## NORMAL SUBGROUPS OF SL(2, A)

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## 0. Introduction

We announce a characterization of the normal subgroups of SL(2, A) for a large class of commutative rings A including all arithmetic Dedekind domains with infinitely many units and all rings satisfying the "smallest" stable range condition (see (3.2)).

Our characterization requires several new definitions and results valid for SL(2, A) with A an arbitrary commutative ring. These results provide new tools for studying normal subgroups of SL(2, A) and should prove to be of general interest. Our main theorem extends the work of Bass, Milnor, and Serre [2] for  $n \ge 3$  to the case n = 2 for as large a class of rings as one could reasonably expect.

If A is a commutative ring, SL(n, A) denotes the  $n \times n$  matrices with entries in A and determinant 1. If J is an ideal in A, L(n, A; J) is the normal subgroup of SL(n, A) consisting of those matrices congruent to scalars mod J, and SL(n, A; J) consists of those elements of SL(n, A) congruent to the identity mod J. The elementary matrix  $E_{ij}(x)$ ,  $i \neq j$ , is that  $n \times n$  matrix agreeing with the identity matrix except for the i, j position whose entry is x. Let E(n, A) denote the subgroup of SL(n, A) generated by elementary matrices. If S is a subset of A, E(n, A; S) is the smallest normal subgroup of E(n, A) containing all elementary matrices whose nonzero off-diagonal entry comes from S.

Bass, Milnor, and Serre [2] concluded that for  $n \ge 3$  and A an arithmetic Dedekind domain, N is normal in SL(n, A) if and only if  $E(n, A; J) \subseteq N \subseteq L(n, A; J)$  for some ideal J. Furthermore, [L(n, A; J), SL(n, A)] = E(n, A; J). (If H and

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