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RINGs WITH FINITE GORENSTEIN INJECTIVE DIMENSION

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Abstract. In this paper we prove that for any associative ring \( R \), and for any left \( R \)-module \( M \) with finite projective dimension, the Gorenstein injective dimension \( \text{Gid}_R M \) equals the usual injective dimension \( \text{id}_R M \). In particular, if \( \text{Gid}_R R \) is finite, then also \( \text{id}_R R \) is finite, and thus \( R \) is Gorenstein (provided that \( R \) is commutative and Noetherian).

1. Introduction

It is well known that among the commutative local Noetherian rings \( (R, \mathfrak{m}, k) \), the Gorenstein rings are characterized by the condition \( \text{id}_R R < \infty \). From the dual of [10, Proposition (2.27)] ( [6, Proposition 10.2.3] is a special case) it follows that the Gorenstein injective dimension \( \text{Gid}_R (-) \) is a refinement of the usual injective dimension \( \text{id}_R (-) \) in the following sense:

For any \( R \)-module \( M \) there is an inequality \( \text{Gid}_R M \leq \text{id}_R M \), and if \( \text{id}_R M < \infty \), then there is an equality \( \text{Gid}_R M = \text{id}_R M \).

Now, since the injective dimension \( \text{id}_R R \) of \( R \) measures Gorensteinness, it is only natural to ask what does the Gorenstein injective dimension \( \text{Gid}_R R \) of \( R \) measure? As a consequence of Theorem (2.1) below, it turns out that:

An associative ring \( R \) with \( \text{Gid}_R R < \infty \) also has \( \text{id}_R R < \infty \) (and hence \( R \) is Gorenstein, provided that \( R \) is commutative and Noetherian).

This result is proved by Christensen [2, Theorem (6.3.2)] in the case where \( (R, \mathfrak{m}, k) \) is a commutative local Noetherian Cohen-Macaulay ring with a dualizing module. The aim of this paper is to prove Theorem (2.1), together with a series of related results. Among these results is Theorem (3.2), which has the nice, and easily stated, Corollary (3.3):

Assume that \( (R, \mathfrak{m}, k) \) is a commutative local Noetherian ring, and let \( M \) be an \( R \)-module of finite depth, that is, \( \text{Ext}_R^m(k, M) \neq 0 \) for some \( m \in \mathbb{N}_0 \) (this happens for example if \( M \neq 0 \) is finitely generated). If either

(i) \( \text{Gid}_R M < \infty \) and \( \text{id}_R M < \infty \) or

(ii) \( \text{fd}_R M < \infty \) and \( \text{Gid}_R M < \infty \),

then \( R \) is Gorenstein.

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This corollary is also proved by Christensen [2, Theorem (6.3.2)] in the case where \((R, \mathfrak{m}, k)\) is Cohen-Macaulay with a dualizing module. However, Theorem (3.2) itself (dealing not only with local rings) is a generalization of [8, Proposition 2.10] (in the module case) by Foxby from 1979.

We should briefly mention the history of Gorenstein injective, projective and flat modules: \textit{Gorenstein injective} modules over an arbitrary associative ring, and the related Gorenstein injective dimension, was introduced and studied by Enochs and Jenda in [3]. The dual concept, \textit{Gorenstein projective} modules, was already introduced by Auslander and Bridger [1] in 1969, but only for finitely generated modules over a two-sided Noetherian ring. \textit{Gorenstein flat} modules were also introduced by Enochs and Jenda; please see [5].

1.1. Setup and notation. Let \(R\) be any associative ring with a nonzero multiplicative identity. All modules are—if not specified otherwise—left \(R\)-modules. If \(M\) is any \(R\)-module, we use \(\text{pd}_{R} M\), \(\text{fd}_{R} M\), and \(\text{id}_{R} M\) to denote the usual projective, flat, and injective dimension of \(M\), respectively. Furthermore, we write \(\text{Gpd}_{R} M\), \(\text{Gfd}_{R} M\), and \(\text{Gid}_{R} M\) for the Gorenstein projective, Gorenstein flat, and Gorenstein injective dimension of \(M\), respectively.

2. Rings with finite Gorenstein injective dimension

\textbf{Theorem 2.1.} If \(M\) is an \(R\)-module with \(\text{pd}_{R} M < \infty\), then \(\text{Gid}_{R} M = \text{id}_{R} M\). In particular, if \(\text{Gid}_{R} R < \infty\), then also \(\text{id}_{R} R < \infty\) (and hence \(R\) is Gorenstein, provided that \(R\) is commutative and Noetherian).

\textit{Proof.} Since \(\text{Gid}_{R} M \leq \text{id}_{R} M\) always, it suffices to prove that \(\text{id}_{R} M \leq \text{Gid}_{R} M\). Naturally, we may assume that \(\text{Gid}_{R} M < \infty\).

First consider the case where \(M\) is Gorenstein injective, that is, \(\text{Gid}_{R} M = 0\). By definition, \(M\) is a kernel in a complete injective resolution. This means that there exists an exact sequence \(E = \cdots \to E_1 \to E_0 \to E_{-1} \to \cdots\) of injective \(R\)-modules, such that \(\text{Hom}_{R}(I, E)\) is exact for every injective \(R\)-module \(I\), and such that \(M \cong \ker(E_1 \to E_0)\). In particular, there exists a short exact sequence \(0 \to M' \to E \to M \to 0\), where \(E\) is injective, and \(M'\) is Gorenstein injective. Since \(M'\) is Gorenstein injective and \(\text{pd}_{R} M < \infty\), it follows by [4, Lemma 1.3] that \(\text{Ext}^1_{R}(M, M') = 0\). Thus \(0 \to M' \to E \to M \to 0\) is split-exact; so \(M\) is a direct summand of the injective module \(E\). Therefore, \(M\) itself is injective.

Next consider the case where \(\text{Gid}_{R} M > 0\). By [10, Theorem (2.15)] there exists an exact sequence \(0 \to M \to H \to C \to 0\) where \(H\) is Gorenstein injective and \(\text{id}_{R} C = \text{Gid}_{R} M - 1\). As in the previous case, since \(H\) is Gorenstein injective, there exists a short exact sequence \(0 \to H' \to I \to H \to 0\) where \(I\) is injective and \(H'\) is Gorenstein injective. Now consider the pull-back diagram with exact rows and
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columns:

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
0 & 0 & H & C \\
0 & P & I & C \\
H' & H' & 0 & 0
\end{array}
\]

Since \(I\) is injective and \(\text{id}_R M < 1\), we get \(\text{id}_R P \leq \text{Gid}_R M\) by the second row. Since \(H'\) is Gorenstein injective and \(\text{pd}_R M < \infty\), it follows (as before) by [4, Lemma 1.3] that \(\text{Ext}^1_R(M, H') = 0\). Consequently, the first column \(0 \to H' \to P \to M \to 0\) splits. Therefore \(P \cong M \oplus H'\), and hence \(\text{id}_R M \leq \text{id}_R P \leq \text{Gid}_R M\).

The theorem above has, of course, a dual counterpart:

**Theorem 2.2.** If \(M\) is an \(R\)-module with \(\text{id}_R M < 1\), then \(\text{Gpd}_R M = \text{pd}_R M\).

Theorem (2.6) below is a “flat version” of the two previous theorems. First recall the following.

**Definition 2.3.** The left finitistic projective dimension \(\text{LeftFPD}(R)\) of \(R\) is defined as

\[
\text{LeftFPD}(R) = \sup\{ \text{pd}_R M \mid M \text{ is a left } R\text{-module with } \text{pd}_R M < \infty \}.
\]

The right finitistic projective dimension \(\text{RightFPD}(R)\) of \(R\) is defined similarly.

**Remark 2.4.** When \(R\) is commutative and Noetherian, we have that \(\text{LeftFPD}(R)\) and \(\text{RightFPD}(R)\) equals the Krull dimension of \(R\), by [3, Théorème (3.2.6) (Seconde partie)].

Furthermore, we will need the following result from [10, Proposition (3.11)]:

**Proposition 2.5.** For any (left) \(R\)-module \(M\) the inequality

\[
\text{Gid}_R \text{Hom}_Z(M, Q/Z) \leq \text{Gfd}_R M
\]

holds. If \(R\) is right coherent, then we have \(\text{Gid}_R \text{Hom}_Z(M, Q/Z) = \text{Gfd}_R M\).

We are now ready to state:

**Theorem 2.6.** For any \(R\)-module \(M\), the following conclusions hold:

(i) Assume that \(\text{LeftFPD}(R)\) is finite. If \(\text{fd}_R M < \infty\), then \(\text{Gid}_R M = \text{id}_R M\).

(ii) Assume that \(R\) is left and right coherent with finite \(\text{RightFPD}(R)\). If \(\text{id}_R M < \infty\), then \(\text{Gfd}_R M = \text{fd}_R M\).

**Proof.** (i) If \(\text{fd}_R M < \infty\), then also \(\text{pd}_R M < \infty\), by [11, Proposition 6] (since \(\text{LeftFPD}(R) < \infty\)). Hence the desired conclusion follows from Theorem (2.1) above.

(ii) Since \(R\) is left coherent, we have that \(\text{fd}_R \text{Hom}_Z(M, Q/Z) \leq \text{id}_R M < \infty\), by [12, Lemma 3.1.4]. By assumption, \(\text{RightFPD}(R) < \infty\), and therefore also
pd_R\text{Hom}_\mathbb{Z}(M, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) < \infty$, by [11] Proposition 6. Now Theorem \ref{thm:pd=id} gives that $\text{Gid}_R\text{Hom}_\mathbb{Z}(M, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) = \text{id}_R\text{Hom}_\mathbb{Z}(M, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$. It is well known that $\text{fd}_RM = \text{id}_R\text{Hom}_\mathbb{Z}(M, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$ (without assumptions on $R$), and by Proposition \ref{prop:fd=id} above, we also get $\text{Gfd}_RM = \text{Gid}_R\text{Hom}_\mathbb{Z}(M, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$, since $R$ is right coherent. The proof is done.

3. A theorem on Gorenstein rings by Foxby

We end this paper by generalizing a theorem [8, Proposition 2.10] on Gorenstein rings by Foxby from 1979. For completeness, we briefly recall:

3.1. The small support. Assume that $R$ is commutative and Noetherian. For an $R$-module $M$, an integer $n$, and a prime ideal $p$ in $R$, we write $\beta_n^R(p, M)$, respectively, $\mu_n^R(p, M)$, for the $n$th Betti number, respectively, $n$th Bass number, of $M$ at $p$.

Foxby [8, Definition p. 157] or [7, (14.8)] defines the small (or homological) support of an $R$-module $M$ to be the set

$$\text{supp}_R M = \{ p \in \text{Spec } R \mid \exists n \in \mathbb{N}_0: \beta_n^R(p, M) \neq 0 \}.$$ Let us mention the most basic results about the small support, all of which can be found in [8] pp. 157–159 and [7] Chapter 14:

(a) The small support, $\text{supp}_R M$, is contained in the usual (large) support, $\text{Supp}_R M$, and $\text{supp}_R M = \text{Supp}_R M$ if $M$ is finitely generated. Also, if $M \neq 0$, then $\text{supp}_R M \neq \emptyset$.

(b) $\text{supp}_R M = \{ p \in \text{Spec } R \mid \exists n \in \mathbb{N}_0: \mu_n^R(p, M) \neq 0 \}.$

(c) Assume that $(R, m, k)$ is local. If $M$ is an $R$-module with finite depth, that is, $\text{depth}_R M := \inf \{ m \in \mathbb{N}_0 \mid \text{Ext}_R^m(k, M) \neq 0 \} < \infty$ (this happens for example if $M \neq 0$ is finitely generated), then $m \in \text{supp}_R M$, by (b) above.

Now, given these facts about the small support, and the results in the previous section, the following generalization of [8] Proposition 2.10 is immediate:

**Theorem 3.2.** Assume that $R$ is commutative and Noetherian. Let $M$ be any $R$-module, and assume that any of the following four conditions is satisfied:

(i) $\text{Gpd}_R M < \infty$ and $\text{id}_R M < \infty$,

(ii) $\text{pd}_R M < \infty$ and $\text{Gid}_R M < \infty$,

(iii) $R$ has finite Krull dimension, and $\text{Gfd}_R M < \infty$ and $\text{id}_R M < \infty$,

(iv) $R$ has finite Krull dimension, and $\text{fd}_R M < \infty$ and $\text{Gid}_R M < \infty$.

Then $R_p$ is a Gorenstein local ring for all $p \in \text{supp}_R M$.

**Corollary 3.3.** Assume that $(R, m, k)$ is a commutative local Noetherian ring. If there exists an $R$-module $M$ of finite depth, that is, $\text{depth}_R M := \inf \{ m \in \mathbb{N}_0 \mid \text{Ext}_R^m(k, M) \neq 0 \} < \infty$,

and which satisfies either

(i) $\text{Gfd}_R M < \infty$ and $\text{id}_R M < \infty$, or

(ii) $\text{fd}_R M < \infty$ and $\text{Gid}_R M < \infty$,

then $R$ is Gorenstein.
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References


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