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UNIFORM DIMENSIONS AND SUBDIRECT PRODUCTS

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Over a ring R , \mathbf{E} denotes injective hulls, \mathbf{Z} singular submodules. **GENERAL THEOREM.** For any ring R and any infinite regular cardinal σ , conditions (1), (2), and (3) are all equivalent: (1) Any direct sum of nonsingular right ideals of R contains fewer than σ nonzero summands. (2) If $\{W_\gamma \mid \gamma \in \Gamma\}$ is any indexed set of modules with all $\mathbf{Z}W_\gamma = 0$, then the submodule $\Pi^\sigma \mathbf{E}(W_\gamma) = \{x = (x_\gamma) \in \Pi \mathbf{E}(W_\gamma) \mid \text{support } x < \sigma\}$ is injective. (3) For any family $\{W_\gamma \mid \gamma \in \Gamma\}$ having all $\mathbf{Z}W_\gamma = 0$, the submodule $\Pi^\sigma W_\gamma \leq \Pi W_\gamma$ is a complement. **COROLLARY.** Every ring R satisfies (1), (2), and (3) for a unique smallest infinite regular cardinal $\sigma = \sigma(R)$. **THEOREM.** For any module M with $\mathbf{Z}M = 0$, $\mathbf{E}(M) = C \oplus D$, where C contains no uniform submodules and $D = \Pi \{\mathbf{E}(D_\tau) \mid \tau \in \Xi\}$. The submodules C , D , and the D_τ are all unique. Each D_τ is a direct sum of isomorphic indecomposable injectives all of the same type τ . \square The cardinal number of such summands of D_τ is the τ -dimension of M . More general uniform dimensions are constructed for arbitrary modules.

1. Introduction. For any unital right R -module M , its injective hull \hat{M} is uniquely up to isomorphism of the form $\hat{M} = \mathbf{Z}_2 \hat{M} \oplus C \oplus D$, where C is continuous, and D discrete (Theorem 1). If $\mathbf{Z}M$ is the singular submodule, then the torsion submodule $\mathbf{Z}_2 M$ of M is defined by $\mathbf{Z}[M/\mathbf{Z}M] = (\mathbf{Z}_2 M)/\mathbf{Z}M$.

Now let M be torsion free, i.e., $\mathbf{Z}M = 0$. A type τ is an equivalence class of nonsingular uniform modules all having isomorphic injective hulls, and $\Xi = \{\tau\}$ is the set of all types. Then $M_\tau \equiv \Sigma\{U \mid U < M, U \in \tau\} \leq M$ is an intrinsic submodule of M . The τ -dimension of M is the cardinality of the nonzero summands in any maximal direct sum of submodules of M_τ .

More general dimensions $\Omega - dM$ and corresponding intrinsic submodules M_Ω are studied, where Ω is a disjoint union of types. Special important cases are $\Omega = \tau$ a single type, and at the other extreme, $\Omega = \Sigma$, the class of all torsion free uniform modules.

A result of Teply ([T1; p. 443, Theorem 1.2] and [T2; p. 451, Theorem 2.1]) says that every \aleph_0 -product (\equiv direct sum) of torsion free injectives is injective if and only if the Goldie dimension of $R/(\mathbf{Z}_2 R)$ is finite. Here the analogue for higher cardinals $\sigma \geq \aleph_0$ is given in Theorem V. Counterexamples 4.3 show that a complete generalization is impossible.

In Theorem IV, the hypothesis (1) of the General Theorem II is replaced by the condition (1') $\tau - dR < \sigma$. Even in the finite case when $\sigma = \aleph_0$, the results are new. Then it is an immediate corollary of Theorem IV (with $\Omega = \tau$ and $\sigma = \aleph_0$) that the following conditions (1), (2), and (3) are all equivalent:

(1) $\tau - d(R/\mathbf{Z}_2R)$ is finite.

(2) Every direct sum of torsion free indecomposable injective modules of type τ is injective.

(3) Every direct sum of torsion free uniform modules of type τ is a complement submodule in their full direct product.

1. Preliminaries. Standardized terminology, notation, symbols, as well as some facts used throughout the rest of this note are all given at once.

1.1. NOTATION. Modules will be right unital over a ring R . Right R -submodules are denoted by “ $<$ ” essential or large ones by “ $<<$ ” (the same symbol as for submodules—except twice as large); “ \triangleleft ” denotes ideals in any ring. In \subset , \supset , $<$, $<<$, and \triangleleft equality is also allowed. However, where important, or for emphasis, sometimes also \subseteq , \supseteq , and \leq will be used. Slashes through a symbol denote its negation: $\not\subset$, $\not\supset$, $\not<$, and $\not\triangleleft$. In particular “ $A < \not< B$ ” means that $A < B$ but that A is not a large submodule of B .

If M is a module and $\emptyset \neq Y \subseteq M$ a subset, define $Y^\perp = \{r \in R \mid \forall y \in Y, yr = 0\} = \{r \mid Yr = 0\} < R$. In particular, $M^\perp \triangleleft R$. If $m \in M$ and $K < M$, set $m^\perp = \{m\}^\perp < R$, and for $m + K \in M/K$, define $m^{-1}K = (m + K)^\perp = \{r \in R \mid mr \in K\} < R$. Note that for $a \in R$, $(ma)^{-1}K = a^{-1}m^{-1}K$, but only $a(ma)^{-1}K \subseteq m^{-1}K$.

Injective hulls of right R -modules are denoted by “ $\hat{}$ ” as well as “ \mathbf{E} ”, e.g. $\hat{M} = \mathbf{E}M = \mathbf{E}(M)$, where \mathbf{E} will be used when M is given by a formula.

1.2. *Singular submodules.* The singular and second singular submodules of M are $\mathbf{Z}M = \{m \in M \mid m^\perp < < R\} \leq M$ and $\mathbf{Z}[M/\mathbf{Z}M] = (\mathbf{Z}_2M)/(\mathbf{Z}M)$, where (a) $\mathbf{Z}[M/\mathbf{Z}_2M] = 0$. Also write $\mathbf{Z}M = \mathbf{Z}(M)$ and $\mathbf{Z}_2M = \mathbf{Z}_2(M)$. To avoid confusing a nonsingular module ($\mathbf{Z}M = 0$) with a not singular module (only $\mathbf{Z}M \neq M$), M will be called *torsion free* if $\mathbf{Z}M = 0$, and *torsion* if $\mathbf{Z}_2M = M$. Although the functor \mathbf{Z} does not give a hereditary torsion theory, \mathbf{Z}_2 does, and $\mathbf{Z}_2M = 0 \iff \mathbf{Z}M = 0$. Furthermore, for $M = R$, (b) $\mathbf{Z}_2R \triangleleft R$. Since (c) $M\mathbf{Z}_2R \subseteq \mathbf{Z}_2M$, if (d) $\mathbf{Z}M = 0$, then $M(\mathbf{Z}_2R) = 0$.

The properties of \mathbf{Z}_2 used repeatedly throughout here are that (e) $\mathbf{Z}M \ll \mathbf{Z}_2M$ and that (f) $\mathbf{Z}_2M \leq M$ is the unique smallest complement submodule of M containing $\mathbf{Z}M$.

In particular, (g) $\mathbf{Z}_2(\mathbf{E}M) = \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{Z}M)$ is a direct summand of $\mathbf{E}M$. Also if (h) $\mathbf{Z}R = 0$, then $\mathbf{Z}M = \mathbf{Z}_2M$.

The symbols $\ll, \ll, \ll, \perp, \perp, \perp, \wedge, \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{Z}$, and \mathbf{Z}_2 always refer to right R -submodules, and never ever to other rings, e.g. those derived from R such as R/\mathbf{Z}_2R , or $R/\mathbf{Z}R$, or $\mathbf{E}(R/\mathbf{Z}_2R)$.

1.3. *Cardinals.* The cardinality of any set is denoted by “ $| \cdot |$ ”. The successor cardinal of any cardinal whatever such as $|X|$ is denoted by $|X|^+$, e.g. $\aleph_\alpha^+ = \aleph_{\alpha+1}$. An infinite cardinal κ is *regular* if and only if it is *not* a sum (i.e. a disjoint union) of the form $\kappa = \sum\{\kappa_i | i \in I\} = \cup\{\kappa_i | i \in I\}$, where $|I| < \kappa$ as well as $\kappa_i < \kappa$ for all $i \in I$. (See [HJ; p. 161–163; 3.1, 3.2].)

1.4. A sum of submodules of some bigger module is denoted by “ Σ ”, whereas both an internal and an external direct sum will be written as “ \oplus ”. For modules $\{W_\gamma | \gamma \in \Gamma\}$, form $\oplus\{W_\gamma | \gamma \in \Gamma\} = \oplus W_\gamma \ll \Pi\{W_\gamma | \gamma \in \Gamma\} = \Pi W_\gamma$. Whenever an index set is omitted, not only as above in \oplus and Π , but also in Σ, \cup , or \cap , it will then be understood that the index ranges over the largest possible index set, and never over some proper subset. For $x = \{x_\gamma | \gamma \in \Gamma\} = (x_\gamma)_{\gamma \in \Gamma} = (x_\gamma) \in \Pi W_\gamma$, and for $Y \subset \Pi W_\gamma$, define their supports to be the subsets $\text{supp } x = \{\gamma \in \Gamma | x_\gamma \neq 0\}$ and $\text{Supp } Y = \cup\{\text{supp } y | y \in Y\}$ of Γ . Thus $\text{Supp}\{x\} = \text{supp } x$.

1.5. DEFINITION. For an infinite cardinal σ , the σ -product of an indexed set of sets $W_\gamma, \gamma \in \Gamma$, modules, or rings is defined to be the subdirect product $\Pi^\sigma\{W_\gamma | \gamma \in \Gamma\} = \{x \in \Pi W_\gamma | |\text{supp } x| < \sigma\} \equiv \Pi^\sigma W_\gamma$. Thus for $\sigma = \aleph_0 = |\omega| = |\omega_0|$, Π^σ is just the ordinary direct sum.

1.6. For an infinite cardinal σ and modules $W_\gamma, \gamma \in \Gamma$, and one single element $x = (x_\gamma) \in \Pi W_\gamma$, define $A_i \ll R, i \in I$ as follows: $I = \{i \subset \Gamma | |i| < \sigma\}$, $A_i = \cap\{x_\gamma^\perp | \gamma \notin i\}$. Note that also $A_i = \cap\{x_\gamma^\perp | \gamma \in \text{supp } x; \gamma \notin i\}$. Hence $\text{Supp } x A_i \subseteq i$, and A_i is the unique largest right ideal of R with this property. If $i \subset j \in I$, then $A_i \subseteq A_j$.

If $J, K \subseteq I$ are any subsets, then $\cap\{A_k | k \in K\} = A_{\cap K}$, where $\cap K = \cap\{k | k \in K\} \in I$, whereas $\Sigma\{A_j | j \in J\} \subseteq A_{\cup J}$, provided that $\cup J \in I$, i.e. that $|\cup J| < \sigma$. Consequently, for $x + \Pi^\sigma W_\gamma \in \Pi W_\gamma / \Pi^\sigma W_\gamma$, $(x + \Pi^\sigma W_\gamma)^\perp = x^{-1} \Pi^\sigma W_\gamma = \cup\{A_i | i \in I\} = \Sigma A_i$.

2. Types and Uniform Dimensions. First it is shown that any injective module M can be decomposed as a direct sum $M = C \oplus C' \oplus D' \oplus D$ of four different kinds of modules; $C \oplus C'$ is continuous or uniform free; $D' \oplus D$ is discrete, that is contains an essential direct sum of uniform submodules; $C' \oplus D'$ is torsion, while $C \oplus D$ is torsion free.

2.1. LEMMA. *Every injective module M is uniquely of the form $M = F \oplus G$ up to isomorphism, where G contains an essential direct sum of uniform modules and F is uniform free.*

Proof. Zorn's lemma applied to the set of sets of uniform submodules whose sum is direct produces $M = F \oplus G$. Similarly, let also $M = F_1 \oplus G_1$. By the common refinement property ([W; p. 268, Cor. 1.1]), decompose further $F = F' \oplus F''$, $G = G' \oplus G''$, etc. so that

$$M = F' \oplus F'' \oplus G' \oplus G'' = F'_1 \oplus F''_1 \oplus G'_1 \oplus G''_1, \quad \text{where} \\ F' \cong F'_1; \quad G'' \cong G''_1; \quad F'' \cong G'_1; \quad \text{and} \quad G' \cong F''_1.$$

Thus $F'' = G'_1 = 0$ and $G' = F''_1 = 0$. Hence $F = F' \cong F'_1 = F_1$, and $G = G'' \cong G''_1 = G_1$.

2.2. DEFINITION. Modules A and B are *parallel*—written as $A \parallel B$ —provided that A does not contain a nonzero submodule isomorphic to some submodule of B .

2.3. LEMMA ([D4; p. 34, Theorem II]). *Let A and B be submodules of some bigger module, and let C be any torsion free module with $A \parallel C$ and $B \parallel C$. Then also likewise $(A + B) \parallel C$.*

2.4. LEMMA. *Let $\{A_\alpha\}$ be any set of submodules $A_\alpha < C$ of C and $\{B_\beta\}$ another set of submodules $B_\beta < D$ of some module D . Assume that $\mathbf{Z}C = 0$; and that for all α and β , $\mathbf{Z}B_\beta = 0$, and $A_\alpha \parallel B_\beta = 0$. Then*

$$(i) \sum A_\alpha \parallel \sum B_\beta;$$

Now if in addition $\sum A_\alpha < < C$ and $\sum B_\beta < < D$, then (ii) and (iii) hold.

$$(ii) \mathbf{E}(\sum A_\alpha) \parallel \mathbf{E}(\sum B_\beta);$$

$$(iii) \text{Hom}_R[\mathbf{E}(\sum B_\beta), \mathbf{E}(\sum A_\alpha)] = 0.$$

Proof. (i) comes from repeated application of the previous lemma. (The reason why it was not necessary to assume that $\mathbf{Z}D = 0$ is that it was not necessary to assume above in 2.3 that $A + B$ was torsion free.)

(ii) If not, then there is a submodule $0 \neq xR < C$ and an isomorphism $f: xR \longrightarrow yR \subset D$ with $fx = y$. Then $0 \neq ya = fxa \in \Sigma B_\beta$ for some $a \in R$. It now follows from $\mathbf{Z}C = 0$ that for some $b \in (xa)^{-1}\Sigma A_\alpha < R$, $b \notin (xa)^\perp$ and that $0 \neq xab \in \Sigma A_\alpha$. Thus $0 \neq f(xab) = yab$ and $\Sigma A_\alpha \supseteq xabR \cong yabR \subset \Sigma B_\beta$ contradicts 2.4(i).

(iii) In general, if $\mathbf{Z}C = 0$, then

$$C \parallel D \iff \text{Hom}_R(\hat{D}, \hat{C}) = 0.$$

2.5. DEFINITION. Two modules U and V are *related* if first they are both uniform, and secondly, if they have isomorphic injective hulls $\hat{U} \cong \hat{V}$. A *type* τ or ρ is an equivalence class of related torsion free uniform modules. The disjoint types form a set $\Xi = \{\tau, \rho, \dots\}$ of cardinality at most $|\Xi| \leq |R/\mathbf{Z}_2R|$.

Let Ω be any class of torsion free uniform modules which is closed under nonzero submodules, injective hulls, and under isomorphic copies, i.e. Ω contains all modules isomorphic to any member of itself. Note that Ω is saturated with respect to this equivalence relation, i.e. Ω is the disjoint union $\Omega = \tau \cup \rho \cup \dots$ of types.

For a torsion free module M only, define a unique submodule $M_\Omega \leq M$ by $M_\Omega = \Sigma\{U \mid U \leq M, U \in \Omega\}$. Two extreme cases are when $\Omega = \tau$ is a single equivalence class, and when Ω is the class $\Omega = \Sigma$ of all torsion free uniform modules. A torsion free module M will be said to be of *type* τ provided $M = M_\tau$, and of *generalized type* Ω if $M = M_\Omega$.

2.6. *Type decompositions.* For any torsion free module M and class Ω as in 2.5,

$$(i) \quad (\mathbf{E}M)_\Omega \subseteq \mathbf{E}(M_\Omega)$$

$$(ii) \quad \mathbf{E}(M_\Sigma) = \mathbf{E}(M_\Omega) \oplus \mathbf{E}(M_{\Sigma \setminus \Omega}), \quad \mathbf{E}(M_\Omega) \parallel \mathbf{E}(M_{\Sigma \setminus \Omega}) \quad \text{and} \\ \text{Hom}_R[\mathbf{E}(M_\Omega), \mathbf{E}(M_{\Sigma \setminus \Omega})] = 0.$$

(iii) Any decomposition of Ω as a disjoint union $\Omega = \bigcup \Omega(\rho)$ of saturated subsets $\Omega(\rho)$ in the sense of 2.5, where ρ ranges over some index set, not only induces a corresponding direct sum decomposition of M_Ω , but moreover

$$M_\Omega = \bigoplus M_{\Omega(\rho)}, \quad \mathbf{E}(M_\Omega) = \mathbf{E}\left[\bigoplus \mathbf{E}(M_{\Omega(\rho)})\right].$$

In particular,

$$(iv) \quad M_\Omega = \bigoplus \{M_\rho \mid \rho \in \Xi, \rho \cap \Omega \neq \emptyset\}.$$

$$(v) \quad M_\Omega \text{ contains an essential direct sum of submodules from } \Omega.$$

(vi) If in addition to $\mathbf{Z}M = 0$, M is injective $M = \hat{M}$, then M_Ω is a direct sum of indecomposable injectives from Ω . Hence in particular for $\Omega = \tau \in \Xi$, or for $\Omega = \Sigma$, the submodules $M_\tau \leq M_\Sigma$ are direct sums of indecomposable injectives.

Proof. (i) If $\xi \in (\mathbf{E}M)_\Omega$, then $\xi = q_1 + \cdots + q_n \in Q_1 + \cdots + Q_n \subseteq \mathbf{E}M$ for some $0 \neq q_i \in Q_i \in \Omega$. Then $0 \neq q_i b_i \in M$ for some $b_i \in R$. Since $q_i b_i R \in \Omega$, $q_i b_i R \subseteq M_\Omega$. But then the latter together with the uniqueness of injective hulls inside torsion free modules implies that $q_i \in \mathbf{E}(q_i R) = \mathbf{E}(q_i b_i R) \subseteq \mathbf{E}(M)$.

(ii), (iii), and (iv): These follow from 2.4. (v): By Zorn. (vi) Conclusion (vi) follows from (v) and the type of argument in (i).

A variation of (i), (ii), and (iv) below is given in [MüR; p. 296, Theorem 1]. Much of the substance of the next theorem is in the three corollaries, and it would be interesting to see if some of 2.7–2.10 below can be extended to the generalized quasi-injective modules of Müller and Rizvi.

2.7. THEOREM I. *Every injective module M is of the form*

$$M = C \oplus C' \oplus D' \oplus D$$

where

- (i) $D \oplus D'$ contains an essential direct sum of uniform submodules;
- (ii) $C \oplus C'$ contains no uniform submodules.
- (iii) $\mathbf{Z}_2 M = C' \oplus D'$.
- (iv) Uniqueness: If $M = C_1 \oplus C'_1 \oplus D'_1 \oplus D_1$ satisfying (i), (ii) and (iii) correspondingly, then
 - (a) $C' \oplus D' = C'_1 \oplus D'_1$ and $C' \cong C'_1$, $D' \cong D'_1$.
 - (b) $D \cong D_1$ and $C \cong C_1$.
 - (v) $M = \mathbf{Z}_2 M \oplus C \oplus D$, $\mathbf{Z}_2 M = \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{Z}M)$
 - (vi) $D = \mathbf{E}[\oplus \{D_\tau \mid \tau \in \Xi\}]$
 - (vii) $\text{Hom}_R[\mathbf{E}(D_\tau), \mathbf{E}(D_\rho)] = 0$ for $\tau \neq \rho$.

Proof. (i) and (ii). Let $M = F \oplus G$ as in 2.1. Since for any module W , $\mathbf{Z}_2 W < W$ is a complement submodule, write $F = C \oplus C'$ and $G = D \oplus D'$ where $C' = \mathbf{Z}_2 F$ and $D' = \mathbf{Z}_2 G$, and C and D are some complementary direct summands.

(iii) After verifying that \mathbf{Z}_2 is an additive functor, we conclude that $\mathbf{Z}_2 M = \mathbf{Z}_2(F \oplus G) = C' \oplus D'$.

(iv) By 2.1, $C \oplus C' \cong C_1 \oplus C'_1$ and $D \oplus D' \cong D_1 \oplus D'_1$. It follows from (iii) that $\mathbf{Z}_2M = C' \oplus D' = C'_1 \oplus D'_1$.

(a) In Lemma 2.1, replacing M by \mathbf{Z}_2M which by (iii) is $\mathbf{Z}_2M = C' \oplus D' = C'_1 \oplus D'_1$, we conclude that $C' \cong C'_1$ and $D' \cong D'_1$.

(b) Since $M = \mathbf{Z}_2M \oplus C \oplus D = \mathbf{Z}_2M \oplus C_1 \oplus D_1$, it follows that $C \oplus D \cong C_1 \oplus D_1$. Again 2.1 implies that $C \cong C_1$ and $D \cong D_1$.

(v) Since $\mathbf{E}\mathbf{Z}_2M = \mathbf{Z}_2\mathbf{E}M$, and $\mathbf{Z}M \ll \mathbf{Z}_2M$, $\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{Z}M) = \mathbf{Z}_2M$.

(vi) By 2.6 (iv), $D_\Sigma = \oplus \{D_\tau \mid \tau \in \Xi\} \ll D$.

(vii) With $M = D$ and $\Omega = \tau$, 2.6(ii) shows that $\text{Hom}_R[\mathbf{E}(D_\tau), \mathbf{E}(D_\rho)] \subseteq \text{Hom}_R[\mathbf{E}(D_\tau), \mathbf{E}(D_{\Sigma \setminus \tau})] = 0$.

2.8. COROLLARY 1 TO THEOREM I. *If M is any torsion free injective module and if $M = C \oplus D = C_1 \oplus D_1$ are two decompositions into continuous and discrete submodules as given by the last theorem, then*

(i) *C and D are fully invariant submodules of M .*

(ii) *Uniqueness: $D = D_1$ and $C = C_1$.*

(iii) *D is the unique smallest injective submodule of M which contains every uniform submodule of M .*

(iv) *C is the unique smallest injective submodule of M which contains every continuous submodule of M .*

Proof. (i) Define $j_C: C \longrightarrow M$, $\pi_C: M \longrightarrow C$, j_D , and π_D to be the natural inclusions and projections. Take $\phi \in \text{End}_R M$ arbitrary. The kernel of any homomorphism mapping an injective module into a torsion free module is a direct summand. Hence $D = A \oplus \ker(\pi_C \phi j_D)$ and $C = B \oplus \ker(\pi_D \phi j_C)$ for some $A < D$ and $B < C$. Then $B \cong \pi_D \phi B < D$ is a uniform free submodule of D , and hence $B = 0$. Thus $\pi_D \phi C = 0$, and $\phi C \subseteq C$. Similarly, also $\phi D \subseteq D$.

(ii) Since C is fully invariant in M , $C = (C \cap C_1) \oplus (C \cap D_1) = C \cap C_1$, and similarly $D = D \cap D_1$. Thus $C = C_1$ and $D = D_1$.

(iii) If $xR < M$ is uniform, then since D contains a maximal essential direct sum of uniform submodules, necessarily $0 \neq xb \in D$ for some $b \in R$. Since $\mathbf{Z}M = 0$, $x \in \mathbf{E}(xR) = \mathbf{E}(xbR) \subseteq D$.

(iv) If $B < M$ is any continuous submodule, then a decomposition $M = C_1 \oplus D_1$ in 2.1 may be so chosen that $\hat{B} \subset C_1 = C$.

2.9. COROLLARY 2 TO THEOREM I. *As in the last corollary, let $M = C \oplus D$ be the decomposition of a torsion free injective module M and $\tau \in \Xi$ any equivalence class. Then*

(i) $\oplus_{\tau \in \Xi} \mathbf{E}(D_\tau) \ll D = \prod_{\tau \in \Xi} \mathbf{E}(D_\tau)$.

(ii) Uniqueness: D_τ , $\mathbf{E}(D_\tau)$, $\bigoplus \mathbf{E}(D_\tau)$, and D are intrinsic fully invariant submodules of M .

Proof. (i) Firstly, $D_\Sigma \ll D$ by definition of D ; secondly, 2.6 (iv) shows that $D_\Sigma = \bigoplus D_\tau$, and hence thirdly, that $\bigoplus \mathbf{E}(D_\tau) \ll D \subseteq \Pi \mathbf{E}(D_\tau)$. It suffices to show that if $0 \neq \xi = (\xi_\tau) \in \Pi \mathbf{E}(D_\tau)$ with $0 \neq \xi_\tau \in \mathbf{E}(D_\tau)$ is arbitrary, that then there exists an $r \in R$ such that $0 \neq \xi r \in \mathbf{E}(D_\tau) \subset \Pi \mathbf{E}(D_\tau)$. (Note that at this point we may not assume that $\xi \in M$.) Since $\xi_\tau^\perp \ll R$, take any $0 \neq V_\tau \ll R$ with $\xi_\tau^\perp \cap V_\tau = 0$. Suppose that $\xi_\rho V_\tau \neq 0$ for some $\tau \neq \rho \in \Sigma$. Since $\xi_\rho \in \mathbf{E}(D_\rho)$, $0 \neq \xi_\rho V_\tau \ll \mathbf{E}(D_\rho)$. Form the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \xi_\tau V_\tau & \xrightarrow{f} & V_\tau \\ \downarrow i & & \downarrow g \\ \mathbf{E}(D_\tau) & \xrightarrow{h} & \mathbf{E}(D_\rho) \end{array}$$

where i is the natural inclusion, g is left multiplication by ξ_ρ , that is $gv = \xi_\rho v$, $v \in V_\tau$; f is the isomorphism $f(\xi_\tau v) = v$, while lastly, by the injectivity of $\mathbf{E}(D_\rho)$, $hi = gf$. Then $gf(\xi_\tau V_\tau) = g(V_\tau) = \xi_\rho V_\tau \neq 0$. Hence $0 \neq h \in \text{Hom}_R[\mathbf{E}(D_\tau), \mathbf{E}(D_\rho)]$ contradicts 2.7(vii). Thus $V_\tau \subset \bigcap \{\xi_\rho^\perp \mid \tau \neq \rho \in \Xi\}$, and consequently for any $0 \neq r \in V_\tau$, $0 \neq \xi r = \xi_\tau r \in \mathbf{E}(D_\tau)$. Thus $D = \Pi \mathbf{E}(D_\tau)$.

(ii) For a torsion free injective module M , $M_\tau = (C \oplus D)_\tau = D_\tau$, and $M_\Sigma = \bigoplus D_\tau$ are intrinsically defined. Let $\phi \in \text{End}_R M$ be arbitrary. From $D_\tau \ll \mathbf{E}(D_\tau)$ together with $\mathbf{Z}M = 0$ we can conclude that also $\phi D_\tau \ll \phi \mathbf{E}(D_\tau)$. But $\phi D_\tau \subseteq D_\tau$, and hence $\phi(\mathbf{E}(D_\tau)) \subseteq \mathbf{E}(D_\tau)$ is fully invariant.

2.10. COROLLARY 3 TO THEOREM I. *Let $R = C \oplus D$ be any decomposition as in Theorem I of a torsion free right self injective ring R . Then for any types $\rho \neq \tau \in \Xi$, the following hold.*

- (i) $C \triangleleft R$, $D \triangleleft R$; $CD = DC = 0$.
- (ii) C , $D \triangleleft R$, $D_\tau \triangleleft R$, and $\mathbf{E}(D_\tau) \triangleleft R$ are intrinsic ideals which are fully invariant as right R -submodules of R .
- (iii) $D = \mathbf{E}(\bigoplus D_\tau) = \Pi \mathbf{E}(D_\tau)$ as rings. In particular, $\mathbf{E}(D_\rho) \mathbf{E}(D_\tau) = 0$.
- (iv) Each $\mathbf{E}(D_\tau)$ is a right full linear ring.

(v) If the hypothesis that R is right self injective is omitted, then (i)–(iv) are satisfied by the ring $\hat{R} = C \oplus D$, if every occurrence of R above is replaced by \hat{R} .

Proof. (i) and (ii). Fully invariant right ideals are two sided. Note that $\mathbf{E}(D_\rho)\mathbf{E}(D_\tau) = 0$ is a simple consequence of the fact that $\mathbf{E}(D_\rho) \oplus \mathbf{E}(D_\tau) \triangleleft R$.

(iii) By 2.9(i), $D = \mathbf{E}(\oplus D_\tau) = \Pi\mathbf{E}(D_\tau)$ as right R -modules. Furthermore the product carries two ring structures: The one inherited from the subring D , as well as its own independent infinite product ring structure (since by (ii) the $\mathbf{E}(D_\tau)$ are rings). By (i) these two ring structures carry over to $R = C \oplus D = C \oplus \Pi\mathbf{E}(D_\tau)$. Let $\mathbf{Z} = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ and $1_R \in R$ be the identity. These two ring structures on R coincide on $C \oplus \{\oplus \mathbf{E}(D_\tau)\} + \mathbf{Z}1_R$. At this point we use the following well known fact. The ring structure of a torsion free ring with identity like $C \oplus \{\oplus \mathbf{E}(D_\tau)\} + \mathbf{Z}1_R$ has a unique extensions to its right R -injective hull \hat{R} which is compatible with the right R -submodule structure of this ring as a submodule of \hat{R} . Conclusion (iv) is known and (v) the passage from R to \hat{R} when $\mathbf{Z}R = 0$ is standard.

From now on till the end of this section M is an arbitrary unital right R -module (with $\mathbf{Z}M \neq 0$ allowed).

2.11. DEFINITION. Let Ω be any saturated class of torsion free uniform modules (as in 2.5). The Ω -dimension of any module whatever—denoted by $\Omega - dM$ —is $\Omega - dM = |J|$, where $\oplus \{U_j \mid j \in J\} \leq M$ is any direct sum of submodules $U_j \in \Omega$ maximal in M with respect to Ω in the sense that for any uniform $V \leq M$, if $V \in \Omega$, then necessarily $V \cap \oplus U_j \neq 0$.

2.12. *Methods of computing $\Omega - dM$.* For $\Omega \subseteq \Sigma$, and M as above, let $\oplus \{U_i \mid i \in I\} \leq M$ be any direct sum of torsion free uniform submodules $U_i \triangleleft M$ whatever, maximal with respect to Σ . Define a subset $J \subseteq I$ as $J = \{i \in I \mid U_i \in \Omega\}$. Use a routine step by step Zorn's lemma argument to decompose $\hat{M} = \mathbf{Z}_2\hat{M} \oplus C \oplus D$ as in Theorem I with $\oplus U_i \ll D$. Then

- (1) $\Omega - dM$ is well defined.
- (2) (i) $\Sigma - dM = |I|$,
- (ii) $\Omega - dM = |J|$.

Proof. (1) and (2). Let $\bigoplus \{V_\beta \mid \beta \in \mathfrak{B}\} \leq M$ be any second direct sum, with all $V_\beta \in \Omega$, and maximal in M with respect to Ω as in 2.11. Extend this family $\{V_\beta \mid \beta \in \mathfrak{A}\} \subseteq \{V_\alpha \mid \alpha \in \mathfrak{A}\}$ so that $\bigoplus \{V_\alpha \mid \alpha \in \mathfrak{A}\} \leq M$ is a maximal direct sum of torsion free uniform submodules of M . Write $\hat{M} = \mathbf{Z}_2 \hat{M} \oplus C \oplus D = \mathbf{Z}_2 \hat{M} \oplus C_1 \oplus D_1$ as in Theorem I with $\bigoplus V_\alpha \ll D_1$, where $D = \mathbf{E}(\bigoplus \{U_i \mid i \in I\}) \cong D_1 = \mathbf{E}(\bigoplus \{V_\alpha \mid \alpha \in \mathfrak{A}\})$. By [W; p. 271, Corollary 4.2], there is a bijection $\pi: I \longrightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ such that $\hat{U}_i \cong \hat{V}_{\pi_i}$ for all $i \in I$. Consequently, $\pi(J) = \mathfrak{A}$. Thus $\Sigma - dM = |I| = |\mathfrak{A}|$ and $\Omega - dM = |J| = |\mathfrak{B}|$ are well defined.

2.13. PROPOSITION. *For any saturated class $\Omega \subseteq \Sigma$ and with $M = R$, use the construction in 2.12 (or any other method) to obtain $\mathbf{Z}_2 R \oplus F \oplus G \oplus H \ll R$, where F contains no uniform right ideals, whereas G and H are direct sums of uniform right ideals U_i , where G is maximal with respect to $\Sigma \setminus \Omega$ in R and H with respect to Ω as in 2.11.*

$$G = \bigoplus_{i \in I \setminus J} U_i, \quad \{U_i \mid i \in I \setminus J\} \subset \Sigma \setminus \Omega, \quad J \subset I,$$

$$H = \bigoplus_{i \in J} U_j, \quad \{U_j \mid j \in J\} \subset \Omega.$$

Now let $K \leq R$ be (the unique) complement right ideal such that $\mathbf{Z}_2 R \oplus F \oplus G \ll K$, and hence $K \oplus H \ll R$. Then for every $W \in \Omega$, $K \subset W^\perp$. In particular, $HK = 0$.

Proof. Let $0 \neq y \in W$. Any $g \in G$ is of the form $g = g_1 + \cdots + g_n$, where $g_i R \in \Sigma \setminus \Omega$ are uniform. Since $\mathbf{Z}(g_i R) = 0$, necessarily $yg_i R \neq 0$, because otherwise $0 \neq yg_i R \subset W \in \Omega$ and $yg_i R \cong g_i R \in \Omega \cap (\Sigma \setminus \Omega) = \emptyset$ is a contradiction. Hence $ygR = 0$, $yG = 0$.

If $yF \neq 0$, there exists an $f \in F$ such that $0 \neq yfR \in \Omega$. But $yfR \cong fR/(y^\perp \cap fR)$. Since fR is uniform free while $fR/(y^\perp \cap fR)$ is uniform, $y^\perp \cap fR \ll fR$. Then $fR/(y^\perp \cap fR)$ is torsion, a contradiction. Hence $yF = 0$.

Thus far $\mathbf{Z}_2 R \oplus F \oplus G \subseteq W^\perp$. Since $\mathbf{Z}_2 R \oplus F \oplus G \ll K$, for any $k \in K$, $k^{-1}(\mathbf{Z}_2 R \oplus F \oplus G) \ll R$. Thus $(yk)[k^{-1}(\mathbf{Z}_2 R \oplus F \oplus G)] = 0$ implies that $yk \in \mathbf{Z}W = 0$. Hence $K \subseteq W^\perp$.

3. Injectivity of σ -products. Starting with a fixed infinite cardinal σ and some class of modules—such as torsion free, or torsion free uniform, or torsion free uniform of type Ω —necessary and sufficient conditions are

found in order for every σ -product of injective modules of the respective class to be injective.

3.1. DIMENSION THEOREM II. *For a module M , suppose that $A_i < M$, $i \in I$, is a family of submodules of M whose (not necessarily direct) sum $\Sigma\{A_i | i \in I\} << M$ is large in M . Then there exists a single index $m \in I$ such that already $A_m << M$ is large provided that we can find an infinite cardinal σ and a complement submodule $K < M$ satisfying the following conditions.*

(a) $\mathbf{Z}M \subseteq K$, and $K \subseteq A_i$ for all i .

(b) Every nontrivial direct sum of submodules of M/K contains strictly less than σ nonzero direct summands.

(c) For any $J \subseteq I$, if $|J| < \sigma$, then there exists a $k \in I$ such that $\Sigma\{A_j | j \in J\} \subseteq A_k$.

Proof. Let \mathcal{S} be the non-empty set consisting of all pairs $(J, \{A_j^J | j \in J\})$, where $\emptyset \neq J \subseteq I$, and where $0 \neq A_j^J \leq A_j$ for all $j \in J$, such that, furthermore, the sum

$$K + \sum A_j^J = K \oplus \left[\oplus \{A_j^J | j \in J\} \right] \leq M$$

is direct. The set \mathcal{S} is partially ordered by

$$\left(N, \{A_j^N\} \right) \leq \left(J, \{A_j^J\} \right) \iff \begin{array}{l} N \subseteq J \text{ and} \\ A_j^N \subseteq A_j^J \text{ for all } n \in N. \end{array}$$

By Zorn, the inductively ordered set \mathcal{S} contains a maximal element $(J, \{V_j | j \in J\})$.

If $K \oplus [\oplus V_j] << M$, hypothesis (b) shows that $|J| < \sigma$. Then by (c), there exists an $m \in I$ with $\Sigma\{A_j | j \in J\} \subseteq A_m$. But since $K + V_j \subseteq A_j$, it now follows that $K + \Sigma V_j \subseteq A_m << R$ as required.

In the remaining other case when $K \oplus [\oplus V_j] < \ast M$ is not essential, since $\Sigma A_i << M$, there exists a direct sum

$$K \oplus \left[\oplus V_j \right] \oplus (a_{i(1)} + \cdots + a_{i(n)})R,$$

$$0 \neq a_{i(k)} \in A_{i(k)} \setminus (K \oplus [\oplus V_j]), \quad k = 1, \dots, n;$$

where $a_{i(1)} + \cdots + a_{i(n)} \neq 0$, for some $i(1), \dots, i(n) \in I$. Next, it will be shown that each of the right ideals $L_k = a_{i(k)}^{-1}(K \oplus [\oplus V_j])$ is large. For if not, then $L_k \oplus B \leq R$ for some $0 \neq B \leq R$. Then $K \oplus [\oplus V_j] \oplus a_{i(k)}B$ is a direct sum with $0 \neq a_{i(k)}B \cong B$. If $i(k) \notin J$, then $(J \cup \{i(k)\}, \{V_j | j \in J\} \cup \{a_{i(k)}B\}) \in \mathcal{S}$ is a contradiction. If, however, $i(k) \in J$, then $V_{i(k)} \not\subseteq V_{i(k)} + a_{i(k)}B \subseteq A_{i(k)}$ again contradicts maximality. Therefore L_k

is large, and so also is $\bigcap_1^n L_k \ll R$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} & (a_{i(1)} + \cdots + a_{i(n)})R[\bigcap_1^n L_k] \\ & \subseteq \left(K + \sum V_j\right) \cap (a_{i(1)} + \cdots + a_{i(n)})R = (0), \end{aligned}$$

and hence $a_{i(1)} + \cdots + a_{i(n)} \in \mathbf{Z}M \subseteq K$ is a contradiction.

Although the author does not know how much if any of the theory can be modified to cover the torsion or mixed case, the next proposition might well be the first step in this direction. It omits the hypothesis that $\mathbf{Z}M \subseteq K$, and hence the previous method of proof fails. However, severe restrictive hypotheses on M/K make the next proposition much easier to prove than the last theorem. Furthermore, the next corollary is all that is required later to prove Theorem IV.

3.2. PROPOSITION. *Suppose that $A_i \ll M$, $i \in I$, with $\sum A_i \ll M$. Then $A_m \ll M$ for some $m \in I$ if for some infinite cardinal σ and complement $K \ll M$ the following hold.*

(a) $K \subseteq A_i$ for all i .

(b) M/K contains an essential direct sum of uniform submodules containing strictly less than σ summands.

(c) Same as in 3.1.

Proof. Let $K \oplus [\oplus \{U_\lambda \mid \lambda \in \Lambda\}] \ll M$ where the U_λ are uniform. Since $\sum A_i \ll M$, for each $\lambda \in \Lambda$, there exists $0 \neq x_\lambda \in U_\lambda \cap \sum A_i$. By (c), $\sum A_i = \bigcup A_i$, and as a consequence we can select $j(\lambda) \in I$ such that $x_\lambda \in A_{j(\lambda)}$. Set $J = \{j(\lambda) \mid \lambda \in \Lambda\}$ by [**W**; p. 271, Corollary 4.2], $|J| = |\Lambda| < \sigma$. Hence by (c) there exists an m and an A_m such that $\sum A_{j(\lambda)} \subseteq A_m$. It follows from (a) that $K \oplus [\oplus \{x_\lambda R \mid \lambda \in \Lambda\}] \subseteq A_m$. However, $K \oplus [\oplus x_\lambda R] \ll R$. Thus also $A_m \ll R$.

In (1) below, since $\mathbf{Z}_2 R \triangleleft R$, the right R -submodules of the R -module $R/\mathbf{Z}_2 R$ are precisely the right ideals of the ring $R/\mathbf{Z}_2 R$.

3.3. GENERAL THEOREM III. *Let R be a ring with an identity element, $\mathbf{Z}_2 R \triangleleft R$ the second right singular submodule, and σ a regular cardinal. Then the following three conditions (1), (2), and (3) are all equivalent.*

(1) *Every direct sum of right R -submodules of $R/\mathbf{Z}_2 R$ contains strictly less than σ nonzero summands.*

(2) *Every σ -product of torsion free injective right R -modules is injective.*

(3) *Every σ -product of torsion free right R -modules is a complement submodule of their full direct product.*

Proof. It will be shown that (1) \implies (3) \implies (2) \implies (1), and that only the first of these implications requires σ to be regular.

(1) \implies (3). Let $\{W_\gamma \mid \gamma \in \Gamma\}$ be any indexed collection of torsion free modules W_γ . It suffices to show that for any $x = (x_\gamma) \in \Pi W_\gamma$ such that $\Pi^\circ W_\gamma < \Pi^\circ W_\gamma + xR$, necessarily also $x \in \Pi^\circ W_\gamma$. Define $I = \{i \subset \Gamma \mid |i| < \sigma\}$ and $A_i = \bigcap \{x_\gamma^\perp \mid \gamma \notin i\}$. This implies that $x^{-1}\Pi^\circ W_\gamma = \bigcup \{A_i \mid i \in I\} << R$ (see 1.6 and 1.2).

First, assume that $A_m << R$ for some $m \in I$ where $m \subset \Gamma$ with $|m| < \sigma$. For every $\beta \notin m$, we have $A_m \subset x_\beta^\perp$, and hence also that $x_\beta^\perp << R$. Then $x_\beta \in \mathbf{Z}W_\beta = 0$, consequently $\text{supp } x \subseteq m$, and finally $x \in \Pi^\circ W_\gamma$. Thus it has been shown that $\Pi^\circ W_\gamma < \Pi W_\gamma$ is a complement provided that some $A_m << R$.

It will now be shown that I and the A_i satisfy conditions (a), (b), and (c) of 3.1 with $K = \mathbf{Z}_2R < R = M$, which is a complement (see 1.2(f)). For every γ , $W_\gamma(\mathbf{Z}_2R) = 0$, and thus (a) $\mathbf{Z}_2R \subseteq A_i$ holds for all i , while (b) holds by the hypothesis (1).

In order to establish the remaining condition (c), suppose that $J \subseteq I$ with $|J| < \sigma$. Next, define $k = \bigcup J = \bigcup \{j \mid j \in J\} \subset \Gamma$. Each member $j \in J$ satisfies $|j| < \sigma$, and the total number $|J|$ of such j appearing in the union for k also satisfies $|J| < \sigma$. But then likewise

$$|k| = \sum_{j \in J} |j| < \sigma$$

because σ is regular. Since $j \subset k$ for all $j \in J$, also $A_j \subseteq A_k$. Thus the condition (c) that $\sum \{A_j \mid j \in J\} \subseteq A_k$ also holds. Hence by the Dimension Theorem, there exists an $m \in I$ such that $A_m << R$.

(3) \implies (2) is trivial.

(2) \implies (1). Since $\mathbf{Z}_2R < R$ is a complement, any nontrivial direct sum in R/\mathbf{Z}_2R indexed by a set Λ , lifts to a corresponding nontrivial direct sum of right ideals $\mathbf{Z}_2R \oplus [\bigoplus \{V_\lambda \mid \lambda \in \Lambda\}] \leq R$. Hence it suffices to show that $|\Lambda| < \sigma$. By hypothesis (2), the identity, that is the inclusion map $\phi: \bigoplus V_\lambda \longrightarrow \Pi^\circ \hat{V}_\lambda$ extends to $\hat{\phi}: R \longrightarrow \Pi^\circ \hat{V}_\lambda$. For any $\lambda \in \Lambda$, and any $0 \neq r \in V_\lambda \subset R$, $(\hat{\phi}1)r = \phi r = r \in V_\lambda \subset \Pi^\circ V_\lambda$ shows that $\lambda \in \text{supp } \hat{\phi}1$. Consequently $\text{supp } \hat{\phi}1 = \Lambda$, and $|\Lambda| = |\text{supp } \hat{\phi}1| < \sigma$.

3.4. COROLLARY TO THEOREM III. *In general, for every ring R , there exists a unique smallest infinite regular cardinal $\sigma(R) \leq |R/\mathbf{Z}_2R|^+$ such that R satisfies conditions (1)–(3) of the previous theorem for all regular cardinals $\sigma \geq \sigma(R)$. (See 1.3.)*

3.5. THEOREM IV. *For a ring R , suppose that Ω is any class of torsion free uniform modules closed with respect to containing nonzero submodules and injective hulls of all of its members, and that $\Omega - dR$ is the Ω -dimension of R . Then for any regular cardinal σ , the following are all equivalent.*

(1) $\Omega - dR < \sigma$.

(2) *For any family of torsion free indecomposable injective modules $\hat{W}_\gamma \in \Omega$, $\gamma \in \Gamma$, for arbitrary Γ , their σ -product $\Pi^\sigma\{\hat{W}_\gamma | \gamma \in \Gamma\}$ is injective.*

(3) *For any torsion free uniform modules $W_\gamma \in \Omega$, $\gamma \in \Gamma$;*

$$\Pi^\sigma\{W_\gamma | \gamma \in \Gamma\} < \Pi\{W_\gamma | \gamma \in \Gamma\}$$

is a complement submodule.

3.6. COROLLARY TO THEOREMS III AND IV. *In both the General Theorem III as well as in the last Theorem IV, the implications (3) \implies (2) \implies (1) always hold for any cardinal σ , both regular or singular.*

Proof of 3.5 and 3.6. (3) \implies (2) is trivial. (2) \implies (1). Suppose that $\mathbf{Z}_2R \oplus [\oplus\{U_\lambda | \lambda \in \Omega\}] \leq R$ is a maximal direct sum of $U_\lambda \in \Omega$ as in 2.11. Extend the inclusion map $\phi: \oplus U_\lambda \longrightarrow \Pi^\sigma \hat{U}_\lambda$ to $\hat{\phi}: R \longrightarrow \Pi^\sigma \hat{U}_\lambda$. Then $\Omega - dR = |\Lambda| = |\text{supp } \hat{\phi} 1| < \sigma$.

(1) \implies (3). It suffices to show that for any $x = (x_\gamma) \in \Pi W_\gamma$ and $x^{-1}\Pi^\sigma W_\gamma = \cup\{A_i | i \in I\}$ as in "3.3. (1) \implies (3)", the $A_i < R$ satisfy conditions (a), (b), and (c) of 3.2.

(a) Let $\mathbf{Z}_2R \oplus F \oplus G \oplus H << R$ be as in 2.13. Hence the complement $K \leq R$ produced in 2.13 satisfies $\mathbf{Z}_2R \oplus F \oplus G << K \subseteq K \oplus H << R$ with $K \subseteq W^\perp$ for any $W \in \Omega$. In particular, for any $x_\gamma \in W_\gamma \in \Omega$, $K \subseteq x_\gamma^\perp$, and hence $K \subseteq A_i$ for all $i \in I$.

(b) Since $K < R$ is a complement, the quotient submodule $(K \oplus H)/K << R/K$ remains essential, and $(K \oplus H)/K$ is a direct sum of uniform modules. Note that

$$\Omega - dR = \Omega - dH = \Sigma - dH = \Sigma - d(R/K) < \sigma,$$

where the very last inequality is 3.2(b). Condition (c) holds as in 3.3 because σ is regular.

3.7. THEOREM V. *Assume throughout in every one of the five condition below that*

(i) *every nonzero torsion free module contains a uniform submodule.*

Then for a regular cardinal σ the following five conditions (1), (2*), (2), (3*), and (3) are all equivalent.

(1) (i) R/\mathbf{Z}_2R contains an essential direct sum of uniform R -submodules with

(ii) strictly less than σ -summands.

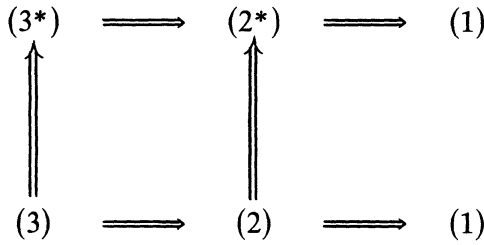
(2*) Any σ -product of indecomposable injective torsion free modules is injective.

(2) Every σ -product of torsion free injective modules is injective.

(3*) Any σ -product of torsion free uniform modules is a complement in their direct product.

(3) Every σ -product of torsion free modules is a complement in their full direct product.

Furthermore, the implications



hold for any σ , regular or singular.

Proof. First, irrespective of σ , the blanket hypothesis (i) is equivalent to the condition (1)(i) by itself. Secondly, the present (1)(i) and (ii) imply the analogous condition (1) in Theorem III; and thirdly, (1)(i) and (ii) imply (1) also in the previous Theorem IV with $\Omega = \Sigma$. Hence immediately Theorem III tells us that (1)(i), (ii) \iff (2) \iff (3), while from Theorem IV we get that (1)(i), (ii) \iff (2*) \iff (3*). Trivially, (2) \implies (2*) and (3) \implies (3*).

3.8. REMARKS. (1) For any ring R whatever, $(\Omega - dR)^+$ is the unique smallest infinite regular cardinal such that R satisfies the properties (1)–(3) in Theorem IV for all regular cardinals $\sigma \geq (\Omega - dR)^+$. (See 1.3.)

(2) Any ring R such that R/\mathbf{Z}_2R contains an essential direct sum of uniform submodules satisfies the following:

(a) $\sigma(R) = (\Sigma - dR)^+$ where

$$\Sigma - dR = \sum_{\tau \in \Xi} \tau - dR = \max\left(|\Xi|, \sup_{\tau \in \Xi} \tau - dR\right)$$

(see 3.4., 2.11, and [Le; p. 103, Proposition 4.4] or [HJ; p. 156, 2.3 and p. 152, 1.2].)

(b) If either $\Omega - dR < |\Xi|$, or if there exists a $\tau \in \Xi$ such that $\Omega - dR < \tau - dR$, then for $\sigma = (\Omega - dR)^+$, the ring R satisfies (1)–(3) in Theorem IV, but does not satisfy any of the conditions in Theorem III or V.

A result of M. Teply ([T2; p. 451, Theorem 2.1] and [T1; p. 442, Theorem 1.2]) is an almost immediate consequence of the last theorem with $\sigma = \aleph_0$. In the special finite case when $\sigma = \aleph_0$, the blanket hypothesis (i) can be deleted from the last theorem below in Teply's Theorem, it holds automatically. Counterexamples (4.3(a) and (b)) will show that the condition (i) cannot be deleted from the last theorem.

3.9. TEPLY THEOREM. *For $\mathbf{Z}_2R \triangleleft R$ as before, the following three conditions are equivalent.*

- (1) *R/\mathbf{Z}_2R contains an essential direct sum of a finite number of uniform right R -modules.*
- (2) *Every direct sum of torsion free injective modules is injective.*
- (3) *Every torsion free injective module is a direct sum of indecomposable injectives.*

4. Examples and applications. The next example illustrates that if M is not torsion free, that then the submodule D in the decomposition $\hat{M} = \mathbf{Z}_2\hat{M} \oplus C \oplus D$ is not unique, except up to isomorphism.

4.1. EXAMPLE. Set $R = \mathbf{Z} = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ and $M = (\mathbf{Z}/3\mathbf{Z}) \oplus \mathbf{Z}$. Let D and D_1 be the injective hulls and $(\bar{0}, 1)\mathbf{Z}$ and $(\bar{1}, 1)\mathbf{Z}$ respectively. Then $\hat{M} = \mathbf{Z}(3^\infty) \oplus D = \mathbf{Z}(3^\infty) \oplus D_1$, where D and D_1 are isomorphic to the rationals.

First a simple example is given which can be treated by Theorem V but not by any previously known theorems. It also illustrates that Theorem III and V cannot be formulated in terms of the more familiar $\mathbf{Z}R$, but that \mathbf{Z}_2R must be used.

4.2. EXAMPLE. With $\mathbf{Z} = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ set $Z_4 = \mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$, and let e_{ij} denote the usual 2×2 matrix units. Define R to be the upper triangular matrix ring $R = Z_4e_{11} + \bigoplus_1^\infty Z_4e_{12} + \prod_1^\infty \mathbf{Z}e_{22}$, where the index set is the natural integers, the product is a ring under componentwise operations, and where the product acts on the direct sum by corresponding component acting on corresponding component: $x = (x_n) \in \bigoplus_1^\infty Z_4$, $r = (r_n) \in \prod_1^\infty \mathbf{Z}$, and $xr = (x_n r_n)$. For any one of the direct summands $Z_4e_{12} \subset \bigoplus_1^\infty Z_4e_{12} \subset R$,

$(2Z_4e_{12})^\perp \ll R$ is large. Also $(2Z_4e_{11})^\perp \ll R$. Then $ZR = 2Z_4e_{11} + \bigoplus_1^\infty 2Z_4e_{12}$ while $Z_2R = Z_4e_{11} + \bigoplus_1^\infty Z_4e_{12}$ is the first row of R . Thus R/ZR contains the following countable direct sum of torsion uniform modules $\bigoplus_1^\infty (Z_4e_{12} + ZR)/ZR \ll R/ZR$. The module R/Z_2R contains an essential direct sum of uniform R -submodules $\bigoplus_1^\infty Z \ll \prod_1^\infty Z \cong R/Z_2R$. Consequently R satisfies condition (1)(i), (ii) of Theorem V with $\sigma = \aleph_1$.

Next counterexamples (a) and (b) show that the blanket hypothesis (i) in Theorem V that R/Z_2R be discrete is actually indispensable in proving $(2^*) \implies (1)$.

4.3. Consider any ring R with (i) $Z_2R = 0$, (ii) where R has no uniform right ideals, but (iii) R does contain a nontrivial direct sum of right ideals $\bigoplus \{V_\lambda \mid \lambda \in \Lambda\} \subseteq R$ with $|\Lambda| = |R|$ summands. Then R satisfies 3.3(1) for $\sigma = \sigma(R) = |R|^+$. Consequently by Theorem III, every $\sigma(R)$ -product is injective, yet condition (1) fails because R contains no uniform right ideals.

COUNTEREXAMPLE (a). The free algebra $R = F\{x, y\}$ on two non-commuting indeterminates x and y over any field F contains no uniform right ideals, and is torsion free. If $|F| \leq \aleph_0$, then $|R| = \aleph_0$. Since $\bigoplus \{x^n y R \mid n = 0, 1, \dots\} \leq R$, in this case $\sigma(R) = |R|^+ = \aleph_1$ is the smallest possible counterexample.

COUNTEREXAMPLE (b). For any commutative domain F with identity of cardinality $|F| \leq \aleph_0$, define R to be the ring $R = \prod_1^\infty F / \bigoplus_1^\infty F$. The index set $[1, \omega) = \mathbb{Z}^+ \setminus \{0\}$ can be decomposed as a union $[1, \omega) = \bigcup Y_s$ of infinite subsets $Y_s \subset \mathbb{Z}^+$, where s ranges over an index set of cardinality 2^{\aleph_0} , and $|Y_s \cap Y_t| < \infty$ is finite if $s \neq t$. Define

$$V_s = \left\{ x + \bigoplus_1^\infty F \mid x = (x_n) \in \prod_1^\infty F, \text{supp } x \subseteq Y_s \right\}.$$

Then $ZR = Z_2R = 0$, and $\sum V_s = \bigoplus V_s$ is a direct sum of $|R| = 2^{\aleph_0}$ nonzero ideals. Every $(2^{\aleph_0})^+$ -product of torsion free injectives is injective, yet R contains no uniform ideals.

4.4. *Application of Theorems I and IV.* Let $M = C \oplus D = C \oplus \Pi E(D_\tau)$ be a torsion free injective module decomposed as in 2.9. For

every type $\tau \in \Xi$, define $\sigma(\tau) = (\tau - dR)^+$; and by 2.6(vi) write $D_\tau = \bigoplus \{U_\gamma \mid \gamma \in \Gamma(\tau)\}$ where $U_\gamma = \hat{U}_\gamma \in \tau$ and $|\Gamma(\tau)| = \tau - dM$. Then

- (i) $\mathbf{E}(D_\tau) \subseteq \Pi^{\sigma(\tau)}\{U_\gamma \mid \gamma \in \Gamma(\tau)\}$ where the latter is an injective $\sigma(\tau)$ -product for a cardinal $\sigma(\tau)$ that does not depend on M . Hence
 (ii) if $\tau - dR < \tau - dM$, then $\mathbf{E}(D_\tau) \neq \Pi U_\gamma$.

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