Hindawi Publishing Corporation
International Journal of Mathematics and Mathematical Sciences
Volume 2012, Article ID 157169, 8 pages
doi:10.1155/2012/157169

Research Article

Noetherian and Artinian Lattices

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Received 30 March 2012; Accepted 12 April 2012

Academic Editor: Palle E. Jorgensen

It is proved that if L is a complete modular lattice which is compactly generated, then $\mathrm{Rad}(L)/0$ is Artinian if, and only if for every small element a of L, the sublattice $a/0$ is Artinian if, and only if L satisfies DCC on small elements.

1. Introduction

By a *lattice* we mean a partially ordered set $(L, \leq)$ such that every pair of elements a, b in L has a *greatest lower bound* (or a *meet*) $a \wedge b$ and a *least upper bound* (or a *join*) $a \vee b$; that is,

(i) $a \wedge b \leq a$, $a \wedge b \leq b$, and $c \leq a \wedge b$ for all $c \in L$ with $c \leq a$, $c \leq b$,

(ii) $a \leq a \vee b$, $b \leq a \vee b$, and $a \vee b \leq d$ for all $d \in L$ with $a \leq d$, $b \leq d$.

Note that, for given $a, b \in L$, $a \wedge b$ and $a \vee b$ are unique, and

$$a \leq b \Longleftrightarrow a = a \wedge b \Longleftrightarrow b = a \vee b. \tag{1.1}$$

Let $(L, \leq, \wedge, \vee)$ (or just L) be any lattice. Given $a, b \in L$, we set

$$a \leq' b \Longleftrightarrow b \leq a. \tag{1.2}$$

Then $(L, \leq')$ is a partially ordered set; moreover, for any $a, b \in L$, a, b have greatest lower bound $a \vee b$ and least upper bound $a \wedge b$. We call $(L, \leq', \vee, \wedge)$ the *opposite lattice* of L, and denote it by L°.

Let $(L, \leq \wedge, \vee)$ be any lattice. Let $a \leq b$ in L. We define

$$\frac{b}{a} = \{x \in L : a \leq x \leq b\}. \tag{1.3}$$

(Sometimes b frac a is denoted by b/a.)

A lattice $(L, \leq, \wedge, \vee)$ *has a least element* if there exists $z \in L$ such that $z \leq a (a \in L)$. In this case, z is uniquely defined and is usually denoted by 0. The lattice L *has a greatest element* if there exists $u \in L$ such that $a \leq u (a \in L)$. In this case, u is uniquely defined and is usually denoted by 1. A lattice L is called *complete* if every subset of L has a meet and a join, and it is called *modular* if $a \wedge (b \vee c) = b \vee (a \wedge c)$ for all a, b, c in L with $b \leq a$. For more information about lattice theory, refer to [1–3].

Throughout this paper $(L, \leq, \vee, \wedge, 0, 1)$ will be a complete modular lattice. An element $e \in L$ is called an *essential* element if $e \wedge x \neq 0$ for every nonzero element $x \in L$. An element $s \in S$ is said to be *small* if s is an essential element of the opposite lattice L°. Let $E(L)$ denote the set of all essential elements of L. The set of all small elements of L will be denoted by $S(L)$.

A set $\{c_i \mid i \in I\} \subseteq L$ is called a *direct* set if, for all $i, j \in I$, there exists $k \in I$ with $c_i \vee c_j \leq c_k$. The lattice L is said to be *upper continuous* if, for every direct set $\{c_i \mid i \in I\}$ in L and element $a \in L$, we have $a \wedge (\bigvee_{i \in I} c_i) = \bigvee_{i \in I} (a \wedge c_i)$. On the other hand, L is said to be *lower continuous* if for every inverse set $\{c_i \mid i \in I\}$ (i.e., for all i, j in I, there exists $k \in I$ with $c_k \leq c_i \wedge c_j$) and element $a \in L$, $a \vee (\bigwedge_{i \in I} c_i) = \bigwedge_{i \in I} (a \vee c_i)$. We will call an element f in L *finitely generated* element (or *compact* element) if whenever $f \leq \vee S$, for some direct set S in L, then there exists $x \in S$ such that $f \leq x$. Note that 0 is always a finitely generated element of L. It is known that an element f is finitely generated if and only if for every nonempty subset U of L with $f \leq \vee U$ there exists a finite subset F of U such that $f \leq \vee F$. A lattice L is said to be *finitely generated* (or *compact*) if 1 is finitely generated. We call the lattice L *compactly generated* if each of its elements is a join of finitely generated elements (see [2]). Note that every compactly generated lattice is upper continuous (see, e.g., [4, Proposition 2.4]). Moreover, it is shown in [4, Exercises 2.7 and 2.9] that for every element a of a compactly generated lattice L, the sublattices $a/0$ and $1/a$ are again compactly generated. A lattice L is called a *finitely cogenerated* (or *cocompact*) lattice, if for every subset X of L such that $\wedge X = 0$ there is a finite subset F of X such that $\wedge F = 0$. An element $g \in L$ is said to be *finitely cogenerated* (or *cocompact*) if the sublattice $g/0$ is a finitely cogenerated lattice. If $a < b$ and $a \leq c < b$ imply $c = a$, then we say that a is *covered* by b (or b *covers* a). If 0 is covered by an element a of L, then a is called an *atom* element of L. A lattice L is said to be *semiatomic* if 1 is a join of atoms in L (see [4]). The meet of all maximal elements (different from 1) in L is denoted by $\text{Rad}(L)$, and it is called the *radical* of L (see [2]). If L is compactly generated, then $\text{Rad}(L)$ is the join of all small elements of L (see [2, Theorem 8]). The join of all atoms of L, denoted by $\text{Soc}(L)$, is called the *socle* of L. The socle of a compactly generated lattice is equal to the meet of all essential elements (see [4, Theorem 5.1]).

A non-empty subset S of L is called an *independent* set if, for every $x \in S$ and finite subset $T = \{t_1, \ldots, t_n\}$ of S with $x \notin T$, $x \wedge (t_1 \vee \cdots \vee t_n) = 0$. We say that a nonzero lattice L has *finite uniform* (*or Goldie*) *dimension* if L contains no infinite independent sets; equivalently, $\sup\{k \mid L$ contains an independent subset of cardinality equal to $k\} = n < \infty$. In this case L is said to have uniform (or Goldie) dimension n and this is denoted by $u(L)$. We shall say that L has *hollow* (or *dual Goldie*) dimension n, provided the opposite lattice L° has uniform dimension n. The lattice L is said to be *Artinian* (*noetherian*) if L satisfies the descending (ascending) chain condition on its elements. A lattice L will be called an *E-complemented* lattice if, for each $a \in L$, there exists $b \in L$ such that $a \wedge b = 0$ and $a \vee b \in E(L)$.

In Section 2 we mainly prove that a lattice L is noetherian if and only if L is E-complemented and every essential element of L is finitely generated (Corollary 2.4). In Section 3 we generalize Theorem 5 in [5] to lattice theory (Theorem 3.7).

2. Noetherian Lattices

The following lemma was given us by Patrick F. Smith from his unpublished notes.

Lemma 2.1. *Let L be a lattice. Consider the following statements.*

(i) *L is noetherian.*

(ii) *L has finite uniform dimension.*

(iii) *L is E-complemented.*

Then (i) $\Rightarrow$ (ii) $\Rightarrow$ (iii).

Proof. (i) $\Rightarrow$ (ii) Suppose L is noetherian but that L does not have finite uniform dimension. Then there exists an infinite independent set of nonzero elements $x_n (n \in \mathbb{N})$. Consider the ascending chain $x_1 \leq x_1 \vee x_2 \leq \cdots$ in L. Because L is noetherian, there exists a positive integer n such that $x_1 \vee \cdots \vee x_n = x_1 \vee \cdots \vee x_n \vee x_{n+1}$. This implies that $x_{n+1} \leq (x_1 \vee \cdots \vee x_n) \wedge x_{n+1} = 0$, a contradiction. Therefore L has finite uniform dimension.

(ii) $\Rightarrow$ (iii) Let $a \in L$. If $a \in E(L)$, we are done. If $a \notin E(L)$, then there exists $0 \neq b_1 \in L$ such that $a \wedge b_1 = 0$. If $a \vee b_1 \in E(L)$, we are done. Otherwise, there exists $0 \neq b_2 \in L$ such that $(a \vee b_1) \wedge b_2 = 0$. Repeating this argument we produce an independent set $\{a, b_1, b_2, \ldots\}$. Thus this process must stop, so there exists $k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $a \wedge (b_1 \vee \cdots \vee b_k) = 0$ and $a \vee (b_1 \vee \cdots \vee b_k) \in E(L)$. □

Remark 2.2. Note that if f is a finitely generated element of a lattice L, then for every nonempty set U with $f = \vee U$ there exists a finite subset F of U such that $f = \vee F$.

Proposition 2.3. *Let L be a lattice such that x is finitely generated for every $x \in E(L)$. Then the following are equivalent.*

(i) *L is noetherian.*

(ii) *L has finite uniform dimension.*

(iii) *L is E-complemented.*

Proof. We only need to prove (iii) $\Rightarrow$ (i) by Lemma 2.1. Let a be a nonzero element in L. By (iii), there exists an element b of L such that $a \wedge b = 0$ and $a \vee b \in E(L)$. By hypothesis, $a \vee b$ is finitely generated. Let $a = \vee S$ for a nonempty set S in L. Then $a \vee b = \vee(S \cup \{b\})$. Since $a \vee b$ is finitely generated, $a \vee b = \vee F \vee b$ for a finite subset F of S. Since L is modular, we have $a = \vee F$. Therefore every element in L is finitely generated. Hence L is noetherian by [4, Proposition 2.3]. □

Corollary 2.4. *A lattice L is noetherian if and only if L is E-complemented and every essential element of L is finitely generated.*

Lemma 2.5. *Every upper continuous lattice L is E-complemented.*

Proof. Let $a \in L$. Let $S = \{b \in L \mid a \wedge b = 0\}$. Clearly, $0 \in S$. Let $\{c_i \mid i \in I\}$ be a chain in S and let $c = \bigvee_{i \in I} c_i$. Then $a \wedge c = a \wedge (\bigvee_{i \in I} c_i) = \bigvee_{i \in I}(a \wedge c_i) = 0$. By Zorn's lemma, S contains a maximal member u. Then $a \wedge u = 0$. Suppose that $(a \vee u) \wedge x = 0$ for some $x \in L$. Then $a \wedge (u \vee x) = 0$, and hence $u \vee x \in S$. Since $u \leq u \vee x$, we have $u = u \vee x$ and $x \leq u$. Thus $x = (a \vee u) \wedge x = 0$. It follows that $a \vee u \in E(L)$. Therefore L is E-complemented. □

Corollary 2.6. *Let L be an upper continuous lattice. Then L is noetherian if and only if every essential element in L is finitely generated.*

Lemma 2.7 (see [4, Lemmas 7.3 and 7.5]). *Let L be a lattice and k a positive integer. Then*

(i) *if $t \in S(L)$, then $s \in S(L)$ for every $s \leq t$;*

(ii) *if $s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_k \in S(L)$, then $s_1 \vee s_2 \vee \cdots \vee s_k \in S(L)$.*

As an easy observation of Lemma 2.7, we can give the following two results.

Proposition 2.8 (see cf. [5, Proposition 2]). *Let L be a compactly generated lattice. Then* $\mathrm{Rad}(L)/0$ *is noetherian if and only if L satisfies ACC on small elements.*

Proof. (⇒) By [2, Theorem 8].

(⇐) By assumption, L contains a maximal small element x. Since x is small in L, $x \leq \mathrm{Rad}(L)$. Suppose that $x \neq \mathrm{Rad}(L)$. Then there exists a small element s of L such that $s \notin x/0$. On the other hand, $s \vee x$ is a small element of L by Lemma 2.7(ii). By the maximality of x, we have $s \vee x = x$. This gives $s \in x/0$, a contradiction. Thus $x = \mathrm{Rad}(L)$. By Lemma 2.7(i), $\mathrm{Rad}(L)/0 \subseteq S(L)$. Consequently, $\mathrm{Rad}(L)/0$ is noetherian. □

Proposition 2.9 (see cf. [5, Proposition 3]). *Let L be a compactly generated lattice. Then the following are equivalent.*

(i) $\mathrm{Rad}(L)/0$ *has finite uniform dimension.*

(ii) *There exists a positive integer k such that for every small element s of L we have $u(s/0) \leq k$.*

(iii) *L does not contain an infinite independent set of nonzero small elements.*

Proof. (i) ⇒ (ii) Let s be a small element of L. By [2, Theorem 8], $s \leq \mathrm{Rad}(L)$. Since $u(s/0) \leq u(\mathrm{Rad}(L)/0)$, $s/0$ has finite uniform dimension. The rest is clear.

(ii) ⇒ (iii) Let $\{s_1, s_2, \ldots\}$ be an infinite independent set of nonzero small elements of L. By Lemma 2.7(ii), $s_1 \vee s_2 \vee \cdots \vee s_{k+1} \in S(L)$, and $u((s_1 \vee s_2 \vee \cdots \vee s_{k+1})/0) \geq k+1$, a contradiction.

(iii) ⇒ (i) Suppose that $\mathrm{Rad}(L)/0$ does not have finite uniform dimension. Then there exists an infinite independent set of nonzero elements $\{x_1, x_2, \ldots\}$ of $\mathrm{Rad}(L)/0$. Let $i \geq 1$. Since $\mathrm{Rad}(L)/0$ is compactly generated, there exists a nonzero finitely generated element k_i of $\mathrm{Rad}(L)/0$ such that $k_i \leq x_i$. So by Lemma 2.7, $k_i \in S(L)$. Therefore $\{k_1, k_2, \ldots\}$ is an infinite independent set of nonzero small elements of L, a contradiction. Thus $\mathrm{Rad}(L)/0$ has finite uniform dimension. □

3. Artinian Lattices

Lemma 3.1. *Let L be a compactly generated semiatomic lattice. Then the following are equivalent.*

(i) *L is finitely generated.*

(ii) *L is finitely cogenerated.*

(iii) *1 is a finite independent join of atoms.*

(iv) *L is Artinian.*

Proof. (i) $\Leftrightarrow$ (ii) $\Leftrightarrow$ (iii) By [4, Theorem 11.1].

(iv) $\Rightarrow$ (ii) By [4, Proposition 11.2].

(iii) $\Rightarrow$ (iv) Note that if a is an atom in L, then $a/0$ is Artinian. Assume that $1 = a_1 \vee a_2 \vee \cdots \vee a_n$ such that the join is independent and each a_i is atom in L. Since each $a_i/0$ is Artinian, $(a_1 \vee a_2 \vee \cdots \vee a_n)/0$ is Artinian, and hence L is Artinian. □

Lemma 3.2. *Let L be a compactly generated lattice which satisfies DCC on small elements. If f is a finitely generated element of* $\mathrm{Rad}(L)/0$*, then $f/0$ is Artinian.*

Proof. Let f be a finitely generated element of $\mathrm{Rad}(L)/0$. Then $f \leq \mathrm{Rad}(L) = \bigvee_I \{s_i \mid s_i \in S(L)\}$ implies that $f \leq \bigvee_F \{s_i \mid s_i \in S(L)\}$ for some finite subset F of I. By Lemma 2.7, $f \in S(L)$. By assumption and Lemma 2.7(i), $f/0$ is Artinian. □

Lemma 3.3. *Let L be a compactly generated lattice which satisfies DCC on small elements. Then, for every $k < \mathrm{Rad}(L)$, $\mathrm{Soc}(\mathrm{Rad}(L)/k)$ is an essential element of* $\mathrm{Rad}(L)/k$.

Proof. Let $k < \mathrm{Rad}(L)$, and let $\mathrm{Soc}(\mathrm{Rad}(L)/k) = t$. Let $k \leq h \leq \mathrm{Rad}(L)$ such that $t \wedge h = k$. Assume that $k < h$. Since $\mathrm{Rad}(L)/0$ is compactly generated, there exists a nonzero finitely generated element x in $\mathrm{Rad}(L)/0$ such that $x \leq h$ but $x \notin k/0$. By Lemma 3.2, $x/0$ is Artinian. Then $x/(x \wedge k) \cong (k \vee x)/k$ implies that $(k \vee x)/k$ is a nonzero Artinian sublattice. By [4, Proposition 1.4], $(k \vee x)/k$ has an atom element p'. Note that $k < p' \leq x \vee k \leq h$. Since p' is atom in $\mathrm{Rad}(L)/k$, we have $p' \leq t$. Thus $k < p' \leq t \wedge h$. This contradicts the fact that $t \wedge h = k$. Therefore $k = h$ and $t \in E(\mathrm{Rad}(L)/k)$. This completes the proof. □

Lemma 3.4. *Let a be an element of a compactly generated lattice L. If a is a finitely generated element of $a/0$, then a is a finitely generated element of L.*

Proof. Since L is compactly generated, $a = \vee U$ where U is a set of finitely generated elements in L. Since a is a finitely generated element of $a/0$, $a = \bigvee_{(1 \leq i \leq n)} a_i$ for some elements $a_i (1 \leq i \leq n)$ of U. Therefore a is a finitely generated element of L. □

Lemma 3.5. *Let L be a compactly generated lattice which satisfies DCC on small elements. Suppose that the set*

$$\Omega = \left\{ a_i \mid 0 \leq a_i \leq \mathrm{Rad}(L) \text{ and } \frac{\mathrm{Rad}(L)}{a_i} \text{ is not finitely cogenerated} \right\} \tag{3.1}$$

is nonempty. Then:

(1) *the set Ω has a minimal member p which is a small element of L;*

(2) *if $\mathrm{Soc}(\mathrm{Rad}(L)/p) = s$, then s is not a finitely generated element of $\mathrm{Rad}(L)/p$ and s is a small element of L.*

Proof. (1) Let Γ be any chain in Ω. Let $c = \bigwedge_{c_i \in \Gamma} c_i$. If $c \notin \Omega$, then $\text{Rad}(L)/c$ is finitely cogenerated. Therefore $c = c_i$ for some $c_i \in \Gamma$, a contradiction. By Zorn's Lemma, Ω has a minimal member p. Let $\text{Soc}(\text{Rad}(L)/p) = s$. By Lemma 3.3, $s \in E(\text{Rad}(L)/p)$. Thus s is not a finitely generated element of $\text{Rad}(L)/p$ by [4, Theorem 11.2]. Let $q \in L$ with $1 = p \vee q$. Then $s = s \wedge 1 = s \wedge (p \vee q) = p \vee (s \wedge q)$. It follows that $s/p = [p \vee (s \wedge q)]/p \cong (s \wedge q)/(p \wedge q)$. Suppose that $p \wedge q \neq p$. Then $\text{Rad}(L)/(p \wedge q)$ is finitely cogenerated. Let $\text{Soc}(\text{Rad}(L)/(p \wedge q)) = \alpha$. Then α is finitely generated in $\text{Rad}(L)/(p \wedge q)$ by [4, Theorem 11.2]. Therefore $\alpha/(p \wedge q)$ is Artinian by Lemma 3.1. Since $\text{Rad}(L)/p$ is a sublattice of $\text{Rad}(L)/(p \wedge q)$, we have $s \leq \alpha$. Thus $s \wedge q \leq \alpha \leq \text{Rad}(L)$. Since $\alpha/(p \wedge q)$ is Artinian, $(s \wedge q)/(p \wedge q)$ is also Artinian by [4, Proposition 1.5]. This implies that s/p is Artinian, and hence s is a finitely generated element of s/p by Lemma 3.1. Since $\text{Rad}(L)/p$ is compactly generated, s is a finitely generated element of $\text{Rad}(L)/p$ (see Lemma 3.4), a contradiction. So $p \wedge q = p$ and hence $q \vee p = q = 1$. This gives $p \in S(L)$.

(2) Note that s is not a finitely generated element of $\text{Rad}(L)/0$ as we prove in (1). Let $v \in L$ such that $1 = s \vee v$. Note that s/p is a semiatomic lattice. Then $s/[p \vee (s \wedge v)]$ is also semiatomic by [4, Corollary 6.3]. Therefore,

$$\frac{1}{p \vee v} = \frac{s \vee v}{p \vee v} = \frac{[s \vee (p \vee v)]}{p \vee v} \cong \frac{s}{[s \wedge (p \vee v)]} = \frac{s}{[p \vee (s \wedge v)]}. \tag{3.2}$$

This implies that $1/(p \vee v)$ is semiatomic. Suppose that $1 \neq p \vee v$. By [4, Lemma 6.12], there exists a maximal element w of $1/(p \vee v)$. Clearly, w is a maximal element of L and $v \leq w$. Thus $1 = s \vee v \leq s \vee w$. But $s \leq \text{Rad}(L) \leq w$. Then $w = 1$, a contradiction. It follows that $1 = p \vee v$. Since $p \in S(L)$, we have $v = 1$. Thus $s \in S(L)$. □

Remark 3.6. By dualizing [6, Theorem 3.4], we have the fact that if L is upper continuous and $a/0$ is Artinian for every small element a of L, then $\vee S(L)/0$ is Artinian. Therefore for compactly generated lattices (ii) ⇒ (i) in Theorem 3.7 holds, but our aim is to give a proof in a different way. We should call attention to the fact that $\vee S(L)$ need not to be the radical of any upper continuous lattice L.

Theorem 3.7 (see cf. [5, Theorem 5]). *Let L be a compactly generated lattice. Then the following are equivalent.*

(i) $\text{Rad}(L)/0$ *is Artinian.*

(ii) *For every small element a of L the sublattice $a/0$ is Artinian.*

(iii) *L satisfies DCC on small elements.*

Proof. (i) ⇒ (ii) Clear by [2, Theorem 8].

(ii) ⇒ (iii) This is immediate.

(iii) ⇒ (i) Suppose that $\text{Rad}(L)/0$ is not Artinian. By [4, Proposition 11.2], there exists an element g in L with $g \leq \text{Rad}(L)$ such that $\text{Rad}(L)/g$ is not finitely cogenerated. By Lemma 3.5, the set

$$\Omega = \left\{ a_i \mid 0 \leq a_i \leq \text{Rad}(L) \text{ and } \frac{\text{Rad}(L)}{a_i} \text{ is not finitely cogenerated} \right\} \tag{3.3}$$

has a minimal member p such that $\mathrm{Soc}(\mathrm{Rad}(L)/p) = s \in S(L)$ and s is not a finitely generated element of $\mathrm{Rad}(L)/p$. By (iii) and Lemma 2.7(i), $s/0$ is Artinian. By Lemma 3.1, $s/0$ is finitely generated. Therefore s is a finitely generated element of $\mathrm{Rad}(L)/p$ by Lemma 3.4. This is a contradiction. Therefore $\mathrm{Rad}(L)/0$ is Artinian. □

Corollary 3.8. *Let L be a compactly generated lattice. If $1/s$ is finitely cogenerated for every small element s of L, then $\mathrm{Rad}(L)/0$ is Artinian.*

Proof. Consider the descending chain

$$x_1 \geq x_2 \geq \cdots \tag{3.4}$$

of small elements of L. Put $x = \bigwedge_{i\geq 1} x_i$. Thus x is small in L. By assumption, $1/x$ is finitely cogenerated. So there exists an integer n such that $x = \bigwedge_{i=1}^{n} x_i = x_n$. Hence L has DCC on small elements. By Theorem 3.7, $\mathrm{Rad}(L)/0$ is Artinian. □

Let a and b be elements of L. Then b is called a *supplement* of a in L if b is minimal with respect to $a \vee b = 1$. Equivalently, b is a supplement of a if and only if $a \vee b = 1$ and $a \wedge b \in S(a/0)$ (see [4, Proposition 12.1]). The lattice L is said to be *supplemented* if every element a of L has a supplement in L.

The following result may be proved in much the same way as [5, Lemma 6], and $1/\mathrm{Rad}(L)$ is a semiatomic lattice by [4, Proposition 12.3] already.

Lemma 3.9. *Let L be a compactly generated supplemented lattice with DCC on supplement elements. Then $1/\mathrm{Rad}(L)$ is a finitely generated semiatomic lattice.*

By using Theorem 3.7 and Lemma 3.9, we get the following theorem.

Theorem 3.10. *Let L be a compactly generated lattice. Then L is Artinian if and only if L is supplemented and L satisfies DCC on supplement elements and small elements.*

Proof. The necessity is clear. Conversely, suppose that L is a supplemented lattice which satisfies DCC on supplement elements and small elements. By Theorem 3.7, $\mathrm{Rad}(L)/0$ is Artinian, and by Lemmas 3.1 and 3.9, $1/\mathrm{Rad}(L)$ is Artinian. Thus L is Artinian. □

Acknowledgments

The second author has been supported by the TÜBİTAK (The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey) within the program numbered 2218. She would like to thank TÜBİTAK for their support. Also the authors would like to thank Professor Patrick F. Smith (Glasgow University) for his helpful comments on the paper.

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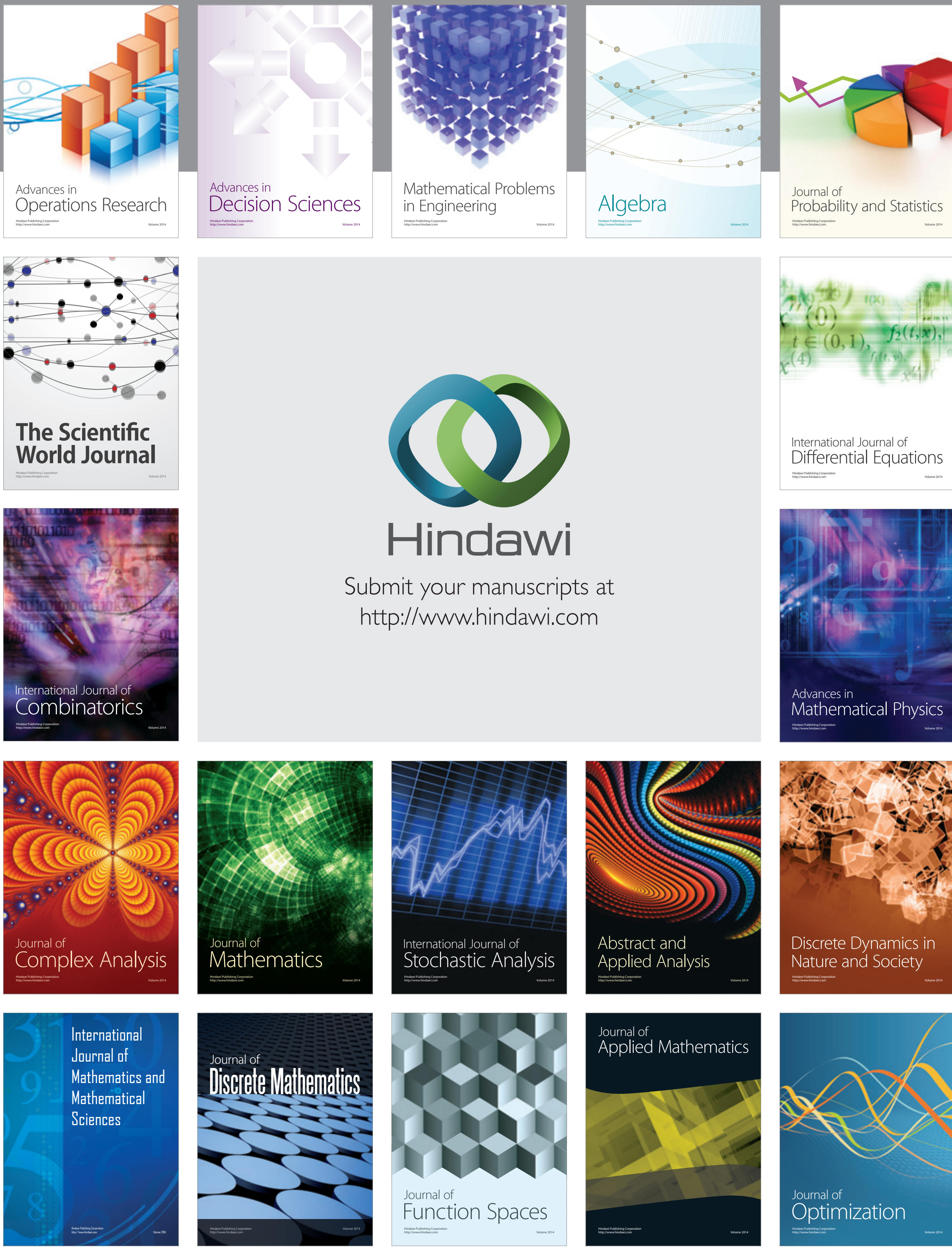
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