

# A CHARACTERIZATION OF STRONGLY SEPARABLE ALGEBRAS<sup>\*)</sup>

By

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§ 1. In his paper [2] T. Kanzaki introduced the notion of strongly separable algebras over a commutative ring and obtained an interesting characterization of such algebras [2, Theorem 1].

Throughout the present note,  $A \ni 1$  will represent always an algebra over a commutative ring  $R \ni 1$ , and  $C$  the center of  $A$ .

Let  $P$  be the set of elements  $\sum x_i \otimes y_i$  in  $A \otimes_R A$  such that  $\sum x_i x \otimes y_i = \sum x_i \otimes x y_i$  for all  $x$  in  $A$ , and let  $\varphi$  be the  $A$ - $A$ -(module-) homomorphism of  $A \otimes_R A$  into  $A$  defined by  $\varphi(\sum x_i \otimes y_i) = \sum x_i y_i$ . If  $\varphi(P)$  contains 1, then  $A$  is said to be a strongly separable ( $R$ -) algebra. (The definition is somewhat different from the original one in [2]. But, as is easily seen, the two definitions are equivalent).

The purpose of the present note is to give another characterization of a strongly separable algebra  $A$  when it is  $R$ -finitely generated and projective (Theorem 2).

§ 2.  $A$  is said to be a Frobenius (resp. symmetric) algebra if  $A$  is a finitely generated, projective  $R$ -module and there exists an  $A$ -isomorphism:  $A_A \cong \text{Hom}_R(A, R)_A$  (resp.  ${}_A A_A \cong {}_A \text{Hom}_R(A, R)_A$ ), where  $\text{Hom}_R(A, R)$  is regarded as an  $A$ - $A$ -module by the following operations:

$$bfa(x) = f(axb) \quad a, b, x \in A, \quad f \in \text{Hom}_R(A, R)$$

At first we shall quote here the following theorem which is due to Kanzaki [2, Theorem 1].

**Theorem 1.**  *$A$  is a strongly separable ( $R$ -) algebra if and only if  $A$  is a separable ( $R$ -) algebra and  $A = C \oplus [A, A]$ , as  $C$ -module, where  $[A, A]$  is the  $C$ -submodule of  $A$  generated by all  $xy - yx$  ( $x, y$  in  $A$ ).*

**Lemma 1.** *Let  $B \ni 1$  be a ring, and  $Z$  the center of  $B$ . If  $B = Z \oplus [B, B]$  as  $Z$ -module, then  $\text{Hom}_Z(B, Z)^B$  (the set of elements  $f$  in  $\text{Hom}_Z(B, Z)$  such that  $af = fa$  for all  $a$  in  $B$ ) is a free  $Z$ -module of rank 1.*

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