

**t-Extending Krasner Hypermodules**

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**ABSTRACT:** Let M be a hypermodule over a hyperring R such that the intersection of any two subhypermodules of M is a subhypermodule of M. We introduce the concept of a t-essential subhypermodule in M relative to an arbitrary subhypermodule T of M, which is called T-t-essential subhypermodule of M. Our aim in this work is to investigate properties of t-essential subhypermodules. We apply this concept to introduce t-extending hypermodules. Examples are provided to illustrate different concepts.

Key Words: Direct summand, t-extending hypermodule, t-essential subhypermodule.

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1. Introduction

The categories of hypergroups, hypermodules and hyperrings have many important roles in hyperstructures. Some authors got many exiting results about these theories. Reader can see references [1], [6], [7], [8] and [10] to get some basic information about the categories of hypergroups, hyperrings and hypermodules. Also reference [13] can be suitable to get some information about theory of rings and modules.

We recall some definitions and theorems from above references which we need to develop our paper.

In this paper, we use $\circ : H \times H \to {\mathcal P}^*(H)$ instead of $\circ : H \times H \to H$, where $H$ is a non-empty set and $P^*(H)$ the set of all non-empty subsets of $H$. The map $\circ$ is called a hyperoperation on $H$. Therefore, we define $A \circ B = \bigcup_{a \in A, b \in B} a \circ b$, $x \circ A = \{x\} \circ A$ and $A \circ x = A \circ \{x\}$, for $x \in H$ and $A, B \in P^*(H)$. We say $(H, \circ)$ is a semihypergroup if for all $x, y, z \in H$, we have $(x \circ y) \circ z = x \circ (y \circ z)$. A semihypergroup $(H, \circ)$ is called a hypergroup if for all $x \in H$, $x \circ H = H \circ x = H$ [5]. A non-empty subset $K$ of a hypergroup $(H, \circ)$ is called subhypergroup, if for all $k \in K$, we have $k \circ K = K \circ k = K$. A hypergroup $(H, \circ)$ is called commutative if for all $x, y \in H$, then $x \circ y = y \circ x$. A commutative hypergroup $(H, \circ)$ is said to be canonical, if there exists a unique $0 \in H$, such that for all $x \in H$, $x \circ 0 = \{x\}$; for all $x \in H$, there exists a unique $x^{-1} \in H$, such that $0 \in x \circ x^{-1}$; if $x \in y \circ z$, then $y \in x \circ z^{-1}$ and $z \in y^{-1} \circ x$, for all $x, y, z \in H$ [5].

The triple $(R, \cup, \circ)$ is called a hyperring, if $(R, \cup)$ is a hypergroup, $(R, \circ)$ is a semihypergroup and $\circ$ is a distributive over $\cup$ [7]. A non-empty subset $I$ of a hyperring $R$ is called a hyperideal if $(I, \cup)$ is a subhypergroup of $(R, \cup)$ and $r \circ x \cup x \circ r \subseteq I$ for all $x \in I$ and $r \in R$. A hyperring $(R, \cup, \circ)$ is called Krasner, if $(R, \cup)$ is a canonical hypergroup and $(R, \circ)$ is a semigroup such that $0$ is zero element, i.e. for all $x \in R$, we have $x \circ 0 = 0 = 0 \circ x$ [7]. A non-empty subset $I$ of a krasner hyperring $(R, \cup, \circ)$ is called a a right hyperideal of $R$ if $(I, \cup)$ is a canonical subhypergroup of $(R, \cup)$ and for every $a \in I$ and $r \in R$, $a \circ r \in I$ [11].

Let $(R, \cup, \circ)$ be a hyperring and $(M, +)$ be a hypergroup. If there exists an external hyperoperation $\cdot : M \times R \to {\mathcal P}^*(M)$ such that for all $a, b \in M$ and $r, s \in R$ we have $(a + b) \cdot r = (a \cdot r) + (b \cdot r)$, $a. (r \cup s) = (a \cdot r) \cup (a \cdot s)$ and $a. (r \circ s) = (a \cdot r). s$ then $(M, +, \cdot)$ is called a right hypermodule over $R$ [3]. Similarly, a left hypermodule over $R$ can be defined. $M$ is called a hypermodule over $R$, if it is a right and a left hypermodule over $R$. If $(M, +)$ is a canonical hypergroup and $(R, \cup, \circ)$ is a Krasner hyperring, then $M$ is said to be a canonical R-hypermodule. Moreover, $M$ is called Krasner $R$-hypermodule, if it is a canonical $R$-hypermodule, where $\cdot$ is an external operation, that is $\cdot : M \times R \to M$ by $m \cdot r \in M$, and
0.r = 0. A non-empty subset N of an R-hypermodule M is called a subhypermodule, if N is a hypermodule over R. In this work, all R-hypermodules are right Krashner R-hypermodules unless otherwise stated.

Throughout this work, we admit that every hypermodule M is a Krashner R-hypermodule thereby \{0\} is a subhypermodule of M. We denote a subhypermodule N of M by N ≤ M. A subhypermodule N of M is called an essential subhypermodule of M if for every non-zero subhypermodule K of M, we have N ∩ K ≠ \{0\}, denoted by N ⊈ M. Let M be an R-hypermodule and T a submodule of M. A subhypermodule N is called T-t-essential in M (denoted by N ⊈_T M) if N ⊈ T, N ∩ L ⊆ T implies L ⊆ T and L ⊆ Z(2)(M) for every subhypermodule L of M, where Z(2)(M) is the second singular subhypermodule of M. Whenever T = ∩_{K ≤ M} K and N ⊈_T M, then we call N a t-essential subhypermodule of M and N ⊈_T M shows that N is a t-essential subhypermodule of M. In the light of last remarks and comments, in what follows we start to study on t-essentiality in R-hypermodules. It can be seen that for a Krashner R-hypermodule M and K ≤ M, we can construct the quotient Krashner R-hypermodule M/K, endowed with \((x + K) + (y + K) = \{ t + K \mid t ∈ x + y \}\) and \((x + K) ⊙ r = x + r + K\), for all \(x + K, y + K ∈ M/K\) and \(r ∈ R\).

Let T be a subhypermodule of an R-hypermodule M. In [9], a subhypermodule N of M is called a T-direct summand provided there exists a subhypermodule K of M such that \(M = N + K\) and \(N ∩ K ⊆ T\). If \(T = \{0\}\), then \(N\) is a direct summand of \(M\); this situation is denoted by \(M = N ⊕ K\). A subhypermodule N of M is called closed if, N is a closed subhypergroup \((M, +)\), that is, \(x ∈ m + y (x ∈ y + m)\) for all \(x, y ∈ N\) and \(m ∈ M\), implies that \(m ∈ N\). If \(N\) is a closed subhypermodule of \(M\), we denote it by \(N ≤_c M\). It can be seen that a subhypergroup N of \((M, +)\) is closed if and only if \(N + (M \setminus N) = M \setminus N\) [5].

2. t-Closed Subhypermodules and t-Extending Krashner Hypermodules

In this section, we define notions of t-closed subhypermodules and t-extending Krashner hypermodules, and we obtain some basic properties of t-extending Krashner hypermodules.

The singular subhypermodule \(Z(M)\) of an R-hypermodule M is a set of \(m ∈ M\) with \(m.I = \{0\}\) for some essential right hyperideal of hyperring R. The second singular (Goldie torsion) subhypermodule \(Z_2(M)\) is the subhypermodule of hypermodule M which is defined by \(Z(M/Z(M)) = Z_2(M)/Z(M)\).

Definition 2.1. Let M be an R-hypermodule and T a submodule of M. A subhypermodule N is called T-t-essential in M (denoted by N ⊈_T M) if N ⊈ T, N ∩ L ⊆ T implies L ⊆ T and L ⊆ Z_2(M) for every subhypermodule L of M, where \(Z_2(M)\) is the second singular subhypermodule of M. Whenever \(T = ∩_{K ≤ M} K\) and \(N ⊈_T M\), then we call N a t-essential subhypermodule of M and will be denoted by \(N ⊈_T M\). Note that for Krashner R-hypermodule M, we have \(∩_{K ≤ M} K = \{0\}\).

Let M and N be two R-hypermodules. Recall from [9] that the function \(f : M → N\) is called a homomorphism if \(f(x + y) ⊆ f(x) + f(y)\) and \(f(x.r) = f(x).r\) for all \(x, y ∈ M\) and \(r ∈ R\). Also, f is said to be a strong homomorphism if \(f(x + y) = f(x) + f(y)\) and \(f(x.r) = f(x).r\) for all \(x, y ∈ M\) and \(r ∈ R\). Note that in this case, \(f(0_M) = 0_N\). If a strong homomorphism f is one-to-one and surjective function, it is called a strong isomorphism.

We call singular subhypermodule \(Z(M)\) of a hypermodule M is the set of \(m ∈ M\) with \(\text{ann}(m) ⊈ R.R\), or equivalently, \(m ∩ I = 0\) for some essential right hyperideal I of R. The second singular (or Goldie torsion) subhypermodule \(Z_2(M)\) is the subhypermodule of M which is defined by \(Z(M/Z(M)) = Z_2(M)/Z(M)\). We call a hypermodule \(M Z_2\)-torsion if \(Z_2(M) = M\). Clearly, every singular hypermodule is \(Z_2\)-torsion.

Proposition 2.2. The following statements are equivalent for a subhypermodule N of an R-hypermodule M:

1. N is t-essential subhypermodule of M;
2. \((N + Z_2(M))/Z_2(M)\) is an essential subhypermodule of \(M/Z_2(M)\);
3. \(N + Z_2(M)\) is an essential subhypermodule of M;
4. \(M/N\) is \(Z_2\)-torsion.
Proof. (1) ⇒ (2) There exists a subhypermodule $K$ of $M$ such that $N \oplus K$ is an essential subhypermodule of $M$. By hypothesis, $K \leq Z_2(M)$ therefore; $N + Z_2(M)$ is an essential subhypermodule of $M$, and since $Z_2(M)$ is a closed subhypermodule of $M$, we conclude that $(N + Z_2(M))/Z_2(M)$ is an essential subhypermodule of $M/Z_2(M)$.

(2) ⇒ (3) This is obvious.

(3) ⇒ (4) By hypothesis $M/(N + Z_2(M))$ is singular, and hence $Z_2$-torsion. On the other hand, there exists a strong isomorphism $(N + Z_2(M))/N$ to a factor of $Z_2(M)$, thus it is $Z_2$-torsion. Therefore, from the strong isomorphism $(M/N)/((N + Z_2(M))/N) \cong M/(N + Z_2(M))$, we obtain that $M/N$ is $Z_2$-torsion.

(4) ⇒ (1) Since $M/N$ is $Z_2$-torsion, $(M/N)/(Z(M/N))$ is singular. Additionally there exists a strong isomorphism from $(M/N)/(Z(M/N))$ to $M/N^*$, where $N^*/N = Z(M/N)$. Thus $M/N^*$ is singular. Let $N \cap K \leq Z_2(M)$ for some subhypermodule $K$ of $M$, and $k \in K$. As $M/N^*$ is singular, there exists an essential right hyperideal $I$ of $R$ such that $k.I \leq N^*$. Then for every $x \in I$, there exists an essential right hyperideal $J$ of $R$ such that $(k.x).J \leq N$. Hence $(k.x).J \leq N \cap K \leq Z_2(M)$, and so $k.x + Z_2(M) \in Z(M/Z_2(M)) = \{0\}$. Thus $k.I \leq Z_2(M)$, and this implies that $k + Z_2(M) \in Z(M/Z_2(M)) = \{0\}$. It means that $k \in Z_2(M)$. Consequently, $K \leq Z_2(M)$. □

By Proposition 2.2, we obtain that every essential subhypermodule of an $R$-hypermodule $M$ is $t$-essential.

**Definition 2.3.** Let $M$ be an $R$-hypermodule. The subhypermodule $L$ of a hypermodule $M$ is called $t$-closed and write $L \leq_{tc} M$ if $L \geq_1 L \leq M$ implies that $L' = L$.

It is clear that every $t$-closed subhypermodule is a closed subhypermodule and if $L$ is a subhypermodule of a nonsingular $R$-hypermodule $M$, then $L$ is $t$-closed in $M$ if and only if $L$ is closed in $M$.

**Lemma 2.4.** Let $M$ be an $R$-hypermodule.

(1) If $L \leq_{tc} M$, then $Z_2(M) \leq L$.

(2) $\{0\} \leq_{tc} M$ if and only if $M$ is nonsingular.

(3) If $N \leq L$, then $L \leq_{tc} M$ if and only if $L/N \leq_{tc} M/N$.

**Proof.** (1) Since there exists a strong isomorphism from $(L + Z_2(M))/L$ to $Z_2(M)/(L \cap Z_2(M))$ such that $(L + Z_2(M))/L$ is $Z_2$-torsion by Proposition 2.2, $L \geq_1 L + Z_2(M)$. Thus $L = L + Z_2(M)$, and so $Z_2(M) \leq L$.

(2) $(\Rightarrow)$ Follows from part (1).

$(\Leftarrow)$ It is clear.

(3) This follows from Proposition 2.2 (4). □

Recall from [9, Definition 2.16 (1)] that for subhypermodules $T$, $K$, $N$ of an $R$-hypermodule $M$; $N$ is called a $T$-complement of $K$ in $M$, when $N$ is maximal with respect to $K \cap N \subseteq T$ (note that by Zorn’s lemma such a subhypermodule does exist). For the case $T = \{0\}$, it has been prefered to say that $N$ is a complement of $K$.

**Proposition 2.5.** Let $N$ be a subhypermodule of a hypermodule $M$. The following statements are equivalent:

(1) There exists a subhypermodule $K$ such that $N$ is maximal with respect to the property that $N \cap K$ is $Z_2$-torsion;

(2) $N$ is $t$-closed in $M$;

(3) $N$ contains $Z_2(M)$ and $N/Z_2(M)$ is a closed subhypermodule of $M/Z_2(M)$;

(4) $N$ contains $Z_2(M)$ and $N$ is a closed subhypermodule of $M$;

(5) $N$ is a complement to a nonsingular subhypermodule of $M$;
(6) \( M/N \) is nonsingular.

Proof. (1) \( \implies \) (2) Assume that the first condition is provided and \( N \supseteq t \), \( N' \leq M \) for some \( N' \). Then \( N \cap (N' \cap K) \leq Z_2(M) \) implies that \( N' \cap K \leq Z_2(M) \). Hence \( N = N' \).

(2) \( \implies \) (3) By Lemma 2.4, \( N \) contains \( Z_2(M) \). Let \( N/Z_2(M) \geq N'/Z_2(M) \). By Proposition 2.2 (2), we obtain that \( N \geq t \). Hence \( N = N' \).

(3) \( \implies \) (4) Let \( N \geq N' \). Since every essential subhypermodule is t-essential, by Proposition 2.2 \( N/Z_2(M) \geq N'/Z_2(M) \). Hence \( N = N' \).

(4) \( \implies \) (5) Since \( N \) is closed, it has been easily available that \( N \leq L \cap M \) for some direct summand \( L \) of the injective hull \( E(M) \), say \( E(M) = L \oplus Y \), and let \( K = M \cap Y \) by [12, Proposition 6.32]. Then we have \( N \cap K = \{0\} \). Thus \( Z_2(K) = Z_2(M) \cap K \leq N \cap K = \{0\} \), and hence \( K \) is nonsingular. It is easily shown that \( N \) is a complement to \( K \) by means of [12, Proposition 6.32 ((3) \( \implies \) (1))]. The proof is completed.

(5) \( \implies \) (1) It is clear.

(2) \( \iff \) (6) By Lemma 2.4, a subhypermodule \( N \) of \( M \) is \( t \)-closed if and only if the zero subhypermodule \( \{0\} = N/N \) of \( M/N \) is \( t \)-closed if and only if \( M/N \) is nonsingular. 

Corollary 2.6. Let \( M \) be an \( R \)-hypermodule. Then

(1) \( Z_2(M) \) is \( t \)-closed in \( M \).

(2) If \( f \) is a strong endomorphism of \( M \) and \( N \) is a \( t \)-closed subhypermodule of \( M \), then \( f^{-1}(N) \) is \( t \)-closed in \( M \).

Proof. (1) Since \( M/Z_2(M) \) is nonsingular, \( Z_2(M) \) is \( t \)-closed in \( M \) by Proposition 2.5.

(2) There exists a natural embedding of \( M/f^{-1}(N) \) into the nonsingular hypermodule \( M/N \). Hence \( M/f^{-1}(N) \) is nonsingular, and thus by Proposition 2.5, \( f^{-1}(N) \) is \( t \)-closed in \( M \). 

Corollary 2.7. Let \( N \) be a subhypermodule of an \( R \)-hypermodule \( M \).

(1) If \( N \leq tc M \), then \( N = Z_2(M) \) if and only if \( N \) is \( Z_2 \)-torsion if and only if there exists a \( t \)-essential subhypermodule \( K \) of \( M \) for which \( N \cap K \leq Z_2(M) \).

(2) Let \( N \leq T \leq M \). If \( N \leq tc M \), then \( N \leq tc T \).

(3) If \( N \leq tc T \) and \( T \leq tc M \), then \( N \leq tc M \).

Proof. (1) By Lemma 2.4 (1) it suffices to show that if \( N = Z_2(M) \), then there is a \( t \)-essential subhypermodule \( K \) of \( M \) for which \( N \cap K \leq Z_2(M) \). Then there exists a subhypermodule \( K \) of \( M \) such that \( N \) is maximal with respect to the property that \( N \cap K \) is \( Z_2 \)-torsion by Proposition 2.5. Let \( K \cap T \leq Z_2(M) \). By Zorn’s Lemma, \( T \) can be enlarged into a \( t \)-closed subhypermodule \( N' \) such that \( K \cap N' \leq Z_2(M) \). In addition, by Lemma 2.4 (1), \( N = Z_2(M) \leq N' \). Hence \( N' = N = Z_2(M) \). Then \( T \leq Z_2(M) \) and so \( K \) is \( t \)-essential.

(2) and (3) follow from Proposition 2.5 ((2) \( \iff \) (6)).

We have in general

\[
N \leq M, \quad N' \leq c M \not\Rightarrow N \cap N' \leq c N,
\]

\[
N \leq c M, \quad N' \leq c M \not\Rightarrow N \cap N' \leq c M;
\]

for an \( R \)-hypermodule \( M \). But above conditions are always true if we replace \( \leq c \) by \( \leq tc \).

Proposition 2.8. Let \( M \) be a Krasner \( R \)-hypermodule. Then:

(1) If \( N \leq M \), then \( N' \leq tc M \), then \( N \cap N' \leq tc N \);

(2) If \( N \leq tc M \) and \( N' \leq tc M \), then \( N \cap N' \leq tc M \).
Moreover, an arbitrary intersection of $t$-closed subhypermodules is $t$-closed.

Proof. (1) Let $N \cap N' \subset K \leq N$. Then $K/(N \cap N')$ is $Z_2(M)$-torsion by Proposition 2.2. Thus, $K/(K \cap N')$ is $Z_2$-torsion, and so $(K + N')/N'$ is $Z_2$-torsion. Hence $N' \subset K + N'$. Finally $K \leq N \cap N'$ and so $K = N \cap N'$.

(2) Let $N_i$ be a $t$-closed subhypermodule of $M$ for any $i$ in an index set $I$. It is clear that there is a strong monomorphism from $M/\cap_i N_i$ to $\Pi_i M/N_i$. Then $M/N_i$ is nonsingular by Proposition 2.5 (6). Thus $\Pi_i M/N_i$ is nonsingular; hence, $M/\cap_i N_i$ is nonsingular, and so $\cap_i N_i$ is $t$-closed in $M$. $\square$

Motivated by the definition of an extending hypermodule, we define the following notion.

**Definition 2.9.** An $R$-hypermodule $M$ is called $t$-extending if every $t$-closed subhypermodule of $M$ is a direct summand of $M$.

It is clear that every $Z_2$-torsion hypermodule is $t$-extending by Lemma 2.4. Moreover, every extending hypermodule is $t$-extending since every $t$-closed subhypermodule is closed by Proposition 2.5. The following theorem gives several equivalent conditions for an hypermodule to be $t$-extending.

**Theorem 2.10.** The following statements are equivalent for an $R$-hypermodule:

(1) $M$ is $t$-extending;

(2) For every subhypermodule $N$ of $M$, $K$ is a direct summand of $M$ where $K/N = Z_2(M/N)$;

(3) $M = Z_2(M) \oplus M'$ where $M'$ is a (nonsingular) extending hypermodule;

(4) Every subhypermodule of $M$ which contains $Z_2(M)$ is essential in a direct summand of $M$;

(5) Every subhypermodule of $M$ is $t$-essential in a direct summand of $M$;

(6) For every subhypermodule $K$ of $M$, there exists a decomposition $M/K = N/K \oplus N'/K$ such that $N$ is a direct summand of $M$ and $N' \supseteq_t M$.

Proof. (1) $\implies$ (2) Since there exists a strong isomorphism from $M/K$ to $(M/N)/(Z_2(M/N))$, the factor hypermodule $M/K$ is nonsingular. Then $K$ is a $t$-closed subhypermodule of $M$ by Proposition 2.5. Thus $K$ is a direct summand of $M$.

(2) $\implies$ (3) Since $M/Z_2(M)$ is nonsingular, (2) implies that $Z_2(M)$ is a direct summand of $M$, say $M = Z_2(M) \oplus M'$. Let $N$ be a closed subhypermodule of $M'$. Since $M'$ is nonsingular, $M'/N$ is nonsingular by Proposition 2.5. Then $M/(Z_2(M) \oplus N)$ is nonsingular, and so $Z_2(M) \oplus N$ is a direct summand of $M$ by (2). This implies that $N$ is a direct summand of $M'$, and hence $M'$ is extending.

(3) $\implies$ (4) Let $K$ be a subhypermodule of $M$ which contains $Z_2(M)$. It is clear that $K = Z_2(M) \oplus (K \cap M')$. There exists a direct summand $L$ of $M'$ such that $K \cap M'$ is essential in $L$. Thus $K$ is essential in $Z_2(M) \oplus L$ which is a direct summand of $M$.

(4) $\implies$ (5) Suppose that $K$ is a subhypermodule of $M$. There exists a direct summand $N$ of $M$ such that $K + Z_2(M)$ is essential in $N$. By Proposition 2.2, $K \supseteq_t N$.

(5) $\implies$ (6) Let $K$ be a subhypermodule of $M$. There exist a decomposition $M = N \oplus L$ such that $K \supseteq_t N$. Then $M/K = N/K \oplus (L + K)/K$. It is clear that there exist strong isomorphisms from $M/(L + K)$ to $(M/K)/[(L + K)/K]$ and $N/K$. Therefore $N/K$ is $Z_2$-torsion. So $L + K \supseteq_t M$.

(6) $\implies$ (1) Let $L$ be a $t$-closed subhypermodule of $M$. There exists a decomposition $M/L = N/L \oplus N'/L$, where $N$ is a direct summand of $M$ and $N' \supseteq_t L$. Then we have $L \supseteq_t N$ by Proposition 2.2 (4). Since $L$ is $t$-closed, we conclude that $L = N$ is a direct summand of $M$. $\square$

**Example 2.11.** (1) Since every torsion-free finitely generated $Z$-hypermodule is extending, every finitely generated $Z$-hypermodule is $t$-extending by Theorem 2.10.

(2) For an arbitrary $R$-hypermodule $M$, the $R$-hypermodule $M/Z_2(M)$ is nonsingular, and so $E(M/Z_2(M))$ is nonsingular extending. Thus $E(M/Z_2(M)) \oplus Z_2(M)$ is $t$-extending.
We call a subhypermodule $N$ of a hypermodule $M$ fully invariant if $f(N) \leq N$ for every strong endomorphism $f$ of $M$.

**Proposition 2.12.** Let $M$ be a $t$-extending hypermodule.

1. Every strong homomorphic image of $M$ is $t$-extending. In particular, every direct summand of $M$ is $t$-extending.

2. Every fully invariant subhypermodule of $M$ is $t$-extending.

**Proof.** 1. Let $K$ be a subhypermodule of $M$ and $L/K \leq M/K$. Since $M$ is $t$-extending, there exists a direct summand $N$ of $M$ such that $L \geq_1 N$. Therefore, $N/K$ is a direct summand of $M/K$ such that $L/K \geq_1 N/K$ by Proposition 2.2 (4). Thus $M/K$ is $t$-extending by Theorem 2.10 (5).

2. Let $L$ be a fully invariant subhypermodule of $M$ and $K$ be a subhypermodule of $L$. There exists a decomposition $M = N \oplus N'$ such that $K \geq_1 N$. Since $L$ is fully invariant, $L = (N \cap L) \oplus (N' \cap L)$. However, $K \geq_1 N \cap L$ since $(N \cap L)/K \leq N/K$ is $\mathbb{Z}_2$-torsion. Thus $L$ is $t$-extending. $\square$

The following example shows that the notions of extending and $t$-extending are not the same. Moreover, this example shows that a $t$-extending hypermodule not be $\mathbb{Z}_2$-torsion.

**Example 2.13.** For an arbitrary $\mathbb{Z}$-hypermodule $M$, since $\mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_8$ is not extending, the $\mathbb{Z}$-hypermodule $E(M) \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_8$ is $t$-extending but not extending.

**Acknowledgments**

The author would like to thank the referees for careful reading of the paper and valuable suggestions.

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