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An element of a(n associative) ring (with 1) is clean if it is the sum of a unit and an idempotent. A ring is clean if every element in it is clean. The property of cleanness was formulated by Nicholson [4] in the course of his study of exchange rings. From then on, several related concepts were proposed: uniquely clean rings, strongly clean rings, weakly clean rings,  $*$ -clean rings,  $r$ -clean rings, nil-clean rings, to cite a few. In the realm of group rings, these properties have been studied from 2001 [2] on with the aim of characterizing the rings  $R$  and groups  $G$  such that the group ring  $RG$  is clean.

In 2010 Vas proposed the definition of a  $*$ -clean ring (“star”-clean) [5]: a  $*$ -ring (i.e., rings with an involution) in which every element may be written as a sum of a unit and a projection. Clearly, every  $*$ -clean ring is a *star*-ring and is a clean ring. In [5], Vas asked: when is a  $*$ -ring clean, but not  $*$ -clean?

Every group  $G$  having an element  $g \neq 1$ , with  $|\langle g \rangle| \neq 2$ , is endowed with the classical involution  $g \mapsto g^{-1}$ . Because of that, group rings  $RG$  are almost always  $*$ -rings: if  $R$  is a commutative ring, for instance, an involution in  $RG$  is obtained from the  $R$ -linear extension of the classical involution in  $G$  (and is also called the classical involution in  $RG$ ). The  $*$ -cleanness of group rings was first approached in 2011 [3]. Even though some instances of group rings are answers to Vas’s question [1], very little is still known about conditions under which a group ring with the classical involution is  $*$ -clean (not even the case of the group ring  $RG$ , where  $R$  is a commutative ring and  $G$  is a cyclic group, is fully established!).

In this talk, I present some recent results [1]. Let  $R$  be a commutative local ring. I will present  $RS_3$  as an answer to Vas’s question, and I will provide necessary and sufficient conditions for the group ring  $RQ_8$  to be  $*$ -clean, where  $Q_8$  is the quaternion group of 8 elements.

#### REFERENCES :

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