . We recall the following definitions and basic facts. A *minimal left ideal* of A is a nonzero left ideal L such that $\{0\}$ and L are the only left ideals contained in L . An element $p \in A$ is called *idempotent* if $p^2 = p$, and $p \neq 0$ is a *minimal idempotent* if the algebra pAp (with unit p) is a division algebra. If A is finite-dimensional and commutative, and K is algebraically closed, then a nonzero idempotent p is minimal if and only if $Ap = Kp$. If A is semi-simple, then L is a minimal left ideal in A if and only if $L = Ap$ where p is a minimal idempotent in A , [1, Proposition 30.6].

If A is semi-simple, then its *socle* $\text{Soc } A$ is defined as the sum of the minimal left ideals in A . (It is also equal to the sum of the minimal

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