

ON GALOIS EXTENSION OF RINGS

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To the memory of TADASI NAKAYAMA

1. **Introduction.** Let A be a ring and G a finite group of ring automorphisms of A . The totality of elements of A which are left invariant by G is a subring of A . We call it the G -fixed subring of A . Let $A = A(A, G) = \sum_{\sigma \in G} \oplus Au_{\sigma}$, be the crossed product of A and G with trivial factor set, i.e. $\{u_{\sigma}\}$ is a A -free basis of A and $u_{\sigma}u_{\tau} = u_{\sigma\tau}$, $u_{\sigma}\lambda = \sigma(\lambda)u_{\sigma}$, for $\lambda \in A$, and let Γ be a subring of the G -fixed subring of A which has the same identity as A . Then we have a ring homomorphism

$$\delta: A(A, G) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\Gamma}^r(A, A)$$

defined by $\delta(\lambda u_{\sigma})(x) = \lambda \sigma(x)$, where $\text{Hom}_{\Gamma}^r(A, A)$ is the Γ -endomorphism ring of A regarded as Γ -right module.

In [4], we generalized the notion of Galois extension, which was first defined by Auslander and Goldman [1] for commutative rings, to non commutative case, and discussed the Galois theory for non commutative rings. Our definition of Galois extension is as follows. A ring A is called a *Galois extension* of Γ relative to G if the following conditions are satisfied:

- I. Γ is the G -fixed subring of A ,
- II. A is a finitely generated projective Γ -right module,
- III. δ is an isomorphism of $A(A, G)$ to $\text{Hom}_{\Gamma}^r(A, A)$.

On the other hand, Chase, Harrison and Rosenberg [3] gave another definition of Galois extension, which is equivalent to the above in commutative case, and developed a Galois theory for commutative rings. In order to state other definition, we set $\text{Tr}(x) = \sum_{\sigma \in G} \sigma(x)$ for $x \in A$. Then A is called to be a Galois extension of Γ relative to G if the following two conditions are satisfied:

CHR I. $\Gamma = \text{Tr}(A)$.

CHR II. There exist $x_1, x_2, \dots$ and x_r and $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_r$ in A such that

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