Coinduction functor and simple comodules

L. El Kaoutit  
Departamento de Álgebra  
Facultad de Educación y Humanidades  
Universidad de Granada  
El Greco Nº 10, E-51002 Ceuta, España  
e-mail: kaoutit@ugr.es

J. Gómez-Torrecillas  
Departamento de Álgebra  
Facultad de Ciencias  
Universidad de Granada  
E18071 Granada, España  
e-mail: gomezj@ugr.es

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Abstract

Consider a coring with exact rational functor, and a finitely generated and projective right comodule. We construct a functor (coinduction functor) which is right adjoint to the hom-functor represented by this comodule. Using the coinduction functor, we establish a bijective map between the set of representative classes of torsion simple right comodules and the set of representative classes of simple right modules over the endomorphism ring. A detailed application to a group-graded modules is also given.

Introduction

Let $G$ be a group with neutral element $e$ and $A = \bigoplus_{x \in G} A_x$ a $G$-graded ring. To each element $x \in G$, one can associate the restriction functor $(-)_x : \text{gr-}A \to \text{Mod}_{A_e}$ from the category of $G$-graded right $A$-modules to the category of right $A_e$-modules. This functor sends an object $M \in \text{gr-}A$ to its homogeneous component $M_x$. Since $(-)_x$ is right exact and commutes with direct sums, a classical result of P. Gabriel tell us that it has a right adjoint functor which we denote by $\text{Coind}^x : \text{Mod}_{A_e} \to \text{gr-}A$. The functor $\text{Coind}^x$ is known in the literature as coinduction functor, and was first introduced by C. Năstăsescu in [13], for $x = e$. In [1] G. Abrams and C. Menini defined and studied $\text{Coind}^x$ in the case of semigroup-graded ring. The use of coinduction functor was crucial to study both simple and injective objects in either a group-graded or semigroup-graded modules categories, see [13, 1, 12].

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Recently it was well established [5] that the unified way of studying relative modules and in particular group (semigroup, set-group) graded modules, is the framework of the category of comodules over a suitable coring. The purpose of this paper fits in this direction. Our main aim is to introduce and study the coinduction functor, as well as simple objects, in the context of right comodules over a coring. Some restriction on the base coring are need. Namely, we work with coring which is a member of rational pairing whose associated rational functor is exact. The case of (semi)group-graded modules fits exactly in this situation. A more general case where our methods can perfectly be applied is the case of entwined modules [5]. Of course in this case the factor algebra should be a flat module, while the factor coalgebra should be locally projective module with exact rational functor. Because of space and time, here we only give a detailed application to the case of group-graded modules.

We proceed as follows. In Section 1, we give a brief review on rational pairings and rational functors. Section 2 is devoted to construct the coinduction functors. We consider a coring with exact rational functor. To any finitely generated and projective right comodule, we associate a functor (coinduction functor) which is right adjoint to the hom-functor represented by this object (Proposition 2.1). By a classical result of P. Gabriel, we can then deduced that the kernel of this hom-functor is a TTF-class, and the quotient category is equivalent to the category of right modules over the endomorphism ring (Corollary 2.2). Section 3 presents the main observations on simple comodules. Using the results of Section 2, we are able to reconstruct, in a bijective way, any simple right comodule which is torsion with respect to a finitely generated and projective right comodule (Theorem 3.3, Corollary 3.4). In the last Section, we give a complete and detailed application to the category of group-graded modules, where we recover some results from [13, 12].

Details on corings and their comodules are easily available in [5].

1 Rational pairing and rational functor

Rational pairings for coalgebras over commutative rings were introduced in [10] and used in [3] to study the category of right comodules over the finite dual coalgebra associated to certain algebras over noetherian commutative rings. This development was adapted for corings in [8], see also [2]. We recall from [8, Section 2] the definition of this notion: Let $P, Q$ be $A$–bimodules. Any balanced $A$–bilinear form

$$\langle -, - \rangle : P \times Q \to A$$

provides in a canonical way two natural transformations $\beta : Q \otimes_A - \to \text{Hom} (A P, -)$ and $\alpha : - \otimes_A P \to \text{Hom} (Q A, -)$. Moreover, if $M$ is an $A$–bimodule then $\beta_M$ and $\alpha_M$ are bimodule morphisms. The canonical isomorphisms provide two bimodule maps

$$\begin{align*}
\beta_A : Q & \to \text{Hom} (A P, A A) = \ast P, \\
q & \mapsto [p \mapsto \langle p, q \rangle]
\end{align*}$$

$$\begin{align*}
\alpha_A : P & \to \text{Hom} (Q A, \ast A) = Q^* \\
p & \mapsto [q \mapsto \langle p, q \rangle]
\end{align*}$$

(1.1)
which are bimodule morphisms. So we can recover the balanced bilinear form if one of the natural transformations is given. The data $\mathcal{T} = (P, Q, \langle - , - \rangle)$ are called a right rational system over $A$ if $\alpha_M$ is injective for each right $A$–module $M$, and a left rational system if $\beta_N$ is injective for every left $A$–module $N$. As was mentioned in [8, Remark 2.2], if $\mathcal{T} = (P, Q, \langle - , - \rangle)$ is a right rational system, then $A_P$ is a flat module.

1.1 Example. Recall from [19, Theorem 2.1] that a left $A$–module $P$ is said to be locally projective if for every finite number of elements $p_1, \ldots, p_k \in P$ there exists a finite system $\left\{ (x_i, \varphi_i) \right\}_{1 \leq i \leq n} \subseteq P \times P^\ast$ such that

$$p_j = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (p_j, \varphi_i) x_i, \text{ for } 1 \leq j \leq k \text{ (here } \varphi_i(p_j) = (p_j, \varphi_i)).$$

For instance, if $P$ is an $A$–bimodule which is locally projective left $A$–module, then one can easily show that the three-tuple $(P, P^\ast, \langle - , - \rangle)$ where $\langle - , - \rangle : P \times P^\ast \to A$ is the evaluation map, is a right rational system, see [2, Lemma 1.29].

A right rational pairing over $A$ is a right rational system $\mathcal{T} = (\mathcal{C}, B, \langle - , - \rangle)$ over $A$ consisting of an $A$–coring $\mathcal{C}$ and an $A$–ring $B$ (i.e., $B$ is a ring extension of $A$) such that $\beta_A : B \to \mathcal{C}$ is a ring anti-morphism where $\mathcal{C}$ is the left dual convolution ring of $\mathcal{C}$ defined in [18, Proposition 3.2]. As one can easily observe, the rational pairings are particular instances of right coring measurings introduced recently in [4].

1.2 Example. Let $(\mathcal{C}, \Delta, \varepsilon)$ be an $A$–coring such that $A\mathcal{C}$ is a locally projective left module. Consider the left colinear endomorphism ring $\text{End}(\mathcal{C})$ as a subring of the linear endomorphism ring $\text{End}(A\mathcal{C})$, that is with multiplication opposite to the usual composition. Since $\Delta$ is left $\mathcal{C}$–colinear and right $A$–linear map, the canonical ring extension $A \to \text{End}(A\mathcal{C})$ factors throughout the extension $\text{End}(\mathcal{C}) \to \text{End}(\mathcal{C})$. Therefore, the three-tuple $\mathcal{T} = (\mathcal{C}, \text{End}(\mathcal{C}), \langle - , - \rangle)$ where the balanced $A$-bilinear $\langle - , - \rangle$ is defined by

$$\langle c, f \rangle = \varepsilon(c(f(c)), \text{ for every } (c, f) \in \mathcal{C} \times \text{End}(\mathcal{C})$$

is a rational pairing since $\text{End}(\mathcal{C})$ is already a ring anti-isomorphic to $\mathcal{C}$ via the beta map associated to $\langle - , - \rangle$. We refer to $\mathcal{T}$ as the right canonical pairing associated to $\mathcal{C}$.

Given $\mathcal{T} = (\mathcal{C}, B, \langle - , - \rangle)$ any right rational pairing over $A$, one can define a functor called a right rational functor as follows. Let $M$ be any right $B$–module. An element $m \in M$ is called rational if there exists a set of right rational parameters $\{(c_i, m_i)\} \subseteq \mathcal{C} \times M$ such that $mb = \sum_i m_i \langle c_i, b \rangle$, for all $b \in B$. The set of all rational elements in $M$ is denoted by $\text{Rat}^\mathcal{T}(M)$. As it was explained in [8, Section 2], the proofs detailed in [10, Section 2] can be adapted in a straightforward way in order to get that $\text{Rat}^\mathcal{T}(M)$ is a $B$–submodule of $M$ and the assignment $M \mapsto \text{Rat}^\mathcal{T}(M)$ is a well defined functor

$$\text{Rat}^\mathcal{T} : \text{Mod}_B \to \text{Mod}_B,$$
which is in fact a left exact preradical. Therefore, the full subcategory \( \text{Rat}^T(\text{Mod}_B) \) of \( \text{Mod}_B \) whose objects are those \( B \)-modules \( M \) such that \( \text{Rat}^T(M) = M \) is a closed subcategory. Furthermore, \( \text{Rat}^T(\text{Mod}_B) \) is a Grothendieck category which is shown to be isomorphic to the category of right comodules \( \text{Comod}_\mathcal{C} \) as [8, Theorem 2.6'] asserts. In this way, we still denote

\[
\text{Rat}^T : \text{Mod}_B \longrightarrow \text{Rat}^T(\text{Mod}_B) \cong \text{Comod}_\mathcal{C}.
\]

## 2 Coinduction functor in corings

Let \( T = (\mathcal{C}, B, \langle -, - \rangle) \) be a right rational pairing over \( A \), and \( \text{Rat}^T : \text{Mod}_B \to \text{Comod}_\mathcal{C} \) the associated rational functor. We know that there is an adjunction

\[
\text{Rat}^T : \text{Mod}_B \rightleftarrows \text{Comod}_\mathcal{C} : i^T,
\]

where \( i^T \) is left adjoint to \( \text{Rat}^T \). Consider \( (\Sigma, \rho_\Sigma) \) a right \( \mathcal{C} \)-comodule such that \( \Sigma_A \) is finitely generated and projective module. Let us denote by \( T_\Sigma = \text{End}(\Sigma_\mathcal{C}) \) its colinear endomorphism ring. As we have seen in Section 1 we also have \( T_\Sigma = \text{End}(\Sigma_B) \). It is well known that the coinvariant functor \( \text{Hom}_\mathcal{C}(\Sigma, -) : \text{Comod}_\mathcal{C} \to \text{Mod}_T \Sigma \) is a right adjoint to the tensor product functor \( - \otimes_{T_\Sigma} \Sigma : \text{Mod}_T \Sigma \to \text{Comod}_\mathcal{C} \). We are interested in looking at a possible right adjoint of the functor \( \text{Hom}_\mathcal{C}(\Sigma, -) \). So, if this right adjoint functor exists, then \( \Sigma \) should be a projective right \( \mathcal{C} \)-comodule, since \( \text{Comod}_\mathcal{C} \) is an abelian category (recall that \( A \mathcal{C} \) is flat by the pairing \( T \)). Henceforth, we assume that \( \Sigma_\mathcal{C} \) is a finitely generated and projective comodule. Since \( i^T \) is left adjoint to \( \text{Rat}^T \), if \( \text{Rat}^T \) is an exact functor, then \( \Sigma_B \) is finitely generated and projective module. We denote by \( \Sigma^* = \text{Hom}_B(\Sigma, B) \) its right dual. Then by the rational pairing \( T \), the structure of \( (T_\Sigma, \mathcal{C}) \)-bicomodule on \( \Sigma \) is equivalent to the structure of \( (T_\Sigma, B) \)-bimodule, and so \( \Sigma^* \) becomes a \( (B, T_\Sigma) \)-bimodule.

### 2.1 Proposition. Let \( T = (\mathcal{C}, B, \langle -, - \rangle) \) be a right rational pairing over a ring \( A \), and \( (\Sigma, \rho_\Sigma) \) a finitely generated and projective right \( \mathcal{C} \)-comodule with endomorphism ring \( T_\Sigma \). If the rational functor \( \text{Rat}^T : \text{Mod}_B \to \text{Comod}_\mathcal{C} \) is exact, then \( \Sigma_B \) is finitely generated and projective module. In particular, the functor

\[
\text{Rat}^T \circ \text{Hom}_{T_\Sigma}(\Sigma^*, -) : \text{Mod}_{T_\Sigma} \longrightarrow \text{Comod}_\mathcal{C}
\]

is right adjoint to the coinvariant functor \( \text{Hom}_\mathcal{C}(\Sigma, -) : \text{Comod}_\mathcal{C} \to \text{Mod}_{T_\Sigma} \).

**Proof.** We have seen in the preamble of this Section that \( \Sigma_B \) should be finitely generated and projective. Therefore, the stated adjunction follows from the following composition of adjoint pairs of functors

\[
\text{Mod}_{T_\Sigma} \xleftarrow{\text{Hom}_{T_\Sigma}(\Sigma^*, -)} \text{Mod}_B \xrightarrow{\text{Rat}^T} \text{Comod}_\mathcal{C},
\]

since we know that \( \text{Hom}_B(\Sigma, -) \circ i^T = \text{Hom}_\mathcal{C}(\Sigma, -) \).
From now on, we denote by 

$$\text{Coind}^\Sigma(-) := \text{Rat}^T \circ \text{Hom}_{T\Sigma}(\Sigma^*, -) : \text{Mod}_{T\Sigma} \to \text{Comod}_\Sigma$$

and refer to as the coinduction functor associated to the finitely generated and projective comodule $\Sigma_\Sigma$. Fix a right dual basis $\{(u_j, u^*_j)\}_j$ for $\Sigma_B$. The unit and counit of the adjunction stated in Proposition 2.1 are given as follows:

$$\xi_{Y_\Sigma} : \text{Hom}_\Sigma(\Sigma, \text{Coind}^\Sigma(Y)) \to Y, \quad \left( f \mapsto \sum_j f(u_j)(u^*_j) \right),$$

$$\eta_{X_\Sigma} : X \to \text{Coind}^\Sigma(\text{Hom}_\Sigma(\Sigma, X)), \quad \left( x \mapsto [u^* \mapsto [v \mapsto xu^*(v)] \right)$$

for every comodule $X_\Sigma$ and module $Y_{T\Sigma}$. The counit $\xi_\Sigma$ is actually a natural isomorphism. Effectively, for every right $T\Sigma$-module $Y$, we have

$$\text{Hom}_\Sigma(\Sigma, \text{Coind}^\Sigma(Y)) = \text{Hom}_B(\Sigma, \text{Hom}_{T\Sigma}(\Sigma^*, Y))$$

$$\cong \text{Hom}_{T\Sigma}(\Sigma \otimes_B \Sigma^*, Y), \quad T\Sigma \cong \Sigma \otimes_B \Sigma^*$$

$$\cong \text{Hom}_{T\Sigma}(T\Sigma, Y) \cong Y_{T\Sigma},$$

and the composition of those isomorphisms is exactly $\xi_Y$ defined in (2).

Let us denote

$$E_\Sigma = \text{Ker}(\text{Hom}_\Sigma(\Sigma, -)) = \{ L \in \text{Comod}_\Sigma | \text{Hom}_\Sigma(\Sigma, L) = 0 \}.$$  

Consider

$$E_\Sigma = \{ M \in \text{Comod}_\Sigma | \text{Hom}_\Sigma(M, L) = 0, \forall L \in E_\Sigma \}$$

the torsion class associated to the torsion-free class $E_\Sigma$. The corresponding idempotent radical is

$$r_\Sigma : \text{Comod}_\Sigma \to \text{Comod}_\Sigma, \quad \left( M \mapsto r_\Sigma(M) = \sum \{ \text{Im}(f) | f : N \to M, N \in E_\Sigma \} \right).$$

(2.2)

The following corollary is a direct consequence of [9, Proposition 5, p. 374], since $\Sigma_\Sigma$ is projective and $\xi_\Sigma$ is a natural isomorphism. For the definition of TTF-class in Grothendieck categories we refer the reader to [17, Chap. VI].

**2.2 Corollary.** With assumptions as in Proposition 2.1, the full subcategory $E_\Sigma$ is a TTF-class, and there is a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Comod}_\Sigma & \xrightarrow{T_\Sigma} & \text{Comod}_\Sigma/E_\Sigma \\
\downarrow \text{Hom}_\Sigma(\Sigma, -) & & \downarrow \text{R}_\Sigma \\
\text{Mod}_{T\Sigma} & & \\
\end{array}$$

where $T_\Sigma$ is the localizing functor and $R_\Sigma$ is an equivalence of categories with inverse $L_\Sigma = T_\Sigma \circ \text{Coind}^\Sigma$. 

5
3 Simple comodules

In this section we make some observations on simple right \( \mathcal{C} \)-comodules, which are also \( \mathcal{T} \)-torsion comodules. To this end the following two lemmata will be needed.

3.1 Lemma. Let \( \mathcal{G} \) be a Grothendieck category and \( \mathcal{C} \) a TTF-class of \( \mathcal{G} \) with torsion theory \( (\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{C}) \) and associated radical functor \( \mathfrak{r} : \mathcal{G} \to \mathcal{G} \). Let \( T : \mathcal{G} \to \mathcal{G} / \mathcal{C} : \mathbf{S} \) be the canonical adjunction of localization. Consider an object \( N \) of \( \mathcal{G} \) such that \( \mathfrak{r}(N) \neq 0 \). If \( T(N) \) is a simple object of \( \mathcal{G} / \mathcal{C} \), then \( \mathfrak{r}(N) \) is a simple object of \( \mathcal{G} \) as well.

Proof. Let \( \alpha : M \to \mathfrak{r}(N) \) be a non zero monomorphism of \( \mathcal{G} \). Since \( T \) is an exact functor, we then get a monomorphism \( T(\alpha) : T(M) \to T(\mathfrak{r}(N)) \). Clearly \( T(\alpha) \neq 0 \) since \( \text{Im}(\alpha) \) is not an object of \( \mathcal{C} \). On the other hand, we know that \( N / \mathfrak{r}(N) \in \mathcal{C} \), which means that \( T(\mathfrak{r}(N)) \cong T(N) \). Hence \( T(\alpha) \) is an isomorphism, since \( T(N) \) is assumed to be simple. Consequently \( \text{Coker}(\alpha) = \mathfrak{r}(N) / \text{Im}(\alpha) \in \mathcal{C} \) which implies that \( N / \text{Im}(\alpha) \in \mathcal{C} \). Whence \( \mathfrak{r}(N) = \text{Im}(\alpha) \), and so \( \alpha \) is an isomorphism. Therefore, \( \mathfrak{r}(N) \) is a simple object of \( \mathcal{G} \).

3.2 Lemma. Let \( B \) be any ring and \( \Sigma_B \) a finitely generated and projective module with endomorphism ring \( T = \text{End}(\Sigma_B) \) and right dual module \( \Sigma^* = \text{Hom}_B(\Sigma, B) \). Consider a maximal right ideal \( I_B \) of \( B_B \) and assume that \( (I\Sigma^*)_T \subseteq \Sigma^*_T \). Then \( (I\Sigma^*)_T \) is a maximal submodule of \( \Sigma^*_T \).

Proof. It is sufficient to show that, for any element \( u^* \in \Sigma^* \setminus I\Sigma^* \), we have

\[
I \Sigma^* + u^* T = \Sigma^*. \tag{3.1}
\]

Let \( \{u_i, u_i^*\}_{1 \leq i \leq n} \) be a finite dual basis for \( \Sigma_B \), and choose an arbitrary element \( u^* \in \Sigma^* \setminus I\Sigma^* \). We know that \( u^* = \sum_i u^*(u_i)u_i^* \) and \( \{1, \ldots, n\} = \Lambda \cup \Lambda' \) where \( i \in \Lambda \Rightarrow u^*(u_i) \notin I \) and \( i \in \Lambda' \Rightarrow u^*(u_i) \notin I \) (by assumption we have \( \Lambda \not\subseteq \{1, \ldots, n\} \)). Since \( I_B \) is maximal, we have

\[
I + \sum_{i \in \Lambda'} u^*(u_i)B = B.
\]

Hence

\[
I \Sigma^* + \sum_{i \in \Lambda'} u^*(u_i) \Sigma^* = \Sigma^* \quad \text{in the category of modules} \quad \text{Mod}_T. \tag{3.2}
\]

Consider \( K := \sum_{i \in \Lambda'} u^*(u_i) \Sigma^* \) as right \( T \)-module. It is easily checked that the following \( T \)-linear map is a monomorphism

\[
\varsigma : K \to u^* T, \quad \left( \sum_{i \in \Lambda'} u^*(u_i)v_i^* \mapsto u^* \left( \sum_{i \in \Lambda'} t_i \right) \right),
\]

where the \( t_i \)'s are elements of \( T \) given by

\[
t_i : \Sigma \to \Sigma, \quad [x \mapsto u_i v_i^*(x)], \quad \forall i \in \Lambda'.
\]

Therefore, equality (3.2) implies equality (3.1). \( \square \)
3.3 Theorem. Let $\mathcal{T} = (\mathfrak{C}, B, \langle -, - \rangle)$ be a right rational pairing over $A$ with exact rational functor. Consider a finitely generated and projective right $\mathfrak{C}$-comodule $\Sigma$ whose endomorphism ring is $T_{\Sigma}$, and with associated idempotent radical $r_{\Sigma}$ as in Section 2.

(a) If $Y_{T_{\Sigma}}$ is a simple module, then $r_{\Sigma}(\text{Coind}^{\Sigma}(Y))_\mathfrak{e}$ is a simple comodule, and

$$Y_{T_{\Sigma}} \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{e}}(\Sigma, r_{\Sigma}(\text{Coind}^{\Sigma}(Y)))_{T_{\Sigma}}.$$  

Moreover, given two simple right $T_{\Sigma}$-module $Y$ and $Y'$, we have

$$Y_{T_{\Sigma}} \cong Y'_{T_{\Sigma}} \iff r_{\Sigma}(\text{Coind}^{\Sigma}(Y))_\mathfrak{e} \cong r_{\Sigma}(\text{Coind}^{\Sigma}(Y'))_\mathfrak{e}.$$ 

(b) If $S_\mathfrak{e}$ is a simple comodule such that $\text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{e}}(\Sigma, S) \neq 0$. Then $\text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{e}}(\Sigma, S)_{T_{\Sigma}}$ is a simple module. Furthermore, there is an isomorphism of right comodules

$$S_\mathfrak{e} \cong r_{\Sigma}\left(\text{Coind}^{\Sigma}\left(\text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{e}}(\Sigma, S)\right)\right)_\mathfrak{e}.$$ 

Proof. (a). Suppose that $r_{\Sigma}(\text{Coind}^{\Sigma}(Y)) = 0$, that is, $\text{Coind}^{\Sigma}(Y) \in \mathfrak{C}_{\Sigma}$. So

$$Y_{T_{\Sigma}} \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{e}}(\Sigma, \text{Coind}^{\Sigma}(Y))_{T_{\Sigma}} = 0, \quad (\text{via } \xi_Y, \text{ equation (2)}).$$

This is a contradiction since we know that $Y \neq 0$. Henceforth, $r_{\Sigma}(\text{Coind}^{\Sigma}(Y)) \neq 0$, and clearly $Y \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{e}}(\Sigma, r_{\Sigma}(\text{Coind}^{\Sigma}(Y)))$. In order to check that $r_{\Sigma}(\text{Coind}^{\Sigma}(Y))$ is simple right $T_{\Sigma}$-module, it suffices to show by Lemma 3.1 that $T_{\Sigma}(\text{Coind}^{\Sigma}(Y))$ is a simple object in the quotient category $\text{Comod}_{\mathfrak{e}}/\mathfrak{C}_{\Sigma}$. This is fulfilled since by Corollary 2.2, $L_{\Sigma} = T_{\Sigma} \circ \text{Coind}_{\mathfrak{e}}$ is an equivalence of categories $\text{Mod}_{T_{\Sigma}}$ and $\text{Comod}_{\mathfrak{e}}/\mathfrak{C}_{\Sigma}$. The implication ($\Rightarrow$) of the stated equivalence is obvious. Let us check the converse one. So assume we are given $Y$ and $Y'$ two simple right $T_{\Sigma}$-modules such that $r_{\Sigma}(\text{Coind}^{\Sigma}(Y)) \cong r_{\Sigma}(\text{Coind}^{\Sigma}(Y'))$. Applying the functor $T_{\Sigma}$ of Corollary 2.2, we obtain the following chain of isomorphisms

$$T_{\Sigma}\left(\text{Coind}^{\Sigma}(Y)\right) \cong T_{\Sigma}\left(r_{\Sigma}(\text{Coind}^{\Sigma}(Y))\right) \cong T_{\Sigma}\left(r_{\Sigma}(\text{Coind}^{\Sigma}(Y'))\right) \cong T_{\Sigma}\left(\text{Coind}^{\Sigma}(Y')\right),$$

where we have used the same argument as in the proof of Lemma 3.1 for the first and the third isomorphisms. Now, since $T_{\Sigma} \circ \text{Coind}^{\Sigma}$ is an equivalence of categories, we then get $Y \cong Y'$ as right $T_{\Sigma}$-modules.

(b). Since $\Sigma_B$ is finitely generated and projective module by Proposition 2.1, we have $\text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{e}}(\Sigma, S)_{T_{\Sigma}}$ is simple module if and only if $(S \otimes_B \Sigma^*)_T_{\Sigma}$ it is. On the other hand, $S_B \cong (B/I)_B$, for some maximal right ideal $I_B$ of $B_B$. Hence,

$$(S \otimes_B \Sigma^*)_T_{\Sigma} \cong \left((B/I) \otimes_B \Sigma^*\right)_{T_{\Sigma}} \cong \left(\Sigma^*/I\Sigma^*\right)_{T_{\Sigma}},$$

and so $\text{Hom}_B(\Sigma, S) \neq 0$ implies $(I\Sigma^*)_T_{\Sigma} \cong \Sigma^*_T$. The hypothesis of Lemma 3.2 is then fulfilled, which implies that $(\Sigma^*/I\Sigma^*)_T_{\Sigma}$ is simple module and so is $(S \otimes_B \Sigma^*)_T_{\Sigma}$. Therefore,
\( r_{\Sigma} \left( \text{Coind}^{\Sigma} \left( \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{C}} (\Sigma, S) \right) \right) \) is simple right \( \mathfrak{C} \)-comodule, by item (a). Lastly, the stated isomorphism of comodules is deduced from the natural transformation \( \eta \) of equation (2) as follows
\[
r_{\Sigma}(\eta_S) : S = r_{\Sigma}(S) \cong r_{\Sigma} \left( \text{Coind}^{\Sigma} \left( \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{C}} (\Sigma, S) \right) \right).
\]
\[
\square
\]

Let us consider the following two sets. \( \mathcal{J}_S \) the set of isomorphism classes \([S]\) represented by simple right \( \mathfrak{C} \)-comodule \( S \) such that \( \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{C}} (\Sigma, S) \neq 0 \). While \( \mathcal{J}_{T_{\Sigma}} \) is the set of isomorphism classes \([Y]\) represented by simple right \( T_{\Sigma} \)-modules \( Y \). Using Theorem 3.3, we then get

3.4 Corollary. Let \( \mathcal{T} = (\mathfrak{C}, B, (-,-)) \) be a right rational pairing over \( A \) with exact rational functor. Consider a finitely generated and projective right \( \mathfrak{C} \)-comodule \( \Sigma \) whose endomorphism ring is \( T_{\Sigma} \). Then there is a bijective map given by

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathcal{J}_S & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{J}_{T_{\Sigma}} \\
[S] & \longmapsto & [\text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{C}} (\Sigma, S)] \\
[r_{\Sigma} \text{Coind}^{\Sigma}(Y)] & \longleftarrow & [Y].
\end{array}
\]

4 Application to Group-graded modules

We show that the coinduction functor \([13]\) in group-graded modules involves a rational functor associated to a suitable rational pairing. This pairing is constructed using the smash products \([16, 6]\) and the canonical coring arising from a group-graded base ring. Using this functor, we will apply the results of Section 3 to simple group-graded right modules.

In what follows, we consider a group \( G \) with neutral element \( e \) and a \( G \)-graded base ring \( A = \bigoplus_{x \in G} A_x \). It is well known that the free left \( A \)-module with basis \( G \), denoted by \( \mathfrak{C} = AG \), admits a right \( A \)-action given by the rule \( xa_y = a_y(xy) \) for every homogeneous element \( a_y \in A_y \) and every \( x, y \in G \). It turns out that \( \mathfrak{C} \) is in fact an \( A \)-bimodule equipped with an \( A \)-coring structure with comultiplication \( \Delta(ax) = ax \otimes_A x \) and counit \( \varepsilon(ax) = a \), for every \( x \in G \) and \( a \in A \). Of course \( G \) is contained in the set of all grouplike elements of \( \mathfrak{C} \); recall that a grouplike element of an \( A \)-coring \( C \) is an element \( g \in C \) such that \( \varepsilon_C(g) = 1 \) and \( \Delta_C(g) = g \otimes_A g \).

In this way the category of all right graded \( A \)-module \( \text{gr}-A \) is isomorphic to the category of all right comodules \( \text{Comod}_A \). This isomorphism, over objects, is given as follows. For every \( x \in G \), we consider the right \( \mathfrak{C} \)-comodule \( ([x]A, \rho_{[x]A}) \) whose underlying right \( A \)-module coincides with \( A_A \), i.e. \( ([x]A)_A = A_A \) and its coaction map is \( \rho_{[x]A} : [x]A \rightarrow \mathfrak{C} \cong A \otimes_A \mathfrak{C} \) sending \( a \mapsto xa \). Given a right comodule \( (M, \rho_M) \), then \( M \) decomposes as \( M = \bigoplus_{x \in G} M^{\text{cov}(x)} \), where
\[
M^{\text{cov}(x)} = \{ m \in M | \rho_M(m) = m \otimes_A x \}, \text{ for every } x \in G.
\]
One can easily check that this gives to \( M \) a structure of right graded \( A \)-module, and there is an isomorphism of abelian groups

\[
M^{\text{cov}(x)} \cong \text{Hom}_C([x]A, M), \quad \text{for every } x \in G. \tag{4.1}
\]

In particular, we have

\[
\text{Hom}_C([x]A, [y]A) = \left\{ a \in A \mid ax = ya \right\} = A_{xy^{-1}}, \quad \text{for every } x, y \in G,
\]

which implies that the endomorphism ring of each right comodules \([x]A\) is isomorphic to \( A_e \). That is,

\[
\text{End}_C([x]A) \cong A_e, \quad \text{for every } x \in G.
\]

Conversely, given \( N = \bigoplus_{x \in G} N_x \) a graded right \( A \)-module, one can endow this module by a right \( C \)-coaction sending \( \rho_N(n_x) = n_x \otimes_A x \), for every homogeneous element \( n_x \in N_x, x \in G \). The isomorphism of categories \( \text{Comod}_C \cong \text{gr}-A \) is now established taking into account that its action on morphisms is an identity. Moreover, for every element \( x \in G \), we have a commutative diagram of functor

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Mod}_{A_e} & \xrightarrow{\text{Hom}_C([x]A, -)} & \text{Comod}_C \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \cong \\
\text{gr}-A & \xrightarrow{(-)_x} & \text{Mod}_{A_e}
\end{array}
\]

where \((-)_x : \text{gr}-A \to \text{Mod}_{A_e}\) is the induction functor which sends every right graded \( A \)-module \( N = \bigoplus_{x \in G} N_x \) to \( (N)_x = N_x \) its homogeneous component of degree \( x \).

On the other hand, for each \( x \in G \), the left \( A \)-submodule \( P_x = Ax \) of \( C \) generated by \( x \) is clearly a left \( C \)-comodule with coaction sending \( \lambda_{P_x}(ax) = ax \otimes_A x \in C \otimes_A P_x, a \in A \). Therefore, \( C C = \bigoplus_{x \in G} P_x \) is a direct sum of left \( C \)-comodules. For any \( x \in G \), we denote by \( e_x : C \to P_x \hookrightarrow C \) the composition of the canonical injection and projection in this direct sum. The \( e_x \)'s form a set of orthogonal idempotent elements in the endomorphism ring \( \text{End}(C C) \). The ring extension \( \widetilde{(-)} : A \to \text{End}(C C) \) which sends any element \( a \in A \) to the map \( \widetilde{a} : C \to C \) of \( \text{End}(C C) \) is a monomorphism as \( A C \) is a free module. We thus identify \( A \) with its image \( \widetilde{A} \).

**4.1 Proposition.** Let \( A \) be a \( G \)-graded ring by a group \( G \). Consider the associated \( A \)-coring \( C = AG \), and denote by \( B \) the sub-ring of \( \text{End}(C C) \) generated by \( \widetilde{A} \) and the set of orthogonal idempotents \( \{ e_x \}_{x \in G} \). Then

1. \( B_A \) is a free right module with basis \( \{ 1, e_x \}_{x \in G} \), that is, \( B = \widetilde{A} \oplus \left( \bigoplus_{x \in G} e_x \widetilde{A} \right) \).

2. There is a right rational pairing \( T = (C, B, \langle -, - \rangle) \), where the bilinear form is defined by the rule:

\[
\langle x, e_y \rangle = \delta_{x,y} \quad \text{(the Kronecker delta)} \quad \text{and} \quad \langle x, \widetilde{a} \rangle = a,
\]
for every $x, y \in G$, $a \in A$, and satisfies

$$c = \sum_{z \in G} \langle c, e_z \rangle z, \text{ (finite sum) for every } c \in \mathcal{C}.$$ 

(iii) Let $\text{Rat}^T : \text{Mod}_B \to \text{Comod}_e$ be the rational functor associated to the pairing $T$ of item (ii). Then the trace ideal is $\text{Rat}^T(B_B) = \bigoplus_{x \in G} e_x \widetilde{A}$, and the functor $\text{Rat}^T$ is exact. In particular, for every right $B$-module $M$, we have

$$\text{Rat}^T(M_B) = M \text{Rat}^T(B_B) = \bigoplus_{x \in G} M e_x.$$ 

Proof. (i). This was proved in [16] and [13], using the fact that $\text{End}(A \mathcal{C})$ is isomorphic to the ring of finite rows $|G| \times |G|$-matrices over $A$. Here, we can restrict our selves to the colinear endomorphism ring $\text{End}(e \mathcal{C})$. The statement of this item follows then from the following two facts. The first is that, for every $x, y \in G$, $a \in A$, $a_y \in A_y$, we have

$$e_x \widetilde{a} e_y = \pi_{y^{-1}x}(a) e_y, \quad e_x \widetilde{a} y = \widetilde{a} y e_{xy}, \quad (4.2)$$

where $\pi_z : A \to A_z$, $z \in G$ are the canonical projections. The second is that, if $a \in A$ and $e_x \widetilde{a} = 0$, for some $x \in G$, then $a = 0$.

(ii). To show that $\langle -, - \rangle$ is well defined, we only prove that $\langle -, - \rangle$ is $A$-balanced. So, let $a = \sum_{z \in G} \pi_z(a) \in A$ and $x, y \in G$, we have

$$\langle xa, e_y \rangle = \sum_{z \in G} \pi_z(a) \langle xz, e_y \rangle = \sum_{z \in G} \pi_z(a) \delta_{xz, y} = \pi_{x^{-1}y}(a),$$

and

$$\langle x, \widetilde{ae}_y \rangle = \sum_{z \in G} \langle x, \pi_z(a) e_y \rangle = \sum_{z \in G} \langle x, e_{yz}^{-1} \rangle \pi_z(a) = \sum_{z \in G} \pi_z(a) \delta_{x, yz^{-1}} = \pi_{x^{-1}y}(a),$$

where we have used equation (4.2). Hence, $\langle xa, e_y \rangle = \langle x, \widetilde{ae}_y \rangle$, for every $x, y \in G$ and $a \in A$ which implies that $\langle -, - \rangle$ is well defined. Given $c \in \mathcal{C}$, we denote as usual by $\text{Supp}(c) \subseteq G$ (finite subset) the support of $c$, that is $z \in \text{Supp}(c) \Leftrightarrow \kappa_z(c) \neq 0$, where $\kappa_x : \mathcal{C} \to Ax$, $x \in G$ are the canonical projections. Obviously, $c = \sum_{z \in \text{Supp}(c)} a^{c, z} z$ with $a^{c, z} \in A$, and if $z_0 \in \text{Supp}(c)$, then

$$\langle c, e_{z_0} \rangle = \sum_{z \in \text{Supp}(c)} a^{c, z} \delta_{z, z_0} = a^{c, z_0}.$$

Therefore, $c = \sum_{z \in \text{Supp}(c)} \langle c, e_z \rangle z$ as claimed. Now, the natural transformation associated to this bilinear form is then given by

$$\alpha_M : M \otimes_A \mathcal{C} \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_A(B, M), \langle m \otimes_A c \rangle \longmapsto [b \mapsto m\langle c, b \rangle],$$

10
for every right $A$-module $M$. Suppose that $\alpha_M(\sum_i m_i \otimes_A c_i) = 0$, and put $H = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} \text{Supp}(c_i)$, then $c_i = \sum_{z \in H} \langle c_i, e_z \rangle z$, for all $i = 1, \cdots, n$. We thus obtain

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i \otimes_A c_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{z \in H} m_i \otimes_A \langle c_i, e_z \rangle z = \sum_{z \in H} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i \langle c_i, e_z \rangle \right) \otimes_A z = 0,$$

since $\alpha_M(\sum_i m_i \otimes_A c_i)(e_z) = \sum_i m_i \langle c_i, e_z \rangle = 0$, for all $z \in G$. This shows that $\alpha_M$ is injective for every right $A$-module $M$. The remainder of axioms are obviously satisfied, which shows that $T$ is rational pairing.

(iii) By equations (1.2), we know that $\oplus_{x \in G} e_x \tilde{A}$ is a two-sided idempotent ideal of $B$ which is left and right pure $B$-submodule of $B$. Now, for every $x \in G$, $(e_x \tilde{A}, \rho_{e_x \tilde{A}})$ is a right $\mathcal{C}$-comodule with coaction $\rho_{e_x \tilde{A}} : e_x \tilde{A} \rightarrow e_x \tilde{A} \otimes_A \mathcal{C}$ sending $e_x a \mapsto e_x \otimes_A xa$. Thus, we have an inclusion $\oplus_{x \in G} e_x \tilde{A} \subseteq \text{Rat}^T(B_B)$. Using the definition of rational elements Section 1 item (i) and the second equation of (1.2), we can show that $\text{Rat}^T(B_B) \cap \tilde{A} = \{0\}$. Therefore, $\oplus_{x \in G} e_x \tilde{A} = \text{Rat}^T(B_B)$. The rational functor $\text{Rat}^T$ is now exact by [7, Theorem 1.2] as $\mathcal{C} \text{Rat}^T(B_B) = \mathcal{C}$. Using again [7, Theorem 1.2] and equations (1.2), we then obtain $\text{Rat}^T(M) = M \text{Rat}^T(B_B) = \oplus_{x \in G} M e_x$, for every right $B$-module $M$.

4.2 Remark. By [7, Theorem 1.2] and Proposition 4.1 we know that the category

$$\text{Rat}^T(\text{Mod}_B) = \{ M \in \text{Mod}_B | M = \oplus_{x \in G} M e_x \}$$

is a localizing sub-category of $\text{Mod}_B$, this is [14, Proposition 1.1]. The adjoint pair of functors constructed in [14, Section 1], can be easily obtained as follows. From the proof of Proposition 4.1 it is easily seen that the right $A$-modules $e_x \tilde{A}$ admit a structure of right $B$-module coming from its right $\mathcal{C}$-coaction. Moreover, $e_x \tilde{A}$ and $[x]A$ are isomorphic as right $\mathcal{C}$-comodules, for every $x \in G$. Thus the trace ideal $\mathfrak{a} = \text{Rat}^T(B_B) \cong \oplus_{x \in G} [x]A$ as right $\mathcal{C}$-comodule. Therefore, the right adjoint functor $F = \text{Hom}_B(\mathfrak{a}, -) \circ i^T : \text{Comod}_\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \text{Mod}_B$ of $\text{Rat}^T : \text{Mod}_B \rightarrow \text{Comod}_\mathcal{C}$ is then naturally isomorphic to the functor sending

$$M_e \mapsto \prod_{x \in G} M^{\text{cov}(x)}, \text{ and } f \mapsto \left( f_{M^{\text{cov}(x)}} \right)_{x \in G},$$

where, for every $x \in G$, $f_{M^{\text{cov}(x)}}$ is the restriction of $f$ to $M^{\text{cov}(x)}$.

Recall, from [13, 1], the coinduction functor $\text{Coind}^x : \text{Mod}_A \rightarrow \text{gr}-A$ which is given, over objects, by

$$\text{Coind}^x(N) = \bigoplus_{y \in G} \text{Hom}_A( A_{y^{-1}x}, N),$$

for every right $A_e$-module $N$. The following shows that the functor $\text{Coind}^x$ coincides, up to the isomorphism $\text{Comod}_\mathcal{C} \cong \text{gr}-A$, with the coinduction functor associated to the finitely generated projective right $\mathcal{C}$-comodule $[x]A$. Of course this involves the rational functor $\text{Rat}^T$ constructed in Proposition 4.1.
4.3 Proposition. Let $A$ be a $G$-graded ring by a group $G$ with neutral element $e$, $\mathcal{C} = AG$ it associated $A$-coring, and $T = (\mathcal{C}, B, (\cdot, -))$ the rational pairing of Proposition 4.1(ii). Consider for some $x \in G$ the right $\mathcal{C}$-comodule $[x]A$ and its right $B$-dual $([x]A)^* = \text{Hom}_B([x]A, B)$ as a $(B, A_*)$-bimodule. Then the functor $\text{Rat}^T \circ \text{Hom}_{A_e}(([x]A)^*, -) : \text{Mod}_{A_e} \to \text{Comod}_{\mathcal{C}}$ is right adjoint to the coinvariant functor $\text{Hom}_\mathcal{C}([x]A, -) : \text{Comod}_\mathcal{C} \to \text{Mod}_{A_e}$. Moreover, we have a commutative diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Mod}_{A_e} & \xrightarrow{\text{Rat}^T \circ \text{Hom}_{A_e}(([x]A)^*, -)} & \text{Comod}_{\mathcal{C}} \\
\text{Coind}^x & \simeq & \text{gr-A}.
\end{array}
$$

Proof. The first statement is a direct consequence of Propositions 2.1 and 4.1(iii), since we know by the isomorphism of equation (4.1) that $[x]A$ is finitely generated and projective right $\mathcal{C}$-comodule.

Let $N$ be any right $A_e$-module and $x \in G$. Then, we have

$$
\begin{align*}
\text{Rat}^T(\text{Hom}_{A_e}(([x]A)^*, N)) &= \bigoplus_{y \in G} \text{Hom}_{A_e}(([x]A)^*, N) e_y, \quad \text{by Proposition 4.1(iii)} \\
&\cong \bigoplus_{y \in G} \text{Hom}_B(e_y B, \text{Hom}_{A_e}(([x]A)^*, N)) \\
&\cong \bigoplus_{y \in G} \text{Hom}_{A_e}(e_y B \otimes_B ([x]A)^*, N) \\
&\cong \bigoplus_{y \in G} \text{Hom}_{A_e}(e_y ([x]A)^*, N).
\end{align*}
$$

On the other hand, one can prove that the mutually inverse maps

$$
e_y ([x]A)^* \xrightarrow{e_y [x, 1]} A_{y^{-1}x}$$

establish an isomorphism of right $A_e$-modules. Therefore, we obtain a natural isomorphism

$$
\text{Rat}^T(\text{Hom}_{A_e}(([x]A)^*, N)) \cong \bigoplus_{y \in G} \text{Hom}_{A_e}(A_{y^{-1}x}, N) = \text{Coind}^x(N).
$$

This finishes the proof since the compatibility, in relation with arrows, is clear.

Let $x \in G$ and consider its associated right $\mathcal{C}$-comodule $[x]A$. Denote by $\mathcal{C}_x$ and $\mathcal{T}_x$, respectively, the torsion-free class and torsion class attached to this comodule, see Section 3. Up to the isomorphism of categories $\text{Comod}_\mathcal{C} \cong \text{gr-A}$, it is clear that a $G$-graded module $M$ belongs to $\mathcal{C}_x$ if and only if it $x$-homogeneous component vanishes. That is, $M \in \mathcal{C}_x$ if and only if $M_x = 0$. A more specific computation of the torsion part of any $G$-graded right module can be given as follows. First denote by $r_x$ the associated idempotent radical as in equation (2.2).

4.4 Lemma. Let $A$ be a graded ring by a group $G$ with neutral element $e$. Then, for every element $x \in G$ and $G$-graded right $A$-module $M$, we have

$$
r_x(M) = \text{Im} \left( \bigoplus_{y \in G} \left( M_x \otimes_{A_e} A_{x^{-1}y} \right) \longrightarrow M \right),
$$

wherein the map is the graded morphism given by the right action of $A$.  

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Proof. Fix an element $x$ in the group $G$. Let us first check that $\bigoplus_{y \in G}(M_x \otimes_{A_x} A_{x^{-1}y})$ is an object in $\mathcal{T}_x$, for every $G$-graded right $A$-module $M$. So given a $G$-graded right module $Y$ in $\mathcal{C}_x$, and graded map $f : \bigoplus_{y \in G}(M_x \otimes_{A_x} A_{x^{-1}y}) \to Y$, we need to show that $f = 0$. Since $Y_x = 0$, it is obvious that $f(M_x \otimes_{A_x} A_x) = 0$. Taking an element in $M_x \otimes_{A_x} A_{x^{-1}y}$ of the form $m \otimes_{A_x} a$, we can find a finite sets $\{a_i\} \subset A_x$ and $\{a'_i\} \subset A_{x^{-1}y}$ such that $m \otimes_{A_x} a = \sum_i m \otimes_{A_x} a_i a'_i$. Thus

$$f(m \otimes_{A_x} a) \mathop{=}^\sim \sum_i f(m \otimes_{A_x} a_i a'_i) = 0,$$

by linearity, which implies that $f = 0$. Now, take an object $Z \in \mathcal{T}_x$, and a graded morphism $g : Z \to M$. We know that the canonical projection $Z \to Z/ \bigoplus_{y \in G}(Z_x \otimes_{A_x} A_{x^{-1}y})$ is zero since $Z/ \bigoplus_{y \in G}(Z_x \otimes_{A_x} A_{x^{-1}y}) \in \mathcal{C}_x$. That is, $Z \cong \bigoplus_{y \in G}(Z_x \otimes_{A_x} A_{x^{-1}y})$. It clear then that $g$ factors through the canonical injection $\text{Im}(\nu) \hookrightarrow M$, where $\nu : \bigoplus_{y \in G}(M_x \otimes_{A_x} A_{x^{-1}y}) \to M$ is the obvious graded map, and this finishes the proof.

Let us denote by $\mathcal{S}$ the set of isomorphisms classes $[Y]$ represented by simple right $A_x$-modules $Y$. $\mathcal{S}_x$ will denotes the set of isomorphisms classes $[S]$ represented by simple $G$-graded right $A$-module $S$ such that $x \in \text{Supp}(S)$.

The following is a direct consequence of Corollary 3.4, Propositions 4.1, 4.3, and Lemma 4.4 (compare with [12]).

4.5 Corollary. Let $A$ be a graded ring by a group $G$. For every element $x \in G$, there is a bijective map

$$\mathcal{S}_x \longleftrightarrow \mathcal{S}_x \biggl[ \bigoplus_{y \in G}(Y \otimes_{A_x} A_{x^{-1}y}) \biggr] \longleftrightarrow [Y].$$

In particular every simple $G$-graded right $A_x$-module is semisimple right $A_x$-module.

4.6 Remark. The results presented in Section 3 can be also applied to semi-group graded modules [1], $G$-set graded modules [13], or more general to any category of entwined modules [5]. For instance, Corollary 3.4 in conjunction with semigroup-graded version of Propositions 4.1, 4.3 will leads to [1, Theorem 2.8].

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