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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 $\text{Gid}_RM$ equals the usual injective dimension $\text{id}_RM$. In particular, if $\text{Gid}_RR$ is finite, then also $\text{id}_RR$ 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 $(R, m, k)$, the Gorenstein rings are characterized by the condition $\text{id}_RR < \infty$. From the dual of [10, Proposition (2.27)] ( [13, 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 $\text{Gid}_RM \leq \text{id}_RM$, and if $\text{id}_RM < \infty$, then there is an equality $\text{Gid}_RM = \text{id}_RM$.

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

An associative ring $R$ with $\text{Gid}_RR < \infty$ also has $\text{id}_RR < \infty$ (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 $(R, m, k)$ 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 $(R, m, k)$ 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) $\text{Gid}_RM < \infty$ and $\text{id}_RM < \infty$ or
(ii) $\text{fd}_RM < \infty$ and $\text{Gid}_RM < \infty$,

then $R$ is Gorenstein.

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This corollary is also proved by Christensen [2, Theorem (6.3.2)] in the case where \((R,m,k)\) 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: 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, 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. 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 \(\text{pd}_R M, \text{id}_R M\), and \(\text{id}_R M\) to denote the usual projective, flat, and injective dimension of \(M\), respectively. Furthermore, we write \(\text{Gpd}_R M, \text{Gfd}_R M, \text{Gid}_R M\) for the Gorenstein projective, Gorenstein flat, and Gorenstein injective dimension of \(M\), respectively.

2. Rings with finite Gorenstein injective dimension

**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).

**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 \(E = \cdots \rightarrow E_1 \rightarrow E_0 \rightarrow E_{-1} \rightarrow \cdots\) of injective \(R\)-modules, such that \(\text{Hom}_R(I, E)\) is exact for every injective \(R\)-module \(I\), and such that \(M \cong \ker(E_1 \rightarrow E_0)\). In particular, there exists a short exact sequence \(0 \rightarrow M' \rightarrow E \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0\), where \(E\) is injective, and \(M'\) is Gorenstein injective. Since \(M'\) is Gorenstein injective and \(\text{pd}_R M < \infty\), it follows by [11, Lemma 1.3] that \(\text{Ext}_R^1(M, M') = 0\). Thus \(0 \rightarrow M' \rightarrow E \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0\) 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 \(0 \rightarrow M \rightarrow H \rightarrow C \rightarrow 0\) 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 \(0 \rightarrow H' \rightarrow I \rightarrow H \rightarrow 0\) where \(I\) is injective and \(H'\) is Gorenstein injective. Now consider the pull-back diagram with exact rows and
columns:

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

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 \( \text{Ext}_R^1(M, H') = 0 \). Consequently, the first column \( 0 \to H' \to P \to M \to 0 \) splits. Therefore \( P \cong M \oplus H' \), and hence \( \text{id}_R M \leq \text{id}_R P \leq \text{Gid}_R M \).

Theorem above has, of course, a dual counterpart:

**Theorem 2.2.** If \( M \) is an \( R \)-module with \( \text{id}_R M < \infty \), 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

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

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

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 \( \text{fd}_R \text{Hom}_Z(M, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) \leq \text{id}_R M < \infty \), 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 2.1 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 2.5 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

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

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, \(\text{supp}_RM\), is contained in the usual (large) support, \(\text{Supp}_RM\), and \(\text{Supp}_RM = \text{Supp}_RM\) if \(M\) is finitely generated. Also, if \(M \neq 0\), then \(\text{supp}_RM \neq 0\).

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

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

(ii) \(\text{pd}_RM < \infty\) and \(\text{Gid}_RM < \infty\),

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

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

Then \(R_p\) is a Gorenstein local ring for all \(p \in \text{supp}_RM\).

**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,

\(\text{depth}_RM := \inf \{ m \in \mathbb{N}_0 \mid \text{Ext}^m_R(k, M) \neq 0 \} < \infty\),

and which satisfies either

(i) \(\text{Gfd}_RM < \infty\) and \(\text{id}_RM < \infty\), or

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

then \(R\) is Gorenstein.
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References


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