

一类 Morita Contexts 的同调维数

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摘要: 本文得到了一类 Morita Contexts 的总体维数与环 R 的总体维数的相等关系, 并且将这个结论推广到 $n \times n$ 矩阵环.

关键词: 总体维数; 投射模; 矩阵环.

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1 引言

设 R 是含有单位元 1 的结合环, e 是 R 中的幂等元, 令 $T = \begin{bmatrix} R & Re \\ eR & eRe \end{bmatrix}$, 按通常矩阵运算 T 是 Morita Contexts, $\text{Lgd}R, \text{Lgd}T$ 分别表示环 R, T 的总体维数, 本文将证明 $\text{Lgd}T = \text{Lgd}R$, 进一步地, 我们把这个结果推广到了 $n \times n$ 矩阵环.

记 $R^{2 \times 1} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ ex_2 \end{bmatrix} \mid x_i \in R, i = 1, 2. \right\}$, 对任意的 $\alpha = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ ex_2 \end{bmatrix} \in R^{2 \times 1}, \beta = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ ey_2 \end{bmatrix} \in R^{2 \times 1}, \gamma \in R$, 我们定义: $\alpha + \beta = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ ex_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ ey_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + y_1 \\ e(x_2 + y_2) \end{bmatrix}, \alpha\gamma = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ ex_2 \end{bmatrix} \gamma = \begin{bmatrix} x_1\gamma \\ ex_2\gamma \end{bmatrix}$. 按照这样的定义, 显然 $R^{2 \times 1}$ 是一个右 R -模, 同样对任意的 $m = \begin{bmatrix} m_{11} & m_{12}e \\ em_{21} & em_{22}e \end{bmatrix} \in T$. 我们定义 $m\alpha = \begin{bmatrix} m_{11} & m_{12}e \\ em_{21} & em_{22}e \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ ex_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} m_{11}x_1 + m_{12}ex_2 \\ em_{21}x_1 + em_{22}ex_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} m_{11}x_1 + m_{12}ex_2 \\ e(m_{21}x_1 + m_{22}ex_2) \end{bmatrix} \in R^{2 \times 1}$. 按此定义 $R^{2 \times 1}$ 显然是一个左 T -模.

记 $R^{1 \times 2} = \{(x_1, x_2e) \mid x_i \in R, i = 1, 2.\}$, 用类似的方法, 易证 $R^{1 \times 2}$ 是一个左 R -模, 同时也是一个右 T -模.

2 预备知识

引理 1 (1) $R^{2 \times 1}$ 是投射的左 T -模, 也是投射的右 R -模.

(2) $R^{1 \times 2}$ 是投射的右 T -模, 也是投射的左 R -模.

证明 (1) 和 (2) 的证明方法类似, 这里只给出 (1) 的证明. 因为 $R^{2 \times 1} \cong R \oplus eR, eR \oplus (1-e)R = R$, 所以 $R^{2 \times 1}$ 是投射的左 R -模. $T \cong \begin{bmatrix} R \\ eR \end{bmatrix} \oplus \begin{bmatrix} Re \\ eRe \end{bmatrix} \cong R^{2 \times 1} \oplus \begin{bmatrix} Re \\ eRe \end{bmatrix}$, 所以 $R^{2 \times 1}$ 是投射的左 T -模.

引理 2 (1) P 是投射左 R -模, 则 $R^{2 \times 1} \otimes_R P$ 是投射左 T -模.

(2) P 是投射左 T -模, 则 $R^{1 \times 2} \otimes_T P$ 是投射左 R -模.

证明 (1) 和 (2) 的证明类似, 我们只给出 (1) 的证明, 令 F 是一个自由的 R -模, 那么 $F \cong \coprod R$. $R^{2 \times 1} \otimes_R F \cong R^{2 \times 1} \otimes_R \coprod R \cong \coprod R^{2 \times 1} \otimes_R R \cong R^{2 \times 1}$, 由于 $R^{2 \times 1}$ 是投射的左 T -模, 故 $R^{n \times 1} \otimes_R F$ 也是投射的左 T -模, 由于 P 是投射模, 存在 Q 和自由模 F , 使得 $P \oplus Q = F$, 于是 $R^{2 \times 1} \otimes_R F = R^{2 \times 1} \otimes_R (P \oplus Q) = R^{2 \times 1} \otimes_R P \oplus R^{2 \times 1} \otimes_R Q$, 所以 $R^{2 \times 1} \otimes_R P$ 也是投射的左 T -模.

引理 3 (1) $R^{2 \times 1} \otimes_R R^{1 \times 2} \cong T$.

(2) $R^{1 \times 2} \otimes_T R^{2 \times 1} \cong R$.

证明 (1) 考虑下列图形

$$\begin{array}{ccc} R^{2 \times 1} \times R^{1 \times 2} & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & R^{2 \times 1} \otimes_R R^{1 \times 2} \\ \downarrow f & \searrow h & \\ & & T \end{array},$$

其中 φ 为张量映射, 我们定义 f 为: $f: R^{2 \times 1} \times R^{1 \times 2} \rightarrow T$

$$\left[\left(\begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ ex_2 \end{array} \right), (y_1, y_2e) \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ ex_2 \end{array} \right] (y_1, y_2e) = \left[\begin{array}{cc} x_1y_1 & x_1y_2e \\ ex_2y_1 & ex_2y_2e \end{array} \right] \in T.$$

显然 f 是一个线性平衡映射, 于是存在同态映射 h , 使上面图形可交换. 下面我们证明 h 是一个同构. 对任意的 $\gamma = \left[\begin{array}{cc} x_{11} & x_{12}e \\ ex_{21} & ex_{22}e \end{array} \right] \in T$, 由于 $\gamma = \left[\begin{array}{cc} x_{11} & x_{12}e \\ ex_{21} & ex_{22}e \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} x_{11} \\ ex_{21} \end{array} \right] (1, 0) + \left[\begin{array}{c} x_{12}e \\ ex_{22}e \end{array} \right] (0, e)$. $h \left[\left(\begin{array}{c} x_{11} \\ ex_{21} \end{array} \right) \otimes (1, 0) + \left(\begin{array}{c} x_{12}e \\ ex_{22}e \end{array} \right) \otimes (0, e) \right] = \gamma$, 从而得到 h 是一个满同态. 我们再证 h 是一个单同态, 令 $h \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\begin{array}{c} x_{1i} \\ ex_{2i} \end{array} \right) \otimes (y_{i1}, y_{i2}e) \right] = 0$, 我们要证 $\sum_{i=1}^n \left[\begin{array}{c} x_{1i} \\ ex_{2i} \end{array} \right] \otimes (y_{i1}, y_{i2}e) = 0$. 由于

$$h \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\begin{array}{c} x_{1i} \\ ex_{2i} \end{array} \right) \otimes (y_{i1}, y_{i2}e) \right] = \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\begin{array}{c} x_{1i} \\ ex_{2i} \end{array} \right] (y_{i1}, y_{i2}e) = \left[\begin{array}{cc} \sum_{i=1}^n x_{1i}y_{i1} & \sum_{i=1}^n x_{1i}y_{i2}e \\ \sum_{i=1}^n ex_{2i}y_{i1} & \sum_{i=1}^n ex_{2i}y_{i2}e \end{array} \right] = 0.$$

于是得 $\sum_{i=1}^n x_{1i}y_{i1} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_{1i}y_{i2}e = \sum_{i=1}^n ex_{2i}y_{i1} = \sum_{i=1}^n ex_{2i}y_{i2}e = 0$. 因为

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \left[\begin{array}{c} x_{1i} \\ ex_{2i} \end{array} \right] \otimes (y_{i1}, y_{i2}e) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\begin{array}{c} x_{1i} \\ ex_{2i} \end{array} \right] \otimes y_{i1}(1, 0) + \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\begin{array}{c} x_{1i} \\ ex_{2i} \end{array} \right] \otimes y_{i2}e(0, e)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \left[\begin{array}{c} \sum_{i=1}^n x_{1i}y_{i1} \\ \sum_{i=1}^n ex_{2i}y_{i1} \end{array} \right] \otimes_R (1, 0) + \left[\begin{array}{c} \sum_{i=1}^n x_{1i}y_{i2}e \\ \sum_{i=1}^n ex_{2i}y_{i2}e \end{array} \right] \otimes_R (0, e) \\
&= \left[\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right] \otimes_R (1, 0) + \left[\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right] \otimes_R (0, e) = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

所以 h 是单同态, 于是证明了 $R^{2 \times 1} \otimes_R R^{1 \times 2} \cong T$.

(2) 考虑下列图形

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
R^{1 \times 2} \times R^{2 \times 1} & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & R^{1 \times 2} \otimes_T R^{2 \times 1} \\
\downarrow f & \searrow h & \\
R & &
\end{array}$$

其中 φ 为张量映射, 我们定义 f 为: $f: R^{1 \times 2} \times R^{2 \times 1} \rightarrow R$

$$f \left[(x_1, x_2e) \left(\begin{array}{c} y_1 \\ ey_2 \end{array} \right) \right] = x_1y_1 + x_2ey_2. \text{ 由于}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
f \left[(x_1, x_2e) \left(\begin{array}{cc} r_1 & r_2e \\ er_3 & er_4e \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} y_1 \\ ey_2 \end{array} \right) \right] &= f \left[(x_1r_1 + x_2er_3, x_1r_2e + x_2er_4e), \left(\begin{array}{c} y_1 \\ ey_2 \end{array} \right) \right] \\
&= x_1r_1y_1 + x_2er_3y_1 + x_1r_2ey_2 + x_2er_4ey_2.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
f \left[(x_2, x_2e), \left(\begin{array}{cc} r_1 & r_2e \\ er_3 & er_4e \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} y_1 \\ ey_2 \end{array} \right) \right] &= f \left[(x_1, x_2e), \left(\begin{array}{c} r_1y_1 + r_2ey_2 \\ er_3y_1 + er_4ey_2 \end{array} \right) \right] \\
&= x_1(r_1y_1 + r_2ey_2) + x_2e(er_3y_1 + er_4ey_2) = x_1r_1y_1 + x_2er_3y_1 + x_1r_2ey_2 + x_2er_4ey_2.
\end{aligned}$$

故 f 是个双线性平衡映射, 于是必存在 h , 使上面的图形可换, 我们现在证明 h 是一个同构. 首先, 对任意的 $x \in R$, 有 $h \left[(x, 0) \otimes_T \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ e \end{array} \right) \right] = x$. 所以 h 是满同态. 再证 h 是单同态, 也就是要证, 如果 $h \left[\sum_{i=1}^n (x_{i1}, x_{i2}e) \otimes_T \left(\begin{array}{c} y_{1i} \\ ey_{2i} \end{array} \right) \right] = 0$, 那么 $\sum_{i=1}^n (x_{i1}, x_{i2}e) \otimes_T \left[\begin{array}{c} y_{1i} \\ ey_{2i} \end{array} \right] = 0$. 由于

$$h \left[\sum_{i=1}^n (x_{i1}, x_{i2}e) \otimes_T \left(\begin{array}{c} y_{1i} \\ ey_{2i} \end{array} \right) \right] = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{i1}y_{1i} + x_{i2}ey_{2i}) = 0,$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{i=1}^n (x_{i1}, x_{i2}e) \otimes_T \left[\begin{array}{c} y_{1i} \\ ey_{2i} \end{array} \right] &= \sum_{i=1}^n (1, 0) \left[\begin{array}{cc} x_{i1} & x_{i2}e \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \otimes_T \left[\begin{array}{c} y_{1i} \\ ey_{2i} \end{array} \right] \\
&= (1, 0) \otimes_T \left[\begin{array}{c} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{i1}y_{1i} + x_{i2}ey_{2i}) \\ 0 \end{array} \right] = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

故 h 为单同态, 也就证明了 $R^{1 \times 2} \otimes_T R^{2 \times 1} \cong R$.

3 主要结果

定理 1 设 R 为带单位元 1 的结合环, $e \in R$ 为幂等元, $T = \begin{pmatrix} R & Re \\ eR & eRe \end{pmatrix}$ 为 R 上的矩阵环, 那么 $\text{Lgd}T = \text{Lgd}R$.

证明 (1) 先证 $\text{Lgd}R \leq \text{Lgd}T$.

如果 $\text{Lgd}T = \infty$, 式子显然成立, 不妨假设 $\text{Lgd}T = m < \infty$, 任取 R -模 A , 它必有投射分解:

$$\cdots \rightarrow P_n \xrightarrow{d_n} P_{n-1} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow P_1 \rightarrow P_0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow 0.$$

由于 $R^{2 \times 1}$ 是投射的左 R -模, 因而是平坦的. 于是有左 T -模的投射分解:

$$\cdots \rightarrow R^{2 \times 1} \otimes_R P_n \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \otimes d_n} R^{2 \times 1} \otimes_R P_{n-1} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow R^{2 \times 1} \otimes_R A \rightarrow 0.$$

由于 $\text{Lgd}T = m$, 因此不妨令 $pd_T(R^{2 \times 1} \otimes_R A) = m$. 故必有长度为 m 的投射分解:

$$0 \rightarrow I_m(\varepsilon \otimes d_m) \rightarrow R^{2 \times 1} \otimes_R P_{m-1} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow R^{2 \times 1} \otimes_R A \rightarrow 0.$$

由于 $R^{1 \times 2}$ 是投射的右 T -模, 因而是平坦的. 于是可得左 R -模的投射分解:

$$0 \rightarrow R^{1 \times 2} \otimes_T I_m(\varepsilon \otimes d_m) \rightarrow R^{1 \times 2} \otimes_T (R^{1 \times 2} \otimes_R P_{m-1}) \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow R^{1 \times 2} \otimes_T (R^{1 \times 2} \otimes_R A) \rightarrow 0.$$

由于 $R^{1 \times 2} \otimes_T (R^{2 \times 1} \otimes_R A) = (R^{1 \times 2} \otimes_T R^{2 \times 1}) \otimes_R A \cong R \otimes_R A \cong A$.

所以 $pd_R A \leq m$, 由 A 的任意性可知 $\text{Lgd}R \leq \text{Lgd}T$.

(2) 再证 $\text{Lgd}R \geq \text{Lgd}T$.

不妨令 $\text{Lgd}R = m < \infty$, 任取左 T -模 A , 作 A 的投射分解:

$$\cdots \rightarrow P_n \xrightarrow{d_n} P_{n-1} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow P_0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow 0.$$

由于 $R^{1 \times 2}$ 是投射的右 T -模, 因而平坦, 于是有左 R -模的投射分解:

$$\cdots \rightarrow R^{1 \times 2} \otimes_T P_n \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \otimes d_n} R^{1 \times 2} \otimes_T P_{n-1} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow R^{1 \times 2} \otimes_T A \rightarrow 0.$$

由于 $\text{Lgd}R = m$, 不妨令 $pd_R(R^{1 \times 2} \otimes_T A) = m$, 于是有长度为 m 的投射分解:

$$0 \rightarrow I_m(\varepsilon \otimes d_m) \rightarrow R^{1 \times 2} \otimes_T P_{m-1} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow R^{1 \times 2} \otimes_T A \rightarrow 0.$$

由于 $R^{2 \times 1}$ 是投射的右 R -模, 于是有正合列:

$$0 \rightarrow R^{2 \times 1} \otimes_R I_m(\varepsilon \otimes d_m) \rightarrow R^{2 \times 1} \otimes_R (R^{1 \times 2} \otimes_T P_{m-1}) \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow R^{2 \times 1} \otimes_R (R^{1 \times 2} \otimes_T A) \rightarrow 0.$$

由于 $R^{2 \times 1} \otimes_R (R^{1 \times 2} \otimes_T A) = (R^{2 \times 1} \otimes_R R^{1 \times 2}) \otimes_T A \cong T \otimes_T A \cong A$.

所以 $pd_T A \leq m$, 由 A 的任意性, 易得 $Lgd T \leq Lgd R$.

所以 $Lgd T = Lgd R$.

定理 2 设 R 是含单位元 1 的结合环, e 是 R 中的幂等元, $T = \begin{pmatrix} R & Re & \cdots & Re \\ eR & eRe & \cdots & eRe \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ eR & eRe & \cdots & eRe \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}$,

那么 $Lgd T = Lgd R$.

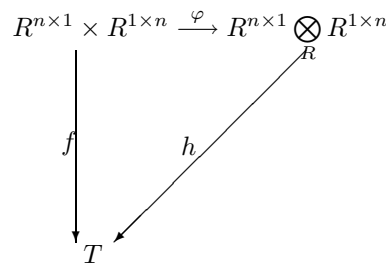
证明 (1) 令 $R^{n \times 1} = \begin{bmatrix} R \\ eR \\ \vdots \\ eR \end{bmatrix}$, $R^{1 \times n} = (R, Re, \cdots, Re)$, 类似引理 1 可以证明 $R^{n \times 1}$ 是投射

的左 T -模, 也是投射的右 R -模, $R^{1 \times n}$ 是投射的右 T -模. 也是投射的左 R -模.

(2) 类似引理 2, P 是左 R -投射模, 则 $R^{n \times 1} \otimes_R P$ 是投射左 T -模, P 是左 T -投射模, 则 $R^{1 \times n} \otimes_T P$ 是投射左 R -模.

(3) 类似引理 3, 可证: (a) $R^{n \times 1} \otimes_R R^{1 \times n} \cong T$. (b) $R^{1 \times n} \otimes_T R^{n \times 1} \cong R$.

现简证 (a) 如下, 考虑下列图形:



我们重点证明一下 h 是同构映.

对任意 $\gamma = \begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12}e & \cdots & x_{1n}e \\ ex_{21} & ex_{22}e & \cdots & ex_{2n}e \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ ex_{n1} & ex_{n2}e & \cdots & ex_{nn}e \end{bmatrix} \in T$, 由于

$$\gamma = \begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12}e & \cdots & x_{1n}e \\ ex_{21} & ex_{22}e & \cdots & ex_{2n}e \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ ex_{n1} & ex_{n2}e & \cdots & ex_{nn}e \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{11} \\ ex_{21} \\ \vdots \\ ex_{n1} \end{bmatrix} (1, 0, \cdots, 0) +$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{12} \\ ex_{22} \\ \vdots \\ ex_{n2} \end{bmatrix} (0, e, \cdots, 0) + \cdots + \begin{bmatrix} x_{1n} \\ ex_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ ex_{nn} \end{bmatrix} (0, 0, \cdots, e),$$

$$h \left[\left(\begin{array}{c} x_{11} \\ ex_{21} \\ \vdots \\ ex_{n1} \end{array} \right) \otimes_R (1, 0, \dots, 0) + \left(\begin{array}{c} x_{12} \\ ex_{22} \\ \vdots \\ ex_{n2} \end{array} \right) \otimes_R (0, e, \dots, 0) + \dots + \left(\begin{array}{c} x_{1n} \\ ex_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ ex_{nn} \end{array} \right) \otimes_R (0, 0, \dots, e) \right] = \gamma.$$

证明了 h 是满同态.

由

$$\begin{aligned} h \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\begin{array}{c} x_{1i} \\ ex_{2i} \\ \vdots \\ ex_{ni} \end{array} \right) \otimes_R (y_{i1}, y_{i2}e \dots y_{in}e) \right] &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\begin{array}{c} x_{1i} \\ ex_{2i} \\ \vdots \\ ex_{ni} \end{array} \right] (y_{i1}, y_{i2}e \dots y_{in}e) \\ &= \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \sum_{i=1}^n x_{1i}y_{i1} & \sum_{i=1}^n x_{1i}y_{i2}e & \dots & \sum_{i=1}^n x_{1i}y_{in}e \\ \sum_{i=1}^n ex_{2i}y_{i1} & \sum_{i=1}^n ex_{2i}y_{i2}e & \dots & \sum_{i=1}^n ex_{2i}y_{in}e \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \sum_{i=1}^n ex_{ni}y_{i1} & \sum_{i=1}^n ex_{ni}y_{i2}e & \dots & \sum_{i=1}^n ex_{ni}y_{in}e \end{array} \right] = 0, \end{aligned}$$

可得

$$\sum_{i=1}^n x_{1i}y_{i1} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_{1i}y_{i2}e = \dots = \sum_{i=1}^n ex_{ni}y_{in}e = 0.$$

又由于

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\begin{array}{c} x_{1i} \\ ex_{2i} \\ \vdots \\ ex_{ni} \end{array} \right] \otimes_R (y_{i1}, y_{i2}e \dots y_{in}e) &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\begin{array}{c} x_{1i} \\ ex_{2i} \\ \vdots \\ ex_{ni} \end{array} \right] \otimes_R y_{i1}(1, 0, \dots, 0) + \\ \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\begin{array}{c} x_{1i} \\ ex_{2i} \\ \vdots \\ ex_{ni} \end{array} \right] \otimes_R y_{i2}e(0, e, \dots, 0) + \dots + \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\begin{array}{c} x_{1i} \\ ex_{2i} \\ \vdots \\ ex_{ni} \end{array} \right] \otimes_R y_{in}e(0, 0, \dots, e) \\ &= \left[\begin{array}{c} \sum_{i=1}^n x_{1i}y_{i1} \\ \sum_{i=1}^n ex_{2i}y_{i1} \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^n ex_{ni}y_{i1} \end{array} \right] \otimes_R (1, 0, \dots, 0) + \left[\begin{array}{c} \sum_{i=1}^n x_{1i}y_{i2}e \\ \sum_{i=1}^n ex_{2i}y_{i2}e \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^n ex_{ni}y_{i2}e \end{array} \right] \otimes_R (0, e, \dots, 0) + \dots + \\ \left[\begin{array}{c} \sum_{i=1}^n x_{1i}y_{in}e \\ \sum_{i=1}^n ex_{2i}y_{in}e \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^n ex_{ni}y_{in}e \end{array} \right] \otimes_R (0, 0, \dots, e) &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

这就证明了 h 是单射. 于是 h 是同构. 其余证明与定理 1 完全类似. 故省略.

推论 设 R 是含单位元 1 的结合环, 那么 $\text{Lgd}M_n(R) = \text{Lgd}R$.

证明 1 是 R 的幂等元, 由定理 2 结论成立.

设 $K_0(R)$ 为环 R 的 Grothendieck 群, 利用本文提供的方法, 我们还能够证明 $K_0(R) \cong K_0(T)$.

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The Homological Dimensions of Some Morita Contexts

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Abstract: In this paper, we obtain the equivalent relations of the global dimensions of some Morita Contexts and of ring R . And the results are extended to $n \times n$ matrix rings.

Key words: global dimension; projective module; matrix ring.