

## A NOTE ON QUASI-FROBENIUS RINGS

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**Morita and Curtis proved independently that if  $A$  is a quasi-Frobenius ring and  $P_a^\vee$  finitely generated, projective, faithful, left  $A$ -module, then the ring of endomorphisms  $B = \text{End}_A(P)$  is quasi-Frobenius and  $P$  is a finitely generated, projective, faithful, left  $B$ -module. It also turns out that  $A \cong \text{End}_B(P)$ . We prove a theorem implying that every quasi-Frobenius ring can be represented as such a ring of endomorphisms.**

In fact the following holds:

**THEOREM.** *If  $A$  is a quasi-Frobenius ring there is a Frobenius ring  $B$  such that  $B/\text{Rad}(B)$  is the product of a finite number of (not necessarily commutative) fields and a finitely generated, projective, faithful, left  $B$ -module  $P$  such that  $A \cong \text{End}_B(P)$ . If  $B'$  is another Frobenius ring such that  $B'/\text{Rad}(B')$  is the product of a finite number of fields and  $P'$  a finitely generated, projective, faithful, left  $B'$ -module such that  $A \cong \text{End}_{B'}(P)$  then there is a semi-linear isomorphism of the  $B$ -module  $P$  into the  $B'$ -module  $P'$ .*

We note the results mentioned above appear in [2, pp. 405-406].

*Proof.* Let  $A_s$  be  $A$  considered as a left  $A$ -module. Let  $A_s = E_1 + \cdots + E_n$  (direct) where each  $E_i$  is nonzero and indecomposable, and so has a simple socle. Consider the equivalence relation  $E_i \cong E_j$  on the set  $\{E_1, E_2, \dots, E_n\}$ . Note  $E_i \cong E_j$  if and only if  $S_i \cong S_j$  where  $S_i$  is the socle of  $E_i$  for each  $i$ . Choose one representative from each equivalence class and let  $P$  be their direct sum. Then we easily see that  $P$  is a finitely generated, projective, faithful, left  $A$ -module. Let  $B = \text{End}_A(P)$ . Then by Morita and Curtis' result,  $B$  is a quasi-Frobenius ring and  $P$  is a finitely generated, projective, faithful, left  $B$ -module. We claim that if we show  $B/\text{Rad}(B)$  is the product of a finite number of fields then it will follow that  $B$  is Frobenius. For in this case  $B/\text{Rad}(B)$  is the direct sum of a finite number of simple pair-wise nonisomorphic left  $B$ -modules. But since  $B$  is quasi-Frobenius each simple left  $B$ -module is isomorphic to a submodule of  $B$  [2, p. 401, Corollary 58.13]. But to show  $B/\text{Rad}(B)$  is a product of fields we only need note that  $B/\text{Rad}(B) \cong \text{End}_A(T)$  where  $T$  is the socle of  $P$ . But by the construction of  $P$ ,  $T$  is the direct sum of a finite number of pair-wise nonisomorphic simple left  $A$ -modules so  $\text{End}_A(T)$  is the

product of a finite number of fields. But now as remarked above,  $A \cong \text{End}_B(P)$  and  $P$  is a finitely generated, projective, faithful, left  $B$ -module.

Now suppose  $A \cong \text{End}_{B'}(P')$  where  $B'$  is a Frobenius ring with  $B'/\text{Rad}(B')$  the product of a finite number of fields and that  $P'$  is a finitely generated, projective, faithful, left  $B'$ -module. Then  $P'$  is a finitely generated, projective, faithful, left  $A$ -module and  $B' \cong \text{End}_A(P')$ . But then since  $A$  is quasi-Frobenius,  $P' \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^m E_{k_i}$  where  $1 \leq k_i \leq n$  for each  $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$  [2, p. 401, Corollary 58.13]. But  $P'$  is a faithful left  $A$ -module so it's easy to see that for each  $j, 1 \leq j \leq n$ ,  $E_{k_i} \cong E_j$  for some  $i, 1 \leq i \leq m$ . But now if  $T'$  is the socle of  $P'$  (as a left  $A$ -module),  $B'/\text{Rad}(B') \cong \text{End}_A(T')$ . But  $B'/\text{Rad}(B')$  is the product of a finite number of fields so we see that  $T'$  is the direct sum of a finite number of pair-wise nonisomorphic simple left  $A$ -modules. Thus  $P \cong P'$  (as left  $A$ -modules). But then

$$B \cong \text{End}_A(P) \cong \text{End}_A(P') \cong B' \quad \text{and}$$

we easily see that there is a semi-linear isomorphism from the  $B$ -module  $P$  to the  $B'$ -module  $P'$ .

We note that if  $A$  is a simple ring (i.e. left Artinian, without radical and having no nontrivial two sided ideals) we get the usual representation of  $A$  as the ring of matrices over a field (i.e. the endomorphism ring of a finite dimensional vector space) since in this case  $B$  is a field.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Received February 28, 1967.

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