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$\mathcal{R}_{as}$ –Projective Modules

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Abstract

A submodule A of an $\mathcal{R}$ – module M is $\mathcal{R}$ –Annihilator–small submodule ($\mathcal{R}_{as}$ – submodule) if whenever $A + A_1 = M$, A_1 is a faithful submodule of M , implies that $\text{Ann}(A_1) = 0$. In this paper, we introduce the notation of $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ –projective as a generalization of projective modules. Also, we define and present some properties of $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ – epimorphism.

Keywords: Projective modules, $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ – submodules, $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ –epimorphism, $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ –projective modules.

المقاسات التالفة الصغيرة الاسقاطية من النمط $\mathcal{R}$

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الخلاصة

المقاس الجزئي A من المقاس M على الحلقة $\mathcal{R}$ هو مقاس تالف صغير من النمط $\mathcal{R}$ اذا متى ما كان $A + A_1 = M$ ، حيث أن A_1 مقاس جزئي تالف من M يقود الى $\text{Ann}(A_1) = 0$. في هذا البحث، قدمنا مفهوم المقاسات التالفة الصغيرة الاسقاطية من النمط $\mathcal{R}$ كتعميم للمقاسات الاسقاطية. وكذلك، عرفنا وعرضنا بعض خواص التماثل الشامل الصغير التالف من النمط $\mathcal{R}$.

1. Introduction

In the present paper, the ring $\mathcal{R}$ is associative with identity and every $\mathcal{R}$ –module is left and unitary. A submodule A of an $\mathcal{R}$ –module M is small submodule (denoted by $A \ll M$) if whenever $A + A_1 = M$, implies that $A_1 = M$, where $A_1 \subseteq M$ [1-5]. Let $\mathcal{R}$ be an integral domain, a module M is called a torsion-free $\mathcal{R}$ –module if $\text{Ann}(x) = 0$, for every non-zero element x in M [6-8]. An $\mathcal{R}$ –module M is called faithful if $\text{Ann}(M) = 0$ [9-10]. A submodule A of an $\mathcal{R}$ – module M is $\mathcal{R}$ –Annihilator–small submodule ($\mathcal{R}_{as}$ –submodule and denoted by $A \ll^a M$) if whenever $A + A_1 = M$, A_1 is a faithful submodule of M , subsequently $\text{Ann}(A_1) = 0$, where $\text{Ann}(A_1) = \{r \in \mathcal{R} ; r.A_1 = 0\}$ [11],

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[12]. An $\mathcal{R}$ -module M is an $\mathcal{R}$ -Annihilator -hollow module ($\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -hollow) if every proper submodule of M is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -submodule in M [13]. An $\mathcal{R}$ -module P is projective, if for any $f \in \text{Hom}(P, B)$ and any epimorphism $g: A \rightarrow B$, there exists $f_1 \in \text{Hom}(P, A)$ such that $g \circ f_1 = f$ [14-16]. An $\mathcal{R}$ -module P is called small projective module, if for any epimorphism $g: A \rightarrow B$ with $\ker(g) \ll A$ then $g\text{Hom}(P, A) = \text{Hom}(P, B)$ [17]. Let P be a projective module and $f: P \rightarrow M$ be an epimorphism with $\ker(f) \ll P$, then a pair (P, f) is a projective cover of M [18], [19]. A ring $\mathcal{R}$ is right-perfect if every right $\mathcal{R}$ -module have a projective cover [18]. An epimorphism $f: A \rightarrow B$ is called split if there exists a homomorphism $f_1: B \rightarrow A$ with $f \circ f_1 = I_B$ [20]. In this paper the $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -Projective modules and $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -epimorphism are studied and their properties are obtained.

2. $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -epimorphism

Definition 2.1:

For any $\mathcal{R}$ -modules A and B . An epimorphism $g: A \rightarrow B$ is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ - epimorphism as long as $\ker(g)$ is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -submodule of A .

Example 2.2:

Consider the module Z as Z -module. Let $\pi: Z \rightarrow \frac{Z}{nZ}$ be the natural epimorphism. To show that $\ker(\pi) = nZ \ll^a Z$, let $Z = nZ + mZ$, where $\text{Ann}(mZ) = \{r \in Z; r.mZ = 0\} = 0$, hence mZ is a faithful submodule of Z . Thus, $\ker \pi$ is Z_{as} -submodule of Z . Thus π is an Z_{as} - epimorphism.

Proposition 2.3:

Let M, M' and M'' be $\mathcal{R}$ -modules. If $f: M \rightarrow M'$ and $g: M' \rightarrow M''$ are two epimorphisms, then:

1. If $g \circ f$ is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ - epimorphism, then f is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -epimorphism.
2. If g is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ - epimorphism, then $g \circ f$ is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -epimorphism.

Proof:

1. Let $g \circ f$ be an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ - epimorphism and suppose that $M = K + \ker(f)$, where $K \subseteq M$. We claim that $M = K + \ker(g \circ f)$. Clearly, $\ker(g \circ f) + K \subseteq M$, so it is enough to show that $M \subseteq \ker(g \circ f) + K$. Let $x \in M$ then $f(x) \in M'$ and $g(f(x)) \in M''$, but $M = \ker(f) + K$, then $x = a + b$; where a belongs to $\ker(f)$ and b belongs to K , then $f(x) = f(b)$, hence $g(f(x)) = g(f(b))$ and $M = K + \ker(g \circ f)$. But $\ker(g \circ f) \ll^a M$, therefore K is faithful submodule of M . Thus, $\ker(f)$ is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -epimorphism.

2. Let g be $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ - epimorphism and suppose that $M = K + \ker(g \circ f)$, where $K \subseteq M$. Claim that $M' = \ker(g) + f(K)$. It is clear that $\ker(g) + f(K) \subseteq M'$. Now, let $y \in M'$, then $f^{-1}(y) \in M$, so $f^{-1}(y) = a + b$, where a belongs to $\ker(g \circ f)$ and b belongs to K . As $y = f \circ f^{-1}(y) = f(a) + f(b)$, where $f(a) \in \ker(g)$ and $f(b) \in f(K)$. Hence, $M' = f(K) + \ker(g)$. But $\ker(g) \ll^a M'$, then $\ker(g \circ f) = (f^{-1}(\ker(g))) \ll^a M$ by [11, Proposition 2.1.5], and hence K is faithful submodule of M . Thus, $\ker(g \circ f)$ is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -epimorphism.

Corollary 2.4:

Every split $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -epimorphism is an isomorphism.

Proof:

Let $f: M \rightarrow N$ be an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -epimorphism which is splits. To prove f is an isomorphism, it is enough to show that $\ker(f) = 0$. Let $x \in \ker(f)$, so $f(x) = 0$. Now, since f is splits so there exists $f_1: N \rightarrow M$ such that $f_1 \circ f = I_M$. Thus, $f_1 \circ f(x) = f_1(f(x)) = f_1(0) = 0$, and so $x = 0$. Hence, $\ker(f) = 0$.

Proposition 2.5:

Consider the following commutative diagram of modules A_1, B_1, C_1 and A_2, B_2, C_2 :

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \rightarrow & A_1 & \xrightarrow{f_1} & B_1 & \xrightarrow{g_1} & C_1 \rightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & \alpha & & \beta & & \gamma \\ 0 & \rightarrow & A_2 & \xrightarrow{f_2} & B_2 & \xrightarrow{g_2} & C_2 \rightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

With both rows are exact then:

1. If α, β are epimorphisms and g_2 is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -epimorphism, then g_1 is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -epimorphism.
2. If β is an epimorphism, γ is monomorphism and g_2 is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -epimorphism, then g_1 is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -epimorphism.

Proof:

1. Let $B_1 = \ker(g_1) + D$, where D is a submodule of B_1 . Since the diagram is commute, then $f_2 \circ \alpha(A_1) = \beta \circ f_1(A_1)$. But α is onto, then $f_2(A_2) = \beta(\ker(g_1))$. Also, the sequences are exact, hence $\ker(g_2) = \beta(\ker(g_1))$ and $\beta^{-1}(\ker(g_2)) = \ker(g_1)$. Since g_2 is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -epimorphism and by [11, Proposition 2.1.5], we get $\ker(g_1) = \beta^{-1}(\ker(g_2)) \ll^a B_1$ and hence g_1 is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -epimorphism.
2. Since the diagram is commute, then $\gamma \circ g_1 = g_2 \circ \beta$. But γ is monomorphism, so $\beta^{-1}(\ker(g_2)) = \ker(g_1)$. Since $\ker(g_2) \ll^a B_1$ (g_2 is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -epimorphism), then $\ker(g_1) \ll^a B_1$ by [11, Proposition 2.1.5]. Therefore, g_1 is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -epimorphism.

3. $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -Projective Modules

Definition 3.1:

If the following diagram is commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & M & \\ f_1 \swarrow & \downarrow f & \\ A & \xrightarrow{g} & B \rightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

Where g is $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -epimorphism (i.e., $\ker(g) \ll^a A$) and f is any homomorphism. Then an $\mathcal{R}$ -module M is called an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -projective.

NOTE: Obviously that every projective module is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -projective.

Remarks 3.2:

Let M, N and K be $\mathcal{R}$ -modules and consider the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & M & \\ f_1 \swarrow & \downarrow f & \\ N & \xrightarrow{g} & K \rightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

Then:

1. If N is projective (free), then M is projective if and only if it is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -projective by [11, Proposition 2.1.12].
2. If N is faithful, then every small projective module M is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -projective by [11, Proposition 2.1.10].
3. Let N be a torsion-free with $\mathcal{R}$ is an integral domain. Therefore, M is projective if and only if it is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -projective by [11, Proposition 2.1.11].
4. Let N be a faithful with $\ker(g) \ll^e \mathcal{R}$. So, M is projective if and only if it is $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -projective, by [11, Proposition 2.1.13].

5. If M is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -projective, then N is a faithful by [11, Proposition 2.1.14].
6. Let N be a faithful and R is an integral domain with $Ann(ker(g)) \neq 0$. Then M is projective if and only if it is $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -projective by [11, Proposition 2.1.15].
7. Let N be a faithful and torsion-free and let $\mathcal{R}$ be an integral domain such that $ker(g)$ is finitely-generated submodule of N . So M is projective if and only if it is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -projective by [11, Proposition 2.1.16].
8. Let N be an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -hollow module. Then M is projective if and only if M is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -projective.

Proposition 3.3:

Let M be an $\mathcal{R}$ -module, then the statements below are equivalent:

1. M is $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -projective;
2. For each $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -epimorphism $g: N \rightarrow K$ the homomorphism $Hom(I, g): Hom(M, N) \rightarrow Hom(M, K)$ is an epimorphism;
3. For any $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -epimorphism $g: N \rightarrow K$, $Hom(M, K) = g \circ Hom(M, N)$.

Proof:

(1 $\Rightarrow$ 2) Let $g: N \rightarrow K$ be an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -epimorphism and $f \in Hom(M, K)$. Since M is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -projective, consequently there exists $f_1 \in Hom(M, N)$ such that $g \circ f_1 = f$. So, $Hom(I, g) \circ f_1 = g \circ f_1 = f$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & M & \\ f_1 \swarrow & \downarrow f & \\ N & \xrightarrow{g} K \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

(2 $\Rightarrow$ 3) Let $g: N \rightarrow K$ be an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -epimorphism. From (2) we get $Hom(I, g): Hom(M, N) \rightarrow Hom(M, K)$ is an epimorphism. To show that $Hom(M, K) = g \circ Hom(M, N)$. It is enough to show that $Hom(M, K) \subseteq g \circ Hom(M, N)$, since it is clear that $g \circ Hom(M, N) \subseteq Hom(M, K)$. Now, let $f \in Hom(M, K)$, then there exists $f_1 \in Hom(M, N)$ such that $Hom(I, g) \circ f_1 = f$. Hence, $f \in g \circ Hom(M, N)$. Thus $Hom(M, K) \subseteq g \circ Hom(M, N)$.

(3 $\Rightarrow$ 1) Let N and K are any $\mathcal{R}$ -modules. Now, consider the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & M & \\ f_1 \swarrow & \downarrow f & \\ N & \xrightarrow{g} K \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

Where g is $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -epimorphism (i.e., $ker(g) \ll^a N$) and f is any homomorphism. From (3), we get $Hom(M, K) = g \circ Hom(M, N)$ and since $f \in Hom(M, K)$, so there exists $f_1 \in Hom(M, N)$ such that $g \circ f_1 = f$. Therefore, M is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -projective.

Proposition 3.4:

Let M be a projective $\mathcal{R}$ -module and let $\mathcal{R}$ be an integral domain. Consequently, every epimorphism $f: M \rightarrow N$ is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -epimorphism.

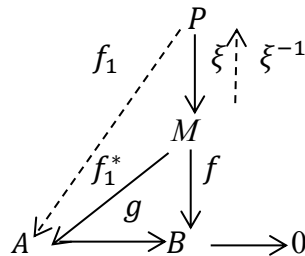
Proof: Let $f: M \rightarrow N$ be an epimorphism. Since every proper submodule of projective $\mathcal{R}$ -module M is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -submodule by [11, Proposition 2.1.12]. So, $ker(f) \ll^a M$. Thus f is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -epimorphism.

Remark 3.5:

Let M be an $\mathcal{R}$ – module and let P be an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ –projective such that $P \simeq M$. Then M is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ –projective.

Proof:

Consider the following diagram:



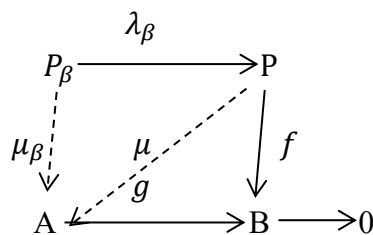
Where $\xi: P \rightarrow M$ is an isomorphism, f is any homomorphism and g is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ –epimorphism. Since P is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ –projective, then there exists a homomorphism $f_1: P \rightarrow A$ such that $g \circ f_1 = f \circ \xi$. Define $\xi^{-1}: M \rightarrow P$ be a homomorphism such that $\xi \circ \xi^{-1} = I_M$ and $f_1^*: M \rightarrow A$ by $f_1^* = f_1 \circ \xi^{-1}$. Now, to show that $g \circ f_1^* = f$. Since $g \circ f_1 = f \circ \xi$, then $g \circ f_1^* = g \circ (f_1 \circ \xi^{-1}) = (f \circ \xi) \circ \xi^{-1} = f \circ I_M = f$.

Proposition 3.6:

Let $P = \bigoplus_{\beta \in J} P_\beta$. Then P_β is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ –projective for all β belongs to J if and only if P is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ –projective.

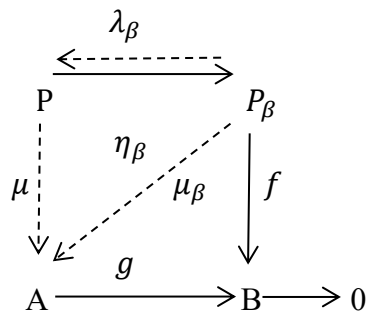
Proof:

Suppose that P_β is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ –projective for all $\beta \in J$. Consider the following diagram:



Where $g: A \rightarrow B$ is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ –epimorphism (i.e., $\ker(g) \ll^a A$), $f: P \rightarrow B$ is any homomorphism and $\lambda_\beta: P_\beta \rightarrow P$ be the injection homomorphism. Since P_β is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ –projective for all $\beta \in J$, so there exists a homomorphism $\mu_\beta: P_\beta \rightarrow A$ such that $g \circ \mu_\beta = f \circ \lambda_\beta$ for all $\beta \in J$. Define $\mu: P \rightarrow A$ such that $\mu_\beta = \mu \circ \lambda_\beta$. It enough to show that $g \circ \mu = f$. Since $f \circ \lambda_\beta = g \circ \mu_\beta$ and so $\mu_\beta = \mu \circ \lambda_\beta$. Consequently, $f \circ \lambda_\beta = g \circ \mu \circ \lambda_\beta$. So, we get by [2, Remark 4.1.4] $g \circ \mu = f$. As a result, $P = \bigoplus_{\beta \in J} P_\beta$ is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ –projective.

Conversely, assume that $P = \bigoplus_{\beta \in J} P_\beta$ is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ –projective module and let $\beta \in J$. Consider the following diagram:



Where $g: A \rightarrow B$ is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -epimorphism (i.e. $\ker(g) \ll^a A$), $f: P_\beta \rightarrow B$ is any homomorphism, $\eta_\beta: P \rightarrow P_\beta$ is the projection homomorphism and the injection homomorphism $\lambda_\beta: P_\beta \rightarrow P$. Since P is $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -projective, so there exists $\mu \in \text{Hom}(P, A)$ such that $g \circ \mu = f \circ \eta_\beta$. Define $\mu_\beta: P_\beta \rightarrow A$ by $\mu_\beta = \mu \circ \lambda_\beta$. Now, $g \circ \mu_\beta = g \circ (\mu \circ \lambda_\beta) = (g \circ \mu) \circ \lambda_\beta = f \circ \eta_\beta \circ \lambda_\beta = f \circ I_{P_\beta} = f$. Thus P_β is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -projective for all β belongs to J .

Proposition 3.7:

Let A be an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -projective module and $f: A \rightarrow B$ be an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -epimorphism. Then f is splits if and only if $A \oplus B$ is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -projective.

Proof:

$\Rightarrow$) Let f be a split $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -epimorphism, then f is an isomorphism by Corollary 2.4 and so B is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -projective by Remark 3.5. Consequently, $A \oplus B$ is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -projective by Proposition 3.6.

$\Leftarrow$) Suppose that $A \oplus B$ is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -projective, then B is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -projective by Proposition 3.6. Now, consider the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & B & \\ f^* \swarrow & \downarrow I_B & \\ A & \xrightarrow{f} & B \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

Since $f: A \rightarrow B$ is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -epimorphism and B is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -projective, so there exists $f^*: B \rightarrow A$ such that $f \circ f^* = I_B$. Thus f is split.

Remark 3.8:

Every $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -epimorphism $f: A \rightarrow B$ where B is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -projective is splits.

Proof:

Let $f: A \rightarrow B$ be an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -epimorphism where $\ker(f) \ll^a A$. Consider the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & B & \\ f_1 \swarrow & \downarrow I_B & \\ A & \xrightarrow{f} & B \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

Since B is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -projective, then there exists $f_1: B \rightarrow A$ such that $f \circ f_1 = I_B$. As a result, by [2, Lemma 3.9.3] the sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \ker(f) \xrightarrow{i} A \xrightarrow{f} B \longrightarrow 0$$

is splits. Where $i: \ker(f) \rightarrow A$ is the inclusion homomorphism.

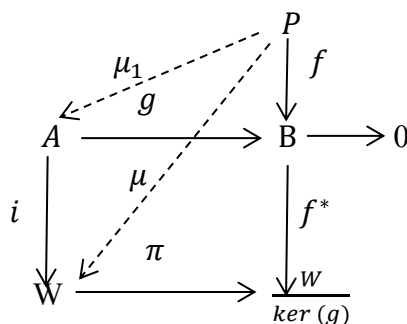
Proposition 3.9:

Let P be an $\mathcal{R}$ -module. Then P is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -projective if and only if for every $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -epimorphism $g: A \rightarrow B$ where A is an injective module and every $f \in \text{Hom}(P, B)$, there exists $\mu \in \text{Hom}(P, A)$ such that $g \circ \mu = f$.

Proof:

$\Rightarrow$) Clear.

$\Leftarrow$) Let $g: A \rightarrow B$ be any $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -epimorphism (i.e., $\ker(g) \ll^a A$), for any modules A, B and let $f \in \text{Hom}(P, B)$. Consider the below diagram:



Where $i: A \rightarrow W$ is the inclusion homomorphism with W is injective module (every module can be embedded in W by [2, Corollary 5.5.5]), and let $\pi: W \rightarrow \frac{W}{\ker(g)}$ be the nature epimorphism. Now, define $f^*: B \rightarrow \frac{W}{\ker(g)}$ by $f^*(b) = a + \ker(g)$ for all $b \in B$, where $g(a) = b$. Let $b_1, b \in B$ such that $g(a) = b$ and $g(a_1) = b_1$. If $b = b_1$ we obtain $g(a) = g(a_1)$ which implies $a - a_1 \in \ker(g)$ and so $a + \ker(g) = a_1 + \ker(g)$. Hence, f^* is a well define homomorphism.

According to the assumption, there exists $\mu \in \text{Hom}(P, W)$ such that $\pi \circ \mu = f^* \circ f$. Claim that $\mu(P) \subseteq A$. To show that, let $s \in \mu(P)$, then there exists $t \in P$ such that $s = \mu(t)$. Now, $\pi \circ \mu(t) = f^* \circ f(t)$ where $f(t) = g(a)$. Means that $\mu(t) - a \in \ker(g)$ and hence $\mu(t) \in A$. Define $\mu_1: P \rightarrow A$ by $\mu_1(p) = \mu(p)$, for all p belongs to P . Now, $f^* \circ f = \pi \circ \mu = \pi \circ i \circ \mu_1 = f^* \circ g \circ \mu_1$. It enough to show that f^* is monomorphism. Let $f^*(b) = f^*(b^*)$, where $b^*, b \in B$. So, $a + \ker(g) = a^* + \ker(g)$ where $g(a) = b$ and $g(a^*) = b^*$. Thus $a - a^* \in \ker(g)$ this implies that $g(a^*) = g(a)$ and so $b^* = b$ therefore, f^* is monomorphism, so $f = g \circ \mu_1$. Hence, P is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -projective module.

Definition 3.10 [21]:

Let $f: P \rightarrow M$ be an epimorphism with $\ker(f) \ll^a P$ where P is a projective module. Then a pair (P, f) is a projective $\mathcal{R} - a$ -cover of M .

Proposition 3.11:

Let $\mathcal{R}$ be an integral domain and P is an $\mathcal{R}$ -module. Then every projective cover (P, f) of an $\mathcal{R}$ -module M is a projective $\mathcal{R} - a$ -cover.

Proof:

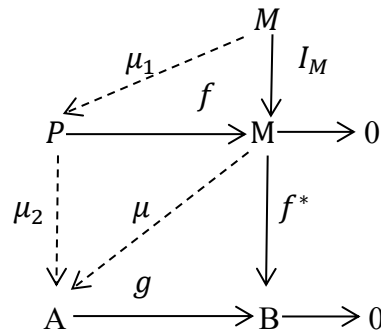
Let (P, f) be a protective cover of M where $f: P \rightarrow M$ is an epimorphism. Since P is a projective and $\mathcal{R}$ is an integral-domain, so by Proposition 3.4 f is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -epimorphism. Thus (P, f) is a projective $\mathcal{R} - a$ -cover.

Proposition 3.12:

Let M be an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -projective module. If (P, f) is a protective $\mathcal{R} - a$ -cover of M , then M is projective.

Proof:

Assume that M be an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -projective and let (P, f) be a projective $\mathcal{R} - a$ -cover of M . Consider the following diagram:



Such that $g: A \rightarrow B$ is an epimorphism, $f^* \in \text{Hom}(M, B)$ and $I_M: M \rightarrow M$ is the identity. But f is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -epimorphism and M is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -projective. So, there exists $\mu_1 \in \text{Hom}(M, P)$ such that $f \circ \mu_1 = I_M$. Since P is projective, consequently, there exists $\mu_2 \in \text{Hom}(P, A)$ such that $g \circ \mu_2 = f^* \circ f$. Now, define $\mu: M \rightarrow A$ by $\mu = \mu_2 \circ \mu_1$. Finally, to show that $g \circ \mu = f^*$. Since $g \circ \mu = g \circ (\mu_2 \circ \mu_1) = (f^* \circ f) \circ \mu_1 = f^* \circ I_M = f^*$. As a result, M is a projective module.

Corollary 3.13:

Let $\mathcal{R}$ be a right-perfect integral domain ring. Therefore, every $\mathcal{R}$ -module is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -projective if and only if it is projective.

Proof:

$\Rightarrow$) clear.

$\Leftarrow$) Assume that M is an $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -projective $\mathcal{R}$ -module and $\mathcal{R}$ is a right-perfect ring and I.D. Then M have a protective cover (P, f) . Consequently, by Proposition 3.11 and 3.12 we get M is a projective.

4. Conclusions:

In this work, the concepts of projective modules and epimorphism have been generalized to new concepts called $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -projective modules and $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -epimorphism respectively. Some properties of this type of module and epimorphism have been studied. Also, we see the relation between $\mathcal{R}_{as}$ -projective, projective and small projective modules

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