

ON ALMOST QF RINGS

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0. Introduction

Let R be ring. A right R -module M is said to be small, if M is small in some right R -module containing M . Clearly, any right R -module containing a non-zero injective module is not small. Harada [5] studied rings satisfying the converse of this fact and rings dual to those. In [12], Oshiro called such rings with some chain conditions right H rings and right co-H rings, respectively, and in [13], he obtained a result that a ring R is a left H ring if and only if R is a right co-H ring. On the other hand, in [7], Harada introduced notions of almost injective modules and almost projective modules. In [8], he defined right almost QF rings and right almost QF* rings by using these notions, and proved that those rings coincide with right co-H rings and right H rings, respectively. (But it seems that there is a gap in the proof of [8, Theorem 2], because indecomposable injective modules considered in [7] (so also in [8]) are only ones which are finitely generated.) Thus we have the following result:

Theorem (Harada [8], Oshiro [13]). *For a two-sided artinian ring R , the following conditions are equivalent.*

- (1) R is a right almost QF ring.
- (2) R is a left almost QF* ring.
- (3) R is a right co-H ring.
- (4) R is a left H ring.

In this note, we give an elementary proof for the equivalence of these four rings under a slight generalization. The proof fills the gap mentioned above.

Throughout this note we always assume R is a ring with identity and J its Jacobson radical, and unless otherwise stated, “a module” means a unitary right R -module. By M_R (${}_R M$) we stress what M is a right (left) R -module. Let M be a module. Then $L \leq M$ (resp. $L < M$) means L is a submodule of M (resp. $L \leq M$ and $L \neq M$). By $\text{Top}(M)$, $\text{Soc}(M)$ and $E(M)$, we denote the top, the socle and an injective hull of M , respectively. Assume every homomorphism always operates from opposite side of scalar. “Acc” (“dcc”) means the ascending (descending) chain condition. When R satisfies acc on annihilator right (left) ideals, we briefly say