Corrections to

ABELIAN GROUPS QUASI-PROJECTIVE OVER THEIR ENDOMORPHISM RINGS II

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1. The synopsis is incorrect and should read as follows: Let R be a commutative ring with 1 and X an R-module. Then $M = X \oplus R$ is quasi-projective as an E-module, where $E = \mathrm{Hom}_R(M, M)$. In this note it is shown that any torsion free abelian group G of finite rank, quasi-projective over its endomorphism ring, is, up to quasi-isomorphism, a direct sum of fully invariant subgroups of the form $M = X \oplus R$, where R is an integrally closed full subring of an algebraic number field, X is an R module, and $\mathrm{Hom}_Z(M, M) = \mathrm{Hom}_R(M, M)$.

2. In the notation preceding Lemma 2, J_i should denote the *nil* radical of E_i.

3. The proof of Proposition 4-Corollary 5, can be greatly simplified. By considering

$$G/EG_1 \cap E\Big(\bigoplus_{i=2}^{n} G_i\Big) \cong \Big[EG_1/EG_1 \cap E\Big(\bigoplus_{i=2}^{n} G_i\Big)\Big] \oplus \Big[E\Big(\bigoplus_{i=2}^{n} G_i\Big) \Big/ EG_1 \cap E\Big(\bigoplus_{i=2}^{n} G_i\Big)\Big]$$

and using Lemma 2 to show projections can't lift, it follows that either G/EG_1 or $G/E(\bigoplus_{i=2}^{n} G_i)$ is bounded. In the latter case, repeat the procedure on $G/EG_2 \cap E(\bigoplus_{i=3}^{n} G_i)$, etc. It follows directly that G/EG_i is bounded for some i.

4. The proof of Proposition 10 is incorrect. However, a result of Beaumont and Pierce in [1] can be used to write E_0 quasi-isomorphic to $S \oplus J_0$ where S is an integral domain. From this point on, the proof of Proposition 10 works.

5. Theorem 11 should read as follows.

If G is a torsion free abelian group of finite rank, then G is *aEqp* if and only if G is quasi-isomorphic to a group of the form $H = \bigoplus_{i=1}^{m} M_i$ where, for each i, $M_i = R_i \oplus X_i$ is fully invariant in H, R_i is a full subring of an algebraic number field (which can be assumed Dedekind), X_i is an R_i-module, and $\mathrm{Hom}_Z(M_i, M_i) = \mathrm{Hom}_{R_i}(M_i, M_i)$. The last condition is the only change, and follows immediately from the discussion preceding Theorem 11, where it is shown that R_i is contained in the center of $\mathrm{Hom}_Z(M_i, M_i)$.