

LARGE TILTING OBJECTS INDUCED BY CODIMENSION FUNCTIONS AND HOMOMORPHIC IMAGES OF COHEN–MACAULAY RINGS

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ABSTRACT. In the derived category of a commutative noetherian ring, we explicitly construct a (co)silting object associated with an sp-filtration satisfying some condition. Then we discuss when the (co)silting object is (co)tilting.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report is based on joint work with Michal Hrbek and Jan Šťovíček [4].

Throughout, let R be a commutative noetherian ring. We denote by $\mathbf{D}(R)$ the unbounded derived category of R . A map $\Phi : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow 2^{\text{Spec } R}$ is called an *sp-filtration* of $\text{Spec } R$ if $\Phi(n)$ is specialization closed and $\Phi(n) \supseteq \Phi(n+1)$ for every $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. An sp-filtration Φ is called *non-degenerate* if $\bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \Phi(n) = \text{Spec } R$ and $\bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \Phi(n) = \emptyset$. Alonso Tarrío, Jeremías López, and Saorín [1] showed that there is a bijection between the sp-filtrations Φ of $\text{Spec } R$ and the compactly generated t-structures $(\mathcal{U}_\Phi, \mathcal{V}_\Phi)$ in $\mathbf{D}(R)$. Moreover, Šťovíček and Pospíšil [6] showed that the sp-filtrations Φ of $\text{Spec } R$ also bijectively correspond to the compactly generated co-t-structures $(\mathcal{X}_\Phi, \mathcal{Y}_\Phi)$ in $\mathbf{D}(R)$ and there exists a t-structure of the form $(\mathcal{Y}_\Phi, \mathcal{Z}_\Phi)$ for each Φ . If Φ is non-degenerate, then $(\mathcal{Y}_\Phi, \mathcal{Z}_\Phi)$ and $(\mathcal{U}_\Phi, \mathcal{V}_\Phi)$ are induced, respectively, by some silting object T and some cosilting object C in the sense of [5]. See [4, §2] for more details.

Although we know the existence of T and C , this fact has been shown in an abstract way. In this report, we explicitly construct a silting object and a cosilting object inducing the t-structures $(\mathcal{Y}_\Phi, \mathcal{Z}_\Phi)$ and $(\mathcal{U}_\Phi, \mathcal{V}_\Phi)$, respectively, provided that Φ is a slice sp-filtration; see Section 2. We also discuss when such (co)silting objects are (co)tilting; see Section 3.

2. SLICE SP-FILTRATIONS

Let Φ be an sp-filtration of $\text{Spec } R$. We call Φ a *slice* sp-filtration of $\text{Spec } R$ if it is non-degenerate and

$$\dim(\Phi(n) \setminus \Phi(n+1)) \leq 0$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Note that the above inequality means that there is no strict inclusion of prime ideals in $\Phi(n) \setminus \Phi(n+1)$.

To each sp-filtration Φ , we assign a function $f_\Phi : \text{Spec } R \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \cup \{-\infty, \infty\}$ given by

$$f_\Phi(\mathfrak{p}) := \sup\{n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid \mathfrak{p} \in \Phi(n)\} + 1$$

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for each $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R$. By definition, f_Φ is an order-preserving function, that is, $\mathfrak{p} \subseteq \mathfrak{q}$ implies $f_\Phi(\mathfrak{p}) \leq f_\Phi(\mathfrak{q})$. We remark that the assignment $\Phi \mapsto f_\Phi$ gives rise to a bijection from the sp-filtrations of $\text{Spec } R$ to the order-preserving functions $\text{Spec } R \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \cup \{-\infty, \infty\}$. Then the non-degeneracy of an sp-filtration Φ is equivalent to that the function $f_\Phi : \text{Spec } R \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \cup \{-\infty, \infty\}$ restricts to a function $\text{Spec } R \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$. In fact, a non-degenerate sp-filtration Φ is a slice sp-filtration if and only if its corresponding function f_Φ is strictly increasing, that is, $\mathfrak{p} \subsetneq \mathfrak{q}$ implies $f_\Phi(\mathfrak{p}) < f_\Phi(\mathfrak{q})$.

Let $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R$. We denote by $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{p}}$ the \mathfrak{p} -torsion functor $\varinjlim_{n \geq 1} \text{Hom}_R(R/\mathfrak{p}^n, -) : \text{Mod } R \rightarrow \text{Mod } R$. Moreover, we denote by $\widehat{R}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ the \mathfrak{p} -adic completion of $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$. Note that $\widehat{R}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ admits a dualizing complex $D_{\widehat{R}_{\mathfrak{p}}}$ such that $H^0(D_{\widehat{R}_{\mathfrak{p}}}) \neq 0$ and $H^i(D_{\widehat{R}_{\mathfrak{p}}}) = 0$ for $i < 0$.

Theorem 1. *Let Φ be a slice sp-filtration of $\text{Spec } R$. In $\mathbf{D}(R)$,*

$$T_\Phi := \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R} \Sigma^{f_\Phi(\mathfrak{p})} \mathbf{R}\Gamma_{\mathfrak{p}} R_{\mathfrak{p}}$$

is a silting object and

$$C_\Phi := \prod_{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R} \Sigma^{\text{ht}(\mathfrak{p}) - f_\Phi(\mathfrak{p})} D_{\widehat{R}_{\mathfrak{p}}},$$

is a cosilting object.

Theorem 1 is proved in [4, §§4–5], where it is also proved that the silting object T_Φ induces the t-structure $(\mathcal{Y}_\Phi, \mathcal{Z}_\Phi)$ and the cosilting object C_Φ induces the t-structure $(\mathcal{U}_\Phi, \mathcal{V}_\Phi)$.

The two objects T_Φ and C_Φ can be related in the following way: If E is an injective cogenerator of $\text{Mod } R$, then $\mathbf{R}\text{Hom}_R(T_\Phi, E)$ is a cosilting object inducing the t-structure $(\mathcal{U}_\Phi, \mathcal{V}_\Phi)$. In other words, $\mathbf{R}\text{Hom}_R(T_\Phi, E)$ and C_Φ are *equivalent* as cosilting objects; see [4, §2].

3. COHEN–MACAULAY HOMOMORPHIC IMAGES

Our explicit construction of T_Φ and C_Φ enables us to discuss when they are tilting and cotilting, respectively, in the sense of [5]. A necessity condition is that $f_\Phi : \text{Spec } R \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ is a *codimension function*, i.e., $f_\Phi(\mathfrak{q}) - f_\Phi(\mathfrak{p}) = 1$ whenever $\mathfrak{p} \subsetneq \mathfrak{q}$ and \mathfrak{p} is maximal under \mathfrak{q} . Existence of a codimension function implies that R is catenary, and hence not every commutative noetherian ring can admit a codimension function. If f_Φ is a codimension function, then we call Φ a *codimension filtration* of $\text{Spec } R$.

Theorem 2. *Assume that R is a homomorphic image of a Cohen–Macaulay ring of finite Krull dimension. Let Φ be a codimension filtration of $\text{Spec } R$, which exists under the assumption. Then T_Φ is a tilting object and C_Φ is a cotilting object in $\mathbf{D}(R)$.*

Kawasaki [2] proved that existence of a dualizing complex D for R implies that R is a homomorphic image of a Gorenstein ring of finite Krull dimension. Since D is a cotilting object in the bounded derived category $\mathbf{D}^b(\text{mod } R)$, Kawasaki’s result essentially characterizes homomorphic images of Gorenstein rings in terms of cotilting objects. Replacing “Gorenstein” by “Cohen–Macaulay”, we suggest the next question, where we assume that R is a commutative noetherian ring of finite Krull dimension and Φ is a codimension filtration of $\text{Spec } R$:

If T_{Φ} (resp. C_{Φ}) is tilting (resp. cotilting), then is R a homomorphic image of a Cohen–Macaulay ring of finite Krull dimension?

We can affirmatively answer this question when R is a local ring of Krull dimension at most 2. Our approach partly uses another work [3] of Kawasaki. See [4, §7] for more details.

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