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GORENSTEIN DERIVED FUNCTORS

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Abstract. Over any associative ring $R$ it is standard to derive $\text{Hom}_R(\cdot, \cdot)$ using projective resolutions in the first variable, or injective resolutions in the second variable, and doing this, one obtains $\text{Ext}_R^n(\cdot, \cdot)$ in both cases. We examine the situation where projective and injective modules are replaced by Gorenstein projective and Gorenstein injective ones, respectively. Furthermore, we derive the tensor product $- \otimes_R -$ using Gorenstein flat modules.

1. Introduction

When $R$ is a two-sided Noetherian ring, Auslander and Bridger [2] introduced in 1969 the G-dimension, $\text{G-dim}_RM$, for every finite (that is, finitely generated) $R$-module $M$. They proved the inequality $\text{G-dim}_RM \leq \text{pd}_RM$, with equality $\text{G-dim}_RM = \text{pd}_RM$ when $\text{pd}_RM < \infty$, along with a generalized Auslander-Buchsbaum formula (sometimes known as the Auslander-Bridger formula) for the G-dimension.

The (finite) modules with G-dimension zero are called Gorenstein projectives. Over a general ring $R$, Enochs and Jenda in [6] defined Gorenstein projective modules. Avramov, Buchweitz, Martsinkovsky and Reiten proved that if $R$ is two-sided Noetherian, and $G$ is a finite Gorenstein projective module, then the new definition agrees with that of Auslander and Bridger; see the remark following [4, Theorem (4.2.6)]. Using Gorenstein projective modules, one can introduce the Gorenstein projective dimension for arbitrary $R$-modules. At this point we need to introduce:

1.1 (Notation). Throughout this paper, we use the following notation:

- $R$ is an associative ring. All modules are—if not specified otherwise—left $R$-modules, and the category of all $R$-modules is denoted $\mathcal{M}$. We use $\mathcal{A}$ for the category of abelian groups (that is, $\mathbb{Z}$-modules).
- We use $\mathcal{GP}$, $\mathcal{GI}$ and $\mathcal{GF}$ for the categories of Gorenstein projective, Gorenstein injective and Gorenstein flat $R$-modules; please see [6] and [8], or Definition 2.7 below.
- Furthermore, for each $R$-module $M$ we write $\text{Gpd}_RM$, $\text{Gid}_RM$ and $\text{Gfd}_RM$ for the Gorenstein projective, Gorenstein injective, and Gorenstein flat dimension of $M$, respectively.
Now, given our base ring $R$, the usual right derived functors $\text{Ext}_R^n(\_, \_)$ of $\text{Hom}_R(\_, \_)$ are important in homological studies of $R$. The material presented here deals with the Gorenstein right derived functors $\text{Ext}^n_{GP}(\_, \_)$ and $\text{Ext}^n_{GI}(\_, \_)$ of $\text{Hom}_R(\_, \_)$.

More precisely, let $N$ be a fixed $R$-module. For an $R$-module $M$ that has a proper left $GP$-resolution $G = \cdots \rightarrow G_1 \rightarrow G_0 \rightarrow 0$ (please see [2,1] below for the definition of proper resolutions), we define

$$\text{Ext}^n_{GP}(M, N) := H^n(\text{Hom}_R(G, N)).$$

From [2,3] it will follow that $\text{Ext}^n_{GP}(\_, N)$ is a well-defined contravariant functor, defined on the full subcategory, $\text{LeftRes}_M(GP)$, of $\mathcal{M}$, consisting of all $R$-modules that have a proper left $GP$-resolution.

For a fixed $R$-module $M'$ there is a similar definition of the functor $\text{Ext}^n_{GP}(M', \_)$, which is defined on the full subcategory, $\text{RightRes}_M(GI)$, of $\mathcal{M}$, consisting of all $R$-modules that which have a proper right $GI$-resolution. Now, the best one could hope for is the existence of isomorphisms,

$$\text{Ext}^n_{GP}(M, N) \cong \text{Ext}^n_{GI}(M, N),$$

which are functorial in each variable $M \in \text{LeftRes}_M(GP)$ and $N \in \text{RightRes}_M(GI)$. The aim of this paper is to show a slightly weaker result.

When $R$ is $n$-Gorenstein (meaning that $R$ is both left and right Noetherian, with self-injective dimension $\leq n$ from both sides), Enochs and Jenda [9, Theorem 12.1.4] have proved the existence of such functorial isomorphisms $\text{Ext}^n_{GP}(M, N) \cong \text{Ext}^n_{GI}(M, N)$ for all $R$-modules $M$ and $N$.

It is important to note that for an $n$-Gorenstein ring $R$, we have $\text{Gpd}_RM < \infty$, $\text{Gid}_RM < \infty$, and also $\text{Gpd}_RM < \infty$ and $\text{Gid}_RM < \infty$ for all $R$-modules $M$; please see [9, Theorems 11.2.1, 11.5.1, 11.7.6]. For any ring $R$, [12, Proposition 2.18] (which is restated in this paper as Proposition 5.1) implies that the category $\text{LeftRes}_M(GP)$ contains all $R$-modules $M$ with $\text{Gpd}_RM < \infty$; that is, every $R$-module with finite G-projective dimension has a proper left $GP$-resolution. Also, every $R$-module with finite G-injective dimension has a proper right $GI$-resolution. So $\text{RightRes}_M(GI)$ contains all $R$-modules $N$ with $\text{Gid}_RN < \infty$.

Theorem 3.6 in this text proves that the functorial isomorphisms $\text{Ext}^n_{GP}(M, N) \cong \text{Ext}^n_{GI}(M, N)$ hold over arbitrary rings $R$, provided that $\text{Gpd}_RM < \infty$ and $\text{Gid}_RN < \infty$. By the remarks above, this result generalizes that of Enochs and Jenda.

Furthermore, Theorems 4.8 and 4.10 give similar results about the Gorenstein left derived of the tensor product $\_ \otimes_R \_$, using proper left $GP$-resolutions and proper left $GF$-resolutions. This has also been proved by Enochs and Jenda [9, Theorem 12.2.2] in the case when $R$ is $n$-Gorenstein.

2. Preliminaries

Let $T : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ be any additive functor between abelian categories. One usually derives $T$ using resolutions consisting of projective or injective objects (if the category $\mathcal{C}$ has enough projectives or injectives). This section is a very brief note on how to derive functors $T$ with resolutions consisting of objects in some subcategory $\mathcal{X} \subseteq \mathcal{C}$. The general discussion presented here will enable us to give very short proofs of the main theorems in the next section.
2.1 (Proper Resolutions). Let $\mathcal{X} \subseteq \mathcal{C}$ be a full subcategory. A proper left $\mathcal{X}$-resolution of $M \in \mathcal{C}$ is a complex $X = \cdots \to X_1 \to X_0 \to 0$ where $X_i \in \mathcal{X}$, together with a morphism $X_0 \to M$, such that $X^+ := \cdots \to X_1 \to X_0 \to M \to 0$ is also a complex, and such that the sequence

$$\text{Hom}_\mathcal{C}(X, X^+) = \cdots \to \text{Hom}_\mathcal{C}(X, X_1) \to \text{Hom}_\mathcal{C}(X, X_0) \to \text{Hom}_\mathcal{C}(X, M) \to 0$$

is exact for every $X \in \mathcal{X}$. We sometimes refer to $X^+ = \cdots \to X_1 \to X_0 \to M \to 0$ as an augmented proper left $\mathcal{X}$-resolution. We do not require that $X^+$ itself is exact. Furthermore, we use $\text{LeftRes}_\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{X})$ to denote the full subcategory of $\mathcal{C}$ consisting of those objects that have a proper left $\mathcal{X}$-resolution. Note that $\mathcal{X}$ is a subcategory of $\text{LeftRes}_\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{X})$.

Proper right $\mathcal{X}$-resolutions are defined dually, and the full subcategory of $\mathcal{C}$ consisting of those objects that have a proper right $\mathcal{X}$-resolution is $\text{RightRes}_\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{X})$.

The importance of working with proper resolutions comes from the following:

**Proposition 2.2.** Let $f: M \to M'$ be a morphism in $\mathcal{C}$, and consider the diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
\cdots & \to & X_2 & \to & X_1 & \to & X_0 & \to & M & \to & 0 \\
\downarrow f_2 & & \downarrow f_1 & & \downarrow f_0 & & \downarrow f & \\
\cdots & \to & X_2' & \to & X_1' & \to & X_0' & \to & M' & \to & 0
\end{array}
$$

where the upper row is a complex with $X_n \in \mathcal{X}$ for all $n \geq 0$, and the lower row is an augmented proper left $\mathcal{X}$-resolution of $M'$. Then the following conclusions hold:

(i) There exist morphisms $f_n: X_n \to X_n'$ for all $n \geq 0$, making the diagram above commutative. The chain map $\{f_n\}_{n \geq 0}$ is called a lift of $f$.

(ii) If $\{f_n'\}_{n \geq 0}$ is another lift of $f$, then the chain maps $\{f_n\}_{n \geq 0}$ and $\{f_n'\}_{n \geq 0}$ are homotopic.

**Proof.** The proof is an exercise; please see [9, Exercise 8.1.2].

**Remark 2.3.** A few comments are in order:

- In our applications, the class $\mathcal{X}$ contains all projectives. Consequently, all the augmented proper left $\mathcal{X}$-resolutions occurring in this paper will be exact. Also, all augmented proper right $\mathcal{Y}$-resolutions will be exact, when $\mathcal{Y}$ is a class of $R$-modules containing all injectives.

- Recall (see [15, Definition 1.2.2]) that an $\mathcal{X}$-precover of $M \in \mathcal{C}$ is a morphism $\varphi: X \to M$, where $X \in \mathcal{X}$, such that the sequence

$$
\text{Hom}_\mathcal{C}(X', X) \xrightarrow{\text{Hom}_\mathcal{C}(X', \varphi)} \text{Hom}_\mathcal{C}(X', M) \to 0
$$

is exact for every $X' \in \mathcal{X}$. Hence, in an augmented proper left $\mathcal{X}$-resolution $X^+$ of $M$, the morphisms $X_{i+1} \to \text{Ker}(X_i \to X_{i-1})$, $i > 0$, and $X_0 \to M$ are $\mathcal{X}$-precovers.

- What we have called proper $\mathcal{X}$-resolutions, Enochs and Jenda [9, Definition 8.1.2] simply call $\mathcal{X}$-resolutions. We have adopted the terminology proper from [3, Section 4].

2.4 (Derived Functors). Consider an additive functor $T: \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{E}$ between abelian categories. Let us assume that $T$ is covariant, say. Then (as usual) we can define the $n$th left derived functor

$$L_n^\mathcal{X}T: \text{LeftRes}_\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{X}) \to \mathcal{E}$$
of $T$, with respect to the class $\mathcal{X}$, by setting $L_n^X T(M) = H_n(T(X))$, where $X$ is any proper left $\mathcal{X}$-resolution of $M \in \text{LeftRes}_\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{X})$. Similarly, the $n^{\text{th}}$ right derived functor

$$R^n_\mathcal{X} T : \text{RightRes}_\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{X}) \to \mathcal{E}$$

of $T$ with respect to $\mathcal{X}$ is defined by $R^n_\mathcal{X} T(N) = H_n(T(Y))$, where $Y$ is any proper right $\mathcal{X}$-resolution of $N \in \text{RightRes}_\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{X})$. These constructions are well-defined and functorial in the arguments $M$ and $N$ by Proposition 2.2.

The situation where $T$ is contravariant is handled similarly. We refer to [9, Section 8.2] for a more detailed discussion on this matter.

2.5 (Balanced Functors). Next we consider yet another abelian category $\mathcal{D}$, together with a full subcategory $\mathcal{Y} \subseteq \mathcal{D}$ and an additive functor $F : \mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{D} \to \mathcal{E}$ in two variables. We will assume that $F$ is contravariant in the first variable, and covariant in the second variable.

Actually, the variance of the variables of $F$ is not important, and the definitions and results below can easily be modified to fit the situation where $F$ is covariant in both variables, say.

For fixed $M \in \mathcal{C}$ and $N \in \mathcal{D}$ we can then consider the two right derived functors as in 2.4:

$$R^*_X F(-, N) : \text{LeftRes}_\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{X}) \to \mathcal{E} \quad \text{and} \quad R^*_Y F(M, -) : \text{RightRes}_\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{Y}) \to \mathcal{E}.$$

If furthermore $M \in \text{LeftRes}_\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{X})$ and $N \in \text{RightRes}_\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{Y})$, we can ask for a sufficient condition to ensure that

$$R^n_X F(M, N) \cong R^n_Y F(M, N),$$

functorial in $M$ and $N$. Here we wrote $R^n_X F(M, N)$ for the functor $R^n_X F(-, N)$ applied to $M$. Another, and perhaps better, notation could be

$$R^n_X F(-, N)[M].$$

Enochs and Jenda have in [5] developed a machinery for answering such questions. They operate with the term left/right balanced functor (hence the headline), which we will not define here (but the reader might consult [5, Definition 2.1]). Instead we shall focus on the following result:

**Theorem 2.6.** Consider the functor $F : \mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{D} \to \mathcal{E}$ which is contravariant in the first variable and covariant in the second variable, together with the full subcategories $\mathcal{X} \subseteq \mathcal{C}$ and $\mathcal{Y} \subseteq \mathcal{D}$. Assume that we have full subcategories $\mathcal{X}$ and $\mathcal{Y}$ of $\text{LeftRes}_\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{X})$ and $\text{RightRes}_\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{Y})$, respectively, satisfying:

(i) $\mathcal{X} \subseteq \mathcal{X}$ and $\mathcal{Y} \subseteq \mathcal{Y}$.

(ii) Every $M \in \mathcal{X}$ has an augmented proper left $\mathcal{X}$-resolution $\cdots \to X_1 \to X_0 \to M \to 0$, such that $0 \to F(M, Y) \to F(X_0, Y) \to F(X_1, Y) \to \cdots$ is exact for all $Y \in \mathcal{Y}$.

(iii) Every $N \in \mathcal{Y}$ has an augmented proper right $\mathcal{Y}$-resolution $0 \to N \to Y^0 \to Y^1 \to \cdots$, such that $0 \to F(X, N) \to F(X, Y^0) \to F(X, Y^1) \to \cdots$ is exact for all $X \in \mathcal{X}$.

Then we have functorial isomorphisms

$$R^n_X F(M, N) \cong R^n_Y F(M, N),$$

for all $M \in \mathcal{X}$ and $N \in \mathcal{Y}$. 
Proof. Please see \cite[Proposition 2.3]{G}. That the isomorphisms are functorial follows from the construction. The functoriality becomes more clear if one consults the proof of \cite[Proposition 8.2.14]{G}, or the proofs of \cite[Theorems 2.7.2 and 2.7.6]{G}. \qed

In the next paragraphs we apply the results above to special categories $\mathcal{X}$, $\tilde{\mathcal{X}}$, $\mathcal{C}$ and $\mathcal{Y}$, $\tilde{\mathcal{Y}}$, $\mathcal{D}$, including the categories mentioned in \cite[1.1]{G}. For completeness we include a definition of Gorenstein projective, Gorenstein injective and Gorenstein flat modules:

**Definition 2.7.** A complete projective resolution is an exact sequence of projective modules,

$$P = \cdots \to P_1 \to P_0 \to P_{-1} \to \cdots,$$

such that $\text{Hom}_R(P, Q)$ is exact for every projective $R$-module $Q$. An $R$-module $M$ is called Gorenstein projective ($G$-projective for short), if there exists a complete projective resolution $P$ with $M \cong \text{Im}(P_0 \to P_{-1})$. Gorenstein injective ($G$-injective for short) modules are defined dually.

A complete flat resolution is an exact sequence of flat (left) $R$-modules,

$$F = \cdots \to F_1 \to F_0 \to F_{-1} \to \cdots,$$

such that $I \otimes_R F$ is exact for every injective right $R$-module $I$. An $R$-module $M$ is called Gorenstein flat ($G$-flat for short), if there exists a complete flat resolution $F$ with $M \cong \text{Im}(F_0 \to F_{-1})$.

3. **Gorenstein deriving Hom$_R(-, -)$**

We now return to categories of modules. We use $\widehat{\mathcal{GP}}$, $\widehat{\mathcal{GI}}$ and $\widehat{\mathcal{GF}}$ to denote the class of $R$-modules with finite Gorenstein projective dimension, finite Gorenstein injective dimension, and finite Gorenstein flat dimension, respectively.

Recall that every projective module is Gorenstein projective. Consequently, $\mathcal{GP}$-precovers are always surjective, and $\widehat{\mathcal{GP}}$ contains all modules with finite projective dimension.

We now consider the functor $\text{Hom}_R(-, -) : \mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{M} \to \mathcal{A}$, together with the categories

$$\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{GP}, \tilde{\mathcal{X}} = \widehat{\mathcal{GP}} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{Y} = \mathcal{GI}, \tilde{\mathcal{Y}} = \widehat{\mathcal{GI}}.$$ 

In this case we define, in the sense of section \ref{2.4},

$$\text{Ext}^n_{\mathcal{GP}}(-, N) = R^n_{\mathcal{GP}} \text{Hom}_R(-, N) \quad \text{and} \quad \text{Ext}^n_{\mathcal{GI}}(M, -) = R^n_{\mathcal{GI}} \text{Hom}_R(M, -),$$

for fixed $R$-modules $M$ and $N$. We wish, of course, to apply Theorem \ref{2.6} to this situation. Note that by \cite[Proposition 2.18]{G}, we have:

**Proposition 3.1.** If $M$ is an $R$-module with Gpd$_R M < \infty$, then there exists a short exact sequence $0 \to K \to G \to M \to 0$, where $G \to M$ is a $\mathcal{GP}$-precover of $M$ (please see Remark \ref{2.5}), and pd$_R K = \text{Gpd}_R M - 1$ (in the case where $M$ is Gorenstein projective, this should be interpreted as $K = 0$).

Consequently, every $R$-module with finite Gorenstein projective dimension has a proper left $\mathcal{GP}$-resolution (that is, there is an inclusion $\widehat{\mathcal{GP}} \subseteq \text{LeftRes}_M(\mathcal{GP})$).

Furthermore, we will need the following from \cite[Theorem 2.13]{G}:

**Theorem 3.2.** Let $M$ be any $R$-module with Gpd$_R M < \infty$. Then

$$\text{Gpd}_R M = \sup \{ n \geq 0 \mid \text{Ext}^n_R(M, L) \neq 0 \text{ for some } R\text{-module } L \text{ with pd}_R L < \infty \}.$$
Remark 3.3. It may be useful to compare Theorem 3.2 to the classical projective dimension, which for an $R$-module $M$ is given by

$$\text{pd}_R M = \{ n \geq 0 \mid \text{Ext}_R^n(M, L) \neq 0 \text{ for some } R\text{-module } L \}.$$  

It also follows that if $\text{pd}_R M < \infty$, then every projective resolution of $M$ is actually a proper left $GP$-resolution of $M$.

Lemma 3.4. Assume that $M$ is an $R$-module with finite Gorenstein projective dimension, and let $G^+ = \cdots \rightarrow G_1 \rightarrow G_0 \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0$ be an augmented proper left $GP$-resolution of $M$ (which exists by Proposition 3.1). Then $\text{Hom}_R(G^+, H)$ is exact for all Gorenstein injective modules $H$.

Proof. We split the proper resolution $G^+$ into short exact sequences. Hence it suffices to show exactness of $\text{Hom}_R(S, H)$ for all Gorenstein injective modules $H$ and all short exact sequences

$$S = 0 \rightarrow K \rightarrow G \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0,$$

where $G \rightarrow M$ is a $GP$-precover of some module $M$ with $\text{Gpd}_R M < \infty$ (recall that $GP$-precovers are always surjective). By Proposition 3.1 there is a special short exact sequence,

$$S' = 0 \rightarrow K' \rightarrow G' \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0,$$

where $\pi: G' \rightarrow M$ is a $GP$-precover and $\text{pd}_R K' < \infty$.

It is easy to see (as in Proposition 2.2) that the complexes $S$ and $S'$ are homotopy equivalent, and thus so are the complexes $\text{Hom}_R(S, H)$ and $\text{Hom}_R(S', H)$ for every (Gorenstein injective) module $H$. Hence it suffices to show the exactness of $\text{Hom}_R(S', H)$ whenever $H$ is Gorenstein injective.

Now let $H$ be any Gorenstein injective module. We need to prove the exactness of

$$\text{Hom}_R(G', H) \xrightarrow{\text{Hom}_R(\iota, H)} \text{Hom}_R(K', H) \xrightarrow{} 0.$$

To see this, let $\alpha: K' \rightarrow H$ be any homomorphism. We wish to find $g: G' \rightarrow H$ such that $g \iota = \alpha$. Now pick an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \widetilde{H} \rightarrow E \rightarrow H \rightarrow 0,$$

where $E$ is injective, and $\widetilde{H}$ is Gorenstein injective (the sequence in question is just a part of the complete injective resolution that defines $H$). Since $\widetilde{H}$ is Gorenstein injective and $\text{pd}_R K' < \infty$, we get $\text{Ext}_R^n(K', \widetilde{H}) = 0$ by \[2, Lemma 1.3], and thus a lifting $\varepsilon: K' \rightarrow E$ with $g \varepsilon = \alpha$:

Next, injectivity of $E$ gives $\varepsilon': G' \rightarrow E$ with $\varepsilon' \iota = \varepsilon$. Now $g = g \varepsilon: G' \rightarrow H$ is the desired map. \[2]

With a similar proof we get:
Lemma 3.5. Assume that \( N \) is an \( R \)-module with finite Gorenstein injective dimension, and let \( H^+ = 0 \to N \to H^0 \to H^1 \to \cdots \) be an augmented proper right \( \mathcal{G} \)-resolution of \( N \) (which exists by the dual of Proposition 3.4). Then \( \text{Hom}_R(G, H^+) \) is exact for all Gorenstein projective modules \( G \).

Comparing Lemmas 3.4 and 3.5 with Theorem 2.6, we obtain:

Theorem 3.6. For all \( R \)-modules \( M \) and \( N \) with \( \text{Gpd}_R M < \infty \) and \( \text{Gid}_R N < \infty \), we have isomorphisms

\[
\text{Ext}^n_{GP}(M, N) \cong \text{Ext}^n_{G^2}(M, N),
\]

which are functorial in \( M \) and \( N \).

3.7 (Definition of \( G \text{Ext} \)). Let \( M \) and \( N \) be \( R \)-modules with \( \text{Gpd}_R M < \infty \) and \( \text{Gid}_R N < \infty \). Then we write

\[
\text{GExt}^n_R(M, N) := \text{Ext}^n_{GP}(M, N) \cong \text{Ext}^n_{G^2}(M, N)
\]

for the isomorphic abelian groups in Theorem 3.6 above.

Naturally we want to compare \( G \text{Ext} \) with the classical \( \text{Ext} \). This is done in:

Theorem 3.8. Let \( M \) and \( N \) be any \( R \)-modules. Then the following conclusions hold:

(i) There are natural isomorphisms \( \text{Ext}^n_{GP}(M, N) \cong \text{Ext}^n_R(M, N) \) under each of the conditions

(i) \( \text{pd}_R M < \infty \) or \( M \in \text{LeftRes}_R(\mathcal{G} P) \) and \( \text{id}_R N < \infty \).

(ii) There are natural isomorphisms \( \text{Ext}^n_{GP}(M, N) \cong \text{Ext}^n_R(M, N) \) under each of the conditions

(ii) \( \text{id}_R N < \infty \) or \( N \in \text{RightRes}_R(\mathcal{G} I) \) and \( \text{pd}_R M < \infty \).

(iii) Assume that \( \text{Gpd}_R M < \infty \) and \( \text{Gid}_R N < \infty \). If either \( \text{pd}_R M < \infty \) or \( \text{id}_R N < \infty \), then

\[
\text{GExt}^n_R(M, N) \cong \text{Ext}^n_R(M, N)
\]

is functorial in \( M \) and \( N \).

Proof. (i) Assume that \( \text{pd}_R M < \infty \), and pick any projective resolution \( P \) of \( M \). By Remark 3.3, \( P \) is also a proper left \( \mathcal{G} P \)-resolution of \( M \), and thus

\[
\text{Ext}^n_{GP}(M, N) = \text{Ext}^n_R(M, N).
\]

In the case where \( M \in \text{LeftRes}_R(\mathcal{G} P) \) and \( \text{id}_R N = m < \infty \), we see that Gorenstein projective modules are acyclic for the functor \( \text{Hom}_R(-, N) \), that is, \( \text{Ext}^i_R(G, N) = 0 \) (the usual Ext) for every Gorenstein projective module \( G \), and every integer \( i > 0 \).

This is because, if \( G \) is a Gorenstein projective module, and \( i > 0 \) is an integer, then there exists an exact sequence \( 0 \to G \to Q^0 \to \cdots \to Q^{m-1} \to C \to 0 \), where \( Q^0, \ldots, Q^{m-1} \) are projective modules. Breaking this exact sequence into short exact ones, and applying \( \text{Hom}_R(-, N) \), we get \( \text{Ext}^i_R(G, N) \cong \text{Ext}_{R}^{m+i}(C, N) = 0 \), as claimed.

Therefore [11] Chapter III, Proposition 1.2A] implies that \( \text{Ext}^n_R(-, N) \) can be computed using (proper) left Gorenstein projective resolutions of the argument in the first variable, as desired.

The proof of (ii) is similar. The claim (iii) is a direct consequence of (i) and (ii), together with the Definition 3.7 of \( \text{GExt}^n_R(-, -) \).
4. GORENSTEIN DERIVING $- \otimes_R -$  

In dealing with the tensor product we need, of course, both left and right $R$-modules. Thus the following addition to Notation 1.1 is needed:

If $\mathcal{C}$ is any of the categories in Notation 1.1 ($\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{GP}$, etc.), we write $R\mathcal{C}$, respectively, $\mathcal{C}R$, for the category of left, respectively, right, $R$-modules with the property describing the modules in $\mathcal{C}$.

Now we consider the functor $R: \mathcal{M} \to A$.  For fixed $M \in \mathcal{M}$ and $N \in R\mathcal{M}$ we define, in the sense of section 2.4:

$\text{Tor}^{\mathcal{GP}}_{n}(-, N) := L_{n}^{\mathcal{GP}}(- \otimes R N)$ and $\text{Tor}^{\mathcal{GP}}_{n}(M, -) := L_{n}^{\mathcal{GP}}(M \otimes R -)$, together with

$\text{Tor}^{\mathcal{GF}}_{n}(-, N) := L_{n}^{\mathcal{GF}}(- \otimes R N)$ and $\text{Tor}^{\mathcal{GF}}_{n}(M, -) := L_{n}^{\mathcal{GF}}(M \otimes R -)$.

The first two $\text{Tor}$s use proper left Gorenstein projective resolutions, and the last two $\text{Tor}$s use proper left Gorenstein flat resolutions. In order to compare these different $\text{Tor}$s, we wish, of course, to apply (a version of) Theorem 2.6 to different combinations of $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}) = (\mathcal{GP}, \mathcal{GP})$ or $(\mathcal{GF}, \mathcal{GF})$, instead of the stated contravariant-covariant version.

We will need the classical notion:

**Definition 4.1.** 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 4.2.** When $R$ is commutative and Noetherian, the dimensions $\text{LeftFPD}(R)$ and $\text{RightFPD}(R)$ coincide and are equal to the Krull dimension of $R$, by [10 Théorème (3.2.6) (Seconde partie)].

We will need the following three results, [12 Proposition 3.3], [12 Theorem 3.5] and [12 Proposition 3.18], respectively:

**Proposition 4.3.** If $R$ is right coherent with finite $\text{LeftFPD}(R)$, then every Gorenstein projective left $R$-module is also Gorenstein flat. That is, there is an inclusion $\mathcal{GP} \subseteq \mathcal{GF}$.

**Theorem 4.4.** For any left $R$-module $M$, we consider the following three conditions:

(i) The left $R$-module $M$ is G-flat.

(ii) The Pontryagin dual $\text{Hom}_\mathbb{Z}(M, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$ (which is a right $R$-module) is G-injective.

(iii) $M$ has an augmented proper right resolution $0 \to M \to F^0 \to F^1 \to \cdots$ consisting of flat left $R$-modules, and $\text{Tor}^R_i(I, M) = 0$ for all injective right $R$-modules $I$, and all $i > 0$.

The implication (i) $\Rightarrow$ (ii) always holds. If $R$ is right coherent, then also (ii) $\Rightarrow$ (iii) $\Rightarrow$ (i), and hence all three conditions are equivalent.
Theorem 4.8. Assume that $R$ is a left $R$-module with $\text{Gfd}_R M < \infty$, then there exists a short exact sequence $0 \to K \to G \to M \to 0$, where $G \to M$ is an $\mathcal{R}G\mathcal{F}$-precover of $M$, and $\text{fd}_R K = \text{Gfd}_R M - 1$ (in the case where $M$ is Gorenstein flat, this should be interpreted as $K = 0$).

In particular, every left $R$-module with finite Gorenstein flat dimension has a proper left $\mathcal{R}G\mathcal{F}$-resolution (that is, there is an inclusion $\mathcal{R}G\mathcal{F} \subseteq \text{LeftRes}_{\mathcal{R}M}(\mathcal{R}G\mathcal{F})$).

Our first result is:

Lemma 4.6. Let $M$ be a left $R$-module with $\text{Gpd}_R M < \infty$, and let $G^+ = \cdots \to G_1 \to G_0 \to M \to 0$ be an augmented proper left $\mathcal{R}G\mathcal{P}$-resolution of $M$ (which exists by Proposition 3.4). Then the following conclusions hold:

(i) $T \otimes_R G^+$ is exact for all Gorenstein flat right $R$-modules $T$.
(ii) If $R$ is left coherent with finite RightFPD($R$), then $T \otimes_R G^+$ is exact for all Gorenstein projective right $R$-modules $T$.

Proof. (i) By Theorem 4.4 above, the Pontryagin dual $H = \text{Hom}_R(T, Q/\mathbb{Z})$ is a Gorenstein injective left $R$-module. Hence $\text{Hom}_R(G^+, H) \cong \text{Hom}_Z(T \otimes_R G^+, Q/\mathbb{Z})$ is exact by Proposition 3.3. Since $Q/\mathbb{Z}$ is a faithfully injective $\mathbb{Z}$-module, $T \otimes_R G^+$ is exact too.

(ii) With the given assumptions on $R$, the dual of Proposition 4.3 implies that every Gorenstein injective right $R$-module also is Gorenstein flat.

Lemma 4.7. Assume that $R$ is right coherent with finite LeftFPD($R$). Let $M$ be a left $R$-module with $\text{Gfd}_R M < \infty$, and let $G^+ = \cdots \to G_1 \to G_0 \to M \to 0$ be an augmented proper left $\mathcal{R}G\mathcal{F}$-resolution of $M$ (which exists by Proposition 4.4, since $R$ is right coherent). Then the following conclusions hold:

(i) $\text{Hom}_R(G^+, H)$ is exact for all Gorenstein injective left $R$-modules $H$.
(ii) $T \otimes_R G^+$ is exact for all Gorenstein flat right $R$-modules $T$.
(iii) If $R$ is also left coherent with finite RightFPD($R$), then $T \otimes_R G^+$ is exact for all Gorenstein projective right $R$-modules $T$.

Proof. (i) Since $\text{Gfd}_R M < \infty$ and $R$ is right coherent, Proposition 4.6 gives a special short exact sequence $0 \to K' \to G' \to M \to 0$, where $G' \to M$ is an $\mathcal{R}G\mathcal{F}$-precover of $M$, and $\text{fd}_R K' < \infty$. Since $R$ has LeftFPD($R$) $< \infty$, [4, Proposition 6] implies that also $\text{pd}_R K' < \infty$. Now the proof of Lemma 4.4 applies.

(ii) If $T$ is a Gorenstein flat right $R$-module, then the left $R$-module $H = \text{Hom}_Z(T, Q/\mathbb{Z})$ is Gorenstein injective, by (the dual of) Theorem 4.4 above. By the result (i), just proved, we have exactness of $\text{Hom}_R(G^+, H) \cong \text{Hom}_Z(T \otimes_R G^+, Q/\mathbb{Z})$.

Since $Q/\mathbb{Z}$ is a faithfully injective $\mathbb{Z}$-module, we also have exactness of $T \otimes_R G^+$, as desired.

(iii) Under the extra assumptions on $R$, the dual of Proposition 4.6 implies that every Gorenstein projective right $R$-module is also Gorenstein flat. Thus (iii) follows from (ii).

Theorem 4.8. Assume that $R$ is both left and right coherent, and that both LeftFPD($R$) and RightFPD($R$) are finite. For every right $R$-module $M$, and every left $R$-module $N$, the following conclusions hold:
(i) If $\text{Gfd}_R M < \infty$ and $\text{Gfd}_R N < \infty$, then
\[ \text{Tor}_n^{G^{\mathcal{F}}} (M, N) \cong \text{Tor}_n^{G^{\mathcal{F}}} (M, N). \]
(ii) If $\text{Gpd}_R M < \infty$ and $\text{Gfd}_R N < \infty$, then
\[ \text{Tor}_n^{G^{\mathcal{F}}} (M, N) \cong \text{Tor}_n^{G^{\mathcal{F}}} (M, N) \cong \text{Tor}_n^{G^{\mathcal{F}}} (M, N). \]
(iii) If $\text{Gfd}_R M < \infty$ and $\text{Gpd}_R N < \infty$, then
\[ \text{Tor}_n^{G^{\mathcal{F}}} (M, N) \cong \text{Tor}_n^{G^{\mathcal{F}}} (M, N) \cong \text{Tor}_n^{G^{\mathcal{F}}} (M, N). \]
(iv) If $\text{Gpd}_R M < \infty$ and $\text{Gpd}_R N < \infty$, then
\[ \text{Tor}_n^{G^{\mathcal{F}}} (M, N) \cong \text{Tor}_n^{G^{\mathcal{F}}} (M, N) \cong \text{Tor}_n^{G^{\mathcal{F}}} (M, N). \]

All the isomorphisms are functorial in $M$ and $N$.

Proof. Use Lemmas 4.6 and 4.7 as input in the covariant-covariant version of Theorem 2.6. \hfill \Box

4.9 (Definition of $\text{gTor}$ and $\text{GTor}$). Assume that $R$ is both left and right coherent, and that both LeftFPD($R$) and RightFPD($R$) are finite. Furthermore, let $M$ be a right $R$-module, and let $N$ be a left $R$-module. If $\text{Gfd}_M M < \infty$ and $\text{Gfd}_M N < \infty$, then we write
\[ \text{gTor}_n^R (M, N) := \text{Tor}_n^{G^{\mathcal{F}}} (M, N) \cong \text{Tor}_n^{G^{\mathcal{F}}} (M, N) \]
for the isomorphic abelian groups in Theorem 4.8 (i). If $\text{Gpd}_M M < \infty$ and $\text{Gpd}_M N < \infty$, then we write
\[ \text{GTor}_n^R (M, N) := \text{Tor}_n^{G^{\mathcal{F}}} (M, N) \cong \text{Tor}_n^{G^{\mathcal{F}}} (M, N) \]
for the isomorphic abelian groups in Theorem 4.8 (iv).

We can now reformulate some of the content of Theorem 4.8.

Theorem 4.10. Assume that $R$ is both left and right coherent, and that both LeftFPD($R$) and RightFPD($R$) are finite. For every right $R$-module $M$ with finite $\text{Gpd}_M M$, and for every left $R$-module $N$ with $\text{Gpd}_M N < \infty$, we have isomorphisms:
\[ \text{gTor}_n^R (M, N) \cong \text{GTor}_n^R (M, N) \]
that are functorial in $M$ and $N$.

Finally we compare $\text{gTor}$ (and hence $\text{GTor}$) with the usual $\text{Tor}$.

Theorem 4.11. Assume that $R$ is both left and right coherent, and that both LeftFPD($R$) and RightFPD($R$) are finite. Furthermore, let $M$ be a right $R$-module with $\text{Gfd}_M M < \infty$, and let $N$ be a left $R$-module with $\text{Gfd}_M N < \infty$. If either $\text{fd}_M M < \infty$ or $\text{fd}_M N < \infty$, then there are isomorphisms
\[ \text{gTor}_n^R (M, N) \cong \text{Tor}_n^R (M, N) \]
that are functorial in $M$ and $N$.

Proof. If $\text{fd}_M M < \infty$, then we also have $\text{pd}_M M < \infty$ by [13] Proposition 6] (since RightFPD($R$) < $\infty$). Let $P$ be any projective resolution of $M$. As noted in Remark 4.3, $P$ is also a proper left $G_{\mathcal{F}}P$-resolution of $M$. Hence, Theorem 4.8 (ii) and the definitions give:
\[ \text{gTor}_n^R (M, N) = \text{Tor}_n^{G^{\mathcal{F}}} (M, N) = H_n (P \otimes_R N) = \text{Tor}_n^R (M, N), \]
as desired. \hfill \Box
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**References**


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