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ON GENERATING ELEMENTS OF GALOIS EXTENSIONS OF DIVISION RINGS V

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1°. Let a division ring K be Galois over a division subring L. In case L is infinite over the center of L, we have proved, in a previous paper [8][1], that if D is an arbitrary intermediate subring of K/L which is left finite over L then D is simple over L. In this paper, for an arbitrary L-L-submodule X of K which is left finite over L, we shall prove that X has a single generating element over L, that is, $X = LaL$ for some a (Theorem 1).

In 3°, our interest will be directed to Kurosch's problem for algebraic Galois extensions of division rings. And, we shall prove the following: Every (left) algebraic Galois extension K of L is locally finite over L if either L is infinite over the center of L or the centralizer of L in K is finite over the center of K (Theorem 2 and Theorem 3). Moreover, if K is Galois, left algebraic and of bounded degree over L, then K is finite over L (Theorem 4).

Finally, as to notations and terminologies used in this paper, we follow the previous ones [6], [7] and [8].

2°. Generating elements of L-L-submodules of K.

Throughout this paper, K will be a division ring and L a division subring of K. C and Z will be the centers of K and L respectively, and V will mean $V_K(L)$. Moreover, in this section, we shall use the following conventions: X be a L-L-submodule of K and $\mathfrak{X}$ the L_r-K_r-module consisting of all the (module) homomorphisms of X into K. And, we set $\mathfrak{Y} = \{\alpha \in \mathfrak{X} \mid \alpha l_r = l_r \alpha \text{ for all } l_r \in L_r\}$.

The following lemma contains [7, Lemma 1] and [8, Lemma 1] as special cases. However, as the proof proceeds just as in the proof of [8, Lemma 1], the proof may be omitted.

Lemma 1. *For any subset $\mathfrak{S}$ of $\mathfrak{Y}$, $\mathfrak{S}$ is linearly independent over V_r if and only if it is linearly independent over K_r.*

Often the next corollary will be very convenient.

Corollary 1. *Let K be Galois over L, and $\mathfrak{G}$ a Galois group of K/L, that is, the fixring of $\mathfrak{G}$ is L. If $\mathfrak{G}_X$ means the restriction of $\mathfrak{G}$ on X then:*

1) Numbers in brackets refer to the references cited at the end of this note.

(1) $[\mathfrak{G}_X V_r : V_r]_r = [\mathfrak{G}_X K_r : K_r]_r \approx [X : L]_l$[2] *and* $\mathfrak{G}_X K_r \cap \mathfrak{V} = \mathfrak{G}_X V_r$.

(2) *If* $X = LaL$[3] *for some* $a \in X$, *then* $[a\mathfrak{G} V_r : V]_r \approx [X : L]_l$.

Proof. The first part of our corollary will be proved by making use of the same method as in the proof of [8, Corollary 2]. Thus, we shall prove here the second part only. Noting that $\alpha \in \mathfrak{G} V_r$ annihilates a when and only when $X\alpha = L(a\alpha)L = 0$, we obtain $[a\mathfrak{G} V_r : V]_r = [\mathfrak{G}_X V_r : V_r]_r$. Hence, (2) is an easy consequence of (1).

In the rest of this note, we denote by $\mathfrak{G}$ a Galois group of K/L when K is Galois over L.

Remark 1. Let K be Galois and finite over L. If $V \subset L$ then there exists some a such that $K = a\mathfrak{G} L_r$ ([3, Satz 9]). And then, we have $[K : L]_r = [a\mathfrak{G} L_r : L]_r \leqq [a\mathfrak{G} V_r : V]_r = [LaL : L]_l$ by Corollary 1(2). It follows that $K = LaL = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \oplus L l_i a l_i^{-1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \oplus l_i' a l_i'^{-1} L$[4] with l_i's and l_i''s of L.

In order to prove Theorem 1 which has been cited in **1°**, one more lemma will be required.

Lemma 2. *Let K be Galois over L, M a (commutative) subfield of L which is algebraic and infinite over Z, N a right V-submodule of K which is (right) finite over V, and d an element of K. If $d\mathfrak{G} V_r = \sum_{u=1}^{r \leq \infty} \oplus d_u V$ and $\sum_{u=1}^{r} d_u M_0 = \sum_{u=1}^{s} \oplus d_u M_0$, where $M_0 = M[V] = M \times_Z V (\subset L \times_Z V)$, then there exist an element $m \in M$ and a division subring M^* of M_0 containing V such that $[M^* : V]_r < \infty$, $N + \sum_{u=1}^{s} d_u m M^* = N \oplus \sum_{u=1}^{s} d_u m M^* = N \oplus (\sum_{u=1}^{s} d_u M^*) m$ and that $d\mathfrak{G} V_r \subset \sum_{u=1}^{s} d_u M^*$.*

Proof. We set $d_i = \sum_{u=1}^{s} d_u m_{iu}$ with m_{iu}'s of $M_0 (i = s+1, \cdots, r)$ and denote by R the intersection of N and $\sum_{u=1}^{s} d_u M_0$. Clearly, R is a right V-submodule of K which is finite over V.

Now we shall distinguish two cases: Firstly in case $R = 0$, we set $M^* = V[\{m_{iu}\}]$. Since $M_0 = M \times_Z V$, we can choose a finite subset F of M such that $M^{*\prime} = V[F] \supset M^*$. Then, noting that M is a commutative field which is algebraic over Z, we have $[M^* : V]_r \leqq [M^{*\prime} : V]_r < \infty$. Further, we obtain $N + \sum_{u=1}^{s} d_u M^* = N \oplus \sum_{u=1}^{s} d_u M^*$ since $R = \{0\}$. It is clear that $d\mathfrak{G} V_r \subset \sum_{u=1}^{s} d_u M^*$.

Secondly, we consider the case $R \neq \{0\}$. As R is a right V-module which is finite over V, we denote by $\{x_1, \cdots, x_n\}$ a right V-basis of R. Then

(1) $x_h = \sum_{u=1}^{s} d_u y_{hu} (h = 1, 2, \cdots, n)$

where y_{hu}'s are all in M_0. We set here $M^* = V[\{m_{iu}\}, \{y_{hu}\}]$. Noting that $M_0 = M \times_Z V$, we can take some finite subset F of M such that $V[F] \supset M^*$. Since M is algebraic over Z, we have $[V[F] : V] < \infty$, which means that

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2) $[\ :\ ]_l$ and $[\ :\ ]_r$ denote the left and right dimensions respectively. And in case $[X : L]_l = [X : L]_r$, they are denoted as $[X : L]$. If either $[\mathfrak{G}_X V_r : V_r]_r = [X : L]_l$ or $[\mathfrak{G}_X V_r : V_r]_r = \infty$ and $[X : L]_l = \infty$, then we write $[\mathfrak{G}_X V_r : V_r]_r \approx [X : L]_l$.

3) LaL is the two-sided L-module generated by a over L.

4) Given a collection $\{A_i\}$ of modules, $\sum \oplus A_i$ denote the direct sum of the A_i.

$[M^*: V] < \infty$. Then, from $[M: Z] = [M_0 : V] = \infty$, we obtain $M^* \subsetneqq M_0$, and so $M \not\subset M^*$. Hence, there exists an element $m \in M \setminus M^*$. Suppose that $N \cap \sum_{u=1}^{s} d_u m M^* \neq \{0\}$. Let

(2) $\sum_{h=1}^{n} x_h v_h = \sum_{u=1}^{s} d_u m y_u'$

be a non-zero element of $N \cap \sum_{u=1}^{s} d_u m M^* \subset R$, where v_h's are all in V and y_u' s are all in M^*. Then, from (1) and (2), we obtain $\sum_{u=1}^{s} \oplus d_u(m y_u' - \sum_{h=1}^{n} y_{hu} v_h) = 0$, whence $m y_u' - \sum_{h=1}^{n} y_{hu} v_h = 0$ $(u = 1, 2, \cdots, s)$. This leads to the contradiction $m \in M^*$. Hence we have $N + \sum_{u=1}^{s} d_u m M^* = N \oplus \sum_{u=1}^{s} d_u m M^*$ and $d\mathfrak{G} V_r \subset \sum_{u=1}^{s} d_u M^*$.

Now we are at the position to prove the following which contains [8, Theorem 1*].

Theorem 1. *Let K be Galois over L, and let* $[L : Z] = \infty$. *If X is a L-L-submodule of K which is left finite over L, then* $X = LaL$ *for some* $a \in X$.

Proof. Let $[X: L]_l = n$. Then, from Corollary 1(2), we have $[a\mathfrak{G} V_r: V]_r = [LaL : L]_l \leqq [X: L]_l = n$ for any element a in X. Hence, it suffices to prove that there exists an element $a \in X$ such that $[a\mathfrak{G} V_r: V]_r = [X: L]_l = n$.

We set $X = \sum_{i=1}^{n} L d^{(i)}$ and $\mathfrak{G}_X V_r = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \oplus \sigma_{iX} V_r$(Corollary 1(1)). Then, by Corollary 1(2), we have $[d^{(i)}\mathfrak{G} V_r : V]_r < \infty$. We shall distinguish two cases :

Case I. L is not algebraic over Z. Let $x \in L$ be transcendental over Z. If we set $M' = \sum_{i=1}^{n} d^{(i)}\mathfrak{G} V_r$ then, by [8, Lemma 3], there exists some positive integer k such that $\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} M' y^i = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \oplus M' y^i$ for $y = x^k$. If $\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sigma_{iX} v_{ir}$ is a non-zero element of $\mathfrak{G}_X V_r$, then $0 \neq X\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^{n} L(d^{(i)}\alpha)$, so that, there exists an element $d^{(i)}$ such that $d^{(i)}\alpha \neq 0$. We set here $a = \sum_{i=1}^{n} d^{(i)} y^i$. Noting that $d^{(i)}\alpha \in M'$ and $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} M' y^i = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \oplus M' y^i$, we obtain $a\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (d^{(i)}\alpha) y^i \neq 0$. Hence, $\{a\sigma_1, \cdots, a\sigma_n\}$ is right V-independent. There holds therefore $[a\mathfrak{G} V_r : V]_r = [\mathfrak{G}_X V_r : V_r]_r = n$.

Case II. L is algebraic over Z. Let M be a maximal subfield of L. Then it is clear that $[M: Z] = \infty$. As to notations used in the rest of our proof, we shall follow Lemma 2. In case $n = 1$, our assertion is trivial, and so we may restrict our proof to the case $n > 1$. We set $d^{(i)}\mathfrak{G} V_r = \sum_{u=1}^{r_i} d_{iu} V$ $(i = 2, \cdots, n)$, and $\sum_{u=1}^{r_i} d_{iu} M_0 = \sum_{u=1}^{s_i} \oplus d_{iu} M_0$. Applying Lemma 2 to $N = d^{(1)}\mathfrak{G} V_r$ and $d = d^{(2)}$, we obtain an element $m_1 \in M$ and a division ring M_1 of M_0 containing V such that $[M_1: V]_r < \infty$, $d^{(1)}\mathfrak{G} V_r + \sum_{u=1}^{s_2} d_{2u} m_1 M_1 = d^{(1)}\mathfrak{G} V_r \oplus \sum_{u=1}^{s_2} d_{2u} m_1 M_1$ and that $d^{(2)}\mathfrak{G} V_r \subset \sum_{u=1}^{s_2} d_{2u} M_1$. Repeating the same procedure to $N = d^{(1)}\mathfrak{G} V_r \oplus \sum_{u=1}^{s_2} d_{2u} m_1 M_1$ and $d = d^{(3)}$, and so on, we have eventually $n-1$ elements m_i's of M and $n-1$ snbfields M_i of M_0 containing V such that $d^{(1)}\mathfrak{G} V_r + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (\sum_{u=1}^{s_{i+1}} d_{i+1u} m_i M_i) = d^{(1)}\mathfrak{G} V_r \oplus \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \oplus (\sum_{u=1}^{s_{i+1}}$

$d_{i+1u}m_i M_i) = d^{(1)} \otimes V_r \oplus \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \oplus (\sum_{u=1}^{s_i+1} d_{i+1u} M_i) m_i$ and that $d^{(i+1)} \otimes V_r \subset \sum_{u=1}^{s_i+1} d_{i+1u} M_i (i=1, \cdots, n-1)$. Setting here $a = d^{(1)} + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} d^{(i+1)} m_i$, the same argument as in the latter part of case I will show that $[a \otimes V_r : V]_r = n$.

Corollary 2. *Under the same assumption as in Theorem 1, for each subring D of K which is left finite over L, $D = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \oplus Ll_i a l_i^{-1}$ with some $a \in D$.*

3°. Algebraic Galois extensions.

In [1, VII, §6], N. Jacobson gave the following definition :

Definition. An element a of a division ring K is called left algebraic over a division subring L if and only if $[L[a] : L]_l < \infty$. K is left algebraic over L if and only if every $a \in K$ is left algebraic over L.

We denote by N the set of all elements of K such that $[LaL : L]_l < \infty$. Let a_1, a_2 be elements of N. Then, noting that $L(a_1 + a_2)L \subset La_1L + La_2L$ and $La_1a_2L \subset La_1La_2L$, we obtain $[L(a_1 + a_2)L : L]_l \leqq [La_1L : L]_l + [La_2L : L]_l < \infty$ and $[La_1a_2L : L]_l \leqq [La_1La_2L : L]_l \leqq [La_1L : L]_l [La_2L : L]_l < \infty$. Hence, both $a_1 + a_2$ and a_1a_2 are contained in N; this shows that N is a subring of K. Moreover, one will easily see that N contains all the elements which are left algebraic over L. Under this convention, there holds the next lemma.

Lemma 3. *Let K be Galois over L, and let $[L : Z] = \infty$. If $\{a_1, \cdots, a_n\}$ is a finite subset of N, then $\sum_{i=1}^{n} La_iL = LaL$ for some $a \in N$, and so, $L[a_1, \cdots, a_n] = L[a]$.*

Proof. Since $[La_iL : L]_l$ is finite for each a_i, $\sum_{i=1}^{n} La_iL$ is left finite over L. Hence, our assertion is a consequence of Theorem 1.

Noting that if K is left algebraic over L then $K = N$, Lemma 3 yields at once the following.

Theorem 2. *Let K be Galois and left algebraic over L. If $[L : Z] = \infty$, then K is left locally finite over L*[5].

Corollary 3. *Let K be Galois over L. If K is left algebraic over L, then K is right algebraic over L.*

Proof. In case $[L : Z] = \infty$, K is left locally finite over L. Hence, by [5, Corollary 1], K is right locally finite over L, accordingly, K is right algebraic over L. Let $[L : Z] < \infty$, and a an element of K. Then, by [1, Theorem 7.9.1], we have $[L[a] : L]_r \leqq [L[a] : Z]_r = [L[a] : Z]_l < \infty$.

Remark 2. We set $H = V_K(V)$. If K is Galois and left algebraic over

5) If K is Galois and left locally finite over L, then K is right locally finite too ([5, Theorem 2]).

L, then one will easily see that K is left algebraic over H (Cf. [9, Lemma 2]). Further, we can prove that if K is Galois over L and left algebraic over H then, for each intermediate subring D of K/L which is left finite over L, $[D:L]_l=[D:L]_r$. In fact, in case $[L:Z]<\infty$, the same argument as in the proof of Corollary 3 will give our assertion. On the other hand, in case $[L:Z]=\infty$, $L[V]=L\times_Z V\supset(L\times_Z V)\cap H\supset L\times_Z V_H(H)$ implies $[H:V_H(H)]=\infty$. Accordingly, our assertion is a consequence of Theorem 2 and [5, Theorem 2].

Our next theorem will enable us to restate [4, § 3] in a similar form as in [1, VII, § 6][6].

Theorem 3. *Let K be Galois, and left algebraic over L. If $[V:C]<\infty$, then K is left locally finite over L.*

Proof. By the light of Theorem 2, we may, and shall, restrict our proof to the case $[L:Z]<\infty$. Since $L[V]=L\times_Z V$, we have $[L[V]:C]=[L[V]:V][V:C]<\infty$, whence K is inner Galois over $L[V]$. Then, noting that $V_K(L[V])\subset V_K(L)=V$, we obtain $H=V_K(V)\subset V_K(V_K(L[V]))=L[V]$, and so $[K:L[V]]\leqq[K:H]=[V:C]<\infty$. Thus, we get $[K:C]=[K:L[V]]\,[L[V]:C]<\infty$.

On the other hand, noting that $L[V]$ is left algebraic over L, we see that V is algebraic over Z, so that, the subfield $Z[C]$ is ($\mathfrak{G}$-normal[7] and) locally finite over Z. And then, for any finite subset F of C, a similar argument as in the proof of [6, Lemma 3 (3)] enables us to prove that $Z[F\mathfrak{G}]=Z\times_{Z\cap C}(Z\cap C)[F\mathfrak{G}]$, and so we have $Z[C]=Z\times_{Z\cap C}C$. Hence, there holds that $L[C]=L\times_Z Z[C]=L\times_Z(Z\times_{Z\cap C}C)=L\times_{Z\cap C}C$, whence we obtain $[L:(Z\cap C)]=[L[C]:C]$. It follows therefore that for any $k\in K$, $[(Z\cap C)[k]:(Z\cap C)]\leqq[L[k]:(Z\cap C)]=[L[k]:L]\,[L:(Z\cap C)]=[L[k]:L]\,[L[C]:C]\leqq[L[k]:L][K:C]$. Thus, recalling that $[K:C]<\infty$, we see that K is algebraic over $Z\cap C$. Then, by [1, Proposition 10. 12. 3], K is locally finite over $Z\cap C$. Consequently, from $[L:(Z\cap C)](=[L[C]:C]\leqq[K:C])<\infty$, our assertion is immediate.

Lemma 4. *Let L be a subfield of K containing the center C of K. If K/L is left algebraic and of bounded degree then $[K:L]<\infty$.*

Proof. Suppose that $x\in L$ is trascendental over C. Then, $\{1, x_r, x_r^2, \cdots\}(\subset \mathrm{Hom}_{L_l}(K, K)$[8]$)$ is linearly independent over $L_l(\subset \mathrm{Hom}_{L_l}(K, K))$. Now, let X be an arbitrary L-L-submodule of K with $[X:L]_l<\infty$, and

6) See [8, Remark 2] and the remarks of [9, Theorem 2′].

7) For any subriug D of K, we say that D is $\mathfrak{G}$-normal when $D^\sigma=D$ for all $\sigma\in\mathfrak{G}$.

8) $\mathrm{Hom}_{L_l}(K, K)$ denotes the module consisting of all the left L-homomorphisms of K into K.

$\mu_X(\cdot)$ a minimal polynomial of $(x_r)_X$ (which may be considered as an element of $\mathrm{Hom}_{L_l}(X, X)$) over $L_l(\subset \mathrm{Hom}_{L_r}(X, X))$ with the degree $n(X)$. We can find here an element $k\in K$ such that $k\mu_X(x_r)\neq 0$, and then $X_1 = X + LkL$ is an L-L-submodule with $[X_1 : L]_l < \infty$. Since $X_1\mu_X(x_r)\neq 0$, we readily see that $n(X_1) > n(X)$. And, this enables us to choose an L-L-submodule Y with $[Y: L]_l < \infty$ such that $n(Y) > m$, where m is an integer such that $[L[a] : L]_l \leqq m$ for all $a\in K$. Then, by [2, p. 69, Theorem 1], there exists some $y \in Y$ such that $\{y, yx_r, \cdots, yx_r^{n(Y)}\}$ is linearly left independent over L. But, recalling that $x \in L$, this gives a contradiction $n(Y) \leqq [LyL: L]_l \leqq [L[y] : L]_l \leqq m$. Thus, we see that L is algebraic over C.

Secondly, we shall prove $[L : C] < \infty$. If, otherwise, $[L : C] = \infty$, then there exists a subfield L_1 of L with $m < [L_1: C] = s < \infty$. Evidently, K is finite and Galois over $V_K(L_1)$ and $L_1 \subset V_K(L_1)$. Hence, by [3, Satz 9], there exists an element $u \in K$ such that $K = \sum_{i=1}^{s} \oplus V_K(L_1)u\tilde{l}_i$, where l_i's are suitable elements of L_1[9]. Accordingly, $\sum_{i=1}^{s} Lu\tilde{l}_i = \sum_{i=1}^{s} \oplus Lu\tilde{l}_i = \sum_{i=1}^{s} \oplus Lul_i^{-1}$, which gives a contradiction $s \leqq [LuL : L]_l \leqq m$. Hence, $[L : C] < \infty$. Accordingly $V_K(V_K(L)) \cap V_K(L) = L \cap V_K(L) = L$, whence $V_K(L)$ is algebraic and of bounded degree over its center L. [1, Theorem 7. 11. 1] proves therefore $[V_K(L) : L] < \infty$. And we have eventually $[K : L] = [K: V_K(L)] [V_K(L) : L] < \infty$.

Now, we can prove a theorem which contains [1, Theorem 7. 11. 1] as a special case.

Theorem 4. *If K is Galois, left algebraic and of bounded degree over L, then $[K: L] < \infty$.*

Proof. In case $[L : Z] = \infty$, our assertion is contained in Lemma 3. Thus, in what follows, we shall restrict our proof to the case $[L:Z] = q < \infty$. Since $L[V] = L \times_Z V$, V is algebraic and of bounded degree over Z, accordingly so is the center C_0 of V. Moreover, C_0 is $\mathfrak{G}$-normal and $\mathfrak{G}_{C_0}$ is the Galois group of C_0/Z. Hence, C_0 being normal and separable over Z, we readily obtain $[C_0 : Z] =$ order of $\mathfrak{G}_{C_0} < \infty$. Then, noting that the center C of K is a $\mathfrak{G}$-normal subfield of C_0, we obtain $s = [C: L \cap C] =$ order of $\mathfrak{G}_C \leqq$ order of $\mathfrak{G}_{C_0} < \infty$. Now, let k be an arbitrary element of K. Then, one will easily see that $L[k][C] = \sum_{i=1}^{s} L[k]c_i$ for a $(L\cap C)$-basis $\{c_1, \cdots, c_s\}$ of C, whence we obtain $[Z[C][k] : Z[C]]_l \leqq [L[C][k] : Z[C]]_l \leqq [L[C][k] : Z]_l = [L[k][C]: L[k]]_l [L[k] : L]_l [L: Z] \leqq smq$, where m is an integer such that $[L[a]: L]_l \leqq m$ for all $a \in K$. We have proved therefore that K is left algebraic and of bounded degree over the field $Z[C](\supset C)$. Consequently, by Lemma 4, we obtain $[K : Z[C]]_l < \infty$. And so, we

9) $\tilde{l}$ means the inner automorphism determined by $l : \tilde{l} = l_l l_r^{-1}$.

obtain our assertion $[K:L]_l \leqq [K:Z]_l \leqq [K:Z[C]]_l[Z[C]:Z] < \infty$ since $[Z[C]:Z] \leqq [C:Z \cap C] = [C:L \cap C] = s < \infty$.

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