

Incomparability of semidualizing modules

Anders Frankild

Sean Sather-Wagstaff

arXiv: [math.AC/0404361](https://arxiv.org/abs/math.AC/0404361)

AMS Eastern Section Meeting

Bard College

Annandale-on-Hudson, NY

08 October 2005

**Assumption.**  $R$  is a Cohen-Macaulay local ring.

Much research in commutative algebra is devoted to duality.

**Examples.** Investigate  $\text{Hom}_R(-, R)$ .

(Grothendieck-Hartshorne) Investigate  $\text{Hom}_R(-, D)$  when  $D$  is dualizing (canonical) module for  $R$ .

(Foxby-Golod) Investigate  $\text{Hom}_R(-, C)$  when  $C$  is semidualizing.

**Definition.** A finitely generated  $R$ -module  $C$  is *semidualizing* if

(a) The natural homothety homomorphism

$$\chi_C^R: R \rightarrow \text{Hom}_R(C, C)$$

is an isomorphism, and

(b)  $\text{Ext}_R^i(C, C) = 0$  for each  $i \neq 0$ .

**Notation.** The set of isomorphism classes of semidualizing  $R$ -modules is denoted  $\mathfrak{S}_0(R)$  with  $[C] \in \mathfrak{S}_0(R)$ .

**Example.**  $R$  is semidualizing.

**Fact.**  $D$  is a dualizing module if and only if it is semidualizing and  $\text{id}_R(D)$  is finite.

**Fact.** When  $R$  admits a dualizing module,  $R$  is Gorenstein if and only if  $\mathfrak{S}_0(R) = \{[R]\}$ .

**Example.** (Foxby) Let  $\varphi: Q \rightarrow R$  be a finite local homomorphism with  $\text{pd}_Q(R) < \infty$  and  $D_Q$  a dualizing module for  $Q$ . The following  $R$ -modules are semidualizing where  $d = \text{depth } Q - \text{depth } R$ .

$$\begin{array}{ll} D_R \cong \text{Ext}_Q^d(R, D_Q) & D_Q \otimes_Q R \\ D_\varphi := \text{Ext}_Q^d(R, Q) & R \cong Q \otimes_Q R \end{array}$$

These modules can be pairwise nonisomorphic.

**General motivation.** Increase the understanding of  $\mathfrak{S}_0(R)$ .

**Definition.** If  $C, M$  are finitely generated  $R$ -modules with  $C$  semidualizing, then  $M$  is *totally  $C$ -reflexive* if

(a) The natural biduality homomorphism

$$\delta_M^C: M \rightarrow \text{Hom}_R(\text{Hom}_R(M, C), C)$$

is an isomorphism, and

(b)  $\text{Ext}_R^i(M, C) = 0 = \text{Ext}_R^i(\text{Hom}_R(M, C), C)$  for each  $i \neq 0$ .

**Example.**  $R$  is totally  $C$ -reflexive.

**Example.** When  $D$  is dualizing, the nonzero totally  $D$ -reflexive modules are the maximal Cohen-Macaulay modules.

**Example.** The nonzero totally  $R$ -reflexive modules are the modules of G-dimension 0.

**Notation.** For  $[C], [C'] \in \mathfrak{S}(R)$  write  $[C] \trianglelefteq [C']$  whenever  $C'$  is totally  $C$ -reflexive.

**Facts.** Fix  $[C], [C'] \in \mathfrak{S}_0(R)$ .

(a)  $[C] = [C']$  if and only if  $[C] \trianglelefteq [C']$  and  $[C'] \trianglelefteq [C]$  .

(c)  $[C] \trianglelefteq [R]$ .

(d) If  $[C] \trianglelefteq [C']$ , then  $\text{Hom}_R(C', C)$  is semidualizing and  $[C] \trianglelefteq [\text{Hom}_R(C', C)]$ .

Assuming that  $D$  is dualizing:

(e)  $[D] \trianglelefteq [C]$ . In particular,  $\text{Hom}_R(\text{Hom}_R(C, D), D) \cong C$ , and  $\text{Hom}_R(C, D)$  is semidualizing, e.g.,  $\text{Hom}_R(R, D) \cong D$  and  $\text{Hom}_R(D, D) \cong R$ .

(g)  $[C] \trianglelefteq [C']$  if and only if  $[\text{Hom}_R(C', D)] \trianglelefteq [\text{Hom}_R(C, D)]$ .

**Question.** Is the ordering transitive?

**Construction.** Let  $\Gamma(R)$  be the graph with

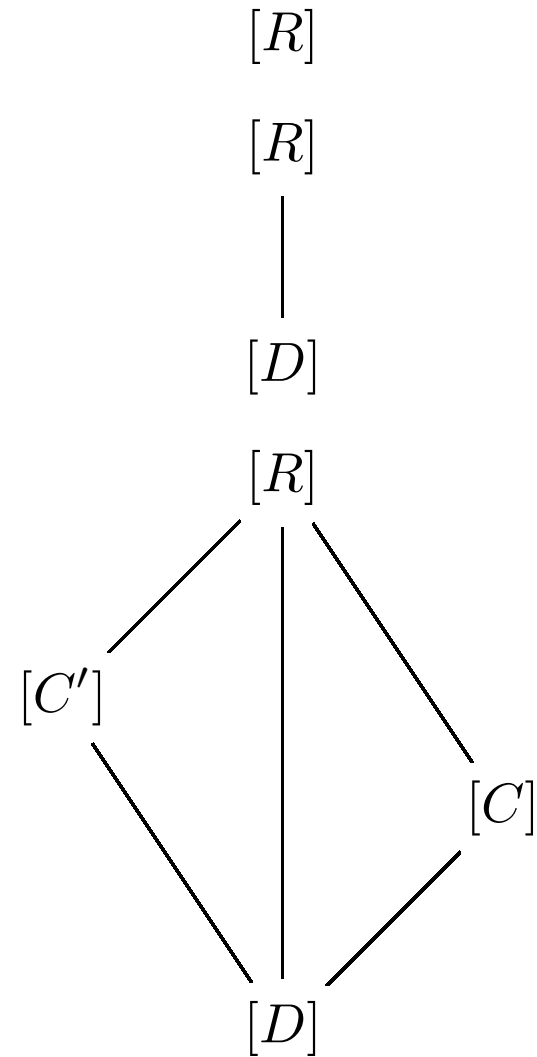
Vertex set:  $\mathfrak{S}_0(R)$

Edge set:  $[C] - [C']$  whenever  $[C] \trianglelefteq [C']$  or  $[C'] \trianglelefteq [C]$ .

**Examples.**  $\text{card}(\mathfrak{S}_0(R)) = 1$

$\text{card}(\mathfrak{S}_0(R)) = 2$

$\text{card}(\mathfrak{S}_0(R)) = 4$



**Note.**  $\Gamma(R)$  is connected since there is a path  $[C] - [R] - [C']$ .

**Question.** What about the case  $\text{card}(\mathfrak{S}_0(R)) = 3$ ?

**Question.** Does  $\Gamma(R)$  always have a nontrivial symmetry?

**Question.** When is  $\Gamma(R)$  complete?

**Fact.** If  $D$  is dualizing for  $R$ , then the functor  $\text{Hom}_R(-, D)$  induces an involution of  $\Gamma(R)$ ; hence the symmetry in this case.

**Construction, cont.** When  $[C] \trianglelefteq [C']$  assign the corresponding edge of  $\Gamma(R)$  the weight (or length)

$$\delta([C], [C']) = \text{curv}_R(\text{Hom}_R(C', C)) = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\beta_n^R(\text{Hom}_R(C', C))}.$$

The distance  $\text{dist}_R([C], [C'])$  between general  $[C], [C'] \in \mathfrak{S}_0(R)$  is the infimum of the lengths of the paths from  $[C]$  to  $[C']$ .

**Theorem.**  $\mathfrak{S}_0(R)$  is a metric space.

**Note.** The metric space topology on  $\mathfrak{S}_0(R)$  is trivial.

**Question.** When does  $\mathfrak{S}_0(R)$  admit nontrivial open balls? That is, when does there exist  $[C] \in \mathfrak{S}(R)$  and  $\delta > 0$  such that the open ball  $B([C], \delta)$  satisfies  $\{[C]\} \subsetneq B([C], \delta) \subsetneq \mathfrak{S}(R)$ ?

**Fact.** If  $D$  is dualizing for  $R$ , then  $\text{Hom}_R(-, D)$  induces an isometric involution of  $\mathfrak{S}_0(R)$ .

**Question.** What happens if this involution fixes a point of  $\mathfrak{S}_0(R)$ ?

**Theorem.** *If  $D$  is dualizing for  $R$ , then TFAE.*

- (i) *There exists  $[C] \in \mathfrak{S}_0(R)$  such that  $[C] = [\text{Hom}_R(C, D)]$ ;*
- (ii)  *$R$  is Gorenstein;*
- (iii)  *$\mathfrak{S}_0(R)$  is finite with odd cardinality.*

**Note.** (ii)  $\iff$  (iii) extends an earlier fact: When  $R$  admits a dualizing module,  $R$  is Gorenstein if and only if  $\mathfrak{S}_0(R) = \{[R]\}$ .

**Question.** Must  $\text{card}(\mathfrak{S}_0(R))$  be finite?

**Question.** Must  $\text{card}(\mathfrak{S}_0(R))$  be even? a power of 2?



**Theorem.** *The following conditions on a ring  $R$  are equivalent:*

- (i) *There exist elements of  $\mathfrak{S}_0(R)$  that are not comparable;*
- (ii)  *$\mathfrak{S}_0(R)$  has cardinality at least 3;*
- (iii)  *$\mathfrak{S}_0(R)$  admits a nontrivial open ball.*

**Theorem.** *If  $[C] \triangleleft [C'] \triangleleft [R]$ , then  $[C']$  and  $[\mathrm{Hom}_R(C', C)]$  are not comparable in the ordering on  $\mathfrak{S}_0(R)$ .*

**Theorem.** *Let  $X_1, \dots, X_m$  homologically bounded below and degreewise finite complexes with  $m \geq 1$ . If the complex  $X_1 \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} X_1 \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} X_2 \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} \cdots \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} X_m$  is semidualizing, then  $X_1$  is shift-isomorphic to  $R$  in the derived category  $\mathrm{D}(R)$ .*

Homological conjectures in commutative algebra:

A conference in honor of Paul C. Roberts

May 18–19, 2006

Snowbird Resort and Conference Center near Salt Lake City, Utah.

Speakers	Sankar Dutta	Hans-Bjørn Foxby
	Florian Enescu	William Fulton
	Melvin Hochster	Kazuhiko Kurano
	Christian Peskine	Peter Russell
	Anurag Singh	Vasudevan Srinivas
	Lucien Szpiro	

Organizers	Chin-Yi Jean Chan	Melvin Hochster
	Sean Sather-Wagstaff	Sandra Spiroff