## LIFTING UNITS IN SELF-INJECTIVE RINGS AND AN INDEX THEORY FOR RICKART *C\*-*ALGEBRAS

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In this paper we study the following question: If R is a right self-injective ring and I an ideal of R, when can the units of R/I be lifted to units of R?

We answer this question in terms of  $K_0(I)$ . For a purely infinite regular right self-injective ring R we obtain an isomorphism between  $K_1(R/I)$  and  $K_0(I)$  which can be viewed as an analogue of the index map for Fredholm operators.

By giving a purely algebraic description of the connecting map  $K_1(A/I) \rightarrow K_0(I)$  in the case where A is a Rickart C\*-algebra, we are able to extend the classical index theory to Rickart C\*-algebras in a way which also includes Breuer's theory for W\*-algebras.

**0.** Preliminary results. Throughout this paper R will denote an associative ring with 1. By a *rng* we mean a ring which does not necessarily have a 1.

We write  $M_n(R)$  for the ring of all  $n \times n$  matrices over R, and  $\operatorname{GL}_n(R)$  for the group of units of  $M_n(R)$ , though we shall write U(R) rather than  $\operatorname{GL}_1(R)$ . For  $1 \leq i$ ,  $j \leq n$  let  $e_{ij} \in M_n(R)$  be the usual matrix units. Define  $E_n(R)$  to be the subgroup of  $\operatorname{GL}_n(R)$  generated by all the matrices of the form  $1 + re_{ij}$ ,  $r \in R$ ,  $i \neq j$ ; and  $GE_n(R)$  to be the subgroup of  $\operatorname{GL}_n(R)$  to be the subgroup of  $\operatorname{GL}_n(R)$  to be the subgroup of  $\operatorname{GL}_n(R)$  generated by  $E_n(R)$  together with the subgroup  $D_n(R)$  of all invertible diagonal matrices. If  $GE_n(R) = \operatorname{GL}_n(R)$ , then we say that R is a  $GE_n$ -ring; if R is a  $GE_n$ -ring for all n > 1 then R is said to be a GE-ring.

If R is a  $GE_n$ -ring, then  $E_n(R)$  is a normal subgroup of  $GL_n(R)$  and hence  $GL_n(R) = D_n(R)E_n(R)$ .

Let GL(R) denote the direct limit of the directed system

 $U(R) \rightarrow \operatorname{GL}_2(R) \rightarrow \operatorname{GL}_3(R) \rightarrow \cdots$ 

where each  $a \in \operatorname{GL}_n(R)$  is mapped to

 $\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$