

BI-AMALGAMATED ALGEBRAS ALONG IDEALS

S. KABBAJ, K. LOUARTITI AND M. TAMEKKANTE

*The third author dedicates this paper
to the memory of his mother, Fatima Ameer*

ABSTRACT. Let $f : A \rightarrow B$ and $g : A \rightarrow C$ be two commutative ring homomorphisms, and let J and J' be two ideals of B and C , respectively, such that $f^{-1}(J) = g^{-1}(J')$. The *bi-amalgamation* of A with (B, C) along (J, J') with respect to (f, g) is the subring of $B \times C$ given by

$$A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J') := \{(f(a) + j, g(a) + j') \mid a \in A, (j, j') \in J \times J'\}.$$

In this paper, we investigate ring-theoretic properties of *bi-amalgamations* and capitalize on previous work carried out on various settings of pullbacks and amalgamations. In the second and third sections, we provide examples of bi-amalgamations and show how these constructions arise as pullbacks. The fourth section investigates the transfer of some basic ring theoretic properties to bi-amalgamations, and the fifth section is devoted to the prime ideal structure of these constructions. All new results agree with recent studies in the literature on D'Anna, Finocchiaro and Fontana's amalgamations and duplications.

1. Introduction. Throughout, all rings considered are commutative with unity, and all modules are unital. The diagram of ring homomorphisms (top of next page) is called the *pullback* (or *fiber product*) of μ_1 and ι_1 if the homomorphism $\iota_2 \times \mu_2 : R \rightarrow T \times A$, $r \mapsto (\iota_2(r), \mu_2(r))$ induces an isomorphism of R onto the subring of $T \times A$ given by

$$\mu_1 \times_B \iota_1 := \{(t, a) \mid \mu_1(t) = \iota_1(a)\}.$$

2010 AMS *Mathematics subject classification*. Primary 13A15, 13C10, 13C11, 13D05, 13E05, 13F05, 13F20, 13F30.

Keywords and phrases. Bi-amalgamation, amalgamated duplication, amalgamated algebra, Nagata's idealization, trivial ring extension, pullback, Noetherian ring, reduced ring, glueing of prime ideals, prime spectrum.

Research was supported by King Fahd University of Petroleum & Minerals, grant No. RG1310. The first author is the corresponding author.

Received by the editors on March 28, 2014, and in revised form on October 24, 2014.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 R & \xrightarrow{\iota_2} & T \\
 \mu_2 \downarrow & & \downarrow \mu_1 \\
 A & \xrightarrow{\iota_1} & B
 \end{array}$$

If μ_1 is surjective and ι_1 is injective, the above diagram is called a conductor square. In this setting, ι_2 and μ_2 are injective and surjective, respectively, and $\text{Ker}(\mu_1) \cong \text{Ker}(\mu_2)$. By abuse of notation, we view R as a subring of T making $\text{Ker}(\mu_1) = \text{Ker}(\mu_2)$ the largest common ideal of R and T ; it is called the conductor of T into R .

Amalgamated algebras are rings which arise as special pullbacks. Their introduction in 2007 by D'Anna and Fontana [7, 8] was motivated by a construction of Anderson [1] related to a classical construction due to Dorroh [9] on endowing a ring (without unity) with a unity. The interest of these amalgamations resides, partly, in their ability to cover several basic constructions in commutative algebra, including classical pullbacks (e.g., $D + M$, $A + XB[X]$, $A + XB[[X]]$, etc.), Nagata's idealizations [13, 15] (also called trivial ring extensions, which have been widely studied in the literature), and Boisen and Sheldon's CPI-extensions [2]. The following paragraphs summarize background and main contributions on amalgamations.

Let A be a ring, I an ideal of A , and $\pi : A \rightarrow A/I$ the canonical surjection. The amalgamated duplication of A along I , denoted by $A \bowtie I$, is the special pullback of π and π , i.e., the subring of $A \times A$ given by

$$A \bowtie I := \pi \times_{A/I} \pi = \{(a, a + i) \mid a \in A, i \in I\}.$$

If $I^2 = 0$, then $A \bowtie I$ coincides with Nagata's idealization $A \times I$.

In 2007, the construction $A \bowtie I$ was introduced, and its basic properties were studied by D'Anna and Fontana [7, 8]. In the first paper [7], they discussed the main properties of the amalgamated duplication in relation with pullback constructions, and special attention was devoted to its ideal-theoretic properties as well as to the topological structure of its prime spectrum. In the second paper [8], they restricted their attention to the case where I is a multiplicative canonical ideal of A , that is, I is regular and every regular fractional ideal J of R is I -reflexive, i.e., $J = (I : (I : J))$. In particular, they examined contexts where every regular fractional ideal of $A \bowtie I$ is divisorial. Later in the

same year, the amalgamated duplication was investigated by D'Anna [4] with the aim of applying it to curve singularities (over algebraic closed fields) where he proved that the amalgamated duplication of an algebroid curve along a regular canonical ideal yields a Gorenstein algebroid curve [4, Theorem 14 and Corollary 17]. In 2008, Maimani and Yassemi studied [14] the diameter and girth of the zero-divisor graph of an amalgamated duplication. In 2010, Shapiro [18] corrected [4, Proposition 3] and proved a pertinent result asserting that, if A is a one-dimensional reduced local Cohen-Macaulay ring and $A \bowtie I$ is Gorenstein, then I must be regular. In 2012, in [3], the authors established necessary and sufficient conditions for an amalgamated duplication of a ring along an ideal to inherit Prüfer conditions (which extended the notion of Prüfer domain to commutative rings with zero divisors). The new results yielded original and new families of examples issuing from amalgamated duplications subject to various Prüfer conditions.

In 2009 and 2010, D'Anna, Finocchiaro and Fontana considered the more general context of amalgamated algebra

$$A \bowtie^f J := \{(a, f(a) + j) \mid a \in A, j \in J\}$$

for a given homomorphism of rings $f : A \rightarrow B$ and ideal J of B . In particular, they studied these amalgamations in the frame of pullbacks which allowed them to establish numerous (prime) ideal and ring-theoretic basic properties for this new construction. In [5], they provided necessary and sufficient conditions for $A \bowtie^f J$ to inherit the notions of Noetherian ring, domain, and reduced ring and characterized pullbacks that can be expressed as amalgamations. In [6], they provided a complete description of the prime spectrum of $A \bowtie^f J$ and gave bounds for its Krull dimension. In 2014 Finocchiaro [10] investigated necessary and sufficient conditions for an amalgamated algebra to inherit Prüfer conditions.

Let $\alpha : A \rightarrow C$, $\beta : B \rightarrow C$ and $f : A \rightarrow B$ be ring homomorphisms. In the aforementioned papers [5, 6], the authors studied amalgamated algebras within the frame of pullbacks $\alpha \times \beta$ such that $\alpha = \beta \circ f$ [5, Propositions 4.2, 4.4]. In this work, we are interested in new constructions, called *bi-amalgamated algebras* (or *bi-amalgamations*), which arise as pullbacks $\alpha \times \beta$ such that the following diagram of ring

homomorphisms

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{f} & B \\ g \downarrow & & \downarrow \alpha \\ C & \xrightarrow{\beta} & D \end{array}$$

is commutative with $\alpha \circ \pi_B(\alpha \times \beta) = \alpha \circ f(A)$, where π_B denotes the canonical projection of $B \times C$ over B , namely, let $f : A \rightarrow B$ and $g : A \rightarrow C$ be two ring homomorphisms, and let J and J' be two ideals of B and C , respectively, such that $f^{-1}(J) = g^{-1}(J')$. The *bi-amalgamation of A with (B, C) along (J, J') with respect to (f, g)* is the subring of $B \times C$ given by

$$A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J') := \{(f(a) + j, g(a) + j') \mid a \in A, (j, j') \in J \times J'\}.$$

This paper investigates ring-theoretic properties of *bi-amalgamations* and capitalizes on previous work carried out on various settings of pullbacks and amalgamations. In the second and third sections, we provide examples of bi-amalgamations and show how these constructions arise as pullbacks. The fourth section investigates the transfer of some basic ring theoretic properties to bi-amalgamations and the fifth section is devoted to the prime ideal structure of these constructions. All new results agree with recent studies in the literature on D'Anna, Finocchiaro and Fontana's amalgamations and duplications.

Throughout, for a ring R , $Q(R)$ will denote the total ring of quotients and $Z(R)$ and $\text{Jac}(R)$ will denote, respectively, the set of zero divisors and Jacobson radical of R . Finally, $\text{Spec}(R)$ shall denote the set of prime ideals of R .

2. Examples of bi-amalgamations. Notice, first, that every amalgamated duplication is an amalgamated algebra and every amalgamated algebra is a bi-amalgamated algebra, as seen below.

Example 2.1 (The amalgamated algebra). Let $f : A \rightarrow B$ be a ring homomorphism and J an ideal of B . Set $I := f^{-1}(J)$ and $\iota := \text{id}_A$.

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} A \bowtie^{i,f} (I, J) &= \{(a + i, f(a) + j) \mid a \in A, (i, j) \in I \times J\} \\ &= \{(a + i, f(a + i) + j - f(i)) \mid a \in A, (i, j) \in I \times J\} \\ &= \{(a, f(a) + j) \mid a \in A, j \in J\} \\ &= A \bowtie^f J. \end{aligned}$$

Further, the subring $f(A) + J$ of B can be regarded as a bi-amalgamation; precisely:

Remark 2.2. Let $f : A \rightarrow B$ be a ring homomorphism and J an ideal of B . Set $I := f^{-1}(J)$ and consider the canonical projection $\pi : A \rightarrow A/I$. Then, one can easily check that

$$f(A) + J \cong \{(\bar{a}, f(a) + j) \mid a \in A, j \in J\} = A \bowtie^{\pi, f} (0, J).$$

In particular, Boisen-Sheldon's CPI-extensions [2] can also be viewed as bi-amalgamations.

Example 2.3 (The CPI-extension). Let A be a ring, and let I be an ideal of A . Then $\bar{S} := (A/I) \setminus Z(A/I)$ and $S := \{s \in A \mid \bar{s} \in \bar{S}\}$ are multiplicatively closed subsets of A/I and A , respectively. Let $\varphi : S^{-1}A \rightarrow Q(A/I) = (\bar{S})^{-1}(A/I)$ and $f : A \rightarrow S^{-1}A$ be the canonical ring homomorphisms. Then, the subring

$$C(A, I) := \varphi^{-1}(A/I) = f(A) + S^{-1}I$$

of $S^{-1}A$ is called the CPI-extension of A with respect to I (in the sense of Boisen-Sheldon). Now, let $\pi : A \rightarrow A/I$ be the canonical projection. From Remark 2.2, we have

$$A \bowtie^{\pi, f} (0, S^{-1}I) \cong f(A) + S^{-1}I = C(A, I).$$

Other known families of rings stem from Remark 2.2, namely, those issued from extensions of rings $A \subset B$ (including classic pullbacks).

Example 2.4 (The ring $A + J$). Let $i : A \hookrightarrow B$ be an embedding of rings, J an ideal of B , $I := A \cap J$, and $\pi : A \rightarrow A/I$ the canonical

projection. From Remark 2.2, the subring $A + J$ of B can arise as a bi-amalgamation via

$$A + J \cong A \bowtie^{\pi, i} (0, J),$$

and, consequently, so do most classic pullback constructions such as $A + XB[X]$ (via $A \subset B[X]$ and $XB[X]$), $A + XB[[X]]$ (via $A \subset B[[X]]$ and $XB[[X]]$), and $D + M$ (via $D \subset T$ an M ideal of T with $D \cap M = 0$).

In the next section, as an application of Proposition 3.3, we will see that some glueings of prime ideals [17, 19, 20, 21] can be viewed as bi-amalgamations. We close this section with an explicit (non-classic pullback) example, namely, the ring $R := \mathbb{Z}[X] + (X^2 + 1)\mathbb{Q}[X]$ which lies between $\mathbb{Z}[X]$ and $\mathbb{Q}[X]$.

Example 2.5. Let $i : \mathbb{Z}[X] \hookrightarrow \mathbb{Q}[X]$ be the natural embedding, and consider the ring homomorphism $\pi : \mathbb{Z}[X] \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[i]$, $p(X) \mapsto p(i)$. Clearly, $(X^2 + 1)\mathbb{Q}[X] \cap \mathbb{Z}[X] = (X^2 + 1)$ and $\mathbb{Z}[X]/(X^2 + 1) \cong \mathbb{Z}[i]$ so that

$$R := \mathbb{Z}[X] + (X^2 + 1)\mathbb{Q}[X] \cong \mathbb{Z}[X] \bowtie^{\pi, i} (0, (X^2 + 1)\mathbb{Q}[X]).$$

3. Pullbacks and bi-amalgamations. Throughout, let $f : A \rightarrow B$ and $g : A \rightarrow C$ be two ring homomorphisms and J, J' two ideals of B and C , respectively, such that $I := f^{-1}(J) = g^{-1}(J')$. Let $A \bowtie^{f, g} (J, J')$ denote the bi-amalgamation of A with (B, C) along (J, J') with respect to (f, g) .

This section sheds light on the correlation between pullback constructions and bi-amalgamations. We first show how every bi-amalgamation can arise as a natural pullback.

Proposition 3.1. *Consider the ring homomorphisms $\alpha : f(A) + J \rightarrow A/I$, $f(a) + j \mapsto \bar{a}$ and $\beta : g(A) + J' \rightarrow A/I$, $g(a) + j' \mapsto \bar{a}$. Then, the bi-amalgamation is determined by the following pullback*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A \bowtie^{f, g} (J, J') & \longrightarrow & f(A) + J, \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \alpha \\ g(A) + J' & \xrightarrow{\beta} & A/I \end{array}$$

that is,

$$A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J') = \alpha \times_{A/I} \beta.$$

Proof. Note that the mappings α and β are well defined since $I := f^{-1}(J) = g^{-1}(J')$ and are ring homomorphisms. Further, the inclusion $A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J') \subseteq \alpha \times \beta$ is trivial. On the other hand,

$$\alpha \times_{A/I} \beta = \{(f(a) + j, g(b) + j') \mid a, b \in A, (j, j') \in J \times J', \\ \alpha(f(a) + j) = \beta(g(b) + j')\}.$$

The condition $\alpha(f(a) + j) = \beta(g(b) + j')$ means that $f(b - a) \in J$ and $g(b - a) \in J'$. It follows that $g(b) + j' = g(a) + (j' + g(b - a))$ with $j' + g(b - a) \in J'$. Therefore, $\alpha \times \beta \subseteq A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')$. \square

Next, we see how bi-amalgamations can be represented as conductor squares.

Proposition 3.2. *Consider the following ring homomorphisms*

$$\begin{aligned} \iota_1 : \frac{A}{I} &\longrightarrow \frac{f(A) + J}{J} \times \frac{g(A) + J'}{J'} \\ &\bar{a} \longmapsto \left(\overline{f(a)}, \overline{g(a)} \right) \\ \mu_2 : A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J') &\longrightarrow \frac{A}{I} \\ (f(a) + j, g(a) + j') &\longmapsto \bar{a} \end{aligned}$$

Then, the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J') & \xrightarrow{\iota_2} & (f(A) + J) \times (g(A) + J') \\ \downarrow \mu_2 & & \downarrow \mu_1 \\ \frac{A}{I} & \xrightarrow{\iota_1} & \frac{f(A) + J}{J} \times \frac{g(A) + J'}{J'} \end{array}$$

is a conductor square with conductor $\text{Ker}(\mu_1) = J \times J'$, where ι_2 is the natural embedding and μ_1 is the canonical surjection.

Proof. The mappings ι_1 and μ_2 are well defined since $I = f^{-1}(J) = g^{-1}(J')$ and are ring homomorphisms. Next, set $R := \mu_1 \times \iota_1$, and let $a \in A$ and $(j, j') \in J \times J'$. Then

$$\iota_2 \times \mu_2((f(a) + j, g(a) + j')) = ((f(a) + j, g(a) + j'), \bar{a})$$

with

$$\mu_1((f(a) + j, g(a) + j')) = (\overline{f(a)}, \overline{g(a)}) = \iota_1(\bar{a}).$$

Thus, $\iota_2 \times \mu_2(A \bowtie^{f,g}(J, J')) \subseteq R$. Now, let $((f(a) + j, g(a) + j'), \bar{b}) \in R$. Then

$$(\overline{f(a)}, \overline{g(a)}) = (\overline{f(b)}, \overline{g(b)}).$$

Hence, $f(a - b) \in J$ and $g(a' - b) \in J'$. Whence,

$$\iota_2 \times \mu_2((f(b) + f(a - b) + j, g(b) + g(a' - b) + j')) = ((f(a) + j, g(a') + j'), \bar{b}).$$

It follows that $\iota_2 \times \mu_2$ induces an isomorphism of $A \bowtie^{f,g}(J, J')$ onto R since $\iota_2 \times \mu_2$ is injective. Consequently, the above diagram is a pullback. Moreover, it is clear that ι_1 is injective and that $\text{Ker}(\mu_1) = J \times J' = \text{Ker}(\mu_2)$. \square

The next result characterizes pullback constructions that can arise as bi-amalgamations.

Proposition 3.3. *Consider the diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{f} & B \\ g \downarrow & & \downarrow \alpha \\ C & \xrightarrow{\beta} & D \end{array}$$

of ring homomorphisms, and let $\pi : B \times C \rightarrow B$ be the canonical projection. Then, the following conditions are equivalent:

- (1) $\alpha \times_D \beta = A \bowtie^{f,g}(J, J')$, for some ideals J of B and J' of C with $f^{-1}(J) = g^{-1}(J')$;
- (2) *The above diagram is commutative with $\alpha \circ \pi(\alpha \times_D \beta) = \alpha \circ f(A)$.*

Proof.

(1) \Rightarrow (2). Let $a \in A$. By hypothesis, $(f(a), g(a)) \in \alpha \times_D \beta$ so that $\alpha \circ f(a) = \beta \circ g(a)$. Also, we have $\pi(\alpha \times_D \beta) = f(A) + J$. Further, for

any $j \in J$, the fact that $(j, 0) \in A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')$ yields $\alpha(j) = \beta(0) = 0$. Therefore, $\alpha \circ \pi(\alpha \times_D \beta) = \alpha \circ f(A)$, as desired.

(2) \Rightarrow (1). Let $J := \text{Ker}(\alpha)$ and $J' := \text{Ker}(\beta)$. By assumption, for each $x \in f^{-1}(J)$, $\beta \circ g(x) = \alpha \circ f(x) = 0$. Then, $g(x) \in J'$, and hence, $f^{-1}(J) \subseteq g^{-1}(J')$; likewise, for the reverse inclusion. Hence, $f^{-1}(J) = g^{-1}(J')$.

Next, let $(f(a) + j, g(a) + j') \in A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')$. We have

$$\alpha(f(a) + j) = \alpha \circ f(a) = \beta \circ g(a) = \beta(g(a) + j'),$$

so that $A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J') \subseteq \alpha \times_D \beta$. On the other hand, let $(b, c) \in \alpha \times_D \beta$. By assumption, there exists an $a \in A$ such that

$$\alpha(b) = \alpha \circ \pi(b, c) = \alpha(f(a)).$$

Then, $b - f(a) \in J$. Moreover, we have

$$\beta(c) = \alpha(b) = \alpha(f(a)) = \beta(g(a)).$$

Then, $c - g(a) \in J'$. It follows that

$$(b, c) = (f(a) + b - f(a), g(a) + c - g(a)) \in A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J').$$

Consequently, $\alpha \times_D \beta = A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')$, completing the proof of the proposition. \square

In view of Example 2.1, Proposition 3.3 recovers the special case of amalgamated algebras, as recorded in the next corollary.

Corollary 3.4 ([5, Proposition 4.4]). *Let $\alpha : A \rightarrow D$ and $\beta : B \rightarrow D$ be two ring homomorphisms. Then, $\alpha \times_D \beta = A \bowtie^f J$, for some ideal J of B if and only if $\alpha = \beta \circ f$. \square*

We close this section with a brief discussion on Traverso's glueings of prime ideals [17, 19, 20] which are special pullbacks [21, Lemma 2]. Thus, they can also be viewed as special bi-amalgamations if they satisfy Proposition 3.3 (2). Precisely, from [21, Lemma 1], let A be a Noetherian ring and B an overring of A such that B is a finite A -module. Let $p \in \text{Spec}(A)$, and let p_1, \dots, p_n be the prime ideals of B lying over p . For each i , A_p/pA_p is a subfield of $B_{p_i}/(p_i B_{p_i})$, and let $\overline{b/t}^i$ denote the class of the element b/t of B_{p_i} modulo $p_i B_{p_i}$. The ring

A' obtained from B by glueing over p is the subring of B (containing A) given by

$$A' := \left\{ b \in B \mid \text{there exists } \frac{a_0}{s_0} \in A_p \text{ with } \frac{\overline{b}^i}{1} = \frac{\overline{a_0}^i}{s_0} \right. \\ \left. \text{for all } i \text{ and, for } \frac{a}{s} \in A_p, \frac{\overline{b}^i}{1} = \frac{\overline{a}^i}{s} \iff \frac{\overline{b}^j}{1} = \frac{\overline{a}^j}{s} \text{ for all } i, j \right\}$$

Now, consider the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\iota} & B \\ \mu \downarrow & & \downarrow \Phi \\ \frac{A_p}{pA_p} & \xrightarrow{\Psi} & D := \frac{B_{p_1}}{p_1B_{p_1}} \times \dots \times \frac{B_{p_n}}{p_nB_{p_n}} \end{array}$$

where ι is the natural embedding, $\mu(a) = \overline{a/1}$ for all $a \in A$, $\Phi(b) = (\overline{b/1}, \dots, \overline{b/1^n})$ for all $b \in B$, and $\Psi(\overline{a/s}) = (\overline{a/s^1}, \dots, \overline{a/s^n})$ for all $a/s \in A_p$. Let $J := \text{Ker}(\Phi)$ and $J' := \text{Ker}(\Psi)$, and note that

$$p = \iota^{-1}(J) = \mu^{-1}(J').$$

Corollary 3.5. *Under the above notation, the following assertions are equivalent:*

- (1) $A' = A \bowtie^{\iota, \mu} (J, J')$;
- (2) For any $((a/s), b) \in A_p \times B$: $a - sb \in \bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq n} p_i \Rightarrow a - sa_0 \in p$, for some $a_0 \in A$.

Proof. By [21, Lemma 2], A' can be identified with the pullback $\Phi \times_D \Psi$. Further, notice that $\Phi \circ \iota = \Psi \circ \mu$, i.e., the above diagram is commutative. Let $\pi : B \times A_p/(pA_p) \rightarrow B$ be the canonical projection, and let $a \in A$. Then

$$\Psi\left(\frac{\overline{a}}{1}\right) = \left(\frac{\overline{a}^1}{1}, \dots, \frac{\overline{a}^n}{1}\right) = \Phi(a) = \Phi \circ \pi\left(a, \frac{\overline{a}}{1}\right).$$

Hence, $\Phi(A) \subseteq \Phi \circ \pi(\Phi \times_D \Psi)$. Therefore, by Proposition 3.3, condition (1) holds if and only if $\Phi \circ \pi(\Phi \times_D \Psi) \subseteq \Phi(A)$ if and only if, for any $((a/s), b) \in A_p \times B$, $\overline{a/s}^i = \overline{b/1}^i$ for all i forces $\overline{a/s}^i = \overline{a_0/1}^i$ for all i , for some $a_0 \in A$ if and only if condition (2) holds. \square

For example, if $A := \mathbb{Z}$ and $p := 2\mathbb{Z}$, then for any finite \mathbb{Z} -module B (e.g., $\mathbb{Z}[i]$) Corollary 3.5 (2) always holds since, for any $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $s \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus 2\mathbb{Z}$, $n - sn \in 2\mathbb{Z}$.

4. Basic algebraic properties of bi-amalgamations. Throughout this section, let $f : A \rightarrow B$ and $g : A \rightarrow C$ be two ring homomorphisms and J, J' two ideals of B and C , respectively, such that $I_0 := f^{-1}(J) = g^{-1}(J')$. Let

$$A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J') := \{(f(a) + j, g(a) + j') \mid a \in A, (j, j') \in J \times J'\}$$

be the bi-amalgamation of A with (B, C) along (J, J') with respect to (f, g) .

This section studies basic algebraic properties of bi-amalgamations. In particular, we investigate necessary and sufficient conditions for a bi-amalgamation to be a Noetherian ring, a domain or a reduced ring. We will show that the transfer of these notions is made via the special rings $f(A) + J$ and $g(A) + J'$ (which correspond to B and C , respectively, in the case when f and g are surjective).

We start with basic ideal-theoretic properties of bi-amalgamations. For this purpose, notice first that $0 \times J', J \times 0$ and $J \times J'$ are particular ideals of $A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')$, and if I is an ideal of A , then the set

$$I \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J') := \{(f(i) + j, g(i) + j') \mid i \in I, (j, j') \in J \times J'\}$$

is an ideal of $A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')$ containing $J \times J'$.

Proposition 4.1. *Let I be an ideal of A . We have the following canonical isomorphisms:*

$$(1) \frac{A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')}{I \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')} \cong \frac{A}{I + I_0}.$$

$$(2) \frac{A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')}{0 \times J'} \cong f(A) + J \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')}{J \times 0} \cong g(A) + J'.$$

$$(3) \frac{A}{I_0} \cong \frac{A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')}{J \times J'} \cong \frac{f(A) + J}{J} \cong \frac{g(A) + J'}{J'}.$$

Proof.

(1) Consider the mapping

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi : A &\longrightarrow \frac{A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')}{I \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')} \\ a &\longmapsto (f(a), g(a)). \end{aligned}$$

Clearly, φ is a surjective ring homomorphism, and one can check that $\text{Ker}(\varphi) = I + I_0$.

(2) If $f(a) + j = 0$ for some $a \in A$ and $j \in J$, then $g(a) + j' \in J'$ for any $j' \in J'$. So the kernel of the surjective canonical homomorphism $A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J') \twoheadrightarrow f(A) + J$ coincides with $0 \times J'$. Hence, the first isomorphism holds and the second one follows similarly.

(3) The first isomorphism is a particular case of (1) for $I = 0$. Further, if $f(a) + j \in J$ for some $a \in A$ and $j \in J$, then $g(a) + j' \in J'$ for any $j' \in J'$. So the kernel of the canonical surjective homomorphism

$$A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J') \twoheadrightarrow \frac{f(A) + J}{J}$$

coincides with $J \times J'$. □

The fact that bi-amalgamations can be represented as pullbacks is an important tool that can be used to investigate the algebraic properties of these constructions. The following results give examples of this use.

Proposition 4.2. *Under the above notation, we have:*

$$A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J') \text{ is Noetherian} \iff f(A) + J \text{ and } g(A) + J' \text{ are Noetherian.}$$

In particular, if f and g are surjective, then $A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')$ is Noetherian if and only if B and C are Noetherian.

Proof. In view of Proposition 4.1 (2), we only need to prove the reverse implication. By Proposition 3.1, $A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J') = \alpha \times_{A/I_0} \beta$ determined by the ring homomorphisms $\alpha : f(A) + J \rightarrow A/I_0$, $f(a) + j \mapsto \bar{a}$ and $\beta : g(A) + J' \rightarrow A/I_0$, $g(a) + j' \mapsto \bar{a}$. Since

$f(A) + J$ is Noetherian, by [5, Proposition 4.10], it suffices to show that $\text{Ker}(\beta) = J'$ is a Noetherian module over $A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')$ with the module structure induced by the surjective canonical homomorphism $A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J') \twoheadrightarrow g(A) + J'$. But, under this structure, $A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')$ -submodules of J' correspond to subideals of J' in the Noetherian ring $g(A) + J'$. This leads to the conclusion. \square

In view of Example 2.1, Proposition 4.2 recovers the special case of amalgamated algebras, as recorded in the next corollary.

Corollary 4.3 ([5, Proposition 5.6]). *Under the above notation, we have:*

$$A \bowtie^f J \text{ is Noetherian} \iff A \text{ and } f(A) + J \text{ are Noetherian.} \quad \square$$

As an illustrative example for Proposition 4.2 (of an original Noetherian ring which arises as a bi-amalgamation) we refer to Example 4.10.

Recall that the prime spectrum of a ring R is said to be Noetherian if R satisfies the ascending chain condition on radical ideals (or, equivalently, every prime ideal of R is the radical of a finitely generated ideal) [16]. Let $\text{Spec}(R)$ denote the prime spectrum of a ring R .

Proposition 4.4. *Under the above notation, we have:*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Spec}(A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')) \text{ is Noetherian} &\iff \text{Spec}(f(A) + J) \\ &\text{and } \text{Spec}(g(A) + J') \text{ are Noetherian.} \end{aligned}$$

Proof. $A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J') = \alpha \times_{A/I_0} \beta$ via the homomorphisms $\alpha : f(A) + J \rightarrow A/I_0$, $f(a) + j \mapsto \bar{a}$ and $\beta : g(A) + J' \rightarrow A/I_0$, $g(a) + j' \mapsto \bar{a}$. So, by [11, Corollary 1.6], the prime spectra of $A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')$ and A/I_0 are Noetherian if and only if so are the prime spectra of $f(A) + J$ and $g(A) + J'$. But, by Proposition 4.1 (3), if the prime spectrum of $A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')$ is Noetherian, then so is the spectrum of A/I_0 since this notion is stable under homomorphic image. This leads to the conclusion. \square

The next result characterizes bi-amalgamations without zero divisors.

Proposition 4.5. *Under the above notation, the following assertions are equivalent:*

- (1) $A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')$ is a domain;
- (2) “ $J = 0$ and $g(A) + J'$ is a domain” or “ $J' = 0$ and $f(A) + J$ is a domain.”

In particular, if f is surjective and $J \neq 0$, then $A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')$ is a domain if and only if $J' = 0$ and B is a domain.

Proof. Assume that $A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')$ is a domain. If $J \neq 0$ and $J' \neq 0$, then, for nonzero elements $j \in J$ and $j' \in J'$, we have $(0, j')(j, 0) = (0, 0)$. Therefore, one of J and J' must be null; in such a case, $A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')$ collapses (up to an isomorphism) to $g(A) + J'$ or $f(A) + J$ by Proposition 4.1 (2). This leads to the conclusion. \square

In view of Example 2.1, Proposition 4.5 recovers the special case of amalgamated algebras, as recorded in the next corollary.

Corollary 4.6 ([5, Proposition 5.2]). *Using the above notation, assume $J \neq 0$. Then:*

$A \bowtie^f J$ is a domain $\iff f^{-1}(J) = 0$ and $f(A) + J$ is a domain. \square

The next result characterizes bi-amalgamations without nilpotent elements.

Proposition 4.7. *Under the above notation, consider the following conditions:*

- (a) $f(A) + J$ is reduced and $J' \cap \text{Nil}(C) = 0$,
- (b) $g(A) + J'$ is reduced and $J \cap \text{Nil}(B) = 0$,
- (c) $A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')$ is reduced,
- (d) $J \cap \text{Nil}(B) = 0$ and $J' \cap \text{Nil}(C) = 0$.

Then:

- (i) (a) or (b) \Rightarrow (c) \Rightarrow (d).
- (ii) If I_0 is radical, then the four conditions are equivalent.

(iii) If f is surjective and $\text{Ker}(f) \subseteq \text{Ker}(g)$, then:

$$A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J') \text{ is reduced} \iff B \text{ is reduced and } J' \cap \text{Nil}(C) = 0.$$

Proof.

(1) Let $(f(a) + j, g(a) + j') \in \text{Nil}(A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J'))$. Then $f(a) + j \in \text{Nil}(f(A) + J) = 0$. Hence, $a \in I_0$. Thus, $g(a) + j' \in J' \cap \text{Nil}(C) = 0$. Consequently, $\text{Nil}(A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')) = 0$. This proves $(a) \Rightarrow (c)$ and likewise for $(b) \Rightarrow (c)$.

Let $j \in \text{Nil}(B) \cap J$. Therefore, there is a positive integer n such that $0 = (j^n, 0) = (j, 0)^n$ in $A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')$. It follows that $j = 0$, and hence, $\text{Nil}(B) \cap J = 0$. Similarly, $\text{Nil}(C) \cap J' = 0$. This proves $(c) \Rightarrow (d)$.

(2) Next, assume that I_0 is radical, $J \cap \text{Nil}(B) = 0$ and $J' \cap \text{Nil}(C) = 0$. Let $f(a) + j \in \text{Nil}(f(A) + J)$. Then, there is a positive integer n such that $(f(a) + j)^n = 0$. Hence, $f(a)^n \in J$ and thus $a^n \in I_0$, that is, $a \in I_0$. So, $f(a) + j \in J \cap \text{Nil}(B) = 0$, as desired. This proves $(d) \Rightarrow (a)$ and likewise for $(d) \Rightarrow (b)$.

(3) In view of (1), it suffices to observe that $f(a^n) = 0$, for some positive integer, forces $(f(a), g(a))^n = 0$, yielding $f(a) = 0$. \square

Remark 4.8. If $f(A) + J$ and $g(A) + J'$ are both reduced, then $A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')$ is reduced by Proposition 4.7. The converse is not true in general. A counterexample (for the special case of amalgamated algebras) is given in [5, Remark 5.5 (3)].

In view of Example 2.1, Proposition 4.7 recovers the special case of amalgamated algebras, as recorded in the next corollary.

Corollary 4.9 ([5, Proposition 5.4]). *Under the above notation, we have:*

$$A \bowtie^f J \text{ is reduced} \iff A \text{ is reduced and } J \cap \text{Nil}(B) = 0. \quad \square$$

As an illustrative example for Propositions 4.2, 4.5 and 4.7, we provide an original reduced Noetherian ring with zero divisors which arises as a bi-amalgamation.

Example 4.10. Consider the surjective ring homomorphism $f : \mathbb{Z}[X] \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{2}]$, $p(X) \mapsto p(\sqrt{2})$ and the principal ideal $J := (\sqrt{2})$

of $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{2}]$. Let $p \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$ and write it as $p = (X^2 - 2)q(X) + aX + b$ for some $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $q \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$. Then, one can verify that $p(\sqrt{2}) \in J$ if and only if $b \in 2\mathbb{Z}$, that is,

$$I_0 := f^{-1}(J) = \{p \in \mathbb{Z}[X] \mid p(0) \in 2\mathbb{Z}\}.$$

Now, consider the ring homomorphism

$$\alpha : \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{2}] \rightarrow \frac{\mathbb{Z}[X]}{I_0}, \quad a + b\sqrt{2} \mapsto \bar{a}.$$

It follows, by Propositions 3.1, 4.2, 4.5 and 4.7 that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{Z}[X] \rtimes^{f,J} (J, J) &= \alpha \times_{\mathbb{Z}[X]/I_0} \alpha \\ &= \{(a + b\sqrt{2}, c + d\sqrt{2}) \mid a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Z}, a - c \in 2\mathbb{Z}\} \end{aligned}$$

is a reduced Noetherian ring that is not a domain (since $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{2}]$ is a Noetherian domain and $J \neq 0$).

5. The prime ideal structure of bi-amalgamations. Throughout this section, let $f : A \rightarrow B$ and $g : A \rightarrow C$ be two ring homomorphisms and J, J' two ideals of B and C , respectively, such that $I_0 := f^{-1}(J) = g^{-1}(J')$. Let

$$A \rtimes^{f,g} (J, J') := \{(f(a) + j, g(a) + j') \mid a \in A, (j, j') \in J \times J'\}$$

be the bi-amalgamation of A with (B, C) along (J, J') with respect to (f, g) .

This section examines the prime ideal structure of bi-amalgamations and their localizations at prime ideals. We also establish necessary and sufficient conditions for a bi-amalgamation to be local.

Next, we describe the prime ideals (and maximal ideals) of bi-amalgamations. For this purpose, we will adopt the following notation:

$$\begin{aligned} Y &:= \text{Spec}(f(A) + J) \\ Y' &:= \text{Spec}(g(A) + J') \end{aligned}$$

and, for $L \in Y$ and $L' \in Y'$, consider the prime ideals of $A \rtimes^{f,g} (J, J')$

given by:

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{L} &:= (L \times (g(A) + J')) \cap (A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')) \\ &= \{(f(a) + j, g(a) + j') \mid a \in A, (j, j') \in J \times J', f(a) + j \in L\}, \\ \bar{L}' &:= ((f(A) + J) \times L') \cap (A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')) \\ &= \{(f(a) + j, g(a) + j') \mid a \in A, (j, j') \in J \times J', g(a) + j' \in L'\}.\end{aligned}$$

The next two lemmas are needed for the proof of Proposition 5.3. Recall that, if I is an ideal of A , then

$$I \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J') := \{(f(i) + j, g(i) + j') \mid i \in I, (j, j') \in J \times J'\}$$

is an ideal of $A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')$. As an immediate consequence of Proposition 4.1 (1), we have the following lemma.

Lemma 5.1. *Let I be an ideal of A . Then, $I \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')$ is a prime (respectively, maximal) ideal of $A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')$ if and only if $I + I_0$ is a prime (respectively, maximal) ideal of A . \square*

An element of Y (respectively, Y') containing J (respectively, J') has a special form, as shown by the next lemma.

Lemma 5.2. *Let $L \in Y$ (respectively, Y') containing J (respectively, J'). Then:*

$$\bar{L} = f^{-1}(L) \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J') \text{ (respectively, } = g^{-1}(L) \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')).$$

Proof. Let $L \in Y$ contain J . Note first that $f^{-1}(L)$ is a prime ideal of A containing $I_0 := f^{-1}(J)$ so that $f^{-1}(L) \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')$ is a prime ideal of $A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')$ by Lemma 5.1. Moreover, for any $a \in A$ and $j \in J$, one can easily see that $f(a) + j \in L$ if and only if $a \in f^{-1}(L)$. Thus, $\bar{L} = f^{-1}(L) \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')$, and likewise for $L \in Y'$. \square

Proposition 5.3. *Using the above notation, let P be a prime ideal of $A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')$. Then*

- (1) $J \times J' \subseteq P$ if and only if there exists a unique $p \supseteq I_0$ in $\text{Spec}(A)$ such that $P = p \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')$. In this case, there exist $L \supseteq J$ in Y and $L' \supseteq J'$ in Y' such that $P = \bar{L} = \bar{L}'$.

- (2) $J \times J' \not\subseteq P$ if and only if there exists a unique $L \in Y$ (or Y') such that $J \not\subseteq L$ (or $J' \not\subseteq L$) and $P = \overline{L}$. In this case, $(A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J'))_P \cong (f(A) + J)_L$ (or $(A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J'))_P \cong (g(A) + J')_L$).

Consequently, we have

$$\text{Spec}(A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')) = \{\overline{L} \mid L \in \text{Spec}(f(A) + J) \cup \text{Spec}(g(A) + J')\}.$$

Proof.

(1) We only need to prove (\Rightarrow) . Assume that $J \times J' \subseteq P$, and consider the ideal p of A given by

$$p := \{a \in A \mid \text{there exists } (j, j') \in J \times J' \\ \text{such that } (f(a) + j, g(a) + j') \in P\}.$$

Clearly, it is a fact that $J \times J' \subseteq P$ forces $I_0 \subseteq p$. Moreover, we have $P \subseteq p \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')$.

For the reverse inclusion, let $a \in p$. So there exists $(j_1, j'_1) \in J \times J'$ such that $(f(a) + j_1, g(a) + j'_1) \in P$. Hence, for every $(j, j') \in J \times J'$, we obtain

$$(f(a) + j, g(a) + j') = (f(a) + j_1, g(a) + j'_1) + (j - j_1, j' - j'_1) \in P$$

since $J \times J' \subseteq P$. It follows that

$$P = p \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J').$$

By Lemma 5.1, p is a prime ideal of A . By Proposition 4.1 (1), p must be unique since it contains I_0 .

Next, let $L := f(p) + J$. It can be easily verified that L is a prime ideal of $f(A) + J$ with $p \subseteq f^{-1}(L)$. Now, let $a \in f^{-1}(L)$. Then $f(a) = f(x) + j$ for some $x \in p$ and $j \in J$. Hence, $(a - x) \in I_0 \subseteq p$, whence $a \in p$. So,

$$f^{-1}(L) = p.$$

It follows, via Lemma 5.2, that

$$\overline{L} = f^{-1}(L) \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J') = p \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J') = P.$$

Note that, for $L' := g(p) + J'$, the same arguments lead to

$$P = \overline{L} = \overline{L'}.$$

(2) We only need to prove (\Rightarrow) . Assume $J \times J' \not\subseteq P$. By Proposition 3.2 and [12, Lemma 1.1.4(3)], there is a unique prime Q of $(f(A) + J) \times (g(A) + J')$ such that

$$P = Q \cap A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')$$

with

$$((f(A) + J) \times (g(A) + J'))_Q = (A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J'))_P.$$

Then either $Q = L \times (g(A) + J')$ for some prime ideal $L \in Y$ or $Q = (f(A) + J) \times L'$ for some prime ideal $L' \in Y'$, that is,

$$P = \overline{L} \text{ or } P = \overline{L'}.$$

Accordingly, we have

$$(A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J'))_P \cong (f(A) + J)_L$$

or

$$(A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J'))_P \cong (g(A) + J')_{L'},$$

completing the proof of the proposition. \square

Next, as an application of Proposition 5.3, we establish necessary and sufficient conditions for a bi-amalgamation to be local. Note at this point that, in the presence of the equality $f^{-1}(J) = g^{-1}(J')$, $J \neq B$ if and only if $J' \neq C$.

Proposition 5.4. *Under the above notation, we have:*

- (1) $A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')$ is local if and only if $J \neq B$ and both $f(A) + J$ and $g(A) + J'$ are local. Further, the maximal ideal of $A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')$ has the form $\mathfrak{m} \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')$, where \mathfrak{m} is the unique maximal ideal of A containing I_0 .
- (2) Suppose that A is local. Then:

$$A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J') \text{ is local} \iff J \times J' \subseteq \text{Jac}(B \times C).$$

Proof.

(1) Note first that, if $J = B$, (hence $J' = C$ and) then $A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J') = B \times C$ which is never local. Assume that $A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')$ is local. Then $J \neq B$ and, by Proposition 4.1 (2), both $f(A) + J$

and $g(A) + J'$ are local. Moreover, $I_0 \neq A$. Therefore, there is an $\mathfrak{m} \supseteq I_0$ which is maximal in A . By Lemma 5.1, $\mathfrak{m} \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')$ is the maximal ideal of $A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')$. Then, the uniqueness of \mathfrak{m} is ensured by Proposition 4.1 (1).

Next assume that $J \neq B$ and $f(A) + J$ and $g(A) + J'$ are local. Let M be a maximal ideal of $A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')$. We claim that $J \times J' \subseteq M$. Otherwise, assume that $J \times J' \not\subseteq M$. Then, by Proposition 5.3 (2), there is a unique prime L , say, of $f(A) + J$ such that $M = \overline{L}$ and $J \not\subseteq L$. Further, the uniqueness of L and maximality of M force L to be a (in fact, the) maximal ideal of $f(A) + J$. It follows that $J \subseteq L$ (since $J \neq B$), which is the desired contradiction. Therefore,

$$J \times J' \subseteq M.$$

So, by Proposition 5.3 (1), there is a (unique) prime ideal \mathfrak{m} of A containing I_0 such that

$$M = \mathfrak{m} \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J').$$

By Lemma 5.1, \mathfrak{m} is maximal in A . By Proposition 4.1 (3), $A/I_0 \cong (f(A) + J)/J$ is local with maximal ideal \mathfrak{m}/I_0 . This forces M to be the unique maximal ideal of $A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')$.

(2) (\Rightarrow). In this direction, we do not need the assumption “ A is local.” Assume that $A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')$ is local. By (1), necessarily, its maximal ideal contains $J \times J'$. Let $(j, j') \in J \times J'$ and $(b, c) \in B \times C$. Then, $(b, c)(j, j') \in J \times J'$. Thus, $(1, 1) - (b, c)(j, j')$ is invertible in $A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')$ (and so in $B \times C$). Hence, $J \times J' \subseteq \text{Jac}(B \times C)$.

(\Leftarrow). Assume that A is local and $J \times J' \subseteq \text{Jac}(B \times C)$. Let a be a unit of A . We claim that $(f(a) + j, g(a) + j')$ is a unit of $A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')$ for every $(j, j') \in J \times J'$. Indeed, $f(a) + j$ and $g(a) + j'$ are, respectively, units in B and C since $J \times J' \subseteq \text{Jac}(B \times C)$. Thus, there exist $u \in B$ and $v \in C$ such that $(f(a) + j)u = 1$ and $(g(a) + j')v = 1$. Hence,

$$(f(a) + j, g(a) + j')(f(a^{-1}) - uf(a^{-1})j, g(a^{-1}) - vg(a^{-1})j') = (1, 1),$$

that is, $(f(a) + j, g(a) + j')$ is a unit of $A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')$. Next, let $(f(a) + j_1, g(a) + j'_1)$ be a nonunit element of $A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')$. So, a is a nonunit of A . Moreover, for any $(f(b) + j_2, g(b) + j'_2) \in A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')$,

we have

$$\begin{aligned} (1, 1) - (f(b) + j_2, g(b) + j'_2)(f(a) + j_1, g(a) + j'_1) \\ = (f(1 - ba) + j_3, g(1 - ba) + j'_3) \end{aligned}$$

for some $j_3 \in J$ and $j'_3 \in J'$. Further, $1 - ba$ is a unit of A since A is local. Hence, $(1, 1) - (f(b) + j_2, g(b) + j'_2)(f(a) + j_1, g(a) + j'_1)$ is a unit of $A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')$. This proves that $A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')$ is local. \square

In view of Example 2.1, Proposition 5.4 recovers the special case of amalgamated algebras and amalgamated duplications, as summarized in the next corollaries.

Corollary 5.5. *Under the above notation, the following assertions are equivalent:*

- (1) $A \bowtie^f J$ is local;
- (2) $J \neq B$ and both A and $f(A) + J$ are local;
- (3) A is local and $J \subseteq \text{Jac}(B)$. \square

Corollary 5.6 ([4, Corollary 6], [7, Theorem 3.5 (1.e)], [8, Proposition 2.2]). *Let A be a ring and I a proper ideal of A . Then, $A \bowtie I$ is local if and only if A is local.* \square

Next, we describe the localization of $A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')$ at its prime ideals which contain $J \times J'$. Recall that, given a ring R , an ideal I of R , and S a multiplicatively closed subset of R with $S \cap I = \emptyset$, then $S + I$ is a multiplicatively closed subset of R .

Proposition 5.7. *Let p be a prime ideal of A containing I_0 , and let $P := p \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J')$. Consider the multiplicative subsets $S := f(A - p) + J$ of B and $S' := g(A - p) + J'$ of C . Let $f_p : A_p \rightarrow B_S$ and $g_p : A_p \rightarrow C_{S'}$ be the ring homomorphisms induced by f and g . Then*

$$f_p^{-1}(J_S) = g_p^{-1}(J'_{S'}) = (I_0)_p$$

and

$$(A \bowtie^{f,g} (J, J'))_P \cong A_p \bowtie^{f_p, g_p} (J_S, J'_{S'}).$$

Proof. It is easy to show that $f_p^{-1}(J_S) = g_p^{-1}(J'_{S'}) = (I_0)_p$. Moreover, by Proposition 3.1, $A_p \bowtie^{f_p, g_p} (J_S, J'_{S'})$ is the fiber product of $\alpha : f_p(A_p) + J_S \rightarrow A_p/(I_0)_p$ and $\beta : g_p(A_p) + J'_{S'} \rightarrow A_p/(I_0)_p$. On the other hand, $\pi_B(A \bowtie^{f, g} (J, J') - P) = S$ and $\pi_C(A \bowtie^{f, g} (J, J') - P) = S'$. Then, the fact that $(A \bowtie^{f, g} (J, J'))_P$ is isomorphic to $A_p \bowtie^{f_p, g_p} (J_S, J'_{S'})$ follows from [11, Proposition 1.9]. \square

Remark 5.8. If P is a prime ideal of $A \bowtie^{f, g} (J, J')$ which contains $J \times J'$, then by Proposition 5.3, there exists a (unique) prime ideal p which contains I_0 such that $P = p \bowtie^{f, g} (J, J')$. Thus, by Propositions 3.2 and 5.7, we obtain a conductor square of the form:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 (A \bowtie^{f, g} (J, J'))_P & \xrightarrow{\iota_2} & (f_p(A_p) + J_S) \times (g_p(A_p) + J'_{S'}) \\
 \downarrow \mu_2 & & \downarrow \mu_1 \\
 \frac{A_p}{I_0 A_p} & \xrightarrow{\iota_1} & \frac{A_p}{I_0 A_p} \times \frac{A_p}{I_0 A_p}
 \end{array}$$

REFERENCES

1. D.D. Anderson, *Commutative rings*, in *Multiplicative ideal theory in commutative algebra*, J. Brewer, S. Glaz, W. Heinzer and B. Olberding, eds., Springer, New York, 2006.
2. M. Boisen Jr. and P. Sheldon, *CPI-extension: Overrings of integral domains with special prime spectrum*, *Canad. J. Math.* **29** (1977), 722–737.
3. M. Chhiti, M. Jarrar, S. Kabbaj and N. Mahdou, *Prüfer conditions in an amalgamated duplication of a ring along an ideal*, *Comm. Alg.* **43** (2015), 249–261.
4. M. D’Anna, *A construction of Gorenstein rings*, *J. Algebra* **306** (2006), 507–519.
5. M. D’Anna, C. Finocchiaro and M. Fontana, *Amalgamated algebras along an ideal*, in *Commutative algebra and its applications*, M. Fontana, S. Kabbaj, B. Olberding and I. Swanson, eds., Walter de Gruyter, Berlin, 2009.
6. ———, *Properties of chains of prime ideals in an amalgamated algebra along an ideal*, *J. Pure Appl. Alg.* **214** (2010), 1633–1641.
7. M. D’Anna and M. Fontana, *An amalgamated duplication of a ring along an ideal: The basic properties*, *J. Algebra Appl.* **6** (2007), 443–459.

8. M. D'Anna and M. Fontana, *The amalgamated duplication of a ring along a multiplicative-canonical ideal*, Ark. Mat. **45** (2007), 241–252.
9. J.L. Dorroh, *Concerning adjunctions to algebras*, Bull. Amer. Math. Soc. **38** (1932), 85–88.
10. C. Finocchiaro, *Prüfer-like conditions on an amalgamated algebra along an ideal*, Houston J. Math. **40** (2014), 63–79.
11. M. Fontana, *Topologically defined classes of commutative rings*, Ann. Mat. Pura Appl. **123** (1980), 331–355.
12. M. Fontana, J.A. Huckaba and I.J. Papick, *Prüfer domains*, Marcel Dekker, New York, 1997.
13. J.A. Huckaba, *Commutative rings with zero divisors*, Marcel Dekker, New York, 1988.
14. H. Maimani and S. Yassemi, *Zero-divisor graphs of amalgamated duplication of a ring along an ideal*, J. Pure Appl. Alg. **212** (2008), 168–174.
15. M. Nagata, *Local rings*, Interscience, New York 1962.
16. J. Ohm and R.L. Pendleton, *Rings with Noetherian spectrum*, Duke Math. J. **35** (1968), 631–639.
17. C. Pedrini, *Incollamenti di ideali primi e gruppi di Picard*, Rend. Sem. Math. Univ. Padova **48** (1973), 39–66.
18. J. Shapiro, *On a construction of Gorenstein rings proposed by M. D'Anna*, J. Algebra **323** (2010), 1155–1158.
19. G. Tamone, *Sugli incollamenti di ideali primi*, Boll. UMI **14** (1977), 810–825.
20. C. Traverso, *Seminormality and Picard group*, Ann. Sci. Norm. **24** (1970), 585–595.
21. H. Yanagihara, *On glueings of prime ideals*, Hiroshima Math. J. **10** (1980), 351–363.

KING FAHD UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & MINERALS, DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS, DHAHRAN 31261, SAUDI ARABIA

Email address: kabbaj@kfupm.edu.sa

UNIVERSITY HASSAN II, DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, FACULTY OF SCIENCES BEN M'SIK, CASABLANCA 20700, MOROCCO

Email address: lokha2000@hotmail.com

UNIVERSITY MOULAY ISMAIL, DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, FACULTY OF SCIENCES, MEKNES 50000, MOROCCO

Email address: tamekkante@yahoo.fr