## 140. Double Centralizers of Torsionless Modules\*)

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In this note, we make the assumption that a ring has an identity element and modules are unital. For a left R-module  $_RM$  where R is a ring,  $D = \operatorname{End}_R(_RM)$  is an R-endomorphism ring of  $_RM$  operating on the side opposite to the scalars. Then  $_RM$  is considered as an (R, D)-bimodule. A D-endomorphism ring  $Q = \operatorname{End}_D(M_D)$  of  $M_D$  is called a double centralizer of  $_RM$ .

Definition. Let  $_RM$  and  $_RU$  be left R-modules,  $_RM$  is said to be  $_RU$ -torsionless in case for each non-zero element m of  $_RM$ , there exists an R-homomorphism  $\phi$  of  $_RM$  into  $_RU$  such that  $(m)\phi \neq 0$ .

We say that a left R-module  $_RM$  is torsionless if  $_RM$  is  $_RR$ -torsionless and  $_RN$  is faithful if  $_RR$  is  $_RN$ -torsionless. Let Q be a double centralizer of a faithful left R-module  $_RM$ , then there exists a canonical ring monomorphism of R into Q, written as  $R \subseteq Q$ . A faithful left R-module  $_RM$  is said to have the double centralizer property if R = Q, where Q is a double centralizer of  $_RM$ .

Definition. A ring R is left QF-1 if every faithful left R-module has the double centralizer property.

QF-1 rings were first described by R. M. Thrall (1948 [4]) and have been examined by many authors. It was proved that the double centralizer of a faithful torsionless left R-module is a rational extension of  $R_R$ . Furthermore the double centralizer of a dominant left R-module is a maximal right quotient ring of R (see T. Kato [1] and H. Tachikawa [3]). In the section 1, the next theorem is proved.

**Theorem.** Let R be a ring with minimum condition and U be the intersection of all left faithful two-sided ideals of R. Then U is also a left faithful two-sided ideal of R and the double centralizer of  $_RU$  is a maximal right quotient ring of R.

In the section 2, we shall prove that for a given faithful left R-module  $_RM$ ,  $_RM$  has the double centralizer property if and only if  $_KKe$  has the double centralizer property, where

$$K = \begin{pmatrix} R & M \\ \operatorname{Hom}_R(_R M, _R R) & \operatorname{End}_R(_R M) \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } e = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in K.$$

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