

## On Algebras of Bounded Representation Type<sup>1)</sup>

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Let  $A$  be an associative algebra with a unit element over a field  $K$  and let  $A = \sum_{\kappa=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^{f(\kappa)} Ae_{\kappa i}$  be a direct decomposition of  $A$  into directly indecomposable left ideals where  $Ae_{\kappa i} \cong Ae_{\kappa 1} = Ae_{\kappa}$ . It is well known that if  $A$  is generalised uniserial a directly indecomposable left module is homomorphic to one of  $Ae_{\kappa} (\kappa=1, \dots, n)^{2)}$ . But in general a directly indecomposable left (or right) module of  $A$  is not necessarily homomorphic to  $Ae_{\kappa}$  and there may exist directly indecomposable left modules of arbitrary high degrees<sup>3)</sup>. In his paper [2] T. Nakayama propounded the problem to determine the general type of rings which possess arbitrary large directly indecomposable left (or right) modules and in [3] D. G. Higmann proved that every group has not indecomposable modular representations of arbitrary high degrees of characteristic  $p$  if and only if it has cyclic  $p$ -sylow subgroups.

Now in this paper we shall study necessary and sufficient conditions for an algebra to be of bounded representation type in a special case where  $N^2=0$  ( $N$  is the radical of  $A$ )<sup>4)</sup> and  $K$  is algebraically closed.

First the chain  $\{Ne_1, \dots, Ne_s\}$  means that  $Ne_{i+1} \not\subseteq Ne_i$  and  $Ne_{i+1}$  and  $Ne_i$  contain simple left ideals isomorphic to each other, namely  $Ne_{i+1} \supset Au_{i+1}^{(\kappa)}$ ,  $Ne_i \supset Au_i^{(\kappa)}$  and  $Au_{i+1}^{(\kappa)} \cong Au_i^{(\kappa)}$ . If  $Ne_1, Ne_2$  and  $Ne_3$  contain simple left ideals isomorphic to each other, namely  $Ne_1 \supset Au_1^{(\lambda)}$ ,  $Ne_2 \supset Au_2^{(\lambda)}$ ,  $Ne_3 \supset Au_3^{(\lambda)}$  and  $Au_1^{(\lambda)} \cong Au_2^{(\lambda)} \cong Au_3^{(\lambda)}$ , we define  $Ne_1$  to be *divided* into  $Ne_2$  and  $Ne_3$ . Then we shall prove that if  $N^2=0$  and  $K$  is algebraically closed  $A$  has not directly indecomposable left (or right) modules of arbitrary high degrees if and only if the following conditions are satisfied;

- (1)  $Ne_{\lambda}(e_{\lambda}N)$  ( $\lambda=1, \dots, n$ ) do not contain at least two simple

1) This means that the degree of the directly indecomposable representation is bounded. Cf. James P. Jans [4].

2) T. Nakayama [1].

3) H. Brummund [6].

4) If  $N^2 \neq 0$ , it is very difficult and our conditions are extended as necessary conditions to the case where  $N^2 \neq 0$ . But it is not proved yet that these conditions are sufficient for an algebra to be of bounded representation type. Cf. James P. Jans [4].

components isomorphic to each other.

(2)  $Ne_\lambda(e_\lambda N)$  ( $\lambda=1, \dots, n$ ) are the direct sums of at most three simple components.

(3) There is no chain such that  $\{Ne_{\kappa_1}=Ne_\kappa, \dots, Ne_{\kappa_m}, Ne_{\kappa_{m+1}}=Ne_\kappa, \dots\}$ .

(4) If  $Ne_\kappa(e_\kappa N)$  is the direct sum of three simple components and  $Ne_\lambda(e_\lambda N)$  is the direct sum of three simple components or divided, there is no chain which connects  $Ne_\kappa$  and  $Ne_\lambda(e_\kappa N$  and  $e_\lambda N)$ .

(5) If  $Ne_1, Ne_2$  and  $Ne_3$  ( $e_1 N, e_2 N$  and  $e_3 N$ ) are direct sums of two simple components,  $Ne_1(e_1 N)$  is not divided into  $Ne_2$  and  $Ne_3(e_2 N$  and  $e_3 N)$ .

(6) Suppose that  $\{Ne_1, \dots, Ne_r\}$  ( $\{e_1 N, \dots, e_r N\}$ ) is a chain. Then  $Ne_1$  or  $Ne_r(e_1 N$  or  $e_r N)$  is the direct sum of three simple components or, if  $Ne_j(e_j N)$  ( $j \neq 1, r$ ) is the direct sum of three simple components, the chain is  $\{Ne_1, Ne_2, Ne_3\}$ , or  $\{Ne_4, Ne_2, Ne_5, Ne_6\}$  where  $Ne_2$  is the direct sum of three simple components and  $Ne_4$  and  $Ne_6$  are simple.

Last autumn Professor Brauer informed me that he and Professor Thrall obtained almost the same results as ours but their works are not published<sup>5)</sup>. The author expresses here his hearty thanks to Professor Brauer and Professor Thrall for their valuable advices.

1. G. Köthe<sup>6)</sup> and H. Brummund<sup>7)</sup> showed that, when  $A$  is commutative or  $A$  is the group ring of a  $p$ -group over a field with characteristic  $p$ ,  $A$  has directly indecomposable left (or right) modules of arbitrary high degrees if  $N^i e / N^{i+1} e$  contains at least two simple left ideals isomorphic to each other. In general if the ground field is algebraically closed, this is true. This is proved by the same method as Brummund's because  $(\bar{e}_\kappa \bar{A} \bar{e}_\kappa : K) = 1$ . But if the ground field is not algebraically closed, it is shown by the following example that Brummund's method is not used and it is possible that even if  $N^i e / N^{i+1} e$  contains two simple left ideals isomorphic to each other we have not a directly indecomposable left module of arbitrary high degrees.

**Example :**

	$e_1$	$u$	$e_2$	$u_1$	$u_2$
$e_1$	$e_1$	$u$	0	0	0
$u$	$u$	$\alpha e_1$	0	0	0
$e_2$	0	0	$e_2$	$u_1$	$u_2$
$u_1$	$u_1$	$u_2$	0	0	0
$u_2$	$u_2$	$\alpha u_1$	0	0	0

where  $\alpha \in K$  and  $K \not\subseteq K(\sqrt{\alpha})$ .

5) See [4] for the outline of their works.

6) G. Köthe [5].

7) H. Brummund [6].

Then  $A = e_1A + e_2A = Ae_1 + Ae_2$ ,  $e_1N = 0$ ,  $e_2N = u_1A$ ,  $Ne_1 = Au_1 \oplus Au_2$ ,  $Ne_2 = 0$  and  $Au_1 \cong Au_2 \cong \bar{A}\bar{e}_2$ . If we construct an  $A$ -left module  $\mathfrak{M} = Ae_1m_1 + Ae_1m_2$  where  $u_1m_1 = u_2m_2$ , it is easily shown that  $\mathfrak{M}$  is directly decomposable. Thus we have

**Lemma 1.** *Let the ground field  $K$  be algebraically closed. If  $N^i e / N^{i+1} e$  contains at least two simple left ideals isomorphic to each other,  $A$  has directly indecomposable left modules of arbitrary high degrees.*

2. From this chapter we assume that  $N^2 = 0$  and  $K$  is algebraically closed and each  $Ne_x (e_x N)$  is a direct sum of simple left ideals not isomorphic to each other. Moreover it is clear that  $A$  is of bounded representation type if and only if the basic algebra  $\hat{A}$  of  $A$  is of bounded representation type. Hence from now on we shall assume that  $A$  is the basic algebra.

Then we have the following

**Lemma 2.** *If  $Ne$  is a direct sum of at least four simple left ideals, there exists a directly indecomposable left module of arbitrary high degrees.*

Proof. Suppose that  $Ne = Au_1 \oplus Au_2 \oplus Au_3 \oplus Au_4$  and  $Au_i \cong \bar{A}\bar{e}_i$ . Then we construct an  $A$ -left module  $\mathfrak{M}$  as follows;

$$\mathfrak{M} = \sum_{i=1}^{2s} Aem_i \text{ where } u_1m_1 \neq 0, u_2m_1 = 0, u_3m_1 \neq 0, u_4m_1 = u_4m_2,$$

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$$u_1m_{2j} = u_1m_{2j+1}, u_2m_{2j+1} = 0, u_3m_{2j+1} \neq 0,$$

$$u_4m_{2j+1} = u_4m_{2j+2}, u_2m_{2j+2} \neq 0, u_3m_{2j+2} = 0,$$

$$u_1m_{2j+2} = u_1m_{2j+3} \dots \dots \dots$$

$$u_2m_{2s} \neq 0, u_3m_{2s} \neq 0, u_4m_{2s} \neq 0.$$

Now if it is proved that  $\mathfrak{M}$  is directly indecomposable, this lemma follows immediately. Hence we shall prove that  $\mathfrak{M}$  is directly indecomposable.

First the representation  $R(a)$  by  $\mathfrak{M}$  has the following form :

$$R(a) = \left( \begin{array}{ccccc} I_{2s} \times y & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ Q_{11} \times z_{11} & I_{s+1} \times x_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ Q_{21} \times z_{21} & 0 & I_s \times x_2 & 0 & 0 \\ Q_{31} \times z_{31} & 0 & 0 & I_s \times x_3 & 0 \\ Q_{41} \times z_{41} & 0 & 0 & 0 & I_s \times x_4 \end{array} \right)^{8)}$$

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8)  $I_s = \left[ \begin{array}{c} \overbrace{1 \dots 1}^s \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{array} \right]$  and  $x_i, y, z_{ij} \in k$ .

where  $a = ye + x_1e_1 + x_2e_2 + x_3e_3 + x_4e_4 + z_{11}u_1 + z_{21}u_2 + z_{31}u_3 + z_{41}u_4 + \dots$

and

$$R(u_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ Q_{11} & 0 & & \\ 0 & & 0 & \\ 0 & & & 0 \\ 0 & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{9)} = \begin{pmatrix} \overbrace{\begin{matrix} 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 1 \end{matrix}}^s & \overbrace{\begin{matrix} 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \end{matrix}}^s \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \overbrace{\begin{matrix} 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \end{matrix}}^s & \overbrace{\begin{matrix} 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 1 \end{matrix}}^s \end{pmatrix},$$

$$R(u_2) = \begin{pmatrix} Q_{21} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \overbrace{\begin{matrix} 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \end{matrix}}^s & \overbrace{\begin{matrix} 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 1 \end{matrix}}^s \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \overbrace{\begin{matrix} 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \end{matrix}}^s & \overbrace{\begin{matrix} 0 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \end{matrix}}^s \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{where} \quad Q_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \dots 0 & 0 \dots 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 \dots 1 & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 \dots 0 & 0 \dots 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$R(u_3) = \begin{pmatrix} Q_{31} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \overbrace{\begin{matrix} 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 1 \end{matrix}}^s & \overbrace{\begin{matrix} 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \end{matrix}}^s \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \overbrace{\begin{matrix} 0 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \end{matrix}}^s & \overbrace{\begin{matrix} 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \end{matrix}}^s \end{pmatrix}, \quad Q_{21} = \begin{pmatrix} & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$R(u_4) = \begin{pmatrix} Q_{41} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \overbrace{\begin{matrix} 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 1 \end{matrix}}^s & \overbrace{\begin{matrix} 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 1 \end{matrix}}^s \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \overbrace{\begin{matrix} 0 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \end{matrix}}^s & \overbrace{\begin{matrix} 0 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \end{matrix}}^s \end{pmatrix}, \quad Q_{31} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$Q_{41} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & 1 & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

and  $s$  is an arbitrary integer. Then any commutator  $B$  of  $R(a)$  has the following form:

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & & & \\ & B'_1 & & \\ & & B'_2 & \\ & * & & B'_3 \\ & & & & B'_4 \end{pmatrix}^{10)}, \quad \text{where} \quad \begin{aligned} Q_{11}B_1 &= B'_1Q_{11}, & Q_{21}B_1 &= B'_2Q_{21}, \\ Q_{31}B_1 &= B'_3Q_{31}, & Q_{41}B_1 &= B'_4Q_{41}. \end{aligned}$$

This is easily obtained from  $BR(a) = R(a)B$  if  $a = u_1, u_2, u_3, u_4$ . Now from  $Q_{21}B_1 = B'_2Q_{21}$  and  $Q_{31}B_1 = B'_3Q_{31}$ , we have  $B_1 = \begin{pmatrix} B'_2 \\ B'_3 \end{pmatrix}$  and next from

9) From now the empty place means zero, namely  $x_i = y_j = z_{\kappa\lambda} = 0$  if  $z_{11} \neq z_{\kappa\lambda}$ ,  $x_i, y_j$ .

10) This is broken up into submatrices to correspond to the divisions of  $R(a)$ .

$Q_{41}B_1 = B'_4Q_{41}$  we have  $B'_2 = B'_3 = B'_4$  and moreover from  $Q_{11}B_1 = B'_1Q_{11}$  we have

$$B_1 = \begin{pmatrix} b & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & b & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & b \end{pmatrix}, \quad B'_1 = \begin{pmatrix} b & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & b \end{pmatrix}.$$

Thus any commutator of  $R(a)$  has just one eigenvalue and therefore  $R(a)$  is directly indecomposable<sup>11)</sup>. Hence  $\mathfrak{M}$  is directly indecomposable.

3. Here we have the following

**Lemma 3.** *Suppose that there is a chain such that  $Ne_{\kappa_1} = Ne_{\kappa}, \dots, Ne_{\kappa_{t-1}}, Ne_{\kappa_t} = Ne_{\kappa}, \dots$ . Then there is a directly indecomposable  $A$ -left module of arbitrary high degrees.*

Proof. Put  $Ne_{\kappa_1} = A\bar{u}^{(1)} \oplus Au^{(2)}$ ,  $Ne_{\kappa_2} = A\bar{u}^{(2)} \oplus Au^{(3)}$ ,  $\dots, Ne_{\kappa_{t-1}} = A\bar{u}^{(t-1)} \oplus Au^{(1)}$  where  $Au^{(i)} \cong A\bar{u}^{(i)}$ <sup>12)</sup>. Then we construct an  $A$ -left module  $\mathfrak{M}$  as follows,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{M} = & Ae_{\kappa_1}m_{1,1} + Ae_{\kappa_2}m_{2,1} + \dots + Ae_{\kappa_{t-1}}m_{t-1,1} \\ & + Ae_{\kappa_1}m_{1,2} + Ae_{\kappa_2}m_{2,2} + \dots + Ae_{\kappa_{t-1}}m_{t-1,2} \\ & \dots \dots \dots \\ & + Ae_{\kappa_1}m_{1,s} + Ae_{\kappa_2}m_{2,s} + \dots + Ae_{\kappa_{t-1}}m_{t-1,s} \end{aligned}$$

where  $\bar{u}^{(1)}m_{1,1} \neq 0$ ,  $u^{(2)}m_{1,1} = \bar{u}^{(2)}m_{2,2}$ ,  $\dots, u^{(t-1)}m_{t-2,1} = \bar{u}^{(t-1)}m_{t-1,1}$ ,  
 $u^{(1)}m_{t-1,1} = \bar{u}^{(1)}m_{1,2}$ ,  $u^{(2)}m_{1,2} = \bar{u}^{(2)}m_{2,1}$ ,  $\dots, u^{(t-1)}m_{t-2,s} = \bar{u}^{(t-1)}m_{t-1,s}$ ,  
 $u^{(1)}m_{t-1,s} \neq 0$

and  $s$  is an arbitrary integer.

Then if we prove that  $\mathfrak{M}$  is directly indecomposable, this lemma follows immediately. Hence we shall prove that  $\mathfrak{M}$  is directly indecomposable.

Now the representation  $R(a)$  by  $\mathfrak{M}$  has the following form :

11) R. Brauer [7] or Brauer-Schur [8].  
 12)  $Au^{(i)}$  means that  $Au^{(i)} \cong A\bar{e}_i$ .



















$$R(u_1^{(\lambda)}) = \begin{pmatrix} Q_{\lambda_1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \overbrace{0 \cdots 0}^s & \overbrace{0 \cdots 0}^s \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 \cdots 0 & 0 \cdots 0 \\ 1 \cdots 0 & 0 \cdots 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 \cdots 1 & 0 \cdots 0 \\ 0 \cdots 0 & 1 \cdots 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 \cdots 0 & 0 \cdots 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} 0 \cdots 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \cdots 0 \\ 1 \cdots 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \cdots 1 \\ 0 \cdots 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \cdots 0 \end{matrix}} \right\} s, \\ \left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} \vdots \\ 0 \cdots 1 \\ 0 \cdots 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \cdots 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \cdots 0 \end{matrix}} \right\} s, \\ \left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} 0 \cdots 1 \\ 0 \cdots 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \cdots 0 \\ 0 \cdots 1 \end{matrix}} \right\} s \end{matrix},$$

$$R(u_2^{(\lambda)}) = \begin{pmatrix} Q_{\lambda_2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \overbrace{0 \cdots 0}^s & \overbrace{1 \cdots 0}^s \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 \cdots 0 & 0 \cdots 1 \\ 1 \cdots 0 & 0 \cdots 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 \cdots 1 & 0 \cdots 0 \\ 0 \cdots 0 & 0 \cdots 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 \cdots 0 & 0 \cdots 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} 0 \cdots 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \cdots 0 \\ 1 \cdots 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \cdots 1 \\ 0 \cdots 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \cdots 0 \end{matrix}} \right\} s, \\ \left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} \vdots \\ 0 \cdots 1 \\ 0 \cdots 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \cdots 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \cdots 0 \end{matrix}} \right\} s, \\ \left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} 0 \cdots 1 \\ 0 \cdots 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \cdots 0 \\ 0 \cdots 1 \end{matrix}} \right\} s \end{matrix},$$

$$R(u_3^{(\lambda)}) = \begin{pmatrix} Q_{\lambda_3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \overbrace{1 \cdots 0}^s & \overbrace{0 \cdots 0}^s \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 \cdots 1 & 0 \cdots 0 \\ 0 \cdots 0 & 0 \cdots 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 \cdots 0 & 0 \cdots 0 \\ 0 \cdots 0 & 1 \cdots 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 \cdots 0 & 0 \cdots 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} 1 \cdots 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \cdots 1 \\ 0 \cdots 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \cdots 0 \\ 0 \cdots 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \cdots 0 \end{matrix}} \right\} s, \\ \left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} \vdots \\ 0 \cdots 1 \\ 0 \cdots 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \cdots 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \cdots 0 \end{matrix}} \right\} s, \\ \left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} 0 \cdots 1 \\ 0 \cdots 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \cdots 0 \\ 0 \cdots 1 \end{matrix}} \right\} s \end{matrix},$$

$$R(u_1^{(2)}) = \begin{pmatrix} Q_{21} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \overbrace{1 \cdots \cdots 0}^s & \overbrace{0 \cdots \cdots 0}^s \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 \cdots \cdots 1 & \vdots \\ 0 \cdots \cdots 0 & \overbrace{0 \cdots \cdots 1}^s \end{pmatrix},$$

$$R(u_2^{(3)}) = \begin{pmatrix} Q_{32} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \overbrace{1 \cdots \cdots 0}^s & \overbrace{1 \cdots \cdots 0}^s \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 \cdots \cdots 1 & \overbrace{0 \cdots \cdots 1}^s \end{pmatrix},$$

$$R(u_3^{(4)}) = \begin{pmatrix} Q_{43} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \overbrace{1 \cdots \cdots 0}^s & \overbrace{1 \cdots \cdots 0}^s \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 \cdots \cdots 1 & \overbrace{0 \cdots \cdots 1}^s \end{pmatrix},$$









$$R(u_2^{(\kappa_2)}) = \begin{pmatrix} Q_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \overbrace{1 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0}^{2s+1} & \overbrace{0 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0}^{2s} \\ 0 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 & 1 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \\ 0 \ 1 \ \dots \ 0 & 0 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 & 0 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \\ 0 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 & 1 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \\ 0 \ 1 \ \dots \ 0 & 0 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 & 0 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \\ 0 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 & 1 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \\ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 & 0 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \\ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ \dots \ 0 & 0 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R(u_1^{(\kappa_2)}) = \begin{pmatrix} Q_{21} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \overbrace{1 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0}^{s+1} & \overbrace{0 \ \dots \ 0}^s \\ 0 \ \dots \ 0 & 1 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \\ 0 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 & 1 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 & 0 \ \dots \ 0 \\ 0 \ \dots \ 0 & 1 \ \dots \ 0 \\ 0 \ \dots \ 0 & 1 \ \dots \ 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 & 0 \ \dots \ 0 \\ 0 \ \dots \ 0 & 1 \ \dots \ 0 \\ 0 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 & 1 \ \dots \ 0 \\ 0 \ 1 \ \dots \ 0 & 0 \ \dots \ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R(u_1^{(\kappa_1)}) = \begin{pmatrix} Q_{11} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \overbrace{1 \ \dots \ 0}^{s+1} & \overbrace{0 \ \dots \ 0}^s \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 \ \dots \ 1 & 0 \ \dots \ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

and any commutator  $B$  of  $R(a)$  has the following form ;

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} B_4 \\ B_3 \\ B_2 \\ B_1 \\ B'_{\kappa_4} \\ * \\ B'_0 \\ B'_{\kappa_3} \\ B'_{\kappa_2} \\ B'_{\kappa_1} \end{pmatrix}$$

where  $Q_{44}B_4 = B'_{\kappa_4}Q_{44}$ ,  $Q_{43}B_3 = B'_{\kappa_4}Q_{43}$ ,  $Q_{03}B_3 = B'_0Q_{03}$ ,  $Q_{33}B_3 = B'_{\kappa_3}Q_{33}$ ,  
 $Q_{32}B_2 = B'_{\kappa_3}Q_{32}$ ,  $Q_{22}B_2 = B'_{\kappa_2}Q_{22}$ ,  $Q_{21}B_1 = B'_{\kappa_2}Q_{21}$ ,  $Q_{11}B_1 = B'_{\kappa_1}Q_{11}$ .



$$\begin{aligned}
& u_3^{(\kappa_2)} m_{3,5} = 0, u_3^{(\kappa_3)} m_{3,6} = 0, u_3^{(\kappa_0)} m_{3,7} = 0, u_3^{(\kappa_0)} m_{3,8} = 0, u_3^{(\kappa_2)} m_{3,9} = 0, u_3^{(\kappa_3)} m_{3,10} = 0, \\
& u_3^{(\kappa_0)} m_{3,11} = 0, \dots, u_3^{(\kappa_0)} m_{3,11s-10} = 0, u_3^{(\kappa_3)} m_{3,11s-9} = 0, u_3^{(\kappa_0)} m_{3,11s-8} = 0, \\
& u_3^{(\kappa_0)} m_{3,11s-7} = 0, u_3^{(\kappa_2)} m_{3,11s-6} = 0, u_3^{(\kappa_3)} m_{3,11s-5} = 0, u_3^{(\kappa_0)} m_{3,11s-4} = 0, u_3^{(\kappa_0)} m_{3,11s-3} = 0, \\
& u_3^{(\kappa_2)} m_{3,11s-2} = 0, u_3^{(\kappa_3)} m_{3,11s-1} = 0, u_3^{(\kappa_0)} m_{3,11s} = 0, u_3^{(\kappa_0)} m_{3,11s+1} = 0, u_4^{(\kappa_4)} m_{4,1} = u_3^{(\kappa_3)} m_{3,1}, \\
& u_4^{(\kappa_3)} m_{4,2} = u_3^{(\kappa_3)} m_{3,3}, u_4^{(\kappa_3)} m_{4,3} = u_3^{(\kappa_3)} m_{3,4} + u_3^{(\kappa_3)} m_{3,5}, u_4^{(\kappa_3)} m_{4,4} = u_3^{(\kappa_3)} m_{3,7} + u_3^{(\kappa_3)} m_{3,8}, \\
& u_4^{(\kappa_3)} m_{4,5} = u_3^{(\kappa_3)} m_{3,9} + u_3^{(\kappa_3)} m_{3,11}, \dots, u_4^{(\kappa_3)} m_{4,5s-4} = u_3^{(\kappa_3)} m_{3,11s-10}, u_4^{(\kappa_3)} m_{4,5s-3} = \\
& u_3^{(\kappa_3)} m_{3,11s-8}, u_4^{(\kappa_3)} m_{4,5s-2} = u_3^{(\kappa_3)} m_{3,11s-7} + u_3^{(\kappa_3)} m_{3,11s-6}, u_4^{(\kappa_3)} m_{4,5s-1} = u_3^{(\kappa_3)} m_{3,11s-4} + \\
& u_3^{(\kappa_3)} m_{3,11s-3} = 0, u_4^{(\kappa_3)} m_{4,5s} = u_3^{(\kappa_3)} m_{3,11s-2} + u_3^{(\kappa_3)} m_{3,11s}, u_4^{(\kappa_3)} m_{4,5s+1} = u_3^{(\kappa_3)} m_{3,11s+1}, \\
& u_4^{(\kappa_4)} m_{4,1} \neq 0, u_4^{(\kappa_4)} m_{4,2} = 0, u_4^{(\kappa_4)} m_{4,3} = 0, u_4^{(\kappa_4)} m_{4,4} = u_4^{(\kappa_4)} m_{4,5}, \dots, u_4^{(\kappa_4)} m_{4,5s-4} \neq 0, \\
& u_4^{(\kappa_4)} m_{4,5s-3} = 0, u_4^{(\kappa_4)} m_{4,5s-2} = 0, u_4^{(\kappa_4)} m_{4,5s-1} = u_4^{(\kappa_4)} m_{4,5s}, u_4^{(\kappa_4)} m_{4,5s} \neq 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Then it is shown by the same method as above that  $\mathfrak{M}$  is directly indecomposable.

7. In this chapter we shall prove the main theorem. First we shall prove the following

**Theorem 1.** *Suppose that  $Ne = Au_1 \oplus Au_2 \oplus Au_3$ . Then an arbitrary  $Ae$ -left module  $\mathfrak{M}$  is the direct sum of  $Aem_i$  which are homomorphic to  $Ae$  or  $Aem_j + Aem_{j+1}$  such that  $u_1 m_j \neq 0$ ,  $u_2 m_j = 0$ ,  $u_3 m_j = u_3 m_{j+1}$ ,  $u_1 m_{j+1} = 0$ ,  $u_2 m_{j+1} \neq 0$ .*

Proof. We may assume that  $A$  is the basic algebra.

(i) Suppose that  $\mathfrak{M} = Aem_1 + Aem_2$ . Then the representation  $R(a)$  by  $\mathfrak{M}$  has the following form;

$$R(a) = \begin{pmatrix} I_2 \times y & & & \\ Q_{11} \times z_{11} & I_{s_1} \times x_1 & & \\ Q_{21} \times z_{21} & & I_{s_2} \times x_2 & \\ Q_{31} \times z_{31} & & & I_{s_3} \times x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

where  $s_i \leq 2$  and  $a = ye + x_1 e_1 + x_2 e_2 + x_3 e_3 + z_{11} u_1 + z_{21} u_2 + z_{31} u_3 + \dots$ .

Now we remark that if we put

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} M_1 & & & \\ & N_1^{-1} & & \\ & & N_2^{-1} & \\ & & & N_3^{-1} \end{pmatrix},$$

we have the transformation

$$\text{(II)} \quad T^{-1} R(a) T = \begin{pmatrix} I_2 \times y & & & \\ N_1 Q_{11} M_1 & I_{s_1} \times x_1 & & \\ N_2 Q_{21} M_1 & & I_{s_2} \times x_2 & \\ N_3 Q_{31} M_1 & & & I_{s_3} \times x_3 \end{pmatrix}.$$



$$\text{If } s_1=2 \quad s_2=s_3=1, \quad R(a) = \begin{pmatrix} I_2 \times y & & & \\ I_2 \times z_{11} & I_2 \times x_1 & & \\ [1 \ u] \times z_{21} & & x_2 & \\ [1 \ v] \times z_{31} & & & x_3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then by (II)  $R(a)$  is similar to

$$R_1(a) = \begin{pmatrix} I_2 \times y & & & \\ I_2 \times z_{11} & I_2 \times x_1 & & \\ [1 \ 0] \times z_{21} & & x_2 & \\ [0 \ 1] \times z'_{31} & & & x_3 \end{pmatrix},$$

and by the same way as above arguments  $R(a)$  is directly decomposable.

$$\text{If } s_1=s_2=s_3=1, \quad R(a) = \begin{pmatrix} I_2 \times y & & & \\ [1 \ u] \times z_{11} & x_1 & & \\ [1 \ v] \times z_{21} & & x_2 & \\ [1 \ w] \times z_{31} & & & x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

is similar to

$$R_1(a) = \begin{pmatrix} I_2 \times y & & & \\ [1 \ u'] \times z_{11} & x_1 & & \\ [0 \ 1] \times z_{21} & & x_2 & \\ [1 \ 0] \times z_{31} & & & x_3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Now it is shown by the simple computation of eigenvalues of any commutator of  $R_1(a)$  that  $R_1(a)$  is directly indecomposable.

Hence  $\mathfrak{M} = Aem_1 + Aem_2$ , where  $u_1m_1 = u_1m_2$ ,  $u_2m_1 \neq 0$ ,  $u_2m_2 = 0$ ,  $u_3m_1 = 0$ ,  $u_3m_2 \neq 0$ , is directly indecomposable. From now we shall say that such a module has the type (\*).

(ii) Suppose that  $\mathfrak{M} = Aem_1 + Aem_2 + Aem_3$ . Now we consider the two cases.

(a) Suppose that  $Aem_1 + Aem_2$  is directly decomposable and  $Aem_1 \cap Aem_2 = 0$ . Then the representation  $R(a)$  by  $\mathfrak{M}$  has the following form ;

$$R(a) = \begin{pmatrix} I_3 \times y & & & \\ Q_{11} \times z_{11} & I_{s_1} \times x_1 & & \\ Q_{21} \times z_{21} & & I_{s_2} \times x_2 & \\ Q_{31} \times z_{31} & & & I_{s_3} \times x_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{where } s_i \leq 3.$$

$$\text{If } s_1 = s_2 = s_3 = 3, \quad R(a) = \begin{pmatrix} I_3 \times y \\ I_3 \times z_{11} & I_3 \times x_1 \\ I_3 \times z_{21} & & I_3 \times x_2 \\ I_3 \times z_{31} & & & I_3 \times x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

and it is clear by the same way as above that  $R(a)$  is directly decomposable.

$$\text{If } s_1 = s_2 = 3 \quad s_3 = 2, \quad R(a) = \begin{pmatrix} I_3 \times y \\ I_3 \times z_{11} & I_3 \times x_1 \\ I_3 \times z_{21} & & I_3 \times x_2 \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & w \\ 0 & 1 & w' \end{bmatrix} \times z_{31} & & & I_2 \times x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

and is similar to

$$R(a) = \begin{pmatrix} I_3 \times y \\ I_3 \times z_{11} & I_3 \times x_1 \\ I_3 \times z_{21} & & I_3 \times x_2 \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \times z_{31} & & & I_2 \times x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

and  $R(a)$  is directly decomposable.

$$\text{If } s_1 = s_2 = 3 \quad s_3 = 1, \quad R(a) \sim R_1(a) = \begin{pmatrix} I_3 \times y \\ I_3 \times z_{11} & I_3 \times x_1 \\ I_3 \times z_{21} & & I_3 \times x_2 \\ [1, 0, 0] \times z_{31} & & & x_3 \end{pmatrix}^{13)}$$

and  $R(a)$  is directly decomposable.

$$\text{If } s_1 = 3 \quad s_2 = s_3 = 2, \quad R(a) \sim R_1(a) = \begin{pmatrix} I_3 \times y \\ I_3 \times z_{11} & I_3 \times x_1 \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times z_{21} & & I_2 \times x_2 \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \times z_{31} & & & I_2 \times x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

and  $R(a)$  is directly decomposable.

$$\text{If } s_1 = 3 \quad s_2 = 2 \quad s_3 = 1, \quad R(a) \sim R_1(a) = \begin{pmatrix} I_3 \times y \\ I_3 \times z_{11} & I_3 \times x_1 \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \times z_{21} & & I_2 \times x_2 \\ [0 & 0 & 1] \times z_{31} & & & x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

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13)  $\sim$  denotes the similarity.

and  $R(a)$  is directly decomposable.

$$\text{If } s_1=3 \quad s_2=s_3=1, \quad R(a) \sim R_1(a) = \begin{pmatrix} I_3 \times y \\ I_3 \times z_{11} \quad I_3 \times x_1 \\ [1 \ 0 \ 0] \times z_{21} & x_2 \\ [0 \ 0 \ 1] \times z_{31} & x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

and  $R(a)$  is directly decomposable.

$$\text{If } s_1=2 \quad s_2=2 \quad s_3=2, \quad R(a) \sim R_1(a) = \begin{pmatrix} I_3 \times y \\ [1 \ 0 \ 0] \times z_{11} \quad I_2 \times x_1 \\ [0 \ 1 \ 0] \times z_{21} & I_2 \times x_2 \\ [1 \ 0 \ 0] \times z_{21} & I_2 \times x_2 \\ [0 \ 0 \ 1] \times z_{31} & I_2 \times x_3 \\ [0 \ 1 \ 0] \times z_{31} & I_2 \times x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

and  $R(a)$  is directly decomposable.

$$\text{If } s_1=s_2=2 \quad s_3=1, \quad R(a) \sim R_1(a) = \begin{pmatrix} I_3 \times y \\ [1 \ 0 \ 0] \times z_{11} \quad I_2 \times x_1 \\ [0 \ 1 \ 0] \times z_{21} & x_2 \\ [1 \ 0 \ 0] \times z_{21} & x_2 \\ [0 \ 0 \ 1] \times z_{31} & x_3 \\ [0 \ 1 \ w] \times z_{31} & x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

and  $R(a)$  is directly decomposable.

$$\text{If } s_1=2 \quad s_2=s_3=1, \quad R(a) \sim R_1(a) = \begin{pmatrix} I_3 \times y \\ [1 \ 0 \ 0] \times z_{11} \quad I_2 \times x_1 \\ [0 \ 1 \ 0] \times z_{21} & x_2 \\ [0 \ 0 \ 1] \times z_{31} & x_3 \\ [0 \ 1 \ w] \times z_{31} & x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

and  $R(a)$  is directly decomposable.

$$\text{If } s_1=s_2=s_3=1, \quad R(a) \sim R_1(a) = \begin{pmatrix} I_3 \times y \\ [1 \ 0 \ 0] \times z_{11} \quad x_1 \\ [0 \ 1 \ 0] \times z_{21} & x_2 \\ [0 \ 0 \ 1] \times z_{31} & x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

and  $R(a)$  is directly decomposable.

(b) Suppose that  $Aem_1 + Aem_2$  is directly indecomposable. Then the representation  $R(a)$  by  $\mathfrak{M}$  has the following form ;



$$R(a) = \begin{pmatrix} I_3 \times y & & & \\ Q_{11} \times z_{11} & I_{s_1} \times x_1 & & \\ Q_{21} \times z_{21} & & I_{s_2} \times x_2 & \\ Q_{31} \times z_{31} & & & I_{s_3} \times x_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{where } s_i \leq 2.$$

If  $s_1 = s_2 = s_3 = 2$ ,  $R(a)$  is directly decomposable.

$$\text{If } s_1 = s_2 = 2 \quad s_3 = 1, \quad R(a) \sim R_1(a) = \begin{pmatrix} I_3 \times y & & & \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & u & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times z_{11} & I_2 \times x_1 & & \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times z_{21} & & I_2 \times x_2 & \\ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \times z_{31} & & & x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

and  $R(a)$  is directly decomposable.

$$\text{If } s_1 = 2 \quad s_2 = s_3 = 1, \quad R(a) \sim R_1(a) = \begin{pmatrix} I_3 \times y & & & \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & u & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times z_{11} & I_2 \times x_1 & & \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \times z_{21} & & x_2 & \\ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \times z_{31} & & & x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

and  $R(a)$  is directly decomposable.

If  $s_1 = s_2 = s_3 = 1$ ,

$$R(a) \sim R_1(a) = \begin{pmatrix} I_3 \times y & & & \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & u & u' \end{bmatrix} \times z_{11} & x_1 & & \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \times z_{21} & & x_2 & \\ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \times z_{31} & & & x_3 \end{pmatrix} \sim R_2(a) = \begin{pmatrix} I_3 \times y & & & \\ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times z_{11} & x_1 & & \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \times z_{21} & & x_2 & \\ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \times z_{31} & & & x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

and  $R(a)$  is directly decomposable.

(iii) Now we shall prove this theorem by induction on the number of generators of  $\mathfrak{M}$ . Hence we assume that  $\mathfrak{M}' = \sum_{i=1}^{s-1} Aem_i$  is the direct sum of  $Aem_i$ , which is homomorphic to  $Ae$  or  $Aem_j + Aem_{j+1}$  which have the type (\*). Then the representation  $R(a)$  by  $\mathfrak{M} = \sum_{i=1}^s Aem_i$  is as follows :

$$R(a) = \begin{pmatrix} I_s \times y & & & \\ Q_{11} \times z_{11} & I_{s_1} \times x_1 & & \\ Q_{21} \times z_{21} & & I_{s_2} \times x_2 & \\ Q_{31} \times z_{31} & & & I_{s_3} \times x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$Q_{31} = \left( \begin{array}{cccccccc} 1 \cdots 0 & 0 \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & z_1^{(1)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 \cdots 1 & 0 \cdots 0 & 0 \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & z_1^{(t_1)} \\ \cdots 0 & 0 \cdots 0 & 1 \cdots 0 & 0 \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & z_3^{(1)} \\ & & & & & & & \vdots \\ & & & & & & & z_3^{(t_3)} \\ & & & & & & & \vdots \\ & & & & & & & z_4^{(1)} \\ & & & & & & & \vdots \\ & & & & & & & z_4^{(t_4)} \\ & & & & & & & \vdots \\ & & & & & & & z_5^{(1)} \\ & & & & & & & \vdots \\ & & & & & & & z_5^{(t_5)} \\ & & & & & & & \vdots \\ & & & & & & & z_8^{(1)} \\ & & & & & & & \vdots \\ & & & & & & & z_8^{(t_8)} \\ & & & & & & & z \end{array} \right) \left. \begin{array}{l} \phantom{z_1^{(1)}} \\ \phantom{z_1^{(t_1)}} \\ \phantom{z_3^{(1)}} \\ \phantom{z_3^{(t_3)}} \\ \phantom{z_4^{(1)}} \\ \phantom{z_4^{(t_4)}} \\ \phantom{z_5^{(1)}} \\ \phantom{z_5^{(t_5)}} \\ \phantom{z_8^{(1)}} \\ \phantom{z_8^{(t_8)}} \\ \phantom{z} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} t_1 \\ t_3 \\ t_4 \\ t_5 \\ t_8 \end{array}$$

and  $x \neq 0$  means  $x_i^{(j)} = 0$ ,  $y \neq 0$  means  $y_i^{(j)} = 0$  and  $z \neq 0$  means  $z_i^{(j)} = 0$ .

First if  $x \neq 0$   $y \neq 0$   $z \neq 0$ ,  $R(a)$  is directly decomposable. Next if  $x \neq 0$   $y \neq 0$   $z = 0$ ,  $R(a)$  is similar to  $R_1(a)$  such that all  $z_i^{(j)} = 0$  and  $R(a)$  is directly decomposable. If  $x \neq 0$   $y = z = 0$ , we may assume that all  $y_i^{(j)} = 0$ . Then  $Q_{31}$  may be replaced by  $Q'_{31}$  such that  $z_3^{(\kappa)} = z_5^{(\lambda)} = z_8^{(\mu)} = 0$  and if  $t_3$ ,  $t_5$  or  $t_8$  is not zero,  $R(a)$  is decomposable into direct components of desired types by the assumption of induction. If  $t_3$ ,  $t_5$  and  $t_8$  is zero,  $z_1^{(\xi)} = 0$  for  $\xi \neq 1$  and  $z_4^{(\eta)} = 0$  for  $\eta \neq 1$ . Then we may replace  $Q_{31}$  by

$$Q'_{31} = \left( \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 \cdots 0 & \cdots & z_1^{(1)} \\ 0 & 1 \cdots 0 & \vdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 \cdots 1 & 0 \cdots 0 & \cdots 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & 0 \cdots 0 & 1 \cdots 0 & 0 \\ \underbrace{\quad \quad \quad}_{t_1 - 1} & & \vdots & \vdots \\ & & \underbrace{0 \cdots 1}_t & 0 \end{array} \right) \quad \text{or} \quad Q''_{31} = \left( \begin{array}{cccc} 1 \cdots 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 \cdots 1 & 0 \cdots 0 & 0 \cdots 0 & \cdots 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & 0 & 1 \cdots 0 & z_4^{(1)} \\ \underbrace{\quad \quad \quad}_{t_1} & & 0 & 1 \cdots 0 & 0 \\ & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ & & 0 & 0 \cdots 1 & 0 \\ & & & \underbrace{\quad \quad \quad}_{t_4 - 1} \end{array} \right)$$

and  $R(a)$  is directly decomposable. Hence we may assume that  $x = y = z = 0$ .

First we may assume that  $x_i^{(j)} = 0$ . Moreover we may assume that there exists just one  $y_\alpha^{(\beta)}$  such that  $y_\alpha^{(\beta)} \neq 0$  and all other  $y_\lambda^{(\mu)} = 0$ . Of course all  $y_i^{(j)}$  may be zero. Now if  $y_1^{(1)} \neq 0$ ,  $Q_{21}$  may be replaced by





Proof. The “only if” part is clear from above lemmas. Hence we shall prove the “if” part. This proof is quite long and we shall show this proof in outline.

Now we consider the following six cases. Namely

(1)  $\{Ne_1, \dots, Ne_r\}$  is such a chain that  $Ne_1, \dots, Ne_{r-1}$  are the direct sums of two simple components and  $Ne_r$  is the direct sum of three simple components.

(2)  $\{Ne_1, \dots, Ne_{r-1}, Ne_{r_1}, Ne_{r_2}\}$  is such a chain that  $Ne_1, \dots, Ne_{r-1}$  are the direct sums of two simple component and  $Ne_{r_1}$  and  $Ne_{r_2}$  are simple and isomorphic to a simple component of  $Ne_{r-1}$ .

(3)  $\{Ne_1, Ne_2, Ne_3\}$  is such a chain that  $Ne_2$  is the direct sum of three components and other  $Ne_i$  are the direct sums of two simple components.

(4)  $\{Ne_1, Ne_2, Ne_3, Ne_4, Ne_5\}$  is such a chain that  $Ne_2 = Au_3^{(n_1)} \oplus Au_3^{(n_2)}$ ,  $Ne_4 = Au_4^{(n_2)} \oplus Au_4^{(n_3)}$  and  $Ne_1 \cong Au_2^{(n_1)}$ ,  $Ne_3 \cong Au_2^{(n_2)} \cong Au_4^{(n_2)}$ ,  $Ne_5 \cong Au_1^{(n_3)}$ .

(5)  $\{Ne_1, Ne_2, Ne_3, Ne_4\}$  is such a chain that  $Ne_2$  is the direct sum of three simple components and  $Ne_1$  and  $Ne_4$  are simple.

(6)  $\{Ne_1, Ne_2, Ne_3, Ne_4\}$  is such a chain that  $Ne_3$  is simple and  $Ne_2$  is divided into  $Ne_3$  and  $Ne_4$ .

Moreover we may assume that  $A$  is a basic algebra and  $A$  has just one chain.

[The case 1]: Suppose that  $Ne_i = Au_i^{(n_i)} \oplus Au_i^{(n_{i+1})}$  ( $i=1, \dots, r-1$ ) and  $Ne_r = Au_r^{(n_r)} \oplus Au_r^{(0)} \oplus Au_r^{(n_{r+1})}$  where  $Au_i^{(n_i)} \cong Au_i^{(n_i)}$ . Now let  $\mathfrak{M} = \sum_i \sum_{\kappa_i} Ae_i m_{i, \kappa_i}$  be an arbitrary directly indecomposable  $A$ -left module. Then the representation  $R(a)$  by  $\mathfrak{M}$  is as follows;

$$R(a) = \left( \begin{array}{ccccccc} I_{\kappa_1} \times y_1 & & & & & & \\ 0 & \dots & & & & & \\ \vdots & \dots & & & & & \\ 0 & & I_{\kappa_r} \times y_r & & & & \\ Q_{11} \times z_{11} & 0 \dots \dots \dots 0 & & I_s \times x_{\eta_1} & & & \\ Q_{21} \times z_{21} & Q_{22} \times z_{22} & \vdots & \vdots & & & \\ & Q_{32} \times z_{32} & \vdots & \vdots & & & \\ & & 0 & \vdots & & & \\ & & & Q_{rr} \times z_{rr} & 0 \dots \dots \dots 0 & I_{s_r} \times x_{\eta_r} & \\ & & & Q_{0r} \times z_{0r} & 0 \dots \dots \dots 0 & I_{s_0} \times x_0 & \\ & & & Q_{r+1,r} \times z_{r+1,r} & 0 \dots \dots \dots 0 & I_{s_{r+1}} \times x_{\eta_{r+1}} & \end{array} \right)$$











where  $z_{ij}$  may be zero,

(ii)  $R(a) =$

(iii)  $R(a) =$

and the degree of  $R(a)$  is bounded and is less than  $4r+1$ .

[The case 2]; Suppose that  $Ne_i = Au_i^{(\eta_i)} \oplus Au_i^{(\eta_{i+1})}$  ( $i=1, \dots, r-1$ ) and  $Ne_{r_1} = Au_{r_1}^{(\eta_{r_1})}$ ,  $Ne_{r_2} = Au_{r_2}^{(\eta_{r_2})}$  where  $Au_{r-1}^{(\eta_{r-1})} \cong Au_{r_1}^{(\eta_{r_1})} \cong Au_{r_2}^{(\eta_{r_2})}$ . Then by the same way as [the case 1] an arbitrary directly indecomposable representation has one of the following forms;

(i)  $R(a) =$

(ii)  $R(a) =$







$$\begin{array}{c}
 \left. \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \dots \\ 1 \end{array} \right\} t_{11} \\
 \left. \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \dots \\ 1 \end{array} \right\} t'_7 \\
 \left. \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \dots \\ 1 \end{array} \right\} t_{12} \\
 \left. \begin{array}{c} 100\dots\dots \\ 10000 \\ 10000 \\ \dots \\ 10000 \end{array} \right\} t_{13} \\
 \left. \begin{array}{c} 10000 \\ \dots \\ 10000 \\ \dots \\ 10000 \end{array} \right\} t_{14} \\
 \left. \begin{array}{c} 10000 \\ \dots \\ 10000 \\ \dots \\ 10000 \\ 10000 \\ 10 \\ 10 \end{array} \right\} t_{15}
 \end{array}$$

$$Q'_{11} = \left[ \begin{array}{c}
 \left. \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \dots \\ 1 \end{array} \right\} t_1 \\
 \underbrace{0\dots 00}_{t_2} 1 \dots \\
 \underbrace{10\dots 00}_{t_4} \underbrace{10\dots 00}_{t_5} 1 \dots \dots \dots u \\
 \left. \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \dots \\ 1 \end{array} \right\} t_8 \dots \dots \dots u \\
 \underbrace{10\dots 00}_{t_9} 1 \dots \dots \dots u \\
 \underbrace{10\dots 00}_{t_{10}} \underbrace{00\dots 00}_{t_{11}} \underbrace{00\dots 00}_{t_7} 1 \dots \dots \dots u \\
 \underbrace{10\dots 00}_{t_{13}} \underbrace{10\dots 00}_{t_{14}}
 \end{array} \right]$$



$$Q'_{21} = \left( \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \dots \\ 1 \end{array} \right) \left. \begin{array}{c} t_1 \\ \dots \\ 1 \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \dots \\ 1 \end{array} \right\} t_2 \\ \left. \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{array} \right\} t_3 \\ 01 \dots 1 \left. \right\} t_4 \\ 1 \dots 1 \left. \right\} t_5 \\ \left. \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{array} \right\} t_6 \\ 01 \dots 1 \left. \right\} t_7 \\ \underbrace{1}_{t_7} \dots 1 \left. \right\} t_8 \\ \dots \dots 1 \left. \right\} t_9 \\ \dots \dots 1 \left. \right\} t_{10} \\ \dots \dots 1 \\ v_1 \dots \dots 0 \\ v_1 \dots \dots 0 \\ v_2 \dots \dots 0 \\ v_2 \dots \dots 0 \\ 01 \dots 1 \left. \right\} t_{11} \\ 1 \dots 1 \left. \right\} t'_{7'} \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \left. \right\} t_{12} \\ 01 \dots 1 \left. \right\} t_{13} \\ t_{14} \left. \right\} 1 \\ \dots \dots 1 \\ t_{15} \left. \right\} \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{array} \end{array} \right)$$



$$D'_{7,16} \text{ by } D''_{7,16} = \begin{pmatrix} I_{16}^{(1)} \times g^{(1)} & 0 \cdots \cdots 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} * \\ * \\ * \\ * \end{matrix}, \quad D_{\kappa',16} \text{ by } D'_{\kappa,16} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} * \\ * \\ * \\ * \end{matrix},$$

$$D_{16,\lambda} \text{ by } D''_{16,\lambda} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \cdots \cdots 0 \\ 0 \cdots \cdots 0 \\ * \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad D_{8,\mu} \text{ by } D'_{8,\mu} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \cdots \cdots 0 \\ * \end{pmatrix}.$$

In this way  $D_{16,16}, D_{7,16}, D_{8,16}, D_{9,16}, D_{10,16}, D_{11,16}$  and  $D_{12,16}$  are replaced by

$$D'_{16,16} = \begin{pmatrix} I_{16}^{(1)} & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ I_{16}^{(8)} & 0 \\ 0 & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad D'_{7,16} = \begin{pmatrix} I_{16}^{(1)} \times g^{(1)} & 0 \cdots \cdots 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad D'_{8,16} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & I_{16}^{(2)} \times g^{(2)} & 0 \cdots \\ \vdots & 0 & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$D'_{9,16} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & I_{16}^{(3)} \times g^{(3)} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad D'_{10,16} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & I_{16}^{(4)} \times g^{(4)} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & I_{16}^{(5)} \times \bar{g}^{(5)} & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$D'_{11,16} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & I_{16}^{(6)} \times g^{(6)} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & & & & & & & \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad D'_{12,16} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & I_{16}^{(7)} \times g^{(7)} & 0 \\ 0 & & & & & & & & \end{pmatrix}.$$

Moreover  $D_{11}$  is replaced by  $D'_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} I_{11}^{(1)} & I_{11}^{(2)} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $D_{12,1}$  by  $D'_{12,1} = \begin{pmatrix} I_{11}^{(1)} \times h & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

$$D_{22} \text{ by } D'_{22} = \begin{pmatrix} I_2^{(1)} \\ I_2^{(2)} \\ I_2^{(3)} \\ 0 & I_4^{(2)} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad D_{10,2} \text{ by } D'_{10,2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I_2^{(2)} \times j^{(2)} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$D_{12,2} \text{ by } D'_{12,2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ I_2^{(1)} \times j^{(1)} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad D_{8,2} \text{ by } D_{8,2}' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I_2^{(3)} \times j^{(3)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$, \quad D_{33} \text{ by } D'_{33} = \begin{pmatrix} I_3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$D_{10,10} \text{ by } D'_{10,10} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ I_{t_{10}^{(1)}} & 0 \\ & I_{t_{10}^{(2)}} \\ & & I_{t_{10}^{(4)}} \\ 0 & & & 0 \\ & & & & \vdots \\ & & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad D_{9,10} \text{ by } D'_{9,10} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & & \vdots \\ I_{t_{10}^{(1)}} \times y^{(1)} & & \vdots \\ 0 & & \vdots \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$D_{15,10} \text{ by } D'_{15,10} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & I_{t_{10}^{(2)}} \times y^{(2)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad D_{88} \text{ by } D'_{88} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \cdots 0 \\ I_{t_8^{(1)}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$D_{99} \text{ by } D'_{99} = \begin{pmatrix} I_{t_9^{(1)}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad D_{11,11} \text{ by } D'_{11,11} = \begin{pmatrix} I_{t_{11}^{(1)}} & 0 \\ & I_{t_{11}^{(2)}} \\ 0 & I_{t_{11}^{(3)}} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$D_{15,11} \text{ by } D'_{15,11} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ I_{t_{11}^{(1)}} \times v^{(1)} & & \vdots \\ 0 & & \vdots \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad D_{13,11} \text{ by } D'_{13,11} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & I_{t_{11}^{(2)}} \times v^{(2)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$D_{77} \text{ by } D'_{77} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ I_{t_7^{(1)}} \\ 0 & I_{t_7^{(2)}} \end{pmatrix}, \quad D_{15,7} \text{ by } D'_{15,7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \vdots \\ I_{t_7^{(1)}} \times x & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$D_{12,12} \text{ by } D'_{12,12} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ I_{t_{12}} \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad D_{13,13} \text{ by } D'_{13,13} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ I_{t_{13}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$D_{14,14} \text{ by } D'_{14,14} = \begin{pmatrix} I_{t_{14}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad D_{15,15} \text{ by } D'_{15,15} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ I_{t_{15}} \end{pmatrix}$$





















Hence the degree of an arbitrary directly indecomposable  $A$ -left module is bounded and less than 34.

[The case 4, 5, 6] In these cases we can prove that the degree of an arbitrary directly indecomposable  $A$ -left module is bounded but this proof is quite same as [the case 3].

Thus the proof of this theorem is completed.

8. In [5] G. Köthe propounded the problem to determine the general type of algebras whose directly indecomposable left modules are cyclic and not necessarily homomorphic to  $Ae_\kappa$ . Now we call such an algebra the *Köthe algebra*. Then from the above theorem we can answer to this problem in a special case where  $N^2=0$  and  $K$  is algebraically closed. Namely it is clear that the Köthe algebra is of bounded representation type but

(1) When each  $Ne_\kappa$  is the direct sum of at most two simple components, an algebra of bounded representation type is the Köthe algebra.

(2) When  $\{Ne_1, \dots, Ne_s\}$  is a chain such that  $Ne_s$  is the direct sum of three simple components, if  $f(\kappa) \geq 2$  for all  $\kappa$  it is the Köthe algebra but if there exists  $\mu$  such that  $f(\mu) = 1$  it is not necessarily the Köthe algebra.

(3) When  $\{Ne_1, Ne_2, Ne_3\}$  is a chain such that  $Ne_2$  is the direct sum of three simple components, if  $f(\kappa) \geq 8$  for all  $\kappa$  it is the Köthe algebra but if there exists  $\mu$  such that  $f(\mu) \leq 7$  it is not necessarily the Köthe algebra.

(5) When  $\{Ne_1, Ne_2, Ne_3, Ne_4\}$  is a chain such that  $Ne_2$  is the direct sum of three simple components and  $Ne_1$  and  $Ne_4$  are simple, if  $f(\kappa) \geq 5$  for all  $\kappa$ , it is the Köthe algebra but if there exists  $\mu$  such that  $f(\mu) \leq 4$ , it is not necessarily the Köthe algebra.

This proof is clear from the fact that  $Ae_{\kappa_1}m = Ae_{\kappa_2}\pi_{21}m$  where  $\pi_{21}$  is the isomorphism such that  $Ae_{\kappa_2}\pi_{21} = Ae_{\kappa_1}$ .

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