SPECTRA OF THE $\Gamma$-INARIANT OF UNIFORM MODULES

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Abstract. For a ring $R$, denote by $\text{Spec}_\Gamma(\kappa, R)$ the $\kappa$-spectrum of the $\Gamma$-invariant of strongly uniform right $R$-modules. Recent realization techniques of Goodearl and Wehrung show that $\text{Spec}_\Gamma(\aleph_1, R)$ is full for a suitable von Neumann regular algebra $R$, but the techniques do not extend to cardinals $\kappa > \aleph_1$. By a direct construction, we prove that for any field $F$ and any regular uncountable cardinal $\kappa$ there is an $F$-algebra $R$ such that $\text{Spec}_\Gamma(\kappa, R)$ is full. We also derive some consequences for the $\Gamma$-invariant of strongly dense lattices of two-sided ideals, and for the complexity of Ziegler spectra of infinite dimensional algebras.

The $\Gamma$-invariant method introduced by Eklof in [E1] and [E2] provides a tool for classification of algebraic objects which are defined by existence of infinite filtrations of particular forms. The method has been used to develop a structure theory of almost free groups [EM], uniserial modules [Sa], and bilinear spaces [A], [BFS].

More recently, $\Gamma$-invariants were defined also in the dual setting, for objects possessing dual filtrations. This resulted in a classification of dense lattices [ET], and of strongly uniform modules [T1], [T2].

For a regular uncountable cardinal $\kappa$, denote by $B(\kappa)$ the Boolean algebra consisting of all subsets of $\kappa$ modulo the filter of subsets containing a closed unbounded set. The $\Gamma$-invariant of objects of dimension $\kappa$ takes values in $B(\kappa)$. The value measures a caveat for an object of dimension $\kappa$ to have a certain algebraic property. For example, for almost free groups, the property is “to be a free group” [E3]. For bilinear spaces, the property is “to decompose orthogonally into subspaces of dimension $< \kappa$” [BFS]. For dense lattices, it is “to be relatively complemented” [ET], etc.

For each $\Gamma$-invariant, two natural problems arise:

1. Given a regular uncountable cardinal $\kappa$ and $i \in B(\kappa)$, is there an object of dimension $\kappa$ whose $\Gamma$-invariant value equals $i$?

   The set of all $i \in B(\kappa)$ for which the answer to (1) is positive is called the $\kappa$-spectrum of the $\Gamma$-invariant, and denoted by $\text{Spec}_\Gamma(\kappa)$. The $\kappa$-spectrum is said to be full provided that $\text{Spec}_\Gamma(\kappa) = B(\kappa)$, [BFS].

2. For $i \in \text{Spec}_\Gamma(\kappa)$, describe all the objects of dimension $\kappa$ whose $\Gamma$-invariant value equals $i$.

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Solutions to problems (1) and (2) depend substantially on the particular form of the \( \Gamma \)-invariant.

For almost free groups, the \( \kappa \)-spectrum is full for each \( \kappa = \aleph_n, n < \omega \), [M, Theorem 5.6], but the fullness for \( \kappa = \aleph_{\omega+1} \) is independent of ZFC [EM], [MS]. For bilinear spaces, the \( \kappa \)-spectrum is full for \( \kappa = \aleph_n, n < \omega \), [M, Theorem 5.6], but the fullness for \( \kappa = \aleph_{\omega+1} \) is independent of ZFC [EM], [MS].

For dense lattices, the \( \kappa \)-spectrum is full for all regular uncountable cardinals \( \kappa \) [ET, Theorem 1.15].

Since isomorphic objects have the same value of the \( \Gamma \)-invariant, fullness of the \( \kappa \)-spectrum always implies that there exist many (at least \( 2^\kappa \)) non-isomorphic objects of dimension \( \kappa \). In that case, (2) gives a strategy for a fine classification of all objects of dimension \( \kappa \).

In the present paper, we provide a complete solution to problem (1) for the \( \Gamma \)-invariant of strongly uniform modules introduced in [T1]. Answering the questions of [T1, §3, Problem 3], [ET, §2] and [T2, §2], we prove that the \( \kappa \)-spectrum is full for all regular uncountable cardinals \( \kappa \). Our main result is as follows:

**Theorem 2.7.** Let \( \lambda \) be an uncountable cardinal and \( F \) be a field. Then there exists an \( F \)-algebra \( R \) such that for any regular uncountable cardinal \( \kappa \leq \lambda \) and any \( i \in B(\kappa) \) there is a strongly uniform module \( L \in \text{Mod-} R \) such that \( \text{End}_R(L) = F \) and \( \Gamma(L) = i \). In particular, \( \text{Spec}_\Gamma(\kappa, R) \) is full.

Section 1 contains basic facts about strongly uniform modules. The proof of Theorem 2.7 is presented in Section 2. In Section 3, we deal with consequences for the \( \Gamma \)-invariant of two-sided ideal lattices. We also relate our construction to the Goodearl-Wehrung one (cf. [GW, Theorem 4.4] and [T2, Theorem 2.4]). The latter works only for \( \kappa = \aleph_1 \), but provides for additional properties of the algebras and modules. In Section 4, we derive consequences for the structure of Ziegler spectra of infinite dimensional algebras.

1. **Strongly uniform modules**

Let \( R \) be an associative ring with unit. Denote by \( L_2(R) \) the lattice of all two-sided ideals of \( R \), and by \( \text{Mod-} R \) the category of all (unitary right \( R \)-) modules. If \( M \in \text{Mod-} R \), then \( \text{End}_R(M) \) denotes the endomorphism ring of \( M \). (Endomorphisms are always written as acting on the opposite side from scalars).

A non-zero module \( U \in \text{Mod-} R \) is called uniform provided that \( V \cap W \neq 0 \) for all non-zero submodules \( V \) and \( W \) of \( U \). So uniform modules coincide with non-zero submodules of indecomposable injective modules. Uniform modules play an important role in module theory; for example, they form building blocks for Goldie dimension theory of modules, [MR]. (For the model-theoretic role of injective uniform modules, we refer to [P1] and [P2]; see also Section 4.)

A trivial sufficient condition for uniformity of a module over an arbitrary ring is the existence of a minimal non-zero submodule. Such uniform modules are called cocyclic. Cocyclic modules are exactly the strongly uniform modules of dimension 1 in the sense of the following

**Definition 1.1.** Let \( R \) be a ring and \( U \in \text{Mod-} R \). A sequence of non-zero submodules of \( U \), \( \mathcal{U} = (U_\alpha \mid \alpha < \kappa) \), is called a c.d.c. in \( U \) provided that \( \mathcal{U} \) is
- continuous \( (U_0 = U, \text{ and } U_\alpha = \cap_{\beta < \alpha} U_\beta \text{ for all limit ordinals } \alpha < \kappa) \),
- strictly decreasing \((U_{\alpha+1} \subset U_\alpha \text{ for all } \alpha < \kappa)\), and
- cofinal (for each non-zero submodule \(V \subseteq U\) there is \(\alpha < \kappa\) such that \(U_\alpha \subseteq V\)).

\(U\) is strongly uniform provided that there is a c.d.c. in \(U\). The ordinal \(\kappa\) is called the length of \(U\). The least ordinal \(\kappa\) such that there is a c.d.c. \(U\) of length \(\kappa\) in \(U\) is called the dimension of \(U\).

It is easy to see that any strongly uniform module \(U\) is uniform, and either \(d = 1\) or \(d\) is a regular infinite cardinal, where \(d\) is the dimension of \(U\). Clearly, \(d = 1\) iff \(U\) is cocyclic. Moreover, any module with a countable submodule lattice is uniform iff it is strongly uniform. This is not true in general: if \(R = k[x]\) is the polynomial ring of one variable \(x\) over a field \(k\) then \(U = R\) is uniform, but \(U\) is strongly uniform iff \(k\) is countable, cf. [T1, §2].

**Definition 1.2.** Let \(U\) be a strongly uniform module. Let \(0 \neq V \subset W \subseteq U\). Then \(W\) is complemented over \(V\) (in \(U\)) provided that there is a submodule \(X \subseteq U\) such that \(W \cap X = V\) and \(W + X = U\). For example, \(U\) is complemented over any \(0 \neq V \subset U\).

Also the case of the least infinite dimension, \(d = \aleph_0\), is quite easy. Let \(U\) be a strongly uniform module of dimension \(\aleph_0\). It is easy to see that either

(i) there is a c.d.c. \(U\) of length \(\omega\) in \(U\) such that \(U_\alpha\) is complemented over \(U_\beta\) for all \(\alpha < \beta < \omega\), or
(ii) there is a c.d.c. \(U\) of length \(\omega\) in \(U\) such that \(U_\alpha\) is not complemented over \(U_\beta\) for all \(0 \neq \alpha < \beta < \omega\).

In the former case, \(U\) is called complementing; in the latter, \(U\) is narrow. We refer to [T1, §2] and [ET, §2] for properties and constructions of complementing and narrow modules of dimension \(\aleph_0\).

For the more complex case of dimension \(d \geq \aleph_1\), we employ the method of \(\Gamma\)-invariants as in [T1, §2]:

**Definition 1.3.** Let \(\kappa\) be a regular uncountable cardinal. For any \(E \subseteq \kappa\), define

\[ \bar{E} = \{ D \subseteq \kappa \mid \exists C \subseteq \kappa : C \text{ closed and unbounded in } \kappa \& D \cap C = E \cap C \}. \]

So \(\bar{E} \in B(\kappa)\).

Let \(U\) be a strongly uniform module of dimension \(\kappa\). Let \(\mathcal{U} = (U_\alpha \mid \alpha < \kappa)\) be a c.d.c. in \(U\). Let

\[ E_{\mathcal{U}} = \{ \alpha < \kappa \mid \exists \beta : \alpha < \beta < \kappa \& U_\alpha \text{ is not complemented over } U_\beta \}. \]

Define \(\Gamma(U) = \bar{E_{\mathcal{U}}}\). By [ET, Lemma 1.8], \(\Gamma(U)\) does not depend on the particular choice of the c.d.c. \(\mathcal{U}\).

\(\Gamma(U)\) is called the \(\Gamma\)-invariant value of \(U\). We denote by \(\text{Spec}_\Gamma(\kappa, R)\) the \(\kappa\)-spectrum of \(\Gamma\), i.e., the set of all \(i \in B(\kappa)\) such that there is a strongly uniform module \(U \in \text{Mod- } R\) with \(\Gamma(U) = i\). If \(\mathcal{R}\) is a class of rings we define \(\text{Spec}_\Gamma(\kappa, \mathcal{R}) = \bigcup_{R \in \mathcal{R}} \text{Spec}_\Gamma(\kappa, R)\), the \(\kappa\)-spectrum of \(\Gamma\) for \(\mathcal{R}\). A \(\kappa\)-spectrum is said to be full provided that it is equal to the whole of \(B(\kappa)\).

The size of \(\text{Spec}_\Gamma(\kappa, \mathcal{R})\) depends substantially on the properties of \(\mathcal{R}\):
Theorem 1.4. (i) $\text{Spec}_\Gamma(\kappa, R) = \{\bar{\kappa}\}$ for all $\kappa > \aleph_0$ provided that $R$ is the class of all commutative rings or $R$ is the class of all rings with right Krull dimension.

(ii) For any field $F$, $\text{Spec}_\Gamma(\aleph_1, R)$ is full provided that $R$ is the class of all locally matricial $F$-algebras.

Proof. (i) is by [T1, Theorems 2.10 and 2.12], and (ii) by [T2, Theorem 2.4]. □

The proof of (ii) makes use of a much stronger result, namely of a realization theorem for ideal lattices of bounded distributive lattices of size $\leq \aleph_1$ by ideal lattices of von Neumann regular rings (cf. [GW, Theorem 4.4] and [T2, Theorem 2.4]). In particular, the strongly uniform modules are constructed with the additional property that they are distributive.

Nevertheless, by a result of Wehrung [W, Corollary 2.5], the proof of (ii) does not extend to any $\kappa > \aleph_1$ (see also [PTW, Corollary 4.4]). It remains open whether $\text{Spec}_\Gamma(\kappa, R)$ is full for some $\kappa > \aleph_1$ where $R$ is the class of all von Neumann regular rings.*

2. Fullness of the $\kappa$-spectra

In this section, we will prove that the $\text{Spec}_\Gamma(\kappa, R)$ is full for each regular $\kappa \geq \aleph_1$ where $R$ is the class of all rings:

Let $F$ be a field and $\kappa$ be a regular uncountable cardinal. Fix $S \subseteq \kappa$ with $0 \in S$. For each $\alpha < \kappa$, put

$$Y_\alpha = \left\{ \langle (\alpha_i, \beta_i); i \leq n \rangle \mid n < \omega; \alpha_n = \alpha; \alpha_i < \beta_i < \kappa \text{ for all } i \leq n; \right. \left. \alpha_i \in S \text{ for all } 0 < i \leq n; \alpha_i < \alpha_{i+1} \text{ for all } i < n \right\}.$$  

Observe that $Y_{\alpha} = \{ \langle (\alpha, \beta) \rangle \mid \alpha < \beta < \kappa \}$ if $\alpha \notin S$.

For each sequence $y \in Y_\alpha$, $y = \langle (\alpha_i, \beta_i); i \leq n \rangle$, put $\text{amax}(y) = \alpha_n$, and $\text{bmax}(y) = \max_{i \leq n} \beta_i (> \text{amax}(y))$.

Let $Y_{<\alpha} = \cup_{\beta<\alpha} Y_\beta$ and $Y_{\geq \alpha} = \cup_{\alpha \leq \beta < \kappa} Y_\beta$. Put $Y = \cup_{\alpha<\kappa} Y_\alpha$. Note that $\text{card}(Y) = \kappa$.

Denote by $L$ the $F$-linear space with the $F$-basis $\{x_\eta \mid \eta \in Y\}$, so

$$L = \bigoplus_{\eta \in Y} Fx_\eta$$

has dimension $\kappa$. For each $\alpha < \kappa$, denote by $L_\alpha$ the $F$-subspace of $L$ generated by $\{x_\eta \mid \eta \in Y_{\geq \alpha}\}$. For $\alpha < \beta < \kappa$ and $\alpha \in S$, we define a subspace

$$L_{\alpha\beta} = \bigoplus_{\eta \in Y_{<\alpha}} F(x_\eta - x_{\eta \wedge (\alpha, \beta)}) \oplus L_\beta.$$  

*Added in proof: By a different approach, Pavel Růžička recently proved that the spectrum is full for any regular uncountable cardinal $\kappa$ when $R$ is the class of all locally matricial algebras (see also footnote **).
Definition 2.1. Let \( \nu, \rho \in Y \) be such that

\[
\text{Lemma 2.2.} \quad \text{Proof.}
\]

We will define \( T = \nu, \rho \in \text{End}_F(L) \). For \( \eta \in Y \), \( x_\eta T \) will always be zero or \( x_\theta \), where \( \rho \) is an initial segment of \( \theta \) which is defined by induction as follows

- if \( \nu \) is not an initial segment of \( \eta \) then \( x_\eta T = 0 \);
- if \( \eta = \nu \) then \( x_\eta T = x_\rho \);
- if \( \nu \) is a proper initial segment of \( \eta \), so \( \eta = \eta' \prec (\alpha, \beta) \) and \( \nu \) is an initial segment of \( \eta' \), we have \( x_\eta T = x_{\rho'} \) for some \( \rho' \in Y \). If \( \rho' \in \nu, \rho \in Y, \text{max}(\rho) \geq \text{bmax}(\nu) \). Then \( L = \nu, \rho \) is canonically a (right \( L \)-)module.

Lemma 2.2. (i) \( L_\alpha \) is a submodule of \( L \) for each \( \alpha < \kappa \). Moreover, we have \( L_\alpha = x_\eta, (0, 1), (\alpha, \alpha + 1) R \) for each \( 0 \neq \alpha \in S \).

(ii) \( L_\alpha \beta \) is a submodule of \( L \) for all \( \alpha < \beta < \kappa \) such that \( \alpha \in S \).

Proof. Let \( T = \nu, \rho \), where \( \nu, \rho \in Y \) satisfy (*).

(i) Let \( \eta \in Y > \alpha \). If \( \nu \in Y \) is not an initial segment of \( \eta \) then \( x_\eta T = 0 \). If \( \eta = \nu \) then \( x_\eta T = x_{\rho \in Y, \text{bmax}(\rho) \geq \text{bmax}(\nu)} \).

Let \( \nu \) be a proper initial segment of \( \eta \), so \( \eta = \eta' \prec (\alpha', \beta') \) for some \( \alpha \leq \alpha' < \beta' \), \( \nu \) is an initial segment of \( \eta' \), and \( x_\eta T = x_{\rho'} \) for some \( \rho' \in Y \).

For \( 0 \neq \alpha \in S \), let \( \mu = (0, 1) \) and \( \mu' = (0, 1), (\alpha, \alpha + 1) \). Then for each \( \eta \in Y > \alpha \), we have \( x_\eta = x_{\mu' \mu, \eta} \). Similarly, for each \( \eta \in Y \) we have \( x_\eta = x_{\mu' \mu, \eta} \).

(ii) In view of (i), it suffices to prove that \( (x_\eta - x_{\eta, (\alpha, \beta)}) T \in L_\alpha \beta \) for all \( \eta \in Y > \alpha \).

If \( \nu \) is not an initial segment of \( \eta \prec (\alpha, \beta) \) then \( (x_\eta - x_{\eta, (\alpha, \beta)}) T = 0 \).

If \( \nu = \eta \prec (\alpha, \beta) \) then \( (x_\eta - x_{\eta, (\alpha, \beta)}) T = 0 \).

If \( \nu \) is an initial segment of \( \eta \prec (\alpha, \beta) \) then \( (x_\eta - x_{\eta, (\alpha, \beta)}) T = 0 \).

Assume that \( \nu \) is a proper initial segment of \( \eta \), so \( \eta = \eta' \prec (\alpha', \beta') \) for some \( \alpha' > \alpha \), and \( \nu \) is an initial segment of \( \eta' \). We have \( x_\eta T = x_{\rho'} \) where \( \rho' \in Y \).

If \( \rho' \in Y > \alpha \), then \( x_\eta T = x_{\rho'} \) while \( (x_\eta - x_{\eta, (\alpha, \beta)}) T = 0 \).

Assume \( \rho' \in Y > \alpha \), so \( x_\eta T = x_{\rho'} \). If \( \rho' \in Y > \alpha \), then \( (x_\eta - x_{\eta, (\alpha, \beta)}) T = 0 \).

Assume \( \rho' \in Y > \alpha \), so \( x_\eta T = x_{\rho'} \). If \( \rho' \in Y > \alpha \), then \( (x_\eta - x_{\eta, (\alpha, \beta)}) T = 0 \).

Lemma 2.3. \( L = (L_\alpha | \alpha < \kappa) \) is a c.d.c. in \( L \).

Proof. Clearly, \( L \) is strictly decreasing and continuous. Let \( X \) be a non-zero submodule of \( L \) and take \( 0 \neq x \in X \). So \( x = \sum_{\eta \in Y} f_\eta, x_\eta \) and \( f_\eta = 0 \) for almost all, but not all, \( \eta \in Y \). Take \( \nu \in Y \) such that \( f_\nu \neq 0 \) and \( \nu \) is not a proper initial segment of any \( \eta \in Y \) with \( f_\eta \neq 0 \). Let \( \alpha = \text{bmax}(\nu) \). Take any \( \rho \in Y > \alpha \) and let \( T = T_{\nu \rho} \). Then \( xT = (f_\nu x_\nu) T = f_\nu x_\rho \), so \( x_\rho \in X \). This proves that \( L_\alpha \subseteq X \), and \( L \) is cofinal. \( \square \)
Proposition 2.4. Let $\gamma < \kappa$. Then $L_\gamma = (L_\alpha \mid \gamma \leq \alpha < \kappa)$ is a c.d.c. in $L_\gamma$ such that $E_{L_\gamma} = [\gamma, \kappa) \setminus S$. In particular, $\Gamma(L_\gamma) = \kappa \setminus S$.

Proof. By Lemma 2.3, $L_\gamma$ is a c.d.c. in $L_\gamma$.

We prove that $L_\alpha$ is complemented over $L_\beta$ in $L_\gamma$ provided that $\gamma < \alpha < \beta < \kappa$ and $\alpha \in S$. By modularity, it is enough to prove this for $\gamma = 0$:

Clearly, $L = L_\alpha + L_\beta$. Take $x \in L_\alpha \cap L_\beta$. Then $x = y + z$, where $y \in \bigoplus_{\eta \in Y_{\alpha}} F(x_{\eta} - x_{\eta}^{(\alpha, \beta)})$ and $z \in L_\beta$. Since $x \in L_\alpha$, we have $y = 0$, so $L_\beta = L_\alpha \cap L_\beta$.

It remains to prove that $L_\alpha$ is not complemented over $L_\beta$ in $L_\gamma$ provided that $\gamma < \alpha < \beta < \kappa$ and $\alpha \notin S$.

Assume there is a submodule $X$ in $L$ such that $L_\gamma = L_\alpha + X$ and $L_\beta = L_\alpha \cap X$. Let $\nu = \langle (\gamma, \gamma + 1) \rangle \in Y_{\gamma}$, $\rho = \langle (\alpha, \alpha + 1) \rangle \in Y_{\alpha}$ and take $T = T_{\nu \rho}$. By assumption, there are $x \in X$ and $y \in L_\alpha$ such that $x_\nu = x + y$. Since $\alpha \notin S$, we have $(L_\alpha T) \subseteq L_{\alpha + 1}$. So $xT = x_{\rho} - yT \in L_\alpha \setminus L_{\alpha + 1}$. On the other hand, $xT \in X$, so $xT \in L_\beta$, a contradiction. □

The following lemma says that each $L_\alpha$, $\alpha < \kappa$, is a rigid module in the sense that $\text{End}_R(L_\alpha)$ is minimal possible.

Lemma 2.5. $\text{End}_R(L_\alpha) = F$ for all $\alpha < \kappa$.

Proof. Let $0 \neq \nu \neq \eta \in \text{End}_R(L_\alpha)$.

First, we prove that $\text{Ker} \nu = 0$. If not, by Lemma 2.3, there is $\beta < \kappa$ such that $L_\alpha \subseteq \text{Ker} \cap \text{Im} \nu$. Take $\nu \in Y_{\beta}$. Let $x \in L_\alpha$ be such that $\nu x = x_\nu$. Then $x = \sum_{\eta \in Y_{\alpha}} f_\eta x_\eta$, and the set $A = \{ \eta \in Y_{\alpha} \mid f_\eta \neq 0 \}$ is finite. W.l.o.g., we may assume that $\nu x_\eta \neq 0$ for all $\eta \in A$. Then, for each $\eta \in A$, $\nu$ is not an initial segment of $\eta$. Take $\rho \in Y_{\beta}$ such that $(\ast)$ holds. Put $T = T_{\nu \rho}$. Then $0 = \nu (xT) = (\nu x)T = x_\rho$, a contradiction.

Next, we prove that for each $\eta \in Y_{\alpha}$, there is $f_\eta \in F$ such that $\nu x_\eta = f_\eta x_\eta$. Clearly, $\nu x_\eta = \sum_{\tau \in Y_{\alpha}} f_\tau x_\tau$, and the set $A = \{ \tau \in Y_{\alpha} \mid f_\tau \neq 0 \}$ is finite. Since $\nu x = 0$, at least one $\tau \in A$ must contain $\eta$ as an initial segment. Let $\tau_0 \in A$ be maximal such. If $\tau_0 \neq \eta$, then taking $\rho \in Y_{\alpha}$ such that $\text{amax}(\rho) \geq \text{bmax}(\tau_0)$, we see that $T_{\tau_0 \rho}$ maps $\nu x_\eta$ to $f_{\tau_0} x_\rho$, while $x_\tau T_{\tau_0 \rho} = 0$, a contradiction. This shows that $\tau_0 = \eta$.

Let $\tau \in A \setminus \{ \eta \}$ be maximal. If $\tau$ is not an initial segment of $\eta$, then taking $\rho \in Y_{\alpha}$ such that $\text{amax}(\rho) \geq \text{bmax}(\tau)$, we see that $T_{\tau \rho}$ maps $x_\eta$ to 0, but $(\nu x_\eta) T_{\tau \rho} = f_\tau x_\rho$, a contradiction. So $\tau$ is a proper initial segment of $\eta$, $\eta = \eta' \setminus (\beta, \gamma)$, and $\tau$ is an initial segment of $\eta'$. Take $\rho \in Y$ such that $\text{amax}(\rho) \geq \text{bmax}(\eta)$ and let $T = T_{\rho \nu}$. Then $x_{\nu} T = x_\rho$ for some $\rho'$ containing $\rho$ as an initial segment. Then $x_\eta T = x_\rho'$, so $\nu x_\rho' = (\nu x_\eta) T = f_\tau x_\rho + f_\eta x_\rho'$. On the other hand, $\nu x_\rho' = (\nu x_\eta) T_{\eta \rho'} = f_\eta x_\rho'$. So $f_\eta = 0$, a contradiction.

Finally, we prove that $f_\nu = f_\rho$ for all $\nu, \rho \in Y_{\alpha}$. This is clear when $(\ast)$ holds. But then $f_\nu = f_\rho = f_\nu'$, where $\nu, \nu' \in Y_{\alpha}$ are arbitrary, and $\rho = \langle (\beta, \gamma) \rangle$ is such that $(\ast)$ holds and $\beta = \text{amax}(\rho) \geq \text{bmax}(\nu')$. □

Theorem 2.6. Let $\kappa$ be a regular uncountable cardinal and $i \in B(\kappa)$. Let $F$ be a field and $L$ be an $F$-linear space of dimension $\kappa$.

Then there exists an $F$-subalgebra, $R$, of $\text{End}_F(L)$ such that $L$, viewed as a right $R$-module, is strongly uniform with $\Gamma(L) = i$ and $\text{End}_R(L) = F$.

Proof. By Proposition 2.4 and Lemma 2.5. □
In the construction of Theorem 2.6, different elements of \( B(\kappa) \) occur as values of the \( \Gamma \)-invariant of modules over different algebras. This is easily improved in our main result

**Theorem 2.7.** Let \( \lambda \) be an uncountable cardinal and \( F \) be a field. Then there exists an \( F \)-algebra \( R \) such that for any regular uncountable cardinal \( \kappa \leq \lambda \) and any \( i \in B(\kappa) \) there is a strongly uniform module \( L \in \text{Mod-} R \) such that \( \text{End}_R(L) = F \) and \( \Gamma(L) = i \). In particular, \( \text{Spec}_\Gamma(\kappa, R) \) is full.

**Proof.** For each regular uncountable cardinal \( \kappa \leq \lambda \) and each \( i \in B(\kappa) \), denote by \( R_{ki} \) the \( F \)-algebra, and by \( L_{ki} \) the right \( R_{ki} \)-module, constructed in Theorem 2.6. Let \( R = \prod_{\kappa,i} R_{ki} \) (the ring direct product). Then each \( L = L_{ki} \) is canonically a right \( R \)-module, and the \( R \) - and \( R_{ki} \)-submodule lattices of \( L \) coincide. It follows that \( \Gamma(L) = i \). Moreover, \( \text{End}_R(L) = \text{End}_{R_{ki}}(L) = F \). \( \square \)

3. The \( \Gamma \)-invariant of two-sided ideal lattices

The \( \Gamma \)-invariant of strongly uniform modules as defined in Section 1 is completely determined by properties of submodule lattices of the respective modules. In fact, this is a particular instance of a more general \( \Gamma \)-invariant, the \( \Gamma \)-invariant of strongly dense lattices \([ET, \S 1]\).

Recall that a bounded modular lattice \((A, \wedge, \vee, 0, 1)\) is strongly dense provided that it contains a continuous strictly decreasing cofinal chain (c.d.c.) consisting of non-zero elements of \( A \). If \( 0 \neq b < a \leq 1 \in A \), then \( a \) is complemented over \( b \) provided that there exists \( c \in A \) with \( a \wedge c = b \) and \( a \vee c = 1 \). As in Definition 1.3, we can define for each c.d.c. \( \mathcal{U} \) of length \( \kappa \) in \( A \) the set \( \overline{\mathcal{U}} \). Then \( \Gamma(A) = \overline{\mathcal{U}} \) does not depend on the choice of the c.d.c. \( \mathcal{U} \), and it is called the \( \Gamma \)-invariant value of the lattice \( A \). \([ET, \S 1]\).

This \( \Gamma \)-invariant is of particular interest in the case when \( A = L_2(S) \), the two-sided ideal lattice of an algebra \( S \). Indeed, the proof of Theorem 1.4(ii) makes essential use of this case: for \( \kappa = \aleph_1 \), applying a construction due to Goodearl and Wehrung \([GW, \text{Theorem 4.4}]\) together with \([ET, \text{Theorem 1.15}]\), one can realize each \( i \in B(\aleph_1) \) as \( \Gamma(L_2(S)) \) for a locally matricial \( F \)-algebra \( S \). In particular, \( L_2(S) \) is a distributive lattice. Let \( R = S \otimes_F S^{\text{op}} \), where \( S^{\text{op}} \) is the opposite \( F \)-algebra of \( S \). Then \( S \) is a (right \( R \))-module whose submodule lattice is canonically isomorphic to \( L_2(S) \). So \( S \) is a strongly uniform module of dimension \( \kappa \). Moreover, \( i = \Gamma(L_2(S)) = \Gamma(S) \), so \( i \) is realized as the \( \Gamma \)-invariant value of a distributive strongly uniform module.

For \( \kappa > \aleph_1 \), the question of the possible values of the \( \Gamma \)-invariant of strongly dense two-sided ideal lattices remains open.** Nevertheless, Theorem 2.6 provides a realization of any \( i \in B(\kappa) \) as \( \Gamma(A) \) where \( A \) is a lower interval in \( L_2(S) \) for an \( F \)-algebra \( S \).

**Corollary 3.1.** Let \( F \) be a field, \( \kappa \) be a regular uncountable cardinal, \( i \in B(\kappa) \), \( R \) be the \( F \)-algebra and \( L \) be the module constructed in Theorem 2.6. Let

**Added in proof:** Recently, Pavel Růžička proved that the ideal lattice of any bounded distributive lattice is isomorphic to the lattice of two-sided ideals of a locally matricial algebra. From \([ET, \text{Theorem 1.15}]\), it easily follows that the spectrum of the \( \Gamma \)-invariant of strongly dense two-sided ideal lattices is full for any \( \kappa > \aleph_1 \). More details appear in Růžička’s manuscript "Lattices of two-sided ideals of locally matricial algebras and the \( \Gamma \)-invariant problem".
\[ S = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} f_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \mid f \in F, l \in L, r \in R \right\}. \]

Let \( I = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \mid l \in L \right\} \). Then \( S \) is an \( F \)-algebra and \( I \in L_2(S) \). Denote by \( A \) the interval in \( L_2(S) \) consisting of all two-sided ideals contained in \( I \). Then \( A \) is a strongly dense lattice of dimension \( \kappa \) and \( \Gamma(A) = i \).

**Proof.** Clearly, \( A \) is isomorphic to the (right \( R \)-) submodule lattice of \( L \), so the assertion follows by Theorem 2.6. \( \square \)

Though our construction in Section 2 applies to an arbitrary regular uncountable cardinal \( \kappa \), it neither produces \( R \) which is von Neumann regular nor \( L \) which has a distributive lattice of submodules. So Theorem 1.4(ii) provides a stronger result in the particular case of \( \kappa = \aleph_1 \):

**Lemma 3.2.** Neither of the algebras \( R \) appearing in Theorems 2.6 and 2.7 is von Neumann regular. Neither of the strongly uniform modules \( L \) from Theorems 2.6 and 2.7 is distributive.

**Proof.** To see that \( R \) in Theorem 2.6 (and hence in 2.7) is not von Neumann regular take \( \alpha + 1 < \beta < \kappa \). \( \mu = \langle (\alpha, \alpha + 1) \rangle \) and \( \phi = \langle (\alpha + 1, \beta) \rangle \). Then \( T_{\mu \phi} \) has no pseudo-inverse in \( R \).

Indeed, if \( T \in R \) is such that \( T_{\mu \phi} \) is not von Neumann regular then \( x_{\phi} T \in T_{\mu \phi}^{-1}(x_{\phi}) \cap L_{\alpha+1} \) by Lemma 2.2(i). It follows that \( x_{\phi} T = x_{\tau} \), where \( \tau = \mu \setminus (\alpha + 1, \gamma) \) for some \( \alpha + 1 < \gamma < \kappa \). Now, any \( T_{\nu \rho} \), with \( \nu, \rho \in Y \) satisfying \((*)\), maps \( x_{\phi} \) to zero or to \( x_{\phi'} \in L_{\alpha+2} \). On the other hand, we have \( T = f.1 + t \in R \), where \( f \in F \) and \( t \) is an \( F \)-linear combination of finite products of elements of the form \( T_{\mu \phi} \), with \( \nu, \rho \in Y \) satisfying \((*)\). Then \( x_{\tau} = x_{\phi} T = f x_{\phi} + x_{\phi} t \), where \( x_{\phi} t \in L_{\alpha+2} \), a contradiction.

To see that the module \( L \) in Theorem 2.6 (and hence in 2.7) is not distributive, fix \( \alpha < \kappa \), and for each \( \alpha + 1 < \beta < \kappa \) let \( \phi_{\beta} = \langle (\alpha + 1, \beta) \rangle \). Then \( (x_{\phi_{\beta}} + L_{\alpha+2})t = f x_{\phi_{\beta}} + L_{\alpha+2} \) for any \( r = f.1 + t \in R \), where \( f \in F \) and \( t \) is an \( F \)-linear combination of finite products of elements of the form \( T_{\nu \rho} \), with \( \nu, \rho \in Y \) satisfying \((*)\). So the \( R \)-submodules, and the \( F \)-subspaces, of \( N_{\alpha} = \bigoplus_{\alpha + 1 < \beta < \kappa} \langle x_{\phi_{\beta}} + L_{\alpha+2} \rangle \subseteq L/L_{\alpha+2} \) coincide. Since \( \dim_F(N_{\alpha}) = \kappa > 1 \), the module \( N_{\alpha} \), and hence \( L \), is not distributive. \( \square \)

The results above suggest the question of the structure of \( L_2(R) \) for the \( F \)-algebra \( R \) constructed in Theorem 2.6. We will prove that \( L_2(R) \) is strongly dense, but in contrast with the Goodearl-Wehrung construction, \( L_2(R) \) is always narrow. First, we need more information about the arithmetic of the algebra \( R \):

Let \( \nu, \nu', \rho, \rho' \in Y \) be such that \((*)\) holds and \( \text{amax}(\rho') \geq \text{bmax}(\nu') \). We will compute \( T_{\nu \rho} T_{\nu' \rho'} \):

(I) If \( \nu' \) is not an initial segment of \( \rho \) and \( \rho \) is not an initial segment of \( \nu' \), then \( T_{\nu \rho} T_{\nu' \rho'} = 0 \).

(II) If \( \rho = \nu' \setminus \tau \), then \( T_{\nu \rho} T_{\nu' \rho'} = T_{\nu \rho' \setminus \tau'} \) where \( \tau' = \emptyset \) provided that \( \text{amax}(\rho) \leq \text{amax}(\rho') \), and \( \tau' \) is the final segment of \( \tau \) consisting of all pairs whose first component is \( \geq \text{amax}(\rho') \) provided that \( \text{amax}(\rho) > \text{amax}(\rho') \).

(III) If \( \nu' = \rho \setminus \tau \) and \( \tau \neq \emptyset \), then

\[
T_{\nu \rho} T_{\nu' \rho'} = \bigoplus_{\sigma \in \chi} T_{\nu \rho \setminus \sigma' \tau \rho'},
\]
where $X$ consists of the empty set and of all elements of $Y_{\max(\rho)}$ whose initial pair has first component $> \max(\nu)$.

Further, let $t = \prod_{i \leq n} T_{\nu_i \rho_i}$ where $n < \omega$ and $\max(\rho_i) \geq \max(\nu_i)$ for all $i \leq n$. If $n > 0$ and $t$ is irredundant (in the sense that the product cannot be simplified using (II) for successive factors), then (III) shows that

$$t = \bigoplus_{\sigma_0 \in X_0, \ldots, \sigma_n \in X_n} T_{\nu_0 \cdot \sigma_0 \cdot \tau_0 \cdot \ldots \cdot \sigma_n \cdot \tau_n \cdot \rho_n}$$

where $\nu_i+1 = \rho_i \cdot \tau_i$ for all $i < n$, $\tau_i \neq \emptyset$ for all $i \leq n$, and for each $i \leq n$, $X_i$ consists of the empty set and of all elements of $Y_{\max(\rho_i)}$ whose initial pair has first component $> \max(\nu_i)$. Note that $\max(\nu_0) < \max(\rho_0) < \max(\nu_1) \cdots < \max(\rho_{n-1}) < \max(\rho_n) < \max(\nu_n) < \max(\nu_0)$.

Let $r \in R$. Then $r$ can be expressed as an $F$-linear combination

$$(**) \quad r = f.1 + \sum_{j < m} f_j t_j,$$

where $m < \omega$, $f \in F$, $0 \neq f_j \in F$ and $t_j$ is a finite irredundant product of elements of the form $T_{\nu \rho}$ with $\nu, \rho \in Y$ satisfying (*) for each $j < m$.

So each $t_j$ is of the form

$$t_j = \bigoplus_{\sigma_j \in X_{j_0}, \ldots, \sigma_{j_n} \in X_{j_n}} T_{\nu_{j_0} \cdot \sigma_{j_0} \cdot \tau_{j_0} \cdot \ldots \cdot \sigma_{j_n} \cdot \tau_{j_n} \cdot \rho_{j_n}}$$

(in order to unify our notation, we set $n_j = 0$, $X_j = \{\emptyset\}$ and $\tau_j = \emptyset$ in the case when $t_j = T_{\nu_{j_0} \rho_{j_0}}$ has exactly one factor).

We will say that $(**)$ is a canonical form of $r$ provided that each $t_j$ is irredundant and $t_j \neq t_{j'}$ for all $j \neq j' < m$.

**Theorem 3.3.** $L_2(R)$ is a strongly dense lattice of dimension $\kappa$ and $\Gamma(L_2(R)) = \bar{\kappa}$.

**Proof.** For each $\alpha < \kappa$, define

$$I_\alpha = \{r \in R \mid \text{Im } r \subseteq L_\alpha\}.$$

The proof is divided into three lemmas:

**Lemma 3.4.** Let $r \in R$ be in the canonical form (**) Let $\alpha > 0$. Then $r \in I_\alpha$ iff $f = 0$ and $\max(\rho_{j_0}) \geq \alpha$ for all $j < m$. In particular, $I_\alpha$ coincides with the ideal of $R$ generated by all $T_{\nu \rho}$ such that $\nu, \rho \in Y$ satisfy (*) and $\max(\rho) \geq \alpha$.

**Proof.** The ‘if’ part is clear, since $r$ then maps into $L_\alpha$.

For the ‘only if’ part, assume that $r \in L_\alpha$. If $f \neq 0$ then we take $\eta \in Y_0$ such that $\nu_{j_0}$ is not an initial segment of $\eta$ for all $j < m$. Then $x_\eta r = fx_\eta \notin L_\alpha$, a contradiction.

Proving indirectly, we can w.l.o.g. assume that $f = 0$ and $\max(\rho_{j_0}) < \alpha$ for all $j < m$. Let $i < m$ be such that $\rho_{i_0}$ is minimal. Since $r \in I_\alpha$, we have $\text{card}(J) \geq 2$ where $J = \{j < m \mid \rho_{j_0} = \rho_{i_0}\}$. Let $j \in J$ be such that $\nu_{j_0}$ is minimal. Since $r \in I_\alpha$, we have $\text{card}(J_0) \geq 2$ where $J_0 = \{j' \in J \mid \nu_{j_0} = \nu_{j_0}\}$.

If there is $k \in J_0$ such that $\nu_{j_0} = 0$, then there exists $k' \in J_0$ such that $k' \neq k$ and $t_{k'} = t_k = T_{\nu_{j_0} \rho_{j_0}}$ which contradicts the assumption that (**) is canonical.
Otherwise, let $k \in J_0$ be such that $\max(\sigma_{k0})$ is maximal. Then $\text{card}(J_1) \geq 2$ where $J_1 = \{k' \in J_0 \mid \max(\rho_{k0}) = \max(\rho_{k0})\}$. Let $l \in J_1$ be such that $\max(\sigma_{l0})$ is minimal. Then $\text{card}(J_2) \geq 2$ where $J_2 = \{l' \in J_1 \mid \sigma_{l0} = \sigma_{l0}\}$. Proceeding similarly, after finitely many steps we obtain a pair $j \neq j' < m$ such that $t_j = t_{j'}$ which contradicts the assumption that (***) is canonical. □

Note that Lemma 3.4 implies that the canonical form (**) is unique for each $r \in R$. That is, all the irredundant products together with $1 \in R$ form an $F$-basis of $R$.

**Lemma 3.5.** $I = \langle I_\alpha \mid \alpha < \kappa \rangle$ is a c.d.c. in $L_2(R)$.

**Proof.** Clearly, $I_\alpha \in L_2(R)$. Since $T_{\langle (0,1), (\alpha, \alpha+1) \rangle} \in I_\alpha \setminus I_{\alpha+1}$, $I$ is strictly decreasing. By definition, $I_\alpha = \cap_{\beta < \alpha} I_\beta$ for all limit ordinals $\alpha < \kappa$, so $I$ is continuous.

Let $0 \neq r \in R$. We will prove that $T_{\nu \rho} \in RrR$ for some $\nu, \rho \in Y$ satisfying (*). Consider the canonical form of $r$, (**).

If $f = 0$ then there is $T_{\nu \rho}$ satisfying (*) such that $\nu \in Y_0$ is not an initial segment of $\nu_{j0}$ for any $j < m$. Then $rT_{\nu \rho} = fT_{\nu \rho}$, so $T_{\nu \rho} \in RrR$.

Assume $f = 0$. Multiplying $r$ by an appropriate $T_{\nu' \rho'}$ on the right and using (III), we can w.l.o.g. assume that $\rho' = \nu_{j0}$ for all $j < m$. Since (**) is canonical, an argument similar to the one in the proof of Lemma 3.4 shows that there exist $\rho'' \in Y$ and $\beta < \kappa$ such that there is $j < m$ with $T_{\langle (0, \beta) \rangle} \rho'' \rho = T_{\langle (0, \beta) \rangle} \rho'' t_j = T_{\langle (0, \beta) \rangle} \rho$ where $\rho'$ is an initial segment of $\rho$. Then $T_{\langle (0, \beta) \rangle} \rho \in RrR$.

Let $s = T_{\nu \rho} \in R$ with $\nu, \rho \in Y$ satisfying (*). Put $\alpha = \text{bmax}(\rho)$. To finish the proof it suffices to show that $I_\alpha \subseteq RsR$. By Lemma 3.4, it is enough to show that $T_{\nu' \rho'} \in RsR$ whenever $\nu', \rho' \in Y$ satisfy $\text{amax}(\rho') \geq \text{bmax}(\nu')$ and $\text{amax}(\rho') \geq \alpha$.

If $\nu \in Y_{\geq 1}$, then $T_{\langle (0,1) \rangle} \rho = T_{\langle (0,1) \rangle} \rho$ and $T_{\langle (0,1) \rangle} \rho = T_{\langle (0,1) \rangle} \rho'$, so $T_{\nu' \rho'} = T_{\nu' \rho}' T_{\langle (0,1) \rangle} \rho \in RsR$, where $\rho''$ is obtained from $\rho'$ by adding (replacing by) the initial pair $(0,1)$.

Let $\nu \in Y_0$ so $\nu = \langle (0, \beta) \rangle$ where $0 < \beta < \alpha$. As above, we get $T_{\nu' \rho'} \in sR$, and $T_{\nu' \rho'} \in RsR$. □

**Lemma 3.6.** $\Gamma(L_2(R)) = \bar{\kappa}$.

**Proof.** Let $0 < \alpha < \beta < \kappa$. Assume there exists $C \subseteq L_2(R)$ such that $I_\alpha + C = R$ and $I_\alpha \cap C = I_\beta$. In particular, there exists $r \in I_\alpha$ such that $1 - r \in C$ and $I_\alpha(1 - r) \subseteq I_\alpha \cap C = I_\beta$. Consider the canonical form of $r$, (**). By Lemma 3.4, $f = 0$. Moreover, there exists $\alpha < \gamma < \kappa$ such that for each $j < m$, if a pair $(\alpha, \delta_j)$ occurs in $\nu_{j0}$, then $\gamma \neq \delta_j$. Then $s = T_{\langle (0,1), (\alpha, \gamma) \rangle} \in I_\alpha \setminus I_\beta$ and $sr = 0$, so $s(1 - r) = s \in I_\beta$, a contradiction. This proves that $I_\alpha$ is not complemented over $I_\beta$. By Lemma 3.5, $\Gamma(L_2(R)) = \bar{\kappa}$. □

4. Complexity of Ziegler spectra of infinite dimensional algebras

Theorem 2.7 cannot be improved to produce a proper class of strongly uniform modules with different values of the $\Gamma$-invariant over a fixed ring $R$:

**Lemma 4.1.** Let $R$ be a ring. For each right ideal $I$ of $R$ such that $R/I$ is strongly uniform, denote by $d_I$ the dimension of $R/I$ (for example, $d_I = 1$ for any maximal right ideal $I$). Let $\kappa_R = \text{sup}_I d_I$. Then each strongly uniform module has dimension $\leq \kappa_R$. 
Proof. Let $U$ be a strongly uniform module of dimension $\lambda$. Let $E$ be the injective hull of $U$. Then $E$ is strongly uniform, and has dimension $\lambda$. On the other hand, $E$ is the injective hull of some cyclic module $R/I$. Then also $R/I$ is strongly uniform of dimension $\lambda$, so $\lambda = d_I$. □

We do not know whether we can improve Theorem 2.7 to produce injective uniform (= indecomposable injective) modules with prescribed values of the $\Gamma$-invariant. Nevertheless, slightly modifying the invariant, we can produce the relevant examples:

Definition 4.2. Let $\kappa$ be a regular uncountable cardinal. Let $U$ be a strongly uniform module of dimension $\kappa$. By modularity of submodule lattices, we have $\Gamma(V) \leq \Gamma(W)$ for any non-zero submodules $V \subseteq W \subseteq U$. So the set

$$\mathcal{G}(U) = \{\Gamma(V) \mid 0 \neq V \subseteq U\}$$

is a lower directed subset of $B(\kappa)$.

If $U$ is such that $\mathcal{G}(U)$ has a least element, we define

$$\Gamma^*(U) = \min \mathcal{G}(U);$$

otherwise, $\Gamma^*(U)$ is not defined.

Recall that for a ring $R$, the Ziegler spectrum of $R$, $Zg(R)$, is a topological space whose points are (isomorphism classes of) indecomposable pure-injective modules and the topology has the property that closed subsets correspond bijectively to complete theories of modules closed under products. (A closed subset $C$ corresponds to the complete theory of the module $M = \bigoplus_{N \in C} N^{(\omega)}$). Despite being a set, the Ziegler spectrum captures most model theoretic properties of the class Mod-$R$, cf. [P1], [P2].

We finish by showing that the point structure of $Zg(R)$ is very complex in case $R$ is the infinite dimensional algebra constructed in Theorem 2.7:

Theorem 4.3. Let $\lambda$ be an uncountable cardinal and $F$ be a field. Then there exists an $F$-algebra $R$ such that for any regular uncountable cardinal $\kappa \leq \lambda$ and any $i \in B(\kappa)$ there is a strongly uniform module $I \in Zg(R)$ such that $\Gamma^*(I) = i$.

Proof. Let $R$ be as in Theorem 2.7, and $L = L_{\kappa i} \in$ Mod-$R \cap$ Mod-$R_{\kappa i}$ be the strongly uniform module constructed in Theorem 2.7, with $\Gamma(L) = i$. By Proposition 2.4, the right $R$-submodule $L_\alpha$ has $\Gamma$-invariant value equal to $i$ for all $\alpha < \kappa$. Denote by $E$ the injective hull of the right $R$-module $L$. From Lemma 2.3 we get that $\{L_\alpha \mid \alpha < \kappa\}$ is cofinal in $E$. So $i$ is the least element of the lower directed set $\mathcal{G}(E)$. This proves that $\Gamma^*(E) = \Gamma(L) = i$. Finally, there is a (unique) element $I \in Zg(R)$ which is isomorphic to $E$, so $\Gamma^*(I) = i$. □

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