

Smallness properties and locally complete intersections

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Theorem

Let k be a field and R a commutative k -algebra essentially of finite type over k . Then the following are equivalent

- 1. R is a locally complete intersection*
- 2. R is proxy small in $\mathcal{D}(R^e)$.*

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$$\downarrow$$
$$R \otimes_k R$$

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$\widehat{R}_{\mathfrak{m}} = Q/(f_1, \dots, f_c)$ with
 Q regular
 f_1, \dots, f_c regular sequence

Theorem

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1. R is ~~a locally complete intersection~~ **smooth**
2. R is ~~proxy~~ small in $\mathcal{D}(R^e)$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} R & \longrightarrow & C/N \\ \downarrow & \searrow \text{dashed} & \uparrow \\ k & \longrightarrow & C \end{array}$$

$N^2 = 0$

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$X \stackrel{\mathcal{T}}{=} Y$: “ X generates Y ” if $Y \in \text{thick}_{\mathcal{T}}(X)$.

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$$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ R^e \mathrel{\mathop{=}\limits^{\mathop{=}\limits^{D(R^e)}}} R \end{array}$$

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$$\begin{array}{c} R^e \mid \!\!\! \overline{\overline{D(R^e)}} \!\!\! \mid P \\ R \mid \!\!\! \overline{\overline{D(R^e)}} \!\!\! \mid P \\ \text{Loc}_{R^e}(R) = \text{Loc}_{R^e}(P) \end{array}$$

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$$\begin{array}{l} R = Q/I \text{ with } Q \text{ regular} \\ P = R \otimes_Q^{\mathbf{L}} R \end{array}$$

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$$R \underset{\substack{\text{D}(R^e)}}{=} R \otimes_Q^L R$$

$X \mid \overline{\overline{\mathcal{T}}} Y$: “ X generates Y ” if $Y \in \text{thick}_{\mathcal{T}}(X)$.

$X \rightsquigarrow Y$
 cones, finite direct sums
 summands, suspensions

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$\text{level}_{\mathcal{T}}^X(Y) = \text{minimal number of cones}$

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$R = Q/I$ with Q regular

$$R \underset{\text{D}(R^e)}{\overset{\text{D}(R^e)}{=}} R \otimes_Q^{\mathbf{L}} R$$

$$\text{something depending on } R = Q/I \leq \text{level}_{R^e}^R(R \otimes_Q^{\mathbf{L}} R) \leq \text{something else depending on } R = Q/I.$$

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Proof sketch.

Theorem

Let R be a Noether algebra with center $Z(R)$. For any objects G and X in $D_f(R)$, there is an equality

$$\text{level}_R^G(X) = \sup \left\{ \text{level}_{R_p}^{G_p}(X_p) \mid p \in \text{Spec}(Z(R)) \right\} .$$

Moreover

$$G \models X \iff G_p \models X_p \text{ for all prime ideals } p \text{ in } Z(R) .$$

Theorem (Pollitz, 2018)

A local ring R is a complete intersection if and only if every nontrivial object of $D_f(R)$ is virtually small.

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Finiteness in derived categories of local rings

W. Dwyer, J. P. C. Greenlees and S. Iyengar*

9.10 Question. Over a local ring R , if each homologically finite complex is virtually small, then is R complete intersection?

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Proof sketch.

1 \implies 2:

R complete intersection

$\implies R^e$ complete intersection

$\implies R$ proxy small in $\mathbb{D}(R^e)$

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Proof sketch.

$2 \implies 1$: $X \in D_f(R)$, need to show: X proxy small in $D(R)$

– $\otimes_R^L X: D(R^e) \rightarrow D(R)$ gives

$$X \Big|_{\overline{}}^{\overline{D(R)}} P \otimes_R^L X \text{ perfect} \quad \text{Loc}_R(X) = \text{Loc}_R(P \otimes_R^L X)$$

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