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Brendan Goldsmith
Dublin Institute of Technology, brendan.goldsmith@dit.ie

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By
B. GOLDSMITH

1. Introduction. If P denotes the Specker group i.e. the direct product of countably many infinite cyclic groups, then the following question was raised by Nunke [6]: "If P has a subgroup A such that $P/A \cong \mathbb{Q}$, the additive group of rationals, is $A \cong P$?"

The question has been answered negatively by Meijer [4]. However the problem arose from essentially homological work of Nunke and Meijer's solution was also homological. We present here a solution to the problem which uses a topological idea introduced by Lady [3] and avoids all homological machinery.

The word group will be understood to refer to an additively written abelian group and we refer to the standard works [1] and [2] of Fuchs for notation and terminology.

2. The Main Result. A Specker group P may be topologized by using the product topology obtained by considering each component as being discretely topologized. We refer to this topology on P simply as the product topology. P may also be topologized by choosing as a basis of neighbourhoods of 0 the subgroups nP ($n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $n \neq 0$). This is the familiar $\mathbb{Z}$-adic topology (see [1] page 30). We will make use of a topology, which, following Lady [3], we call the strong topology. This is the topology on P which is the supremum of the $\mathbb{Z}$-adic and product topologies on P.

The result we require can be stated as

Theorem 1 (Meijer). *Let G be a torsion-free group of at most countable rank and let X be an extension of a Specker group P by G. Then $X \cong P$ if and only if G is free of finite rank.*

We use the following results:

Lemma 2. *If $Y \leqq P$ and $Y \cong P$ then there are integers k_n and elements a_n of P ($n = 1, 2, 3, \ldots$) such that*

$$P = \prod^{\infty} \langle a_n \rangle \quad \text{and} \quad Y = \prod^{\infty} \langle k_n a_n \rangle$$

Proof. Suppose $Y = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \langle y_n \rangle$. Define elements w_n of P by

$$\begin{aligned} w_1 &= (y_1, 0, 0, \ldots), \\ w_2 &= (0, y_2, y_3, y_4, \ldots), \\ w_3 &= (0, 0, y_3, y_4, \ldots), \\ &\vdots \\ w_n &= (0, 0, \ldots 0, y_n, y_{n+1}, \ldots) \quad \text{etc.} \end{aligned}$$

Since, for every positive integer j, the j'th components of almost all the w_n vanish, the infinite sum $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} s_n w_n$ (s_n integers) makes sense and so the subgroup W consisting of all such infinite sums is a product in the sense defined by Fuchs [2] § 95.

Claim $W = Y$. For if $w \in W$ then $w = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} s_n w_n$ $(s_n \in \mathbb{Z})$ and so

$$w = (s_1 y_1, s_2 y_2, (s_2 + s_3) y_3, \ldots (s_2 + s_3 + \cdots + s_n) y_n, \ldots) \in Y.$$

Thus $W \leqq Y$. While conversely if $y \in Y$ then $y = (t_1 y_1, t_2 y_2, \ldots, t_n y_n, \ldots)$ for integers t_n, and so $y = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} s_n w_n$ where the s_n are given by

$$s_1 = t_1, \quad s_2 = t_2, \quad s_3 = t_3 - s_2, \quad s_4 = t_4 - s_3, \ldots \quad \text{etc.}$$

Thus $y \in W$ and so $W = Y$ as claimed.

Thus Y is a product in the sense of Fuchs [2] § 95 and the result follows from [2] Lemma 95.1.

Proposition 3 (Nunke). *Every epimorphic image of a Specker group P is the direct sum of a cotorsion group and a direct product of at most countably many infinite cyclic groups.*

Proof. See Nunke [5] or Fuchs [2] 95.2.

Proof of Theorem 1. Suppose X is isomorphic to P, then applying Proposition 3 to G where $X/P \cong G$, we see that G is a direct sum of a cotorsion group and a product of infinite cyclic groups. Since G has at most countable rank it is clear that the product of infinite cyclic groups must be a finite product. Moreover since a reduced torsion-free cotorsion group must contain a summand isomorphic to the p-adic integers, for some p, it is clear that the cotorsion summand of G must be divisible. Thus $G = D \oplus F$ where D is divisible and F is a finite product of infinite cyclic groups i.e. F is free of finite rank. It remains to show that $D = 0$.

Choose a subgroup Y of X such that $Y/P \cong F$. Clearly $Y \cong P$ and $X/Y \cong D$. Now applying Lemma 2 we may write

$$X = \prod_{}^{\infty} \langle a_n \rangle \quad \text{and} \quad Y = \prod_{}^{\infty} \langle k_n a_n \rangle.$$

We topologize X with the strong topology. (We remark that we are only concerned with this presentation of X and we don't need to show that the product topology on X is independent of the presentation although this is indeed true.) The proof is completed by the following result:

Lemma 4. *Y is closed and dense in X in the strong topology on X.*

Proof. (i) *Y is dense.* If x is in X then a basis for the neighbourhoods of x in the strong topology is $x + m \prod_{n \notin J} \langle a_n \rangle$, where J is a finite subset of $\{1, 2, \ldots\}$ and $m \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$. To show density it suffices to show that for any finite subset J and any integer $m \neq 0$,

$$Y \cap (x + m \prod_{n \notin J} \langle a_n \rangle) \quad \text{is non-null.}$$

Since Y is dense in X in the $\mathbb{Z}$-adic topology, we may write for any non-zero integer m, $x = m x' + y$, some $x' \in X$, $y \in Y$. Say $x' = (\ldots, r_i a_i, \ldots)$. Then set $x' = u + v$ where $u = (\ldots, r_i a_i, \ldots)\ i \notin J$, and $v = (\ldots, r_i a_i, \ldots)\ i \in J$. Then $x - m u = m v + y$. But Y is pure in X and $k_n a_n \in Y \cap k_n X$, so $a_n \in Y$ each n. Since v is just a finite sum of multiples of elements of Y, v is in Y. Thus $x - m u \in Y$ i.e.

$$Y \cap (x + m \prod_{n \notin J} \langle a_n \rangle) \quad \text{is non-null.}$$

(ii) *Y is closed in X.* Since the strong topology is the supremum of the product and $\mathbb{Z}$-adic topologies, it is clearly sufficient to show Y is closed in the product topology on X. If $\bar{Y}$ denotes the closure of Y in the product topology on X then we see that $x \in \bar{Y}$ if, and only if, for each $n = (1, 2, \ldots)$ there is a u^n in Y such that $x_i = u_i^n$ for all $i < n$. (Here the subscript i denotes the i-th component.)

So if $x \in \bar{Y}$ then there is a u^2 in Y such that

$$x_1 = u_1^2 = r_1 k_1 a_1 \quad \text{some } r_1 \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Similarly $\quad x_2 = u_2^3 = r_2 k_2 a_2 \quad \text{some } r_2 \in \mathbb{Z} \quad$ etc.

But then $x = (r_1 k_1 a_1, r_2 k_2 a_2, \ldots, r_i k_i a_i, \ldots)$ is clearly in Y. Thus Y is closed as required.

We can easily deduce

Corollary 5. *If X is a pure subgroup of the Specker group P such that P/X is of at most countable rank, then $X \cong P$ if and only if $P/X \cong \mathbb{Z}^n$ for some non-negative integer n.*

Remark. It is hoped that this paper, along with Lady's paper [3], will illustrate how useful simple topological techniques may be in areas which have hitherto used homological machinery.

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Anschrift des Autors:

B. Goldsmith
College of Technology
Kevin Street
Dublin 8, Ireland
and
School of Theoretical Physics
Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies
Dublin 4, Ireland