



composition series

| | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| Canonical name | CompositionSeries |
| Date of creation | 2013-03-22 14:04:13 |
| Last modified on | 2013-03-22 14:04:13 |
| Owner | mclase (549) |
| Last modified by | mclase (549) |
| Numerical id | 6 |
| Author | mclase (549) |
| Entry type | Definition |
| Classification | msc 16D10 |

Let R be a ring and let M be a (right or left) R -module. A series of submodules

$$M = M_0 \supset M_1 \supset M_2 \supset \cdots \supset M_n = 0$$

in which each quotient M_i/M_{i+1} is simple is called a composition series for M .

A module need not have a composition series. For example, the ring of integers, \mathbb{Z} , considered as a module over itself, does not have a composition series.

A necessary and sufficient condition for a module to have a composition series is that it is both Noetherian and Artinian.

If a module does have a composition series, then all composition series are the same length. This length (the number n above) is called the *composition length* of the module.

If R is a semisimple Artinian ring, then R_R and ${}_R R$ always have composition series.