

REFLEXIVITY AND RIGIDITY FOR COMPLEXES

I. COMMUTATIVE RINGS

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To our friend and colleague, Hans-Bjørn Fozby.

ABSTRACT. A notion of rigidity with respect to an arbitrary semidualizing complex C over a commutative noetherian ring R is introduced and studied. One of the main results characterizes C -rigid complexes. Specialized to the case when C is the relative dualizing complex of a homomorphism of rings of finite Gorenstein dimension, it leads to broad generalizations of theorems of Yekutieli and Zhang concerning rigid dualizing complexes, in the sense of Van den Bergh. Along the way, new results about derived reflexivity with respect to C are established. Noteworthy is the statement that derived C -reflexivity is a local property; it implies that a finite R -module M has finite G -dimension over R if $M_{\mathfrak{m}}$ has finite G -dimension over $R_{\mathfrak{m}}$ for each maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} of R .

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INTRODUCTION

Rigidification means, roughly, endowing a type of object with extra structure so as to eliminate nonidentity automorphisms. For example, a rigidification for dualizing sheaves on varieties over perfect fields plays an important role in [26]. We will be concerned with rigidifying complexes arising from Grothendieck duality theory, both in commutative algebra and in algebraic geometry. This paper is devoted to the algebraic situation; the geometric counterpart is treated in [7].

Let R be a noetherian ring and $D(R)$ its derived category. We write $D_b^f(R)$ for the full subcategory of *homologically finite complexes*, that is to say, complexes M for which the R -module $H(M)$ is finitely generated. Given complexes M and C in $D_b^f(R)$ one says that M is *derived C -reflexive* if the canonical map

$$\delta_M^C: M \longrightarrow \mathrm{RHom}_R(\mathrm{RHom}_R(M, C), C)$$

is an isomorphism and $\mathrm{RHom}_R(M, C)$ is homologically finite. When the ring R has finite Krull dimension, the complex C is said to be *dualizing for R* if δ_M^C is an isomorphism for *all* homologically finite complexes M . In [23, p. 258, 2.1] it is proved that when C is isomorphic to some bounded complex of injective modules, C is dualizing if and only if it is *semidualizing*, meaning that the canonical map

$$\chi^C: R \longrightarrow \mathrm{RHom}_R(C, C)$$

is an isomorphism.

Even when $\mathrm{Spec} R$ is connected, dualizing complexes for R differ by shifts and the action of the Picard group of the ring [23, p. 266, 3.1]. Such a lack of uniqueness has been a source of difficulties. Building on work of Van den Bergh [31] and extensively using differential graded algebras, in [33, 34] Yekutieli and Zhang have developed for algebras of finite type over a regular ring K of finite Krull dimension a theory of *rigid relative to K* dualizing complexes. The additional structure that they carry makes them unique up to unique rigid isomorphism.

Our approach to rigidity applies to any noetherian ring R and takes place entirely within its derived category: We say that M is *C -rigid* if there is an isomorphism

$$\mu: M \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathrm{RHom}_R(\mathrm{RHom}_R(M, C), M),$$

called a *C -rigidifying isomorphism* for M . In the context described in the preceding paragraph we prove, using the main result of [6], that rigidity in the sense of Van den Bergh, Yekutieli, and Zhang coincides with *C -rigidity* for a specific complex C .

The precise significance of *C -rigidity* is explained by the following result. It is abstracted from Theorem 7.3, which requires no connectedness hypothesis.

Theorem 1. *If C is a semidualizing complex, then $\mathrm{RHom}_R(\chi^C, C)^{-1}$ is a C -rigidifying isomorphism.*

When $\mathrm{Spec} R$ is connected and M is non-zero and C -rigid, with C -rigidifying isomorphism μ , there exists a unique isomorphism $\alpha: C \xrightarrow{\cong} M$ making the following diagram commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{RHom}_R(\chi^C, C)^{-1}} & \mathrm{RHom}_R(\mathrm{RHom}_R(C, C), C) \\ \alpha \downarrow & & \downarrow \mathrm{RHom}_R(\mathrm{RHom}_R(\alpha, C), \alpha) \\ M & \xrightarrow{\mu} & \mathrm{RHom}_R(\mathrm{RHom}_R(M, C), M) \end{array}$$

Semidualizing complexes, identified by Foxby [14] and Golod [20] in the case of modules, have received considerable attention in [3] and in the work of Christensen, Frankild, Sather-Wagstaff, and Taylor [11, 18, 19]. However, to achieve our goals we need to go further back and rethink basic propositions concerning derived reflexivity. This is the content of Sections 1 through 6, from where we highlight some results.

Theorem 2. *When C is semidualizing, M is derived C -reflexive if (and only if) there exists some isomorphism $M \simeq \mathrm{RHom}_R(\mathrm{RHom}_R(M, C), C)$ in $\mathrm{D}(R)$, if (and only if) $M_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is derived $C_{\mathfrak{m}}$ -reflexive for each maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} of R .*

This is part of Theorem 3.3. One reason for its significance is that it delivers derived C -reflexivity bypassing a delicate step, the verification that $\mathrm{RHom}_R(M, C)$ is homologically finite. Another is that it establishes that derived C -reflexivity is a local property. This implies, in particular, that a finite R -module M has finite G-dimension (Gorenstein dimension) in the sense of Auslander and Bridger [1] if it has that property at each maximal ideal of R ; see Corollary 6.3.4.

In Theorem 5.6 we characterize pairs of mutually reflexive complexes:

Theorem 3. *The complexes C and M are semidualizing and satisfy $C \simeq L \otimes_R M$ for some invertible graded R -module L if and only if M is derived C -reflexive, C is derived M -reflexive, and $\mathrm{H}(M)_{\mathfrak{p}} \neq 0$ holds for every $\mathfrak{p} \in \mathrm{Spec} R$.*

In the last section we apply our results to the *relative dualizing complex* D^σ attached to an algebra $\sigma: K \rightarrow S$ essentially of finite type over a noetherian ring K ; see [6, 1.1 and 6.2]. We show that D^σ is semidualizing if and only if σ has finite G-dimension in the sense of [3]. One case when the G-dimension of σ is finite is if S has finite flat dimension as K -module. In this context, a result of [6] implies that D^σ -rigidity is equivalent to rigidity relative to K , in the sense of [34]. We prove:

Theorem 4. *If K is Gorenstein, the flat dimension of the K -module S is finite, and $\dim S$ is finite, then D^σ is dualizing for S and is rigid relative to K .*

When moreover $\mathrm{Spec} S$ is connected, D^σ is the unique, up to unique rigid isomorphism, non-zero complex in $\mathrm{D}_{\mathfrak{b}}^f(S)$ that is rigid relative to K .

This result, which is contained in Theorem 8.5.6, applies in particular when K is regular, and is a broad generalization of one of the main results in [34].

Our terminology and notation are mostly in line with literature in commutative algebra. In particular, we put “homological” gradings on complexes, so at first sight some formulas may look unfamiliar to experts used to cohomological conventions. More details may be found in Appendix A, where we also prove results on Poincaré series and Bass series of complexes invoked repeatedly in the body of the text.

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Several objects studied in this paper were introduced by Hans-Bjørn Foxby, and various techniques used below were initially developed by him. We have learned a lot about the subject from his articles, his lectures, and through collaborations with him. This work is dedicated to him in appreciation and friendship.

1. DEPTH

Throughout the paper R denotes a commutative noetherian ring. An R -module is said to be ‘finite’ if it can be generated, as an R -module, by finitely many elements.

The *depth* of a complex M over a local ring R with residue field k is the number

$$\text{depth}_R M = \inf\{n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid \text{Ext}_R^n(k, M) \neq 0\}.$$

We focus on a global invariant that appears in work of Chouinard and Foxby:

$$(1.0.1) \quad \text{Rfd}_R M = \sup\{\text{depth } R_{\mathfrak{p}} - \text{depth}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} M_{\mathfrak{p}} \mid \mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R\}.$$

See 1.6 for a different description of this number. Our goal is to prove:

Theorem 1.1. *Every complex M in $D_b^f(R)$ satisfies $\text{Rfd}_R M < \infty$.*

The desired inequality is obvious for rings of finite Krull dimension. To handle the general case, we adapt the proof of a result of Gabber, see Proposition 1.5.

A couple of simple facts are needed to keep the argument going:

1.2. If $0 \rightarrow L \rightarrow M \rightarrow N \rightarrow 0$ is an exact sequence of complexes then one has

$$\text{Rfd}_R M \leq \max\{\text{Rfd}_R L, \text{Rfd}_R N\}.$$

Indeed, for every $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R$ and each $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ one has an induced exact sequence

$$\text{Ext}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}^n(R_{\mathfrak{p}}/\mathfrak{p}R_{\mathfrak{p}}, L_{\mathfrak{p}}) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}^n(R_{\mathfrak{p}}/\mathfrak{p}R_{\mathfrak{p}}, M_{\mathfrak{p}}) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}^n(R_{\mathfrak{p}}/\mathfrak{p}R_{\mathfrak{p}}, N_{\mathfrak{p}})$$

that yields $\text{depth}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} M_{\mathfrak{p}} \geq \min\{\text{depth}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} L_{\mathfrak{p}}, \text{depth}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} N_{\mathfrak{p}}\}$.

The statement below is an Auslander-Buchsbaum Equality for complexes:

1.3. Each bounded complex F of finite free modules over a local ring R has

$$\text{depth}_R F = \text{depth } R - \sup \text{H}(k \otimes_R F),$$

see [16, 3.13]. This formula is an immediate consequence of the isomorphisms

$$\text{RHom}_R(k, F) \simeq \text{RHom}_R(k, R) \otimes_R^{\mathbb{L}} F \simeq \text{RHom}_R(k, R) \otimes_k^{\mathbb{L}} (k \otimes_R F)$$

in $D(R)$, where the first one holds because F is finite free.

Proof of Theorem 1.1. It's enough to prove that $\text{Rfd}_R M < \infty$ holds for cyclic modules. Indeed, replacing M with a quasi-isomorphic complex we may assume $\text{amp } M = \text{amp } \text{H}(M)$. If one has $\text{amp } M = 0$, then M is a shift of a finite R -module, so an induction on the number of its generators, using 1.2, shows that $\text{Rfd}_R M$ is finite. Assume the statement holds for all complexes of a given amplitude. Since $L = \Sigma^i M_i$ with $i = \inf M$ is a subcomplex of M , and one has $\text{amp}(M/L) < \text{amp } M$, using 1.2 and induction we obtain $\text{Rfd}_R M \leq \max\{\text{Rfd}_R L, \text{Rfd}_R(M/L)\} < \infty$.

By way of contradiction, assume $\text{Rfd}_R(R/J) = \infty$ holds for some ideal J of R . Since R is noetherian, we may choose J so that $\text{Rfd}_R(R/I)$ is finite for each ideal I with $I \not\supseteq J$. The ideal J is prime: otherwise one would have an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow R/J' \rightarrow R/J \rightarrow R/I \rightarrow 0,$$

where J' is a prime ideal associated to R/J with $J' \not\supseteq J$; this implies $I \not\supseteq J$, so in view of 1.2 the exact sequence yields $\text{Rfd}_R(R/J) < \infty$, which is absurd.

Set $S = R/J$, fix a finite generating set of J , let g denote its cardinality, and E be the Koszul complex on it. As S is a domain and $\bigoplus_i \text{H}_i(E)$ is a finite S -module, we may choose $f \in R \setminus J$ so that each S_f -module $\text{H}_i(E)_f$ is free. Now $(J, f) \not\supseteq J$ implies that $j = \text{Rfd}_R(R/(J, f))$ is finite. To get the desired contradiction we prove

$$\text{depth } R_{\mathfrak{p}} - \text{depth}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} S_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq \max\{j - 1, g\} \quad \text{for each } \mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R.$$

In case $\mathfrak{p} \not\supseteq J$ one has $\text{depth}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} S_{\mathfrak{p}} = \infty$, so the inequality obviously holds.

When $\mathfrak{p} \supseteq (J, f)$ the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow S \xrightarrow{f} S \rightarrow R/(J, f) \rightarrow 0$$

yields $\text{depth}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} S_{\mathfrak{p}} = \text{depth}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(R/(J, f))_{\mathfrak{p}} + 1$, and hence one has

$$\text{depth } R_{\mathfrak{p}} - \text{depth}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} S_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq j - 1.$$

It remains to treat the case $f \notin \mathfrak{p} \supseteq J$. Set $k = R_{\mathfrak{p}}/\mathfrak{p}R_{\mathfrak{p}}$, $d = \text{depth}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} S_{\mathfrak{p}}$, and $s = \sup \text{H}(E_{\mathfrak{p}})$. In the second quadrant spectral sequence

$$\begin{aligned} {}^2E_{p,q} = \text{Ext}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{-p}(k, \text{H}_q(E_{\mathfrak{p}})) &\implies \text{Ext}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{-p-q}(k, E_{\mathfrak{p}}) \\ {}^r d^{p,q}: {}^r E_{p,q} &\longrightarrow {}^r E_{p-r, q+r-1} \end{aligned}$$

one has ${}^2E_{p,q} = 0$ for $q > s$, and also for $p > -d$ because each $\text{H}_q(E_{\mathfrak{p}})$ is a finite direct sum of copies of $S_{\mathfrak{p}}$. Therefore, the sequence converges strongly and yields

$$\text{Ext}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}^i(k, E_{\mathfrak{p}}) \cong \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } i < d - s, \\ \text{Ext}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}^d(k, \text{H}_s(E_{\mathfrak{p}})) \neq 0 & \text{for } i = d - s. \end{cases}$$

The formula above implies $\text{depth}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} E_{\mathfrak{p}} = d - s$. This gives the first equality below:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{depth } R_{\mathfrak{p}} - \text{depth}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} S_{\mathfrak{p}} &= \text{depth } R_{\mathfrak{p}} - \text{depth}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} E_{\mathfrak{p}} - s \\ &= \sup \text{H}(k \otimes_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} E_{\mathfrak{p}}) - s \\ &\leq g - s \\ &\leq g. \end{aligned}$$

The second equality comes from 1.3. \square

A complex in $\text{D}_-(R)$ is said to have *finite injective dimension* if it is isomorphic in $\text{D}(R)$ to a bounded complex of injective R -modules. The next result, due to Ischebeck [24, 2.6] when M and N are modules, can be deduced from [12, 4.13].

Lemma 1.4. *Let R be a local ring and N in $\text{D}_{\mathfrak{b}}^f(R)$ a complex of finite injective dimension. For each M in $\text{D}_{\mathfrak{b}}^f(R)$ there is an equality*

$$\sup\{n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid \text{Ext}_R^n(M, N) \neq 0\} = \text{depth } R - \text{depth } M - \inf \text{H}(N).$$

Proof. Let k be the residue field k of R . The first isomorphism below holds because N has finite injective dimension and M is in $\text{D}_{\mathfrak{b}}^f(R)$, see [2, 4.4.I]:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{H}(k \otimes_R^{\mathbb{L}} \text{RHom}_R(M, N)) &\cong \text{H}(\text{RHom}_R(\text{RHom}_R(k, M), N)) \\ &\cong \text{H}(\text{RHom}_k(\text{RHom}_R(k, M), \text{RHom}_R(k, N))) \\ &\cong \text{Hom}_k(\text{H}(\text{RHom}_R(k, M)), \text{H}(\text{RHom}_R(k, N))). \end{aligned}$$

The other isomorphisms are standard. One deduces the second equality below:

$$\begin{aligned} \inf \text{H}(\text{RHom}_R(M, N)) &= \inf \text{H}(k \otimes_R^{\mathbb{L}} \text{RHom}_R(M, N)) \\ &= \inf \text{H}(\text{RHom}_R(k, N)) + \text{depth}_R M. \end{aligned}$$

The first one comes from Lemma A.4.3. In particular, for $M = R$ this yields

$$\inf \text{H}(\text{RHom}_R(k, N)) = \inf \text{H}(N) - \text{depth } R.$$

Combining the preceding equalities, one obtains the desired assertion. \square

The next result is due to Gabber [13, 3.1.5]; Goto [21] had proved it for $N = R$.

Proposition 1.5. *For each N in $\text{D}_{\mathfrak{b}}^f(R)$ the following conditions are equivalent.*

- (i) For each $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R$ the complex $N_{\mathfrak{p}}$ has finite injective dimension over $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$.
- (ii) For each M in $D_{\mathfrak{b}}^f(R)$ one has $\text{Ext}_R^n(M, N) = 0$ for $n \gg 0$.
- (ii') For each $\mathfrak{m} \in \text{Max } R$ one has $\text{Ext}_R^n(R/\mathfrak{m}, N) = 0$ for $n \gg 0$.

Proof. (i) \implies (ii). For each prime \mathfrak{p} , Lemma 1.4 yields the second equality below:

$$\begin{aligned} -\inf H(\text{RHom}_R(M, N)_{\mathfrak{p}}) &= -\inf H(\text{RHom}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(M_{\mathfrak{p}}, N_{\mathfrak{p}})) \\ &= \text{depth } R_{\mathfrak{p}} - \text{depth}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} M_{\mathfrak{p}} - \inf H(N_{\mathfrak{p}}) \\ &\leq \text{Rfd}_R M - \inf H(N). \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 1.1 thus implies the desired result.

(ii') \implies (i). Since N is in $D_{\mathfrak{b}}^f(R)$ for each integer n one has an isomorphism

$$\text{Ext}_{R_{\mathfrak{m}}}^n(R_{\mathfrak{m}}/\mathfrak{m}R_{\mathfrak{m}}, N_{\mathfrak{m}}) \cong \text{Ext}_R^n(R/\mathfrak{m}, N)_{\mathfrak{m}}.$$

Thus, the hypothesis and A.5.1 imply $N_{\mathfrak{m}}$ has finite injective dimension over $R_{\mathfrak{m}}$. By localization, $N_{\mathfrak{p}}$ has finite injective dimension over $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for each prime $\mathfrak{p} \subseteq \mathfrak{m}$. \square

Notes 1.6. In [12, 2.1] the number $\text{Rfd}_R M$ is defined by the formula

$$\text{Rfd}_R M = \sup\{n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid \text{Tor}_n^R(T, M) \neq 0\},$$

where T ranges over the R -modules of finite flat dimension, and is called the *large restricted flat dimension* of M (whence, the notation). We took as definition formula (1.0.1), which is due to Foxby (see [10, Notes, p. 131]) and is proved in [10, 5.3.6] and [12, 2.4(b)]. For M of finite flat dimension one has $\text{Rfd}_M = \text{fd}_R M$, see [10, 5.4.2(b)] or [12, 2.5], and then (1.0.1) goes back to Chouinard [9, 1.2].

2. DERIVED REFLEXIVITY

For every pair C, M in $D(R)$ there is a canonical *biduality morphism*

$$(2.0.1) \quad \delta_M^C: M \rightarrow \text{RHom}_R(\text{RHom}_R(M, C), C),$$

induced by the morphism of complexes $m \mapsto (\alpha \mapsto (-1)^{|m||\alpha|} \alpha(m))$. We say that M is *derived C -reflexive* if both M and $\text{RHom}_R(M, C)$ are in $D_{\mathfrak{b}}^f(R)$, and δ_M^C is an isomorphism. Some authors write ‘ C -reflexive’ instead of ‘derived C -reflexive’.

Recall that the *support* of a complex M in $D_{\mathfrak{b}}^f(R)$ is the set

$$\text{Supp}_R M = \{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R \mid H(M)_{\mathfrak{p}} \neq 0\}.$$

Theorem 2.1. *Let R be a noetherian ring and C a complex in $D_{\mathfrak{b}}^f(R)$.*

For each complex M in $D_{\mathfrak{b}}^f(R)$ the following conditions are equivalent.

- (i) M is derived C -reflexive.
- (ii) $\text{RHom}_R(M, C)$ is derived C -reflexive and $\text{Supp}_R M \subseteq \text{Supp}_R C$ holds.
- (iii) $\text{RHom}_R(M, C)$ is in $D_+(R)$, and for every $\mathfrak{m} \in \text{Max } R$ one has

$$M_{\mathfrak{m}} \simeq \text{RHom}_{R_{\mathfrak{m}}}(\text{RHom}_{R_{\mathfrak{m}}}(M_{\mathfrak{m}}, C_{\mathfrak{m}}), C_{\mathfrak{m}}) \quad \text{in } D(R_{\mathfrak{m}}).$$

- (iv) $U^{-1}M$ is derived $U^{-1}C$ -reflexive for each multiplicatively closed set $U \subseteq R$.

The proof is based on a useful criterion for derived C -reflexivity.

2.2. Let C and M be complexes of R -modules, and set $\mathfrak{h} = \text{RHom}_R(-, C)$.

The composition $\mathfrak{h}(\delta_M^C) \circ \delta_{\mathfrak{h}(M)}^C$ is the identity map of $\mathfrak{h}(M)$ so the map

$$\mathfrak{H}(\delta_{\mathfrak{h}(M)}^C): \mathfrak{H}(\mathfrak{h}(M)) \rightarrow \mathfrak{H}(\mathfrak{h}^3(M))$$

is a split monomorphism. Thus, if $\mathfrak{h}(M)$ is in $D^f(R)$ and there exists some isomorphism $H(\mathfrak{h}(M)) \cong H(\mathfrak{h}^3(M))$, then $\delta_{\mathfrak{h}(M)}^C$ and $\mathfrak{h}(\delta_M^C)$ are isomorphisms in $D(R)$.

The following proposition is an unpublished result of Foxby.

Proposition 2.3. *If for C and M in $D_b^f(R)$ there exists an isomorphism*

$$\mu: M \simeq \mathrm{RHom}_R(\mathrm{RHom}_R(M, C), C) \quad \text{in } D(R),$$

then the biduality morphism δ_M^C is an isomorphism as well.

Proof. Set $\mathfrak{h} = \mathrm{RHom}_R(-, C)$. Note that $\mathfrak{h}(M)$ is in $D^f_-(R)$ because C and M are in $D_b^f(R)$. The morphism μ induces an isomorphism $H(\mathfrak{h}^3(M)) \cong H(\mathfrak{h}(M))$. Each R -module $H_n(\mathfrak{h}(M)) = \mathrm{Ext}_R^{-n}(M, C)$ is finite, so we conclude from 2.2 that $\delta_{\mathfrak{h}(M)}^C$ is an isomorphism in $D(R)$, hence $\delta_{\mathfrak{h}^2(M)}^C$ is one as well. The square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M & \xrightarrow[\simeq]{\mu} & \mathfrak{h}^2(M) \\ \delta_M^C \downarrow & & \simeq \downarrow \delta_{\mathfrak{h}^2(M)}^C \\ \mathfrak{h}^2(M) & \xrightarrow[\simeq]{\mathfrak{h}^2(\mu)} & \mathfrak{h}^4(M) \end{array}$$

in $D(R)$ commutes and implies that δ_M^C is an isomorphism, as desired. \square

Proof of Theorem 2.1. (i) \implies (ii). This follows from 2.2 and A.6.

(ii) \implies (i). Set $\mathfrak{h} = \mathrm{RHom}_R(-, C)$ and form the exact triangle in $D(R)$:

$$M \xrightarrow{\delta_M^C} \mathfrak{h}^2(M) \longrightarrow N \longrightarrow$$

As $\mathfrak{h}(M)$ is C -reflexive, one has $\mathfrak{h}^2(M) \in D_b^f(R)$, so the exact triangle above implies that N is in $D_b^f(R)$. Since $\mathrm{Supp}_R M \subseteq \mathrm{Supp}_R C$ holds, using A.6 one obtains

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{Supp}_R N &\subseteq \mathrm{Supp}_R M \cup \mathrm{Supp}_R \mathfrak{h}^2(M) \\ &= \mathrm{Supp}_R M \cup (\mathrm{Supp}_R M \cap \mathrm{Supp}_R C) \subseteq \mathrm{Supp}_R C. \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, the exact triangle above induces an exact triangle

$$\mathfrak{h}(N) \longrightarrow \mathfrak{h}^3(M) \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{h}(\delta_M^C)} \mathfrak{h}(M) \longrightarrow$$

Since $\mathfrak{h}(M)$ is C -reflexive $\delta_{\mathfrak{h}(M)}^C$ is an isomorphism, so 2.2 shows that $\mathfrak{h}(\delta_M^C)$ is an isomorphism as well. The second exact triangle now gives $H(\mathfrak{h}(N)) = 0$. The already established inclusion $\mathrm{Supp}_R N \subseteq \mathrm{Supp}_R C$ and A.6 yield

$$\mathrm{Supp}_R N = \mathrm{Supp}_R N \cap \mathrm{Supp}_R C = \mathrm{Supp}_R \mathrm{RHom}_R(N, C) = \emptyset.$$

This implies $N = 0$ in $D(R)$, and hence δ_M^C is an isomorphism.

(i) \implies (iv). This is a consequence of the hypothesis $\mathrm{RHom}_R(M, C) \in D_+^f(R)$.

(iv) \implies (iii). With $U = \{1\}$ the hypotheses in (iv) implies $\mathrm{RHom}_R(M, C)$ is in $D_+^f(R)$, while the isomorphism in (iii) is the special case $U = R \setminus \mathfrak{m}$.

(iii) \implies (i). For each $\mathfrak{m} \in \mathrm{Max} R$, Proposition 2.3 yields that $\delta_{M_{\mathfrak{m}}}^C$ is an isomorphism, in $D(R_{\mathfrak{m}})$. One has a canonical isomorphism

$$\lambda_{\mathfrak{m}}: \mathrm{RHom}_R(\mathrm{RHom}_R(M, C), C)_{\mathfrak{m}} \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathrm{RHom}_{R_{\mathfrak{m}}}(\mathrm{RHom}_{R_{\mathfrak{m}}}(M_{\mathfrak{m}}, C_{\mathfrak{m}}), C_{\mathfrak{m}})$$

because $\mathrm{RHom}_R(M, C)$ is in $D_+^f(R)$ and M is in $D_b^f(R)$. Now using the equality $\delta_{M_{\mathfrak{m}}}^C = \lambda_{\mathfrak{m}}(\delta_M^C)_{\mathfrak{m}}$ one sees that $(\delta_M^C)_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is an isomorphism, and hence so is δ_M^C . \square

3. SEMIDUALIZING COMPLEXES

For each complex C there is a canonical *homothety morphism*

$$(3.0.1) \quad \chi^C: R \rightarrow \mathrm{RHom}_R(C, C) \quad \text{in } \mathrm{D}(R)$$

induced by $r \mapsto (c \mapsto rc)$. As in [11, 2.1], we say that C is *semidualizing* if it is in $\mathrm{D}_b^f(R)$ and χ^C an isomorphism. We bundle convenient recognition criteria in:

Proposition 3.1. *For a complex C in $\mathrm{D}_b^f(R)$ the following are equivalent:*

- (i) C is semidualizing.
- (i') R is derived C -reflexive.
- (ii) C is derived C -reflexive and $\mathrm{Supp}_R C = \mathrm{Spec} R$.
- (iii) For each $\mathfrak{m} \in \mathrm{Max} R$ there is an isomorphism

$$R_{\mathfrak{m}} \simeq \mathrm{RHom}_{R_{\mathfrak{m}}}(C_{\mathfrak{m}}, C_{\mathfrak{m}}) \quad \text{in } \mathrm{D}(R_{\mathfrak{m}}).$$

- (iv) $U^{-1}C$ is semidualizing for $U^{-1}R$ for each multiplicatively closed set $U \subseteq R$.

Proof. To see that (i) and (i') are equivalent, decompose χ^C as

$$R \xrightarrow{\delta_R^C} \mathrm{RHom}_R(\mathrm{RHom}_R(R, C), C) \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathrm{RHom}_R(C, C)$$

with isomorphism induced by the canonical isomorphism $C \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathrm{RHom}_R(R, C)$. Conditions (i') through (iv) are equivalent by Theorem 2.1 applied with $M = R$. \square

Next we establish a remarkable property of semidualizing complexes. It uses the invariant $\mathrm{Rfd}_R(-)$ discussed in Section 1.

Theorem 3.2. *If C is a semidualizing complex for R and L is a complex in $\mathrm{D}_-^f(R)$ with $\mathrm{RHom}_R(L, C) \in \mathrm{D}_b^f(R)$, then L is in $\mathrm{D}_b^f(R)$; more precisely, one has*

$$\inf \mathrm{H}(L) \geq \inf \mathrm{H}(C) - \mathrm{Rfd}_R \mathrm{RHom}_R(L, C) > -\infty.$$

Proof. For each $\mathfrak{m} \in \mathrm{Max} R \cap \mathrm{Supp}_R L$ one has a chain of relations

$$\begin{aligned} \inf \mathrm{H}(L_{\mathfrak{m}}) &= -\mathrm{depth}_{R_{\mathfrak{m}}} C_{\mathfrak{m}} + \mathrm{depth}_{R_{\mathfrak{m}}} \mathrm{RHom}_R(L, C)_{\mathfrak{m}} \\ &= \inf \mathrm{H}(C_{\mathfrak{m}}) - \mathrm{depth}_{R_{\mathfrak{m}}} R_{\mathfrak{m}} + \mathrm{depth}_{R_{\mathfrak{m}}} \mathrm{RHom}_R(L, C)_{\mathfrak{m}} \\ &\geq \inf \mathrm{H}(C) - \mathrm{Rfd}_R \mathrm{RHom}_R(L, C) \\ &> -\infty \end{aligned}$$

with equalities given by Lemma A.5.3, applied first with $M = L$ and $N = C$, then with $M = C = N$; the first inequality is clear, and the second one holds by Theorem 1.1. Now use the equality $\inf \mathrm{H}(L) = \inf_{\mathfrak{m} \in \mathrm{Max} R} \{\inf \mathrm{H}(L_{\mathfrak{m}})\}$. \square

The next theorem parallels Theorem 2.1. The impact of the hypothesis that C is semidualizing can be seen by comparing condition (iii) in these results: one need not assume $\mathrm{RHom}_R(M, C)$ is bounded. In particular, reflexivity with respect to a semidualizing complex can now be *defined* by means of property (i') alone. Antecedents of the theorem are discussed in 3.4.

Theorem 3.3. *Let C be a semidualizing complex for R .*

For a complex M in $\mathrm{D}_b^f(R)$ the following conditions are equivalent:

- (i) M is derived C -reflexive.
- (i') There exists an isomorphism $M \simeq \mathrm{RHom}_R(\mathrm{RHom}_R(M, C), C)$.
- (ii) $\mathrm{RHom}_R(M, C)$ is derived C -reflexive.

(iii) For each $\mathfrak{m} \in \text{Max } R$ there is an isomorphism

$$M_{\mathfrak{m}} \simeq \text{RHom}_{R_{\mathfrak{m}}}(\text{RHom}_{R_{\mathfrak{m}}}(M_{\mathfrak{m}}, C_{\mathfrak{m}}), C_{\mathfrak{m}}) \quad \text{in } \text{D}(R_{\mathfrak{m}}).$$

Furthermore, these conditions imply the following inequalities

$$\text{amp H}(\text{RHom}_R(M, C)) \leq \text{amp H}(C) - \inf \text{H}(M) + \text{Rfd}_R M < \infty.$$

Proof. (i) \iff (ii). Apply Theorem 2.1, noting that $\text{Supp}_R C = \text{Spec } R$, by A.6.

(i) \implies (i'). This implication is a tautology.

(i') \implies (iii). This holds because Theorem 3.2, applied with $L = \text{RHom}_R(M, C)$, shows that $\text{RHom}_R(M, C)$ is bounded, and so the given isomorphism localizes.

(iii) \implies (i). For each $\mathfrak{m} \in \text{Max } R$ the complex $C_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is semidualizing for $R_{\mathfrak{m}}$ by Proposition 3.1. One then has a chain of (in)equalities

$$\begin{aligned} \inf \text{H}(\text{RHom}_R(M, C)) &= \inf_{\mathfrak{m} \in \text{Max } R} \{ \inf \text{H}(\text{RHom}_R(M, C)_{\mathfrak{m}}) \} \\ &= \inf_{\mathfrak{m} \in \text{Max } R} \{ \inf \text{H}(\text{RHom}_{R_{\mathfrak{m}}}(M_{\mathfrak{m}}, C_{\mathfrak{m}})) \} \\ &\geq \inf_{\mathfrak{m} \in \text{Max } R} \{ \inf \text{H}(C_{\mathfrak{m}}) - \text{Rfd}_{R_{\mathfrak{m}}} M_{\mathfrak{m}} \} \\ &\geq \inf \text{H}(C) - \sup_{\mathfrak{m} \in \text{Max } R} \{ \text{Rfd}_{R_{\mathfrak{m}}} M_{\mathfrak{m}} \} \\ &= \inf \text{H}(C) - \text{Rfd}_R M \\ &> -\infty, \end{aligned}$$

where the first inequality comes from Theorem 3.2 applied over $R_{\mathfrak{m}}$ to the complex $L = \text{RHom}_{R_{\mathfrak{m}}}(M_{\mathfrak{m}}, C_{\mathfrak{m}})$, while the last inequality is given by Theorem 1.1. It now follows from Theorem 2.1 that M is derived C -reflexive.

The relations above and A.1 yield the desired bounds on amplitude. \square

Notes 3.4. The equivalence (i) \iff (ii) in Theorem 3.3 follows from [10, 2.1.10] and [11, 2.11]; see [19, 3.3]. When $\dim R$ is finite, a weaker form of (iii) \implies (i) is proved in [18, 2.8]: $\delta_{M_{\mathfrak{m}}}^{C_{\mathfrak{m}}}$ an isomorphism for all $\mathfrak{m} \in \text{Max } R$ implies that δ_M^C is one.

When R is Cohen-Macaulay and local each semidualizing complex C satisfies $\text{amp H}(C) = 0$, so it is isomorphic to a shift of a finite module; see [11, 3.4].

4. PERFECT COMPLEXES

Recall that a complex of R -modules is said to be *perfect* if it is isomorphic in $\text{D}(R)$ to a bounded complex of finite projective modules. For ease of reference we collect, with complete proofs, some useful tests for perfection; the equivalence of (i) and (ii) is contained in [10, 2.1.10], while the argument that (i) are (iii) are equivalent is modelled on a proof when M is a module, due to Bass and Murthy [8, 4.5].

Theorem 4.1. *For a complex M in $\text{D}_{\mathfrak{b}}^f(R)$ the following conditions are equivalent.*

- (i) M is perfect.
- (ii) $\text{RHom}_R(M, R)$ is perfect.
- (iii) $M_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is perfect in $\text{D}(R_{\mathfrak{m}})$ for each $\mathfrak{m} \in \text{Max } R$.
- (iii') $P_{M_{\mathfrak{m}}}^{R_{\mathfrak{m}}}(t)$ is a Laurent polynomial for each $\mathfrak{m} \in \text{Max } R$.
- (iv) $U^{-1}M$ is perfect in $\text{D}(U^{-1}R)$ for each multiplicatively closed set $U \subseteq R$.

Proof. (iv) \implies (iii). This implication is a tautology.

(iii) \implies (i). Choose a resolution $F \cong M$ with each F^i finite free and zero for $i \ll 0$. Set $s = \sup H(F) + 1$ and $H = \text{Im}(\partial_s^F)$, and note that the complex $\Sigma^{-s} F_{\geq s}$ is a free resolution of H . Since each R -module $\text{Im}(\partial_n^F)$ is finite, the subset of primes $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R$ with $\text{Im}(\partial_n^F)_{\mathfrak{p}}$ projective over $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is open. It follows that the set

$$D_n = \{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R \mid \text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} H_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq n\}$$

is open in $\text{Spec } R$ for every $n \geq 0$. One has $D_n \subseteq D_{n+1}$ for $n \geq 0$, and the hypothesis means $\bigcup_{n \geq 0} D_n = \text{Spec } R$. As $\text{Spec } R$ is noetherian, it follows that $D_p = \text{Spec } R$ holds for some $p \geq 0$, so that $\text{Im}(\partial_{s+p}^F)$ is projective. Taking $E_n = 0$ for $n > s + p$, $E_{s+p} = \text{Im}(\partial_{s+p}^F)$, and $E_n = F_n$ for $n < s + p$ one gets a perfect subcomplex E of F . The inclusion $E \rightarrow F$ is a quasi-isomorphism, so F is perfect.

(i) \implies (iv) and (i) \implies (ii). In $\text{D}(R)$ one has $M \simeq F$ with F a bounded complex of finite projective R -modules. This implies isomorphisms $U^{-1}M \simeq U^{-1}F$ in $\text{D}(U^{-1}R)$ and $\text{RHom}_R(M, R) \simeq \text{RHom}_R(F, R)$ in $\text{D}(R)$, with bounded complexes of finite projective modules on their right hand sides.

(ii) \implies (i). The perfect complex $N = \text{RHom}_R(M, R)$ is evidently derived R -reflexive, so the implication (ii) \implies (i) in Theorem 2.1 applied with $C = R$ gives $M \simeq \text{RHom}_R(N, R)$; as we have just seen, $\text{RHom}_R(N, R)$ is perfect along with N .

(iii) \iff (iii'). We may assume that R is local with maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} . By A.4.1, there is an isomorphism $F \simeq M$ in $\text{D}(R)$, with each F_n finite free, $\partial(F) \subseteq \mathfrak{m}F$, and $P_M^R(t) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \text{rank}_R F_n t^n$. Thus, M is perfect if and only if $F_n = 0$ holds for all $n \gg 0$; that is, if and only if $P_M^R(t)$ is a Laurent polynomial. \square

The following elementary property of perfect complexes is well known:

4.2. If M and N are perfect complexes, then so are $M \otimes_R^{\mathbb{L}} N$ and $\text{RHom}_R(M, N)$.

To prove a converse we use a version of a result from [17], which incorporates a deep result in commutative algebra, namely, the New Intersection Theorem.

Theorem 4.3. *When M is a perfect complex of R -modules and N a complex in $\text{D}^f(R)$ satisfying $\text{Supp}_R N \subseteq \text{Supp}_R M$, the following inequalities hold:*

$$\begin{aligned} \sup H(N) &\leq \sup H(M \otimes_R^{\mathbb{L}} N) - \inf H(M) \\ \inf H(N) &\geq \inf H(M \otimes_R^{\mathbb{L}} N) - \sup H(M) \\ \text{amp } H(N) &\leq \text{amp } H(M \otimes_R^{\mathbb{L}} N) + \text{amp } H(M) \end{aligned}$$

If $M \otimes_R^{\mathbb{L}} N$ or $\text{RHom}_R(M, N)$ is in $\text{D}_b(R)$, then N is in $\text{D}_b^f(R)$.

Proof. For each \mathfrak{p} in $\text{Supp}_R N$ the complex $M_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is perfect and non-zero in $\text{D}(R_{\mathfrak{p}})$.

The second link in the following chain comes from [17, 3.1], the rest are standard:

$$\begin{aligned} \sup H(N)_{\mathfrak{p}} &= \sup H(N_{\mathfrak{p}}) \\ &\leq \sup H(M_{\mathfrak{p}} \otimes_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{\mathbb{L}} N_{\mathfrak{p}}) - \inf H(M_{\mathfrak{p}}) \\ &= \sup H(M \otimes_R^{\mathbb{L}} N)_{\mathfrak{p}} - \inf H(M)_{\mathfrak{p}} \\ &\leq \sup H(M \otimes_R^{\mathbb{L}} N) - \inf H(M) \end{aligned}$$

The first inequality follows, as one has $\sup H(N) = \sup_{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Supp } N} \{\sup H(N)_{\mathfrak{p}}\}$.

Lemma A.4.3 gives the second link in the next chain, the rest are standard:

$$\begin{aligned} \inf H(N)_{\mathfrak{p}} &= \inf H(N_{\mathfrak{p}}) \\ &= \inf H(M_{\mathfrak{p}} \otimes_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{\mathbb{L}} N_{\mathfrak{p}}) - \inf H(M)_{\mathfrak{p}} \\ &= \inf H(M \otimes_R^{\mathbb{L}} N)_{\mathfrak{p}} - \inf H(M)_{\mathfrak{p}} \\ &\geq \inf H(M \otimes_R^{\mathbb{L}} N) - \sup H(M) \end{aligned}$$

The second inequality follows, as one has $\inf H(N) = \inf_{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Supp } N} \{\inf H(N)_{\mathfrak{p}}\}$.

The first two inequalities imply the third one, which contains the assertion concerning $M \otimes_R^{\mathbb{L}} N$. In turn, it implies the assertion concerning $\text{RHom}_R(M, N)$, because the complex $\text{RHom}_R(M, R)$ is perfect along with M , one has

$$\text{Supp}_R N \subseteq \text{Supp}_R M = \text{Supp}_R \text{RHom}_R(M, R)$$

due to A.6, and there is a canonical isomorphism

$$\text{RHom}_R(M, R) \otimes_R^{\mathbb{L}} N \simeq \text{RHom}_R(M, N). \quad \square$$

Corollary 4.4. *Let M be a perfect complex and N a complex in $\text{D}^f(R)$ satisfying $\text{Supp}_R N \subseteq \text{Supp}_R M$. If $M \otimes_R^{\mathbb{L}} N$ or $\text{RHom}_R(M, N)$ is perfect, then so is N .*

Proof. Suppose $M \otimes_R^{\mathbb{L}} N$ is perfect; then $N \in \text{D}_b^f(R)$ holds, by Theorem 4.3. For each $\mathfrak{m} \in \text{Max } R$, Theorem 4.1 and Lemma A.4.3 imply that $P_{M_{\mathfrak{m}}}^{R_{\mathfrak{m}}}(t)P_{N_{\mathfrak{m}}}^{R_{\mathfrak{m}}}(t)$ is a Laurent polynomial, and hence so is $P_{N_{\mathfrak{m}}}^{R_{\mathfrak{m}}}(t)$. Another application of Theorem 4.1 now shows that N is perfect.

The statement about $\text{RHom}_R(M, N)$ follows from the one concerning derived tensor products, by using the argument for the last assertion of the theorem. \square

Next we establish a stability property of derived reflexivity. The forward implication is well known; see, for instance, [11, 3.17].

Theorem 4.5. *Let M be a perfect complex and C a complex in $\text{D}_-^f(R)$.*

If N in $\text{D}(R)$ is derived C -reflexive, then so is $M \otimes_R^{\mathbb{L}} N$.

Conversely, for N in $\text{D}^f(R)$ satisfying $\text{Supp}_R N \subseteq \text{Supp}_R M$, if $M \otimes_R^{\mathbb{L}} N$ is derived C -reflexive, then so is N .

Proof. We may assume that M is a bounded complex of finite projective R -modules.

Note that derived C -reflexivity is preserved by translation, direct sums, and direct summands, and that if two of the complexes in some exact triangle are derived C -reflexive, then so is the third. A standard induction on the number of non-zero components of M shows that when N is derived C -reflexive, so is $M \otimes_R N$.

Assume that $M \otimes_R^{\mathbb{L}} N$ is derived C -reflexive and $\text{Supp}_R N \subseteq \text{Supp}_R M$ holds. Theorem 4.3 gives $N \in \text{D}_b^f(R)$. For the complex $M^* = \text{RHom}_R(M, R)$ and the functor $\mathfrak{h}(-) = \text{RHom}_R(-, C)$, in $\text{D}(R)$ there is a natural isomorphism

$$M^* \otimes_R^{\mathbb{L}} \mathfrak{h}(N) \simeq \mathfrak{h}(M \otimes_R^{\mathbb{L}} N).$$

Now $\mathfrak{h}(N)$ is in $\text{D}^f(R)$ because N is in $\text{D}_b^f(R)$ and C is in $\text{D}_-^f(R)$, by [23, p. 92, 3.3]. Since M is perfect, one has that

$$\text{Supp}_R \mathfrak{h}(N) \subseteq \text{Supp}_R N \subseteq \text{Supp}_R M = \text{Supp}_R M^*,$$

so Theorem 4.3 gives $\mathfrak{h}(N) \in \text{D}_b^f(R)$. Thus, $\mathfrak{h}^2(N)$ is in $\text{D}^f(R)$, so the isomorphism

$$(4.5.1) \quad M \otimes_R^{\mathbb{L}} \mathfrak{h}^2(N) \simeq \mathfrak{h}^2(M \otimes_R^{\mathbb{L}} N)$$

and Theorem 4.3 yield $h^2(N) \in D_b^f(R)$. Forming an exact triangle

$$N \xrightarrow{\delta_N^C} h^2(N) \longrightarrow W \longrightarrow$$

one then gets $W \in D_b^f(R)$ and $\text{Supp}_R W \subseteq \text{Supp}_R N$.

In the induced exact triangle

$$M \otimes_R^L N \xrightarrow{M \otimes_R^L \delta_N^C} M \otimes_R^L h^2(N) \longrightarrow M \otimes_R^L W \longrightarrow$$

the morphism $M \otimes_R^L \delta_N^C$ is an isomorphism, as its composition with the isomorphism in (4.5.1) is equal to $\delta_{M \otimes_R^L N}^C$, which is an isomorphism by hypothesis. Thus, we obtain $M \otimes_R^L W = 0$ in $D(R)$, hence $W = 0$ by A.6, so δ_N^C is an isomorphism. \square

Sometimes, the perfection of a complex can be deduced from its homology.

Let H be a graded R -module. We say that H is (finite) graded projective if it is bounded and for each $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ the R -module H_i is (finite) projective.

4.6. If M is a complex of R -modules such that $H(M)$ is projective, then $M \simeq H(M)$ in $D(R)$, by [6, 1.6]. Thus when $H(M)$ is in addition finite, M is perfect.

We recall some facts about projectivity and idempotents; see also [4, 2.5].

4.7. Let H be a finite graded projective R -module.

The $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -module $(H_i)_{\mathfrak{p}}$ then is finite free for every $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R$ and every $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, and one has $(H_i)_{\mathfrak{p}} = 0$ for almost all i , so H defines a function

$$r_H: \text{Spec } R \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \quad \text{given by} \quad r_H(\mathfrak{p}) = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \text{rank}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(H_i)_{\mathfrak{p}}.$$

One has $r_H(\mathfrak{p}) = \text{rank}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}\left(\bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} H_i\right)_{\mathfrak{p}}$; since the R -module $\bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} H_i$ is finite projective, r_H is constant on each connected component of $\text{Spec } R$.

We say that H has rank d , and write $\text{rank}_R H = d$, if $r_H(\mathfrak{p}) = d$ holds for every $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R$. We say that H is invertible if it is graded projective of rank 1.

4.8. Let $\{a_1, \dots, a_s\}$ be the (unique) complete set of orthogonal primitive idempotents of R . The open subsets $D_{a_i} = \{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R \mid \mathfrak{p} \not\ni a_i\}$ for $i = 1, \dots, s$ are then the distinct connected components of $\text{Spec } R$.

An element a of R is idempotent if and only if $a = a_{i_1} + \dots + a_{i_r}$ with indices $1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_r \leq s$; this sequence of indices is uniquely determined.

Let a be an idempotent and $-_a$ denote localization at the multiplicatively closed set $\{1, a\}$ of R . For all M and N in $D(R)$ there are canonical isomorphisms

$$M \simeq M_a \oplus M_{1-a} \quad \text{and} \\ \text{RHom}_R(M_a, N) \simeq \text{RHom}_R(M_a, N_a) \simeq \text{RHom}_R(M, N_a).$$

In particular, when M is in $D_b^f(R)$ so is M_a , and there is an isomorphism $M \simeq M_a$ in $D(R)$ if and only if one has $\text{Supp}_R M = D_a$.

Every graded R -module L has a canonical decomposition $L = \bigoplus_{i=1}^s L_{a_i}$.

The next result sounds—for the first time in this paper—the theme of rigidity.

Theorem 4.9. *Let L be a complex in $D_-^f(R)$.*

If M in $D_b^f(R)$ satisfies $\text{Supp}_R M \supseteq \text{Supp}_R L$ and there is an isomorphism

$$M \simeq \text{RHom}_R(L, M) \quad \text{or} \quad M \simeq L \otimes_R^L M,$$

then for some idempotent a in R the R_a -module $H_0(L)_a$ is invertible and one has

$$L \simeq H_0(L) \simeq H_0(L)_a \simeq L_a \quad \text{in } \mathbf{D}(R).$$

The element a is determined by either one of the following equalities:

$$\mathrm{Supp}_R M = \{\mathfrak{p} \in \mathrm{Spec} R \mid \mathfrak{p} \not\ni a\} = \mathrm{Supp}_R L.$$

Proof. If $H(M) = 0$, then the hypotheses imply $\mathrm{Supp}_R L = \emptyset$, so $a = 0$ is the desired idempotent. For the rest of the proof we assume $H(M) \neq 0$.

If $M \simeq \mathrm{RHom}_R(L, M)$ holds and \mathfrak{m} is in $\mathrm{Max} R \cap \mathrm{Supp}_R M$, then Lemma A.5.3 shows that $L_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is in $\mathbf{D}_+^f(R_{\mathfrak{m}})$ and gives the second equality below:

$$I_{R_{\mathfrak{m}}}^{M_{\mathfrak{m}}}(t) = I_{R_{\mathfrak{m}}}^{\mathrm{RHom}_R(L, M)_{\mathfrak{m}}}(t) = P_{L_{\mathfrak{m}}}^{R_{\mathfrak{m}}}(t) \cdot I_{R_{\mathfrak{m}}}^{M_{\mathfrak{m}}}(t).$$

As $I_{R_{\mathfrak{m}}}^{M_{\mathfrak{m}}}(t) \neq 0$ by A.5.2, this gives $P_{L_{\mathfrak{m}}}^{R_{\mathfrak{m}}}(t) = 1$, and hence $L_{\mathfrak{m}} \simeq R_{\mathfrak{m}}$ by A.4.1. Thus, for every $\mathfrak{p} \in \mathrm{Supp}_R M$ one has $L_{\mathfrak{p}} \simeq R_{\mathfrak{p}}$, which yields $\mathrm{Supp}_R M = \mathrm{Supp}_R L = \mathrm{Supp}_R H_0(L)$ and shows the R -module $H_0(L)$ is projective with $\mathrm{rank}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} H_0(L)_{\mathfrak{p}} = 1$ for each $\mathfrak{p} \in \mathrm{Supp}_R H_0(L)$. The rank of a projective module is constant on connected components of $\mathrm{Spec} R$, therefore $\mathrm{Supp}_R H_0(L)$ is a union of such components, whence, by 4.8, there is a unique idempotent $a \in R$, such that

$$\mathrm{Supp}_R H_0(L) = \{\mathfrak{p} \in \mathrm{Spec} R \mid \mathfrak{p} \not\ni a\},$$

and the graded R_a -module $H(L)_a$ is invertible. The preceding discussion, 4.8, and 4.6 give isomorphisms $L \simeq H_0(L) \simeq H_0(L)_a \simeq L_a$ in $\mathbf{D}(R)$.

A similar argument, using Lemma A.4.3 and A.4.2, applies if $M \simeq L \otimes_R^L M$. \square

5. INVERTIBLE COMPLEXES

We say that a complex in $\mathbf{D}(R)$ is *invertible* if it is semidualizing and perfect.

The following canonical morphisms, defined for all L, M , and N in $\mathbf{D}(R)$, play a role in characterizing invertible complexes and in using them: *Evaluation*

$$(5.0.1) \quad \mathrm{RHom}_R(L, N) \otimes_R^L L \longrightarrow N.$$

is induced by the chain map $\lambda \otimes l \mapsto \lambda(l)$. *Tensor-evaluation* is the composition

$$(5.0.2) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathrm{RHom}_R(M \otimes_R^L L, N) \otimes_R^L L &\xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathrm{RHom}_R(L \otimes_R^L M, N) \otimes_R^L L \\ &\xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathrm{RHom}_R(L, \mathrm{RHom}_R(M, N)) \otimes_R^L L \\ &\longrightarrow \mathrm{RHom}_R(M, N) \end{aligned}$$

where the isomorphisms are canonical and the last arrow is given by evaluation.

The equivalence of conditions (i) and (i') in the result below shows that for complexes with zero differential invertibility agrees with the notion in 4.7. Invertible complexes coincide with the *tilting complexes* of Frankild, Sather-Wagstaff, and Taylor, see [19, 4.7], where some of the following equivalences are proved.

Proposition 5.1. *For $L \in \mathbf{D}_b^f(R)$ the following conditions are equivalent.*

- (i) L is invertible in $\mathbf{D}(R)$.
- (i') $H(L)$ is an invertible graded R -module.
- (ii) $\mathrm{RHom}_R(L, R)$ is invertible in $\mathbf{D}(R)$.
- (ii') $\mathrm{Ext}_R(L, R)$ is an invertible graded R -module.
- (iii) For each $\mathfrak{p} \in \mathrm{Spec} R$ one has $L_{\mathfrak{p}} \simeq \Sigma^{r(\mathfrak{p})} R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ in $\mathbf{D}(R_{\mathfrak{p}})$ for some $r(\mathfrak{p}) \in \mathbb{Z}$.
- (iii') For each $\mathfrak{m} \in \mathrm{Max} R$ one has $P_{L_{\mathfrak{m}}}^{R_{\mathfrak{m}}}(t) = t^{r(\mathfrak{m})}$ for some $r(\mathfrak{m}) \in \mathbb{Z}$.

- (iv) $U^{-1}L$ is invertible in $\mathbf{D}(U^{-1}R)$ for each multiplicatively closed set $U \subseteq R$.
- (v) For some N in $\mathbf{D}^f(R)$ there is an isomorphism $N \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} L \simeq R$.
- (vi) For each N in $\mathbf{D}(R)$ the evaluation map (5.0.1) is an isomorphism.
- (vi') For all M, N in $\mathbf{D}(R)$ the tensor-evaluation map (5.0.2) is an isomorphism.

Proof. (i) \iff (iv). This follows from Proposition 3.1 and Theorem 4.1.

(i) \implies (vi). The first two isomorphisms below holds because L is perfect:

$$\mathrm{RHom}_R(L, N) \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} L \simeq \mathrm{RHom}_R(L, L \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} N) \simeq \mathrm{RHom}_R(L, L) \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} N \simeq N.$$

The third one holds because L is semidualizing.

(vi) \implies (vi'). In (5.0.2), use (5.0.1) with $\mathrm{RHom}_R(M, N)$ in place of N .

(vi') \implies (vi). Set $M = R$ in (5.0.2).

(vi) \implies (v). Setting $N = R$ one gets an isomorphism $\mathrm{RHom}_R(L, R) \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} L \simeq R$.

Note that $\mathrm{RHom}_R(L, R)$ is in $\mathbf{D}_b^f(R)$, since L is in $\mathbf{D}_b^f(R)$.

Condition (v) localizes, and the already proved equivalence of (i) and (iv) shows that conditions (i) and (ii) can be checked locally. Clearly, the same holds true for conditions (i'), (ii'), (iii'), and (iii). Thus, in order to finish the proof it suffices to show that when R is a local ring there exists a string of implications linking (v) to (i) and passing through the remaining conditions.

(v) \implies (iii'). Lemma A.4.3 gives $P_N^R(t) \cdot P_L^R(t) = 1$. Such an equality of formal Laurent series implies $P_L^R(t) = t^r$ and $P_N^R(t) = t^{-r}$ for some integer r .

(iii') \implies (iii). This follows from A.4.1.

(iii) \implies (i'). This implication is evident.

(i') \implies (ii'). As $\mathbf{H}(L)$ is projective one has $L \simeq \mathbf{H}(L)$ in $\mathbf{D}(R)$, see 4.6, hence

$$\mathrm{Ext}_R(L, R) \simeq \mathrm{Ext}_R(\mathbf{H}(L), R) \simeq \mathrm{Hom}_R(\mathbf{H}(L), R).$$

Now note that the graded module $\mathrm{Hom}_R(\mathbf{H}(L), R)$ is invertible because $\mathbf{H}(L)$ is.

(ii') \implies (ii). Because $\mathbf{H}(\mathrm{RHom}_R(L, R))$ is projective, 4.6 gives the first isomorphism below; the second one holds (for some $r \in \mathbb{Z}$) because R is local:

$$\mathrm{RHom}_R(L, R) \simeq \mathbf{H}(\mathrm{RHom}_R(L, R)) = \mathrm{Ext}_R(L, R) \simeq \Sigma^r R.$$

(ii) \implies (i). The invertible complex $L' = \mathrm{RHom}_R(L, R)$ is evidently derived R -reflexive, so the implication (ii) \implies (i) in Theorem 2.1 applies with $C = R$. It gives $L \simeq \mathrm{RHom}_R(L', R)$; now note that $\mathrm{RHom}_R(L', R)$ is invertible along with L . \square

Recall that $\mathrm{Pic}(R)$ denotes the *Picard group* of R , whose elements are isomorphism classes of invertible R -modules, multiplication is induced by tensor product over R , and the class of $\mathrm{Hom}_R(L, R)$ is the inverse of that of L . A derived version of this construction is given in [19, 4.1] and is recalled below; it coincides with the derived Picard group of R relative to itself, in the sense of Yekutieli [32, 3.1].

5.2. When L is an invertible complex, we set

$$L^{-1} = \mathrm{RHom}_R(L, R).$$

Condition (vi) of Proposition 5.1 gives for each $N \in \mathbf{D}(R)$ an isomorphism

$$\mathrm{RHom}_R(L, N) \simeq L^{-1} \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} N.$$

In view of 4.6, condition (i') of Proposition 5.1 implies that the isomorphism classes $[L]$ of invertible complexes L in $\mathbf{D}(R)$ form a set, which we denote $\mathrm{DPic}(R)$. As derived tensor products are associative and commutative, $\mathrm{DPic}(R)$ carries a

natural structure of abelian group, with unit element $[R]$, and $[L]^{-1} = [L^{-1}]$; cf. [19, 4.3.1]. Following *loc. cit.*, we refer to it as the *derived Picard group* of R .

We say that complexes M and N are *derived Picard equivalent* if there is an isomorphism $N \simeq L \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} M$ for some invertible complex L .

Clearly, if N and N' are complexes in $\mathbf{D}(R)$ which satisfy $L \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} N \simeq L \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} N'$ or $\mathrm{RHom}_R(L, N) \simeq \mathrm{RHom}_R(L, N')$, then $N \simeq N'$.

The derived Picard group of a local ring R is the free abelian group with generator $[\Sigma R]$; see [19, 4.3.4]. In general, one has the following description, which is a special case of [32, 3.5]. We include a proof, for the sake of completeness.

Proposition 5.3. *There exists a canonical isomorphism of abelian groups*

$$\mathrm{DPic}(R) \xrightarrow{\cong} \prod_{i=1}^s (\mathrm{Pic}(R_{a_i}) \times \mathbb{Z}),$$

where $\{a_1, \dots, a_s\}$ is the complete set of primitive orthogonal idempotents; see 4.8.

Proof. By Proposition 5.1, every element of $\mathrm{DPic}(R)$ is equal to $[L]$ for some graded invertible R -module L . In the canonical decomposition from 4.8 each R_{a_i} -module L_{a_i} is graded invertible. It is indecomposable because $\mathrm{Spec}(R_{a_i})$ is connected, hence $L_{a_i} \cong \Sigma^{n_i} L_i$ with uniquely determined invertible R_{a_i} -module L_i and $n_i \in \mathbb{Z}$. The map $[L] \mapsto (([L_1], n_1), \dots, ([L_s], n_s))$ gives the desired isomorphism. \square

Other useful properties of derived Picard group actions are collected in the next two results, which overlap with [19, 4.8]; we include proofs for completeness.

Lemma 5.4. *For L invertible, and C and M in $\mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{b}}^{\mathbf{f}}(R)$, the following are equivalent.*

- (i) M is derived C -reflexive.
- (ii) M is derived $L \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} C$ -reflexive.
- (iii) $L \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} M$ is derived C -reflexive.

Proof. (i) \implies (ii). Since L is invertible, the morphism

$$\vartheta: L \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} \mathrm{RHom}_R(M, C) \rightarrow \mathrm{RHom}_R(M, L \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} C)$$

represented by $l \otimes \alpha \mapsto (m \mapsto l \otimes \alpha(m))$, is an isomorphism: It suffices to check the assertion after localizing at each $\mathfrak{p} \in \mathrm{Spec} R$, where it follows from $L_{\mathfrak{p}} \cong R_{\mathfrak{p}}$. In particular, since $\mathrm{RHom}_R(M, C)$ is in $\mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{b}}^{\mathbf{f}}(R)$, so is $\mathrm{RHom}_R(M, L \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} C)$. Furthermore, in $\mathbf{D}(R)$ there is a commutative diagram of canonical morphisms

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M & \xrightarrow{\delta_M^{L \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} C}} & \mathrm{RHom}_R(\mathrm{RHom}_R(M, L \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} C), L \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} C) \\ \delta_M^C \Big\| \simeq & & \Big\| \simeq \mathrm{RHom}_R(\vartheta, L \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} C) \\ \mathrm{RHom}_R(\mathrm{RHom}_R(M, C), C) & \xrightarrow{\lambda} & \mathrm{RHom}_R(L \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} \mathrm{RHom}_R(M, C), L \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} C) \end{array}$$

with $\lambda(\alpha) = L \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} \alpha$, which is an isomorphism, as is readily verified by localization. Thus, M is derived $L \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} C$ -reflexive.

(ii) \implies (i). The already established implication (i) \implies (ii) shows that M is reflexive with respect to $L^{-1} \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} (L \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} C)$, which is isomorphic to C .

(i) \iff (iii) This follows from Theorem 4.5. \square

From Proposition 3.1 and Lemma 5.4, we obtain:

Lemma 5.5. *For L invertible and C in $D_b^f(R)$ the following are equivalent.*

- (i) C is semidualizing.
- (ii) $L \otimes_R^L C$ is semidualizing.
- (iii) L is derived C -reflexive. □

Invertible complexes are used in [19, 5.1] to characterize mutual reflexivity of a pair of semidualizing complexes. The next theorem is fundamentally different, in that the semidualizing property is part of its conclusions, not of its hypotheses.

Theorem 5.6. *For B and C in $D_b^f(R)$ the following conditions are equivalent.*

- (i) B is derived C -reflexive, C is derived B -reflexive, and $\text{Supp}_R B = \text{Spec } R$.
- (ii) B is semidualizing, $\text{RHom}_R(B, C)$ is invertible, and the evaluation map $\text{RHom}_R(B, C) \otimes_R^L B \rightarrow C$ is an isomorphism in $D(R)$.
- (iii) B and C are semidualizing and derived Picard equivalent.

Proof. (i) \implies (ii). The hypotheses pass to localizations and, by Propositions 3.1 and 5.1, the conclusions can be tested locally. We may thus assume R is local.

Set $F = \text{RHom}_R(B, C)$ and $G = \text{RHom}_R(C, B)$. In view of Lemma A.5.3, the isomorphism $B \simeq \text{RHom}_R(F, C)$ and $C \simeq \text{RHom}_R(G, B)$ yield

$$I_R^B(t) = P_F^R(t) \cdot I_R^C(t) \quad \text{and} \quad I_R^C(t) = P_G^R(t) \cdot I_R^B(t)$$

As $I_R^B(t) \neq 0$ holds, see A.5.2, these equalities imply $P_F^R(t) \cdot P_G^R(t) = 1$, hence $P_F^R(t) = t^r$ holds for some r . Proposition 5.1 now gives $F \simeq \Sigma^r R$, so one gets

$$B \simeq \text{RHom}_R(F, C) \simeq \text{RHom}_R(\Sigma^r R, C) \simeq \Sigma^{-r} C.$$

Thus, B is derived B -reflexive, hence semidualizing by Proposition 3.1. A direct verification shows that the following evaluation map is an isomorphism:

$$\text{RHom}_R(\Sigma^{-r} C, C) \otimes_R^L \Sigma^{-r} C \rightarrow C.$$

(ii) \implies (iii) Lemma 5.5 shows that C is semidualizing; the rest is clear.

(iii) \implies (i). Proposition 3.1 shows that B satisfies $\text{Supp}_R B = \text{Spec } R$ and is derived B -reflexive. From Lemma 5.4 we then see that B is derived C -reflexive. A second loop, this time starting from C , shows that C is derived B -reflexive. □

Taking $B = R$ one recovers a result contained in [11, 8.3].

Corollary 5.7. *A complex in $D(R)$ is invertible if and only if it is semidualizing and derived R -reflexive.* □

6. DUALITY

We say that a contravariant R -linear exact functor $d: D(R) \rightarrow D(R)$ is a *duality* on a subcategory A of $D(R)$ if it satisfies $d(A) \subseteq A$ and $d^2|_A$ is isomorphic to id^A .

In this section we link dualities on subcategories of $D_b^f(R)$ to semidualizing complexes. In the ‘extremal’ cases, when the subcategory equals $D_b^f(R)$ itself or when the semidualizing complex is the module R , we recover a number of known results and answer some open questions.

6.1. Reflexive subcategories. For each complex C in $D(R)$, set

$$h_C = \mathrm{RHom}_R(-, C) : D(R) \longrightarrow D(R).$$

The *reflexive subcategory* of C is the full subcategory of $D(R)$ defined by

$$\mathcal{R}_C = \{M \in D_b^f(R) \mid M \simeq h_C^2(M)\}.$$

By Proposition 2.3, the functor h_C is a duality on \mathcal{R}_C provided $h_C(\mathcal{R}_C) \subseteq \mathcal{R}_C$ holds. We note that, under an additional condition, such a C has to be semidualizing.

Proposition 6.1.1. *Let d be a duality on a subcategory \mathcal{A} of $D_b^f(R)$.*

If \mathcal{A} contains R , then the complex $C = d(R)$ is semidualizing and \mathcal{A} is contained in \mathcal{R}_C ; furthermore, for each module R -module M in \mathcal{A} there is an isomorphism

$$M \simeq \mathrm{RHom}_R(d(M), C).$$

Proof. Let M be an R -module. For each $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ one then has isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{Ext}_R^n(d(M), C) &\cong \mathrm{Hom}_{D(R)}(d(M), \Sigma^n C) \\ &\cong \mathrm{Hom}_{D(R)}(R, \Sigma^n d^2(M)) \\ &\cong \mathrm{Hom}_{D(R)}(R, \Sigma^n M) \\ &\cong \mathrm{Ext}_R^n(R, M) \\ &\cong \begin{cases} M & \text{for } n = 0; \\ 0 & \text{for } n \neq 0. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

It follows that $\mathrm{RHom}_R(d(M), C)$ is isomorphic to M in $D(R)$. For $M = R$ this yields $\mathrm{RHom}_R(C, C) \simeq R$, so C is semidualizing by Proposition 3.1. \square

Next we show that semidualizing complexes do give rise to dualities and that, furthermore, they are determined by their reflexive subcategories:

Theorem 6.1.2. *Let C be a semidualizing complex for R .*

The functor h_C is a duality on \mathcal{R}_C , the natural transformation $\delta^C : \mathrm{id} \rightarrow h_C^2$ restricts to an isomorphism of functors on \mathcal{R}_C , and R is in \mathcal{R}_C .

A complex B in $D_b^f(R)$ satisfies $\mathcal{R}_B = \mathcal{R}_C$ if and only if B is derived Picard equivalent to C (in which case B is semidualizing).

Proof. Theorem 3.3 implies that h_C takes values in \mathcal{R}_C and that δ^C restricts to an isomorphism on \mathcal{R}_C , while Proposition 3.1 shows that R and C are in \mathcal{R}_C .

The last assertion results from Theorem 5.6. \square

The preceding results raise the question whether every duality functor on a subcategory of $D_b^f(R)$ is representable on its reflexive subcategory.

6.2. Dualizing complexes. Let D be a complex in $D(R)$.

Recall that D is said to be *dualizing* for R if it is semidualizing and of finite injective dimension. If D is dualizing, then $\mathcal{R}_D = D_b^f(R)$; see [23, p. 258, 2.1].

In the language of Hartshorne [23, p. 286], the complex D is *pointwise dualizing* for R if it is in $D_-^f(R)$ and the complex $D_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is dualizing for $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for each $\mathfrak{p} \in \mathrm{Spec} R$. When in addition D is in $D_b^f(R)$ we say that it is *strongly pointwise dualizing*; this terminology is due to Gabber; see [13, p. 120], also for discussion on why the latter concept is the more appropriate one.

For a different treatment of dualizing complexes, see Neeman [29].

The next result is classical, see [23, p. 283, 7.2; p. 286, Remark 1; p. 288, 8.2]:

6.2.1. Let D be a complex in $D_b^f(R)$. The complex D is dualizing if and only if it is pointwise dualizing and $\dim R$ is finite.

The equivalence of conditions (i) and (ii) in the next result is due to Gabber, see [13, 3.1.5]. Traces of his argument can be found in our proof, as it refers to Theorem 3.3, and thus depends on Theorem 1.1.

Theorem 6.2.2. *For D in $D(R)$ the following conditions are equivalent.*

- (i) D is strongly pointwise dualizing for R .
- (ii) h_D is a duality on $D_b^f(R)$.
- (iii) D is in $D_b^f(R)$, and for each $\mathfrak{m} \in \text{Max } R$ and finite R -module M one has

$$M_{\mathfrak{m}} \simeq \text{RHom}_{R_{\mathfrak{m}}}(\text{RHom}_{R_{\mathfrak{m}}}(M_{\mathfrak{m}}, D_{\mathfrak{m}}), D_{\mathfrak{m}}) \quad \text{in } D(R_{\mathfrak{m}}).$$

Proof. (i) \implies (iii). By definition, $D \in D_b^f(R)$ and $D_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is dualizing for $R_{\mathfrak{m}}$. Moreover, it is clear that $M_{\mathfrak{m}} \in D_b^f(R_{\mathfrak{m}}) = \mathcal{R}_{D_{\mathfrak{m}}}$.

(iii) \implies (i). Let \mathfrak{m} be a maximal ideal of R . For $M_{\mathfrak{m}} = R_{\mathfrak{m}}$ the hypothesis implies that $D_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is semidualizing, see Proposition 3.1. For $M = R/\mathfrak{m}$ it implies, by the first part of Lemma A.5.3, that $\text{RHom}_{R_{\mathfrak{m}}}(R_{\mathfrak{m}}/\mathfrak{m}R_{\mathfrak{m}}, D_{\mathfrak{m}}) \in D_b^f(R_{\mathfrak{m}})$; this means that $D_{\mathfrak{m}}$ has finite injective dimension over $R_{\mathfrak{m}}$, see A.5.1. Localization shows that $D_{\mathfrak{p}}$ has the corresponding properties for every prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of R , contained in \mathfrak{m} .

(iii) \iff (ii). The complex D is semidualizing—by Proposition 3.1 if (iii) holds, by Proposition 6.1.1 if (ii) holds; so the equivalence results from Theorem 3.3. \square

Corollary 6.2.3. *The ring R is Gorenstein if and only if the complex R is strongly pointwise dualizing, if and only if each complex in $D_b^f(R)$ is derived R -reflexive.*

Proof. For arbitrary R and $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R$, the complex $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is semi-dualizing for $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$. Thus, the first two conditions are equivalent because—by definition—the ring R is Gorenstein if and only if $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ has a finite injective resolution as a module over itself for each \mathfrak{p} . The second and third conditions are equivalent by Theorem 6.2.2. \square

Given a homomorphism $R \rightarrow S$ of rings, recall that $\text{RHom}_R(S, -)$ is a functor from $D(R)$ to $D(S)$. The next result is classical, cf. [23, p. 260, 2.4].

Corollary 6.2.4. *If $R \rightarrow S$ is a finite homomorphism of rings and $D \in D_b^f(R)$ is pointwise dualizing for R , then $\text{RHom}_R(S, D)$ is pointwise dualizing for S .*

Proof. Set $D' = \text{RHom}_R(S, D)$. For each M in $D_b^f(S)$ one has

$$\text{RHom}_R(M, D) \simeq \text{RHom}_S(M, D') \quad \text{in } D(S).$$

It shows that $\text{RHom}_S(M, D')$ is in $D_b^f(S)$, and that the restriction of h_D to $D_b^f(S)$ is equivalent to $h_{D'}$. Theorem 6.2.2 then shows that D' is pointwise dualizing. \square

It follows from Corollaries 6.2.3 and 6.2.4 that if S is a homomorphic image of a Gorenstein ring, then it admits a strongly pointwise dualizing complex. Kawasaki [25, 1.4] proved that if S has a *dualizing complex*, then S is a homomorphic image of some Gorenstein ring of *finite Krull dimension*, so we ask:

Question 6.2.5. Does the existence of a strongly pointwise dualizing complex for S imply that S is a homomorphic image of some Gorenstein ring?

6.3. Finite G-dimension. The category R_R of derived R -reflexive complexes contains all perfect complexes, but may be larger. To describe it we use a notion from module theory: An R -module G is *totally reflexive* when it is finite,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{Hom}_R(\mathrm{Hom}_R(G, R), R) &\cong G && \text{and} \\ \mathrm{Ext}_R^n(\mathrm{Hom}_R(G, R), R) &= 0 = \mathrm{Ext}_R^n(G, R) && \text{for all } n \geq 1. \end{aligned}$$

A complex of R -modules is said to have *finite G-dimension* (for *Gorenstein dimension*) if it is quasi-isomorphic to a bounded complex of totally reflexive modules. The study of modules of finite G -dimension was initiated by Auslander and Bridger [1]. The next result, taken from [10, 2.3.8], is due to Foxby:

6.3.1. A complex in $D(R)$ is in R_R if and only if it has finite G -dimension.

Theorems 2.1 and 3.3 specialize to:

Theorem 6.3.2. For a complex $M \in D_b^f(R)$ the following are equivalent.

- (i) M is derived R -reflexive.
- (ii) $\mathrm{RHom}_R(M, R)$ is derived R -reflexive.
- (iii) For each $\mathfrak{m} \in \mathrm{Max} R$ there is an isomorphism

$$M_{\mathfrak{m}} \simeq \mathrm{RHom}_{R_{\mathfrak{m}}}(\mathrm{RHom}_{R_{\mathfrak{m}}}(M_{\mathfrak{m}}, R_{\mathfrak{m}}), R_{\mathfrak{m}}) \quad \text{in } D(R_{\mathfrak{m}}).$$

- (iv) $U^{-1}M$ is derived $U^{-1}R$ -reflexive for each multiplicatively closed set U . \square

Combining 6.3.1 and Corollary 6.2.3, we obtain a new proof of a result due to Auslander and Bridger [1, 4.20] (when $\dim R$ is finite) and to Goto [21] (in general):

Corollary 6.3.3. The ring R is Gorenstein if and only if every finite R -module has finite G -dimension. \square

It is easy to check that if a complex M has finite G -dimension over R , then so does the complex of $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -modules $M_{\mathfrak{p}}$, for any prime ideal \mathfrak{p} . Whether the converse holds had been an open question, which we settle as a corollary of 6.3.1 and Theorem 6.3.2:

Corollary 6.3.4. A homologically finite complex M has finite G -dimension if (and only if) the complex $M_{\mathfrak{m}}$ has finite G -dimension over $R_{\mathfrak{m}}$ for every $\mathfrak{m} \in \mathrm{Max} R$. \square

7. RIGIDITY

Over any commutative ring, we introduce a concept of rigidity of one complex relative to another, and establish the properties responsible for the name. In §8.5 we show how to recover the notion of rigidity for complexes over commutative algebras, defined by Van den Bergh, Yekutieli and Zhang.

Let C be a complex in $D(R)$. We say that a complex M in $D(R)$ is *C -rigid* if there exists an isomorphism

$$(7.0.1) \quad \mu: M \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathrm{RHom}_R(\mathrm{RHom}_R(M, C), M) \quad \text{in } D(R).$$

In such a case, we call μ a *C -rigidifying isomorphism* and (M, μ) a *C -rigid pair*.

Example 7.1. Let C be a semidualizing complex. For each idempotent element $a \in R$, using (3.0.1) and 4.8 one obtains a canonical composite isomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_a: C_a &\xrightarrow{\cong} \mathrm{RHom}_R(R, C_a) \\ &\xrightarrow{\mathrm{RHom}_R(\chi^C, C_a)^{-1}} \mathrm{RHom}_R(\mathrm{RHom}_R(C, C), C_a) \\ &\xrightarrow{\cong} \mathrm{RHom}_R(\mathrm{RHom}_R(C_a \oplus C_{1-a}, C), C_a) \\ &\xrightarrow{\cong} \mathrm{RHom}_R(\mathrm{RHom}_R(C_a, C), C_a). \end{aligned}$$

Thus, for each idempotent a there exists a *canonical C -rigid pair* (C_a, γ_a) .

Theorem 7.2. *Let C be a semidualizing complex.*

A complex $M \in \mathrm{D}_b^f(R)$ is C -rigid if and only if it satisfies

$$(7.2.1) \quad M \simeq C_a \quad \text{in } \mathrm{D}(R)$$

for some idempotent a in R ; such an idempotent is determined by the condition

$$(7.2.2) \quad \mathrm{Supp}_R M = \{\mathfrak{p} \in \mathrm{Spec} R \mid \mathfrak{p} \not\ni a\}.$$

Proof. The ‘if’ part comes from Example 7.1, so assume that M is C -rigid.

Set $L = \mathrm{RHom}_R(M, C)$ and let $M \simeq \mathrm{RHom}_R(L, M)$ be a rigidifying isomorphism. Theorem 4.9 produces a unique idempotent a in R satisfying (7.2.2), and such that the complex L_a is invertible in $\mathrm{D}(R_a)$. Hence, L_a is derived C_a -reflexive in $\mathrm{D}(R_a)$ by Lemma 5.4. Thus, $\mathrm{RHom}_{R_a}(M_a, C_a)$ is derived C_a -reflexive, and hence so is M_a , by Theorem 3.3. This explains the second isomorphism below:

$$\mathrm{RHom}_{R_a}(L_a, C_a) \simeq \mathrm{RHom}_{R_a}(\mathrm{RHom}_{R_a}(M_a, C_a), C_a) \simeq M_a \simeq \mathrm{RHom}_{R_a}(L_a, M_a).$$

The third one is a localization of the rigidifying isomorphism. Consequently $M_a \simeq C_a$ in $\mathrm{D}(R_a)$; see 5.2. It remains to note that one has $M \simeq M_a$ in $\mathrm{D}(R)$; see 4.8. \square

A *morphism of C -rigid pairs* is a commutative diagram

$$(\alpha) = \begin{array}{ccc} M & \xrightarrow{\mu} & \mathrm{RHom}_R(\mathrm{RHom}_R(M, C), M) \\ \downarrow \alpha & & \downarrow \mathrm{RHom}_R(\mathrm{RHom}_R(\alpha, C), \alpha) \\ N & \xrightarrow{\nu} & \mathrm{RHom}_R(\mathrm{RHom}_R(N, C), N) \end{array}$$

in $\mathrm{D}(R)$. The C -rigid pairs and their morphisms form a category, where composition is given by $(\beta)(\alpha) = (\beta\alpha)$ and $\mathrm{id}^{(M, \mu)} = (\mathrm{id}^M)$.

The next result explains the name ‘rigid complex’. It is deduced from Theorem 7.2 by transposing a beautiful observation of Yekutieli and Zhang from the proof of [33, 4.4]: A morphism of rigid pairs is a natural isomorphism from a functor in M that is linear to one that is quadratic, so it must be given by an idempotent.

Theorem 7.3. *If C is a semidualizing complex and (M, μ) and (N, ν) are C -rigid pairs in $\mathrm{D}_b^f(R)$, then the following conditions are equivalent.*

- (i) *There is an equality $\mathrm{Supp}_R N = \mathrm{Supp}_R M$.*
- (ii) *There is an isomorphism $M \simeq N$ in $\mathrm{D}(R)$.*
- (iii) *There is a unique isomorphism of C -rigid pairs $(M, \mu) \simeq (N, \nu)$.*

Proof. (i) \implies (iii). Let $\alpha: C_a \xrightarrow{\cong} M$ be an isomorphism in $D(R)$ given by (7.2.1), with a the idempotent defined by formula (7.2.2). It suffices to prove that (M, μ) is uniquely isomorphic to the C -rigid pair (C_a, γ_a) from Example (7.1). Since it is equivalent to prove the same in $D(R_a)$, we may replace R by R_a and drop all references to localization at $\{1, a\}$.

Set $\tilde{\alpha} = \mathrm{RHom}_R(\mathrm{RHom}_R(\alpha, C), \alpha)$: this is an isomorphism, and hence so is $\alpha^{-1} \circ \mu^{-1} \circ \tilde{\alpha} \circ \gamma: C \rightarrow C$. As C is semidualizing, there is an isomorphism

$$\mathrm{H}_0(\chi^C): R \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathrm{H}_0(\mathrm{RHom}_R(C, C)) = \mathrm{Hom}_{D(R)}(C, C),$$

of rings, so $\alpha^{-1} \circ \mu^{-1} \circ \tilde{\alpha} \circ \gamma = \mathrm{H}_0(\chi^C)(u)$ for some unit u in R . The next computation shows that $(u^{-1}\alpha): (C, \gamma) \rightarrow (M, \mu)$ is an isomorphism of C -rigid pairs:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{RHom}_R(\mathrm{RHom}_R(u^{-1}\alpha, C), u^{-1}\alpha) \circ \gamma &= u^{-2}(\tilde{\alpha} \circ \gamma) \\ &= u^{-2} \cdot u(\mu \circ \alpha) \\ &= \mu \circ (u^{-1}\alpha). \end{aligned}$$

Let $(\beta): (C, \gamma) \rightarrow (M, \mu)$ also be such an isomorphism. The isomorphism $\mathrm{H}_0(\chi^C)$ implies that in $D(R)$ one has $\beta^{-1} \circ u^{-1}\alpha = v \mathrm{id}^C$ for some unit $v \in R$, whence $v \mathrm{id}^C$ is a rigid endomorphism of the rigid pair (C, γ) . Thus

$$\begin{aligned} v\gamma &= \gamma \circ (v \mathrm{id}^C) \\ &= \mathrm{RHom}_R(\mathrm{RHom}_R(v \mathrm{id}^C, C), v \mathrm{id}^C) \circ \gamma \\ &= v^2 \mathrm{RHom}_R(\mathrm{RHom}_R(\mathrm{id}^C, C), \mathrm{id}^C) \circ \gamma \\ &= v^2 \gamma. \end{aligned}$$

As v and γ are invertible one gets $(v-1) \mathrm{id}^C = 0$, hence $v-1 \in \mathrm{Ann}_R C = 0$. This gives $v=1$, from where one obtains $\beta^{-1} \circ u^{-1}\alpha = \mathrm{id}^C$, and finally $(\beta) = (u^{-1}\alpha)$.

(iii) \implies (ii) \implies (i). These implications are evident. \square

An alternative formulation of the preceding result is sometimes useful.

Remark 7.4. Let (M, μ) be a C -rigid pair in $D_b^f(R)$, and N a complex in $D_b^f(R)$.

For each isomorphism $\alpha: N \xrightarrow{\cong} M$ in $D(R)$, set

$$\rho(\alpha) = (\mathrm{RHom}_R(\mathrm{RHom}_R(\alpha, C), \alpha))^{-1} \circ \mu \circ \alpha;$$

this is a morphism from N to $\mathrm{RHom}_R(\mathrm{RHom}_R(N, C), N)$.

Theorem 7.3 shows that the assignment $\alpha \mapsto (N, \rho(\alpha))$ yields a bijection

$$\{\text{isomorphisms from } N \text{ to } M\} \leftrightarrow \{\text{rigid pairs } (N, \nu) \text{ isomorphic to } (M, \mu)\}$$

We finish with a converse, of sorts, to Example 7.1.

Proposition 7.5. *If C in $D_b^f(R)$ is C -rigid, then there exist an idempotent a in R , a semidualizing complex B for R_a , and an isomorphism $C \simeq B$ in $D(R)$.*

Proof. One has $C \simeq \mathrm{RHom}_R(\mathrm{RHom}_R(C, C), C)$ by hypothesis. Theorem 4.9 and 4.8 provide an idempotent $a \in R$, such that the R_a -module $\mathrm{H}_0(\mathrm{RHom}_R(C, C)_a)$ is invertible and in $D(R)$ there are natural isomorphisms $C \simeq C_a$ and

$$\mathrm{H}_0(\mathrm{RHom}_R(C, C)_a) \simeq \mathrm{RHom}_R(C, C)_a \simeq \mathrm{RHom}_{R_a}(C_a, C_a).$$

It follows that the homothety map

$$\chi: R_a \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_{D(R_a)}(C_a, C_a) \cong \mathrm{H}_0(\mathrm{RHom}_{R_a}(C_a, C_a))$$

turns $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{D}(R_a)}(C_a, C_a)$ into *both* an invertible R_a -module *and* an R_a -algebra. Localizing at prime ideals of R_a , one sees that such a χ must be an isomorphism; so the proposition holds with $B = C_a$. \square

8. RELATIVE DUALIZING COMPLEXES

In this section K denotes a commutative noetherian ring, S a commutative ring, and $\sigma: K \rightarrow S$ a homomorphism of rings that is assumed to be *essentially of finite type*: This means that σ can be factored as a composition

$$(8.0.1) \quad K \hookrightarrow K[x_1, \dots, x_e] \rightarrow W^{-1}K[x_1, \dots, x_e] = Q \twoheadrightarrow S$$

of homomorphisms of rings, where x_1, \dots, x_e are indeterminates, W is a multiplicatively closed set, the first two maps are canonical, the equality defines Q , and the last arrow is surjective; the map σ is *of finite type* if one can choose $W = \{1\}$.

As usual, $\Omega_{Q|K}$ stands for the Q -module of Kähler differentials; for each $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ we set $\Omega_{Q|K}^n = \bigwedge_Q^n \Omega_{Q|K}$. Fixing the factorization (8.0.1), we define a *relative dualizing complex* for σ by means of the following equality:

$$(8.0.2) \quad D^\sigma = \Sigma^e \mathrm{RHom}_Q(S, \Omega_{Q|K}^e).$$

Our goal here is to determine when D^σ is semidualizing, invertible, or dualizing. It turns out that each one of these properties is equivalent to some property of the homomorphism σ , which has been studied earlier in a different context. We start by introducing notation and terminology that will be used throughout the section.

For every \mathfrak{q} in $\mathrm{Spec} S$ we let $\mathfrak{q} \cap K$ denote the prime ideal $\sigma^{-1}(\mathfrak{q})$ of K , and write $\sigma_{\mathfrak{q}}: K_{\mathfrak{q} \cap K} \rightarrow S_{\mathfrak{q}}$ for the induced local homomorphism; it is essentially of finite type.

Recall that a ring homomorphism $\dot{\sigma}: K \rightarrow P$ is said to be (*essentially*) *smooth* if it is (essentially) of finite type, flat, and for each ring homomorphism $K \rightarrow k$, where k is a field, the ring $k \otimes_K P$ is regular; by [22, 17.5.1] this notion of smoothness is equivalent to the one defined in terms of lifting of homomorphisms. When $\dot{\sigma}$ is essentially smooth $\Omega_{P|K}$ is finite projective over P ; in case $\Omega_{P|K}$ has rank d , see 4.7, we say that $\dot{\sigma}$ has *relative dimension* d . The P -module $\Omega_{P|K}^d$ is then invertible.

An (*essential*) *smoothing* of σ (of relative dimension d) is a decomposition

$$(8.0.3) \quad K \xrightarrow{\dot{\sigma}} P \xrightarrow{\sigma'} S$$

of σ with $\dot{\sigma}$ (essentially) smooth of fixed relative dimension (equal to d) and σ' *finite*, meaning that S is a finite P -module via σ' ; an essential smoothing of σ always exists, see (8.0.1).

8.1. Basic properties. Fix an essential smoothing (8.0.3) of relative dimension d .

8.1.1. By [6, 1.1], there exists an isomorphism

$$D^\sigma \simeq \Sigma^d \mathrm{RHom}_P(S, \Omega_{P|K}^d) \quad \text{in } \mathbb{D}(S).$$

8.1.2. For each M in $\mathbb{D}_f^f(S)$ there are isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{RHom}_S(M, D^\sigma) &= \mathrm{RHom}_S(M, \Sigma^d \mathrm{RHom}_P(S, \Omega_{P|K}^d)) \\ &\simeq \Sigma^d \mathrm{RHom}_P(M, \Omega_{P|K}^d) \\ &\simeq \mathrm{RHom}_P(M, P) \otimes_P \Sigma^d \Omega_{P|K}^d \end{aligned}$$

in $\mathbb{D}(S)$, because $\Omega_{P|K}^d$ is an invertible P -module.

Proposition 8.1.3. *If $U \subseteq K$ and $V \subseteq S$ are multiplicatively closed sets satisfying $\sigma(U) \subseteq V$, and $\tilde{\sigma}: U^{-1}K \rightarrow V^{-1}S$ is the induced map, then one has*

$$D^{\tilde{\sigma}} \simeq V^{-1}D^{\sigma} \quad \text{in } \mathbf{D}(V^{-1}S).$$

Proof. Set $V' = \sigma'^{-1}(V)$. In the induced factorization $U^{-1}K \rightarrow (V')^{-1}P \rightarrow V^{-1}S$ of $\tilde{\sigma}$ the first map is essentially smooth of relative dimension d and the second one is finite. The first and the last isomorphisms in the next chain hold by 8.1.1, the rest because localization commutes with modules of differentials and exterior powers:

$$\begin{aligned} D^{\tilde{\sigma}} &\simeq \Sigma^d \mathbf{R}\mathrm{Hom}_{(V')^{-1}P}((V')^{-1}S, \Omega_{(V')^{-1}P|U^{-1}K}^d) \\ &\simeq \Sigma^d \mathbf{R}\mathrm{Hom}_{(V')^{-1}P}((V')^{-1}S, (V')^{-1}\Omega_{P|K}^d) \\ &\simeq (V')^{-1}\Sigma^d \mathbf{R}\mathrm{Hom}_P(S, \Omega_{P|K}^d) \\ &\simeq V^{-1}D^{\sigma}. \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

Proposition 8.1.4. *If $\varphi: S \rightarrow T$ is a finite homomorphism of rings, then for the map $\tau = \varphi\sigma: K \rightarrow T$ there is an isomorphism*

$$D^{\tau} \simeq \mathbf{R}\mathrm{Hom}_S(T, D^{\sigma}) \quad \text{in } \mathbf{D}(T).$$

Proof. The result comes from the following chain of isomorphisms:

$$\begin{aligned} D^{\tau} &\simeq \Sigma^d \mathbf{R}\mathrm{Hom}_P(T, \Omega_{P|K}^d) \\ &\simeq \mathbf{R}\mathrm{Hom}_S(T, \Sigma^d \mathbf{R}\mathrm{Hom}_P(S, \Omega_{P|K}^d)) \\ &= \mathbf{R}\mathrm{Hom}_S(T, D^{\sigma}), \end{aligned}$$

where the first one is obtained from the factorization $K \xrightarrow{\kappa} P \xrightarrow{\varphi\sigma'} T$ of τ and the second one by adjunction. \square

8.2. Derived D^{σ} -reflexivity. A standard calculation shows that derived D^{σ} -reflexivity can be read off any essential smoothing, see (8.0.3):

Proposition 8.2.1. *A complex M in $\mathbf{D}(S)$ is derived D^{σ} -reflexive if and only if M is derived P -reflexive when viewed as a complex in $\mathbf{D}(P)$.*

Proof. Evidently, M is in $\mathbf{D}_b^f(S)$ if and only if it is in $\mathbf{D}_b^f(P)$. From 8.1.2 one sees that $\mathbf{R}\mathrm{Hom}_S(M, D^{\sigma})$ is in $\mathbf{D}_b^f(S)$ if and only if $\mathbf{R}\mathrm{Hom}_P(M, P)$ is in $\mathbf{D}_b^f(P)$.

Set $\Omega = \Sigma^d \Omega_{P|K}^d$, where d is the relative dimension of $K \rightarrow P$, and let $\Omega \rightarrow I$ be a semiinjective resolution in $\mathbf{D}(P)$. Thus, D^{σ} is isomorphic to $\mathrm{Hom}_P(S, I)$ in $\mathbf{D}(S)$. The biduality morphism δ_M^{Ω} in $\mathbf{D}(P)$ is realized by a morphism

$$M \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_P(\mathrm{Hom}_P(M, I), I)$$

of complexes of S -modules; see (2.0.1). Its composition with the natural isomorphism of complexes of S -modules

$$\mathrm{Hom}_P(\mathrm{Hom}_P(M, I), I) \cong \mathrm{Hom}_S(\mathrm{Hom}_S(M, \mathrm{Hom}_P(S, I)), \mathrm{Hom}_P(S, I))$$

represents the morphism $\delta_M^{D^{\sigma}}$ in $\mathbf{D}(S)$. It follows that M is derived D^{σ} -reflexive if and only if it is derived Ω -reflexive. Since Ω is an invertible P -module, the last condition is equivalent—by Lemma 5.4—to the derived P -reflexivity of M . \square

A complex M in $\mathbf{D}_+(S)$ is said to have *finite flat dimension* over K if M is isomorphic in $\mathbf{D}(K)$ to a bounded complex of flat K -modules; we then write $\mathrm{fd}_K M < \infty$.

When $\mathrm{fd}_K S$ is finite we say that σ is of *finite flat dimension* and write $\mathrm{fd} \sigma < \infty$.

8.2.2. A complex M in $D_b^f(S)$ satisfies $\text{fd}_K M < \infty$ if and only if it is perfect in $D(P)$ for some (equivalently, any) factorization (8.0.3) of σ ; see [6, beginning of §6].

Corollary 8.2.3. *A complex M in $D_b^f(S)$ with $\text{fd}_K M < \infty$ is derived D^σ -reflexive.*

Proof. By 8.2.2 the complex M is perfect in $D(P)$. It is then obviously derived P -reflexive, and so is derived D^σ -reflexive by the previous proposition. \square

8.3. Gorenstein base rings. Relative dualizing complexes and their absolute counterparts, see 6.2, are compared in the next result, where the ‘if’ part is classical.

Theorem 8.3.1. *The complex D^σ is strongly pointwise dualizing for S if and only if the ring $K_{\mathfrak{q} \cap K}$ is Gorenstein for every prime ideal \mathfrak{q} of S .*

Proof. Factor σ as in (8.0.1) and set $\mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{q} \cap K$. The homomorphism $\sigma_{\mathfrak{q}}: K_{\mathfrak{p}} \rightarrow S_{\mathfrak{q}}$ satisfies $(D^\sigma)_{\mathfrak{q}} \cong D^{\sigma_{\mathfrak{q}}}$ by Proposition 8.1.3. Localizing, we may assume that σ is a local homomorphism $(K, \mathfrak{p}) \rightarrow (S, \mathfrak{q})$, and that the ring Q is local. As the ring $Q/\mathfrak{p}Q$ is regular, K is Gorenstein if and only so is Q ; see [28, 23.4]. Thus, replacing Q with K we may further assume that σ is surjective.

If K is Gorenstein, then $D^\sigma = \text{RHom}_K(S, K)$ holds so it is dualizing for S by Corollaries 6.2.3 and 6.2.4.

When D^σ is dualizing for S , the residue field $k = S/\mathfrak{q}$ is derived D^σ -reflexive, see Theorem 6.2.2. By Proposition 8.2.1 it is also derived K -reflexive, which implies $\text{Ext}_K^n(k, K) = 0$ for $n \gg 0$. Thus, K is Gorenstein; see [28, 18.1]. \square

8.4. Homomorphisms of finite G-dimension. When the P -module S has finite G-dimension, see 6.3, we say that σ has *finite G-dimension* and write $\text{G-dim } \sigma < \infty$. By the following result, this notion is independent of the choice of factorization.

Proposition 8.4.1. *The following conditions are equivalent.*

- (i) D^σ is semi-dualizing for S .
- (ii) σ has finite G-dimension.
- (iii) $\sigma_{\mathfrak{n}}$ has finite G-dimension for each $\mathfrak{n} \in \text{Max } S$.

Proof. (i) \iff (ii). By Proposition 3.1, D^σ is semi-dualizing for S if and only if S is derived D^σ -reflexive. By Proposition 8.2.1 this is equivalent to S being derived P -reflexive in $D(P)$, and hence, by 6.3.1, to S having finite G-dimension over P .

(ii) \iff (iii). Proposition 8.1.3 yields an isomorphism $D^{\sigma_{\mathfrak{n}}} \simeq (D^\sigma)_{\mathfrak{n}}$ for each \mathfrak{n} . Given (i) \iff (ii), the desired equivalence follows from Proposition 3.1. \square

Combining the proposition with Theorem 8.3.1 and Corollary 8.2.3, one obtains:

Corollary 8.4.2. *Each condition below implies that σ has finite G-dimension:*

- (a) *The ring $K_{\mathfrak{n} \cap K}$ is Gorenstein for every $\mathfrak{n} \in \text{Max } S$.*
- (b) *The homomorphism σ has finite flat dimension.* \square

Notes 8.4.3. A notion of finite G-dimension that applies to arbitrary local homomorphisms is defined in [3]. Proposition 8.4.1 and [3, 4.3, 4.5] show that the definitions agree when both apply; thus, Corollary 8.4.2 recovers [3, 4.4.1, 4.4.2].

8.5. Relative rigidity. Proposition 8.4.1 and Theorem 7.2 yield:

Theorem 8.5.1. *Assume that σ has finite G-dimension.*

A complex M in $D_b^f(S)$ is D^σ -rigid if and only if it is isomorphic to D_a^σ for some idempotent $a \in S$; such an idempotent is uniquely defined. \square

This theorem greatly strengthens some results of [34], where rigidity is defined using a derived version of Hochschild cohomology, due to Quillen: There is a functor

$$\mathrm{RHom}_{S \otimes_K^{\mathrm{L}} S}(S, - \otimes_K^{\mathrm{L}} -): \mathrm{D}(S) \times \mathrm{D}(S) \rightarrow \mathrm{D}(S),$$

see [6, §3] for details of the construction, which has the following properties:

8.5.2. Quillen's *derived Hochschild cohomology modules*, see [30, §3], are given by

$$\mathrm{Ext}_{S \otimes_K^{\mathrm{L}} S}^n(S, M \otimes_K^{\mathrm{L}} N) = \mathrm{H}_{-n}(\mathrm{RHom}_{S \otimes_K^{\mathrm{L}} S}(S, M \otimes_K^{\mathrm{L}} N)).$$

8.5.3. When S is K -flat one can replace $S \otimes_K^{\mathrm{L}} S$ with $S \otimes_K S$; see [6, Remark 3.4].

8.5.4. When $\mathrm{fd} \sigma$ is finite, for every complex M in $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{b}}^{\mathrm{f}}(S)$ with $\mathrm{fd}_K M < \infty$ and for every complex N in $\mathrm{D}(S)$, by [6, Theorem 4.1] there exists an isomorphism

$$\mathrm{RHom}_{S \otimes_K^{\mathrm{L}} S}(S, M \otimes_K^{\mathrm{L}} N) \simeq \mathrm{RHom}_S(\mathrm{RHom}_S(M, D^\sigma), N) \quad \text{in } \mathrm{D}(S).$$

Yekutieli and Zhang [33, 4.1] define M in $\mathrm{D}(S)$ to be *rigid relative to K* if M is in $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{b}}^{\mathrm{f}}(S)$, satisfies $\mathrm{fd}_K M < \infty$, and admits a *rigidifying isomorphism*

$$\mu: M \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathrm{RHom}_{S \otimes_K^{\mathrm{L}} S}(S, M \otimes_K^{\mathrm{L}} M) \quad \text{in } \mathrm{D}(S).$$

By 8.5.3, when K is a field, this coincides with the notion introduced by Van den Bergh [31, 8.1]. On the other hand, (7.0.1) and 8.5.4, applied with $N = M$, give:

8.5.5. When $\mathrm{fd} \sigma$ is finite, M in $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{b}}^{\mathrm{f}}(S)$ is rigid relative to K if and only if $\mathrm{fd}_K M$ is finite and M is D^σ -rigid.

From Theorems 8.5.1 and 8.3.1 we now obtain:

Theorem 8.5.6. *Assume that K is Gorenstein and $\mathrm{fd} \sigma$ is finite.*

The complex D^σ then is pointwise dualizing for S and is rigid relative to K .

A complex M in $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{b}}^{\mathrm{f}}(S)$ is rigid relative to K if and only if $D_a^\sigma \cong M$ holds for some idempotent a in S . More precisely, when δ and μ are rigidifying isomorphisms for D^σ and M , respectively, there exists a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} D_a^\sigma & \xrightarrow[\simeq]{\delta_a} & \mathrm{RHom}_{S \otimes_K^{\mathrm{L}} S}(S, D_a^\sigma \otimes_K^{\mathrm{L}} D_a^\sigma) \\ \alpha \downarrow \simeq & & \simeq \downarrow \mathrm{RHom}_{S \otimes_K^{\mathrm{L}} S}(S, \alpha \otimes_K^{\mathrm{L}} \alpha) \\ M & \xrightarrow[\mu]{\simeq} & \mathrm{RHom}_{S \otimes_K^{\mathrm{L}} S}(S, M \otimes_K^{\mathrm{L}} M) \end{array}$$

where both the idempotent a and the isomorphism α are uniquely defined. \square

In [34] the ring K is assumed regular of finite Krull dimension. This implies $\mathrm{fd}_K M < \infty$ for all $M \in \mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{b}}^{\mathrm{f}}(S)$, so $\mathrm{fd} \sigma < \infty$ holds, and also that S is of finite Krull dimension, since it is essentially of finite type over K . Therefore [34, 1.1(a), alias 3.6(a)] and [34, 1.2, alias 3.10] are special cases of Theorem 8.5.6.

There also is a converse, stemming from 6.2.1 and Theorem 8.3.1.

Finally, we address a series of comments made at the end of [34, §3]; they are given in quotation marks, but notation and references are changed to match ours.

Notes 8.5.7. The paragraph preceding [34, 3.10] reads: “Next comes a surprising result that basically says ‘all rigid complexes are dualizing’. The significance of this result is yet unknown.” It states: If K and S are regular, $\dim S$ is finite, and S has no idempotents other than 0 and 1, then a rigid complex is either zero or dualizing.

Theorem 7.2 provides an explanation of this phenomenon: Under these conditions S has finite global dimension, hence every semidualizing complex is dualizing.

Notes 8.5.8. Concerning [34, 3.14]: “The standing assumptions that the base ring K has finite global dimension seems superfluous.” See Theorem 8.5.6.

“However, it seems necessary for K to be Gorenstein—see [34, Example 3.16].” Compare Theorems 8.5.1 and 8.5.6.

“A similar reservation applies to the assumption that S is regular in Theorem 3.10 (Note the mistake in [33, Theorem 0.6]: there too S has to be regular).” Theorem 8.5.6 shows that the regularity hypothesis can be weakened significantly.

8.6. Quasi-Gorenstein homomorphisms. The map σ is said to be *quasi-Gorenstein* if in 8.0.1 for each $\mathfrak{n} \in \text{Max } S$ the $Q_{\mathfrak{n} \cap Q}$ -module $S_{\mathfrak{n}}$ has finite G-dimension and satisfies $\text{RHom}_{Q_{\mathfrak{n} \cap Q}}(S_{\mathfrak{n}}, Q_{\mathfrak{n} \cap Q}) \simeq \Sigma^{r(\mathfrak{n})} S_{\mathfrak{n}}$ for some $r(\mathfrak{n}) \in \mathbb{Z}$; see [3, 5.4, 6.7, 7.8, 8.4]; when this holds σ has finite G-dimension by Corollary 6.3.4.

By part (i) of the next theorem, quasi-Gorensteinness is a property of σ , not of the factorization. The equivalence of (ii) and (iii) also follows from [4, 2.2].

Theorem 8.6.1. *The following conditions are equivalent:*

- (i) D^σ is invertible in $\text{D}(S)$.
- (i') D^σ is derived S -reflexive in $\text{D}(S)$ and $\text{G-dim } \sigma < \infty$.
- (ii) σ is quasi-Gorenstein.
- (iii) $\text{Ext}_P(S, P)$ is an invertible graded S -module.

Proof. (i) \iff (i'). This results from Proposition 8.4.1 and Corollary 5.7.

(i) \iff (iii). By 8.1.2, one has $D^\sigma \simeq \Sigma^d \text{RHom}_P(S, P) \otimes_P^L \Omega_{P|K}^d$ in $\text{D}(S)$. It implies that D^σ is invertible in $\text{D}(S)$ if and only if $\text{RHom}_P(S, P)$ is. By Proposition 5.1, the latter condition holds if and only if $\text{Ext}_P(S, P)$ is invertible.

(i') & (iii) \implies (ii). Indeed, for every $\mathfrak{n} \in \text{Spec } S$ the finiteness of $\text{G-dim } \sigma$ implies that of $\text{G-dim}_{P_{\mathfrak{n} \cap P}} S_{\mathfrak{n}}$, and the invertibility of $\text{Ext}_P(S, P)$ implies an isomorphism $\text{RHom}_{P_{\mathfrak{n} \cap P}}(S_{\mathfrak{n}}, P_{\mathfrak{n} \cap P}) \simeq \Sigma^{r(\mathfrak{n})} S_{\mathfrak{n}}$ for some $r(\mathfrak{n}) \in \mathbb{Z}$, see Proposition 5.1.

(ii) \implies (iii). This follows from Proposition 5.1. \square

A quasi-Gorenstein homomorphism σ with $\text{fd}_K S < \infty$ is said to be *Gorenstein*, see [3, 8.1]. When σ is flat, it is Gorenstein if and only if for every $\mathfrak{q} \in \text{Spec } S$ and $\mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{q} \cap K$ the ring $(K_{\mathfrak{p}}/\mathfrak{p}K_{\mathfrak{p}}) \otimes_K S$ is Gorenstein; see [3, 8.3]. The next result uses derived Hochschild cohomology; see 8.5.2. For flat σ it is proved in [4, 2.4].

Theorem 8.6.2. *The map σ is Gorenstein if and only if $\text{fd } \sigma$ is finite and the graded S -module $\text{Ext}_{S \otimes_K^L S}(S, S \otimes_K^L S)$ is invertible. When σ is Gorenstein one has*

$$D^\sigma \simeq \text{Ext}_{S \otimes_K^L S}(S, S \otimes_K^L S)^{-1} \quad \text{in } \text{D}(S),$$

and one can replace $S \otimes_K^L S$ with $S \otimes_K S$ in case σ is flat.

Proof. We may assume that $\text{fd } \sigma$ is finite. One then gets an isomorphism

$$(8.6.2.1) \quad \text{RHom}_S(D^\sigma, S) \simeq \text{RHom}_{S \otimes_K^L S}(S, S \otimes_K^L S) \quad \text{in } \text{D}(S)$$

from 8.5.4 with $M = S = N$. The following equivalences then hold:

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma \text{ is Gorenstein} &\iff D^\sigma \text{ is invertible} && \text{[by Theorem 8.6.1]} \\
&\iff \mathrm{RHom}_S(D^\sigma, S) \text{ is invertible} && \text{[by Proposition 5.1]} \\
&\iff \mathrm{RHom}_{S \otimes_K^L S}(S, S \otimes_K^L S) \text{ is invertible} && \text{[by (8.6.2.1)]} \\
&\iff \mathrm{Ext}_{S \otimes_K^L S}(S, S \otimes_K^L S) \text{ is invertible} && \text{[by Proposition 5.1]}
\end{aligned}$$

When D^σ is invertible, (8.6.2.1) and 4.6 yield isomorphisms

$$(D^\sigma)^{-1} \simeq \mathrm{RHom}_{S \otimes_K^L S}(S, S \otimes_K^L S) \simeq \mathrm{Ext}_{S \otimes_K^L S}(S, S \otimes_K^L S) \quad \text{in } \mathrm{D}(S),$$

whence the desired expression for D^σ . The last assertion comes from 8.5.3. \square

Combining Theorem 8.6.2, Proposition 8.1.4, and the isomorphism in 8.1.2, we see that D^σ can be computed from factorizations through arbitrary Gorenstein homomorphisms—not just through essentially smooth ones, as provided by 8.1.1.

Corollary 8.6.3. *If $K \xrightarrow{\varkappa} Q \xrightarrow{\varkappa'} S$ is a factorization of σ with \varkappa Gorenstein and \varkappa' finite, then there is an isomorphism*

$$D^\sigma \simeq \mathrm{RHom}_Q(S, Q) \otimes_Q \mathrm{Ext}_{Q \otimes_K^L Q}(Q, Q \otimes_K^L Q)^{-1} \quad \text{in } \mathrm{D}(S). \quad \square$$

APPENDIX A. HOMOLOGICAL INVARIANTS

Let R be a commutative noetherian ring.

Complexes of R -modules have differentials of degree -1 . Modules are identified with complexes concentrated in degree zero. For every graded R -module H we set

$$\inf H = \inf\{n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid H_n \neq 0\} \quad \text{and} \quad \sup H = \sup\{n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid H_n \neq 0\}.$$

The *amplitude* of H is the number $\mathrm{amp} H = \sup H - \inf H$. Thus $H = 0$ is equivalent to $\inf H = \infty$; to $\sup H = -\infty$; to $\mathrm{amp} H = -\infty$, and also to $\mathrm{amp} H < 0$.

We write $\mathrm{D}(R)$ for the derived category of R -modules, and Σ for its translation functor. Various full subcategories of $\mathrm{D}(R)$ are used in this text. Our notation for them is mostly standard: the objects of $\mathrm{D}_+(R)$ are the complexes M with $\inf H(M) > -\infty$, those of $\mathrm{D}_-(R)$ are the complexes M with $\sup H(M) < \infty$, and $\mathrm{D}_b(R) = \mathrm{D}_+(R) \cap \mathrm{D}_-(R)$. Also, $\mathrm{D}^f(R)$ is the category of complexes M with $H_n(M)$ finite for each $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, and we set $\mathrm{D}_+^f(R) = \mathrm{D}^f(R) \cap \mathrm{D}_+(R)$, etc.

For complexes M and N in $\mathrm{D}(R)$ we write $M \otimes_R^L N$ for the derived tensor product, $\mathrm{RHom}_R(M, N)$ for the derived complex of homomorphisms, and set

$$\mathrm{Tor}_n^R(M, N) = H_n(M \otimes_R^L N) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathrm{Ext}_R^n(M, N) = H_{-n}(\mathrm{RHom}_R(M, N)).$$

Standard spectral sequence arguments give the following well known assertions:

A.1. For all complexes M and N in $\mathrm{D}(R)$ there are inequalities

$$\begin{aligned}
\sup H(\mathrm{RHom}_R(M, N)) &\leq \sup H(N) - \inf H(M). \\
\inf H(M \otimes_R^L N) &\geq \inf H(M) + \inf H(N).
\end{aligned}$$

If M is in $\mathrm{D}_+^f(R)$ and N is in $\mathrm{D}_-^f(R)$, then $\mathrm{RHom}_R(M, N)$ is in $\mathrm{D}_-^f(R)$.

If M and N are in $\mathrm{D}_+^f(R)$, then so is $M \otimes_R^L N$.

For ease of reference, we list some canonical isomorphisms:

A.2. Let \mathfrak{m} be a maximal ideal of R and set $k = R/\mathfrak{m}$. For all complexes M in $D(R)$ and N in $D^f(R)$ there are isomorphisms of graded k -vector spaces

$$k \otimes_R^L M \cong (k \otimes_R^L M)_{\mathfrak{m}} \cong k \otimes_R^L M_{\mathfrak{m}} \cong k \otimes_{R_{\mathfrak{m}}}^L M_{\mathfrak{m}};$$

$$\mathrm{RHom}_R(k, N) \cong \mathrm{RHom}_R(k, N)_{\mathfrak{m}} \cong \mathrm{RHom}_R(k, N_{\mathfrak{m}}) \cong \mathrm{RHom}_{R_{\mathfrak{m}}}(k, N_{\mathfrak{m}}).$$

We write (R, \mathfrak{m}, k) is a *local ring* to indicate that R is a commutative noetherian ring with unique maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} and with residue field $k = R/\mathfrak{m}$.

The statements below may be viewed as partial converses to those in [A.1](#).

A.3. Let (R, \mathfrak{m}, k) be a local ring and M a complex in $D^f(R)$.

If $\mathrm{RHom}_R(k, M)$ is in $D_-(R)$, then M is in $D_-(R)$.

If $k \otimes_R^L M$ is in $D_+(R)$, then M is in $D_+(R)$.

See [\[17, 2.5, 4.5\]](#) for the original proofs. The proof of [\[4, 1.5\]](#) gives a shorter, simpler, argument for the second assertion; it can be adapted to cover the first one.

Many arguments in this paper utilize invariants of local rings with values in the ring $\mathbb{Z}[[t]][t^{-1}]$ of formal Laurent series in t with integer coefficients. The *order* of such a series $F(t) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} a_n t^n$ is the number

$$\mathrm{ord}(F(t)) = \inf\{n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid a_n \neq 0\}.$$

To obtain the expressions for Poincaré series and Bass series in [Lemmas A.4.3](#) and [A.5.3](#) below, we combine ideas from Foxby's proofs of [\[15, 4.1, 4.2\]](#) with the results in [A.3](#); this allows us to relax some boundedness conditions in [\[15\]](#).

A.4. Poincaré series. For a local ring (R, \mathfrak{m}, k) and for M in $D_+^f(R)$, in view of [A.1](#) the formula below defines a formal Laurent series, called the *Poincaré series* of M :

$$P_M^R(t) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathrm{rank}_k \mathrm{Tor}_n^R(k, M) t^n.$$

A.4.1. When (R, \mathfrak{m}, k) is a local ring, each complex $M \in D_+^f(R)$ admits a resolution $F \xrightarrow{\cong} M$ with $F \in D_+^f(R)$, such that $\partial(F) \subseteq \mathfrak{m}F$ holds and each F_n is free of finite rank; this forces $\inf F = \inf H(M)$. Since $k \otimes_R F$ is a complex of k -vector spaces with zero differential, there are isomorphisms

$$k \otimes_R^L M \simeq k \otimes_R F \simeq H(k \otimes_R F) \quad \text{in } D(R),$$

which imply equalities $\mathrm{rank}_k \mathrm{Tor}_n^R(k, M) = \mathrm{rank}_R F_n$ for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

In [A.4.2](#) and [Lemma A.4.3](#) below the ring R is not assumed local.

A.4.2. For M in $D_+^f(R)$ and \mathfrak{p} in $\mathrm{Spec} R$ the conditions $\mathfrak{p} \in \mathrm{Supp} M$ and $P_{M_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(t) \neq 0$ are equivalent; when they hold one has $\mathrm{ord}(P_{M_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(t)) = \inf H(M_{\mathfrak{p}})$.

Indeed, both assertions are immediate consequences of [A.4.1](#).

Lemma A.4.3. *Let M and N be complexes in $D^f(R)$ and \mathfrak{p} be a prime ideal of R .*

If $(M \otimes_R^L N)_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is in $D_+(R_{\mathfrak{p}})$, then so are $M_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and $N_{\mathfrak{p}}$, and there are equalities

$$P_{(M \otimes_R^L N)_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(t) = P_{M_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(t) \cdot P_{N_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(t),$$

$$\inf H((M \otimes_R^L N)_{\mathfrak{p}}) = \inf H(M_{\mathfrak{p}}) + \inf H(N_{\mathfrak{p}}).$$

Proof. In $D(R_{\mathfrak{p}})$ one has $(M \otimes_R^{\mathbb{L}} N)_{\mathfrak{p}} \simeq M_{\mathfrak{p}} \otimes_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{\mathbb{L}} N_{\mathfrak{p}}$, so it suffices to treat the case when (R, \mathfrak{p}, k) is local. Note the following isomorphisms of graded vector spaces:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{H}(k \otimes_R^{\mathbb{L}} (M \otimes_R^{\mathbb{L}} N)) &\cong \mathrm{H}((k \otimes_R^{\mathbb{L}} M) \otimes_k^{\mathbb{L}} (k \otimes_R^{\mathbb{L}} N)) \\ &\cong \mathrm{H}(k \otimes_R^{\mathbb{L}} M) \otimes_k \mathrm{H}(k \otimes_R^{\mathbb{L}} N) \end{aligned}$$

The hypotheses and [A.1](#) yield $\mathrm{H}_n(k \otimes_R^{\mathbb{L}} (M \otimes_R^{\mathbb{L}} N)) = 0$ for $n \ll 0$, so the isomorphism implies that $k \otimes_R^{\mathbb{L}} M$ and $k \otimes_R^{\mathbb{L}} N$ are in $D_+(R)$, and thus M and N are in $D_+^f(R)$ by [A.3](#). When they are, for each $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ one has an isomorphism of k -vector spaces

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathrm{H}(k \otimes_R^{\mathbb{L}} M) \otimes_k \mathrm{H}(k \otimes_R^{\mathbb{L}} N))_n &\cong \bigoplus_{i+j=n} \mathrm{H}_i(k \otimes_R^{\mathbb{L}} M) \otimes_k \mathrm{H}_j(k \otimes_R^{\mathbb{L}} N) \\ &\cong \bigoplus_{i+j=n} \mathrm{Tor}_i^R(k, M) \otimes_k \mathrm{Tor}_j^R(k, N). \end{aligned}$$

By equating the generating series for the ranks over k , we get the desired equality of Poincaré series; comparing orders and using [A.4.2](#) gives the second equality. \square

A.5. Bass series. For a local ring (R, \mathfrak{m}, k) and for N in $D_-^f(R)$, in view of [A.1](#) the following formula defines a formal Laurent series, called the *Bass series* of N :

$$I_R^N(t) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathrm{rank}_k \mathrm{Ext}_R^n(k, N) t^n.$$

A.5.1. For a local ring R and N in $D_-^f(R)$ one has $\mathrm{ord}(I_R^N(t)) = \mathrm{depth}_R N$; this follows from the definition of depth, see Section 1. Furthermore, $I_R^N(t)$ is a Laurent polynomial if and only if N has finite injective dimension; see, for example, [2, 5.5].

In the remaining statements the ring R is not necessarily local.

A.5.2. For N in $D_-^f(R)$ and \mathfrak{p} in $\mathrm{Spec} R$ the conditions $\mathfrak{p} \in \mathrm{Supp} N$ and $I_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{N_{\mathfrak{p}}}(t) \neq 0$ are equivalent; when they hold one has $\mathrm{ord}(I_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{N_{\mathfrak{p}}}(t)) = \mathrm{depth}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} N_{\mathfrak{p}}$.

Indeed, in view of [A.5.1](#) the assertions follow from the fact that $\mathrm{depth}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} N_{\mathfrak{p}} < \infty$ is equivalent to $\mathrm{H}(N_{\mathfrak{p}}) \neq 0$; see, for instance, [17, 2.5].

Lemma A.5.3. *Let M and N be complexes in $D^f(R)$ and \mathfrak{p} a prime ideal of R .*

If $\mathrm{RHom}_R(M, N)$ is in $D_-(R)$ then $M_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is in $D_+^f(R_{\mathfrak{p}})$.

If, in addition, \mathfrak{p} is the unique maximal ideal of R , or \mathfrak{p} is maximal and N is in $D_-^f(R)$, or M is in $D_+^f(R)$ and N is in $D_-^f(R)$, then there are equalities

$$\begin{aligned} I_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{\mathrm{RHom}_R(M, N)_{\mathfrak{p}}}(t) &= P_{M_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(t) \cdot I_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{N_{\mathfrak{p}}}(t), \\ \mathrm{depth}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(\mathrm{RHom}_R(M, N)_{\mathfrak{p}}) &= \inf(\mathrm{H}(M_{\mathfrak{p}})) + \mathrm{depth}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(N_{\mathfrak{p}}). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Assume first that \mathfrak{p} is maximal and set $k = R/\mathfrak{p}$. One gets isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{H}(\mathrm{RHom}_R(k, \mathrm{RHom}_R(M, N))) &\cong \mathrm{H}(\mathrm{RHom}_R(k \otimes_R^{\mathbb{L}} M, N)) \\ &\cong \mathrm{H}(\mathrm{RHom}_k(k \otimes_R^{\mathbb{L}} M, \mathrm{RHom}_R(k, N))) \\ &\cong \mathrm{Hom}_k(\mathrm{H}(k \otimes_R^{\mathbb{L}} M), \mathrm{H}(\mathrm{RHom}_R(k, N))) \end{aligned}$$

of graded k -vector spaces by using standard maps. In view of [A.1](#), for $n \gg 0$ one has $\mathrm{H}_n(\mathrm{RHom}_R(k, \mathrm{RHom}_R(M, N))) = 0$, so the isomorphisms yield $k \otimes_R^{\mathbb{L}} M \in D_+(R)$ and $\mathrm{RHom}_R(k, N) \in D_-(R)$. When R is local, one gets $M \in D_+^f(R)$ and $N \in D_-^f(R)$ from [A.3](#). For general R , this implies $M_{\mathfrak{p}} \in D_+^f(R_{\mathfrak{p}})$ in view of the isomorphism

$k \otimes_R^{\mathbb{L}} M \simeq k \otimes_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{\mathbb{L}} M_{\mathfrak{p}}$ from [A.2](#). If N is in $D_{-}^{\mathfrak{f}}(R)$, then by referring once more to *loc. cit.* we can rewrite the isomorphisms above in each degree n in the form

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{Ext}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}^n(k, \mathrm{RHom}_R(M, N)_{\mathfrak{p}}) &\cong \mathrm{Hom}_k(\mathrm{Tor}^{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(k, M_{\mathfrak{p}}), \mathrm{Ext}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(k, N_{\mathfrak{p}}))_{-n} \\ &\cong \bigoplus_{i-j=n} \mathrm{Hom}_k(\mathrm{Tor}_i^{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(k, M_{\mathfrak{p}}), \mathrm{Ext}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{-j}(k, N_{\mathfrak{p}})). \end{aligned}$$

For the generating series for the ranks over k these isomorphisms give

$$\begin{aligned} I_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{\mathrm{RHom}_R(M, N)_{\mathfrak{p}}}(t) &= \left(\sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathrm{rank}_k \mathrm{Tor}_i^{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(k, M_{\mathfrak{p}}) t^i \right) \left(\sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathrm{rank}_k \mathrm{Ext}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}^j(k, N_{\mathfrak{p}}) t^j \right) \\ &= P_{M_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(t) \cdot I_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{N_{\mathfrak{p}}}(t). \end{aligned}$$

Equating orders of formal Laurent and using [A.5.2](#) one gets the second equality.

Let now \mathfrak{p} be an arbitrary prime ideal and \mathfrak{m} a maximal ideal containing \mathfrak{p} . The preceding discussion shows that $M_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is in $D_{+}^{\mathfrak{f}}(R_{\mathfrak{m}})$, hence $M_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is in $D_{+}^{\mathfrak{f}}(R_{\mathfrak{p}})$. When M is in $D_{+}^{\mathfrak{f}}(R)$ and N is in $D_{-}^{\mathfrak{f}}(R)$ one has $\mathrm{RHom}_R(M, N)_{\mathfrak{p}} \cong \mathrm{RHom}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(M_{\mathfrak{p}}, N_{\mathfrak{p}})$, so the desired equalities follow from those that have already been established. \square

A.6. The *support* of a complex M in $D_{\mathfrak{b}}^{\mathfrak{f}}(R)$ is the set

$$\mathrm{Supp}_R M = \{\mathfrak{p} \in \mathrm{Spec} R \mid \mathrm{H}(M)_{\mathfrak{p}} \neq 0\}.$$

One has $\mathrm{Supp}_R M = \emptyset$ if and only if $\mathrm{H}(M) = 0$, if and only if $M \simeq 0$ in $D(R)$.

For all complexes M, N in $D_{\mathfrak{b}}^{\mathfrak{f}}(R)$ there are equalities

$$\mathrm{Supp}_R(M \otimes_R^{\mathbb{L}} N) = \mathrm{Supp}_R M \cap \mathrm{Supp}_R N = \mathrm{Supp}_R \mathrm{RHom}_R(M, N).$$

This follows directly from [A.4.2](#), [A.5.2](#), and Lemmas [A.4.3](#) and [A.5.3](#).

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