## **ON SELF-INJECTIVE DIMENSIONS OF ARTINIAN RINGS**

By

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Throughout this note R stands for a left and right artinian ring unless specified otherwise. We denote by mod R (resp. mod  $R^{op}$ ) the category of all finitely generated left (resp. right) R-modules and by ()\* both the R-dual functors. For an  $X \in \text{mod } R$ , we denote by  $\varepsilon_X : X \to X^{**}$  the usual evaluation map, by E(X) its injective envelope and by [X] its image in  $K_0 \pmod{R}$ , the Grothendieck group of mod R.

In this note, we ask when inj dim  $_{R}R$ =inj dim  $R_{R}$ . Note that if inj dim  $_{R}R$  $<\infty$  and inj dim  $R_{R}<\infty$  then by Zaks [10, Lemma A] inj dim  $_{R}R$ =inj dim  $R_{R}$ . So we ask when inj dim  $R_{R}<\infty$  implies inj dim  $_{R}R<\infty$ . There has not been given any example of R with inj dim  $_{R}R \neq$ inj dim  $R_{R}$ . However, we know only a little about the question. By Eilenberg and Nakayama [5, Theorem 18],  $_{R}R$ is injective if and only if so is  $R_{R}$ . In case R is an artin algebra, we know from the theory of tilting modules that inj dim  $_{R}R \leq 1$  if and only if inj dim  $R_{R} \leq 1$ (see Bongartz [3, Theorem 2.1]). Also, if R is of finite representation type, it is well known and easily checked that inj dim  $_{R}R < \infty$  if and only if inj dim  $R_{R} < \infty$ .

Suppose inj dim  $R_R < \infty$ . Then we have a well defined linear map

$$\delta: K_0 (\mathrm{mod} \ R^{\mathrm{op}}) \longrightarrow K_0 (\mathrm{mod} \ R)$$

such that

$$\delta([M]) = \sum_{i \ge 0} (-1)^{i} [Ext_{R}^{i}(M, R)]$$

for  $M \in \text{mod } R^{\circ p}$ . Since R is artinian, both  $K_0 \pmod{R^{\circ p}}$  and  $K_0 \pmod{R}$  are finitely generated free abelian groups of the same rank. Also, for an  $M \in \text{mod } R^{\circ p}$ , [M]=0 if and only if M=0. Thus inj dim  $R < \infty$  if (and only if) the following two conditions are satisfied:

- (a)  $\delta$  is surjective.
- (b) There is an integer  $d \ge 1$  such that  $\delta([\operatorname{Ext}_R^d(X, R)]) = 0$  for all  $X \in \operatorname{mod} R$ .

In this note, along the principle above, we will prove the following Received August 26, 1991. Revised March 15, 1993.