

The counter example of Jacobson conjecture

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Definition 1.1. (*Jacobson radical*) In some ring R , all element makes all left side R -module $\{0\}$ by multipling is called Jakobson radical.

Later, R is Noetherian ring.

Jacobson conjecture

Jacobson radical J satisfies $\bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} J^n = \{0\}$.

Theorem 1.1. *If J is not nilpotent ideal, Jacobson conjecture is not satisfied.*

proof. J 's rank is N . J 's generator is $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_N$. J^2 's element is already Included in J . $J^2 \neq \{0\}$, this element is taken as not 0. J^3 's element is also Included in J . We call this element j . j is the sum of multiple J 's element and J 's element. So this element included in J^2 . So J is not nilpotent ideal, $\bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} J^n \neq \{0\}$. Jacobson conjecture is not satisfied. \square