On elongations of QTAG-modules
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Abstract
Mehdi studied $(\omega + k)$-projective QTAG-modules with the help of their submodules contained in $H^k(M)$ (the submodule generated by the elements of exponents at most $k$). These modules contain nice submodules $N$ contained in $H^k(M)$ such that $M/N$ is a direct sum of uniserial modules. Here, we investigate the class $\mathcal{A}$ of QTAG-modules, containing nice submodules $N \subseteq H^k(M)$ such that $M/N$ is totally projective. We also study strong $\omega$-elongation of totally projective QTAG-modules by $(\omega + k)$-projective QTAG-modules.

Keywords: QTAG-module; $\omega$-elongation; Totally projective; $(\omega + k)$-projective etc

Mathematics subject classification (2000): 16K20

Introduction
Throughout this paper, all rings will be associative with unity, and modules $M$ are unital QTAG-modules. An element $x \in M$ is uniform, if $xR$ is a non-zero uniform (hence uniserial) module and for any $R$-module $M$ with a unique composition series, $d(M)$ denotes its composition length. For a uniform element $x \in M$, $e(x) = d(xR)$ and $H_M(x) = \sup \{ d(yR) | y \in M, x \in yR \}$ is the exponent and height of $x$ in $M$, respectively. $H_k(M)$ denotes the submodule of $M$ generated by the elements of height at least $k$ and $H^k(M)$ is the submodule of $M$ generated by the elements of exponents at most $k$. $M$ is $h$-divisible if $M = M^1 = \bigcap_{k \geq 0} H_k(M)$ and it is $h$-reduced if it does not contain any $h$-divisible submodule. In other words, it is free from the elements of infinite height. A $h$-reduced QTAG-module $M$ is called totally projective if it has a nice system.

A submodule $N$ of $M$ is $h$-pure in $M$ if $N \cap H_k(M) = H_k(N)$, for every integer $k \geq 0$. For a limit ordinal $\alpha$, $H_\alpha(M) = \bigcap_{\beta < \alpha} H_\beta(M)$, for all ordinals $\rho < \alpha$ and it is $\alpha$-pure in $M$ if $H_\alpha(N) = H_\alpha(M) \cap N$ for all ordinals $\sigma < \alpha$.

A submodule $N \subseteq M$ is nice [1] Definition 2.3 in $M$, if $H_M(M/N) = (H_M(M) + N)/N$ for all ordinals $\sigma$, i.e. every coset of $M$ modulo $N$ may be represented by an element of the same height. A QTAG-module $M$ is said to be separable, if $M^1 = 0$. The cardinality of the minimal generating set of $M$ is denoted by $g(M)$. For all ordinals $\alpha$, $f_\alpha(\alpha)$ is the $\alpha$-Ulm invariant of $M$ and it is equal to $g(\text{Soc}(H_\alpha(M))/\text{Soc}(H_{\alpha+1}(M)))$.

For a QTAG-module $M$, there is a chain of submodules $M^0 \supseteq M^1 \supseteq M^2 \supseteq \cdots \supseteq M^\sigma = 0$, for some ordinal $\tau$. $M^{\sigma+1} = (M^\sigma)^1$, where $M^\sigma$ is the $\sigma$-th Ulm submodule of $M$. Singh [2] proved that the results which hold for TAG-modules also hold good for QTAG-modules. Notations and terminology are followed from [3,4].

Elongations of totally projective QTAG-modules by $(\omega + k)$-projective QTAG-modules
Recall that a QTAG-module $M$ is $(\omega + 1)$-projective if there exists submodule $N \subseteq H^1(M)$ such that $M/N$ is a direct sum of uniserial modules and a QTAG module $M$ is $(\omega + k)$-projective if there exists submodule $N \subseteq H^k(M)$ such that $M/N$ is a direct sum of uniserial modules [5].

A QTAG-module is an $\omega$-elongation of a totally projective QTAG-module by a $(\omega + k)$-projective QTAG-module if and only if $H_\omega(M)$ is totally projective and $M/H_\omega(M)$ is $(\omega + k)$-projective.

Suppose $A_k$ denotes the family of QTAG-modules $M$ which contain nice submodules $N \subseteq H^k(M)$ free from the elements of infinite height, such that $M/N$ is totally projective. The main goal of this section is to find a condition for the modules of the family $A_k$ to be isomorphic.

To achieve this goal we need some results. We start with the following:

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Let $M$ be a QTAG-module and $N \subseteq M$ such that $N \cap H_\omega(M) = 0$, then $N$ is nice in $M$ if and only if $N \oplus H_\omega(M)$ is nice in $M$.

**Proof.** Suppose $N$ is nice in $M$. Since a submodule $K$ is nice in $M$ if $M/K$ is separable, it is sufficient to show that $M/(N \oplus H_\omega(M))$ is separable. If $H(x)$ is infinite in $M/(N \oplus H_\omega(M))$, where $x = x + N \oplus H_\omega(M)$, then there exist a sequence $(x_k)$ in $N \oplus H_\omega(M)$ such that $H(x + x_k) \geq k$, for every $k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$.

If $x_k = y_k + z_k$ where $y_k \in N$, $z_k \in H_\omega(M)$; then $H(x + y_k) \geq k$ and the coset $x + N$ has infinite height in $M/N$. Now for some $u \in N$, $H(x + u) \geq \omega$ and $x = -u + (x + u) \in N \oplus H_\omega(M)$, thus $N \oplus H_\omega(M)$ is nice in $M$.

For the converse suppose $N \oplus H_\omega(M)$ is nice in $M$. Since $H_\omega(M) \subseteq N \oplus H_\omega(M)$, $M/(N \oplus H_\omega(M))$ must be separable. By the previous argument, an element $x + N$ has height $\omega$ in $M/N$ if and only if it can be represented by an element of $H_\omega(M)$ and the result follows.

**Lemma 2.** If $N$ is nice submodule of $H^k(M) \subseteq M$ which is bounded by $k$ such that $N \cap H_\omega(M) = 0$ and $M/N$ is totally projective, then

(i) $M/(N \oplus H_\omega(M))$ is a direct sum of uniserial modules and

(ii) $M/H_\omega(M)$ is $(\omega + k)$-projective.

**Proof.** Since $N$ is a nice submodule we have $H_\omega(M/N) = (H_\omega(M) + N)/N$. Now, $M/(N \oplus H_\omega(M)) \cong (M/N)/H_\omega(M)$ and $M/N$ is totally projective; therefore, $(M/N)/H_\omega(M/N)$ is a direct sum of uniserial modules. Thus, $M/(N \oplus H_\omega(M))$ is also a direct sum of uniserial modules.

Again, $(N \oplus H_\omega(M))/H_\omega(M)$ is a submodule of $M/H_\omega(M)$, which is bounded by $k$. Thus, $M/H_\omega(M)$ is $(\omega + k)$-projective module.

**Lemma 3.** Let $M$ be a QTAG-module and $N$ a submodule of $H^k(M) \subseteq M$ such that $N \cap H_\omega(M) = 0$. If $H_\omega(M)$ is totally projective and $M/(N \oplus H_\omega(M))$ is a direct sum of uniserial modules, then $M/N$ is totally projective.

**Proof.** Now, $N \oplus H_\omega(M)$ is nice in $M$; therefore, by Lemma 1, $N$ is a nice submodule of $M$. This implies that $H_\omega(M/N) = (N \oplus H_\omega(M))/N \cong H_\omega(M)$ because $N \cap H_\omega(M) = 0$.

Again,

$$(M/N)/H_\omega(M/N) = (M/N)/[(N \oplus H_\omega(M))/N] \cong M/(N \oplus H_\omega(M))$$

is a direct sum of uniserial modules implying that $M/N$ is totally projective.

**Lemma 4.** Let $N$ be a submodule of $H^k(M) \subseteq M$ such that $N \cap H_\omega(M) = 0$. Then the Ulm-invariants of $N \oplus H_\omega(M)$ with respect to $M$ can be determined by $H^k(M)$.

**Proof.** The $\sigma$th Ulm-invariant of $N \oplus H_\omega(M)$ with respect to $M$ is

$$g\left(\text{Soc}(H_\sigma(M))/((H_{\sigma+1}(M) + (N \oplus H_\omega(M))) \cap \text{Soc}(H_\sigma(M)))\right)$$

If $\sigma$ is an integer, then $H_{\sigma+1}(M) + N \oplus H_\omega(M) = H_{\sigma+1}(M) + N$ and if $x \in H_{\sigma+1}(M)$, $y \in N$ such that $x + y \in \text{Soc}(H_{\sigma+1}(M) + N)$, then there exist $x', y'$ such that $d(x'R/xR) = k - 1 = d(y'R/yR)$. This implies that $x \in H_{\sigma+1}(H^k(M))$ and $\text{Soc}(H_{\sigma+1}(M) + N + H_\omega(M)) = \text{Soc}(H_{\sigma+1}(H^k(M)) + N)$ and if $\sigma \geq \omega$, then $H_\sigma(M) \subseteq N + H_\omega(M)$ and the $\sigma$th relative Ulm-invariant is zero.

**Definition 1.** A QTAG-module $M$ is $h$-distinctive if there is a monomorphism from $M$ into a direct sum of uniserial modules that does not decrease heights.

**Remark 1.** Let $M$ be a QTAG-module and $N$ a submodule of $M$ such that $M/N$ is a direct sum of uniserial modules. If $N$ is $h$-distinctive, then $M$ is also a direct sum of uniserial modules.

Now, we consider the family $A_k$ of QTAG-modules $M$ which contains nice submodules $N \subseteq H^k(M)$ free from the elements of infinite height, such that $M/N$ is totally projective.

In fact, any module in $A_k$ is an extension of a totally projective module $H_\omega(M)$ by a separable $(\omega + k)$-projective module $H_\omega(M)$ or $M$ is a $\omega$-elongation of a totally projective module by a separable $(\omega + k)$-module.

**Theorem 1.** A direct summand of a module in $A_k$ is again in $A_k$.

**Proof.** Let $M \in A_k$, such that $M = T \oplus K$ and $N \subseteq H^k(M)$ a nice submodule of $M, N \cap H_\omega(M) = 0$ and $M/N$ totally projective. We define

$$M_1 = T \cap (N \oplus H_\omega(M)) \text{ and } M_2 = K \cap (N \oplus H_\omega(M)).$$

Now, by Lemma 2, $M/(N \oplus H_\omega(M))$ is a direct sum of uniserial modules; therefore

$$T/M_1 \cong (T + (N \oplus H_\omega(M)))/(N \oplus H_\omega(M)) \subseteq M/(N \oplus H_\omega(M))$$

is also a direct sum of uniserial modules.

Again, $H_\omega(M) \subseteq M_1 \oplus M_2 \subseteq N \oplus H_\omega(M)$, therefore

$$M_1 \oplus M_2 = H_\omega(M) \oplus (N \cap (M_1 \oplus M_2)).$$
Since \( H_0(M) = H_0(T) \oplus H_0(K) \),
\[
M_1 = H_0(T) \oplus (M_1 \cap (H_0(K) \oplus (N \cap (M_1 \oplus M_2)))),
\]
Now, the submodule \( M_1 \cap (H_0(K) \oplus (N \cap (M_1 \oplus M_2))) \) is contained in \( H^k(M) \) and free from the elements of infinite height. Since \( H_0(T) \) is a summand of the totally projective module \( H_0(M) \), by applying Lemma 3, on \( T \) and \( M_1 \cap (N \cap (M_1 \oplus M_2)) \oplus H_0(K), \) \( T \in A_k \), which completes the proof.

**Theorem 2.** Let \( M, M' \in A_k \). Then \( M \) is isomorphic to \( M' \) if and only if there is a height-preserving isomorphism \( f : H^k(M) \to H^k(M') \).

**Proof.** Consider the height-preserving isomorphism \( f : H^k(M) \to H^k(M') \). Since \( M, M' \in A_k \), there are nice submodules \( N \subseteq H^k(M) \subseteq M \) and \( N' \subseteq H^k(M') \subseteq M' \) such that \( N \cap H_0(M) = 0 \), \( N' \cap H_0(M') = 0 \) and \( M/N, M'/N' \) are totally projective. By Lemma 2, \( M/(N \oplus H_0(M)) \) and \( M'/N' \oplus H_0(M') \) are direct sums of uniserial modules. We put
\[
K = (N \oplus H_0(M)) \cap (f^{-1}(N') \oplus H_0(M))
\]
and consider the exact sequence
\[
0 \to (N \oplus H_0(M))/K \to M/K \to M/(N \oplus H_0(M)) \to 0.
\]

Let \( x, y \in H_0(M) \) such that \( H(x+y+K) \geq m \). Since \( y \in K, x+y+K = x+K \) and \( H(x+K) \geq m \), there exists some \( z \in M \) such that \( dM + H(x+K) = m \). Now there is some \( z' \in (x+K) \cap (N \oplus H_0(M)) \) such that \( z' - x \in K \). Therefore, \( z' \in (f^{-1}(N') \oplus H_0(M)) \) and for some \( u' \in N' \),
\[
H_k(f(x)+u') = H_k(z') \geq m.
\]
This implies that the height of the coset \( f(x) + u' + (N' \oplus H_0(M')) \) is greater than equal to \( m \) in \( M'/N' \oplus H_0(M') \). The map \( f : (N \oplus H_0(M))/K \to M'/N' \oplus H_0(M) \) is a monomorphism which does not decrease heights; thus, \( (N \oplus H_0(M))/K \) is \( h \)-distinctive, and by Remark 1, \( M/K \) is a direct sum of uniserial modules. Similarly, \( M'/K' \) is a direct sum of uniserial modules, where
\[
K' = (f(N) \oplus H_0(M')) \cap (N' \oplus H_0(M')).
\]
Since \( f \) is a height-preserving isomorphism, it maps \( H^k(K) \) onto \( H^k(K') \), where
\[
H^k(K) = \left(N \oplus H_0(H^k(M)) \cap (f^{-1}(N') \oplus H_0(H^k(M))).
\]
Again, if we put
\[
T = N \cap (f^{-1}(N') \oplus H_0(H^k(M))),
\]
\[
T' = N' \cap (f(N) \oplus H_0(H^k(M'))),
\]
then \( K = T \oplus H_0(M), K' = T' \oplus H_0(M') \). From Lemma 3, \( M/T \) and \( M'/T' \) are totally projective. Now \( f(T) \oplus H_0(M') = T' \oplus H_0(M') \); therefore, \( f \) induces a height-preserving isomorphism \( g_1 : T \to T' \).

The Ulm-invariants of \( H_0(M) \) and \( H_0(M') \) are determined by the cardinality of the minimal generating sets of their socles and \( f \) is height preserving therefore these are equal for \( H_0(M) \) and \( H_0(M') \).

As these modules are totally projective, there is an isomorphism \( g_2 : H_0(M) \to H_0(M') \), which is again height preserving. Now, the isomorphisms \( g_1, g_2 \) help us to define an isomorphism \( \phi : K \to K' \), where \( K \) and \( K' \) are nice in \( M \) and \( M' \), respectively. Since the submodules \( T \) and \( T' \) have elements of finite heights only and the modules \( H_0(M) \) and \( H_0(M') \) have elements of height \( \geq \omega \), \( \phi \) must be height preserving.

Therefore, by Lemma 4, the Ulm-invariants of \( K \) with respect to \( M \) can be determined with the help of \( H^k(M) \).

\[
f(H^k(K)) = H^k(K'), \quad f_\alpha(K, M) = f_\alpha(K', M')
\]
for all \( \alpha \) and \( M \equiv M' \) [6,7].

**Remark 2.** Thus, the isomorphic modules \( M \) in \( A_k \) can be identified by \( H^k(M) \).

**Strong \( \omega \)-elongations of totally projective QTAG-modules by \((\omega + k)\)-projective QTAG-modules**

In the last section, we studied \( \omega \)-elongations of a totally projective module by \((\omega + k)\)-projective module where \( H_0(M) \) is totally projective and \( M/H_0(M) \) is \((\omega + k)\)-projective.

Here, we study strong \( \omega \)-elongations and separate \( \omega \)-elongations. We start with the following:

**Definition 2.** A QTAG-module \( M \) is a strong \( \omega \)-elongation of a totally projective module by \((\omega + k)\)-projective module when \( H_0(M) \) is totally projective and there is a submodule \( N \subseteq H^k(M) \) such that \( M/(N + H_0(M)) \) is a direct sum of uniserial modules.

**Definition 3.** A QTAG-module \( M \) is a separate strong \( \omega \)-elongation of a totally projective module by \((\omega + k)\)-projective module if there is a submodule \( N \subseteq H^k(M) \), with \( N \cap H_0(M) = 0 \), \( H_0(M) \) is totally projective and \( M/(N + H_0(M)) \) is a direct sum of uniserial modules.

**Remark 3.** For the separable modules, \( M/(N + H_0(M)) \cong (M/N)/(N + H_0(M))/N \) is a direct sum of uniserial modules, we have \( H_0(M/N) = (H_0(M) + N)/N \) and these are separate strong \( \omega \)-elongations.
Now, we prove some basic results:

**Proposition 1.** A direct summand of a strong \(\omega\)-elongation of a totally projective module by a \((\omega + k)\)-projective module is again a strong \(\omega\)-elongation of a totally projective module by a \((\omega + k)\)-projective module.

**Proof.** Let \(M = T \oplus K\) and \(N \subseteq M\) such that \(N \subseteq H^k(M)\) and \(M/(N + H_\omega(M))\) is a direct sum of uniserial modules. We put \(M_1 = T \cap (N + H_\omega(M))\) to get

\[
T/M_1 \cong (T + (N + H_\omega(M)))/(N + H_\omega(M))
\]

\[
\subseteq M/(N + H_\omega(M)),
\]

which is a direct sum of uniserial modules. Since \(H_\omega(M)\) is totally projective and \(H_\omega_\omega(M) = H_\omega(T) \oplus H_\omega(K)\), \(H_\omega(T)\) is also totally projective. Again,

\[
M_1 = T \cap (N + H_\omega(T) + H_\omega(K))
\]

\[
= H_\omega(T) + (T \cap (N + H_\omega(K)));
\]

thus,

\[
H_\omega(T \cap (N + H_\omega(K))) \subseteq H_\omega(T) \cap H_\omega(K) = 0
\]

as \(H_\omega(N) = 0\). Consequently, the result follows. \(\square\)

**Remark 4.** Direct sums of strong \(\omega\)-elongations of a totally projective module by a \((\omega + k)\)-projective module is a strong \(\omega\)-elongations of a totally projective module by \((\omega + k)\)-projective module.

After this, we recall some results from previous work, which are helpful in proving the next theorem:

**Result 1.** A QTAG-module \(M\) is a \(\Sigma\)-module if and only if \(\text{Soc}(M) = \bigcup_{k<\omega} M_k\), \(M_k \subseteq M_{k+1}\) and for every \(k \in \mathbb{Z}^+\), \(M_k \cap H_\omega(K) = \text{Soc}(H_\omega_\omega(M))\).

**Result 2.** Let \(N\) be a submodule of a QTAG-module \(M\) such that \(M/N\) is a direct sum of uniserial modules. Then \(M\) is a direct sum of uniserial modules if and only if for \(M = \bigcup_{k<\omega} N_k\), \(N_k \subseteq N_{k+1}\) and \(N_k \cap H_\omega(K) = 0\). Equivalently if \(\text{Soc}(N) = \bigcup_{k<\omega} (S_k)\), \(S_k \subseteq S_{k+1}\) and \(S_k \cap H_\omega(K) = 0\) for every \(k \in \mathbb{Z}^+\).

It is well known that each totally projective module is a \(\Sigma\)-module. The next statement answers under what conditions the converse holds. These additional conditions include the new elongations of totally projective modules by \((\omega + 1)\)-projective modules.

Now we are in the state to prove the following:

**Theorem 3.** A QTAG-module \(M\) which is a strong \(\omega\)-elongation of a totally projective module by a \((\omega + k)\)-projective module, is a \(\Sigma\)-module if and only if \(M\) is a totally projective module.

**Proof.** Suppose \(M\) is a \(\Sigma\)-module. Since \(H_\omega(M)\) is totally projective, in order to prove that \(M\) is totally projective, we have to show that \(M/H_\omega(M)\) is a direct sum of uniserial modules. By the structure of \(M\), there exists a submodule \(N \subseteq \text{Soc}(M)\), such that \(M/(N + H_\omega(M))\) is a direct sum of uniserial modules. Also

\[
(M/H_\omega(M))/(N+H_\omega(M)/H_\omega(M)) \cong M/(N+H_\omega(M)).
\]

Since \(M\) is a \(\Sigma\)-module, by Result 1, \(\text{Soc}(M) = \bigcup_{k<\omega} M_k\), \(M_k \subseteq M_{k+1}\) and \(M_k \cap H_\omega(K) \subseteq H_\omega(M)\) for every \(k \in \mathbb{Z}^+\). As \(N \subseteq \text{Soc}(M)\), \(N = \bigcup_{k<\omega} N_k\), \(N_k \cap M_{k+1} \subseteq N_k \cap H_\omega(M)\), and \(N_k \cap H_\omega(M) \subseteq H_\omega(M)\), Therefore,

\[
(N+H_\omega(M))/H_\omega(M) = \bigcup_{k<\omega} [N_k + H_\omega(M))/H_\omega(M)]
\]

\[
= [N_k + H_\omega(M))/H_\omega(M)] \cap H_\omega(K/M_\omega(M))
\]

\[
= [H_\omega(M) + (N_k \cap H_\omega(M))] / H_\omega(M)
\]

\[= 0.
\]

Now, by Result 2, \(M/H_\omega(M)\) is a direct sum of uniserial modules, and the result follows. The converse is trivial. \(\square\)

**Corollary 1.** A module \(M\) is summable and a strong \(\omega\)-elongation of a totally projective module by a \((\omega + 1)\)-projective module if and only if \(M\) is a totally projective module of length \(\omega + 1\). In other words \(M\) is a direct sum of countably generated modules.

**Proof.** Every summable module \(M\) is a \(\Sigma\)-module and every totally projective module of length \(\omega + 1\) is a direct sum of countably generated modules. Therefore \(M\) is summable. \(\square\)

We end this paper with the following remark:

**Remark 5.** Now we may say that a QTAG-module \(M\) is a \((\omega + 1)\)-projective \(\Sigma\)-module, if and only if it is a direct sum of countably generated modules with lengths at most \(\omega + 1\).
Authors' contributions
Each author contributed equally in writing this manuscript and all of them have seen the final version of it.

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