

COMPLETIONS OF HEREDITARY NOETHERIAN PRIME RINGS

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Let R be a hereditary noetherian prime ring with quotient ring Q and let $A = M_1 \cap \cdots \cap M_p$ be a maximal invertible ideal of R , where M_1, \dots, M_p is a cycle (cf. [2] for the definition of cycles). The main purpose of this paper is to prove the following theorem:

Theorem 1.1. (1) *The completion \hat{R} of R with respect to A is a bounded hereditary noetherian prime ring with quotient ring $Q \otimes \hat{R}$. The Jacobson radical \hat{A} of \hat{R} is $A\hat{R} = \hat{R}A$ and \hat{A}^p is a principal right and left ideal of \hat{R} .*

(2) *\hat{R} has the following decomposition;*

$$\hat{R} = \underbrace{(e_1\hat{R} \oplus \cdots \oplus e_1\hat{R})}_{k_1} \oplus \underbrace{(e_2\hat{R} \oplus \cdots \oplus e_2\hat{R})}_{k_2} \oplus \cdots \oplus \underbrace{(e_p\hat{R} \oplus \cdots \oplus e_p\hat{R})}_{k_p}$$

such that each $e_i\hat{R}$ is a uniform right ideal of \hat{R} , e_i is an idempotent in \hat{R} and $e_i\hat{R}/e_i\hat{A}$ is a simple right R -module which is annihilated by M_i , where k_i is the Goldie dimension of R/M_i .

In case R is a Dedekind prime ring and A is a maximal ideal of R , Gwynne and Robson proved that \hat{R} is also a Dedekind prime ring [5] (in fact, it is a principal ideal ring). We can not use their techniques to prove the theorem. The theorem is proved by using properties of cotorsion R -modules.

Applying the theorem to module theory, we prove, in section 2, the following theorems:

Theorem 2.1. *Any module over \hat{R} has a basic submodule.*

Theorem 2.2. *Under the same notations as in Theorem 1.1, any indecomposable right \hat{R} -module is isomorphic to one of the following \hat{R} -modules;*

$$e_i\hat{R}/e_i\hat{A}^n \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots), \quad e_i\hat{R}, \quad e_i(Q \otimes \hat{R}), \quad E(e_i\hat{R}/e_i\hat{A}) \quad (i=1, \dots, p)$$

where $E(e_i\hat{R}/e_i\hat{A})$ is the R -injective hull of $e_i\hat{R}/e_i\hat{A}$.