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**QUASI-PROJECTIVE AND QUASI-INJECTIVE MODULES**

ANNE BRAMBLE SEARLE KOEHLER

## QUASI-PROJECTIVE AND QUASI-INJECTIVE MODULES

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**This paper contains results which are needed to prove a decomposition theorem for quasi-projective modules over left perfect rings.**

An  $R$ -module  $M$  is called quasi-projective if and only if for every  $R$ -module  $A$ , every  $R$ -epimorphism  $q: M \rightarrow A$ , and every  $R$ -homomorphism  $f: M \rightarrow A$ , there is an  $f' \in \text{End}_R(M)$  such that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & M & \\ & \swarrow f' & \downarrow f \\ M & \xrightarrow{q} & A \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

commutes, that is,  $q \circ f' = f$ . An  $R$ -module  $M$  is called quasi-injective if and only if for every  $R$ -module  $A$ , every  $R$ -monomorphism  $j: A \rightarrow M$ , and  $R$ -homomorphism  $f: A \rightarrow M$ , there is an  $f' \in \text{End}_R(M)$  such that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & A \xrightarrow{j} M \\ & & \downarrow f \\ & & M \end{array}$$

commutes.

The first section of this paper contains results which are needed to prove a decomposition theorem for quasi-projective modules over left perfect rings (Theorem 1.10). This decomposition is a characterization for quasi-projective modules over left perfect rings. A ring is left perfect if a projective cover (the dual concept of injective envelope) exists for every left  $R$ -module [4, p. 467]. It is known, for example, that left Artinian rings are left perfect [4, p. 467]. Some of the propositions are stated for semiperfect rings which are rings such that every finitely generated module has a projective cover [4, p. 471].

In the second section the decomposition for quasi-projective modules is used to obtain a decomposition for quasi-injective modules over a special class of rings. For these rings this decomposition characterizes quasi-injective modules. This decomposition theorem (Theorem 2.5) is specialized to the cases where the ring is quasi-Frobenius and where it is a finite dimensional algebra.

It will be assumed that all rings have an identity and that the

modules are unital. Modules will be left  $R$ -modules, and homomorphisms will be  $R$ -homomorphisms unless otherwise stated. When  $S$  is the centralizer of  ${}_R M$  in the sense of Jacobson [8], the notation will be abused and be written  $S = \text{End}_R(M)$ . Actually,  $S$  operating on the right is anti-isomorphic to  $\text{End}_R(M)$ . The radical will mean the Jacobson radical and be denoted by  $N$ . A direct sum of  $\text{card}(I)$  copies of  $M$  will be written  $M^I$  unless  $\text{card}(I) = n < \infty$ , and then  $M^n$  will be used in place of  $M^I$ . Also  $\sum_{i=1}^k \bigoplus M_i^{g(i)}$  is a direct sum where  $M_i^{g(i)}$  is  $g(i)$  copies of  $M$ , and  $g(i)$  can be any cardinal number. If  $g(i) = 0$ , then  $M_i^{g(i)} = 0$ .

I wish to thank Professor Azumaya who suggested that I investigate quasi-projective modules.

1. **Quasi-projective modules.** The goal of this section is to prove Theorem 1.10 which is a characterization of quasi-projective modules over left perfect rings. The first proposition to be presented was proved by Wu and Jans.

**PROPOSITION 1.1.** *Let  $R$  be a semi-perfect ring. Then  $M$  is a finitely generated, indecomposable, quasi-projective module if and only if  $M = Re/Je$  where  $e$  is an indecomposable idempotent, and  $J$  is an ideal of  $R$  [12, Thm. 3.1].*

**PROPOSITION 1.2.** *Let  $R$  be a semi-perfect ring. If  $Re/Je \neq 0$  where  $e$  is an indecomposable idempotent and  $J$  is an ideal, then  $Je = J'e$  where  $J'$  is an ideal contained in the radical  $N$ .*

*Proof.* The module  $Ne$  is small in  $Re$  [4, p. 473]. Since  $Re$  is indecomposable and the projective cover of  $Re/Ne$ ,  $Re/Ne$  is indecomposable. It is known that  $R/N$  is completely reducible if  $R$  is semi-perfect [4, Thm. 2.1]. Thus  $Re/Ne$  is simple, and  $Ne$  is maximal in  $Re$ . Now  $Je \subseteq Ne$  because  $Ne$  is both maximal and small in  $Re$ . Let  $J' = J \cap N$ .

**PROPOSITION 1.3.** *If  $M$  is quasi-projective and has a projective cover  $P \xrightarrow{\pi} M \longrightarrow 0$  and if  $P = \sum \bigoplus P_a$  ( $a \in I$ , and indexing set), then  $M = \sum \bigoplus M_a$  and  $P_a \xrightarrow{\pi_a} M_a \longrightarrow 0$  is the projective cover of  $M_a$  where  $\pi_a = \pi|_{P_a}$ .*

*Proof.* The proof for the finite case [12, Prop. 2.4] will work here also.

PROPOSITION 1.4. *Let  $P_a \xrightarrow{\pi_a} M_a \longrightarrow 0$  be the projective cover of  $M_a$  where  $a \in I$ , an indexing set. If  $f(\text{Ker } \pi_a) \subseteq \text{Ker } \pi_b$  for every  $a, b \in I$  and  $f \in \text{Hom}_R(P_a, P_b)$ , then  $\Sigma \oplus M_a$  is quasi-projective.*

*Proof.* It is sufficient to show that  $\Sigma \oplus \text{Ker } \pi_a$  is an  $\text{End}_R(\Sigma \oplus P_a)$ -module [12, Prop. 1.1]. Let  $q_a$  be the projection of  $\Sigma \oplus P_a$  onto  $P_a$  and  $f \in \text{End}_R(\Sigma \oplus P_a)$ . We will be done if we show  $f(\text{Ker } \pi_b) \subseteq \Sigma \oplus \text{Ker } \pi_a$ . Let  $x \in \text{Ker } \pi_b$ . Since  $q_a \circ (f|P_b) \in \text{Hom}_R(P_b, P_a)$ ,  $f(x) = (q_{a_1} \circ f)(x) + \dots + (q_{a_n} \circ f)(x) \in \text{Ker } \pi_a + \dots + \text{Ker } \pi_{a_n} \subseteq \Sigma \oplus \text{Ker } \pi_a$ .

REMARK. If  $I$  is finite or  $R$  is left perfect, then the converse is true, that is, if  $\Sigma \oplus M_a$  is quasi-projective, then  $f(\text{Ker } \pi_a) \subseteq \text{Ker } \pi_b$  for every  $a, b \in I$  and  $f \in \text{Hom}_R(P_a, P_b)$ .

COROLLARY 1.5. If  $M$  is quasi-projective and has a projective cover, then  $M^I$  is quasi-projective.

PROPOSITION 1.6. *If  $M_1$  and  $M_2$  are quasi-projective and have projective covers  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  which are isomorphic and  $M_1 \oplus M_2$  is quasi-projective, then  $M_1 \cong M_2$ .*

*Proof.* The proof of the dual theorem for quasi-injective modules [7, Prop. 2.4] can be dualized.

Bass has shown [4, p. 473] that if  $R$  is a left perfect ring and  $P$  is a projective module, then  $P = \Sigma \oplus Re_i$  where  $Re_i/Ne_i$  is simple and  $e_i$  is an idempotent in  $R$ . This result will be stated in a different form in the next proposition.

PROPOSITION 1.7. *Let  $R$  be left perfect. Then  $P$  is projective if and only if  $P = \sum_{i=1}^k \oplus (Re_i)^{\sigma(i)}$  where  $Re_i$  is the projective cover of a simple module,  $e_i$  is an indecomposable idempotent,  $k$  is the number of non-isomorphic simple modules, and  $Re_i \not\cong Re_j$  if  $i \neq j$ .*

*Proof.*  $Ne_i$  is small in  $Re_i$  [4, p. 473]. Hence  $Re_i$  is the projective cover of  $Re_i/Ne_i$  and is indecomposable by Proposition 1.3. Since  $R/N$  is left Artinian [4, p. 467], and the simple  $R$ -modules and the simple  $R/N$ -modules are the same, there are only a finite number of nonisomorphic simple modules. Also, simple modules are isomorphic if and only if their projective covers are isomorphic.

PROPOSITION 1.8. *Let  $R$  be semi-perfect and  $M$  be a finitely generated, quasi-projective module. Then  $M$  is indecomposable (non-zero) if and only if  $\text{End}_R(M)$  is a local ring.*

*Proof.* (i) If  $M$  is not indecomposable, then  $\text{End}_R(M)$  has a nonzero idempotent  $e$  which is different from the identity. Since neither  $e$  nor  $1 - e$  is a unit,  $\text{End}_R(M)$  is not a local ring.

(ii) If  $M$  is indecomposable, then  $M = Re/Je$  where  $J'$  is an ideal of  $R$  and  $e$  is an indecomposable idempotent. Thus  $M = R^*e^*$  where  $R^* = R/J$ .  $R^*$  is semi-perfect [4, Lemma 2.2]. Since  $M$  is indecomposable as an  $R^*$ -module,  $e^*$  is an indecomposable idempotent. In addition  $\text{End}_R(M) = \text{End}_{R^*}(R^*e^*) = e^*R^*e^*$ . Finally,  $e^*R^*e^*$  is a local ring because  $R^*$  is semi-perfect and  $e^*$  is indecomposable [10, p. 76].

**LEMMA 1.9.** *Let  $R$  be semi-perfect and  $1 = e_1 + \dots + e_n$  where  $e_1, \dots, e_n$  are orthogonal, indecomposable idempotents. If*

$$Re_1/J_1e_1 \oplus Re_2/J_2e_2 \oplus \dots \oplus Re_m/J_me_m$$

*is quasi-projective where  $J_i, i = 1, \dots, m$ , is an ideal, then there is an ideal  $J$  such that  $Je_i = J_i e_i$  for  $i = 1, \dots, m$ .*

*Proof.* The projective cover of  $\sum_{i=1}^m Re_i/J_i e_i$  is

$$\sum_{i=1}^m Re_i \xrightarrow{\pi} \sum_{i=1}^m Re_i/J_i e_i \longrightarrow 0$$

where  $\text{Ker } \pi = \sum_{i=1}^m J_i e_i$ . Since  $\text{End}_R(\sum_{i=1}^m Re_i) = \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^m e_i Re_j$ , it follows that  $J_i e_i \cdot e_i Re_j \subseteq J_j e_j$  for  $i, j = 1, \dots, m$  [12, Prop. 2.2]. Let

$$J = \sum_{i=1}^m J_i e_i \oplus \left( \sum_{i=1}^m J_i e_i \right) R \left( 1 - \sum_{i=1}^m e_i \right).$$

Then  $J$  is an ideal because  $R = \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n e_i Re_j$ . Also,  $Je_i = J_i e_i$  for  $i = 1, \dots, m$ .

**REMARKS.** 1. The proof for Lemma 1.9 remains valid if any sub-collection of  $e_1, \dots, e_n$  is used rather than the first  $m$  of them.

2. The result that for a semi-perfect ring  $1 = e_1 + \dots + e_n$  where  $e_1, \dots, e_n$  are orthogonal indecomposable idempotents can be found in [10].

**THEOREM 1.10.** *Let  $R$  be left perfect. Then  $M$  is a quasi-projective module if and only if*

$$M = \sum_{i=1}^k \oplus (Re_i/Je_i)^{g(i)}$$

*where  $J$  is an ideal,  $e_1, \dots, e_k$  are indecomposable idempotents, the number of nonisomorphic simple  $R$ -modules is  $k$ , and  $Re_1, \dots, Re_k$  are the corresponding nonisomorphic projective covers. In addition*

*the decomposition is unique up to automorphism.*

*Proof.* (i) Let  $M$  be quasi-projective. If  $M = 0$ , then we can choose  $J = R$  and be done. If  $M \neq 0$ , let  $P \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0$  be the projective cover of  $M$ . By Proposition 1.7  $P = \sum_{i=1}^k \oplus (Re_i)^{g(i)}$  where  $Re_1, \dots, Re_k$  are the nonisomorphic indecomposable projective covers of all the simple modules. By Proposition 1.3  $M = \sum_{i=1}^k \oplus \sum_{a \in I_i} \oplus M_{ai}$  where  $\text{card}(I_i) = g(i)$ . Proposition 1.6 shows that  $M_{ai} \cong M_{bi}$  for every  $a, b \in I_i$ . From Proposition 1.1  $M_{ai} = Re_i/J_i e_i$  with  $J_i$  an ideal and  $e_i$  an indecomotent. As a result of Lemma 1.9 and the remark following it, there is an ideal  $J$  such that  $Je_i = J_i e_i$  for  $i = 1, \dots, k$ .

(ii) Conversely, if  $M = \sum_{i=1}^k \oplus (Re_i/Je_i)^{g(i)}$  with the same notation as in the statement of the theorem and  $J \neq R$ , then Propositions 1.2 and 1.4 show that  $M$  is quasi-projective. If  $J = R$ , then  $M = 0$  and is, of course, quasi-projective.

(iii) Uniqueness. Using Proposition 1.8 and a generalized Krull-Remark-Schmidt theorem which was proved by Azumaya [1, Thm. 1], we have the following result: if  $\sum_{a \in A} \oplus M_a$  and  $\sum_{b \in B} \oplus M'_b$  are two decompositions of quasi-projective module into indecomposable, modules, then there is a 1 to 1, onto mapping  $f: A \rightarrow B$  such that  $M_a \cong M'_{f(a)}$ .

REMARKS. 1. Theorem 1.10 is true for semi-perfect rings if  $M$  is finitely generated.

2. If  $M$  is nonzero in Theorem 1.10, then  $J$  can be chosen is the radical of the ring.

2. **Quasi-injective modules.** In the first section a decomposition theorem for quasi-projective modules was obtained. The motivation for attempting to prove this proposition came from a paper by Harada on quasi-injective modules [7]. Now Theorem 1.10 will be used to obtain a characterization for quasi-injective modules over left Artinian rings which have a finitely generated, lower distinguished (contains an isomorphic copy of every simple module), and injective module. This class of rings includes quasi-Frobenius rings and finitely generated algebras over commutative Artinian rings [2].

PROPOSITION 2.1. *Let  $R$  be left Artinian. Then  $R$  has a finitely generated, lower distinguished, injective module if and only if the injective envelope of every simple module is finitely generated.*

*Proof.* (Given by G. Azumaya). Assume  $Q$  is finitely generated, lower distinguished, and injective. Let  $Q_1, \dots, Q_k$  be the non-isomorphic injective envelopes of all the simple modules. Then

$Q = \sum_{i=1}^k \oplus Q_i^{h(i)}$  where  $0 \leq h(i) < \infty$  [2, Thm. 11, p. 268]. Since  $Q$  is lower distinguished,  $h(i) \neq 0$  for each  $i = 1, \dots, k$ . It follows that each  $Q_i$  is finitely generated. The converse is clear.

**PROPOSITION 2.2.** *If  $R$  is left Artinian and has a finitely generated, lower distinguished, injective module, then every indecomposable quasi-injective module is finitely generated.*

*Proof.* Let  $M$  be indecomposable and quasi-injective, and let  $Q$  be its injective envelope.  $Q$  is indecomposable [7, Proposition 2.3], so it is the injective envelope of a simple module [2, Thm. 1, p. 268]. Hence,  $Q$  is finitely generated by Proposition 2.1. Since  $R$  is left Noetherian,  $M$  is finitely generated.

**REMARK.** If  $R$  is perfect, then every indecomposable quasi-projective module is finitely generated by Proposition 1.7.

The following proposition was proved by Azumaya for the class of rings in the last two propositions and will be stated without giving his proof.

**PROPOSITION 2.3.** (Duality Theorem). *Let  $R$  be a left Artinian ring which has a finitely generated, injective, and lower distinguished module  $Q$ , and let  $S = \text{End}_R(Q)$ . Then for any finitely generated left  $R$ -module  $X$ ,  $X^* = \text{Hom}_R(X, Q)$  is a finitely generated right  $S$ -module and  $(X^*)^* = \text{Hom}_S(X^*, Q) = {}_R X$ . The same is true for finitely generated  $S$ -modules [2, Thm. 8, p. 262].*

**PROPOSITION 2.4.** *If  $R$  is left Noetherian and  $M$  is quasi-injective, then  $M^I$  is quasi-injective.*

*Proof.* Let  $Q$  be the injective envelope of  $M$ . Since  $R$  is left Noetherian,  $Q^I$  is the injective envelope of  $M^I$ . With this result and a theorem of Johnson and Wong [9, Thm. 1.1], a procedure which is similar to the one found in the proof of Proposition 1.4 can be used to see that  $M^I$  is quasi-injective.

**THEOREM 2.5.** *Let  $R$  be left Artinian and have a finitely generated, lower distinguished, and injective module  $Q$ . Then  $M$  is quasi-injective if and only if*

$$M = \sum_{i=1}^k \oplus (\text{Hom}(e_i S / e_i J, Q))^{g(i)}$$

where  $S = \text{End}_R(Q)$ ,  $e_i$  is an indecomposable idempotent in  $S$  for  $i = 1, \dots, k$ ,  $J$  is an ideal of  $S$ , the number of nonisomorphic simple

*R*-modules is  $k$ , and for  $i \neq j$   $e_i S \not\cong e_j S$ . This decomposition is unique up to automorphism.

*Proof.* If  $M = 0$ , we can choose  $J = S$ . Thus we will assume that  $M$  is a nonzero quasi-injective module. It is known that if  $R$  is left Artinian, then it is left Noetherian and has only a finite number of simple  $R$ -modules. Harada has shown that for left Noetherian rings  $M = \sum \bigoplus M_a$  where the  $M_a$ 's are indecomposable quasi-injective modules and that this decomposition is unique up to automorphism [7, Prop. 2.5]. If  $Q_a$  is the injective envelope of  $M_a$ , then it is the injective envelope of a simple module (see proof of Prop. 2.2). By the dual theorem of Proposition 1.6 and the result that nonisomorphic simple modules have nonisomorphic injective envelopes,  $M = \sum_{i=1}^k \bigoplus M_i^{g(i)}$  and  $M_i \not\cong M_j$  for  $i \neq j$ .

As a result of Proposition 2.2,  $M_i$  is finitely generated. By the Duality Theorem  $\text{Hom}_R(M_i, Q)$  is a finitely generated, indecomposable, quasi-projective, right  $S$ -module. Also,  $S$  is right Artinian [2, Thm. 6, p. 259]. Hence,  $\text{Hom}_R(M_i, Q) = e_i S / e_i J_i$  where  $e_i$  is an indecomposable idempotent in  $S$ , and  $J_i$  is an ideal of  $S$ . Since  $\sum_{g(i) \neq 0} \bigoplus M_i$  is a direct summand of  $M$  it is quasi-injective. It follows that  $\text{Hom}(\sum_{g(i) \neq 0} \bigoplus M_i, Q) = \sum_{g(i) \neq 0} \bigoplus \text{Hom}(M_i, Q) = \sum_{g(i) \neq 0} \bigoplus e_i S / e_i J_i$  and is quasi-projective. For  $i \neq j$   $M_i \not\cong M_j$ , so  $e_i S \not\cong e_j S$ . By Lemma 1.9 and a remark following it we can choose  $J_i = J$  for  $g(i) \neq 0$ . In addition  $M_i = \text{Hom}(\text{Hom}(M_i, Q), Q) = \text{Hom}_S(e_i S / e_i J, Q)$ .

(ii) Suppose  $M = \sum_{i=1}^k \bigoplus (\text{Hom}_S(e_i S / e_i J, Q))^{g(i)}$  with the same notation as in the statement of the theorem. Let  $M' = \sum_{g(i) \neq 0} \bigoplus \text{Hom}_S(e_i S / e_i J, Q)$ . Then  $\text{Hom}_R(M', Q) = \sum_{g(i) \neq 0} \bigoplus e_i S / e_i J$  which is quasi-projective by Theorem 1.10. Thus  $M'$  is quasi-injective. Let  $m = \max\{g(i)\}_{i=1, \dots, k}$  and  $M'' = (M')^m$ . Proposition 2.4 gives us that  $M''$  is quasi-injective. Therefore the direct summand  $M$  is quasi-injective.

**COROLLARY 2.6.** *Let  $R$  be quasi-Frobenius. Then  $M$  is quasi-injective if and only if*

$$M = \sum_{i=1}^k \bigoplus (\text{Hom}_R(e_i R / e_i J, R))^{g(i)}.$$

*Proof.*  $R$  being quasi-Frobenius implies  $R$  is left Artinian, self injective, lower distinguished, and finitely generated [2, Thm. 6, p. 259]. Also,  $R = \text{End}_R(R)$ .

**COROLLARY 2.7.** *Let  $R$  be a finitely generated algebra over a commutative Artinian ring  $K$ . Then  $M$  is quasi-injective if and only if*



$$M = \sum_{i=1}^k \bigoplus (\text{Hom}_K(e_i R/e_i J, F))^{\sigma^{(i)}}$$

where  $F$  is the  $K$ -injective envelope of  $K/\text{rad } K$ .

*Proof.*  $R$  has a finitely generated, lower distinguished, injective module  $Q$  such that  $R = \text{End}_R(Q)$  [2, Prop. 19, p. 273]. The functors  $\text{Hom}_K(\cdot, F)$  and  $\text{Hom}_R(\cdot, Q)$  are naturally equivalent for finitely generated  $R$ -modules [2, Thm. 20, 275].

**COROLLARY 2.8.** *Let  $R$  be a finite dimensional algebra over a field  $K$ . Then  $M$  is quasi-injective if and only if*

$$M = \sum_{i=1}^k \bigoplus (\text{Hom}_K(e_i R/e_i J, K))^{\sigma^{(i)}}.$$

*Proof.*  $K = F$  in Corollary 2.7.

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# Pacific Journal of Mathematics

Vol. 36, No. 3

BadMonth, 1971

E. M. Alfsen and B. Hirsberg, <i>On dominated extensions in linear subspaces of <math>\mathcal{C}_C(X)</math></i> .....	567
Joby Milo Anthony, <i>Topologies for quotient fields of commutative integral domains</i> .....	585
V. Balakrishnan, G. Sankaranarayanan and C. Suyambulingom, <i>Ordered cycle lengths in a random permutation</i> .....	603
Victor Allen Belfi, <i>Nontangential homotopy equivalences</i> .....	615
Jane Maxwell Day, <i>Compact semigroups with square roots</i> .....	623
Norman Henry Eggert, Jr., <i>Quasi regular groups of finite commutative nilpotent algebras</i> .....	631
Paul Erdős and Ernst Gabor Straus, <i>Some number theoretic results</i> .....	635
George Rudolph Gordh, Jr., <i>Monotone decompositions of irreducible Hausdorff continua</i> .....	647
Darald Joe Hartfiel, <i>The matrix equation <math>AXB = X</math></i> .....	659
James Howard Hedlund, <i>Expansive automorphisms of Banach spaces. II</i> .....	671
I. Martin (Irving) Isaacs, <i>The <math>p</math>-parts of character degrees in <math>p</math>-solvable groups</i> .....	677
Donald Glen Johnson, <i>Rings of quotients of <math>\Phi</math>-algebras</i> .....	693
Norman Lloyd Johnson, <i>Transition planes constructed from semifield planes</i> .....	701
Anne Bramble Searle Koehler, <i>Quasi-projective and quasi-injective modules</i> .....	713
James J. Kuzmanovich, <i>Completions of Dedekind prime rings as second endomorphism rings</i> .....	721
B. T. Y. Kwee, <i>On generalized translated quasi-Cesàro summability</i> .....	731
Yves A. Lequain, <i>Differential simplicity and complete integral closure</i> .....	741
Mordechai Lewin, <i>On nonnegative matrices</i> .....	753
Kevin Mor McCrimmon, <i>Speciality of quadratic Jordan algebras</i> .....	761
Hussain Sayid Nur, <i>Singular perturbations of differential equations in abstract spaces</i> .....	775
D. K. Oates, <i>A non-compact Krein-Milman theorem</i> .....	781
Lavon Barry Page, <i>Operators that commute with a unilateral shift on an invariant subspace</i> .....	787
Helga Schirmer, <i>Properties of fixed point sets on dendrites</i> .....	795
Saharon Shelah, <i>On the number of non-almost isomorphic models of <math>T</math> in a power</i> .....	811
Robert Moffatt Stephenson Jr., <i>Minimal first countable Hausdorff spaces</i> .....	819
Masamichi Takesaki, <i>The quotient algebra of a finite von Neumann algebra</i> .....	827
Benjamin Baxter Wells, Jr., <i>Interpolation in <math>C(\Omega)</math></i> .....	833