

كلية: التربية للعلوم الصرفة

القسم او الفرع: الرياضيات

المرحلة: الرابعة

أستاذ المادة : ا.م.د.ماجد محمد عبد

اسم المادة بالغة العربية :مقاسات

اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية: MODULES

اسم الحاضرة الأولى باللغة العربية: المقاس الغير قابل للتجزئة

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة الإنكليزية Indecomposable module

محتوى المحاضرة الثامنة

## . Indecomposable module

#### **Definition**

A module M is called indecomposable if  $0\neq M$  and cannot be written as a direct sum of two non-zero submodules. In other words,  $M=N\bigoplus K$  where  $0\neq N$  and  $\neq K$ . The dual of indecomposable is, of course, decomposable

# **Remarks and Examples**

1. 
$$\mathbb{Z}_6 = <2> \oplus <3> \simeq \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_3$$
.

- 2.Indecomposable module is a weaker than simple module and maybe called irreducible module. simple means "no proper submodule" .
- 3. A direct sum of indecomposables is called completely decomposable.
- 4. completely decomposable is a weaker than semi-simple, which is a direct sum of simple modules.
- 5. A direct sum decomposition of a module into indecomposable modules is called an indecomposable decomposition.
- 6.A vector space is indecomposable module if and only if it has one dimension.
- 7. Every vector space is completely decomposable (indeed, semi-simple), with infinitely many summands if the dimension is infinite.
- 8. Primary decomposition is a decomposition into indecomposable modules, so every finitely-generated module over a PID is completely decomposable module
- 9. Over the integers  $\mathbb{Z}$ , modules are abelian groups, so finitely-generated abelian group is indecomposable if and only if it is isomorphic to  $\mathbb{Z}$  or to a factor group of the form  $\mathbb{Z}$ ./ $\mathbb{P}^n\mathbb{Z}$  for some prime number p and some positive integer n.
- 10. Every finitely-generated abelian group is a direct sum of (finitely many) indecomposable abelian groups.

#### **Theorem**

Every simple module is indecomposable. The converse is not true in general.

#### Proof.

# **Definition**

Any left principal indecomposable module of a ring R is a left submodule of R, so that is a direct summand of R and finally is an indecomposable module.

### **Examples**

- 1. Projective module is principal indecomposable module.
- 2. Cyclic module is principal indecomposable module.