

Covers of Acts over Monoids

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1 Preliminaries

- Acts
- Classes of acts

2 Known results on covers

- Coessential covers
- Flat covers of modules

3 \mathcal{X} -covers

- \mathcal{X} -precovers
- *SF/CP*-covers

4 Open problems

Acts

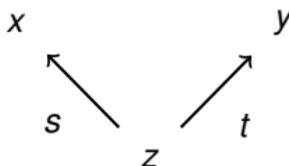
Given a monoid S , a (right) S -act is a set A equipped with an action

$$\begin{aligned} A \times S &\rightarrow A \\ (a, s) &\mapsto as, \end{aligned}$$

such that $(as)t = a(st)$ and $a1 = a$.

An S -act A is **cyclic** if it can be written in the form $A = aS$ for some $a \in A$.

An S -act A is **locally cyclic** if given any $x, y \in A$ there exists $z \in A$, $s, t \in S$ such that $x = zs$, $y = zt$ (equivalently, every finitely generated subact is contained in a cyclic subact).

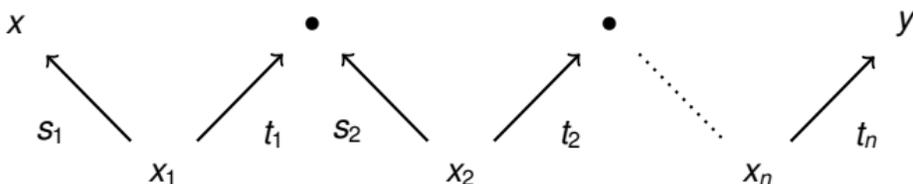


A monoid S satisfies **Condition (A)** if every locally cyclic S -act is cyclic, e.g. every finite monoid satisfies Condition (A).

Decomposition of acts

An S -act A is **decomposable** if it can be written as the coproduct of two subacts, $A = B \amalg C$, and **indecomposable** otherwise.

Given an indecomposable S -act A , for all $x, y \in A$, there exists $x_1, \dots, x_n \in A$, $s_1, \dots, s_n, t_1, \dots, t_n \in S$ such that $x = x_1 s_1$, $x_1 t_1 = x_2 s_2$, \dots , $x_n t_n = y$.

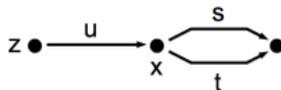
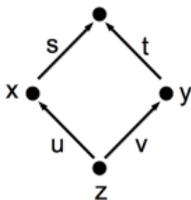


Theorem

Every S -act uniquely decomposes as a coproduct of indecomposable S -acts.

Flatness properties of acts

- An S -act X is **projective** if $\text{Hom}(X, -)$ preserves epimorphisms.
- An S -act X is **flat** if $X \otimes -$ preserves monomorphisms.
- An S -act X is **strongly flat** if $X \otimes -$ preserves pullbacks and equalizers, or equivalently if X satisfies **Conditions (P) and (E)**.
- An S -act satisfies **Condition (P)** if $xs = yt$ for $x, y \in X$, $s, t \in S$, then there exists $z \in X$, $u, v \in S$ such that $x = zu$, $y = zv$ and $us = vt$.
- An S -act satisfies **Condition (E)** if $xs = xt$ for $x \in X$, $s, t \in S$, then there exists $z \in X$, $u \in S$ such that $x = zu$ and $us = ut$.



Overview

Given a monoid S , let \mathcal{P} , $S\mathcal{F}$, \mathcal{CP} and \mathcal{F} be the classes of projective, strongly flat, Condition (P) and flat S -acts respectively.

Theorem

The following inclusions are valid and strict:

$$\mathcal{P} \subset S\mathcal{F} \subset \mathcal{CP} \subset \mathcal{F}.$$

Theorem

Let \mathcal{X} be any of the following classes: \mathcal{P} , $S\mathcal{F}$, \mathcal{CP} or \mathcal{F} , then $\coprod_{i \in I} X_i \in \mathcal{X}$ if and only if $X_i \in \mathcal{X}$ for each $i \in I$.

Theorem

Let \mathcal{X} be any of the following classes: $S\mathcal{F}$, \mathcal{CP} or \mathcal{F} , then \mathcal{X} is closed under direct limits.

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Covers of acts

Let S be a monoid and \mathcal{X} a class of S -acts closed under isomorphisms.

- 1 Given S -acts C and A , an epimorphism $\phi : C \rightarrow A$ is called **coessential** if given any proper subact $B \subseteq C$, $\phi|_B$ is not an epimorphism. If $C \in \mathcal{X}$, we call $\phi : C \rightarrow A$ an \mathcal{X} **coessential cover** of A .
- 2 An homomorphism $\phi : C \rightarrow A$ with $C \in \mathcal{X}$ is called an \mathcal{X} -**precover** of A if every homomorphism $\psi : X \rightarrow A$ with $X \in \mathcal{X}$ can be factored through ϕ ,

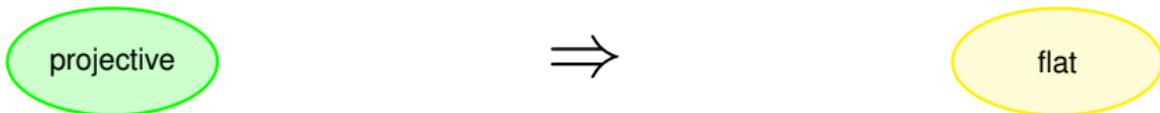
$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 C & \xrightarrow{\phi} & A \\
 & \swarrow \epsilon \cdots & \uparrow \psi \\
 & & X
 \end{array}$$

and we call it an \mathcal{X} -**cover** of A whenever $\psi = \phi$ forces ϵ to be an isomorphism.

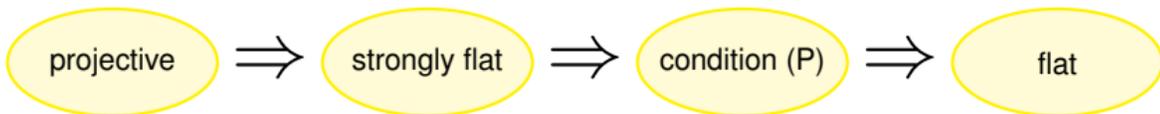
When $\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{P}$, the class of projective acts, then these are equivalent.

Results on covers

Modules over rings



Acts over monoids



Theorem, Bass 1960

Given any ring R , the following are equivalent:

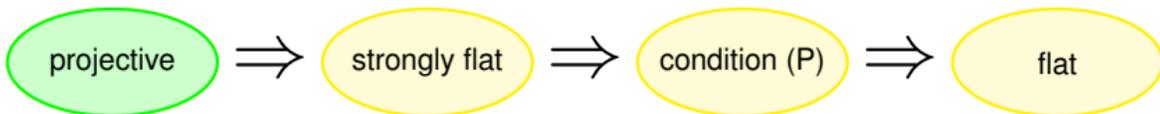
- R is (right) perfect (every module has a projective cover).
- R satisfies DCC on principal (left) ideals.
- Every flat module is projective.

Results on covers

Modules over rings



Acts over monoids



Theorem, Fountain 1976

Given any monoid S , the following are equivalent:

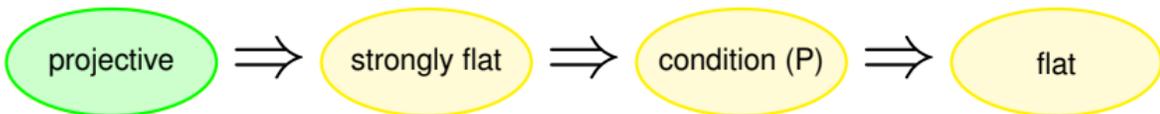
- S is (right) perfect (every S -act has a projective cover).
- S satisfies DCC on principal (left) ideals and Condition (A).
- Every strongly flat act is projective.

Results on covers

Modules over rings



Acts over monoids



Question

When do modules have flat coessential covers?

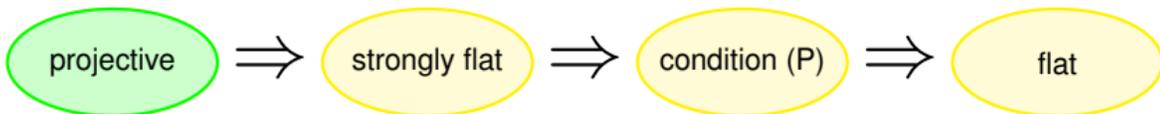
'On generalized perfect rings' (Amini, Amini, Ershad, Sharif, 2007)

Results on covers

Modules over rings



Acts over monoids



Question

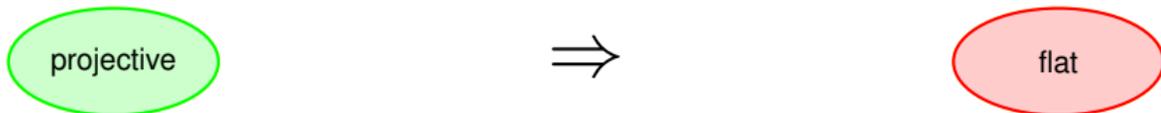
When do modules have flat coessential covers?

'On generalized perfect rings' (Amini, Amini, Ershad, Sharif, 2007)

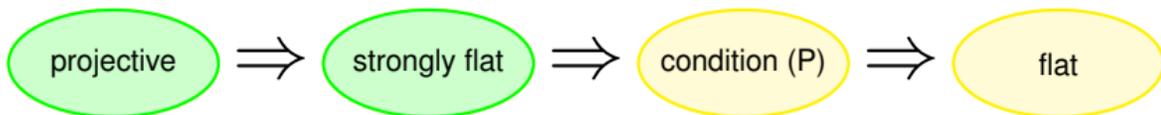
$\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ does not have a flat coessential cover as a \mathbb{Z} -module.

Results on covers

Modules over rings



Acts over monoids



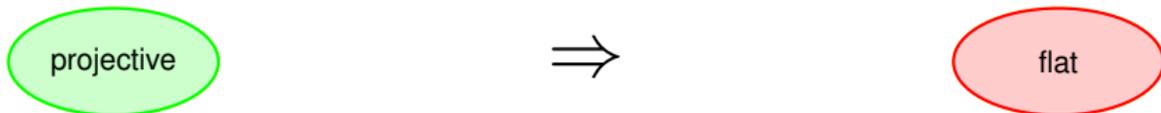
Theorem (Khosravi, Ershad, Sedaghatjoo, 2009)

Given a monoid S the following are equivalent:

- Every S -act has a strongly flat coessential cover.
- Every left unitary submonoid T of S contains a left collapsible submonoid R such that for each $u \in T$, $uS \cap R \neq \emptyset$, and S satisfies Condition (A).

Results on covers

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Theorem (Khosravi, Ershad, Sedaghatjoo, 2009)

Given a monoid S the following are equivalent:

- Every S -act has a Condition (P) coessential cover.
- Every left unitary submonoid T of S contains a right reversible submonoid R such that for each $u \in T$, $uS \cap R \neq \emptyset$, and S satisfies Condition (A).

Results on covers

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Question

When do acts have flat coessential covers?

Flat covers of acts

In 1981 Enochs introduced the idea of an \mathcal{X} -cover.

- He showed that if a module has an \mathcal{F} -precover then it has an \mathcal{F} -cover. (Any class closed under direct limits.)
- He also conjectured that every module has an \mathcal{F} -cover. This came to be known as the flat cover conjecture.
- In 1995 J. Xu proved that \mathcal{F} -covers always exist for certain types of commutative Noetherian rings.
- The conjecture was finally proved independently by Enochs and Bican & El Bashir and published in a joint paper in 2001.

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\mathcal{X} -precovers

Theorem (B & R, 2011)

Let S be a monoid, and \mathcal{X} a class of S -acts closed under direct limits. If an S -act A has an \mathcal{X} -precover, then A has an \mathcal{X} -cover.

Since strongly flat, Condition (P), and flat acts are all closed under direct limits...

Corollary

If A has an $SF/CP/F$ -precover then it has an $SF/CP/F$ -cover.

Theorem (Bridge, 2010 (Teply, 1976))

Let \mathcal{X} be a class of S -acts such that $\coprod_{i \in I} X_i \in \mathcal{X} \Leftrightarrow X_i \in \mathcal{X}$ for each $i \in I$. Let S be a monoid that has only a set of indecomposable S -acts with property \mathcal{X} , then every S -act has an \mathcal{X} -precover.

Sketch proof

Let $\{X_i : i \in I\}$ be a set of indecomposable S -acts with property \mathcal{X} , and let each $(X_i)_f \cong X_i$. Then we have the following \mathcal{X} -precover.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \coprod_{i \in I; f \in (B, A)} (X_i)_f & \longrightarrow & A \\ & \swarrow \text{.....} & \uparrow f \\ & & \coprod_j X_j = B \end{array}$$

Results

Theorem (B & R, 2011)

Let S be a monoid that satisfies Condition (A), then every S -act has an SF/CP -cover.

Proof.

- Every Condition (P) act is a coproduct of locally cyclic acts
- Condition (A) \Leftrightarrow locally cyclic acts are cyclic
- The cardinality of a cyclic act is bounded $|S/\rho| \leq |S|$
- The class of all indecomposable Condition (P) acts is a set



Corollary

If every S -act has an SF/CP coessential cover then it has an SF/CP -cover.

Results

Example (B & R, 2011)

There exist monoids that have a proper class (not a set) of indecomposable strongly flat acts, for example the full transformation monoid of an infinite set.

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Question

Does every S -act have an $S\mathcal{F}$ -cover?

Question

If an S -act has an \mathcal{X} coessential cover, does it have an \mathcal{X} -cover?

Question

What about other classes of acts, e.g. injective? (Enochs showed that every module has an injective cover if and only if the ring is Noetherian.)

Question

What about a dual theory for envelopes?