

Dimensions of triangulated categories with respect to subcategories

Tokuji Araya

Tokuyama College of Technology

August 14, 2012

Introduction

This is a joint work with T. Aihara, O. Iyama, R. Takahashi and M. Yoshiwaki, based on arXiv:1204.6421.

Introduction

Let R be a commutative Noetherian local ring with unique maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} and residue field k .

Introduction

Let R be a commutative Noetherian local ring with unique maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} and residue field k .

Let Λ be a finite dimensional algebra.

Introduction

Let R be a commutative Noetherian local ring with unique maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} and residue field k .

Let Λ be a finite dimensional algebra.

We set $A := R$ or Λ .

Introduction

Let R be a commutative Noetherian local ring with unique maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} and residue field k .

Let Λ be a finite dimensional algebra.

We set $A := R$ or Λ .

$\text{mod } A$: the category of finitely generated A -modules.

$D^b(\text{mod } A)$: the bounded derived category of $\text{mod } A$.

Definition 1

Let \mathcal{T} be a triangulated category and \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y} be subcategories of \mathcal{T} .

Definition 1

Let \mathcal{T} be a triangulated category and \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y} be subcategories of \mathcal{T} .

(1) $\mathcal{X} * \mathcal{Y} := \{ M \in \mathcal{T} \mid \exists X \rightarrow M \rightarrow Y \rightarrow X[1] \text{ with } X \in \mathcal{X}, Y \in \mathcal{Y} \}$.

Definition 1

Let \mathcal{T} be a triangulated category and \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y} be subcategories of \mathcal{T} .

(1) $\mathcal{X} * \mathcal{Y} := \{ M \in \mathcal{T} \mid \exists X \rightarrow M \rightarrow Y \rightarrow X[1] \text{ with } X \in \mathcal{X}, Y \in \mathcal{Y} \}$.

Then $(\mathcal{X} * \mathcal{Y}) * \mathcal{Z} = \mathcal{X} * (\mathcal{Y} * \mathcal{Z})$ holds by octahedral axiom.

Definition 1

Let \mathcal{T} be a triangulated category and \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y} be subcategories of \mathcal{T} .

(1) $\mathcal{X} * \mathcal{Y} := \{ M \in \mathcal{T} \mid \exists X \rightarrow M \rightarrow Y \rightarrow X[1] \text{ with } X \in \mathcal{X}, Y \in \mathcal{Y} \}$.

Then $(\mathcal{X} * \mathcal{Y}) * \mathcal{Z} = \mathcal{X} * (\mathcal{Y} * \mathcal{Z})$ holds by octahedral axiom.

(2) Set $\langle \mathcal{X} \rangle := \text{add}\{X[i] \mid X \in \mathcal{X}, i \in \mathbb{Z}\}$.

Definition 1

Let \mathcal{T} be a triangulated category and \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y} be subcategories of \mathcal{T} .

- (1) $\mathcal{X} * \mathcal{Y} := \{ M \in \mathcal{T} \mid \exists X \rightarrow M \rightarrow Y \rightarrow X[1] \text{ with } X \in \mathcal{X}, Y \in \mathcal{Y} \}$.

Then $(\mathcal{X} * \mathcal{Y}) * \mathcal{Z} = \mathcal{X} * (\mathcal{Y} * \mathcal{Z})$ holds by octahedral axiom.

- (2) Set $\langle \mathcal{X} \rangle := \text{add}\{X[i] \mid X \in \mathcal{X}, i \in \mathbb{Z}\}$.

For $n > 0$, let

$$\langle \mathcal{X} \rangle_n := \left\langle \underbrace{\langle \mathcal{X} \rangle * \langle \mathcal{X} \rangle * \cdots * \langle \mathcal{X} \rangle}_n \right\rangle.$$

Definition 1

Let \mathcal{T} be a triangulated category and \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y} be subcategories of \mathcal{T} .

- (1) $\mathcal{X} * \mathcal{Y} := \{ M \in \mathcal{T} \mid \exists X \rightarrow M \rightarrow Y \rightarrow X[1] \text{ with } X \in \mathcal{X}, Y \in \mathcal{Y} \}$.

Then $(\mathcal{X} * \mathcal{Y}) * \mathcal{Z} = \mathcal{X} * (\mathcal{Y} * \mathcal{Z})$ holds by octahedral axiom.

- (2) Set $\langle \mathcal{X} \rangle := \text{add}\{X[i] \mid X \in \mathcal{X}, i \in \mathbb{Z}\}$.

For $n > 0$, let

$$\langle \mathcal{X} \rangle_n := \left\langle \underbrace{\langle \mathcal{X} \rangle * \langle \mathcal{X} \rangle * \cdots * \langle \mathcal{X} \rangle}_n \right\rangle.$$

- (3) The *triangle dimension* of \mathcal{T} is defined as

$$\text{tri. dim } \mathcal{T} := \inf\{n \geq 0 \mid \mathcal{T} = \langle M \rangle_{n+1}, \exists M \in \mathcal{T}\}.$$

Example

Example 1

Let R be an artinian local ring.

Example

Example 1

Let R be an artinian local ring.

$\exists l \geq 0$ such that $\mathfrak{m}^l = 0$.

Example

Example 1

Let R be an artinian local ring.

$\exists l \geq 0$ such that $\mathfrak{m}^l = 0$.

$\forall X \in \mathbf{D}^b(\text{mod } R)$,

$\mathfrak{m}^{i+1}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{m}^iX \rightarrow \mathfrak{m}^iX/\mathfrak{m}^{i+1}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{m}^{i+1}X[1] : \text{exact triangle } (\forall i)$.

Example

Example 1

Let R be an artinian local ring.

$\exists l \geq 0$ such that $\mathfrak{m}^l = 0$.

$\forall X \in \mathbf{D}^b(\text{mod } R)$,

$\mathfrak{m}^{i+1}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{m}^iX \rightarrow \mathfrak{m}^iX/\mathfrak{m}^{i+1}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{m}^{i+1}X[1] : \text{exact triangle } (\forall i)$.

We have $\mathfrak{m}^{l-i}X \in \langle k \rangle_i$

Example

Example 1

Let R be an artinian local ring.

$\exists l \geq 0$ such that $\mathfrak{m}^l = 0$.

$\forall X \in \mathbf{D}^b(\text{mod } R)$,

$\mathfrak{m}^{i+1}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{m}^iX \rightarrow \mathfrak{m}^iX/\mathfrak{m}^{i+1}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{m}^{i+1}X[1] : \text{exact triangle } (\forall i)$.

We have $\mathfrak{m}^{l-i}X \in \langle k \rangle_i$ and $\text{tri. dim } \mathbf{D}^b(\text{mod } R) < l$.

Example

Example 1

Let R be an artinian local ring.

$\exists l \geq 0$ such that $\mathfrak{m}^l = 0$.

$\forall X \in \mathbf{D}^b(\text{mod } R)$,

$\mathfrak{m}^{i+1}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{m}^iX \rightarrow \mathfrak{m}^iX/\mathfrak{m}^{i+1}X \rightarrow \mathfrak{m}^{i+1}X[1] : \text{exact triangle } (\forall i)$.

We have $\mathfrak{m}^{l-i}X \in \langle k \rangle_i$ and $\text{tri. dim } \mathbf{D}^b(\text{mod } R) < l$.

In general, let A be an artinian ring, then we have

$$\text{tri. dim } \mathbf{D}^b(\text{mod } A) < \ell\ell(A).$$

Here, $\ell\ell(A) := \inf\{ l \mid (\text{rad } A)^l = 0 \}$ is the Loewy length of A .

Example

Example 2

Let Λ be a hereditary algebra.

Example

Example 2

Let Λ be a hereditary algebra.

$\forall X \in \mathcal{D}^b(\text{mod } \Lambda),$

Example

Example 2

Let Λ be a hereditary algebra.

$\forall X \in \mathcal{D}^b(\text{mod } \Lambda), \exists M \in \text{mod } \Lambda$ and $\exists n \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $X \cong M[n]$.

Example

Example 2

Let Λ be a hereditary algebra.

$\forall X \in \mathcal{D}^b(\text{mod } \Lambda), \exists M \in \text{mod } \Lambda$ and $\exists n \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $X \cong M[n]$.

If Λ is of finite representation type, then we have

$$\text{tri. dim } \mathcal{D}^b(\text{mod } \Lambda) = 0.$$

Proposition 3

- (1) (Krause-Kussin (2006)) $\text{tri. dim } \mathcal{D}^b(\text{mod } R) \leq \text{gl. dim } R$.
- (2) (Rouquier (2008)) If R is essential of finite type over a field, then $\text{tri. dim } \mathcal{D}^b(\text{mod } R) < \infty$.
- (3) (Aihara-Takahashi (2011)) If R is a complete equi-characteristic local ring with perfect residue field, then $\text{tri. dim } \mathcal{D}^b(\text{mod } R) < \infty$.

Definition 2

Let \mathcal{T} be a triangulated category and \mathcal{X} be a subcategory of \mathcal{T} . We define the *triangle dimension* of \mathcal{T} with respect to \mathcal{X} as follows;

Definition 2

Let \mathcal{T} be a triangulated category and \mathcal{X} be a subcategory of \mathcal{T} . We define the *triangle dimension* of \mathcal{T} with respect to \mathcal{X} as follows;

$$\mathcal{X}\text{-tri. dim } \mathcal{T} := \inf\{n \geq 0 \mid \mathcal{T} = \langle \mathcal{X} \rangle_{n+1}\}.$$

Definition 2

Let \mathcal{T} be a triangulated category and \mathcal{X} be a subcategory of \mathcal{T} . We define the *triangle dimension* of \mathcal{T} with respect to \mathcal{X} as follows;

$$\mathcal{X}\text{-tri. dim } \mathcal{T} := \inf\{n \geq 0 \mid \mathcal{T} = \langle \mathcal{X} \rangle_{n+1}\}.$$

Example 4

Let Λ be a hereditary algebra. Then we have

Definition 2

Let \mathcal{T} be a triangulated category and \mathcal{X} be a subcategory of \mathcal{T} . We define the *triangle dimension* of \mathcal{T} with respect to \mathcal{X} as follows;

$$\mathcal{X}\text{-tri. dim } \mathcal{T} := \inf\{n \geq 0 \mid \mathcal{T} = \langle \mathcal{X} \rangle_{n+1}\}.$$

Example 4

Let Λ be a hereditary algebra. Then we have

$$(\text{mod } \Lambda)\text{-tri. dim } D^b(\text{mod } \Lambda) = 0.$$

Theorem 5

Let \mathcal{A} be an abelian category and \mathcal{X} a contravariantly finite subcategory which generates \mathcal{A} . Then there is an inequality

Theorem 5

Let \mathcal{A} be an abelian category and \mathcal{X} a contravariantly finite subcategory which generates \mathcal{A} . Then there is an inequality

$$\mathcal{X}\text{-tri. dim } D^b(\mathcal{A}) \leq \text{gl. dim}(\text{mod } \mathcal{X})$$

.

Theorem 5

Let \mathcal{A} be an abelian category and \mathcal{X} a contravariantly finite subcategory which generates \mathcal{A} . Then there is an inequality

$$\mathcal{X}\text{-tri. dim } D^b(\mathcal{A}) \leq \text{gl. dim}(\text{mod } \mathcal{X})$$

Proposition 6 (Krause-Kussin (2006))

Let \mathcal{A} be an abelian category with enough projectives. We denote by $\text{proj } \mathcal{A}$ the category of all projective objects. Then we have

Theorem 5

Let \mathcal{A} be an abelian category and \mathcal{X} a contravariantly finite subcategory which generates \mathcal{A} . Then there is an inequality

$$\mathcal{X}\text{-tri. dim } D^b(\mathcal{A}) \leq \text{gl. dim}(\text{mod } \mathcal{X})$$

Proposition 6 (Krause-Kussin (2006))

Let \mathcal{A} be an abelian category with enough projectives. We denote by $\text{proj } \mathcal{A}$ the category of all projective objects. Then we have

$$(\text{proj } \mathcal{A})\text{-tri. dim } D^b(\mathcal{A}) = \text{gl. dim } \mathcal{A}.$$

Definition 3

Let T be a finitely generated A -module.

Definition 3

Let T be a finitely generated A -module.

Set $\mathcal{X}_T := \{ X \in \text{mod } A \mid \text{Ext}_A^i(X, T) = 0, \forall i > 0 \}$.

Definition 3

Let T be a finitely generated A -module.

Set $\mathcal{X}_T := \{ X \in \text{mod } A \mid \text{Ext}_A^i(X, T) = 0, \forall i > 0 \}$.

We call T *cotilting* if it satisfies the following three conditions.

Definition 3

Let T be a finitely generated A -module.

Set $\mathcal{X}_T := \{ X \in \text{mod } A \mid \text{Ext}_A^i(X, T) = 0, \forall i > 0 \}$.

We call T *cotilting* if it satisfies the following three conditions.

- (1) The injective dimension of the A -module T is finite.
- (2) $\text{Ext}_A^i(T, T) = 0$ for all $i > 0$ (i.e., $T \in \mathcal{X}_T$).
- (3) For any $X \in \mathcal{X}_T$, there exists an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow X \rightarrow T' \rightarrow X' \rightarrow 0$ in $\text{mod } \Lambda$ with $T' \in \text{add } T$ and $X' \in \mathcal{X}_T$.

Proposition 7 (Iyama (2007))

Let T be a cotilting module of Λ . Then one has

$$\text{gl. dim}(\text{mod } \mathcal{X}_T) \leq \max\{2, \text{inj. dim } T\}.$$

Proposition 7 (Iyama (2007))

Let T be a cotilting module of Λ . Then one has

$$\text{gl. dim}(\text{mod } \mathcal{X}_T) \leq \max\{2, \text{inj. dim } T\}.$$

Corollary 8

Let T be a cotilting module over Λ . Then one has

Proposition 7 (Iyama (2007))

Let T be a cotilting module of Λ . Then one has

$$\text{gl. dim}(\text{mod } \mathcal{X}_T) \leq \max\{2, \text{inj. dim } T\}.$$

Corollary 8

Let T be a cotilting module over Λ . Then one has

$$\mathcal{X}_T\text{-tri. dim } D^b(\text{mod } \Lambda) \leq$$

Applications

Proposition 7 (Iyama (2007))

Let T be a cotilting module of Λ . Then one has

$$\text{gl. dim}(\text{mod } \mathcal{X}_T) \leq \max\{2, \text{inj. dim } T\}.$$

Corollary 8

Let T be a cotilting module over Λ . Then one has

$$\mathcal{X}_T\text{-tri. dim } D^b(\text{mod } \Lambda) \leq \max\{1, \text{inj. dim } T\}.$$

Applications

Proposition 7 (Iyama (2007))

Let T be a cotilting module of Λ . Then one has

$$\text{gl. dim}(\text{mod } \mathcal{X}_T) \leq \max\{2, \text{inj. dim } T\}.$$

Corollary 8

Let T be a cotilting module over Λ . Then one has

$$\mathcal{X}_T\text{-tri. dim } D^b(\text{mod } \Lambda) \leq \max\{1, \text{inj. dim } T\}.$$

Proposition 9

Let \mathcal{A} be an abelian category with enough projective objects. We set
 $\Omega\mathcal{A} := \{ M \in \mathcal{A} \mid M \subset \exists P \in \text{proj } \mathcal{A} \}.$

Applications

Proposition 7 (Iyama (2007))

Let T be a cotilting module of Λ . Then one has

$$\text{gl. dim}(\text{mod } \mathcal{X}_T) \leq \max\{2, \text{inj. dim } T\}.$$

Corollary 8

Let T be a cotilting module over Λ . Then one has

$$\mathcal{X}_T\text{-tri. dim } D^b(\text{mod } \Lambda) \leq \max\{1, \text{inj. dim } T\}.$$

Proposition 9

Let \mathcal{A} be an abelian category with enough projective objects. We set $\Omega\mathcal{A} := \{ M \in \mathcal{A} \mid M \subset \exists P \in \text{proj } \mathcal{A} \}$. Then one has $D^b(\mathcal{A}) = \langle \Omega\mathcal{A} \rangle_2$.

Let R be a Cohen-Macaulay local ring with canonical module ω . In this case, ω is the cotilting module and $\mathcal{X}_\omega = \text{CM}(R)$ is the category of maximal Cohen-Macaulay modules.

Let R be a Cohen-Macaulay local ring with canonical module ω . In this case, ω is the cotilting module and $\mathcal{X}_\omega = \text{CM}(R)$ is the category of maximal Cohen-Macaulay modules.

Corollary 10

Let R be a Cohen-Macaulay local ring with canonical module ω . Then one has

Let R be a Cohen-Macaulay local ring with canonical module ω . In this case, ω is the cotilting module and $\mathcal{X}_\omega = \text{CM}(R)$ is the category of maximal Cohen-Macaulay modules.

Corollary 10

Let R be a Cohen-Macaulay local ring with canonical module ω . Then one has

$$\text{CM}(R)\text{-tri. dim } \mathbb{D}^b(\text{mod } R) \leq \max\{1, \dim R\}.$$

THANK YOU !