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TAKASHI OKUYAMA

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L. Fuchs poses the problem of characterizing the subgroups of arbitrary abelian groups which are intersections of finitely many pure subgroups. We show that this problem for purifiable subgroups of primary abelian groups can be reduced to the case where the subgroups are vertical. We use this result to give a solution of this problem for subgroups of primary abelian groups in two special cases. Moreover, we obtain the following result: in a primary abelian group G , all pure hulls of a purifiable subgroup are T -high in G for some subocle T of G .

Introduction. Problem 13 of L. Fuchs in his *Infinite Abelian Groups*, Academic Press, 1970, asks for a characterization of subgroups of an abelian group which are intersections of finitely many pure subgroups. This article is a contribution toward a solution of this difficult problem in the special case of primary groups with the additional assumption that the subgroups are already purifiable. We recall that a subgroup A of a primary abelian group G is said to be *purifiable* if it is contained in a minimal pure subgroup of G . Such a minimal pure subgroup is called a *pure hull* of A . We establish the rather unexpected fact that given a purifiable subgroup A of a primary abelian group G there exists a subocle T of G such that all pure hulls of A are T -high subgroups of G . This fact allows us to define two families of new relative invariants of purifiable subgroups. Next we show that the intersection problem for purifiable subgroups can be reduced to the case where the subgroups are also vertical subgroups. Vertical subgroups are studied extensively by [1] and can be defined thus: a subgroup A of a primary abelian group G is vertical in G if

$$(A + p^n G)[p] = A[p] + p^n G[p] \quad \text{for all } n \geq 0.$$

We use these results to give a complete characterization of intersections of finitely many pure subgroups for subgroups A in two special cases, namely when $A \cap p^m G[p]$ is a pure subgroup of $p^m G$ for some $m \geq 0$ and when $A \cap p^m G[p]$ is dense in $p^m G[p]$ for some $m \geq 0$.

All groups considered here are p -primary abelian groups for a fixed

prime number p . The terminologies and notations not expressly introduced here follows the usage of [8]. Throughout this article, let A be a subgroup of a group G .

1. Purifiable subgroups.

1.1. DEFINITION. A is said to be a *purifiable subgroup* of G if, among the pure subgroups of G containing A , there exists a minimal one. Such a minimal pure subgroup is called a *pure hull* of A in G .

1.2. DEFINITION. For every non-negative integer n , the *n th overhang* of A in G is the vector space

$$V_n(G, A) = ((A + p^{n+1}G) \cap p^n G[p]) / ((A \cap p^n G[p]) + p^{n+1}G[p]).$$

It is convenient to use the following notations for the numerator and the denominator of $V_n(G, A)$:

$$A_G^n = (A + p^{n+1}G) \cap p^n G[p] = ((A \cap p^n G) + p^{n+1}G)[p]$$

and

$$A_n^G = (A \cap p^n G[p]) + p^{n+1}G[p] = A[p]_G^n.$$

B. Charles was first to consider this notion in [7]. From [2], [4], and [11], the following statements hold:

1.3. PROPOSITION. *Let A be a purifiable subgroup of G and H be a pure hull of A . Then the following properties hold:*

- (1) *There exists a non-negative integer m such that $V_n(G, A) = 0$ for all $n \geq m$.*
- (2) *$V_n(G, A) \simeq V_n(H, A)$ for every $n \geq 0$.*
- (3) *$H = M \oplus N$, where M and N are subgroups of H , $M[p] = A[p]$, and N is bounded.*
- (4) *A is almost-dense in H .* □

A subgroup A of H is *almost-dense* in H if $A + p^{n+1}H \supset p^n H[p]$ for all $n \geq 0$. The condition (1) is a necessary one for a subgroup A to be purifiable in G . But, in general, this condition is not sufficient. For example, if A is a subsocle of G , then $V_n(G, A) = 0$ for all $n \geq 0$.

Finally, we want to characterize a subgroup of G to be purifiable in G . Now we introduce the following invariant in [13].

1.4. DEFINITION. For every non-negative integer n , the *n th defect* of A in G is the vector space

$$D_n(G, A) = (p^n(G/A)[p]) / ((p^n G[p] + A)/A).$$

Similarly it is convenient to use the following notations for the numerator and the denominator of $D_n(G, A)$:

$$A^n(G) = p^n(G/A)[p] = ((p^n G + A)/A)[p]$$

and

$$A_n(G) = (p^n G[p] + A)/A.$$

We use the above invariant to lead the following characterization of purity.

1.5. PROPOSITION ([9, Proposition 3.2]). *A is pure in G if and only if $D_n(G, A) = 0$ for all $n \geq 0$.* \square

Next we mention the relation between $V_n(G, A)$ and $D_n(G, A)$. The following properties are immediately proved by definitions and [13, Lemma 14].

1.6. PROPOSITION. *The following statements hold:*

(1) $A_n(G) \cap A^{n+1}(G) = (((A + p^{n+1}G) \cap p^n G[p]) + A)/A$ for every $n \geq 0$.

(2) For some integer $m \geq 0$, $V_m(G, A) = 0$ if and only if $A_m(G) \cap A^{m+1}(G) = A_{m+1}(G)$.

(3) For some integer $m \geq 0$, $D_{m+1}(G, A) = 0$ implies $V_m(G, A) = 0$.

(4) *A is neat in G if and only if $D_0(G, A) = 0$.* \square

We use the n th defect of A to provide a sufficient condition on a subgroup A to be purifiable in G . But, in general, this condition is not necessary, although it implies the necessary conditions mentioned in Proposition 1.3 (1).

1.7. PROPOSITION ([13, Theorem 3.1 and Theorem 3.2]). *The following statements hold for some non-negative integer m .*

(1) *If $A_n(G) = A_{n+1}(G)$ for all $n \geq m$, then A is purifiable in G .*

(2) *If $D_n(G, A) = 0$ for all $n \geq m$, then A is purifiable in G .* \square

We recall a result from [13] that is used in this article.

1.8. LEMMA ([13, Lemma 1.7]). *Let L be a pure subgroup of G containing A . Then $A^n(G) = A^n(L) + A_n(G)$ and $A^n(L) \cap A_n(G) = A_n(L)$ for every integer $n \geq 0$.* \square

We also need the following concepts:

1.9. DEFINITION. A is said to be an m -vertical subgroup of G if there exists the least non-negative integer m such that $V_n(G, A) = 0$ for all $n \geq m$. If $m = 0$, then A is simply said to be vertical in G . Moreover, we say that a subgroup is eventually vertical in G if it is m -vertical for some $m > 0$.

Every subsocle of G is immediately vertical in G . For more on these notions, see [1] and [4].

The following lemma is used in Proposition 1.11.

1.10. LEMMA. Let A be purifiable in G . For a pure hull H of A in G and a positive integer m , the following conditions are equivalent:

- (1) $p^{m-1}H[p] \not\subset A$ and $p^mH[p] \subset A$.
- (2) A is m -vertical in G .

Proof. By Proposition 1.3 (4), A is almost-dense in H . Hence, by Proposition 1.6 (1) and (2), $A_n(H) = A_{n+1}(H)$ if and only if $V_n(G, A) = 0$. If (1) is satisfied, then $A_{m-1}(H) \neq 0$ and $A_n(H) = 0$ for all $n \geq m$. Therefore $V_{m-1}(H, A) \neq 0$ and $V_n(H, A) = 0$ for all $m \geq n$. By Proposition 1.3 (2), we have $V_{m-1}(G, A) \neq 0$ and $V_n(G, A) = 0$ for all $n \geq m$. Hence (2) is satisfied.

Conversely, suppose that (2) is satisfied. By Proposition 1.3 (2), we have $V_{m-1}(H, A) \neq 0$ and $V_n(H, A) = 0$ for all $n \geq m$. Hence $A_{m-1}(H) \neq A_m(H)$ and $A_n(H) = A_{n+1}(H)$ for all $n \geq m$. On the other hand, by Proposition 1.3 (3), there exists a non-negative integer s such that $p^sH[p] \subset A$. Since $A_n(H) = 0$ for all $n \geq s$, we have $s = m$. \square

Proposition 1.3, Lemma 1.8, and Lemma 1.10 combined lead to the following result:

1.11. PROPOSITION. Let A be purifiable and m -vertical in G for some integer $m \geq 0$. Let H be a pure hull of A in G . Then there exist subgroups M and N of H satisfying the following conditions:

- (1) $H = M \oplus N$.
- (2) $M[p] = A[p]$, $p^{m-1}N \neq 0$, and $p^mN = 0$.

Moreover, $A^n(G) = A^n(H) \oplus A_n(G)$ for every integer $n \geq m$. \square

Proposition 1.11 leads to the following unexpected but useful result.

1.12. THEOREM. If A is purifiable in G , then there exists a subsocle T of G such that every pure hull of A is T -high in G .

Proof. By Proposition 1.3 (1), A is m -vertical in G for some non-negative integer m . Let H be a pure hull of A in G , then note that $p^m H[p] = (A \cap p^m G)[p]$. We can write $p^m G[p] = (A \cap p^m G)[p] \oplus T_m$ for some subsocle T_m of G . By [4, Theorem 1.7] and [2, Theorem 1.7], we have $A_G^n = A_H^n + A_n^G$ and $A + p^{n+1}H \supset p^n H[p]$ for all $n \geq 0$. Hence we have

$$\begin{aligned} p^{m-1}G[p] &= A_G^{m-1} \oplus S_{m-1} = (A_H^{m-1} + A_{m-1}^G) \oplus S_{m-1} \\ &= (p^{m-1}H[p] + p^m G[p]) \oplus S_{m-1} \\ &= p^{m-1}H[p] \oplus T_m \oplus S_{m-1} \end{aligned}$$

where S_{m-1} is a subsocle of G . By finitely many steps, we have

$$G[p] = H[p] \oplus T_m \oplus S_{m-1} \oplus \dots \oplus S_0$$

where S_i is a subsocle of G , $0 \leq i \leq m - 1$. Put $T = T_m \oplus S_{m-1} \oplus \dots \oplus S_0$, then every pure hull of A in G is T -high in G . \square

1.13. COROLLARY. *Let H and K be pure hulls of A in G . Then we have*

$$(p^n G[p]) / (p^n H[p]) \simeq (p^n G[p]) / (p^n K[p])$$

for all $n \geq 0$. \square

Other aspects of purifiability of subgroups were taken up in [1], [2], [3], [4], [10], [11], and [13].

2. The n th covering and complemental dimensions. Throughout this section, let H and K be pure hulls of A in G . In this section, we point out some properties of H/A and G/H . We use Theorem 1.12 and these properties to introduce new invariants of subgroups namely, the n th covering and n th complemental dimensions. These invariants play an important role in the intersection problem.

2.1. PROPOSITION ([13, Theorem 4.3]). *If A is purifiable in G , then*

$$p^n(H/A)[p] \simeq p^n(K/A)[p]$$

for all $n \geq 0$. \square

2.2. DEFINITION. Let A be purifiable in G . For every integer $n \geq 0$, we denote the dimension of $p^n(H/A)[p]$ as a vector space over the field of p -elements by

$$\text{Cov}_n(G, A) = \dim p^n(H/A)[p].$$

$\text{Cov}_n(G, A)$ is called the n th covering dimension of A in G . Proposition 2.1 shows that the n th covering dimension does not depend on the choice of a pure hull of A and thus it is a relative invariant of A in G .

In [5], K. Benabdallah and S. Robert defined $\text{Def}(A) = \dim(N/A)[p]$ where N is a neat hull of A in G . If N is pure in G , then N is vertical in G and this definition coincides with our $\text{Cov}_0(G, A)$.

Recall that the n th Ulm Kaplansky invariant of a group G is

$$f_n(G) = (p^n G[p]) / (p^{n+1} G[p]).$$

2.3. PROPOSITION [13, Proposition 4.1]. *If A is purifiable in G , then*

$$f_n(H/A) \simeq f_n(K/A)$$

for all $n \geq 0$. □

2.4. DEFINITION. Let A be purifiable in G . For every integer $n \geq 0$, we denote the dimension of $(p^n G[p]) / (p^n H[p])$ by

$$\text{Com}_n(G, A) = \dim(p^n G[p]) / (p^n H[p]).$$

$\text{Com}_n(G, A)$ is called the n th complementary dimension of A in G . By Corollary 1.13, $\text{Com}_n(G, A)$ does not depend on the choice of a pure hull of A in G . Thus it is also a relative invariant of A in G . Moreover, since H is pure in G , we have $(p^n G[p]) / (p^n H[p]) \simeq p^n(G/H)[p]$.

Recall that the n th relative Ulm Kaplansky invariant of A in G is

$$U_n(G, A) = (p^n G[p]) / ((A + p^{n+1} G) \cap p^n G[p]) = (p^n G[p]) / A_G^n.$$

In a discussion with K. Benabdallah, we obtained the following result. Before we do this, we need the so-called *Dedekind short exact sequence*.

2.5. LEMMA. *Let T, S, U be submodules of a module G over some ring such that $T \subset S$. Then there exists the following short exact sequence:*

$$0 \rightarrow (S \cap U) / (T \cap U) \rightarrow S/T \rightarrow (S + U) / (T + U) \rightarrow 0.$$

In particular, $(S \cap U) / (T \cap U) \simeq S/T$ if and only if $(S \cap U) + T = S$, and $S/T \simeq (S + U) / (T + U)$ if and only if $S \cap U \subset T$. □

2.6. PROPOSITION. *If A is purifiable in G , then*

$$f_n(G/H) \simeq f_n(G/K)$$

for all $n \geq 0$.

Proof. By [4, Theorem 1.7] and [2, Theorem 1.7], it follows that $A_G^n = A_H^n + A_n^G$ and $A + p^{n+1}H \supset p^nH[p]$ for all $n \geq 0$. Hence we have $U_n(G, A) = (p^nG[p]) / (p^nH[p] + p^{n+1}G[p])$. On the other hand, we have

$$\begin{aligned} f_n(G/H) &= (p^n(G/H)[p]) / (p^{n+1}(G/H)[p]) \\ &\simeq (p^nG[p] + H) / (p^{n+1}G[p] + H) \\ &= (p^nG[p] + p^nH[p] + H) / (p^{n+1}G[p] + p^nH[p] + H). \end{aligned}$$

Put $S = p^nG[p] + p^nH[p]$, $T = p^{n+1}G[p] + p^nH[p]$, and $U = H$. Since $S \cap U \subset T$, we have

$$f_n(G/H) \simeq (p^nG[p]) / (p^nH[p] + p^{n+1}G[p]) \simeq U_n(G, A)$$

by Lemma 2.5. Hence it follows that $f_n(G/H) \simeq U_n(G, A) \simeq f_n(G/K)$ for all $n \geq 0$. □

We use the Dedekind short exact sequence to prove the following lemma that is used in Lemma 3.1.

2.7. LEMMA. *Let L be a pure subgroup of G containing A . Then*

$$A^n(G) / A^n(L) \simeq p^nG[p] / p^nL[p]$$

for every integer $n \geq 0$.

Proof. By Lemma 1.8, note that

$$\begin{aligned} A^n(G) / A^n(L) &= (A^n(L) + A_n(G)) / A^n(L) \\ &\simeq A_n(G) / (A^n(L) \cap A_n(G)) \simeq A_n(G) / A_n(L) \\ &\simeq (p^nG[p] + A) / (p^nL[p] + A). \end{aligned}$$

Put $S = p^nG[p]$, $T = p^nL[p]$, and $U = A$. Since $S \cap A = p^nG[p] \cap A \subset L \cap p^nG[p] = p^nL[p] = T$, we have $(p^nG[p] + A) / (p^nL[p] + A) \simeq p^nG[p] / p^nL[p]$ by Lemma 2.5. Hence $A^n(G) / A^n(L) \simeq p^nG[p] / p^nL[p]$ for every integer $n \geq 0$. □

3. The Intersection Problem. L. Fuchs poses the problem of characterizing the subgroups of arbitrary abelian groups, which are intersections of finitely many pure subgroups ([8] Problem 13, p. 134). We call this problem the *Intersection Problem*.

C. Megibben characterized intersections of pure subgroups of primary groups in [12]. D. Boyer and K. M. Rangaswamy characterized

such subgroups in arbitrary abelian groups in [6]. R. Göbel and R. Vergothen characterized intersections of pure subgroups of valuated abelian groups in [9]. K. Benabdallah and S. Robert gave a characterization of intersections of finitely many neat subgroups in primary abelian groups in [5]. Moreover, under the condition that $A[p]$ is dense in $G[p]$, they solved the intersection problem in [5]. However, nothing is known about intersections of finitely many pure subgroups except the fact mentioned above.

It is well known that if $A[p]$ is dense in $G[p]$, then A is purifiable in G . In this article, as the first step toward solving the intersection problem, we study the problem for subgroups which are already purifiable. Before we give necessary conditions for subgroups to be intersections of finitely many pure subgroups in given groups, we need the following lemmas.

3.1. LEMMA. *Let M be a non-negative integer. Let A be m -vertical and purifiable in G and let L be a pure subgroup of G containing A . Then*

$$\dim A^n(G)/A^n(L) \leq \text{Com}_n(G, A)$$

for every integer $n \geq 0$.

Proof. Let H be a pure hull of A in G . Note that $p^m H[p] = (A \cap p^m G)[p]$ and $p^m G[p] = (A \cap p^m G)[p] \oplus T_m$ for some subsocle T_m of G . For every $n \geq m$, since $p^n L[p] = (A \cap p^n G)[p] \oplus (L \cap T_n)$, we have $p^n G[p] = p^n L[p] \oplus T'_n$ for some subgroup T'_n of T_n . By Lemma 2.7, we have $A^n(G)/A^n(L) \simeq p^n G[p]/p^n L[p] \simeq T'_n \subset T_n \simeq \text{Com}_n(G, A)$. Hence we may assume that $n < m$. By the proof of Theorem 1.12, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} p^{m-1} G[p] &= A_G^{m-1} \oplus S_{m-1} = (A_L^{m-1} + p^m G[p]) \oplus S_{m-1} \\ &= ((A_L^{m-1} + (A \cap p^m G)[p]) \oplus T_m) \oplus S_{m-1} \end{aligned}$$

where S_{m-1} is a subsocle of G . Hence we have $p^{m-1} G[p] = p^{m-1} L[p] \oplus R_{m-1}$ for some subgroup R_{m-1} of $T_m \oplus S_{m-1}$. Since $p^{m-1} G[p] = p^{m-1} H[p] \oplus T_m \oplus S_{m-1}$, our assertion holds for $n = m - 1$ by Lemma 2.7. By finitely many steps, we have $\dim A^n(G)/A^n(L) \leq \text{Com}_n(G, A)$ for every $n < m$. \square

3.2. LEMMA. *Let A be purifiable in G . If A is an intersection of finitely many pure subgroups in G , then there exists a positive integer t such that*

$$\text{Cov}_0(G, A) \leq t \text{Com}_0(G, A).$$

Proof. Let $A = \bigcap_{i=1}^t H_i$ where H_i is a pure subgroup of G containing A . Put $H_0 = H$ and $W_s = \bigcap_{i=0}^s A^0(H_i)$. Then we have

$$\text{Cov}_0(G, A) = \sum_{i=0}^{t-1} \dim(W_s/W_{s+1}).$$

Since $W_s/W_{s+1} = W_s/(W_s \cap A^0(H_{s+1})) \simeq (W_s + A^0(H_{s+1}))/A^0(H_{s+1}) \subset A^0(G)/A^0(H_{s+1})$, by Lemma 3.1, we have

$$\dim W_s/W_{s+1} \leq \dim A^0(G)/A^0(H) = \text{Com}_0(G, A).$$

Hence it follows that $\text{Cov}_0(G, A) \leq t \text{Com}_0(G, A)$. □

3.3. LEMMA. *Let A be purifiable in G . Then, for every integer $n \geq 0$, $\text{Cov}_n(G, A) = \text{Cov}_0(p^n G, p^n G \cap A)$ and $\text{Com}_n(G, A) = \text{Com}_0(p^n G, p^n G \cap A)$.*

Proof. Let H be a pure hull of A in G . By [1, Theorem 5.3], $p^n H$ is a pure hull of $A \cap p^n G$ in $p^n G$ and $A \cap p^n G = A \cap p^n H$. Hence we have $\text{Cov}_0(p^n G, p^n G \cap A) = \dim(p^n H/(p^n H \cap A))[p] = \dim A^n(H) = \text{Cov}_n(G, A)$ and $\text{Com}_0(p^n G, p^n G \cap A) = \dim(p^n G[p]/p^n H[p]) = \text{Com}_n(G, A)$. □

3.4. THEOREM. *Let A be purifiable in G . If A is an intersection of finitely many pure subgroups in G , then, for every integer $n \geq 0$, there exists a positive integer t_n such that*

$$\text{Cov}_n(G, A) \leq t_n \text{Com}_n(G, A).$$

Proof. Let $A = \bigcap_{i=1}^t H_i$ where H_i is a pure subgroup of G containing A . By [1, Theorem 5.3], $A \cap p^n G$ is purifiable in $p^n G$. Moreover, we have $A \cap p^n G = \bigcap_{i=1}^t (H_i \cap p^n G) = \bigcap_{i=1}^t p^n H_i$ and $p^n H_i$ is a pure subgroup of $p^n G$ containing $A \cap p^n G$. Hence, by Lemma 3.2 and Lemma 3.3, there exists a positive integer t_n such that $\text{Cov}_n(G, A) \leq t_n \text{Com}_n(G, A)$. □

Theorem 3.4 gives necessary conditions on a purifiable subgroup to be an intersection of finitely many pure subgroups in a given group. It is natural to consider whether these conditions are sufficient. But, since the Intersection Problem is difficult, we do not know the answer at the present time. However, from Theorem 3.6, the author has a conjecture that these conditions are sufficient for a vertical subgroup.

Let A be purifiable and m -vertical in G for some positive integer m . If A is an intersection of finitely many pure subgroups in G , then

$A \cap p^m G$ is an intersection of finitely many pure subgroups in $p^m G$ and A satisfies the condition in Theorem 3.4. If the converse of the fact mentioned above is true, then we may assume that A is vertical in G when we study the Intersection Problem for subgroups which are already purifiable.

First, we need the following lemma.

3.5. LEMMA. *Let A be purifiable and m -vertical in G for some positive integer m , and let H be a pure hull of A in G . Let $A^0(H) = A^m \oplus A^m(H)$ where A^m is a subsocle of $A^0(H)$. Moreover, put $A^m = \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \langle h_\lambda + A \rangle$ and $E = \{h_\lambda | \lambda \in \Lambda\}$. Let T be a subsocle of G where every pure hull of A in G is a T -high subgroup of G and F be a set of basis of T . If $\text{Cov}_0(G, A) \leq \text{Com}_0(G, A)$, then there exists a pure hull K of A in G such that $K/A \cap A^m = 0$.*

Proof. By hypothesis, there exists an injection $\Psi: E \rightarrow F$. Let $H_m = \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \langle h_\lambda + \Psi(h_\lambda) + A; \lambda \in \Lambda \rangle$, then $H_m/A \cap A^m(G) = 0$. To show this, let $h + x + A \in H_m/A \cap A^m(G)$ where $h \in H$ and $x \in T$. Then we may assume that $h_{G/A}(h + A) = n < m$. By Proposition 1.11 and Theorem 1.12, we have $A^m(G) = A^m(H) \oplus A_m(G)$ and $p^m G[p] = p^m H[p] \oplus T_m$ where $T_m = T \cap p^m G[p]$. Hence it follows that

$$x = a - h + p^m h_1 + a_m + t_m$$

where $a \in A$, $p^m h_1 \in p^m H$, $p^{m+1} h_1 \in A$, $a_m \in (A \cap p^m G)[p] = p^m H[p]$, and $a_m \in T_m$. Since $G[p] = H[p] \oplus T$, we have $h - a = p^m h_1 + a_m$. Hence $h + A \in A^m(H)$. This is a contradiction.

Since $H_m \cap (p^m G + A) = (H_m \cap p^m G) + A \subset A$, it follows that $H_m \cap p^m G = A \cap p^m G$. Hence it follows that $(H_m + p^m H) \cap p^m G = (H_m \cap p^m G) + p^m H = p^m H$. By [1, Proposition 2.9], we can extend $H_m + p^m H$ to a pure subgroup K of G such that $K \cap p^m G = p^m H$. Moreover, by [2, Theorem 2.1] there exists $t > 0$ such that $p^{t+m} H[p] \subset p^m G \cap A$. Thus, since $p^{t+m} K[p] \subset A$, K is a pure hull of A in G . Furthermore we have $K/A \cap A^m = 0$. \square

From Lemma 3.5, we establish the following reduction theorem:

3.6. THEOREM. *Let A be purifiable and m -vertical in G for some positive integer m . A is an intersection of finitely many pure subgroups in G if and only if the following conditions hold:*

(1) $p^m G \cap A$ is an intersection of finitely many pure subgroups in $p^m G$.

(2) *There exists a positive integer t such that*

$$\text{Cov}_0(G, A) \leq t \text{Com}_0(G, A).$$

Proof. The necessity is immediate. Conversely, suppose that the conditions hold. Let H be a pure hull of A in G . Then we can write

$$A \cap p^m G = \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^t L_i \right) \cap p^m H$$

where L_i is a pure subgroup of $p^m G$ containing $A \cap p^m G$, $1 \leq i \leq t$. Since $(A + L_i) \cap p^m G = L_i$, we can extend $A + L_i$ to a pure subgroup M_i of G satisfying $M_i \cap p^m G = p^m M_i = L_i$ by [1, Proposition 2.9]. Then $A^m(H) \cap (\bigcap_{i=1}^t A^0(M_i)) = 0$. Because, we have

$$\begin{aligned} A^m(H) \cap \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^t A^0(M_i) \right) &= A^m(H) \cap \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^t (A^0(M_i) \cap A^m(G)) \right) \\ &= A^m(H) \cap \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^t A^0(L_i) \right) \\ &\subset ((p^m H + A)/A) \cap \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^t (L_i/A) \right) \\ &= \left(\left((p^m H) \cap \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^t L_i \right) \right) + A \right) / A = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Note that $A^0(H) = A^m \oplus A^m(H)$ where A^m is defined in Lemma 3.5. If $\text{Com}_0(G, A)$ is infinite, then $\text{Cov}_0(G, A) \leq \text{Com}_0(G, A)$ by hypothesis. By Lemma 3.5, there exists a pure hull K of A in G such that $K/A \cap A^m = 0$. Hence we have $K \cap (\bigcap_{i=1}^t M_i) \cap H = A$.

Next, suppose that $\text{Com}_0(G, A)$ is finite. Then $\text{Cov}_0(G, A)$ is finite by hypothesis. Hence A^m is finite. By a similar argument to Lemma 3.5, there exists a pure hull K_λ of A in G such that $K_\lambda/A \cap \langle h_\lambda + A \rangle = 0$. Hence $(\bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} K_\lambda) \cap H \cap (\bigcap_{i=1}^t M_i) = A$, and so A is an intersection of finitely many pure subgroups in G . \square

With our notation, C. Megibben’s result in [12] can be formulated as follows:

3.7. PROPOSITION. *A is an intersection of pure subgroups in G if and only if the following condition holds:*

$A_n(G) = (p^n G[p] + A)/A = 0$ implies $A^n(G) = p^n(G/A)[p] = 0$ for every non-negative integer n . □

Suppose that A satisfies Megibben's condition. If $A_m(G) = 0$ for some integer m , then we have $A^m(G) = 0$. The condition that $D_n(G, A) = 0$ for all $n \geq m$ is weaker than $A^m(G) = 0$. By Proposition 1.7 (2), if $D_n(G, A) = 0$ for all $n \geq m$, then A is purifiable in G and A satisfies Megibben's condition.

Now, under the condition that $D_n(G, A) = 0$ for all $n \geq m$, we give necessary and sufficient conditions for a subgroup A to be an intersection of finitely many pure subgroups in G . Before we do this, we need the following lemma.

3.8. LEMMA. *Let H be a pure hull of A in G and m be a positive integer. If $D_n(G, A) = 0$ for every $n \geq m$, then $A^0(G) = A^0(H) \oplus A_m(G)$ and $\text{Com}_0(G, A) = \text{Com}_m(G, A)$.*

Proof. Let H be a pure hull of A in G . Then $p^m H = A \cap p^m G$ by [1, Theorem 5.3]. Hence $A^m(H) = 0$, and so H/A is an $A^m(G)$ -high subgroup of G/A . We have $A^0(G) = A^0(H) \oplus A_m(G) = A^0(H) \oplus A_m(G)$ and $\text{Com}_0(G, A) = \text{Com}_m(G, A)$. □

Theorem 3.4, Theorem 3.6, and Lemma 3.8 combined lead to the following corollary.

3.9. COROLLARY. *Suppose $D_n(G, A) = 0$ for every $n \geq m$ where m is some positive integer. Then A is an intersection of finitely many pure subgroups in G if and only if there exists a positive integer t such that*

$$\text{Cov}_0(G, A) \leq t \text{Com}_m(G, A). \quad \square$$

Note that $D_n(G, A) = 0$ for every $n \geq m$ where $m > 0$ is equivalent to the fact that $A \cap p^m G$ is pure in $p^m G$.

On the other hand, the condition that $A[p]$ is dense in $G[p]$ implies $A_n(G) = A_{n+1}(G)$ for all $n \geq 0$. It is immediate that this condition is stronger than $A_n(G) = A_{n+1}(G)$ for all $n \geq m$ where m is some positive integer. By Proposition 1.7 (1), if $A_n(G) = A_{n+1}(G)$ for all $n \geq m$, then A is purifiable in G and A satisfies Megibben's condition.

Next, under the condition that $A_n(G) = A_{n+1}(G)$ for all $n \geq m$, we give necessary and sufficient conditions for a subgroup A to be an intersection of finitely many pure subgroups in G .

Theorem 3.4, Theorem 3.6, and [5, Theorem 3.3] combined lead to the following corollary.

3.10. COROLLARY. *Suppose there exists a positive integer m such that $A_n(G) = A_{n+1}(G)$ for all $n \geq m$. Then A is an intersection of finitely many pure subgroups in G if and only if there exist positive integers t_0 and t_m such that $\text{Cov}_0(G, A) \leq t_0 \text{Com}_0(G, A)$ and $\text{Cov}_m(G, A) \leq t_m \text{Com}_m(G, A)$. \square*

Note that $A_n(G) = A_{n+1}(G)$ for every $n \geq m$ where $m > 0$ is equivalent to the fact that $A \cap p^m G[p]$ is dense in $p^m G[p]$.

Recall that A is said to be almost-dense in G if $A_n(G) \subset A^{n+1}(G)$ for all $n \geq 0$.

By Corollary 3.10, we immediately state the following:

3.11. COROLLARY. *Let A be not pure, purifiable, and almost-dense in G . A is an intersection of finitely many pure subgroups in G if and only if there exist positive integers m , t_0 , and t_m , such that $\text{Cov}_0(G, A) \leq t_0 \text{Com}_0(G, A)$ and $\text{Cov}_m(G, A) \leq t_m \text{Com}_m(G, A)$. \square*

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clemens@math.utah.edu

F. MICHAEL CHRIST
University of California
Los Angeles, CA 90024-1555
christ@math.ucla.edu

THOMAS ENRIGHT
University of California, San Diego
La Jolla, CA 92093
tenright@ucsd.edu

NICHOLAS ERCOLANI
University of Arizona
Tucson, AZ 85721
ercolani@math.arizona.edu

R. FINN
Stanford University
Stanford, CA 94305
finn@gauss.stanford.edu

VAUGHAN F. R. JONES
University of California
Berkeley, CA 94720
vfr@math.berkeley.edu

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Stanford University
Stanford, CA 94305
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Berkeley, CA 94720

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