

V-RINGS RELATIVE TO HEREDITARY TORSION THEORIES

By

Yasuhiko TAKEHANA

A ring R is called a right V -ring in case every simple right R -module is injective. Villamayor has characterized a right V -ring as one each right ideal of which is an intersection of maximal right ideals. The main purpose of this paper is to give torsion theoretical generalizations of right V -rings. Theorem 2 generalizes Theorem 2.1 in [6], stating that any simple module in \mathcal{T} is \mathcal{T} -injective if and only if $J(M)=0$ holds for any M in \mathcal{T} , where \mathcal{T} denotes a class of modules closed under cyclic submodules, homomorphic images and extensions.

Applying Theorem 2 for the Goldie and the Lambek torsion theories, we obtain Corollaries 5 and 6. We consider in Corollary 5 a ring R (called a right $V(G)$ -ring) for which every singular simple right R -module is injective, and in Corollary 6 a right $V(L)$ -ring for which every dense right ideal is an intersection of maximal right ideals. We characterize V -rings in terms of $V(G)$ -rings or $V(L)$ -rings in Proposition 8 which is closely related to Theorem 8 in [7]. In Theorem 9 it is proved that commutative $V(G)$ -rings turn out to be V -rings. In this connection two examples are given to show that neither commutative $V(L)$ -rings nor $V(G)$ -rings are V -rings.

Throughout this paper R is a ring with a unit, every right R -module is unital and $\text{Mod-}R$ is the category of right R -modules. For a right R -module M , $Z(M)$, $E(M)$ and $J(M)$ denote the singular submodule of M , the injective hull of M and the intersection of all maximal submodules of M . A right R -module M is called \mathcal{T} -injective for a subclass \mathcal{T} of $\text{Mod-}R$ if $\text{Hom}_R(-, M)$ preserves the exactness for every exact sequence of right R -modules $0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow 0$ with $C \in \mathcal{T}$.

LEMMA 1. *A right R -module M is \mathcal{T} -injective if and only if $\text{Hom}_R(-, M)$ preserves the exactness for every exact sequence $0 \rightarrow I \rightarrow R \rightarrow R/I \rightarrow 0$ with $R/I \in \mathcal{T}$, where \mathcal{T} denotes a subclass of $\text{Mod-}R$ closed under cyclic submodules and cyclic homomorphic images.*