

**CORRIGENDUM TO  
"GENERALIZED COFINITELY SEMIPERFECT MODULES"**

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All rings  $R$  are associative with unity and all  $R$ -modules  $M$  are unital right  $R$ -modules. A submodule  $N$  of a module  $M$  is called *cofinite* if  $M/N$  is finitely generated. A module  $M$  is called *generalized (amply) cofinitely supplemented* if every cofinite submodule of  $M$  has (ample) generalized supplements in  $M$  and denoted by gcs (gacs)-module, respectively.

**Theorem 3.5.**([1]) *Let  $M$  be a gcs-module and let  $A$  be a cofinite submodule of  $M$ . If  $A$  is a generalized supplement in  $M$ , then  $\text{Rad}(A) = A$ .*

Theorem 3.5 above is false. Let  $M$  be a simple module. Clearly,  $M$  is a gcs-module and a cofinite submodule of  $M$ . Moreover,  $M$  is a generalized supplement of the zero submodule in  $M$ . But  $\text{Rad}(M) = 0$ .

**Theorem 3.8** ([1]) *Let  $R$  be a ring and  $M$  be a right  $R$ -module. Then the following statements are equivalent:*

- (1)  $M$  is gcs-module.
- (2) Every maximal submodule of  $M$  has a generalized supplement in  $M$ .
- (3) The module  $M/\text{Loc}(M)$  does not contain a maximal submodule.
- (4) The module  $M/g - \text{Cof}(M)$  does not contain a maximal submodule.

Theorem 3.8 (3) must be deleted. The equivalence (1)  $\Leftrightarrow$  (3) implies that, a finitely generated module  $M$  is a gcs-module if and only if  $M$  is a (finite) sum of local modules. Then  $M$  is supplemented by [3, 41.6]. This is a contradiction, because there exists finitely generated gcs-modules that are not supplemented (see, [2, Sec. 2]).

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**References**

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