



2008-01-01

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Recommended Citation

Goldsmith, Brendan; Corner, A. L. S.; and Wallutis, S., "Anti-isomorphisms and the failure of duality" (2008). *Book chapter/book*. 2.
<http://arrow.dit.ie/scschmatbk/2>

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Anti-isomorphisms and the failure of duality

A. L. S. Corner, B. Goldsmith and S. L. Wallutis

Abstract. Groups and modules with isomorphic endomorphism rings are known, in certain cases, to be necessarily isomorphic. When such a ring isomorphism is replaced by an anti-isomorphism, the modules are often determined only up to isomorphism of certain duals. This type of situation is examined in a number of cases with special emphasis on the situation for mixed Abelian groups, where it is shown that no reasonable duality may exist.

Key words. Anti-isomorphism, Baer-Kaplansky theorem, mixed Abelian groups.

AMS classification. 20K30,20K21.

1 Introduction

A well-known theorem of Baer and Kaplansky ([1],[10]) states that Abelian p -groups are isomorphic if and only if their endomorphism rings are isomorphic. This theorem has been extended to other classes of Abelian groups and modules (see e.g. [9, 13]); in all cases the proofs are reasonably straightforward. The corresponding results for automorphism groups, i.e. that certain classes of modules are determined up to isomorphism by their automorphism groups, has also been the subject of a great deal of attention (see e.g. [11, 12, 2, 8]). It is a noticeable feature of these latter proofs that they are considerably more difficult than those relating to endomorphism algebras. Moreover the results contain an inbuilt ‘duality’ in that usually modules are determined not up to isomorphism but rather only up to isomorphism of the modules or their duals; the duals being a suitable group of homomorphisms. There is a ‘halfway’ case that has received some attention, *viz* the case of modules with anti-isomorphic endomorphism algebras. This situation is complex enough to admit the duality type outcome but is amenable, at least in some cases, to a more straightforward approach than is possible when dealing with automorphism groups. Note, of course, that if modules have anti-isomorphic endomorphism algebras, then composition of this anti-isomorphism with group inversion yields an isomorphism between the corresponding automorphism groups. Consequently, some of our results may be obtained from the corresponding results on automorphism groups; there are, however, situations, particularly involving the prime 2, where our approach yields results without amending the standard proof, whilst the corresponding result for automorphism groups is either quite complicated or unknown. We note that many of the results we display have been obtained previously (see e.g. [4, 14]) but our approach is quite different and more reminiscent of Kaplansky’s approach in [10, Theorem 28].

There is an immediate problem in extending Kaplansky’s Theorem from p -groups to mixed groups: the endomorphism rings of the quasi-cyclic group $\mathbb{Z}(p^\infty)$ and the

group of p -adic integers $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}_p$ are isomorphic commutative rings. This led Kaplansky to comment [10, Exercise 96, p73]: *This points up a critical difficulty in extending Theorem 28 to mixed modules. There are reasons for believing that a theory of duality is needed to clarify the situation. Perhaps it is true that when the rings of endomorphisms are isomorphic [or anti-isomorphic], the modules are isomorphic or “dual”.* In the final section of this paper we shall show that such a belief is rather naive: there exists a family of 2^{\aleph_0} pairwise non-isomorphic groups $\{G_\alpha | \alpha \in \mathbb{R}\}$ with $G_\alpha \leq G_\beta$ if $\alpha \leq \beta$, such that any pair have isomorphic and anti-isomorphic endomorphism rings. It is hard to see how a duality of the kind envisaged could be reconciled with such a situation.

Finally, we note that our notation and terminology is standard and may be found in [6, 7]; an exception being that maps are written on the right.

2 Torsion-free homogeneous separable groups

There is, of course, a natural setting for anti-isomorphism in the context of Abelian group or module theory. Although our primary interest here is in Abelian groups, the module setting will be both natural and useful. Recall that if G is a left R -module and G^* denotes the R -module $\text{Hom}_R(G, R)$, then every endomorphism $\alpha \in \text{End}_R G$ induces a map $\alpha^* \in \text{End}_R G^*$ by the rule

$$f\alpha^* = \alpha \circ f \quad (f \in G^*) \quad (2.1)$$

The mapping $(\)^* : \text{End}_R G \rightarrow \text{End}_R G^*$ is clearly an anti-homomorphism, so its composite with the corresponding $(\)^* : \text{End}_R G^* \rightarrow \text{End}_R G^{**}$ is a homomorphism $(\)^{**} : \text{End}_R G \rightarrow \text{End}_R G^{**}$. Moreover, there is a natural homomorphism $\iota : G \rightarrow G^{**}$ given by the evaluation map

$$f(g\iota) = gf \quad (g \in G, f \in G^*); \quad (2.2)$$

recall that G is said to be *reflexive* if this canonical map ι is an isomorphism. It is well known that these canonical homomorphisms constitute a natural transformation $id \rightarrow (\)^{**}$ in the sense that:

Lemma 2.1. *For any R -module G and $\alpha \in \text{End}_R G$, the canonical homomorphism $\iota : G \rightarrow G^{**}$ satisfies*

$$(g\iota)\alpha^{**} = (g\alpha)\iota \quad (g \in G) \quad (2.3)$$

Proof. Since $\alpha^{**} \in \text{End}_R G^{**}$ and $g\iota \in G^{**}$, we have $(g\iota)\alpha^{**} = \alpha^* \circ (g\iota) \in G^{**}$. Thus if $f \in G^*$, one has from (1) and (2) that

$$f((g\iota)\alpha^{**}) = (f\alpha^*)(g\iota) = g(\alpha \circ f) = (g\alpha)f = f((g\alpha)\iota).$$

Since f was arbitrary we have the desired result. \square

It is now rather easy to establish the fundamental fact underlying all discussions of anti-isomorphisms in this context.

Proposition 2.2. *If G is a reflexive R -module, then $\text{End}_R G$ and $\text{End}_R G^*$ are anti-isomorphic.*

Proof. From equation (3) in Lemma 2.1 above, we have that $(g\iota)\alpha^{**} = (g\alpha)\iota$ ($g \in G$, $\alpha \in \text{End}_R G$), and now, since G is assumed to be reflexive, we may identify G with G^{**} so that ι becomes the identity. Then (3) simply asserts that $\alpha^{**} = \alpha$, so that the composite $\text{End}_R G \xrightarrow{(\)^*} \text{End}_R G^* \xrightarrow{(\)^*} \text{End}_R G$ is the identity. But G being reflexive implies that G^* is also reflexive and so, by symmetry, the two maps $(\)^*$ are inverse anti-isomorphisms. In particular, $\text{End}_R G$ and $\text{End}_R G^*$ are anti-isomorphic. \square

Our principal objective in the remainder of this section is to establish a converse of the above Proposition when working with homogeneous separable groups; this restriction is quite natural since it is well known (see e.g. [3, IV Corollary 2.10]) that dual groups of the form $\text{Hom}(G, \mathbb{Z})$ are always separable. It is also inevitable that in some situations one must invoke a further restriction requiring the type of the homogeneous group to be idempotent: if $S \leq \mathbb{Q}$ is a rational group which is not of idempotent type, then S^{\aleph_0} is not separable homogeneous (see e.g. [7, Lemma 96.4]).

So suppose now that G, H are homogeneous separable groups of type R, S respectively with anti-isomorphic endomorphism rings. We need one final piece of notation: if X is a homogeneous group of type S then we set $X^* = \text{Hom}(X, S)$ and $X_* = \text{Hom}(S, X)$. The remainder of the section is devoted to showing:

Theorem 2.3. *Let G and H be homogeneous separable groups of types R, S respectively. If the endomorphism rings of G and H are anti-isomorphic then:*

- (i) *the reduced types of R, S coincide: $R_0 = S_0$,*
- (ii) *$G_* \cong H^*$ and $H_* \cong G^*$,*
- (iii) *if the type R of G is idempotent then G is R -reflexive.*

Proof. Let G, H be as above and let (r_1, \dots, r_n, \dots) and (s_1, \dots, s_n, \dots) be characteristics representing R, S respectively. Then $r_n = \infty$ if and only if multiplication by $p_n 1_G$ is a unit in $\text{End } G$. However since anti-isomorphisms also preserve units, we immediately deduce that $s_n = \infty$ if and only if $r_n = \infty$, which is equivalent to saying that $R_0 = S_0$.

Since G is homogeneous separable of type R , we may choose a direct decomposition $G = G_0 \oplus Rg_0$, where $g_0 \neq 0$. Let π be the projection of G onto Rg_0 along G_0 . Then, in the standard way, we may identify $\text{Hom}(Rg_0, G)$ with πE , where $E = \text{End } G$. Similarly, $\text{Hom}(G, Rg_0)$ may be identified with $E\pi$. Since there is an anti-isomorphism $(\)' : \text{End } G \rightarrow \text{End } H$, we have $\pi' \in E' = \text{End } H$, and as π is an indecomposable idempotent in E , π' is an indecomposable idempotent in E' . Therefore the summand $H\pi'$ has the form Sh_0 for some $h_0 \neq 0$ and $H = H_0 \oplus Sh_0$, where $H_0 = \text{Ker } \pi'$. Clearly, the anti-isomorphism maps πE isomorphically onto $E'\pi'$ and $E\pi$ isomorphically onto $\pi' E'$. Thus $G_* = \text{Hom}(R, G) \cong \pi E \cong E'\pi' = \text{Hom}(H, Sh_0) \cong H^*$. Similarly, $H_* = \text{Hom}(S, H) \cong \pi' E' \cong E\pi \cong \text{Hom}(G, Rg_0) \cong G^*$. This establishes (ii).

Finally, suppose that R is an idempotent type so that $R = R_0$. Consider any $g \in G$, $f \in G^*$ and let $gf = r \in R$. Denote by $g\rho, f\lambda$ the unique elements of πE and $E\pi$ respectively, with

$$g_0(g\rho) = g \text{ and } x(f\lambda) = (xf)g_0 \quad (x \in G, xf \in R). \quad (2.4)$$

Then $g_0(g\rho)(f\lambda) = g(f\lambda) = (gf)g_0 = rg_0$ i.e.

$$\text{if } g \in G, f \in G^* \text{ and } gf = r, \text{ then } (g\rho)(f\lambda) = r\pi. \quad (2.5)$$

Now apply the anti-isomorphism $()'$ to the identity $(g\rho)(f\lambda) = r\pi$ of (5) re-written in the form $n(g\rho)(f\lambda) = m\pi$, where $r = m/n$ and m, n are integers. Then one gets $n(f\lambda)'(g\rho)' = m\pi'$. However, since R is of idempotent type, the integer n consists only of prime factors p_n corresponding to the places in the type of R in which ∞ occurs. As the reduced types of R, S are equal by (i), the occurrence of an ∞ in R corresponds exactly to that in S and so one may divide across this last equation to obtain $(f\lambda)'(g\rho)' = r\pi'$.

Since R is of idempotent type, $G_* \cong G$ so we have an isomorphism $G \xrightarrow{\rho} \pi E$, which yields an isomorphism $\iota : G \rightarrow H^*$. Also $G^* \cong H_* \hookrightarrow H$, so we have a monomorphism $\kappa : G^* \hookrightarrow H$. But now it follows that $(f\kappa)(g\iota) = r$. Thus, if we identify G^* in H so that κ becomes the identity, we retrieve equation (2) above; in other words, the isomorphism ι is none other than the canonical homomorphism $G \rightarrow G^{**}$. Therefore G is reflexive. \square

Remark 2.4. (i) It is not clear that one obtains reflexivity in the case where the type is not idempotent. Certainly the argument above fails at the key point where multiplication by the element $r \in R$ is preserved by the anti-isomorphism.

(ii) An examination of the proof of Theorem 2.3 shows that one does not require the full strength of the hypothesis that the groups be homogeneous and separable. In fact, the key property used is that, for each group, any rank-1 direct summand is of a fixed type (but not, of course, necessarily of the same type for the different groups). Thus, by a well-known theorem of Mishina (see e.g. [7, Proposition 96.2]), the result can be extended to include *inter alia* vector groups of the form $V = \prod R$, where R is a fixed rank-1 group, even when R is not of idempotent type; as noted above, in such circumstances V is neither homogeneous nor separable.

It is rather easy to show that one cannot replace the groups G_* and H_* in the Theorem by G and H :

Example 2.5. Let R be a rank-1 group with type $(1, 1, 1, \dots)$ and let $G = R^\omega$, $H = R^{(\omega)}$. Then there is an anti-isomorphism between $\text{End } G$ and $\text{End } H$ (via matrices) but $G^* = \text{Hom}(G, R) = \bigoplus_\omega \text{Hom}(R, R) = \mathbb{Z}^{(\omega)} \not\cong H$ and $H^* = \text{Hom}(\bigoplus_\omega R, R) \cong \prod_\omega \text{Hom}(R, R) = \mathbb{Z}^\omega \not\cong G$.

3 p -Groups and Mixed Groups

The situation for separable p -groups is similar to, but more involved than, that for homogeneous separable torsion-free groups. Although the final outcome may be pre-

sented so that it seems not to involve a duality – two separable p -groups with anti-isomorphic endomorphism rings are necessarily isomorphic – there is, in fact, a strong duality at play here but the nature of p -groups allows one to actually deduce isomorphism from the duality. The result we present below is a special case of a complete characterization of the situation given by the first author in an unpublished manuscript dating back to the early 1960's. Since several other versions of the results for p -groups are now available (see in particular [4]), we present only an outline proof which is much influenced by, but somewhat simpler than, Liebert's approach to automorphism groups [12].

Theorem 3.1. *If G and H are unbounded reduced separable p -groups with $\text{End } G$ anti-isomorphic to $\text{End } H$, then $G \cong H^*$ and $H \cong G^*$, where $(-)^*$ denotes the adjoint group $t(\text{Hom}(-, \mathbb{Z}(p^\infty)))$.*

As indicated above, one can actually deduce from this that G and H are isomorphic; in fact G, H must be torsion-complete p -groups with each Ulm invariant equal to 1 (see e.g. [5, Lemma 2.2]).

Proof. Since G is an unbounded reduced separable p -group, for each $i \geq 1$ we may choose, as in [10, Theorem 28], direct decompositions $G = S_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus S_i \oplus T_i$ where

- (a) each S_i is cyclic of order $p^{n(i)}$, with $n(i)$ increasing monotonically;
- (b) $T_1 > T_2 > \cdots$;
- (c) $S_j < T_i$ for $j > i$.

Choose generators x_i for S_i and idempotents $e_i \in \text{End } G$ mapping S_i identically to S_i and annihilating the other summands. Since G is separable we may define endomorphisms e_{ij} such that e_{ij} maps x_i to x_j if $i > j$ and maps x_i to $p^{n(j)-n(i)}x_j$ if $i < j$; in either case the complementary summand is annihilated. Note that $e_i e_{ij} = e_{ij} e_j = e_{ij}$. For convenience, denote $\text{End } G$ by A and $\text{End } H$ by B and let Φ be the anti-isomorphism from A onto B . Set $e_i \Phi = f_i$ so that f_i is again an idempotent. Moreover, since $e_i A e_i \cong \text{End}(G e_i) = \text{End}(\langle x_i \rangle)$, it follows from $e_i A e_i \cong f_i B f_i \cong \text{End}(H f_i)$, that $H f_i$ must also be cyclic of the same order $p^{n(i)}$. Let $H f_i = \langle y_i \rangle$.

Now consider the directed system of groups $\{e_i A, \pi_{ij}\}$ where for $i < j$ π_{ij} is given by $e_i \alpha \mapsto e_{ji} e_i \alpha$ for each $\alpha \in A$. Notice that since $e_{ji} e_i = e_j e_{ji}$, the expression $e_{ji} e_i \alpha$ is actually in $e_j A$. As we have observed previously, $e_i A$ is isomorphic to the group $\text{Hom}(x_i, G)$ and hence the evaluation map $e_i \alpha \mapsto x_i e_i \alpha$ is a natural isomorphism of $e_i A$ onto $G[p^{n(i)}]$. The naturality of this map ensures that the directed systems $\{e_i A, \pi_{ij}\}$ and $\{G[p^{n(i)}], \iota_{ij}\}$, where ι_{ij} denotes inclusion, are isomorphic and hence the corresponding direct limits are isomorphic: $\varinjlim e_i A \cong \varinjlim G[p^{n(i)}] \cong G$.

Now define endomorphisms $f_{ij} \in B$ by setting $f_{ij} = e_{ji} \Phi$; note the change in order of the subscripts. By applying the anti-isomorphism Φ to the relations connecting the elements $e_{ij} \in A$, one obtains corresponding relations $f_i f_{ij} = f_{ij} f_j$. Consider the directed system $\{B f_i, q_{ij}\}$ where the maps q_{ij} are given by $q_{ij} : \beta f_i \mapsto \beta f_i f_{ij} = \beta f_{ij} f_j$. We claim that the directed systems $\{e_i A, \pi_{ij}\}$ and $\{B f_i, q_{ij}\}$ are isomorphic. This follows immediately from the commutivity, for each n , of the diagrams:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
e_n A & \xrightarrow{\pi_{n,n+1}} & e_{n+1} A \\
\downarrow \Phi & & \downarrow \Phi \\
Bf_n & \xrightarrow{q_{n,n+1}} & Bf_{n+1}
\end{array}$$

Thus, if we can establish that the limit of the directed system $\{Bf_i, q_{ij}\}$ is isomorphic to $t(\text{Hom}(H, \mathbb{Z}(p^\infty)))$, where this latter is regarded as the direct limit of the socles $H^*[p^{n(i)}]$ with inclusions as the connecting maps, we are finished.

Take a presentation of the quasi-cyclic group $\mathbb{Z}(p^\infty) = \langle z_1, z_2, \dots \rangle$ where $p^{n(1)}z_1 = 0$, $p^{n(2)-n(1)}z_2 = z_1, \dots$. Now define, for each n , a map $\theta_n : H^* \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}(p^\infty)$ by $y_n \theta_n = z_n$ with θ_n annihilating the complement of $\langle y_n \rangle$. Note that $\gamma_k : \beta f_k \mapsto \beta f_k \theta_k$ ($\beta \in B$) is a natural map taking Bf_k isomorphically onto $H^*[p^{n(k)}]$ since $Bf_k \cong \text{Hom}(H, \langle y_k \rangle)$. The existence of the isomorphism we are seeking to establish is equivalent to showing that, for each k , the diagrams below are commutative:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
Bf_n & \xrightarrow{q_{k,k+1}} & Bf_{k+1} \\
\downarrow \gamma_k & & \downarrow \gamma_{k+1} \\
H^*[p^{n(k)}] & \xrightarrow{\iota} & H^*[p^{n(k+1)}]
\end{array}$$

This follows from a simple diagram chase: if $h \in H$ and $\beta \in B$, then $h\beta$ can be expressed in the form $h\beta = r_k y_k + h'$, so that $h\beta f_k q_{k,k+1} = r_k p^{n(k+1)-n(k)} y_{k+1}$. Applying γ_{k+1} to this expression yields $r_k p^{n(k+1)-n(k)} z_{k+1} = r_k z_k$ and this is identical to the expression $h\beta f_k \gamma_k$. This completes the proof. \square

The situation for mixed groups with anti-isomorphic endomorphism rings is, however, vastly more complicated, even when the torsion part is a p -group. As noted in the introduction, Kaplansky felt that it was likely that the situation could be clarified by the use of a duality. Our next result shows that such a hope was essentially naive: the groups exhibited below have pairwise anti-isomorphic (and isomorphic) endomorphism rings, yet the containment relation between the groups is order-isomorphic to the real numbers.

Theorem 3.2. *There exists a mixed group G (which is even a p -adic module) together with a family of subgroups $G(\xi)$ indexed by a real parameter ξ , $0 < \xi \leq 1$ with the following properties:*

- (a) $G(\xi) \not\cong G(\xi')$ if $0 < \xi < \xi' \leq 1$;
- (b) $\text{End}(G(\xi)) \cong \text{End } G$ for $0 < \xi \leq 1$;
- (c) $\text{End } G$ admits an anti-isomorphism.

Proof. Let $P = \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \langle a_i \rangle$ be the direct product of finite cyclic groups $\langle a_i \rangle$ of order p^i . As usual we identify a_i with the element $(0, \dots, 0, a_i, 0, \dots)$ of P , so that the elements a_i generate a subgroup S of P which may be identified with the direct sum of the cyclic groups $\langle a_i \rangle$. Let \hat{S} denote the p -adic completion of S ; clearly $\hat{S} \leq P$.

Define G and $G(\xi)$ ($0 < \xi \leq 1$) as subsets of \widehat{S} in the following way: set $G = \widehat{S}$ and define $G(\xi)$ by $g = (g_1, g_2, \dots) \in G(\xi)$ if and only if there exists an integer k such that the height

$$h(g_{k+i}) \geq \xi i \text{ for } i = 1, 2, \dots \quad (1)$$

It is easily verified that the $G(\xi)$ are subgroups of \widehat{S} , that $T = G(1)$ is the torsion-completion of S , or equivalently the maximal torsion subgroup of \widehat{S} and that we have the inclusion

$$S \subset T \subset G(\xi') \subset G(\xi) \subset G \subset P \text{ for } 0 < \xi < \xi' < 1. \quad (2)$$

To simplify matters we write also $G(0) = G$.

First we show that

(A) The quotient group $G(\xi)/S$ is divisible for $0 \leq \xi \leq 1$.

It will be enough to prove that if $g \in G(\xi)$, then there exists an element $g' \in G(\xi)$, with $g - pg' \in S$. We shall prove this only in the case $0 < \xi \leq 1$; the case $\xi = 0$ is immediate since $G(0) = \widehat{S}$. Suppose then that g satisfies condition (1) for some k . Let n be the least integer not less than ξ^{-1} . Then, for $i = 1, 2, \dots$ we have

$$h(g_{k+n+i}) \geq \xi(n+i) \geq 1 + \xi i; \quad (3)$$

consequently $\langle a_{k+n+i} \rangle$ contains an element g'_{k+n+i} with $pg'_{k+n+i} = g_{k+n+i}$. It follows from (3) that $h(g'_{k+n+i}) \geq \xi i$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots$ and therefore $G(\xi)$ contains the element $g' = (0, \dots, g'_{k+n+1}, g'_{k+n+2}, \dots)$. Clearly $g - pg' \in S$.

Let ϕ be an arbitrary homomorphism $S \rightarrow P$. Then

(B) for $0 \leq \xi \leq 1$, ϕ can be extended to a homomorphism $\bar{\phi} : G(\xi) \rightarrow P$ in precisely one way.

Since P is reduced and, by (A), $G(\xi)/S$ is divisible, there can be at most one such extension $\bar{\phi}$. Moreover, since $G(\xi) \leq G$ for $0 \leq \xi \leq 1$, we need only prove that ϕ can be extended to a homomorphism $\bar{\phi} : G \rightarrow P$. This, however, follows immediately by continuity since P is itself complete in the p -adic topology.

Now observe that

(C) if ϕ is an arbitrary homomorphism $G(\xi) \rightarrow P$ for some ξ , $0 \leq \xi \leq 1$, then $G(\xi)\phi \leq G(\xi)$.

Again we consider only the case $0 < \xi \leq 1$. Let $g \in G(\xi)$. Then g satisfies (1) for some integer k . It follows from (B) that for $j = 1, 2, \dots$

$$(g\phi)_{k+j} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (g_i\phi)_{k+j}$$

where all but a finite number of the terms of the sum are zero. We deduce that $h((g\phi)_{k+j}) \geq \min_i h((g_i\phi)_{k+j})$. For $1 \leq i \leq k$, we have $p^i g_i = 0$ and, therefore, $p^i (g_i\phi)_{k+j} = 0$, whence $h((g_i\phi)_{k+j}) \geq k+j-i \geq j \geq \xi j$; for $k < i \leq k+j$, we have that $h(g_i) \geq x$, where x is the least integer not less than $\xi(i-k)$; it follows that $p^{i-x} g_i = 0$ and so $p^{i-x} (g_i\phi)_{k+j} = 0$; consequently $h((g_i\phi)_{k+j}) \geq k+j-(i-x) = k+j-i+x \geq (k+j-i) + \xi(i-k) \geq \xi(k+j-i) + \xi(i-k) = \xi j$. For $k+j < i$, we have $h((g_i\phi)_{k+j}) \geq h(g_i) \geq \xi(i-k) > \xi j$. Hence $h((g\phi)_{k+j}) \geq \min_i h((g_i\phi)_{k+j}) \geq \xi j$; therefore $g\phi \in G(\xi)$.

We are now ready to prove (a), (b) and (c).

(a) Suppose, if possible that $\phi : G(\xi') \rightarrow G(\xi)$ is an isomorphism where $0 < \xi < \xi' \leq 1$. If we regard ϕ as a homomorphism of $G(\xi')$ into P , then it follows from (C) that $G(\xi) = G(\xi')\phi \leq G(\xi')$. Now $G(\xi)$ contains the element $g = (g_1, g_2, \dots)$ where for $i = 1, 2, \dots$, $g_i = p^{[\xi i + 1]}a_i$; here, as usual, $[x]$ denotes the integer part of the real number x . It follows from the inclusion $G(\xi) \leq G(\xi')$ that $g \in G(\xi')$, i.e. for some integer k we have

$$[\xi(k+i) + 1] = h(g_{k+i}) \geq \xi' i \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2, \dots$$

Consequently, $\xi k + 1 \geq (\xi' - \xi)i$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots$; since, by hypothesis $\xi' - \xi > 0$, this is impossible. Thus we have shown that $G(\xi) \not\cong G(\xi')$.

(b) Let $0 < \xi \leq 1$ and suppose that $\phi \in \text{End}(G(\xi))$. Denote the restriction of ϕ to T by ϕ' so that $\varepsilon : \phi \mapsto \phi'$ is a ring homomorphism $\text{End}(G(\xi)) \rightarrow \text{End } T$. By (A) the kernel of ε is 0: any element of $\text{Ker } \varepsilon$ induces a map from the divisible group $G((\xi))/T$ into the reduced group $G((\xi))$ and hence is identically zero. Moreover, it follows from (B) and (C) that any element of $\text{End } T$ lifts to an endomorphism of $G((\xi))$, so that ε is onto. Thus $\text{End}(G(\xi)) \cong \text{End } T$ as required.

(c) Since $\text{End } G \cong \text{End}(G(1))$, it suffices to show that $\text{End}(G(1)) = \text{End } T$ possesses an anti-automorphism. If $\phi \in \text{End } T$, then ϕ is uniquely determined by its restriction to S and thus we may represent ϕ as an $\omega \times \omega$ matrix obtained in the usual way from the equations $a_i \phi = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} r_{ij} a_j$, where the right hand side is being interpreted

as an element of P . Now let ϕ^* be the mapping $S \rightarrow P$ defined by $a_i \phi^* = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} r_{ji} a_j$.

Clearly ϕ^* is a well-defined homomorphism and corresponds to the classical transpose matrix of ϕ . Moreover, from (B), ϕ^* may be extended to a map which we continue to denote by $\phi^* : T = G(1) \rightarrow P$ and, as T is fully invariant, ϕ^* actually maps $T \rightarrow T$, i.e. $\phi^* \in \text{End } T$. Clearly the assignment $\phi \mapsto \phi^*$ is an anti-homomorphism of $\text{End } T$ and since $(\phi^*)^* = \phi$, it is an anti-automorphism. \square

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