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RINGS WITH INVOLUTION AND THE PRIME RADICAL

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This paper first gives an equivalent characterization of the prime radical of S , the set of symmetric elements, in a ring R which is 2-torsion free and has an involution defined on it to that of Tsai by showing their equivalence using the results of Erickson and Montgomery.

With the ideas developed, the structure of Jordan ideals of S under an algebraic condition similar to the topological condition previously investigated by Baxter is exhibited.

II. Two views of primeness and semiprimeness for Jordan ideals of S . Assuming that R is a 2-torsion free ring with involution, we wish to characterize the prime radical of Tsai ([3] and [4]) differently. In so doing we offer a new definition of primeness and semiprimeness in the Jordan ring S based on the (linear) Jordan multiplication $a \circ b = ab + ba$ (rather than the quadratic Jordan multiplication, $aU_b = bab$, as investigated in [3]. We must emphasize however that the assumption of 2-torsion free is most important to this development. *Henceforth R is a 2-torsion free ring with involution, $a \rightarrow a^*$.*

The definition given in [3] is due to Tsai [4], it is stated as follows.

DEFINITION 1.

(i) Q is a t -prime (t -semiprime) Jordan ideal of S if whenever A and B are Jordan ideals of S and $AU_B = \{\Sigma aU_b \mid a \in A, b \in B\} \subset Q$. Then either $A \subset Q$ or $B \subset Q$ ($AU_A \subset Q$ then $A \subset Q$).

(ii) S is t -prime (t -semiprime) if 0 is a t -prime (semiprime) Jordan ideal of S .

We wish to consider Jordan ideals of S which are related to the quadratic multiplication

$$\{u, s, v\} = sU_{u,v} = usv + vsu .$$

In this direction we make the following definition.

DEFINITION 2. If Q and T are Jordan ideals of S then

$$QAT = \{\Sigma\{q, s, t\} \mid q \in Q, s \in S, t \in T\}$$

is the subgroup generated by $\{q, s, t\}$.

It is easily shown that QAT is a Jordan ideal of S .

With this notation we introduce our definition of j -primeness (j -semiprimeness).

DEFINITION 3.

(i) Q is a j -prime (j -semiprime) Jordan ideal of S if whenever A and B are Jordan ideals of S and $AAB \subset Q$ ($AAA \subset Q$) then either $A \subset Q$ or $B \subset Q$ ($A \subset Q$).

(ii) S is j -prime (j -semiprime) if, and only if, 0 is a j -prime (j -semiprime) Jordan ideal of S .

One says that a subset H is 2-divisible if whenever $2x \in H$ then $x \in H$. The following follows very quickly.

LEMMA 4. *If Q is t -semiprime and 2-divisible Jordan ideal of S then Q is j -semiprime.*

Suppose $AAA \subset Q$ for a Jordan ideal A of S . Then, in particular, $\{a, b, a\} \in Q$ for all $a, b \in A$. That is, $2aba \in Q$. Since Q is 2-divisible, $AU_A \subset Q$ and hence $A \subset Q$.

Following the same argument as Theorem 2, [3] one can prove

LEMMA 5. *Let I be a semiprime 2-divisible ideal of R then $I \cap S$ is a j -semiprime Jordan ideal of S .*

In particular, we observe that η , the prime radical, is a 2-divisible ideal of R when R is 2-torsion free. This is stated as

LEMMA 6. *Let R be 2-torsion free with involution. Then the prime radical, η , is a two-divisible ideal of R . Hence, $\eta \cap S$ is j -semiprime.*

The proof of the lemma follows by comparing m -sequences $\{x = b_0, b_i = xc_i x$ for appropriately chosen $c_i\}$ and $\{2x = d_0, d_i = 2^{(2^i)}(xc_i x)\}$ beginning at x and $2x$ respectively. If the latter vanishes (R is 2-torsion free) so does the former. However, $x \notin \eta$ implies the existence of a non-vanishing m -sequence and $2x \in \eta$ would contradict that fact.

Using the notion of j -semiprime, we introduce a new radical for S . We define

DEFINITION 7. $R_j(S)$ is the intersection of all the j -semiprime ideals of S .

We are now able to conclude

THEOREM 8. $R_j(S) = \eta \cap S = \mathcal{L}(S) = \mathcal{P}(S)$.

We know from [3], Lemma 1 that the latter two equalities hold. Furthermore, Lemma 6 tells us that $R_j(S) \subset \eta \cap S$. To show the inclusion the other way we make use of the argument of [3]. We modify it slightly to show that we can work with a more restrictive set; namely, $\mathcal{M} = \{M \text{ is a 2-divisible ideal of } R, \text{ and } M \cap S \subset R_j(S)\}$. $0 \in \mathcal{M}$ and thus $\mathcal{M} \neq \emptyset$. By Zorn's lemma, it has a maximal element, M' . By construction, M' is 2-divisible. Furthermore, M' is semiprime. To see this, let A be an ideal of R , $A^2 \subset M'$, $M' \subset A$.

Thus, $(A \cap S)A(A \cap S) \subset A^2 \cap S \subset M' \cap S \subset R_j(S)$. As $R_j(S)$ is j -semiprime we have $A \cap S \subset R_j(S)$. If A were 2-divisible we are done. If not, let $T = \{t \mid 2^{i_t}t \in A \text{ for some positive integer } i_t\}$. Then T is a 2-divisible ideal of R and $A \subset T$.

Now, $\{2^{t_1}t_1, s, 2^{t_2}t_2\} \in (A \cap S)A(A \cap S)$ for all $t_1, t_2 \in T \cap S$, $s \in S$. Thus, $2^{t_1+t_2}\{t_1, s, t_2\} \in M' \cap S$. However, M' is 2-divisible and so all the generators of $(T \cap S)A(T \cap S)$ are in the j -semiprime Jordan ideal $R_j(S)$. Therefore, $T \cap S \subset R_j(S)$ which contradicts the maximality of M' . Hence, M' is a semiprime ideal of R . The following inclusions are obvious: $\eta \cap S \subset M' \cap S \subset R_j(S)$. This completes the argument.

As a consequence of this theorem we have the following lemma whose proof is immediate.

LEMMA 9. *Let I be a *-ideal of R such that $I \cap S = 0$, then $I \subset K$ and $I^3 = 0$. In particular, if $\eta \cap S = 0$ then $\eta \subset K$ and $\eta^3 = 0$.*

We are now able to conclude that in 2-torsion free rings with involution these definitions of primeness (and semiprimeness) are equivalent.

THEOREM 10. *Let R be 2-torsion free with involution. Then S is t -prime if, and only if, S is j -prime.*

The easier direction appears to be that t -prime implies j -prime. Thus, assume S is t -prime and let $AAB = 0$ for Jordan ideals A and B of S . Now for $a, b \in A \cap B$ we have $\{a, b, a\} = 0$. Thus $(A \cap B)U_{A \cap B} = 0$. That is, $A \cap B = 0$. Therefore $2\{a, b, a\} = 0$ for all

$a \in A$, $b \in B$. That is, $BU_A = 0$. Hence, by hypothesis, $A = 0$ or $B = 0$. This is the desired conclusion.

To see the other direction, assume S is j -prime (then, of course, S is j -semiprime). Thus by Theorem 8, $\eta \cap S = 0$. That is, S is t -semiprime. Let A and B be Jordan ideals of S such that $AU_B = 0$. Then $(A \cap B)U_{(A \cap B)} = 0$ or $A \cap B = 0$. Therefore, for all $a \in A$, $b \in B$, $a \circ b = 0$.

Thus, $a \circ (b \circ s) = 0 = (a \circ s) \circ b$ for all $a \in A$, $b \in B$, $s \in S$.

Expanding, and adding, we have $\{a, s, b\} = 0$ for all $a \in A$, $s \in S$, $b \in B$. That is, $AB = 0$. Since S is j -prime we have the desired conclusion.

We next investigate semiprimeness of S and show that each definition implies the other.

THEOREM 11. *Let R be 2-torsion free with involution. Then S is t -semiprime if, and only if, S is j -semiprime.*

If S is t -semiprime and $AAA = 0$ for a Jordan ideal of S , we can immediately conclude by appropriate choices that $AU_A = 0$. Hence, $A = 0$. That is, S is j -semiprime.

The argument in the other direction assumes that S is j -semiprime, that is, 0 is j -semiprime ideal and hence $R_j(S) = 0 = \eta \cap S$. Let A be a Jordan ideal of S with the property that $AU_A = 0$. Recalling the definitions and conclusions of [1], we have $B = \{b \mid ba + a^*b^* \in A\}$ is a right ideal of R , $SB \subset B$, and hence $B \cap S$ is a Jordan ideal of S . Thus, $B \cap A$ is a Jordan ideal of S and for all b , $c \in B \cap A$, $a \in R$ we have both $c(ba + a^*b)c = 0$ and $bc b = 0$. Therefore, $bc(ba + a^*b)c = 0$, or $bcRbc = 0$. That is, $bc \in \eta$ and so $b \circ c \in \eta \cap S = 0$.

Since R is 2-torsion free we are able to conclude that $b \circ c = b^2 = 0$ for all b , $c \in B \cap A$. Therefore, $b \circ (b \circ s) = 2bsb = 0$ for all $b \in B \cap A$, $s \in S$.

That is, $(B \cap A)U_{(B \cap A)} = 0$ and so the conclusion, $B \cap A = 0$.

However, $4(A \circ A) \subset B \cap A = 0$, and so $A \circ A = 0$. Hence, as above, we conclude that $A = 0$. That is, we have shown that S is t -semiprime when S is j -semiprime.

III. An annihilator condition on S . In this section we consider the results of [2] after removing the topological conditions on the ring, R , and the requirements that $2R = R$, $R^2 = R$, and R is semi-prime.

We continue the hypothesis that R is a 2-torsion free ring with involution and S is t -semiprime. Therefore, the prime radical, η , is a two-divisible ideal of R , contained in K . That is, $\eta \cap S = 0$ and $\eta^3 = 0$.

Hence, in $\bar{R} = R/\eta$ we have the property that $2S_{\bar{R}} \subset \bar{S}_R$. One

uses this remark to conclude that

LEMMA 12. *Let R be a 2-torsion free ring with involution. Let S be t -semi-prime. Let A be a Jordan ideal of S with the property that $a^n = 0$ for all $a \in A$, n a fixed positive integer. Then $A = 0$.*

As in [1] and [2] we continue the notation

$$(a, b)_J = ab + b^*a^* \quad \text{for all}$$

$a, b \in R$.

In R/η we can assume that an element of $\overline{B_A}$ comes from an element of B_A . Indeed, notice that

$$\eta \subset B_A = \{b \mid (b, a)_J \subset A\}.$$

This is a consequence of $(n, a)_J = 0$ for all $n \in \eta$, $a \in R$.

Letting $\mathcal{L}(\overline{B_A})$ denote the left-annihilator of $\overline{B_A}$ in R/η , we can conclude that $\mathcal{L}_N(B) = \{t \mid tb \in \eta \text{ for all } b \in B\}$ is a set which inherits the properties of $\mathcal{L}(B)$ of [2]. These are collected as the following theorem.

THEOREM 13. *Let R be a 2-torsion free ring with involution. Let S be t -semiprime. Let A be a Jordan ideal of S and let $B = B_A$ and $\mathcal{L}_N(B)$ be as defined then:*

- (i) $\mathcal{L}_N(B)$ is a two sided self adjoint ideal of R .
- (ii) $\mathcal{L}_N(B) \cap B = \eta$
- (iii) If $\mathcal{L}_N(V) = \{t \in R \mid tv \in \eta \text{ for all } v \text{ in the Jordan ideal } V \text{ of } S\}$, then $\mathcal{L}_N(V) = \mathcal{L}_N(B \cap S) = \mathcal{L}_N(B \cap V) = \mathcal{L}_N(B)$
- (iv) If V is a Jordan ideal of S and $\mathcal{A}_J(V) = \{t \in S \mid t \circ v = 0 \text{ for all } v \in V\}$; the Jordan annihilator of V in S , then $\mathcal{L}_N(V) \cap S = \mathcal{A}_J(V)$.
- (v) If $W = (\mathcal{L}_N(B) \cap S) \oplus (B \cap S)$ then $\mathcal{A}_J(W) = 0$.
- (vi) If $Y = (\mathcal{L}_N(B) \cap S) \oplus (A \cap S)$ then $\mathcal{A}_J(Y) = 0$.

We now impose an algebraic annihilator condition on S which is related to the annihilator condition of [2]; namely.

DEFINITION 14. A ring R is said to satisfy condition \mathcal{A} if, and only if,

- (i) R is 2-torsion free with involution,
- (ii) S is t -semiprime, and
- (iii) whenever V , a Jordan ideal of S , is such that $\mathcal{A}_J(V) = 0$ then $V = S$.

Using this concept we have

LEMMA 15. *Let R satisfy condition \mathcal{A} then:*

(i) *If L is a Jordan ideal of S such that for all $t \in \mathcal{A}_j(L)$, $t^n \in L$ (n a fixed positive integer) then $L = S$.*

(ii) *The norms generate S , the traces generate S , $R^n \cap S = S$ for all positive integers n .*

(iii) *$S = (B_V \cap S) \oplus (\mathcal{L}_N(B) \cap S) = V \oplus \mathcal{L}_N(V)$ for all Jordan ideals V of S .*

Remarks (ii) and (iii) follow immediately from (i). Hence, we prove (i). Suppose $t^n \in L$ for all $t \in \mathcal{A}_j(L)$. Then, $t^n \circ t = 0$ for all $t \in \mathcal{A}_j(L)$. That is, $t^{n+1} = 0$ for all $t \in \mathcal{A}_j(L)$. By Lemma 12, $\mathcal{A}_j(L) = 0$ or $L = S$.

This annihilator condition is sufficient to guarantee that B_V is a two-sided ideal for any Jordan ideal, $V \subset S$. This remark forms a part of the following theorem.

THEOREM 16. *Let R satisfy condition \mathcal{A} . Then $B_V \cap S$ and $\mathcal{L}_N(B) \cap S$ are strongly semiprime Jordan ideals of S , $V = B_V \cap S$, and B_V is a two-sided, self-adjoint ideal of R .*

Letting $B_V = B$, and $\mathcal{L}_N(B) = L$ one observes that for all $b \in B \cap S$, $s \in S$, $t \in L \cap S$,

$$\{b, s, t\} = 0.$$

Since, $S = (B \cap S) \oplus (L \cap S)$ we have for each $a \in S$, $a = b + t$, for some $b \in B \cap S$, $t \in L \cap S$. Now if $rU_a = ara \in B \cap S$ for all $r \in S$, we must have (using the above observation)

$$rU_t \in (B \cap L) \cap S = 0.$$

That is, $t = 0$ and hence $a = b \in B$.

Now, if $u = b + t$ for some $b \in B \cap S$, $t \in L \cap S$ then

$$(u \circ s) - (b \circ s) = (t \circ s) \in V \cap L$$

for all $s \in S$. Thus, $t \in \mathcal{A}_j(S)$ or $t = 0$. Hence, $V \subset B$. On the other hand, arguing from $S = V \oplus (L \cap S)$ we conclude $B \cap S \subset V$.

Furthermore, given $b \in B$, $a \in R$ then $(b, a)_J \in B \cap S = V$. However, B is a right ideal. Thus, $Rb^* \in B$ for all $b \in B$. Now consider ab for arbitrary $a \in R$, $b \in B$. Then, for all $c \in R$ consider

$$((ab), c)_J.$$

We observe, $((ab), c)_J = ((c^*b^*), \alpha^*)_J \in V$. Hence, $ab \in B$. That is, B is a two-sided ideal of R .

Now, for any $b \in B$, $b + b^* = c + t$ for appropriate $c \in B \cap S$, $t \in L \cap S$. Therefore $tU_s = (b - c)U_s + b^*U_s$. Since $Rb^* \in B$ we have the right side of this expression is in B . Therefore, $tU_s = 0$ for all $s \in S$. It follows that $V = \{t \in S \mid tU_s = 0\}$ is a Jordan ideal and $VU_V = 0$. Hence $V = 0$ as S is t -semiprime. Thus, $t = 0$, or $b^* \in B$. That is, B is self-adjoint.

This theorem has the interesting consequence which was observed in [2].

THEOREM 17. *Let R satisfy condition \mathcal{A} . Let V be the additive subgroup generated by the elements $\{ua - a^*u \mid u \in W, a \text{ a nonzero Jordan ideal of } S, \text{ and } a \in R\}$. Then $W + V$ contains a nonzero 2-sided ideal of R . Furthermore, if W is minimal, $2R = R$, or $2W = W$ this last containment is an equality.*

The proof of the first fact is to observe that since $B \cap S = W$ we have $R(2u)R \subset W + V$ for all $u \in W$. Since S is t -semiprime, we can conclude that $R(2u)R \neq 0$ for some $u \in W$ and hence the desired result. If W is minimal, $2W = W$ and hence the latter remarks follow quickly.

THEOREM 18. *Let R be a semiprime ring with condition \mathcal{A} . Let W be a Jordan ideal of S . Then either $W \subset \zeta^a$ (the annihilator of the socle) or W contains an idempotent.*

The proof is the same as in [2]. Knowing $B \cap S = W$, we can conclude that whenever a symmetric idempotent is in the set on the left then it is in the set on the right. This observation replaces the need for the assumption $2R = R$.

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