

Pure derived categories and weak balanced big Cohen-Macaulay modules

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(The 8th China-Japan-Korea International Symposium on Ring Theory)

Setup R : comm. noeth. ring, $d = \dim R < \infty$

$\text{Cot } R = \{M \in \text{Mod } R \mid \text{Ext}_R^i(F, M) = 0, \forall i > 0, \forall F \in \text{Flat } R\}$

$\text{FICot } R = \text{Flat } R \cap \text{Cot } R$

§ 1 $W_i = \{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R \mid \dim R/\mathfrak{p} = i\}$

$W = \{W_i \mid 0 \leq i \leq n\}$

$\text{id}_{\text{Mod } R} \longrightarrow \bar{\lambda}^{W_i} = \prod_{\mathfrak{p} \in W_i} \Lambda^{\mathfrak{p}}(-\otimes_R R_{\mathfrak{p}})$, $\Lambda^{\mathfrak{p}} = \varprojlim_{t \geq 1} (-\otimes_R R/\mathfrak{p}^t)$

$X \in \mathcal{C}(\text{Mod } R)$

$$\lambda^W X := \text{tot} \left(\begin{array}{ccccccc} \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 \rightarrow \prod_{0 \leq i \leq d} \bar{\lambda}^{W_i} X^{n+1} \rightarrow \prod_{0 \leq i, j \leq d} \bar{\lambda}^{W_j} \bar{\lambda}^{W_i} X^{n+1} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \bar{\lambda}^{W_d} \bar{\lambda}^{W_{d-1}} \dots \bar{\lambda}^{W_0} X^{n+1} \rightarrow 0 \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ 0 \rightarrow \prod_{0 \leq i \leq d} \bar{\lambda}^{W_i} X^n \rightarrow \prod_{0 \leq i, j \leq d} \bar{\lambda}^{W_j} \bar{\lambda}^{W_i} X^n \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \bar{\lambda}^{W_d} \bar{\lambda}^{W_{d-1}} \dots \bar{\lambda}^{W_0} X^n \rightarrow 0 \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \end{array} \right)$$

$X \in \mathcal{C}(\text{Flat } R) \Rightarrow X \xrightarrow{\text{quasi-isom.}} \lambda^W X$ (N-Yoshino 2018)

$$\lambda^w : K(\text{Flat } R) \longrightarrow K(\text{Flat } R)$$



$$K(\text{FICot } R)$$

Thm

$$K(\text{Flat } R) \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\lambda^w} \\ \perp \\ \xleftarrow{\text{inc}} \end{array} K(\text{FICot } R) \quad \text{Ker } \lambda^w = K_{\text{pac}}(\text{Flat } R)$$

(λ^w, inc) : adjoint pair

$$\left(C(\text{Mod } R) \ni X : \text{pure acyclic} \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} X \otimes_R M : \text{acyclic for } \forall M \in \text{Mod } R \right)$$

Cor $K(\text{Flat } R) / K_{\text{pac}}(\text{Flat } R) \cong K(\text{FICot } R)$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \psi & & \psi \\ X & \longmapsto & \lambda^w X \end{array}$$

Remark • $\text{FICot } R \ni F \iff F \cong \prod_{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R} T_{\mathfrak{p}}$, $T_{\mathfrak{p}} = \Lambda_{B_{\mathfrak{p}}}^2(R_{\mathfrak{p}})$
Enochs 1984

• A : ring, $D(\text{Flat } A) := K(\text{Flat } A) / K_{\text{pac}}(\text{Flat } A)$ the pure derived category of flat modules (Murfet-Salarian 2011)

$$K(\text{Proj } A) \cong D(\text{Flat } A) \cong K(\text{FICot } A)$$

Neeman 2008

Gillespie 2004

Stovicek 2014

Notations

$$K_{tac}(\text{Proj } R) = \{ X \in K_{ac}(\text{Proj } R) \mid \text{Hom}_R(X, P) : \text{acyclic}, \forall P \in \text{Proj } R \}$$

$$K_{Ftac}(\text{Flat } R) = \{ X \in K_{ac}(\text{Flat } R) \mid E \otimes_R X : \text{acyclic}, \forall E \in \text{Inj } R \}$$

U

$$K_{Ftac}(\text{FICot } R)$$

|| (fact)

$$K_{tac}(\text{FICot } R) = \{ X \in K_{ac}(\text{FICot } R) \mid \text{Hom}_R(X, F) : \text{acyclic}, \forall F \in \text{FICot } R \}$$

$$\mathbb{G}\text{Proj } R \ni M \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \exists X \in K_{tac}(\text{Proj } R) \text{ s.t. } M = \text{Ker } d_X^0$$

$$\mathbb{G}\text{Flat } R \ni M \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \exists X \in K_{Ftac}(\text{Flat } R) \text{ s.t. } M = \text{Ker } d_X^0$$

$$\mathbb{G}\text{FICot } R := \mathbb{G}\text{Flat } R \cap \text{Cot } R \ni M \stackrel{\text{fact}}{\iff} \exists X \in K_{tac}(\text{FICot } R) \text{ s.t. } M = \text{Ker } d_X^0$$

$$\text{Known } \mathbb{G}\text{Proj } R \cong K_{tac}(\text{Proj } R) \xrightarrow{\exists} K_{tac}(\text{FICot } R) \cong \mathbb{G}\text{FICot } R$$

(modulo projective) (modulo flat cotorsions)

$$\text{Thm } K_{tac}(\text{Proj } R) \xrightarrow[\chi^w]{\cong} K_{tac}(\text{FICot } R)$$

Cor If (R, \mathfrak{m}) has an isolated singularity, then

$$\underline{\text{GProj}} R \xrightarrow[\Lambda^{\mathfrak{m}}]{\cong} \underline{\text{GFCot}} R$$

§ 2.

Def (Holm 2017) (R, \mathfrak{m}) : local

An R -module is weak balanced big Cohen-Macaulay

(wbbCM) if any system of parameters of \mathfrak{m} is a weak

regular sequence.

Rem A wbbCM module M with $M/\mathfrak{m}M \neq 0$ has been traditionally called a balanced big CM module.

Henceforth, R will be assumed to be a CM local ring.

Fact (Holm) $\text{Flat} R \subseteq \text{wbbCM} R$, and the equality

holds if and only if R is regular.

Def $wbbCMC R := wbbCM R \wedge \text{Cot} R$

$\text{FICot} R \leftrightarrow wbbCMC R \longrightarrow \underline{wbbCMC} R$

(modulo flat cotorsions)

Fact R is regular $\Leftrightarrow \underline{wbbCMC} R = \{0\}$

Rem When R is Gorenstein, $wbbCM R = \underline{GFlat} R$ (Holm),
and so $\underline{wbbCMC} R = \underline{GFICot} R$.

Moreover, $K_{ac}(\text{Proj} R) = K_{ac}(\text{Proj} R)$, and this is compactly
generated (Jorgensen 2005), so we can talk about
purity in the triangulated category (Krause 2000),
where $\underline{GProj} R \cong K_{ac}(\text{Proj} R) \cong K_{ac}(\text{FICot} R) \cong \underline{GFICot} R$.

Thm R : Gorenstein

$M \in \underline{GFICot} R$ is pure-injective in $\text{Mod} R$ if and only if

M is pure-injective in $\underline{GFICot} R$.

Rem A similar result does not hold for Gorenstein-projectives.

Ex $R = k[[x, y]]/(x^2)$, $\text{char } k \neq 2$, $k = \bar{k}$.

The list of indec. wbbCM pure-inj. R -module is :

$$\{(x, y^n) \mid n \geq 0\} \cup \{R/(x)\} \cup \{R_{\mathfrak{p}}, R_{\mathfrak{p}}/\mathfrak{p}R_{\mathfrak{p}}, \tilde{R}\}$$

Puninski (2018)

\tilde{R} : the integral closure
of R in $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$
 $\mathfrak{p} = (x)$

$$K_{ac}(\text{FICot } R) \cong \underline{\text{GFICot } R} = \underline{\text{wbbCMC } R}$$

$$\text{tot} \left(\begin{array}{ccccc} & \cup & & & \\ \xrightarrow{\sim} & R & \xrightarrow{\sim} & R & \xrightarrow{\sim} \\ & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\ \xrightarrow{\sim} & R_{\mathfrak{p}} & \xrightarrow{\sim} & R_{\mathfrak{p}} & \xrightarrow{\sim} \end{array} \right) \longrightarrow \tilde{R}$$

\cup