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A REMARK ON IFP RINGS

Chang Hyeok Lee, Hyo Jin Lim, Jae Hyoung Park, Jung Hyun Kim, Jung Soo Kim, Min Joon Jeong, Min Kyung Song, Si Hwan Kim, Su Min Hwang, Tae Kang Eom, Min Jung Lee, Yang Lee and Sung Ju Ryu*

Abstract. We continue the study of power-Armendariz rings over IFP rings, introducing k-power Armendariz rings as a generalization of power-Armendariz rings. Han et al. showed that IFP rings are 1-power Armendariz. We prove that IFP rings are 2-power Armendariz. We moreover study a relationship between IFP rings and k-power Armendariz rings under a condition related to nilpotency of coefficients.

1. IFP rings and 2-power Armendariz rings

Throughout this note every ring is associative with identity unless otherwise stated. Let R be a ring (possibly without identity). $R[x]$ denotes the polynomial ring with an indeterminate x over R. For $f(x) \in R[x]$, let $C_{f(x)}$ denote the set of all coefficients of $f(x)$. We use $deg\, f(x)$ to denote the degree of $f(x)$. Denote the n by n full (resp., upper triangular) matrix ring over R by $Mat_n(R)$ (resp., $U_n(R)$). Use e_{ij} for the matrix with (i, j)-entry 1 and elsewhere 0. $\mathbb{Z}$ ($\mathbb{Z}_n$) denotes the ring of integers (modulo n). Let $J(R)$, $N_*(R)$, $N^*(R)$, and $N(R)$ denote the Jacobson radical, the prime radical, the upper nilradical (i.e., sum of all

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* Corresponding author.

nil ideals), and the set of all nilpotent elements in R, respectively. It is well-known that $N^*(R) \subseteq J(R)$ and $N_*(R) \subseteq N^*(R) \subseteq N(R)$.

Following Bell [3], a ring R is called to satisfy the *Insertion-of-Factors-Property* (simply, an *IFP* ring) if $ab = 0$ implies $aRb = 0$ for $a, b \in R$. A ring is usually called *Abelian* if every idempotent is central. It is easily checked that IFP rings are Abelian. It is well-known that $N_*(R) = N^*(R) = N(R)$ for an IFP ring R.

A ring (possibly without identity) is usually called *reduced* if it has no nonzero nilpotent elements. For a reduced ring R and $f(x), g(x) \in R[x]$, Armendariz [2, Lemma 1] proved that

$$ab = 0 \text{ for all } a \in C_{f(x)}, b \in C_{g(x)} \text{ whenever } f(x)g(x) = 0.$$

Rege-Chhawchharia [9] called a ring (possibly without identity) *Armendariz* if it satisfies this property. So reduced rings are clearly Armendariz. Armendariz rings are also Abelian by the proof of [1, Theorem 6] (or [7, Lemma 7]).

Note that IFP rings and Armendariz rings are independent of each other by [9, Example 3.2] and [5, Example 14]. However for a semiprime right Goldie ring R, R is Armendariz if and only if R is IFP by [5, Corollary 13].

Given a ring R and $n \geq 2$, we usually write

$$D_n(R) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ 0 & 0 & a & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a \end{pmatrix} \in U_n(R) \mid a, a_{ij} \in R \right\},$$

$$N_n(R) = \{(a_{ij}) \in D_n(R) \mid a_{ii} = 0 \text{ for all } i\}, \text{ and}$$

$$V_n(R) = \{(a_{ij}) \in D_n(R) \mid a_{ij} = a_{(i+1)(j+1)} \text{ for } i = 1, \ldots, n-2 \text{ and } j = 2, \ldots, n-1\}.$$

Note that $V_n(R) \cong \frac{R[x]}{R[x]x^nR[x]}$ by [8].

A ring R is reduced if and only if $D_3(R)$ is Armendariz by [6, Proposition 2.8], but $D_n(A)$ cannot be Armendariz for any ring A when $n \geq 4$ by [7, Example 3]. Let R be a division ring and consider $f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{s} A_i x^i, g(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{t} B_j x^j \in D_n(R)[x]$ with $f(x)g(x) = 0$. Since $J(D_n(R)) = N_n(R)$ and $\frac{D_n(R)}{N_n(R)} \cong R$, $f(x)g(x) = 0$ implies that $A_i, B_j \in N_n(R)$ for all i, j. This yields $A_i^n = 0$, $B_j^n = 0$, and $A_i^n B_j^n = 0$.

Following Han et al. [4], a ring R (possibly without identity) is called *power-Armendariz* if whenever $f(x)g(x) = 0$ for $f(x), g(x) \in R[x]$, there exist $m, n \geq 1$ such that

$$a^m b^n = 0 \text{ for all } a \in C_{f(x)}, b \in C_{g(x)}.$$

It is obvious that $a^m b^n = 0$ for some $m, n \geq 1$ if and only if $a^\ell b^\ell = 0$ for some $\ell \geq 1$, in the preceding definition. Armendariz rings are clearly power-Armendariz, but the converse need not be true. Consider a non-reduced, IFP and Armendariz ring A (e.g., $D_2(\mathbb{Z})$). Then $D_3(A)$ is power-Armendariz by [4, Theorem 1.4(1)]; but $D_3(A)$ is not Armendariz by [6, Proposition 2.8]. Power-Armendariz rings are also Abelian by [4, Proposition 1.1(5)].

In this note, a ring R (possibly without identity) will be called *k-power-Armendariz* if whenever $f(x)g(x) = 0$ for $f(x), g(x) \in R[x]$ with $deg\, f(x), deg\, g(x) \leq k$, there exist $m, n \geq 1$ such that

$$a^m b^n = 0 \text{ for all } a \in C_{f(x)}, b \in C_{g(x)}.$$

It is obvious that a ring R is k-power-Armendariz if and only if there exist $m, n \geq 1$ such that $a^m b^n = 0$ for any pair $(a, b) \in C_{f(x)} \times C_{g(x)}$, whenever $f(x)g(x) = 0$ for $f(x), g(x) \in R[x]$ with $deg\, f(x), deg\, g(x) \leq k$. Note that a ring is power-Armendariz if and only if it is k-power-Armendariz for all $k \geq 0$. k-power-Armendariz rings are Abelian by the proof of [4, Proposition 1.1(5)] for any $k \geq 1$.

IFP rings are 1-power-Armendariz by [4, Proposition 1,6]. We continue this study by investigating more properties of IFP rings which are related to k-power-Armendariz rings.

Proposition 1.1. *IFP rings are 2-power-Armendariz.*

Proof. Let R be an IFP ring, and suppose that $f(x)g(x) = 0$ for $f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{2} a_i x^i, g(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{2} b_j x^j$ in $R[x]$. Then we have

$$a_0 b_0 = 0, \tag{1}$$

$$a_0 b_1 + a_1 b_0 = 0, \tag{2}$$

$$a_0 b_2 + a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_0 = 0, \tag{3}$$

$$a_2 b_1 + a_1 b_2 = 0, \tag{4}$$

$$a_2 b_2 = 0. \tag{5}$$

We will use the IFP property of R freely. Multiplying the equality (2) by b_0 on the right (resp., by a_0 on the left), we have

$$(6) \qquad 0 = (a_0b_1 + a_1b_0)b_0 = a_1b_0^2 \text{ (resp., } 0 = a_0(a_0b_1 + a_1b_0) = a_0^2b_1)$$

by the equality (1).

Multiplying the equality (3) by b_0^2 on the right (resp., by a_0^2 on the left), we have

$$(7) \qquad 0 = (a_0b_2 + a_1b_1 + a_2b_0)b_0^2 = a_2b_0^3$$
$$\text{(resp., } 0 = a_0^2(a_0b_2 + a_1b_1 + a_2b_0) = a_0^3b_2)$$

by the equalities (1) and (6).

Multiplying the equality (4) by b_2 on the right (resp., by a_2 on the left), we have

$$(8) \qquad 0 = (a_2b_1 + a_1b_2)b_2 = a_1b_2^2 \text{ (resp., } 0 = a_2(a_2b_1 + a_1b_2) = a_2^2b_1)$$

by the equality (5).

Multiplying the equality (3) by b_2^2 on the right (resp., by a_2^2 on the left), we have

$$(9) \qquad 0 = (a_0b_2 + a_1b_1 + a_2b_0)b_2^2 = a_0b_2^3$$
$$\text{(resp., } 0 = a_2^2(a_0b_2 + a_1b_1 + a_2b_0) = a_2^3b_0)$$

by the equalities (5) and (7).

Lastly we will find $s, t \geq 1$ such that $a_1^sb_1^t = 0$. From the equalities (1) $\sim$ (5), we have

$$(a_0 + a_1 + a_2)(b_0 + b_1 + b_2) = 0.$$

This equality yields that

$$(a_0 + a_1 + a_2)r(b_0 + b_1 + b_2) = 0 \text{ for all } r \in R.$$

So we have

$$(10) \qquad a_1rb_1 = -a_0rb_1 - a_1rb_0 - a_0rb_2 - a_2rb_0 - a_1rb_2 - a_2rb_1$$

for all $r \in R$. Taking $r = a_1a_1b_1$ in the equality (10), we get

$$\begin{aligned} a_1^3 b_1^2 =& \ a_1(a_1a_1b_1)b_1 \\ =& - a_0(a_1a_1b_1)b_1 - a_1(a_1a_1b_1)b_0 - a_0(a_1a_1b_1)b_2 \\ & - a_2(a_1a_1b_1)b_0 - a_1(a_1a_1b_1)b_2 - a_2(a_1a_1b_1)b_1 \\ =& \ a_0a_1(-a_1b_1)b_1 + a_1a_1(-a_1b_1)b_0 + a_0a_1(-a_1b_1)b_2 \\ & + a_2a_1(-a_1b_1)b_0 + a_1a_1(-a_1b_1)b_2 + a_2a_1(-a_1b_1)b_1 \\ =& \ a_0a_1(a_0b_2 + a_2b_0)b_1 + a_1a_1(a_0b_2 + a_2b_0)b_0 \\ & + a_0a_1(a_0b_2 + a_2b_0)b_2 + a_2a_1(a_0b_2 + a_2b_0)b_0 \\ & + a_1a_1(a_0b_2 + a_2b_0)b_2 + a_2a_1(a_0b_2 + a_2b_0)b_1 = \ 0 \end{aligned}$$

by help of the equalities (1) $\sim$ (9). Thus R is 2-power-Armendariz. □

2. IFP rings and k-power Armendariz rings

In this section we study a relationship between IFP rings and k-power Armendariz rings under a condition.

PROPOSITION 2.1. *Let R be an IFP ring and $f(x)g(x) = 0$ for $f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{k} a_i x^i, g(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{k} b_j x^j \in R[x]$ $(k \geq 3)$ such that $a_1, \ldots, a_{k-1} \in N(R)$ or $b_1, \ldots, b_{k-1} \in N(R)$. Then there exist $m, n \geq 1$ such that $a^m b^n = 0$ for all $a \in C_{f(x)}, b \in C_{g(x)}$.*

Proof. Let R be an IFP ring, and assume that $f(x)g(x) = 0$ for $f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{k} a_i x^i, g(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{k} b_j x^j \in R[x]$ $(k \geq 3)$ with $a_1, \ldots, a_{k-1} \in N(R)$ or $b_1, \ldots, b_{k-1} \in N(R)$. Then we first have

$$a_0 b_0 = 0, \tag{11}$$

$$a_0 b_1 + a_1 b_0 = 0, \tag{12}$$

$$a_0 b_2 + a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_0 = 0, \tag{13}$$

$$\cdots \tag{14}$$

$$a_0 b_k + a_1 b_{k-1} + \cdots + a_{k-1} b_1 + a_k b_0 = 0, \tag{15}$$

$$\cdots \tag{16}$$

$$a_{k-2} b_k + a_{k-1} b_{k-1} + a_k b_{k-2} = 0, \tag{17}$$

$$a_{k-1} b_k + a_k b_{k-1} = 0, \tag{18}$$

$$a_k b_k = 0. \tag{19}$$

We will use the IFP property of R freely. Multiplying the equality (12) by b_0 on the right (resp., by a_0 on the left), we have

$$0 = (a_0b_1 + a_1b_0)b_0 = a_1b_0^2 \text{ (resp., } 0 = a_0(a_0b_1 + a_1b_0) = a_0^2b_1) \tag{20}$$

by the equality (11).

Multiplying the equality (13) by b_0^2 on the right (resp., by a_0^2 on the left), we have

$$\begin{aligned} 0 = (a_0b_2 + a_1b_1 + a_2b_0)b_0^2 = a_2b_0^3 \\ \text{(resp., } 0 = a_0^2(a_0b_2 + a_1b_1 + a_2b_0) = a_0^3b_2) \end{aligned}$$

by the equalities (11) and (20).

We proceed by induction and assume that $a_ib_0^{i+1} = 0$ for $i = 0, 1, \ldots, k-1$.

Multiplying the equality (15) by b_0^k on the right (resp., by a_0^k on the left), we have

$$\begin{aligned} 0 = (a_0b_k + a_1b_{k-1} + \cdots + a_{k-1}b_1 + a_kb_0)b_0^k = a_kb_0^{k+1} \\ \text{(resp., } 0 = a_0^k(a_0b_k + a_1b_{k-1} + \cdots + a_{k-1}b_1 + a_kb_0) = a_0^{k+1}b_k) \end{aligned}$$

by assumption.

From the equalities (15) $\sim$ (19), we can obtain

$$\begin{aligned} a_k^{k+1}b_0 = a_k^kb_1 = \cdots = a_k^2b_{k-1} = 0 \text{ and} \\ a_0b_k^{k+1} = a_1b_k^k = \cdots = a_{k-1}b_k^2 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

similarly.

We already have $a_1, \ldots, a_{k-1} \in N(R)$ or $b_1, \ldots, b_{k-1} \in N(R)$ by assumption, so there exist $s, t \geq 1$ such that $a_i^sb_j^t = 0$ for $i = 1, \ldots, k-1$ and $j = 1, \ldots, k-1$.

Therefore there exist $m, n \geq 1$ such that $a^mb^n = 0$ for all $a \in C_{f(x)}$, $b \in C_{g(x)}$. □

We do not answer whether IFP rings are k-power Armendariz for $k \geq 3$. So we end this note by raising the following question.

Question. Are IFP rings k-power Armendariz for $k \geq 3$?

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Department of Mathematics
Pusan Science High School
Pusan 609-735, Korea
E-mail: chango643@naver.com, har2y0516@naver.com,
ipjh96@naver.com, jasper.jr.kim@naver.com
kjsccc@hanmail.net, albert507@naver.com
min0110@naver.com, hatlg@naver.com
steven720@naver.com, xrahany@naver.com

Department of Mathematics Education
Pusan National University
Pusan 609-735, Korea
E-mail: nice1mj@nate.com

Department of Mathematics Education
Pusan National University
Pusan 609-735, Korea
E-mail: ylee@pusan.ac.kr

Department of Mathematics
Pusan National University
Pusan 609-735, Korea
E-mail: sung1530@dreamwiz.com