

## PRIME, MAXIMAL AND PRIMITIVE IDEALS IN SOME SUBRINGS OF POLYNOMIAL RINGS

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ABSTRACT. In this paper we describe prime, maximal and primitive ideals in some graded subrings of polynomial rings. As applications the corresponding radicals are determined.

### Introduction

Throughout this paper rings are associative but do not necessarily have an identity element. The authors in [2], [3] and [7] described prime and maximal ideals in polynomial rings.

It is easy to see that every subring of  $R[x]$  containing  $R[x]x$  is of type  $S + R[x]x$ , where  $S$  is a subring of  $R$ . In this paper we consider graded subrings of a polynomial ring  $R[x]$  of the following type:

$$T = S_0 + S_1x + \dots + S_{n-1}x^{n-1} + R[x]x^n,$$

where  $S_0$  is a subring and  $S_1, \dots, S_{n-1}$  are additive subgroups of  $R$ . We call them admissible subrings of  $R[x]$ . It is clear that  $T$  is an admissible subring of  $R[x]$  if and only if there exist  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  and additive subgroups  $S_i$  of  $R$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq n-1$ , such that  $S_0$  is a subring,  $S_i$  is an  $S_0$ -sub-bimodule of  $R$  and  $T = S_0 + S_1x + \dots + S_{n-1}x^{n-1} + R[x]x^n$ . Note that we have  $S_m = R$  for every  $m \geq n$ .

In the rest of the paper we denote by  $T$  an admissible subring of  $R[x]$ . Let  $\mathcal{F}$  be a special class of prime rings. First we give a description of the ideals  $P$  of  $T$  with  $R[x]x^n \not\subseteq P$  and  $T/P \in \mathcal{F}$ . In particular, we prove that  $P$  is a prime ideal of  $T$  with  $R[x]x^n \not\subseteq P$  if and only if there exists a prime ideal  $L$  of  $R[x]$  with  $R[x]x \not\subseteq L$  such that  $L \cap T = P$ . In the case  $R[x]x^n \subseteq P$ ,  $P$  is a prime ideal of  $T$  if and only if  $P = P \cap S_0 + S_1x + \dots + S_{n-1}x^{n-1} + R[x]x^n$ , where  $P \cap S_0$  is a prime ideal of  $S_0$ . We obtain similar results for primitive and maximal ideals of  $T$  (more precisely, ideals  $M$  of  $T$  such that  $T/M$  is either simple and prime or simple with an identity).

Extending a well-known terminology, an ideal  $I$  of  $T$  with  $I \cap S_0 = 0$  is called an  $S_0$ -disjoint ideal.

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As we already said, in general,  $R$  do not necessarily have an identity element. So we have to take care with some argumentations. For example, if  $f = a_k x^k + a_{k-1} x^{k-1} + \dots + a_0 \in R[x]$ , we denote by  $fx$  the polynomial  $a_k x^{k+1} + a_{k-1} x^k + \dots + a_0 x \in R[x]$  (note that, in general,  $x \notin R[x]$ ). The following fact, easy to prove, will be used throughout the paper: if  $P$  is a prime ideal of  $R[x]$  with  $R[x]x \not\subseteq P$ , then for some  $f \in R[x]$  we have that  $fx \in P$  if and only if  $f \in P$ .

## Results

Recall that a class of rings  $\mathcal{F}$  is said to be a special class if it satisfies the following three conditions ([1], Chapter 7):

- (i) Every ring in the class  $\mathcal{F}$  is a prime ring;
- (ii) every non-zero ideal of a ring in  $\mathcal{F}$  is itself a ring in  $\mathcal{F}$ ;
- (iii) if  $I$  is a ring in  $\mathcal{F}$ , and  $I$  is an ideal of a ring  $R$ , then  $R/I^*$  is in  $\mathcal{F}$ , where  $I^*$  is the annihilator of  $I$  in  $R$ , i.e.,  $I^* = \{x \in R \mid xI = Ix = 0\}$ .

The classes of all prime rings, simple rings with identity and right (left) primitive rings, are special classes of rings.

We begin with the following.

**Lemma 1.** Let  $B \subseteq A$  rings and  $\mathcal{F}$  a special class of prime rings. Assume that there exists an ideal  $I$  of  $A$  with  $I \subseteq B$ . Then there exists an order preserving one-to-one correspondence, via contraction, between:

- (i) The set of all ideals  $P$  of  $B$  such that  $B/P \in \mathcal{F}$  and  $I \not\subseteq P$ .
- (ii) The set of all ideals  $L$  of  $A$  such that  $A/L \in \mathcal{F}$  and  $I \not\subseteq L$ .

*Proof.* Assume that  $P$  is an ideal of  $B$  such that  $B/P \in \mathcal{F}$  and  $I \not\subseteq P$ . Put  $J = P + AP + PA + APA$ , a non-zero ideal of  $A$  and note that  $J \cap B = P$ . In fact,  $I(J \cap B)I$  is an ideal of  $B$  which is contained in  $P$ . It follows that  $J \cap B \subseteq P \subseteq J \cap B$ .

By Zorn's lemma there exists an ideal  $L$  of  $A$  which is maximal with respect to the condition  $L \cap B = P$  and clearly  $I \not\subseteq L$ . Since  $\mathcal{F}$  is special class it follows that  $I/P \cap I \simeq (I + P)/P \in \mathcal{F}$ .

Thus  $I/L \cap I = I/P \cap I$  is a non-zero ideal of  $A/L$  and the annihilator of  $I/L \cap I$  in  $A/L$  is zero. In fact, for  $(I/L \cap I)^* = \{x \in A/L \mid x(I/L \cap I) = (I/L \cap I)x = 0\}$  we have that  $(I/L \cap I)^* = H/L$ , where  $H$  is an ideal of  $A$  containing  $L$  with  $H \cap B = P$ . The maximality of  $L$  implies that  $H = L$  and so  $(I/L \cap I)^* = 0$ . Since  $I/L \cap I$  is a non-zero ideal of  $A/L$  it follows that  $A/L \simeq (A/L)/(I/L \cap I)^* \in \mathcal{F}$ .

Now we prove that  $L$  is unique. Assume that  $K$  is another ideal of  $A$  with  $A/K \in \mathcal{F}$  and  $K \cap B = P$ . Then  $LI \subseteq L \cap B = P = K \cap B \subseteq K$ . Since  $I \not\subseteq K$  it follows that  $L \subseteq K$  and consequently  $L = K$ .

Conversely, assume that  $L$  is an ideal of  $A$  with  $A/L \in \mathcal{F}$  and  $I \not\subseteq L$ . Note that  $I/L \cap I$  is a non-zero ideal of  $A/L$  and also of  $B/L \cap B$ . Hence  $I/L \cap I \in \mathcal{F}$  and we easily see that the annihilator of  $I/L \cap I$  in  $B/(L \cap B)$  is zero. Thus  $B/L \cap B \in \mathcal{F}$ .  $\square$

As an immediate consequence of the above lemma we have one of the main results of this paper. In the following primitive means either right or left primitive.

**Theorem 2.** *There is an order preserving one-to-one correspondence, via contraction, between:*

- (i) *The set of all ideals  $L$  of  $R[x]$  with  $R[x]x \not\subseteq L$  such that  $R[x]/L$  is a prime (resp. primitive, simple with identity) ring.*
- (ii) *The set of all ideals  $P$  of  $T$  with  $R[x]x^n \not\subseteq P$  such that  $T/P$  is a prime (resp. primitive, simple with identity) ring.*

*Proof.* The class of prime (resp. primitive, simples with identity) rings is a special class and  $R[x]x^n$  is an ideal of  $T$  and of  $R[x]$ . From this remark and Lemma 1 the result follows.  $\square$

The next two propositions give a result corresponding to Theorem 2 for maximal ideals.

**Proposition 3.** Let  $L$  a maximal ideal of  $R[x]$ .

- (i) Assume that  $L$  is not prime and that  $M = L \cap T$  is a proper ideal of  $T$ . Then  $M$  is a maximal ideal of  $T$ .
- (ii) Suppose that  $L$  is a prime ideal of  $R[x]$  such that  $R[x]x \not\subseteq L$ . Then  $M = L \cap T$  is a maximal ideal of  $T$  with  $R[x]x^n \not\subseteq M$ . Moreover, in this case  $T/M \simeq R[x]/L$ .

*Proof.* (i) Suppose that  $K$  is an ideal of  $T$  with  $M = L \cap T \subseteq K$ . Hence  $K+L$  is an ideal of  $R[x]$  since  $(R[x])^2 \subseteq L \subseteq K+L$ . Thus by the maximality of  $L$  we have that either  $K = L \cap T$  or  $K + L = R[x]$ . If  $K + L = R[x]$ , then  $T = (K + L) \cap T \subseteq (L \cap T) + K \subseteq K$ . Consequently either  $K = M$  or  $K = T$ , and so  $M$  is a maximal ideal of  $T$ .

(ii) By Theorem 2,  $M = L \cap T$  is a prime ideal of  $T$  with  $R[x]x^n \not\subseteq M$ . Then  $R[x] = L + R[x]x^n$  and it easily follows that  $T = M + R[x]x^n$ . Hence

$$T/M = (M + R[x]x^n)/M \simeq R[x]x^n/M \cap R[x]x^n = R[x]x^n/L \cap R[x]x^n \simeq (L + R[x]x^n)/L = R[x]/L,$$

and the proof is complete.  $\square$

**Proposition 4.** Let  $M$  be a prime ideal of  $T$  with  $R[x]x^n \not\subseteq M$ . If  $M$  is a maximal ideal, then there exists a maximal ideal  $L$  of  $R[x]$  with  $R[x]x \not\subseteq L$  such that  $L \cap T = M$ . In this case  $T/M \simeq R[x]/L$ .

*Proof.* By Theorem 2 there exists a prime ideal  $L$  of  $R[x]$  with  $R[x]x \not\subseteq L$  such that  $L \cap T = M$ . We have that

$$T/M = (M + R[x]x^n)/M \simeq R[x]x^n/M \cap R[x]x^n = R[x]x^n/L \cap R[x]x^n.$$

Note that if  $f \in L \cap R[x]x^n$ , then  $f = gx^n$  where  $g \in R[x]$ . Since  $gR[x]x^n = fR[x] \subseteq L$  it follows that  $g \in L$ . Therefore  $f \in Lx^n$  and so  $L \cap R[x]x^n = Lx^n$ . Assume that  $K$  an ideal of  $R[x]$  with  $L \subseteq K$ . Then  $Lx^n \subseteq Kx^n$  and so by the maximality of  $Lx^n$  in  $R[x]x^n$  we have that either  $Kx^n = Lx^n$  or  $Kx^n = R[x]x^n$ . Consequently, either  $K = L$  or  $K = R[x]$ . Then  $L$  is a maximal ideal of  $R[x]$ . Finally  $T/M \simeq R[x]x^n/L \cap R[x]x^n \simeq R[x]/L$ .  $\square$

Putting together the above results we immediately have the following

**Corollary 5.** There is an order preserving one-to-one correspondence, via contraction, between:

- (i) The set of all maximal prime ideals  $L$  of  $R[x]$  with  $R[x]x \not\subseteq L$ .
- (ii) The set of all maximal prime ideals  $M$  of  $T$  with  $R[x]x^n \not\subseteq M$ .

The prime ideals of  $T$  containing  $R[x]x^n$  can also be easily characterized:

**Theorem 6.** Assume that  $P$  is an ideal of  $T$  with  $R[x]x^n \subseteq P$ . Then  $T/P$  is a prime (resp. primitive, prime simple, simple with identity) ring if and only if  $P = P \cap S_0 + S_1x + \dots + S_{n-1}x^{n-1} + R[x]x^n$  and  $S_0/P \cap S_0$  is a prime (resp. primitive, prime simple, simple with identity) ring.

*Proof.* For  $n = 1$  the result is clear. So assume that  $n \geq 2$  and suppose that  $T/P$  is prime with  $R[x]x^n \subseteq P$ . Clearly  $(S_{n-1}x^{n-1} + R[x]x^n)^2 \subseteq R[x]x^n \subseteq P$  and so  $S_{n-1}x^{n-1} + R[x]x^n \subseteq P$ . Using induction we show that  $S_jx^j \subseteq P$ , for  $1 \leq j \leq n-1$ , and hence  $P = P \cap S_0 + S_1x + \dots + S_{n-1}x^{n-1} + R[x]x^n$ . Therefore  $T/P \simeq S_0/P \cap S_0$  and the result follows for the class of prime rings. The other cases are similar. Finally, the converse is clear.  $\square$

The intersection of a prime ideal of  $R[x]$  with  $T$  is not always a prime ideal of  $T$ . The following example shows this.

**Example 7.** Let  $R = M_m(K)$  be the ring of  $m \times m$  matrices over a field  $K$  and let  $S$  be the subring of all lower triangular matrices over  $K$ . Then  $P = R[x]x$  is a prime ideal of  $R[x]$  and  $P \cap (S + R[x]x)$  is not prime ideal of  $T = S + R[x]x$ .

Recall that the prime radical  $Nil_*(R)$  of a ring  $R$  is defined as the intersection of all prime ideals of  $R$ . It is well-known that  $Nil_*(R[x]) = Nil_*(R)[x]$  ([6], Theorem 10.19).

**Corollary 8.**  $Nil_*(T) = Nil_*(R[x]) \cap T = \sum_{0 \leq i \leq n-1} (Nil_*(R) \cap S_i)[x] + Nil_*(R)[x]x^n$ .

*Proof.* Let  $I$  be a prime ideal of  $R$ . By Theorem 2,  $I[x] \cap T$  is a prime ideal of  $T$  and so  $Nil_*(T) \subseteq I[x] \cap T$ . Thus  $Nil_*(T) \subseteq Nil_*(R)[x] \cap T = Nil_*(R[x]) \cap T$ .

For the other inclusion, let  $P$  be a prime ideal of  $T$ . If  $R[x]x^n \not\subseteq P$ , then there exists a prime ideal  $L$  of  $R[x]$  with  $L \cap T = P$ . Consequently  $Nil_*(R[x]) \cap T \subseteq L \cap T = P$ . In the other case  $R[x]x^n \subseteq P$  and we have that  $P \cap S_0$  is a prime ideal of  $S_0$ . Take an ideal  $H$  of  $R[x]$  which is maximal with respect to  $H \cap S_0 \subseteq P \cap S_0$ . Then  $H$  is a prime ideal of  $R[x]$  and so  $Nil_*(R) \cap S_0 \subseteq H \cap S_0 \subseteq P \cap S_0$  and the first equality follows. The second equality is clear. □

**Definition 9.** A subring  $S$  of  $R$  is said to be an essential subring if  $I \cap S \neq 0$  for every non-zero ideal  $I$  of  $R$ .

**Example 10.** If  $R$  is a ring with identity, then  $T$  is an essential subring of  $R[x]$ . In fact, if  $I$  is a non-zero ideal of  $R[x]$ , then  $0 \neq x^n I \subseteq I \cap T$ .

The following is an immediate consequence of Theorem 2.

**Corollary 11.** Assume that  $S_0$  is an essential subring of  $R$ . If  $P$  is an  $S_0$ -disjoint prime of  $T$  with  $R[x]x^n \not\subseteq P$ , then there exists an  $R$ -disjoint prime ideal  $L$  of  $R[x]$  with  $R[x]x \not\subseteq L$  such that  $L \cap T = P$ .

For a prime ring  $R$ , let  $Q$  be the right (resp. left, symmetric) Martindale ring of quotients of  $R$  and  $C$  its extended centroid. The following proposition characterizes  $S_0$ -disjoint prime ideals of  $T$  when  $S_0$  is an essential subring of  $R$ .

**Corollary 12.** Let  $R$  be a prime ring and  $S_0$  an essential subring of  $R$ . If  $P$  is an  $S_0$ -disjoint prime ideal of  $T$  with  $R[x]x^n \not\subseteq P$ , then  $P = Q[x]f_0 \cap T$ , for some monic irreducible polynomial  $f_0 \in C[x]$ .

*Proof.* It follows easily from Corollary 11 and Corollary 2.6 of [2]. □

It is well-known that a non-zero  $R$ -disjoint prime ideal  $P$  of  $R[x]$  is maximal with respect to  $P \cap R = 0$ . The next example shows that, in general,  $S_0$ -disjoint prime ideals of  $T$  are not necessarily maximal in the set of all  $S_0$ -disjoint ideals of  $T$ .

**Example 13.** Let  $K$  be a field,  $R = K[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n]$ ,  $T = K + R[x]x$  and  $P_i = (K[x_1, \dots, x_i]x_i + \dots + K[x_1, \dots, x_n]x_n)[x] \cap T$ , for  $1 \leq i \leq n$ . Thus we have a chain of  $K$ -disjoint prime ideals  $P_1 \subset P_2 \subset \dots \subset P_n$  of  $T$ .

Next we will show that the result mentioned above holds if  $S_0$  is an essential subring of  $R$ . First we need the following:

**Lemma 14.** Assume that  $R$  is a prime ring and  $S_0$  is an essential subring of  $R$ . If  $P$  is an  $S_0$ -disjoint prime ideal of  $T$  with  $R[x]x^n \not\subseteq P$ , then  $P \not\subseteq S_1x + \dots + S_{n-1}x^{n-1} + R[x]x^n$ .

*Proof.* Put  $S = S_1x + \dots + S_{n-1}x^{n-1} + R[x]x^n$  and suppose, by contradiction, that  $P \subseteq S$ . By Corollary 11 there exists an  $R$ -disjoint prime ideal  $L$  of  $R[x]$  with  $L \cap T = P$  and  $R[x]x \not\subseteq L$ . If  $s \in (L + R[x]x^n) \cap S_0$ , then  $s = f + g$ , where  $f \in L$  and  $g \in R[x]x^n$ . Thus  $s - g = f \in L \cap T = P \subseteq S$  and so  $s \in S$ . Hence  $s = 0$  and consequently  $(L + R[x]x^n) \cap S_0 = 0$ . Since  $S_0$  is an essential subring of  $R$  it follows that  $(L + R[x]x^n) \cap R = 0$  and therefore  $L + R[x]x^n = L$ , a contradiction because  $R[x]x^n \not\subseteq L$   $\square$

**Theorem 15.** Assume that  $S_0$  is an essential prime subring of  $R$ . Then a non-zero ideal  $S_0$ -disjoint  $P$  of  $T$  is a prime ideal of  $T$  if and only if  $P$  is maximal in the set of all  $S_0$ -disjoint ideals of  $T$

*Proof.* It is easy to see that  $R$  is prime. Also, if  $P$  is maximal in the set of  $S_0$ -disjoint ideals of  $T$ , then  $P$  is prime.

Conversely, assume that  $P$  is a prime ideal of  $T$  which is  $S_0$ -disjoint. If  $R[x]x^n \subseteq P$ , then by Theorem 6,  $P$  is maximal in the set of all  $S_0$ -disjoint ideals of  $T$ . Now suppose that  $R[x]x^n \not\subseteq P$ . By Corollary 11 there exists an  $R$ -disjoint prime ideal  $L$  of  $R[x]$  such that  $R[x]x \not\subseteq L$  and  $L \cap T = P$ . Let  $P'$  be a maximal  $S_0$ -disjoint ideal of  $T$  with  $P \subseteq P'$ . By the first part it follows that  $P'$  is a prime ideal of  $T$ . Moreover, Lemma 14 implies that  $R[x]x^n \not\subseteq P'$  because  $P \not\subseteq S_1x + \dots + S_{n-1}x^{n-1} + R[x]x^n$ . Finally, applying again by Corollary 11 it follows that there exists an  $R$ -disjoint prime ideal  $L' \supseteq L$  of  $R[x]$  such that  $L' \cap T = P'$ . Therefore  $L = L'$  and consequently  $P = P'$ .  $\square$

Recall that the Brown-McCoy radical  $\mathcal{U}(R)$  of a ring  $R$  is defined as the intersection of all ideals  $I$  of  $R$  such that  $R/I$  is a simple ring with an identity. In particular, a ring is a Brown-McCoy radical ring if it cannot be homomorphically mapped onto a simple ring with an identity.

In [5], Krempa proved that for every ring  $R$ ,  $\mathcal{U}(R[x]) = (\mathcal{U}(R[x]) \cap R)[x]$ . In the following we denote by  $U$  the ideal  $\mathcal{U}(R[x]) \cap R$  of  $R$ .

**Proposition 16.** For the ring  $T$  we have

$$\mathcal{U}(T) = U \cap \mathcal{U}(S_0) + (U \cap S_1)x + \dots + (U \cap S_{n-1})x^{n-1} + U[x]x^n.$$

*Proof.* Let  $M$  be an ideal of  $T$  such that  $T/M$  is a simple ring with an identity. If  $R[x]x^n \not\subseteq M$ , then by Theorem 2,  $\mathcal{U}(R[x]) \cap T \subseteq M$ . In the

other case, if  $R[x]x^n \subseteq M$ , we have that  $M = (M \cap S_0) + S_1x + \dots + S_{n-1}x^{n-1} + R[x]x^n$  and  $T/M \simeq S_0/M \cap S_0$ . Hence

$$U \cap \mathcal{U}(S_0) + (U \cap S_1)x + \dots + (U \cap S_{n-1})x^{n-1} + U[x]x^n \subseteq \mathcal{U}(T).$$

To get the converse inclusion, let  $f = a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_kx^k \in \mathcal{U}(T)$  and  $L$  an ideal of  $R[x]$  such that  $R[x]/L$  is a simple ring with an identity. If  $R[x]x \not\subseteq L$ , then Theorem 2 implies that  $f \in L \cap T$ . If  $R[x]x \subseteq L$ , then  $L = L \cap R + R[x]x$  and so  $fx \in L$ . It follows that  $fx \in U[x]$ . Hence  $a_i \in U \cap S_i$ , for every  $i \in \{0, \dots, k\}$ , and so by the above inclusion we have that  $a_0 \in \mathcal{U}(T)$ . Also it is clear that  $a_0 \in N$  for any ideal  $N$  of  $S_0$  such that  $S_0/N$  is simple with identity. Consequently  $a_0 \in \mathcal{U}(S_0)$  and the proof is complete. □

The following proposition extends ([7], Corollary 3).

**Proposition 17.** (i) If  $R$  is a nil ring, then  $T$  is a Brown-McCoy radical ring.

(ii) Let  $R$  be a simple ring without identity. If  $S_0$  is either a nil ring or a simple subring of  $R$  without identity, then  $T$  is a Brown-McCoy radical ring.

*Proof.* (i) By the way of contradiction, suppose that there exists an ideal  $M$  of  $T$  such that  $T/M$  is a simple ring with an identity. Then Theorem 2 and Corollary 3 of [7] implies that  $R[x]x^n \subseteq M$ . Thus by Theorem 6  $S_0/(M \cap S_0) \simeq T/M$ . This gives a contradiction since  $S_0$  is nil ring.

(ii) The proof is similar. □

The following examples show that  $T$  is not, in general, a Brown-McCoy radical ring provided that either  $R$  is a simple ring with identity or  $S_0$  is a simple ring with identity.

**Example 18.** Assume that  $R$  is a simple ring with identity element and let  $S$  be a subring of  $R$  simple without identity. Then  $S + R[x]x$  is not a Brown-McCoy radical ring.

In fact, note that in this case  $R[x]$  is not a Brown-McCoy radical ring. To see that  $S + R[x]x$  is not a Brown-McCoy radical ring take a maximal ideal of  $R[x]$  which does not contain  $x$  and apply Theorem 2.

**Example 19.** Let  $R$  be a simple ring without identity element and  $S$  a simple subring of  $R$  with identity element. Then  $S + R[x]x$  is not a Brown-McCoy radical ring.

The pseudo-radical  $ps(R)$  of a ring  $R$  is defined as the intersection of all non-zero prime ideals of  $R$  (see [3], Section 2).

It is well-known that if there exists an  $R$ -disjoint maximal ideal of  $R[x]$ , then the pseudo radical of  $R$  is non-zero. This is not true, in general, for  $T$ :

**Example 20.** Let  $K$  a field and  $A = S + R[x]x$ , where  $S = K \times \{0\}$  and  $R = K \times K$ . Then  $M = R[x]x$  is an  $S$ -disjoint maximal ideal of  $A$  and  $ps(R) = 0$ .

Now we show that the above result holds for  $T$ , provided that  $S_0$  is an essential subring of  $R$ .

**Corollary 21.** Assume that  $S_0$  is an essential subring of  $R$ . If  $M$  is an ideal of  $T$  which is  $S_0$ -disjoint and  $T/M$  is a simple ring with identity element, then  $ps(R) \neq 0$ .

*Proof.* By assumption  $M$  is a prime ideal of  $T$ . If  $R[x]x^n \subseteq M$ , by Theorem 6 we have that  $S_0$  is a simple ring and so  $I \cap S_0 = S_0$ , for any non-zero prime ideal  $I$  of  $R$ . Now suppose that  $R[x]x^n \not\subseteq M$ . Then by Proposition 4 and Corollary 11 there exists an ideal  $L$  of  $R[x]$  which is  $R$ -disjoint and  $R[x]/L \simeq T/M$ . Consequently  $ps(R) \neq 0$  by Corollary 2.2 of [3].  $\square$

We denote by  $\rho$  the class of all non-zero prime rings  $R$  such that for every non-zero ideal  $I$  of  $R$ ,  $I \cap Z(R) \neq 0$ , where  $Z(R)$  is the center of  $R$ .

The next corollary extends ([4], Theorem 4.8).

**Corollary 22.** Assume that  $S_0$  is a essential subring of a ring  $R$ . Then the following conditions are equivalent:

- (i)  $T$  has an  $S_0$ -disjoint ideal  $M$  such that  $R[x]x^n \not\subseteq M$  and  $T/M$  is a simple ring with identity.
- (ii)  $R \in \rho$  and  $ps(R) \neq 0$ .
- (iii)  $R$  is a prime and  $ps(R) \cap Z(R) \neq 0$ .

*Proof.* Applying Theorem 2 and Corollary 21 it easily follows from Theorem 4.8 of [4].  $\square$

Recall that the Jacobson radical  $J(R)$  of  $R$  is equal to the intersection of all (right) primitive ideals of  $R$ . It is well-known that the Jacobson radical of the polynomial ring  $R[x]$  is equal to  $(J(R[x]) \cap R)[x]$ . In the next result we denote by  $J$  the ideal  $J(R[x]) \cap R$  of  $R$ . Finally, recall also that a ring  $R$  is a Jacobson radical ring if  $J(R) = R$ .

**Proposition 23.**  $J(T) = J(R[x]) \cap T = \sum_{0 \leq i \leq n-1} (J \cap S_i)[x] + J[x]x^n$ .

*Proof.* Let  $P$  be a primitive ideal of  $T$  such that  $R[x]x^n \not\subseteq P$ . Then Theorem 2 implies that  $J(R[x]) \cap T \subseteq P$ . If  $R[x]x^n \subseteq P$ , Theorem 6 implies that  $J(R[x]) \cap S_0 \subseteq P$ . Consequently  $J(R[x]) \cap T \subseteq J(T)$ .

To get the other inclusion, let  $f = a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_kx^k \in J(T)$  and let  $L$  be a primitive ideal of  $R[x]$ . If  $R[x]x \not\subseteq L$ , then by Theorem 2  $J(T) \subseteq L \cap T$ . If  $R[x]x \subseteq L$ , then  $L = L \cap R + R[x]x$ . Thus  $J(T)x \subseteq J(R[x])$  and it follows that  $f \in J(R[x]) = (J(R[x]) \cap R)[x]$ . Hence  $f \in J(R[x]) \cap T$  and



consequently  $J(T) \subseteq J(R[x]) \cap T$ . This shows the first equality. The second equality is clear.  $\square$

The next proposition extends ([8], Corollary 1).

**Proposition 24.** If  $R$  is nil ring, then  $T$  cannot be homomorphically mapped onto a simple primitive ring.

*Proof.* By contradiction, assume that there exists an ideal  $P$  of  $T$  such that  $T/P$  is a simple primitive ring. If  $R[x]x^n \subseteq P$  we have that  $S_0/P \cap S_0$  is a primitive nil ring, a contradiction by [8], Corollary 1. Hence  $R[x]x^n \not\subseteq P$  and by Proposition 4 there exists an ideal  $L$  of  $R[x]$  such that  $L \cap T = P$  and  $R[x]/L \simeq T/P$ . Consequently  $R[x]/L$  is a simple primitive ring, again a contradiction.  $\square$

**Proposition 25.** Let  $R$  be a nil ring. Then  $T$  is a Jacobson radical ring if and only if  $R[x]$  is Jacobson radical ring.

*Proof.* First suppose that  $T$  is a Jacobson radical ring and there exists a primitive ideal  $L$  of  $R[x]$ . Then  $R[x]x \not\subseteq L$ , since  $R$  is a nil ring. Thus Theorem 2 implies that  $L \cap T$  is a primitive ideal of  $T$ , which is a contradiction. The converse is similar.  $\square$

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