

MAXIMAL ORDERS AND REFLEXIVE MODULES

BY

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Dedicated to the memory of my mother

ABSTRACT. If R is a maximal two-sided order in a semisimple ring and M_R is a finite dimensional torsionless faithful R -module, we show that $m = \text{End}_R M^*$ is a maximal order. As a consequence, we obtain the equivalence of the following when M_R is a generator:

1. M is R -reflexive.
2. $k = \text{End } M_R$ is a maximal order.
3. $k = \text{End}_R M^*$ where $M^* = \text{hom}_R(M, R)$.

When R is a prime maximal right order, we show that the endomorphism ring of any finite dimensional, reflexive module is a maximal order. We then show by example that R being a maximal order is *not* a property preserved by k . However, we show that $k = \text{End } M_R$ is a maximal order whenever M_R is a maximal uniform right ideal of R , thereby sharpening Faith's representation theorem for maximal two-sided orders. In the final section, we show by example that even if $R = \text{End}_k V$ is a simple pli (pri)-domain, k can have any prescribed right global dimension ≥ 1 , can be right but not left Noetherian or neither right nor left Noetherian.

In his survey, Jacobson [43] defined the concept of equivalence of two right orders R_1 and R_2 in a semisimple ring Q , namely $x_1 R_1 x_2 \subseteq R_2$ and $y_1 R_2 y_2 \subseteq R_1$ for some choice of units x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2 of Q . In this paper we study when certain orders R_1 are maximal in the sense that $R_1 = R_2$ whenever R_2 is an order equivalent to, and containing R_1 .

If M is any torsionless right R -module which is finite dimensional (in the sense of Goldie) then a theorem of Zelmanowitz [67] states that $k = \text{End } M_R$ is an order in a semisimple ring in case R is. We study this situation for a maximal two-sided order and show that $m = \text{End}_R M^*$ is a maximal order whenever M_R is finite dimensional, torsionless and faithful. As an immediate consequence we obtain the equivalence of the following conditions when M_R is a generator:

1. M is R -reflexive.
2. $k = \text{End } M_R$ is a maximal order.
3. $k = \text{End}_R M^*$ where $M^* = \text{hom}_R(M, R)$.

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When R is a prime maximal right order and M_R is reflexive, we show that $k = \text{End } M_R$ is a maximal right order. We then show by example that R being a maximal order is *not* a property preserved by k even if M is a uniform right ideal of R . However, we show that $k = \text{End } M_R$ is a maximal order whenever M_R is a maximal uniform right ideal of R . In this case, k is in fact a right Ore domain. Consequently, we can sharpen Faith's representation theorem [72] for simple (maximal) orders R by observing that $R = \text{End } {}_k V$ where ${}_k V$ is a finitely generated, projective (finite dimensional, reflexive) k -module and k , a maximal order in a skew field.

In the final section we show by example that even if $A = \text{End } {}_k V$ is a simple pri (pli)-domain, then k can have any prescribed right global dimension ≥ 1 , can be right but not left Noetherian or neither right nor left Noetherian. In the process we show that the existence of a certain type of simple ring implies a very pathological representation of A and a partial answer to a question raised in Camillo-Cozzens [73].

I. Preliminaries. Throughout this paper, all rings are associative with identity, all modules and bimodules are unital. We shall always write homomorphisms on the opposite side of the scalars. If A is any ring, $M \in \text{mod-}A$ or M_A will signify that M is a right A -module.

Since we shall repeatedly use them, we now summarize several more or less well-known facts. For details, see Faith [72]. Let B be any ring, $U \in B\text{-mod}$ and $A = \text{End } {}_B U$. There is a canonical bimodule homomorphism

$$\phi: \text{hom}_B(U, B) \rightarrow \text{hom}_A(U, A)$$

defined by

$$[v](\phi(f)(u)) = (v)f \cdot u \quad \forall u, v \in U, f \in \text{hom}_B(U, B).$$

By symmetry, if $B = \text{End } U_A$, the map

$$\psi: \text{hom}_A(U, A) \rightarrow \text{hom}_B(U, B)$$

defined by

$$((u)\psi(f))[v] = u \cdot f(v) \quad \forall u, v \in U, f \in \text{hom}_A(U, A)$$

is also a bimodule homomorphism. Moreover, in this case, ϕ is an isomorphism with inverse ψ .

Also recall that if U_A is a generator and $B = \text{End } U_A$, then $A = \text{End } {}_B U$ (U_A is balanced) and ${}_B U$ is finitely generated projective. Moreover, ${}_A U^* = \text{hom}_A(U, A) \approx \text{hom}_B(U, B)$ is also a generator and $A \approx \text{End } U_B^*$. If T denotes the trace ideal of ${}_B U$, then $TU = U$ and $T^2 = T$.

Recall that a module U_A is *torsionless* if U embeds canonically in its A -bidual U^{**} (equivalently, U_A embeds in the direct product of I copies of A for some set I), and *reflexive* if $U_A \overset{\text{canonically}}{\approx} U_A^{**}$.

Since the following result will be used repeatedly in the sequel and is perhaps, less familiar than the preceding, we shall include its proof.

1.1 PROPOSITION. *Let $V \in B_0\text{-mod}$ be faithful and torsionless, $B = \text{Biend}_{B_0} V$ (i.e., if $A = \text{End}_{B_0} V$, $\text{Biend}_{B_0} V = \text{End } V_A$), $U^0 = \text{hom}_{B_0}(V, B_0)$ and $U = \text{hom}_B(V, B)$. Then*

- a. *the canonical inclusion $B_0 \hookrightarrow B$ induces an inclusion $U^0 \hookrightarrow U$.*
- b. *$BT_0 \subset B_0$ where $T_0 = \text{trace}_{B_0} V$. Hence, B_{B_0} is an essential extension of B_0 .*
- c. *$T_0 B_0$ is essential and $B_0 T_0$ is essential whenever B_0 is semiprime. Consequently, $U_{B_0}^0$ is necessarily faithful, implying an inclusion $B_0 \hookrightarrow \text{Biend } U_{B_0}^0$.*
- d. *If ${}_{B_0} V$ is finitely generated projective, $U^0 T_0 = U^0$.*

PROOF. a. Let $(,): \text{hom}_{B_0}(V, B_0) \rightarrow \text{hom}_A(V, A)$ denote the canonical (A, B_0) -homomorphism (ϕ) defined above. For $b \in B$, $v, v' \in V$ and $f \in U^0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} (bv)f \cdot v' &= (bv)(f, v') = b((v)(f, v')) \\ &= b((v)f \cdot v') = (b(v)f) \cdot v' \end{aligned}$$

since V is a (B, A) -bimodule. Since ${}_B V$ is clearly faithful, $(bv)f = b(v)f$ $\forall b \in B, v \in V$ and $f \in U^0$. Thus, $U^0 \subseteq U$ as asserted.

b. Clear in view of a.

c. Denote by $[v, f] = (v)f \forall v \in V, f \in U^0$ and by $[V, U^0] = \{[v, f] \mid v \in V, f \in U^0\}$. Clearly, $[V, U^0] = T_0$ and if $bT_0 = 0$, $b \in B_0$, $b[V, U^0] = [bV, U^0] = 0$. Since ${}_{B_0} V$ is torsionless, $bV = 0$ implying that $b = 0$ since ${}_{B_0} V$ is faithful. Therefore, $T_0 B_0$ is essential. If $T_0 b = 0$, $(bT_0)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow bT_0 = 0 \Rightarrow b = 0$ by semiprimeness of B_0 , which clearly implies that ${}_B T_0$ is essential in ${}_{B_0} B_0$.

The last assertion follows readily from the equalities

$$T_0 b = [V, U^0] b = [V, U^0 b] \quad \forall b \in B_0.$$

d. Referring to the map $(,)$ defined in a and setting

$$(U^0, V) = \{(f, v) \mid f \in U^0, v \in V\}$$

we have

$$U^0 \cdot [V, U^0] = (U^0, V) \cdot U^0 = AU^0 = U^0.$$

Here, we are using the well-known fact that $(U^0, V) = A$ iff ${}_B V$ is finitely generated projective (Dual basis lemma). \square

As mentioned earlier, we shall be examining the representation of a simple Goldie ring (more generally, a maximal order) A as the endomorphism ring of a finitely generated projective module ${}_B V$ where V_A is usually a uniform right ideal of A or a finite dimensional (Goldie dimension) torsionless generator. The principal tool in our investigation will be the Faith Correspondence Theorem, some consequences of which we now state.

1.2 PROPOSITION (FAITH). *Let V be finitely generated faithful and projective over a ring B , let $A = \text{End } {}_B V$ and let $T = \text{trace } {}_B V$. Then*

(1) *A has a finite ideal lattice if and only if the set of ideals TIT of B is finite. In particular, A is a simple ring if and only if $TK = 0$ for every ideal $K \neq T$, contained in T .*

(2) *If B is semiprime, then A is simple if and only if T is the least ideal of B . In this case a right ideal I of B satisfies $I = IT$ if and only if I is an idempotent right ideal contained in T .*

(3) *$\dim V_A = \dim B_B$ and $\dim A_A = \dim(\text{hom}_B(V, B))_B$ ($\dim V_A$ is always the Goldie dimension of V_A). \square*

II. Maximal orders. Throughout this section, all rings will be at least right orders in semisimple rings, i.e., semiprime right Goldie rings. The term order will be reserved for a semiprime two-sided Goldie ring.

2.1 DEFINITION. Let R_1 and R_2 be right orders in a ring Q . Then

(i) they are *equivalent*, $R_1 \stackrel{Q}{\sim} R_2$, if there exist regular elements a_1, b_1, a_2, b_2 of Q such that $a_1 R_1 b_1 \subseteq R_2$ and $a_2 R_2 b_2 \subseteq R_1$;

(ii) they are *right equivalent*, $R_1 \stackrel{r}{\sim} R_2$ if there exist regular elements a_1, a_2 of Q such that $a_1 R_1 \subseteq R_2$ and $a_2 R_2 \subseteq R_1$;

(iii) they are *left equivalent*, $R_1 \stackrel{l}{\sim} R_2$ if there exist regular elements b_1, b_2 of Q such that $R_1 b_1 \subseteq R_2$ and $R_2 b_2 \subseteq R_1$.

A right order R is *maximal* (left equivalent, right equivalent) provided that $R \subseteq R' \subseteq Q$ and $R \sim R'$ ($R \stackrel{l}{\sim} R'$, $R \stackrel{r}{\sim} R'$) imply that $R = R'$.

2.2 PROPOSITION. a. *Let R, S be right orders with $R \subseteq S$, $R \sim S$. There exist right orders T, T' such that*

$$R \subseteq T \subseteq S, \quad R \stackrel{l}{\sim} T \stackrel{r}{\sim} S, \quad R \subseteq T' \subseteq S, \quad R \stackrel{r}{\sim} T' \stackrel{l}{\sim} S.$$

b. *R is maximal iff R is a maximal left and right equivalent order.*

PROOF. Consult Faith [73]. \square

REMARK. Any simple ring is a maximal order.

2.3 PROPOSITION. *Let R be a maximal semiprime right Goldie ring, M_R a finite dimensional torsionless generator and $k = \text{End } M_R$. If $k' \supset k$ and $k' \sim k$, then $R = \text{End } {}_k k' \otimes {}_k M$.*

PROOF. Set $M' = k' \otimes {}_k M$ and $R' = \text{End}_k M'$. Since ${}_k M'$ is finitely generated and projective, M'_R is a generator and hence, balanced i.e., if $k'' = \text{End } M'_R$, $R' = \text{End}_{k''} M'$. Moreover, if ${}_k M = k^n e$, ${}_k M' = k'^n e$ and $R' = e k'_n e$ implying that R' is an order in the quotient ring of R . Thus, $\text{End } M'_R = \text{End } M'_R$. Since $\alpha k' \subseteq k$, where α is a regular element of k , α induces a monomorphism $M'_R \rightarrow M_R$ implying that M'_R is finite dimensional, torsionless and hence, $T = \text{trace } M'_R \neq 0$. By earlier remarks, since M'_R is clearly faithful, $TR' \subseteq R$. However, by 1.1, T_R is essential since M'_R is faithful and torsionless. Thus, T contains a regular element of R implying that $R' \sim R$ and hence $R' = R$ by maximality of R . \square

2.4 PROPOSITION. *Let R be a maximal order, M_R a finite dimensional, torsionless, faithful R -module, $k = \text{End } M_R$, $M^* = \text{hom}_R(M, R)$ and $M^\# = \text{hom}_k(M, k)$. Then*

- $\text{End } M_k^\# = \text{End } M_k^* = R$.
- $k' = \text{End}_R M^\# = \text{End}_R M^*$ is an essential extension of k and hence, a right equivalent order in the quotient ring of k .
- $\dim {}_R M^* = \dim M_R$.
- $M^* \approx M^{***}$.

PROOF. Since M_R is clearly balanced by maximality of R , $M^\#$ is canonically isomorphic to M^* and hence, $\text{End}_R M^\#$ can be identified with $\text{End}_R M^*$.

a. Set $R' = \text{End } M_k^*$. $MR'M^* = MM^* \subseteq k \Rightarrow MR'M^*M = MR'T \subseteq M \Rightarrow R'T \subseteq R \Rightarrow R' \sim R$ by 1.1c. Since $R' \supseteq R$, $R' = R$ by maximality of R .

b. Since $k' = \text{Biend } M_k^*$, $Tk' \subseteq k$ where $T = \text{trace } M_k^*$. Hence, k' is an essential extension of k and, since T is an essential right ideal of k , T contains a regular element of k and thus, $k' \sim k$.

c. Set $\bar{M} = M \oplus R$, $\bar{k} = \text{End } \bar{M}_R$ and $\bar{k}' = \text{End}_R \bar{M}^*$. Clearly, \bar{M}_R is a generator, hence, $\dim \bar{M}_R = \dim \bar{k}_R$ and $\dim {}_R \bar{M}^* = \dim_{\bar{k}'} \bar{k}'$ by 1.2.3. Since both \bar{k} and \bar{k}' are orders and $\bar{k}'_{\bar{k}}$ is an essential extension of $\bar{k}_{\bar{k}}$ by b, $\dim \bar{k}_{\bar{k}} = \dim_{\bar{k}'} \bar{k} = \dim_{\bar{k}'} \bar{k}'$. Thus, $\dim {}_R \bar{M}^* = \dim \bar{M}_R$ which clearly implies that $\dim {}_R M^* = \dim M_R$ as claimed.

d. By c, $\dim {}_R M^* = \dim M^{**} = \dim {}_R M^{***}$. Since ${}_R M^*$ is isomorphic to a direct summand of ${}_R M^{***}$ (see Jans [64, p. 67]), we have ${}_R M^* \approx {}_R M^{***}$. \square

The next lemma allows us to assume in many instances that the module in question is a generator. The idea is due to Jategaonkar [71].

2.5 LEMMA. *Let R be a semiprime right Goldie ring, M a finite dimensional, torsionless, faithful R -module and $k = \text{End } M_R$. Then k is a maximal*

(right equivalent, left equivalent) order whenever $\text{End } (M \oplus R)_R$ is a maximal (right equivalent, left equivalent) order.

PROOF. Viewing the elements of $M \oplus R$ as column vectors,

$$\bar{k} = \text{End } (M \oplus R)_R = \begin{pmatrix} k & M \\ M^* & R \end{pmatrix}$$

and its quotient ring \bar{D} is

$$\bar{D} = \text{End}((M \oplus R) \otimes_R Q)_Q = \begin{pmatrix} \text{End}(M \otimes_R Q)_Q & M \otimes_R Q \\ \text{hom}_Q(M \otimes_R Q, Q) & Q \end{pmatrix}$$

where Q = the quotient ring of R . Furthermore, $D = \text{End}(M \otimes_R Q)_Q$ = the quotient ring of k (see Zelmanowitz [67]).

Suppose \bar{k} is maximal and $k' \supseteq k$ with $k' \sim k$, say, $\alpha k' \beta \subseteq k$ with α and β regular elements of k . Set

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} k' & k'M \\ M^*k' & M^*k'M \end{pmatrix} + \bar{k}.$$

S is clearly an order in \bar{D} containing \bar{k} . Since

$$\bar{k} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \bar{k} S \bar{k} \begin{pmatrix} \beta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \bar{k} \subseteq \bar{k}$$

(routine computation), $S \sim \bar{k}$ if the ideals $\bar{k} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \bar{k}$ and $\bar{k} \begin{pmatrix} \beta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \bar{k}$ contain regular elements of \bar{k} . To demonstrate this, we shall consider only the first ideal. Since $\bar{k} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \bar{k}$ contains all matrices of the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} kak & 0 \\ 0 & [M^*, \alpha M] \end{pmatrix}$$

such a regular element exists provided the ideal $I = [M^*, \alpha M]$ is essential as a right ideal of R ; equivalently, $Ir = 0 \Rightarrow r = 0$ (see the proof of 1.1c). If $Ir = 0$, $\alpha Mr = 0$ since M is torsionless. Thus, $Mr = 0$ (α is regular) $\Rightarrow r = 0$ since M is faithful. Consequently, I is essential as asserted.

The proofs of the parenthetical statements are special cases of the above. \square

When R is prime, Hart-Robson [70] have shown that $eR_n e$ is maximal for all idempotents $e \in R_n$ and $n \geq 1$. The argument used in the proof of 2.5 is essentially theirs.

2.6 LEMMA. Let R be a semiprime right Goldie ring, M_R a finite dimensional, torsionless generator, $k = \text{End } M_R$ and $m = \text{End}_R M^*$. If k' is any ring containing k with $R = \text{End}_k k' \otimes M$ and $\text{hom}_R(k'/k \otimes_k M, R) = 0$, then $k' \subseteq m$.

PROOF. Set $M' = k' \otimes_k M$. Since M_R is a generator and $R = \text{End}_k M'$, the canonical maps $M^\# = \text{hom}_k(M, k) \rightarrow \text{hom}_R(M, R) = M^*$ and $\text{hom}_{k'}(M', k') \rightarrow \text{hom}_R(M', R)$ are an isomorphism and a monomorphism, respectively. Since $\text{hom}_R(M'/M, R) = 0$, the canonical map $\text{hom}_R(M', R) \rightarrow \text{hom}_R(M, R)$ is an embedding. One readily checks that the composition of maps

$$\text{hom}_{k'}(M', k') \rightarrow \text{hom}_R(M', R) \hookrightarrow \text{hom}_R(M, R) \rightarrow M^\#$$

is the map defined by

$$f \mapsto f|_M \quad (\text{restriction to } M) \quad \forall f \in \text{hom}_{k'}(M', k').$$

Thus, any k -linear map $f: M \rightarrow k'$ is actually a map into k since f induces a k' -linear $\bar{f}: M' \rightarrow k'$ such that $\bar{f}|_M = f$.

Next, if $T = \text{trace}_k M$, $Tk' \subseteq k$. For, if $(u)f \in T$, $\alpha' \in k'$, $f\alpha' \in \text{hom}_k(M, k') = \text{hom}_k(M, k)$ by the above remarks. Hence, $(u)f\alpha' \in k$. Finally, $M^\# Tk' = M^\# k' \subseteq M^\#$ which implies that $k' \subseteq m$. \square

2.7 THEOREM. *Let R be a maximal order and M a finite dimensional, torsionless, faithful R -module. Then $m = \text{End}_R M^*$ is a maximal order and is the maximal right equivalent order containing k .*

PROOF. It suffices to show that whenever $k' \supset k = \text{End } M_R$ and $k' \sim k$, $k' \subseteq m$ and if $k' \supseteq m$ with $k' \not\sim m$, $k' \not\subseteq m$. For if this condition is satisfied and $k' \supseteq m$ with $k' \sim m$, then $k' \sim k$ and by 2.2 there exists an order s with $k' \supseteq s \supseteq k$, $k' \not\sim s$ and $s \not\sim k$. By assumption, $s \subseteq m$ and since $k' \not\sim s$, $k' \not\subseteq m$. Thus, $k' \subseteq m$, and m is maximal as claimed.

To show that the above condition is fulfilled, we can clearly assume that M is a generator by 2.5. If $k' \supset k$ with $k' \not\sim k$, set $M' = k' \otimes_k M$. By 2.3, $R = \text{End}_k M'$ and since M' is an essential extension of M , $\text{hom}_R(M'/M, R) = 0$. Hence by 2.6, $k' \subseteq m$.

In order to complete the proof, suppose that $k' \supseteq m$ with $k' \not\sim m$. Then by an obvious modification of 2.3, $R = \text{End}(M^\# \otimes_m k')_{k'}$. By modifying the above argument, we obtain $\text{hom}_m(M^\#, k') = \text{hom}_m(M^\#, m)$ and hence, $k'T^\# \subseteq m$ where $T^\# = \text{trace } M_m^\#$. Since $m = \text{End } M_R^{**}$ (see the proof of 1 \Rightarrow 3 in 2.8) and $T^\# M^{**} = M^{**}$, $k' \subseteq m$ as claimed. \square

2.8 THEOREM. *Let R be a maximal order and M a finite dimensional, torsionless, faithful R -module. Then $1 \Rightarrow 2 \iff 3$, where*

1. M_R is R -reflexive,
2. $k = \text{End } M_R$ is a maximal order,
3. $k = \text{End } M_R^*$ where $M^* = \text{hom}_R(M, R)$.

Moreover, if M is a generator, then $2 \Rightarrow 1$.

PROOF. We shall first assume that M is a generator and prove the stated equivalences for this case. Then we shall discuss how the general case can be reduced to the case of a generator.

(1 \Rightarrow 3): Since $M = M^{**}$,

$$k = \text{End } M_R = \text{hom}_R(M, M^{**}) = \text{hom}_R(M^*, \text{hom}_R(M, R)) = \text{End}_R M^*.$$

The third equality follows from one of the standard functional isomorphisms (e.g., see Cartan-Eilenberg [56, Exercise 4, p. 32]).

(2 \Leftrightarrow 2): Immediate by 2.4 and 2.7.

(2 \Rightarrow 1): By 2.4, $k' = \text{End}_R M^\# = k$. Since $M^\# \approx M^*$ and $\text{hom}_k(M^\#, k') \approx \text{hom}_R(M^*, R) = M^{**}$, $M^{\#\#} \approx M^{**}$ as (k, R) -bimodules. By finite projectivity of ${}_k M$, $M^{\#\#} \approx M$ as (k, R) -bimodules. Hence, M is R -reflexive as asserted.

If M is no longer assumed to be a generator, note that M is reflexive iff $\bar{M} = M \oplus R$ is reflexive, and $\text{End } \bar{M}_R$ is maximal only if $\text{End } M_R$ is maximal. Moreover, \bar{M} is always a generator for arbitrary M . Thus, 1 \Rightarrow 2, and 2 \Rightarrow 3 follows immediately from 2.4b. If $k = \text{End}_R M^*$, then k is maximal by 2.7. Consequently, 3 \Rightarrow 2. \square

REMARK. To see that 2 \Rightarrow 1 does not hold in general, let R be any maximal order having a faithful ideal I which is not reflexive as a right ideal and set $k = \text{End } I_R$; e.g., any n -dimensional regular local ring with $n \geq 2$. These are maximal orders by Auslander-Goldman [60] and must have nonreflexive right ideals by Matlis [68]. Since $k \supseteq R$ and $k \sim R$, $k = R$. Thus, I_R is not reflexive but k is maximal.

In order to generalize the above to maximal right orders, care must be exercised to insure that all of the endomorphism rings in question are right orders in the appropriate semisimple ring. For example, if M_R is a finite dimensional, torsionless generator, there is no guarantee that $k' = \text{End}_R M^*$ is a right order in the quotient ring of k . However, when R is prime and M_R reflexive, we can conclude that k is maximal. Specifically,

2.9 PROPOSITION. *Let R be a prime maximal right order, M_R a finite dimensional reflexive R -module and $k = \text{End } M_R$. Then k is a maximal right order.*

PROOF. Since 2.5 is valid for right orders, it suffices to assume that M_R is a generator. If $k' \not\leq k$ or $k' \not\leq k$, since $\text{hom}_R(k'/k \otimes {}_k M, R) = 0$ in either case, $k' \subseteq m = \text{End}_R M^*$ provided $R = \text{End}_k k' \otimes {}_k M$. This, of course, implies that k is maximal since $m = k$. (Proof of 1 \Rightarrow 3 in 2.8.) Thus, it suffices to show that if $k' \not\leq k$, $R = \text{End}_k k' \otimes M$ (2.3 covers the case where $k' \leq k$).

To that end note that for some $n > 0$, $R' = \text{End}_k k' \otimes M \approx ek'_n e$ and $R \approx ek_n e$. Since $k'\alpha \subseteq k$, $ek'_n ek_n \bar{\alpha} ek_n e \subseteq ek_n e$ where $\bar{\alpha} = \alpha I_n$, I_n the $n \times n$ identity matrix. Since $ek_n e$ is prime, the ideal $ek_n ek_n \bar{\alpha} ek_n e$ is essential and hence, contains

a regular element of $ek_n e$. Thus, $ek'_n e \sim ek_n e \Rightarrow ek'_n e = ek_n e$ by maximality of $R(ek_n e)$. \square

The question of whether one-sided versions of 2.7 and 2.8 hold for general semiprime R remains open. If $k' \sim k$ always implies $ek'_n e \sim ek_n e$, then, of course, the above argument shows that finite dimensional, faithful, reflexive modules have maximal endomorphism rings.

As an interesting aside, note that the proof of 2.9 shows that $m = k_T$, the (left) quotient ring of k with respect to the smallest filter of left ideals which contain $T = \text{trace}_k M$.

III. The case of global dimension at most 2. In order to show that reflexive generators, specifically in the case of maximal orders, are bonafide generalizations of finitely generated projective generators, we shall show (3.2) that if each finitely generated reflexive module is projective, then the global dimension of the ring cannot exceed 2 (the converse is well known). Then, if U_R is any finitely generated reflexive, nonprojective (necessarily $\text{gld } R > 2$) $U_R \oplus R_R$ is a nonprojective, reflexive generator. For simplicity, we shall assume that R is a semiprime two-sided Noetherian ring. To prove the above assertion, we need the following characterization of two-sided Noetherian rings of global dimension ≤ 2 .

3.1 PROPOSITION® (BASS [60]). *If R is left and right Noetherian, the following are equivalent:*

- (1) $\text{gld } R \leq 2$.
- (2) *The dual of any finitely generated right R -module is projective.* \square

Let M_R be any finitely generated R -module and tM its torsion submodule. We can assume that M_R is a generator by the remarks preceding the conclusion of the proof of 2.8. Clearly, $M^* = (M/tM)^*$ since $(tM)^* = 0$. Thus, we can further assume that M is a torsion free and hence, a torsionless, finitely generated R -module. Since M_R is clearly finite dimensional, ${}_R M^* \approx {}_R M^{***}$ and assuming reflexive modules are projective, M^* is projective. Consequently, by 3.1, $\text{gld } R \leq 2$. Thus, we have shown that

3.2 PROPOSITION. *The following conditions are equivalent for any semiprime two-sided Noetherian ring R :*

1. $\text{gld } R \leq 2$.
2. *Each finitely generated reflexive module is projective.* \square

A canonical and important example of a reflexive module is given by

3.3 PROPOSITION. *Any maximal uniform right ideal of R (more generally, any right annulet) is reflexive.*

PROOF. By Bass [60], $U = X^*$ for some finitely generated left R -module X . Since we can assume that X_R^* is a generator, $\dim X_R^* = \dim X_R^{***}$ and consequently, $U = X^* = X^{***} = U^{**}$. \square

By parroting an argument used in Proposition 5.5 of Faith [72], we readily obtain the necessity of the following characterization of simple Noetherian domains having global dimension less than or equal to 2.

3.4 THEOREM. a. *Let R be a simple, two-sided Noetherian domain. Then $\text{gld } R \leq 2$ iff $\forall n \geq 1$, whenever B is a maximal order and $B \sim R_n$, B is simple.*
 b. *If R is simple Noetherian with $\text{gld } R \leq 2$, M_R finite dimensional and torsionless, then $k' = \text{End}_R M^*$ is a simple Noetherian ring Morita equivalent to R .*

PROOF. b. Since M_R is finite dimensional and torsionless, $M_R \hookrightarrow R^{(n)}$ for some $n \geq 1$, implying that $T = \text{trace } M_R \neq 0$. By simplicity of R , $T = R$ and hence, M_R is a generator. Therefore, by 3.1 ${}_R M^*$ is a progenerator and hence, k' is Morita equivalent to R .

a. (Necessity): We shall present only the $n = 1$ case. The general case is identical. Suppose $xBy \subseteq R$. Set $a = xy$ and $B' = xBx^{-1}$. Then $B'a \subseteq R$ and hence, $I = B'aR$ is a right ideal of R satisfying $B' \subseteq \text{End } I_R$. Since $\text{End } I_R \sim R$, $B' = \text{End } I_R$ by maximality of B' (B' maximal iff B is). Moreover, $B' = \text{End } {}_R I^*$ by 2.4. Since $\text{gld } R \leq 2$, ${}_R I^*$ is a progenerator implying that B' and hence, B is simple.

(Sufficiency): By 3.2 it suffices to show that each finitely generated, reflexive R -module is projective. To that end suppose I_R is finitely generated reflexive and $\dim I_R = n$. Then clearly $R^{(n)} \hookrightarrow I_R$ and since $\dim {}_R I^* = n$, $I_R \hookrightarrow R^{(n)}$. This readily implies that $B = \text{End } I_R \sim R_n = \text{End } R_R^{(n)}$. B is a maximal order since I_R is a reflexive generator and hence, simple by hypothesis. Finally, by simplicity of B , I_R is projective, completing the proof of 3.4. \square

As a final remark regarding uniform right ideals we have

3.5 PROPOSITION. *If R is a simple, two-sided, Noetherian ring satisfying $\text{gld } R \leq 2$ and each uniform right ideal is reflexive, then R is hereditary.*

PROOF. We can assume R is a domain by 3.4. Since each right ideal is now reflexive, each right ideal is projective by 3.1. \square

Thus, even in such well-behaved rings, one cannot expect to find too many reflexive uniform right ideals.

IV. The nonreflexive case. The object of this section is to provide further insight into the structure of the endomorphism ring of a finite dimensional torsionless R -module M , in particular, a basic right ideal of R , and to sharpen Faith's representation theorem mentioned in the introduction. In 4.1, we shall assume

that R is simple. While 4.1b is 2.7 in a less general setting, its proof is an interesting application of the Correspondence Theorem.

4.1 PROPOSITION. *Let R be a simple order, M_R a finite dimensional, torsionless R -module and $k = \text{End } M_R$. Then*

- a. k is a maximal left equivalent order;
- b. $m = \text{End}_R M^*$ is the maximal equivalent order containing k .

PROOF. a. M_R is necessarily a generator for $\text{mod-}R$. Let $T = \text{trace}_k M$. If $k' \supseteq k$ with $k' \not\sim k$, say $k'\alpha \subseteq k$, then $k'\alpha T = T = k'T$ since T is the least ideal of k . Thus, $k'TM = k'M \subseteq M$ and hence $k' \subseteq k$.

- b. If $k' \supset k$ with $\alpha k' \subseteq k$, $T\alpha k' = T = Tk' \Rightarrow k' \subseteq m$ since $M^*T = M^*$.

Thus, any equivalent order containing k is contained in m implying that m is the maximal such order. \square

4.2 PROPOSITION. (1)(FAITH [64]) *Any maximal order in $Q = D_n$, D a field, is isomorphic to the biendomorphism ring of any right ideal U , say $R \approx \text{End}_k U$ where $k = \text{End } U_R$.*

(2) *If U_R is a maximal uniform right ideal, then $k = \text{End } U_R$ is a maximal order in D .*

PROOF. (1) Let U be any right ideal of R . By 1.1, $T = \text{trace } U_R$ satisfies $T\bar{R} \subseteq R$ where $\bar{R} = \text{Biend } U_R$. Since T contains a regular element of R , \bar{R} is a right order of Q which is \sim to R . Thus, $\bar{R} = R$ by maximality of R .

(2) Clear. \square

V. Examples. In this section, we shall show that if $A = \text{End}_B V$ where ${}_B V$ is finitely generated projective over a right Ore domain B , A simple, the domain B can be quite "bad" when A is quite "good".

Recall the definition of the ring of linear differential operators $\mathfrak{D} = \mathfrak{D}_R$ over a ring R with derivation δ :

$$(\mathfrak{D}, +) = (R[\delta], +)$$

multiplication in \mathfrak{D} is induced by the relations

$$\delta a = a\delta + \delta(a) \quad \forall a \in R.$$

It is easy to show that whenever $R = k$ is a field of characteristic 0 and δ is outer, \mathfrak{D} is a simple pli (pri)-domain. More generally, if $\dim k_{\text{con } \delta} = \infty$ and δ is outer, then D is simple.

In the following examples, we shall freely use results from Robson [72] and certain generalizations which can be found in Goodearl [73]. These references will be abbreviated to [72] and [73] respectively.

For any $n \geq 2$, there exists a right but not left Noetherian domain B with

$\text{l.gld } B = \text{r.gld } B = n$, a finitely generated projective left B -module ${}_B V$ such that $A = \text{End}_B V$ is a simple pri (pli)-domain.

EXAMPLE 1. Let $k \supset k'$ be fields with $\text{l.dim}_k k' = \infty$ and $\text{r.dim } k_k'$ finite (see Cohn [61] for such examples). Set $A = \mathfrak{D}_{k(x)}$ where δ is defined in the obvious fashion:

$$\delta(x) = 1, \quad \delta(a) = 0 \quad \forall a \in k.$$

By Example 7.3 in [72], the subring $B = k + \delta A$ of A is a hereditary Noetherian domain. By Theorem 4.3 of [73], $B' = k' + \delta A$ is a two-sided order in A with $\text{r.gld } B' = \text{l.gld } B' = 2$. Moreover, B' is right Noetherian and not left Noetherian.

Finally, set $V = \delta A$. Clearly, ${}_B V$ is finitely generated projective and $A = \text{End}_B V$.

By an obvious modification of this technique, we can choose B' such that B' is a two-sided order in A , B' is right but not left Noetherian and finally

$$\text{r.gld } B' = \text{l.gld } B' = n.$$

Moreover, B' can be chosen to be neither right nor left Noetherian but still a two-sided order, having any prescribed global dimension.

EXAMPLE 2. Let R be a pri-domain, D its right quotient field and suppose that D/R is semisimple in $\text{mod-}R$. Then there exists a right hereditary, right Noetherian domain B , which is, however, a *two-sided* order, a finitely generated projective ${}_B V$ such that $A = \text{End}_B V$ is a simple pri (pli)-domain.

Set $S = \mathfrak{D}_{D(x)}$ where δ is the standard formal derivative of $D(x)$, $T = D + \delta S$ and $k = R + \delta S$. As before, T is a hereditary Noetherian domain. Also $k \sim S$ since $\delta S \subset k$. Thus, k is a two-sided order in $F = \text{right quotient field of } S$. We claim that k is right hereditary. First, one readily verifies that the exact sequence of k -modules

$$0 \rightarrow T/\delta S \rightarrow S/\delta S \xrightarrow{\pi} S/T \rightarrow 0$$

is split exact (the obvious map is the desired right inverse to π) and hence, $\text{pd}(S/T)_k \leq \text{pd}(S/\delta S)_k$. Since S_k is projective by Lemma 2.1 in [72], $\text{pd}(S/\delta S)_k \leq 1$ and hence, $\text{pd}(S/T)_k \leq 1$, implying that T_k is projective. Since k is an order in T , it is easy to see that $T \otimes_k T = T$. As an immediate consequence, we have $\text{pd } M_k = \text{pd } M_T$ for all $M \in \text{mod-}T$ by a proof similar to that of Lemma 2.8 in [72]. Moreover, since D/R is semisimple in $\text{mod-}R$ and isomorphic to T/k , T/k is semisimple in $\text{mod-}R$ and hence, in $\text{mod-}k$.

Finally, let I be any right ideal of k . Then IT is projective in $\text{mod-}k$ and IT/I is a direct summand of a coproduct of copies of T/k . Since T_k is projective,

$\text{pd } T/k \leq 1$ implying that $\text{pd } IT/I \leq 1$. Hence, $\text{pd } I_k = 0$. Thus, k is right hereditary and since it is an order in a field, k is right Noetherian.

Note that if we set $V = \delta S$, $S = \text{End}_k V$. We also remark that such rings as R exist. For example the rings discussed in Cozzens [70] work. The existence of an example principal on the right but not on the left remains an open problem. However, I feel very strongly that such examples do exist. Note that R in Example 2 does not have to be left Ore! Finally, if such an R exists (which is not left Noetherian), then k affords us with an example of a two-sided order which is right hereditary but not left hereditary, thus answering a question raised in Camillo-Cozzens [73].

VI. Concluding remarks. By parroting the arguments used by Matlis [68], one trivially shows that if R is a two-sided Noetherian ring with finite global dimension, then R is hereditary if and only if each right ideal is R -reflexive. In the case of a maximal order, it would be interesting to know if a one-sided version of the above holds. More generally, what does the reflexivity of each uniform right ideal imply?

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