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## A theorem on semi-centralizing derivations of prime rings

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## A THEOREM ON SEMI-CENTRALIZING DERIVATIONS OF PRIME RINGS

Dedicated to Professor Hisao Tominaga on his 60th birthday

ARIF KAYA

Let  $R$  be an (associative) ring with center  $C$ , and  $S$  a subset of  $R$ . A derivation  $d : x \mapsto x'$  of  $R$  is said to be *centralizing* (resp. *skew-centralizing*) on  $S$  if  $s's - ss' \in C$  (resp.  $s's + ss' \in C$ ) for every  $s \in S$ . More generally,  $d$  is defined to be *semi-centralizing* on  $S$  if  $s's - ss' \in C$  or  $s's + ss' \in C$  for every  $s \in S$ .

The following has been proved in [1, Theorem 1 (2)] and [2, Theorem 2].

**Theorem 1.** *Let  $d$  be a non-zero derivation of a prime ring  $R$ , and  $S$  a non-zero ideal of  $R$ .*

- (1) *If  $d$  is centralizing or skew-centralizing on  $S$ , then  $R$  is commutative.*
- (2) *If  $d$  is semi-centralizing on  $R$ , then  $R$  is commutative.*

In this very brief note, we improve the above theorem as follows :

**Theorem 2.** *Let  $d$  be a non-zero derivation of a prime ring  $R$ , and  $S$  a non-zero ideal of  $R$ . If  $d$  is semi-centralizing on  $S$ , then  $R$  is commutative.*

*Proof.* Suppose, to the contrary, that  $R$  is not commutative. In view of Theorem 1 (1),  $d$  is not centralizing on  $S$  and  $R$  is of characteristic not 2. Then, by [1, Lemma 4],  $S \cap C = 0$  and there exists  $t \in S$  such that  $t^2 \neq 0$  but  $(t^2)' = 0$ . Since  $R$  is a prime ring, so is the non-zero ideal  $T = Rt^2R$  of  $R$ . Moreover, by [1, Lemma 1 (3)],  $0 \neq T' \subseteq R't^2R + Rt^2R' \subseteq T$ . Hence  $d$  induces a non-zero derivation of  $T$  which is semi-centralizing on  $T$ . Thus,  $T$  is commutative by Theorem 1 (2), and therefore  $R$  itself is commutative by [1, Lemma 1 (1)]. This is a contradiction.

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