

Cofinitely Weak e-Supplemented Modules

ISSN: 2651-544X
http://dergipark.gov.tr/cpost

Berna Koşar^{1,*}

¹ Department of Health Management, Uskudar University, Üsküdar, İstanbul, Turkey, ORCID:0000-0002-5581-3979

* Corresponding Author E-mail: bernak@omu.edu.tr

Abstract: In this work, R will denote an associative ring with unity and all module are unital left R -modules. Let M be an R -module. If every cofinite essential submodule of M has a weak supplement in M , then M is called a cofinitely weak e-supplemented (or briefly cwe-supplemented) module. In this work, some properties of these modules are investigated.

Keywords: Cofinite Submodules, Essential Submodules, Small Submodules, Supplemented Modules.

1 INTRODUCTION

Throughout this paper all rings will be associative with identity and all modules will be unital left modules.

Let R be a ring and M be an R -module. We will denote a submodule N of M by $N \leq M$. Let M be an R -module and $N \leq M$. If there exists a submodule L of M such that $M = N + L$ and $N \cap L = 0$, then N is called a *direct summand* of M and denoted by $M = N \oplus L$. Let M be an R -module and $N \leq M$. If $L = M$ for every submodule L of M such that $M = N + L$, then N is called a *small* (or *superfluous*) submodule of M and denoted by $N \ll M$. A module M is said to be *hollow* if every proper submodule of M is small in M . M is said to be *local* if M has a proper submodule which contains all proper submodules. A submodule N of an R -module M is called an *essential* submodule and denoted by $N \trianglelefteq M$ in case $K \cap N \neq 0$ for every submodule $K \neq 0$, or equivalently, $N \cap L = 0$ for $L \leq M$ implies that $L = 0$. A submodule K of M is called a *cofinite* submodule of M if M/K is finitely generated. Let M be an R -module and $U, V \leq M$. If $M = U + V$ and V is minimal with respect to this property, or equivalently, $M = U + V$ and $U \cap V \ll V$, then V is called a *supplement* of U in M . M is called a *supplemented* module if every submodule of M has a supplement in M . M is called an *essential supplemented* module if every essential submodule of M has a supplement in M . M is called an *cofinitely supplemented* module if every cofinite submodule of M has a supplement in M . M is called a *cofinitely essential supplemented* module if every cofinite essential submodule of M has a supplement in M . Let M be an R -module and $U \leq M$. If for every $V \leq M$ such that $M = U + V$, U has a supplement V' with $V' \leq V$, we say U has *ample supplements* in M . If every submodule of M has ample supplements in M , then M is called an *amply supplemented* module. If every essential submodule of M has ample supplements in M , then M is called an *amply essential supplemented* module. If every cofinite submodule of M has ample supplements in M , then M is called an *amply cofinitely supplemented* module. If every cofinite essential submodule of M has ample supplements in M , then M is called an *amply cofinitely essential supplemented* module. Let M be an R -module and $U, V \leq M$. If $M = U + V$ and $U \cap V \ll M$, then V is called a *weak supplement* of U in M . M is said to be *weakly supplemented* if every submodule of M has a weak supplement in M . M is said to be *cofinitely weak supplemented* if every cofinite submodule of M has a weak supplement in M . M is called a *weakly essential supplemented* module if every essential submodule of M has a weak supplement in M . The intersection of all maximal submodules of an R -module M is called the *radical* of M and denoted by $RadM$. If M have no maximal submodules, then we denote $RadM = M$.

More informations about (amply) supplemented modules are in [3]-[9]. The definitions of (amply) essential supplemented modules and some properties of them are in [7]-[8]. The definitions of (amply) cofinitely supplemented modules and some properties of them are in [1]. The definitions of (amply) cofinitely essential supplemented modules and some details of them are in [4]-[5]. Some details about weakly supplemented and cofinitely weak supplemented modules are in [2]-[3]. The definition of weakly essential supplemented modules and some properties of these modules are in [6].

Lemma 1. Let M be an R -module.

- (1) If $K \leq L \leq M$, then $K \trianglelefteq M$ if and only if $K \trianglelefteq L \trianglelefteq M$.
- (2) Let N be an R -module and $f : M \rightarrow N$ be an R -module homomorphism. If $K \trianglelefteq N$, then $f^{-1}(K) \trianglelefteq M$.
- (3) For $N \leq K \leq M$, if $K/N \trianglelefteq M/N$, then $K \trianglelefteq M$.
- (4) If $K_1 \trianglelefteq L_1 \leq M$ and $K_2 \trianglelefteq L_2 \leq M$, then $K_1 \cap K_2 \trianglelefteq L_1 \cap L_2$.
- (5) If $K_1 \trianglelefteq M$ and $K_2 \trianglelefteq M$, then $K_1 \cap K_2 \trianglelefteq M$.

Proof: See [9, 17.3]. □

Lemma 2. Let M be an R -module. The following assertions are hold.

- (1) If $K \leq L \leq M$, then $L \ll M$ if and only if $K \ll M$ and $L/K \ll M/K$.
- (2) Let N be an R -module and $f : M \rightarrow N$ be an R -module homomorphism. If $K \ll M$, then $f(K) \ll N$. The converse is true if f is an epimorphism and $Ke f \ll M$.
- (3) If $K \ll M$, then $\frac{K+L}{L} \ll \frac{M}{L}$ for every $L \leq M$.

- (4) If $L \leq M$ and $K \ll L$, then $K \ll M$.
- (5) If $K_1, K_2, \dots, K_n \ll M$, then $K_1 + K_2 + \dots + K_n \ll M$.
- (6) Let $K_1, K_2, \dots, K_n, L_1, L_2, \dots, L_n \leq M$. If $K_i \ll L_i$ for every $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, then $K_1 + K_2 + \dots + K_n \ll L_1 + L_2 + \dots + L_n$.

Proof: See [3, 2.2] and [9, 19.3]. □

Lemma 3. Let M be an R -module. The following assertions are hold.

- (1) If $L \ll M$, then $L \leq T$ for every maximal submodule T of M .
- (2) $\text{Rad}M = \sum_{L \ll M} L$.
- (3) Let N be an R -module and $f : M \rightarrow N$ be an R -module homomorphism. Then $f(\text{Rad}M) \leq \text{Rad}N$.
- (4) For $K, L \leq M$, $\frac{\text{Rad}K+L}{L} \leq \text{Rad}\frac{K+L}{L}$. If $L \leq \text{Rad}K$, then $\text{Rad}K/L \leq \text{Rad}(K/L)$.
- (5) If $L \leq M$, then $\text{Rad}L \leq \text{Rad}M$.
- (6) For $K, L \leq M$, $\text{Rad}K + \text{Rad}L \leq \text{Rad}(K + L)$.
- (7) $Rx \ll M$ for every $x \in \text{Rad}M$.

Proof: See [9]. □

2 COFINITELY WEAK e-SUPPLEMENTED MODULES

Lemma 4. Let V be a supplement of U in M . Then

- (1) If $W + V = M$ for some $W \leq U$, then V is a supplement of W in M .
- (2) If M is finitely generated, then V is also finitely generated.
- (3) If U is a maximal submodule of M , then V is cyclic and $U \cap V = \text{Rad}V$ is the unique maximal submodule of V .
- (4) If $K \ll M$, then V is a supplement of $U + K$ in M .
- (5) For $K \ll M$, $K \cap V \ll V$ and hence $\text{Rad}V = V \cap \text{Rad}M$.
- (6) Let $K \leq V$. Then $K \ll V$ if and only if $K \ll M$.
- (7) For $L \leq U$, $\frac{V+L}{L}$ is a supplement of U/L in M/L .

Proof: See [9, 41.1]. □

Lemma 5. Let V be a weak supplement of U in M . Then

- (1) If $W + V = M$ for some $W \leq U$, then V is a weak supplement of W in M .
- (2) U is also a weak supplement of V in M .
- (3) $U \cap V \leq \text{Rad}M$.
- (4) If $K \ll M$, then V is a g -supplement of $U + K$ in M .
- (5) If $K \ll M$ and V is a weak supplement of $X + K$ in M , then V is a weak supplement of X in M .
- (6) If $K \ll M$, then $V + K$ is a g -supplement of U in M .
- (7) For $L \leq U$, $\frac{V+L}{L}$ is a weak supplement of U/L in M/L .

Proof: See [2]-[3]. □

Lemma 6. Let M be an R -module.

- (1) If $M = U \oplus V$ then V is a supplement of U in M . Also U is a supplement of V in M .
- (2) For $M_1, U \leq M$, if $M_1 + U$ has a supplement in M and M_1 is supplemented, then U also has a supplement in M .
- (3) Let $M = M_1 + M_2$. If M_1 and M_2 are supplemented, then M is also supplemented.
- (4) Let $M_i \leq M$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. If M_i is supplemented for every $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, then $M_1 + M_2 + \dots + M_n$ is also supplemented.
- (5) If M is supplemented, then M/L is supplemented for every $L \leq M$.
- (6) If M is supplemented, then every homomorphic image of M is also supplemented.
- (7) If M is supplemented, then $M/\text{Rad}M$ is semisimple.
- (8) Hollow and local modules are supplemented.
- (9) If M is supplemented, then every finitely M -generated module is supplemented.
- (10) ${}_R R$ is supplemented if and only if every finitely generated R -module is supplemented.

Proof: See [9, 41.2]. □

Lemma 7. Let M be an R -module.

- (1) If M is supplemented, then M is essential supplemented.
- (2) For $M_1 \leq M$ and $U \leq M$, if $M_1 + U$ has a supplement in M and M_1 is essential supplemented, then U also has a supplement in M .
- (3) Let $M = M_1 + M_2$. If M_1 and M_2 are essential supplemented, then M is also essential supplemented.
- (4) Let $M_i \leq M$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. If M_i is essential supplemented for every $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, then $M_1 + M_2 + \dots + M_n$ is also essential supplemented.
- (5) If M is essential supplemented, then M/L is essential supplemented for every $L \leq M$.
- (6) If M is essential supplemented, then every homomorphic image of M is also essential supplemented.
- (7) If M is essential supplemented, then $M/\text{Rad}M$ have no proper essential submodules.
- (8) Hollow and local modules are essential supplemented.
- (9) If M is essential supplemented, then every finitely M -generated module is essential supplemented.
- (10) ${}_R R$ is essential supplemented if and only if every finitely generated R -module is essential supplemented.

Proof: See [7]-[8].

□

Lemma 8. Let M be an R -module.

- (1) If M is supplemented, then M is cofinitely supplemented.
- (2) If M is finitely generated and cofinitely supplemented, then M is supplemented.
- (3) For $M_1 \leq M$ and U cofinite submodule of M , if $M_1 + U$ has a supplement in M and M_1 is cofinitely supplemented, then U also has a supplement in M .
- (4) Let $M = \sum_{i \in I} M_i$. If M_i is cofinitely supplemented for every $i \in I$, then M is also cofinitely supplemented.
- (5) Let $M_i \leq M$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. If M_i is cofinitely supplemented for every $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, then $M_1 + M_2 + \dots + M_n$ is also cofinitely supplemented.
- (6) If M is cofinitely supplemented, then M/L is cofinitely supplemented for every $L \leq M$.
- (7) If M is cofinitely supplemented, then every homomorphic image of M is also cofinitely supplemented.
- (8) If M is cofinitely supplemented, then every cofinite submodule of $M/\text{Rad}M$ is a direct summand of $M/\text{Rad}M$.
- (9) Hollow and local modules are cofinitely supplemented.
- (10) If M is cofinitely supplemented, then every M -generated module is cofinitely supplemented.
- (11) ${}_R R$ is supplemented if and only if every generated R -module is cofinitely supplemented.

Proof: See [1].

□

Lemma 9. Let M be an R -module.

- (1) If M is essential supplemented, then M is cofinitely essential supplemented.
- (2) If M is supplemented, then M is cofinitely essential supplemented.
- (3) If M is finitely generated and cofinitely essential supplemented, then M is essential supplemented.
- (4) For $M_1 \leq M$ and U cofinite essential submodule of M , if $M_1 + U$ has a supplement in M and M_1 is cofinitely essential supplemented, then U also has a supplement in M .
- (5) Let $M = \sum_{i \in I} M_i$. If M_i is cofinitely essential supplemented for every $i \in I$, then M is also cofinitely essential supplemented.
- (6) Let $M_i \leq M$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. If M_i is cofinitely essential supplemented for every $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, then $M_1 + M_2 + \dots + M_n$ is also cofinitely essential supplemented.
- (7) If M is cofinitely essential supplemented, then M/L is cofinitely essential supplemented for every $L \leq M$.
- (8) If M is cofinitely essential supplemented, then every homomorphic image of M is also cofinitely essential supplemented.
- (9) If M is cofinitely essential supplemented, then $M/\text{Rad}M$ have no proper essential submodules.
- (10) Hollow and local modules are cofinitely essential supplemented.
- (11) If M is cofinitely essential supplemented, then every M -generated module is cofinitely essential supplemented.
- (12) ${}_R R$ is essential supplemented if and only if every generated R -module is cofinitely essential supplemented.

Proof: See [4]-[5].

□

Lemma 10. Let M be an R -module.

- (1) If V is a supplement of U in M , then V is a weak supplement of U in M .
- (2) If $M = U \oplus V$ then V is a weak supplement of U in M .
- (3) For $M_1, U \leq M$, if $M_1 + U$ has a weak supplement in M and M_1 is weakly supplemented, then U also has a weak supplement in M .
- (4) Let $M = M_1 + M_2$. If M_1 and M_2 are weakly supplemented, then M is also weakly supplemented.
- (5) Let $M_i \leq M$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. If M_i is weakly supplemented for every $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, then $M_1 + M_2 + \dots + M_n$ is also weakly supplemented.
- (6) If M is weakly supplemented, then M/L is weakly supplemented for every $L \leq M$.
- (7) If M is weakly supplemented, then every homomorphic image of M is also weakly supplemented.
- (8) If M is weakly supplemented, then $M/\text{Rad}M$ is semisimple.
- (9) Hollow and local modules are weakly supplemented.
- (10) If M is weakly supplemented, then every finitely M -generated module is weakly supplemented.
- (11) ${}_R R$ is weakly supplemented if and only if every finitely generated R -module is weakly supplemented.

Proof: See [2]-[3].

□

Lemma 11. Let M be an R -module.

- (1) If M is weakly supplemented, then M is cofinitely weak supplemented.
- (2) If M is supplemented, then M is cofinitely weak supplemented.
- (3) If M is cofinitely supplemented, then M is cofinitely weak supplemented.
- (4) If M is finitely generated and cofinitely weak supplemented, then M is weakly supplemented.
- (5) For $M_1 \leq M$ and U cofinite submodule of M , if $M_1 + U$ has a weak supplement in M and M_1 is cofinitely weak supplemented, then U also has a weak supplement in M .
- (6) Let $M = \sum_{i \in I} M_i$. If M_i is cofinitely weak supplemented for every $i \in I$, then M is also cofinitely weak supplemented.
- (7) Let $M_i \leq M$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. If M_i is cofinitely weak supplemented for every $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, then $M_1 + M_2 + \dots + M_n$ is also cofinitely weak supplemented.
- (8) If M is cofinitely weak supplemented, then M/L is cofinitely weak supplemented for every $L \leq M$.
- (9) If M is cofinitely weak supplemented, then every homomorphic image of M is also cofinitely weak supplemented.
- (10) If M is cofinitely weak supplemented, then every cofinite submodule of $M/\text{Rad}M$ is a direct summand of $M/\text{Rad}M$.
- (11) Hollow and local modules are cofinitely weak supplemented.
- (12) If M is cofinitely weak supplemented, then every M -generated module is cofinitely weak supplemented.

(13) ${}_R R$ is weakly supplemented if and only if every R -module is cofinitely weak supplemented.

Proof: See [2]-[3]. □

Lemma 12. *Let M be an R -module.*

- (1) *If M is weakly supplemented, then M is weakly essential supplemented.*
- (2) *For $M_1 \leq M$ and $U \trianglelefteq M$, if $M_1 + U$ has a weak supplement in M and M_1 is weakly essential supplemented, then U also has a weak supplement in M .*
- (3) *Let $M = M_1 + M_2$. If M_1 and M_2 are weakly essential supplemented, then M is also weakly essential supplemented.*
- (4) *Let $M_i \leq M$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. If M_i is weakly essential supplemented for every $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, then $M_1 + M_2 + \dots + M_n$ is also weakly essential supplemented.*
- (5) *If M is weakly essential supplemented, then M/L is weakly essential supplemented for every $L \leq M$.*
- (6) *If M is weakly essential supplemented, then every homomorphic image of M is also weakly essential supplemented.*
- (7) *If M is weakly essential supplemented, then $M/\text{Rad}M$ have no proper essential submodules.*
- (8) *Hollow and local modules are weakly essential supplemented.*
- (9) *If M is weakly essential supplemented, then every finitely M -generated module is weakly essential supplemented.*
- (10) *${}_R R$ is weakly essential supplemented if and only if every finitely generated R -module is weakly essential supplemented.*

Proof: See [6]. □

Definition 1. *Let M be an R -module. If every cofinite essential submodule of M has a weak supplement in M , then M is called a cofinitely weak e -supplemented (or briefly cwe -supplemented) module.*

Proposition 1. *Every cofinitely essential supplemented module is cwe -supplemented.*

Proof: Let M be a cofinitely essential supplemented module and U be a cofinite essential submodule of M . Then U has a supplement V in M . Here $M = U + V$ and $U \cap V \ll V$. Since $U \cap V \ll V$, $U \cap V \ll M$. Then V is a weak supplement of U in M . Hence M is cwe -supplemented. □

Proposition 2. *Every essential supplemented module is cwe -supplemented.*

Proof: Since every essential supplemented module cofinitely essential supplemented, by Proposition 1, every essential supplemented module is cwe -supplemented. □

Proposition 3. *Every weakly essential supplemented module is cwe -supplemented.*

Proof: Let M be a weakly essential supplemented module and U be a cofinite essential submodule of M . Since M is weakly essential supplemented and $U \leq M$, U has a weak supplement in M . Hence M is cwe -supplemented. □

Proposition 4. *Every finitely generated cwe -supplemented module is weakly essential supplemented.*

Proof: Let M be a finitely generated cwe -supplemented module and $U \trianglelefteq M$. Since M is finitely generated, M/U is also finitely generated. Then U is a cofinite essential submodule of M and since M is cwe -supplemented, U has a weak supplement in M . Hence M is weakly essential supplemented. □

Proposition 5. *Every cofinitely weak supplemented module is cwe -supplemented.*

Proof: Let M be a cofinitely weak supplemented module and U be a cofinite essential submodule of M . Since M is cofinitely weak supplemented and U is a cofinite essential submodule of M , U has a weak supplement in M . Hence M is cwe -supplemented. □

Proposition 6. *Every weakly supplemented module is cwe -supplemented.*

Proof: Since every weakly supplemented module is cofinitely weak supplemented, by Proposition 5, every weakly supplemented module is cwe -supplemented. □

Proposition 7. *Every cofinitely supplemented module is cwe -supplemented.*

Proof: Clear from Proposition 5, since every cofinitely supplemented module is cofinitely weak supplemented. □

Proposition 8. *Every supplemented module is cwe -supplemented.*

Proof: Clear from Proposition 7, since every supplemented module is cofinitely supplemented. □

Proposition 9. *Let M be a cwe -supplemented module. If every nonzero submodule of M is essential in M , then M is cofinitely weak supplemented.*

Proof: Let U be a cofinite submodule of M . If $U = 0$, M is a weak supplement of U in M . Let $U \neq 0$. Then by hypothesis, $U \leq M$. Since U is a cofinite essential submodule of M and M is cwe-supplemented, U has a weak supplement in M . Hence M is cofinitely weak supplemented. \square

3 References

- 1 R. Alizade, G. Bilhan, P. F. Smith, *Modules whose Maximal Submodules have Supplements*, Comm. in Algebra, **29**(6) (2001), 2389-2405.
- 2 R. Alizade, E. Büyükaşık, *Cofinitely Weak Supplemented Modules*, Comm. in Algebra, **31**(11) (2003), 5377-5390.
- 3 J. Clark, C. Lomp, N. Vanaja, R. Wisbauer, *Lifting Modules Supplements and Projectivity In Module Theory*, *Frontiers in Mathematics*, Birkhauser, Basel, 2006.
- 4 B. Koşar, C. Nebiyev, *Cofinitely Essential Supplemented Modules*, Turkish St. Inf. Tech. and Appl. Sci., **13**(29) (2018), 83-88.
- 5 B. Koşar, C. Nebiyev, *Amply Cofinitely Essential Supplemented Modules*, Arch. of Curr. Res. Int., **19**(1) (2019), 1-4.
- 6 C. Nebiyev, B. Koşar, *Weakly Essential Supplemented Modules*, Turkish St. Inf. Tech. and Appl. Sci., **13**(29) (2018), 89-94.
- 7 C. Nebiyev, H. H. Ökten, A. Pekin, *Essential Supplemented Modules*, Int. J. of Pure and Appl. Math., **120**(2) (2018), 253-257.
- 8 C. Nebiyev, H. H. Ökten, A. Pekin, *Amply Essential Supplemented Modules*, J. of Sci. Res. and Reports, **21**(4) (2018), 1-4.
- 9 R. Wisbauer, *Foundations of Module and Ring Theory*, Gordon and Breach, Philadelphia, 1991.