

## ON $M$ -PROJECTIVE AND $M$ -INJECTIVE MODULES

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In this paper necessary and sufficient conditions are obtained for a direct sum  $\bigoplus_{\alpha \in J} A_\alpha$  of  $R$ -modules to be  $M$ -injective in the sense of Azumaya. Using this result it is shown that if  $\{A_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in J}$  is a family of  $R$ -modules with the property that  $\bigoplus_{\alpha \in K} A_\alpha$  is  $M$ -injective for every countable subset  $K$  of  $J$  then  $\bigoplus_{\alpha \in J} A_\alpha$  is itself  $M$ -injective. Also we prove that arbitrary direct sums of  $M$ -injective modules are  $M$ -injective if and only if  $M$  is locally noetherian, in the sense that every cyclic submodule of  $M$  is noetherian. We also obtain some structure theorems about  $Z$ -projective modules in the sense of Azumaya, where  $Z$  denotes the ring of integers. Writing any abelian group  $A$  as  $D \oplus H$  with  $D$  divisible and  $H$  reduced, we show that if  $A$  is  $Z$ -projective then  $H$  is torsion free and every pure subgroup of finite rank of  $H$  is a free direct summand of  $H$ .

Most of these results were motivated by the results of B. Sarath and K. Varadarajan regarding injectivity of direct sums.

1.  $M$ -projective and  $M$ -injective modules. Throughout this paper  $R$  denotes a ring with  $1 \neq 0$  and all the modules considered are left unitary modules over  $R$ . By an ideal in  $R$  we mean a left ideal in  $R$ .  $M$  denotes a fixed  $R$ -module. We first recall the notions of  $M$ -projective and  $M$ -injective modules originally introduced by one of the authors [1].

DEFINITION 1.1. An  $R$ -module  $H$  is called  $M$ -projective, if given a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & H & \\ & \downarrow f & \\ M & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & N \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

of maps of  $R$ -modules with the horizontal sequence exact,  $\exists$  a map  $h: H \rightarrow M$  such that  $\varphi \circ h = f$ .

The notion of an  $M$ -injective module is defined dually.

REMARK 1.2. Regarding  $R$  as a left module over itself in the usual way it turns out that  $R$ -injective modules are the same as the injective modules over  $R$ . However  $R$ -projective modules are not the same as projective modules over  $R$ .