

Free Cyclic Submodules and Non-Unimodular Vectors

Joanne L. Hall^{1,2} and Metod Saniga²

¹School of Mathematical and Geospatial Sciences, RMIT University
GPO Box 2476, Melbourne 3001
Australia
(joanne.hall@rmit.edu.au)

and

²Astronomical Institute, Slovak Academy of Sciences
SK-05960 Tatranská Lomnica
Slovak Republic
(msaniga@astro.sk)

Abstract

Given a finite associative ring with unity, R , and its two-dimensional left module, 2R , the following two problems are addressed: 1) the existence of vectors of 2R that do not belong to any free cyclic submodule (FCS) generated by a unimodular vector and 2) conditions under which such (non-unimodular) vectors generate FCSs. The main result is that for a non-unimodular vector to generate an FCS of 2R , R must have at least two maximal right ideals of which at least one is non-principal.

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1 Introduction

Projective geometries over finite associative rings with unity have recently found important applications in coding theory (see, e. g., [1]) and quantum information theory (see, e. g., [2, 3, 4]). When constructing a geometry over a ring, a majority of authors consider as points of such a geometry only free cyclic submodules (FCSs) generated by unimodular vectors [5], whilst some authors consider all cyclic submodules [6, 7]. It has recently been shown [9] that there exists rings for which some vectors of the submodule are not contained in an FCS generated by a unimodular vector. These vectors have been called outliers. Even more interesting is that some outliers themselves generate FCSs. A geometry may be constructed using all FCSs.

Analysing all finite associative rings with unity up to order 31 inclusive, only several rings are found to feature outliers. Out of these, only few non-commutative rings exhibit FCSs comprising solely non-unimodular vectors [8]; the smallest example being the ring of ternions over the Galois field of order two [9]. These examples motivated a more systematic and general treatment of the questions of the existence of outliers and FCSs generated by them. The outcomes of our explorations are not only interesting on their own, but they can also have interesting physical bearings (like, e. g., those proposed in [10]).

2 Definitions and Preliminaries

All rings considered are finite, associative and with unity (multiplicative identity). It is well known that in such a ring, R , an element is either a unit or a (two-sided) zero-divisor (see, for example, [11, §2.1]); in what follows the group of units of R is denoted by R^* and the set of zero divisors by $R \setminus R^*$. 1 is the unity element of R and the symbol \subset stands for strict inclusion.

Definition 1. Let $\langle R, \cdot, + \rangle$ be a ring. A *left ideal*, I_l , is a subgroup of $\langle R, + \rangle$ such that $rx \in I_l$ for all $r \in R$ and $x \in I_l$. A *right ideal*, I_r , is a subgroup of $\langle R, + \rangle$ such that $xr \in I_r$ for all $x \in I_r$ and $r \in R$. An ideal is *principal* if it is generated by a single element of R . For $a \in R$ the *principal left ideal* generated by a is Ra , and a *principal right ideal* generated by a is aR .

For further background on rings see, for example, [12].

Definition 2. [5, Defi 2.9][13, p.16] Let $S \subseteq R$. The left (right) *annihilator* of S , denoted ${}^\perp S$ (S^\perp), is defined as:

$$\begin{aligned} {}^\perp S &= \{x \in R : xa = 0, \forall a \in S\}, \\ S^\perp &= \{x \in R : ax = 0, \forall a \in S\}. \end{aligned}$$

For sets containing a single element, the notation is simplified ${}^\perp\{a\} := {}^\perp a$.

Lemma 3. Let $P, S \subseteq R$, then ${}^\perp S$ is a left ideal, S^\perp is a right ideal and

$${}^\perp P \cap {}^\perp S = {}^\perp (P \cup S).$$

Definitions below are given for left modules, the mirrored definitions can be given for right modules.

Definition 4. [5] Let R be a ring with unity, and 2R be a left module over R , and let

$$aR + bR = \{ax + by : x, y \in R\}. \quad (1)$$

$(a, b) \in {}^2R$ is unimodular if $aR + bR = R$.

Note that aR and bR are principal right ideals of R . The following Lemma provides an alternate definition of unimodular.

Lemma 5. [5] Let R be a ring with unity, and 2R be a left module over R . $(a, b) \in {}^2R$ is unimodular if and only if there exists $x, y \in R$ such that $ax + by = 1$.

Definition 6. $R(a, b)$ is a *cyclic* subset of 2R generated by (a, b) :

$$R(a, b) = \{(\alpha a, \alpha b) : \alpha \in R\}.$$

If $(\alpha a, \alpha b) = (0, 0)$ only when $\alpha = 0$, then $R(a, b)$ is a *free cyclic submodule*.

Reworking the definition of a free cyclic submodule using annihilators leads to the obvious lemma:

Lemma 7. Let R be a finite associative ring with unity. $R(a, b)$ is a free cyclic submodule of 2R if and only if

$${}^\perp a \cap {}^\perp b = \{0\}. \quad (2)$$

Proof. Let (a, b) be the generating vector, then by definition $R(a, b)$ is free if $\alpha(a, b) = (0, 0)$ only if $\alpha = 0$. This is equivalent to equation (2). \square

Lemma 8. [5, §1] Let (a, b) be a unimodular vector in 2R , then $R(a, b)$ is a free cyclic submodule.

Unimodular vectors have other useful properties [5], and for many rings all free cyclic submodules are generated by unimodular vectors. However this is not always the case. Corollaries 21 and 24 show two classes of rings for which all free cyclic submodules are generated by unimodular vectors. The ring of ternions [9] is an example where some free cyclic submodules are generated by non-unimodular vectors.

Definition 9. An *outlier* is a vector which is not contained in any free cyclic submodule generated by a unimodular vector.

The aim of this research is to get some insight into which rings contain outliers, and, more specifically, which rings contain outliers that generate free cyclic submodules. This question is of interest for general nR , but we only treat the simplified case of 2R where R is a finite associative ring.

3 Results

3.1 Unimodular vectors

We begin by collecting some important facts about unimodular vectors.

If $a \in R^*$, then $aR = R$, hence for all $b \in R$, $aR + bR = R$. Thus any vector containing a unit as an entry is a unimodular vector. Unimodular vectors may be divided into two types:

- Type I: vectors which contain at least one entry which is a unit;
- Type II: vectors which contain no entries that are units.

Theorem 10. *Let R be a finite associative ring with unity. If $a, b \in R \setminus R^*$, then (a, b) is a unimodular vector in 2R if and only if there exist maximal right ideals, I_1, I_2 , such that $a \in I_1 \setminus I_2$ and $b \in I_2 \setminus I_1$.*

Proof. \Rightarrow Assume (a, b) is unimodular. Since $a, b \in R \setminus R^*$, aR and bR are right ideals strictly contained in R . If there is some proper right ideal, I , that contains a and b , then $aR + bR \subseteq I \subset R$. Hence, if (a, b) is unimodular, then a and b cannot be contained in the same maximal ideal.

\Leftarrow Assume $a \in I_1 \setminus I_2$ and $b \in I_2 \setminus I_1$, then aR and bR are right ideals for which $aR \subset I_1$ and $bR \subset I_2$. $aR + bR$ is a right ideal not contained in either I_1 or I_2 . Therefore $aR + bR$ must be contained in a right ideal that contains both I_1 and I_2 . Since I_1 and I_2 are maximal, the only right ideal containing them both is R . Hence $aR + bR = R$, and (a, b) is a unimodular vector of 2R . \square

All type II unimodular vectors of 2R conform to the conditions of Theorem 10.

Theorem 11. *Let R be a finite associative ring with unity. $a, b, \alpha \in R$.*

1. $R(\alpha a, \alpha b) \subseteq R(a, b)$.
2. $R(\alpha a, \alpha b) = R(a, b)$ if and only if $\alpha \in R^*$.
3. If (a, b) is a unimodular vector in 2R , then $(\alpha a, \alpha b)$ is also unimodular if and only if $\alpha \in R^*$.

Proof. 1, 2. Let R be a finite associative ring with unity. Then $R(\alpha a, \alpha b) \subseteq R(a, b)$. If $\alpha \in R^*$, then $R(\alpha a, \alpha b) = R(a, b)$. 3. [14, Prop 2.1]. \square

Theorems 10 and 11 give criteria for checking for unimodular vectors of 2R . More difficult is finding outliers.

3.2 Outliers

In the light of Theorem 11 we can refine our notion of outlier.

Definition 12. Let R be a finite associative ring with unity. (a, b) is an *outlier* of 2R if there does not exist $\alpha, c, d \in R$ such that $(a, b) = (\alpha c, \alpha d)$ and (c, d) is unimodular.

Theorem 13. Let R be a finite associative ring with unity. (a, b) is an outlier of 2R if and only if there exists a right ideal $I \subseteq R$, such that $a, b \in I$ and

1. there are no principal right ideals which contain both a and b ;
2. for all principal right ideals αR such that $a, b \in \alpha R$, then $aR + bR \subset \alpha R$.

Proof. \Rightarrow Theorem 10 shows that if (a, b) is an outlier of 2R then a and b are contained in some maximal right ideal. Either $a, b \notin \alpha R$ for some $\alpha \in R \setminus R^*$ (showing part 2) or there exists α, c, d such that $(\alpha c, \alpha d) = (a, b)$ only if (c, d) is not unimodular. Assume that there exists $(\alpha c, \alpha d) = (a, b)$ with (c, d) not unimodular. Let $C = \{c : \alpha c = a\}$ and $D = \{d : \alpha d = b\}$. If $\alpha x = \alpha y$ with $x \neq y$, then $\alpha(x - y) = 0$, thus $(x - y) \in \alpha^\perp$. Since,

$$C = \{c\} + \alpha^\perp \quad \text{and} \quad D = \{d\} + \alpha^\perp, \quad (3)$$

one gets

$$\begin{aligned} aR + bR &= \alpha cR + \alpha dR \\ &= \alpha(cR + dR + \alpha^\perp). \end{aligned}$$

Thus $aR + bR = \alpha R$ if and only if there exists $c \in C$ and $d \in D$ such that $cR + dR + \alpha^\perp = R$. let $CR = \{cr : c \in C, r \in R\}$ and $DR = \{dr : d \in D, r \in R\}$. Since we can choose any $c \in C$ and $d \in D$, we require that

$$CR + DR + \alpha^\perp = R.$$

From equation (3) it follows:

$$CR + DR + \alpha^\perp = CR + DR.$$

If $CR + DR = R$, then there exists $c \in C$ and $d \in D$ and $x, y \in R$ such that $cx + dy = 1$, implying that (c, d) is a unimodular vector. This contradicts that (a, b) is an outlier, and hence we find that $aR + bR \subset \alpha R$ (showing part 1).

\Leftarrow 1. If all right ideals that contain a and b are non-principal, then there does not exist $\alpha \in R \setminus R^*$ such that $a, b \in \alpha R$. Hence (a, b) is an outlier of 2R .

2. Let αR be a principal right ideal for which $a, b \in \alpha R$. Then there exists c, d such that $\alpha c = a$ and $\alpha d = b$. If $aR + bR \subset \alpha R$, then

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha c)R + (\alpha d)R &\subset \alpha R, \\ \alpha(cR + dR) &\subset \alpha R, \\ cR + dR &\subset R, \end{aligned}$$

and (c, d) is not unimodular. This holds for all principal right ideals containing a and b ; hence (a, b) is an outlier. \square

If R is commutative then (a, b) is an outlier of the left module exactly when $(a, b)^T$ is an outlier of the right module. In a non-commutative ring, the set of left outliers may be different to the set of right outliers (the smallest example is the ring of ternions of order 8 [9]). The set of outliers is dependent on the structure of the ideals of the ring. If the left and right ideals of a ring have different structures, then a left outlier may be right unimodular.

From Theorems 10 and 13 we get that:

Lemma 14. *If a and b are in some right ideal which is non principal, not both in any principal right ideal, and not both in the same maximal left ideal, then (a, b) is an outlier and $(a, b)^T$ is unimodular.*

3.3 Free cyclic submodules and outliers

We have established that the structure of the ideals of a ring determines the set of outliers and unimodular vectors. The Jacobson radical is an important ideal and of crucial importance in the study of unimodular vectors.

Definition 15. [12, §4] For a finite ring R , the *Jacobson radical*, $\text{rad}(R)$, may be equivalently defined as:

- the intersection of all the maximal left ideals of R ;
- the largest left ideal J such that $1 + j \in R^*$ for all $j \in J$.

Note that the Jacobson radical is a left *and* right ideal.

Definition 16. [12, Defi 4.9] A one-sided or two-sided ideal, I , is *nilpotent* of *nilpotency* m if $a_1.a_2 \dots a_m = 0$ for any set of elements $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m \in I$.

Lemma 17. [12, Thm 4.12] *Let R be a finite associative ring. Then $\text{rad}(R)$ is nilpotent.*

Theorem 18. *Let R be a finite associative ring. Let $J \equiv \text{rad}(R)$. Then no vector from nJ generates a free cyclic submodule.*

Proof. From Lemma 17 it readily follows that J has nilpotency m for some $m \in \mathbb{N}$. Let $(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \in {}^nJ$, $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{m-1} \in J$ and $\alpha = x_1.x_2 \dots x_{m-1}$. Then $(\alpha a_1, \alpha a_2, \dots, \alpha a_n) = (0, 0, \dots, 0)$. Hence $R(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$ is not a free cyclic submodule. \square

Definition 19. [12, §19] A *local* ring is an associative ring that has exactly one maximal left (and also right) ideal.

As a side note we mention that geometries over local rings are called Hjelmslev geometries [5, §9], and have applications in coding theory [1].

Theorem 20. *Let R be a local ring.*

1. *No outliers of 2R generate free cyclic submodules.*
2. *(a, b) is an outlier of 2R if and only if $a \notin bR$ and $b \notin aR$.*

Proof. 1. R has exactly one maximal ideal, which is therefore the Jacobson radical, J . All ring elements not belonging to J are units. Hence any outlier of 2R has both entries as elements of J . Theorem 18 shows that no vectors with both entries from J can generate a free cyclic submodule.

2. J , the unique maximal ideal of R , cannot generate R . By Theorem 10, no unimodular vector of 2R can contain elements of the same maximal ideal. Since every element of R is either a unit or an element of J , all unimodular vectors have a unit entry; all unimodular vectors are of type I. So, the outliers of 2R are those vectors which are not contained in a free cyclic submodule of 2R generated by $(1, x)$ or $(x, 1)$, $x \in R$. A vector which is not an outlier is of the form

$$(a, ax) \quad \text{or} \quad (ax, a), \text{ for some } a, x \in R.$$

Thus outliers are those vectors which do not fit this form. If (a, b) is contained in a free cyclic submodule then there exists $x \in R$, such that $ax = b$ or $bx = a$. Hence $b \in aR$ or $a \in bR$. If $a \notin bR$ and $b \notin aR$, then (a, b) is an outlier. \square

Corollary 21. *If R is a finite local ring, then $R(a, b)$ is a free cyclic submodule if and only if (a, b) is unimodular.*

This is a class of rings for which all free cyclic submodules are generated by unimodular vectors (the reverse of Lemma 8). In particular, this means that Hjelmslev geometries (which are geometries over a local ring) cannot have non-unimodular points.

Next we look at another property of ideals which precludes the existence of non-unimodular free cyclic submodules.

Lemma 22. *Let R be a finite associative ring with unity. Let a, b be elements of the same principal proper right ideal, αR , then $R(a, b)$ is not a free cyclic submodule of 2R .*

Proof. $a = \alpha c$ and $b = \alpha d$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} {}^\perp a &= \{x : xa = 0\} \\ &= \{x : x\alpha c = 0\} \\ &\supseteq \{x : x\alpha = 0\} \\ &= {}^\perp \alpha. \end{aligned}$$

By the same logic ${}^\perp b \supseteq {}^\perp \alpha$. Hence ${}^\perp a \cap {}^\perp b \supseteq {}^\perp \alpha \neq \{0\}$. □

Lemma 22 then gives the following important result.

Theorem 23. *Let R be a finite associative ring with unity. If every right ideal is a principal ideal, then there are no free cyclic submodules of 2R generated by non-unimodular vectors.*

This shows that a necessary condition for the existence of non-unimodular free cyclic submodules of 2R is the presence of non-principal right ideals.

Corollary 24. *Let R be a principal ideal ring, then $R(a, b)$ is a free cyclic submodule if and only if (a, b) is unimodular.*

This is another class of rings (see Corollary 21) for which all free cyclic submodules are generated by unimodular vectors.

When using associative rings, free cyclic submodules are generated by either unimodular vectors or outliers. If the assumption of associativity is removed, then this is no longer true.

Lemma 25. *Let R be a finite ring with unity and let (a, b) be a unimodular vector in 2R . If there exists α such that $(\alpha a, \alpha b)$ is a non-unimodular vector and $R(\alpha a, \alpha b)$ is a free cyclic submodule of 2R , then R is non-associative.*

Proof. Assume that R is associative. Then, by Theorem 3, if $(\alpha a, \alpha b)$ is non-unimodular, then $\alpha \in R \setminus R^*$. If $R(\alpha a, \alpha b)$ is free, then $R(\alpha a, \alpha b) = R(a, b)$. Thus there exists $\beta \in R$ such that

$$(\beta \alpha a, \beta \alpha b) = (a, b),$$

under the assumption that R is associative, this requires that $\beta \alpha = 1$, contradicting that $\alpha \in R \setminus R^*$.

Hence if there exists α such that $(\alpha a, \alpha b)$ is a non-unimodular vector and $R(\alpha a, \alpha b)$ is a free cyclic submodule, then R is non-associative. □

Examples have been calculated of non-associative rings of order 8, where (a, b) is unimodular, $R(\alpha a, \alpha b)$ is free and $R(\alpha a, \alpha b) \not\subseteq R(a, b)$.

4 Conclusion and Further Directions

For the existence of FCSs of 2R that are generated by non-unimodular vectors (“non-unimodular FCSs”), R must have at least two maximal right ideals, at least one of which is non-principal. This is a necessary condition. Calculated examples [8] show that this condition is not sufficient; other properties of a ring are required to guarantee the presence of FCSs generated by non-unimodular vectors.

As already mentioned in the introduction, in our worked examples [8] non-unimodular FCSs have been only found for non-commutative rings. One would be tempted to conjecture that non-commutativity is essential in this respect. Yet, this is questionable because some rings feature non-unimodular FCSs in 2R , but not in R^2 (and *vice versa*). Hence, it is highly desirable to clarify to what extent the existence of non-unimodular FCSs depends on the non-commutativity of the ring; in particular, what is the smallest commutative ring featuring non-unimodular FCSs?

Further, in all analysed examples, a non-unimodular FCS was found to share with *any other* FCS at least one vector apart from $(0, 0)$; is this true in general, or just a feature of the particular small-order rings? Finally, within our bank of examples, we found rings where all outliers generate FCSs (like the smallest ring of ternions [9]), as well as rings where only some outliers have this property. What distinguishes the two kinds of rings? These are exciting open questions we would like to focus on in the near future.

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