

Rings of endomorphisms of Abelian groups with special 0-neighborhoods

Horea Abrudan, Mihail Ursul

August 27, 2008

Abstract

Properties of a 0-neighborhood of a topological ring have an influence to the global properties of it. For instance, commutativity of a connected ring is equivalent to commutativity of a neighborhood of 0. The connections between local and global properties of a topological ring are weaker in the case of disconnected rings.

We study the influence of properties of a neighborhood of 0 of a topological ring $(\text{End}(A), \mathcal{T})$, where $\text{End}(A)$ is the ring of endomorphisms of an Abelian group A and \mathcal{T} the finite topology. We show that although the rings of endomorphisms of Abelian groups are totally disconnected, there is a close relation between local and global properties.

Theorem

Let A be an Abelian group. The following statements are equivalent:

1. $\text{End}(A)$ is a Q_I -ring;

Theorem

Let A be an Abelian group. The following statements are equivalent:

1. $\text{End}(A)$ is a Q_l -ring;
2. $\text{End}(A)$ is a Q_r -ring;

Theorem

Let A be an Abelian group. The following statements are equivalent:

1. $\text{End}(A)$ is a Q_l -ring;
2. $\text{End}(A)$ is a Q_r -ring;
3. $\text{End}(A)$ is a Q -ring;

Theorem

Let A be an Abelian group. The following statements are equivalent:

1. $\text{End}(A)$ is a Q_l -ring;
2. $\text{End}(A)$ is a Q_r -ring;
3. $\text{End}(A)$ is a Q -ring;
4. $J[\text{End}(A)]$ is open.

Theorem

Let A be a separable infinite p -group. Then the ring $\text{End}(A)$ has no 0-neighborhood consisting of topologically nilpotent elements.

Theorem

Let A be a separable infinite p -group. Then the ring $\text{End}(A)$ has no 0-neighborhood consisting of topologically nilpotent elements.

Theorem

If A is an Abelian separable reduced p -group and $\text{End}(A)$ have a 0-neighborhood without zero-divisors, then A is finite.

Theorem

If A is an Abelian separable reduced p -group and $\text{End}(A)$ have a 0-neighborhood without nilpotent elements, then A is finite.

Theorem

If A is an Abelian separable reduced p -group and $\text{End}(A)$ have a 0-neighborhood without nilpotent elements, then A is finite.

Theorem

If A is an Abelian separable group and $\text{End}(A)$ have a commutative 0-neighborhood, then A is finite.

Theorem

If A is an Abelian separable reduced p -group and $\text{End}(A)$ have a 0-neighborhood without nilpotent elements, then A is finite.

Theorem

If A is an Abelian separable group and $\text{End}(A)$ have a commutative 0-neighborhood, then A is finite.

Theorem

If A is a torsion Abelian group and $\text{End}(A)$ have a nilpotent 0-neighborhood, then A is a finite direct sum of p -groups.

Endomorphism rings with special 0-neighborhoods

If we fix a positive prime number p , \mathbb{Z}_p the ring of p -adic numbers and ${}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}M$ a \mathbb{Z}_p -module (all modules are unitary), then we have:

Endomorphism rings with special 0-neighborhoods

If we fix a positive prime number p , \mathbb{Z}_p the ring of p -adic numbers and ${}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}M$ a \mathbb{Z}_p -module (all modules are unitary), then we have:

Theorem

If $\text{End}({}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}M)$ is compact then M is a p -group.

Endomorphism rings with special 0-neighborhoods

Let M_R be a discrete right R -module.

Two elements m, m' have the same order if the modules mR and $m'R$ are isomorphic.

Johnson and Wong have called a module M_R *quasi-injective* if every partial endomorphism of M_R can be extended to a full endomorphism. We have the following theorem:

Endomorphism rings with special 0-neighborhoods

Let M_R be a discrete right R -module.

Two elements m, m' have the same order if the modules mR and $m'R$ are isomorphic.

Johnson and Wong have called a module M_R *quasi-injective* if every partial endomorphism of M_R can be extended to a full endomorphism. We have the following theorem:

Theorem

Let M_R be a quasi-injective module. Then $\text{End}(M_R)$ is compact \Leftrightarrow for every $m \in M_R$ the set of m' having the same order as m is finite.