

DUALIZING COMPLEXES

08XG

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1. Introduction

08XH In this chapter we discuss dualizing complexes in commutative algebra. A reference is [Har66].

We begin with a discussion of essential surjections and essential injections, projective covers, injective hulls, duality for Artinian rings, and study injective hulls of

residue fields, leading quickly to a proof of Matlis duality. See Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 and Proposition 7.8.

This is followed by three sections discussing local cohomology in great generality, see Sections 8, 9, and 10. We apply some of this to a discussion of depth in Section 11. In another application we show how, given a finitely generated ideal I of a ring A , the “ I -complete” and “ I -torsion” objects of the derived category of A are equivalent, see Section 12. To learn more about local cohomology, for example the finiteness theorem (which relies on local duality – see below) please visit Local Cohomology, Section 1.

The bulk of this chapter is devoted to duality for a ring map and dualizing complexes. See Sections 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23. The key definition is that of a dualizing complex ω_A^\bullet over a Noetherian ring A as an object $\omega_A^\bullet \in D^+(A)$ whose cohomology modules $H^i(\omega_A^\bullet)$ are finite A -modules, which has finite injective dimension, and is such that the map

$$A \longrightarrow R\mathrm{Hom}_A(\omega_A^\bullet, \omega_A^\bullet)$$

is a quasi-isomorphism. After establishing some elementary properties of dualizing complexes, we show a dualizing complex gives rise to a dimension function. Next, we prove Grothendieck’s local duality theorem. After briefly discussing dualizing modules and Cohen-Macaulay rings, we introduce Gorenstein rings and we show many familiar Noetherian rings have dualizing complexes. In a last section we apply the material to show there is a good theory of Noetherian local rings whose formal fibres are Gorenstein or local complete intersections.

In the last few sections, we describe an algebraic construction of the “upper shriek functors” used in algebraic geometry, for example in the book [Har66]. This topic is continued in the chapter on duality for schemes. See Duality for Schemes, Section 1.

2. Essential surjections and injections

08XI We will mostly work in categories of modules, but we may as well make the definition in general.

08XJ **Definition 2.1.** Let \mathcal{A} be an abelian category.

- (1) An injection $A \subset B$ of \mathcal{A} is *essential*, or we say that B is an *essential extension* of A , if every nonzero subobject $B' \subset B$ has nonzero intersection with A .
- (2) A surjection $f : A \rightarrow B$ of \mathcal{A} is *essential* if for every proper subobject $A' \subset A$ we have $f(A') \neq B$.

Some lemmas about this notion.

08XK **Lemma 2.2.** Let \mathcal{A} be an abelian category.

- (1) If $A \subset B$ and $B \subset C$ are essential extensions, then $A \subset C$ is an essential extension.
- (2) If $A \subset B$ is an essential extension and $C \subset B$ is a subobject, then $A \cap C \subset C$ is an essential extension.
- (3) If $A \rightarrow B$ and $B \rightarrow C$ are essential surjections, then $A \rightarrow C$ is an essential surjection.

- (4) Given an essential surjection $f : A \rightarrow B$ and a surjection $A \rightarrow C$ with kernel K , the morphism $C \rightarrow B/f(K)$ is an essential surjection.

Proof. Omitted. \square

08XL **Lemma 2.3.** *Let R be a ring. Let M be an R -module. Let $E = \operatorname{colim} E_i$ be a filtered colimit of R -modules. Suppose given a compatible system of essential injections $M \rightarrow E_i$ of R -modules. Then $M \rightarrow E$ is an essential injection.*

Proof. Immediate from the definitions and the fact that filtered colimits are exact (Algebra, Lemma 8.8). \square

08XM **Lemma 2.4.** *Let R be a ring. Let $M \subset N$ be R -modules. The following are equivalent*

- (1) $M \subset N$ is an essential extension,
- (2) for all $x \in N$ nonzero there exists an $f \in R$ such that $fx \in M$ and $fx \neq 0$.

Proof. Assume (1) and let $x \in N$ be a nonzero element. By (1) we have $Rx \cap M \neq 0$. This implies (2).

Assume (2). Let $N' \subset N$ be a nonzero submodule. Pick $x \in N'$ nonzero. By (2) we can find $f \in R$ with $fx \in M$ and $fx \neq 0$. Thus $N' \cap M \neq 0$. \square

3. Injective modules

08XN Some results about injective modules over rings.

08XP **Lemma 3.1.** *Let R be a ring. Any product of injective R -modules is injective.*

Proof. Special case of Homology, Lemma 24.3. \square

08XQ **Lemma 3.2.** *Let $R \rightarrow S$ be a flat ring map. If E is an injective S -module, then E is injective as an R -module.*

Proof. This is true because $\operatorname{Hom}_R(M, E) = \operatorname{Hom}_S(M \otimes_R S, E)$ by Algebra, Lemma 13.3 and the fact that tensoring with S is exact. \square

08YV **Lemma 3.3.** *Let $R \rightarrow S$ be an epimorphism of rings. Let E be an S -module. If E is injective as an R -module, then E is an injective S -module.*

Proof. This is true because $\operatorname{Hom}_R(N, E) = \operatorname{Hom}_S(N, E)$ for any S -module N , see Algebra, Lemma 106.14. \square

08XR **Lemma 3.4.** *Let $R \rightarrow S$ be a ring map. If E is an injective R -module, then $\operatorname{Hom}_R(S, E)$ is an injective S -module.*

Proof. This is true because $\operatorname{Hom}_S(N, \operatorname{Hom}_R(S, E)) = \operatorname{Hom}_R(N, E)$ by Algebra, Lemma 13.4. \square

08XS **Lemma 3.5.** *Let R be a ring. Let I be an injective R -module. Let $E \subset I$ be a submodule. The following are equivalent*

- (1) E is injective, and
- (2) for all $E \subset E' \subset I$ with $E \subset E'$ essential we have $E = E'$.

In particular, an R -module is injective if and only if every essential extension is trivial.

Proof. The final assertion follows from the first and the fact that the category of R -modules has enough injectives (More on Algebra, Section 52).

Assume (1). Let $E \subset E' \subset I$ as in (2). Then the map $\text{id}_E : E \rightarrow E$ can be extended to a map $\alpha : E' \rightarrow E$. The kernel of α has to be zero because it intersects E trivially and E' is an essential extension. Hence $E = E'$.

Assume (2). Let $M \subset N$ be R -modules and let $\varphi : M \rightarrow E$ be an R -module map. In order to prove (1) we have to show that φ extends to a morphism $N \rightarrow E$. Consider the set \mathcal{S} of pairs (M', φ') where $M \subset M' \subset N$ and $\varphi' : M' \rightarrow E$ is an R -module map agreeing with φ on M . We define an ordering on \mathcal{S} by the rule $(M', \varphi') \leq (M'', \varphi'')$ if and only if $M' \subset M''$ and $\varphi''|_{M'} = \varphi'$. It is clear that we can take the maximum of a totally ordered subset of \mathcal{S} . Hence by Zorn's lemma we may assume (M, φ) is a maximal element.

Choose an extension $\psi : N \rightarrow I$ of φ composed with the inclusion $E \rightarrow I$. This is possible as I is injective. If $\psi(N) \subset E$, then ψ is the desired extension. If $\psi(N)$ is not contained in E , then by (2) the inclusion $E \subset E + \psi(N)$ is not essential. hence we can find a nonzero submodule $K \subset E + \psi(N)$ meeting E in 0. This means that $M' = \psi^{-1}(E + K)$ strictly contains M . Thus we can extend φ to M' using

$$M' \xrightarrow{\psi|_{M'}} E + K \rightarrow (E + K)/K = E$$

This contradicts the maximality of (M, φ) . □

08XT **Example 3.6.** Let R be a reduced ring. Let $\mathfrak{p} \subset R$ be a minimal prime so that $K = R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is a field (Algebra, Lemma 24.1). Then K is an injective R -module. Namely, we have $\text{Hom}_R(M, K) = \text{Hom}_K(M_{\mathfrak{p}}, K)$ for any R -module M . Since localization is an exact functor and taking duals is an exact functor on K -vector spaces we conclude $\text{Hom}_R(-, K)$ is an exact functor, i.e., K is an injective R -module.

08XU **Lemma 3.7.** *Let R be a ring. Let E be an R -module. The following are equivalent*

- (1) *E is an injective R -module, and*
- (2) *given an ideal $I \subset R$ and a module map $\varphi : I \rightarrow E$ there exists an extension of φ to an R -module map $R \rightarrow E$.*

Proof. The implication (1) \Rightarrow (2) follows from the definitions. Thus we assume (2) holds and we prove (1). First proof: The lemma follows from More on Algebra, Lemma 52.4. Second proof: Since R is a generator for the category of R -modules, the lemma follows from Injectives, Lemma 11.6.

Third proof: We have to show that every essential extension $E \subset E'$ is trivial, see Lemma 3.5. Pick $x \in E'$ and set $I = \{f \in R \mid fx \in E\}$. The map $I \rightarrow E$, $f \mapsto fx$ extends to $\psi : R \rightarrow E$ by (2). Then $x' = x - \psi(1)$ is an element of E' whose annihilator in E'/E is I and which is annihilated by I as an element of E' . Thus $Rx' = (R/I)x'$ does not intersect E . Since $E \subset E'$ is an essential extension it follows that $x' \in E$ as desired. □

08XV **Lemma 3.8.** *Let R be a Noetherian ring. A direct sum of injective modules is injective.*

Proof. Let E_i be a family of injective modules parametrized by a set I . Set $E = \bigcup E_i$. To show that E is injective we use Lemma 3.7. Thus let $\varphi : I \rightarrow E$

be a module map from an ideal of R into E . As I is a finite R -module (because R is Noetherian) we can find finitely many elements $i_1, \dots, i_r \in I$ such that φ maps into $\bigcup_{j=1, \dots, r} E_{i_j}$. Then we can extend φ into $\bigcup_{j=1, \dots, r} E_{i_j}$ using the injectivity of the modules E_{i_j} . \square

0A6I **Lemma 3.9.** *Let R be a Noetherian ring. Let $S \subset R$ be a multiplicative subset. If E is an injective R -module, then $S^{-1}E$ is an injective $S^{-1}R$ -module.*

Proof. Since $R \rightarrow S^{-1}R$ is an epimorphism of rings, it suffices to show that $S^{-1}E$ is injective as an R -module, see Lemma 3.3. To show this we use Lemma 3.7. Thus let $I \subset R$ be an ideal and let $\varphi : I \rightarrow S^{-1}E$ be an R -module map. As I is a finitely presented R -module (because R is Noetherian) we can find an $f \in S$ and an R -module map $I \rightarrow E$ such that $f\varphi$ is the composition $I \rightarrow E \rightarrow S^{-1}E$ (Algebra, Lemma 10.2). Then we can extend $I \rightarrow E$ to a homomorphism $R \rightarrow E$. Then the composition

$$R \rightarrow E \rightarrow S^{-1}E \xrightarrow{f^{-1}} S^{-1}E$$

is the desired extension of φ to R . \square

08XW **Lemma 3.10.** *Let R be a Noetherian ring. Let I be an injective R -module.*

- (1) *Let $f \in R$. Then $E = \bigcup I[f^n] = I[f^\infty]$ is an injective submodule of I .*
- (2) *Let $J \subset R$ be an ideal. Then the J -power torsion submodule $I[J^\infty]$ is an injective submodule of I .*

Proof. We will use Lemma 3.5 to prove (1). Suppose that $E \subset E' \subset I$ and that E' is an essential extension of E . We will show that $E' = E$. If not, then we can find $x \in E'$ and $x \notin E$. Let $J = \{a \in R \mid ax \in E'\}$. Since R is Noetherian we can choose x with J maximal. Since R is Noetherian we can write $J = (g_1, \dots, g_t)$ for some $g_i \in R$. Say f^{n_i} annihilates $g_i x$. Set $n = \max\{n_i\}$. Then $x' = f^n x$ is an element of E' not in E and is annihilated by J . By maximality of J we see that $Rx' = (R/J)x' \cap E = (0)$. Hence E' is not an essential extension of E a contradiction.

To prove (2) write $J = (f_1, \dots, f_t)$. Then $I[J^\infty]$ is equal to

$$(\dots((I[f_1^\infty])[f_2^\infty])\dots)[f_t^\infty]$$

and the result follows from (1) and induction. \square

0A6J **Lemma 3.11.** *Let A be a Noetherian ring. Let E be an injective A -module. Then $E \otimes_A A[x]$ has injective-amplitude $[0, 1]$ as an object of $D(A[x])$. In particular, $E \otimes_A A[x]$ has finite injective dimension as an $A[x]$ -module.*

Proof. Let us write $E[x] = E \otimes_A A[x]$. Consider the short exact sequence of $A[x]$ -modules

$$0 \rightarrow E[x] \rightarrow \text{Hom}_A(A[x], E[x]) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_A(A[x], E[x]) \rightarrow 0$$

where the first map sends $p \in E[x]$ to $f \mapsto fp$ and the second map sends φ to $f \mapsto \varphi(xf) - x\varphi(f)$. The second map is surjective because $\text{Hom}_A(A[x], E[x]) = \prod_{n \geq 0} E[x]$ as an abelian group and the map sends (e_n) to $(e_{n+1} - xe_n)$ which is surjective. As an A -module we have $E[x] \cong \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} E$ which is injective by Lemma 3.8. Hence the $A[x]$ -module $\text{Hom}_A(A[x], E[x])$ is injective by Lemma 3.4 and the proof is complete. \square

4. Projective covers

08XX In this section we briefly discuss projective covers.

08XY **Definition 4.1.** Let R be a ring. A surjection $P \rightarrow M$ of R -modules is said to be a *projective cover*, or sometimes a *projective envelope*, if P is a projective R -module and $P \rightarrow M$ is an essential surjection.

Projective covers do not always exist. For example, if k is a field and $R = k[x]$ is the polynomial ring over k , then the module $M = R/(x)$ does not have a projective cover. Namely, for any surjection $f : P \rightarrow M$ with P projective over R , the proper submodule $(x - 1)P$ surjects onto M . Hence f is not essential.

08XZ **Lemma 4.2.** *Let R be a ring and let M be an R -module. If a projective cover of M exists, then it is unique up to isomorphism.*

Proof. Let $P \rightarrow M$ and $P' \rightarrow M$ be projective covers. Because P is a projective R -module and $P' \rightarrow M$ is surjective, we can find an R -module map $\alpha : P \rightarrow P'$ compatible with the maps to M . Since $P' \rightarrow M$ is essential, we see that α is surjective. As P' is a projective R -module we can choose a direct sum decomposition $P' = \text{Ker}(\alpha) \oplus P''$. Since $P'' \rightarrow M$ is surjective and since $P \rightarrow M$ is essential we conclude that $\text{Ker}(\alpha)$ is zero as desired. \square

Here is an example where projective covers exist.

08Y0 **Lemma 4.3.** *Let $(R, \mathfrak{m}, \kappa)$ be a local ring. Any finite R -module has a projective cover.*

Proof. Let M be a finite R -module. Let $r = \dim_{\kappa}(M/\mathfrak{m}M)$. Choose $x_1, \dots, x_r \in M$ mapping to a basis of $M/\mathfrak{m}M$. Consider the map $f : R^{\oplus r} \rightarrow M$. By Nakayama's lemma this is a surjection (Algebra, Lemma 19.1). If $N \subset R^{\oplus r}$ is a proper submodule, then $N/\mathfrak{m}N \rightarrow \kappa^{\oplus r}$ is not surjective (by Nakayama's lemma again) hence $N/\mathfrak{m}N \rightarrow M/\mathfrak{m}M$ is not surjective. Thus f is an essential surjection. \square

5. Injective hulls

08Y1 In this section we briefly discuss injective hulls.

08Y2 **Definition 5.1.** Let R be a ring. An injection $M \rightarrow I$ of R -modules is said to be an *injective hull* if I is an injective R -module and $M \rightarrow I$ is an essential injection.

Injective hulls always exist.

08Y3 **Lemma 5.2.** *Let R be a ring. Any R -module has an injective hull.*

Proof. Let M be an R -module. By More on Algebra, Section 52 the category of R -modules has enough injectives. Choose an injection $M \rightarrow I$ with I an injective R -module. Consider the set \mathcal{S} of submodules $M \subset E \subset I$ such that E is an essential extension of M . We order \mathcal{S} by inclusion. If $\{E_{\alpha}\}$ is a totally ordered subset of \mathcal{S} , then $\bigcup E_{\alpha}$ is an essential extension of M too (Lemma 2.3). Thus we can apply Zorn's lemma and find a maximal element $E \in \mathcal{S}$. We claim $M \subset E$ is an injective hull, i.e., E is an injective R -module. This follows from Lemma 3.5. \square

08Y4 **Lemma 5.3.** *Let R be a ring. Let M, N be R -modules and let $M \rightarrow E$ and $N \rightarrow E'$ be injective hulls. Then*

- (1) for any R -module map $\varphi : M \rightarrow N$ there exists an R -module map $\psi : E \rightarrow E'$ such that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M & \longrightarrow & E \\ \varphi \downarrow & & \downarrow \psi \\ N & \longrightarrow & E' \end{array}$$

commutes,

- (2) if φ is injective, then ψ is injective,
 (3) if φ is an essential injection, then ψ is an isomorphism,
 (4) if φ is an isomorphism, then ψ is an isomorphism,
 (5) if $M \rightarrow I$ is an embedding of M into an injective R -module, then there is an isomorphism $I \cong E \oplus I'$ compatible with the embeddings of M ,

In particular, the injective hull E of M is unique up to isomorphism.

Proof. Part (1) follows from the fact that E' is an injective R -module. Part (2) follows as $\text{Ker}(\psi) \cap M = 0$ and E is an essential extension of M . Assume φ is an essential injection. Then $E \cong \psi(E) \subset E'$ by (2) which implies $E' = \psi(E) \oplus E''$ because E is injective. Since E' is an essential extension of M (Lemma 2.2) we get $E'' = 0$. Part (4) is a special case of (3). Assume $M \rightarrow I$ as in (5). Choose a map $\alpha : E \rightarrow I$ extending the map $M \rightarrow I$. Arguing as before we see that α is injective. Thus as before $\alpha(E)$ splits off from I . This proves (5). \square

08Y5 **Example 5.4.** Let R be a domain with fraction field K . Then $R \subset K$ is an injective hull of R . Namely, by Example 3.6 we see that K is an injective R -module and by Lemma 2.4 we see that $R \subset K$ is an essential extension.

08Y6 **Definition 5.5.** An object X of an additive category is called *indecomposable* if it is nonzero and if $X = Y \oplus Z$, then either $Y = 0$ or $Z = 0$.

08Y7 **Lemma 5.6.** Let R be a ring. Let E be an indecomposable injective R -module. Then

- (1) E is the injective hull of any nonzero submodule of E ,
 (2) the intersection of any two nonzero submodules of E is nonzero,
 (3) $\text{End}_R(E, E)$ is a noncommutative local ring with maximal ideal those $\varphi : E \rightarrow E$ whose kernel is nonzero, and
 (4) the set of zerodivisors on E is a prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of R and E is an injective $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -module.

Proof. Part (1) follows from Lemma 5.3. Part (2) follows from part (1) and the definition of injective hulls.

Proof of (3). Set $A = \text{End}_R(E, E)$ and $I = \{\varphi \in A \mid \text{Ker}(f) \neq 0\}$. The statement means that I is a two sided ideal and that any $\varphi \in A, \varphi \notin I$ is invertible. Suppose φ and ψ are not injective. Then $\text{Ker}(\varphi) \cap \text{Ker}(\psi)$ is nonzero by (2). Hence $\varphi + \psi \in I$. It follows that I is a two sided ideal. If $\varphi \in A, \varphi \notin I$, then $E \cong \varphi(E) \subset E$ is an injective submodule, hence $E = \varphi(E)$ because E is indecomposable.

Proof of (4). Consider the ring map $R \rightarrow A$ and let $\mathfrak{p} \subset R$ be the inverse image of the maximal ideal I . Then it is clear that \mathfrak{p} is a prime ideal and that $R \rightarrow A$ extends to $R_{\mathfrak{p}} \rightarrow A$. Thus E is an $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -module. It follows from Lemma 3.3 that E is injective as an $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -module. \square

08Y8 **Lemma 5.7.** *Let $\mathfrak{p} \subset R$ be a prime of a ring R . Let E be the injective hull of R/\mathfrak{p} . Then*

- (1) *E is indecomposable,*
- (2) *E is the injective hull of $\kappa(\mathfrak{p})$,*
- (3) *E is the injective hull of $\kappa(\mathfrak{p})$ over the ring $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$.*

Proof. As $R/\mathfrak{p} \subset \kappa(\mathfrak{p})$ we can extend the embedding to a map $\kappa(\mathfrak{p}) \rightarrow E$. Hence (2) holds. For $f \in R$, $f \notin \mathfrak{p}$ the map $f : \kappa(\mathfrak{p}) \rightarrow \kappa(\mathfrak{p})$ is an isomorphism hence the map $f : E \rightarrow E$ is an isomorphism, see Lemma 5.3. Thus E is an $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -module. It is injective as an $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -module by Lemma 3.3. Finally, let $E' \subset E$ be a nonzero injective R -submodule. Then $J = (R/\mathfrak{p}) \cap E'$ is nonzero. After shrinking E' we may assume that E' is the injective hull of J (see Lemma 5.3 for example). Observe that R/\mathfrak{p} is an essential extension of J for example by Lemma 2.4. Hence $E' \rightarrow E$ is an isomorphism by Lemma 5.3 part (3). Hence E is indecomposable. \square

08Y9 **Lemma 5.8.** *Let R be a Noetherian ring. Let E be an indecomposable injective R -module. Then there exists a prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of R such that E is the injective hull of $\kappa(\mathfrak{p})$.*

Proof. Let \mathfrak{p} be the prime ideal found in Lemma 5.6. Say $\mathfrak{p} = (f_1, \dots, f_r)$. Pick a nonzero element $x \in \bigcap \text{Ker}(f_i : E \rightarrow E)$, see Lemma 5.6. Then $(R_{\mathfrak{p}})x$ is a module isomorphic to $\kappa(\mathfrak{p})$ inside E . We conclude by Lemma 5.6. \square

08YA **Proposition 5.9** (Structure of injective modules over Noetherian rings). *Let R be a Noetherian ring. Every injective module is a direct sum of indecomposable injective modules. Every indecomposable injective module is the injective hull of the residue field at a prime.*

Proof. The second statement is Lemma 5.8. For the first statement, let I be an injective R -module. We will use transfinite induction to construct $I_{\alpha} \subset I$ for ordinals α which are direct sums of indecomposable injective R -modules $E_{\beta+1}$ for $\beta < \alpha$. For $\alpha = 0$ we let $I_0 = 0$. Suppose given an ordinal α such that I_{α} has been constructed. Then I_{α} is an injective R -module by Lemma 3.8. Hence $I \cong I_{\alpha} \oplus I'$. If $I' = 0$ we are done. If not, then I' has an associated prime by Algebra, Lemma 62.7. Thus I' contains a copy of R/\mathfrak{p} for some prime \mathfrak{p} . Hence I' contains an indecomposable submodule E by Lemmas 5.3 and 5.7. Set $I_{\alpha+1} = I_{\alpha} \oplus E_{\alpha}$. If α is a limit ordinal and I_{β} has been constructed for $\beta < \alpha$, then we set $I_{\alpha} = \bigcup_{\beta < \alpha} I_{\beta}$. Observe that $I_{\alpha} = \bigoplus_{\beta < \alpha} E_{\beta+1}$. This concludes the proof. \square

6. Duality over Artinian local rings

08YW Let $(R, \mathfrak{m}, \kappa)$ be an artinian local ring. Recall that this implies R is Noetherian and that R has finite length as an R -module. Moreover an R -module is finite if and only if it has finite length. We will use these facts without further mention in this section. Please see Algebra, Sections 51 and 52 and Algebra, Proposition 59.6 for more details.

08YX **Lemma 6.1.** *Let $(R, \mathfrak{m}, \kappa)$ be an artinian local ring. Let E be an injective hull of κ . For every finite R -module M we have*

$$\text{length}_R(M) = \text{length}_R(\text{Hom}_R(M, E))$$

In particular, the injective hull E of κ is a finite R -module.

Proof. Because E is an essential extension of κ we have $\kappa = E[\mathfrak{m}]$ where $E[\mathfrak{m}]$ is the \mathfrak{m} -torsion in E (notation as in More on Algebra, Section 78). Hence $\mathrm{Hom}_R(\kappa, E) \cong \kappa$ and the equality of lengths holds for $M = \kappa$. We prove the displayed equality of the lemma by induction on the length of M . If M is nonzero there exists a surjection $M \rightarrow \kappa$ with kernel M' . Since the functor $M \mapsto \mathrm{Hom}_R(M, E)$ is exact we obtain a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_R(\kappa, E) \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_R(M, E) \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_R(M', E) \rightarrow 0.$$

Additivity of length for this sequence and the sequence $0 \rightarrow M' \rightarrow M \rightarrow \kappa \rightarrow 0$ and the equality for M' (induction hypothesis) and κ implies the equality for M . The final statement of the lemma follows as $E = \mathrm{Hom}_R(R, E)$. \square

08YY **Lemma 6.2.** *Let $(R, \mathfrak{m}, \kappa)$ be an artinian local ring. Let E be an injective hull of κ . For any finite R -module M the evaluation map*

$$M \longrightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_R(\mathrm{Hom}_R(M, E), E)$$

is an isomorphism. In particular $R = \mathrm{Hom}_R(E, E)$.

Proof. Observe that the displayed arrow is injective. Namely, if $x \in M$ is a nonzero element, then there is a nonzero map $Rx \rightarrow \kappa$ which we can extend to a map $\varphi : M \rightarrow E$ that doesn't vanish on x . Since the source and target of the arrow have the same length by Lemma 6.1 we conclude it is an isomorphism. The final statement follows on taking $M = R$. \square

To state the next lemma, denote Mod_R^{fg} the category of finite R -modules over a ring R .

08YZ **Lemma 6.3.** *Let $(R, \mathfrak{m}, \kappa)$ be an artinian local ring. Let E be an injective hull of κ . The functor $D(-) = \mathrm{Hom}_R(-, E)$ induces an exact anti-equivalence $\mathrm{Mod}_R^{fg} \rightarrow \mathrm{Mod}_R^{fg}$ and $D \circ D \cong \mathrm{id}$.*

Proof. We have seen that $D \circ D = \mathrm{id}$ on Mod_R^{fg} in Lemma 6.2. It follows immediately that D is an anti-equivalence. \square

08ZO **Lemma 6.4.** *Assumptions and notation as in Lemma 6.3. Let $I \subset R$ be an ideal and M a finite R -module. Then*

$$D(M[I]) = D(M)/ID(M) \quad \text{and} \quad D(M/IM) = D(M)[I]$$

Proof. Say $I = (f_1, \dots, f_t)$. Consider the map

$$M^{\oplus t} \xrightarrow{f_1, \dots, f_t} M$$

with cokernel M/IM . Applying the exact functor D we conclude that $D(M/IM)$ is $D(M)[I]$. The other case is proved in the same way. \square

7. Injective hull of the residue field

08Z1 Most of our results will be for Noetherian local rings in this section.

08Z2 **Lemma 7.1.** *Let $R \rightarrow S$ be a surjective map of local rings with kernel I . Let E be the injective hull of the residue field of R over R . Then $E[I]$ is the injective hull of the residue field of S over S .*

Proof. Observe that $E[I] = \text{Hom}_R(S, E)$ as $S = R/I$. Hence $E[I]$ is an injective S -module by Lemma 3.4. Since E is an essential extension of $\kappa = R/\mathfrak{m}_R$ it follows that $E[I]$ is an essential extension of κ as well. The result follows. \square

08Z3 **Lemma 7.2.** *Let $(R, \mathfrak{m}, \kappa)$ be a local ring. Let E be the injective hull of κ . Let M be a \mathfrak{m} -power torsion R -module with $n = \dim_\kappa(M[\mathfrak{m}]) < \infty$. Then M is isomorphic to a submodule of $E^{\oplus n}$.*

Proof. Observe that $E^{\oplus n}$ is the injective hull of $\kappa^{\oplus n} = M[\mathfrak{m}]$. Thus there is an R -module map $M \rightarrow E^{\oplus n}$ which is injective on $M[\mathfrak{m}]$. Since M is \mathfrak{m} -power torsion the inclusion $M[\mathfrak{m}] \subset M$ is an essential extension (for example by Lemma 2.4) we conclude that the kernel of $M \rightarrow E^{\oplus n}$ is zero. \square

08Z4 **Lemma 7.3.** *Let $(R, \mathfrak{m}, \kappa)$ be a Noetherian local ring. Let E be an injective hull of κ over R . Let E_n be an injective hull of κ over R/\mathfrak{m}^n . Then $E = \bigcup E_n$ and $E_n = E[\mathfrak{m}^n]$.*

Proof. We have $E_n = E[\mathfrak{m}^n]$ by Lemma 7.1. We have $E = \bigcup E_n$ because $\bigcup E_n = E[\mathfrak{m}^\infty]$ is an injective R -submodule which contains κ , see Lemma 3.10. \square

The following lemma tells us the injective hull of the residue field of a Noetherian local ring only depends on the completion.

08Z5 **Lemma 7.4.** *Let $R \rightarrow S$ be a flat local homomorphism of local Noetherian rings such that $R/\mathfrak{m}_R \cong S/\mathfrak{m}_R S$. Then the injective hull of the residue field of R is the injective hull of the residue field of S .*

Proof. Set $\kappa = R/\mathfrak{m}_R = S/\mathfrak{m}_S$. Let E_R be the injective hull of κ over R . Let E_S be the injective hull of κ over S . Observe that E_S is an injective R -module by Lemma 3.2. Choose an extension $E_R \rightarrow E_S$ of the identification of residue fields. This map is an isomorphism by Lemma 7.3 because $R \rightarrow S$ induces an isomorphism $R/\mathfrak{m}_R^n \rightarrow S/\mathfrak{m}_S^n$ for all n . \square

08Z6 **Lemma 7.5.** *Let $(R, \mathfrak{m}, \kappa)$ be a Noetherian local ring. Let E be an injective hull of κ over R . Then $\text{Hom}_R(E, E)$ is canonically isomorphic to the completion of R .*

Proof. Write $E = \bigcup E_n$ with $E_n = E[\mathfrak{m}^n]$ as in Lemma 7.3. Any endomorphism of E preserves this filtration. Hence

$$\text{Hom}_R(E, E) = \lim \text{Hom}_R(E_n, E_n)$$

The lemma follows as $\text{Hom}_R(E_n, E_n) = \text{Hom}_{R/\mathfrak{m}^n}(E_n, E_n) = R/\mathfrak{m}^n$ by Lemma 6.2. \square

08Z7 **Lemma 7.6.** *Let $(R, \mathfrak{m}, \kappa)$ be a Noetherian local ring. Let E be an injective hull of κ over R . Then E satisfies the descending chain condition.*

Proof. If $E \subset M_1 \subset M_2 \dots$ is a sequence of submodules, then

$$\text{Hom}_R(E, E) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_R(M_1, E) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_R(M_2, E) \rightarrow \dots$$

is sequence of surjections. By Lemma 7.5 each of these is a module over the completion $R^\wedge = \text{Hom}_R(E, E)$. Since R^\wedge is Noetherian (Algebra, Lemma 96.6) the sequence stabilizes: $\text{Hom}_R(M_n, E) = \text{Hom}_R(M_{n+1}, E) = \dots$. Since E is injective, this can only happen if $\text{Hom}_R(M_n/M_{n+1}, E)$ is zero. However, if M_n/M_{n+1}

is nonzero, then it contains a nonzero element annihilated by \mathfrak{m} , because E is \mathfrak{m} -power torsion by Lemma 7.3. In this case M_n/M_{n+1} has a nonzero map into E , contradicting the assumed vanishing. This finishes the proof. \square

08Z8 **Lemma 7.7.** *Let $(R, \mathfrak{m}, \kappa)$ be a Noetherian local ring. Let E be an injective hull of κ .*

- (1) *For an R -module M the following are equivalent:*
 - (a) *M satisfies the ascending chain condition,*
 - (b) *M is a finite R -module, and*
 - (c) *there exist n, m and an exact sequence $R^{\oplus m} \rightarrow R^{\oplus n} \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0$.*
- (2) *For an R -module M the following are equivalent:*
 - (a) *M satisfies the descending chain condition,*
 - (b) *M is \mathfrak{m} -power torsion and $\dim_{\kappa}(M[\mathfrak{m}]) < \infty$, and*
 - (c) *there exist n, m and an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow M \rightarrow E^{\oplus n} \rightarrow E^{\oplus m}$.*

Proof. We omit the proof of (1).

Let M be an R -module with the descending chain condition. Let $x \in M$. Then $\mathfrak{m}^n x$ is a descending chain of submodules, hence stabilizes. Thus $\mathfrak{m}^n x = \mathfrak{m}^{n+1} x$ for some n . By Nakayama's lemma (Algebra, Lemma 19.1) this implies $\mathfrak{m}^n x = 0$, i.e., x is \mathfrak{m} -power torsion. Since $M[\mathfrak{m}]$ is a vector space over κ it has to be finite dimensional in order to have the descending chain condition.

Assume that M is \mathfrak{m} -power torsion and has a finite dimensional \mathfrak{m} -torsion submodule $M[\mathfrak{m}]$. By Lemma 7.2 we see that M is a submodule of $E^{\oplus n}$ for some n . Consider the quotient $N = E^{\oplus n}/M$. By Lemma 7.6 the module E has the descending chain condition hence so do $E^{\oplus n}$ and N . Therefore N satisfies (2)(a) which implies N satisfies (2)(b) by the second paragraph of the proof. Thus by Lemma 7.2 again we see that N is a submodule of $E^{\oplus m}$ for some m . Thus we have a short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow M \rightarrow E^{\oplus n} \rightarrow E^{\oplus m}$.

Assume we have a short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow M \rightarrow E^{\oplus n} \rightarrow E^{\oplus m}$. Since E satisfies the descending chain condition by Lemma 7.6 so does M . \square

08Z9 **Proposition 7.8** (Matlis duality). *Let $(R, \mathfrak{m}, \kappa)$ be a complete local Noetherian ring. Let E be an injective hull of κ over R . The functor $D(-) = \text{Hom}_R(-, E)$ induces an anti-equivalence*

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} R\text{-modules with the} \\ \text{descending chain condition} \end{array} \right\} \longleftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} R\text{-modules with the} \\ \text{ascending chain condition} \end{array} \right\}$$

and we have $D \circ D = \text{id}$ on either side of the equivalence.

Proof. By Lemma 7.5 we have $R = \text{Hom}_R(E, E) = D(E)$. Of course we have $E = \text{Hom}_R(R, E) = D(R)$. Since E is injective the functor D is exact. The result now follows immediately from the description of the categories in Lemma 7.7. \square

8. Deriving torsion

0BJA Let A be a ring and let $I \subset A$ be a finitely generated ideal (if I is not finitely generated perhaps a different definition should be used). Let $Z = V(I) \subset \text{Spec}(A)$. Recall that the category I^∞ -torsion of I -power torsion modules only depends on the closed subset Z and not on the choice of the finitely generated ideal I such that

$Z = V(I)$, see More on Algebra, Lemma 77.6. In this section we will consider the functor

$$H_I^0 : \text{Mod}_A \longrightarrow I^\infty\text{-torsion}, \quad M \longmapsto M[I^\infty] = \bigcup M[I^n]$$

which sends M to the submodule of I -power torsion.

Let A be a ring and let I be a finitely generated ideal. Note that I^∞ -torsion is a Grothendieck abelian category (direct sums exist, filtered colimits are exact, and $\bigoplus A/I^n$ is a generator by More on Algebra, Lemma 77.2). Hence the derived category $D(I^\infty\text{-torsion})$ exists, see Injectives, Remark 13.3. Our functor H_I^0 is left exact and has a derived extension which we will denote

$$R\Gamma_I : D(A) \longrightarrow D(I^\infty\text{-torsion}).$$

Warning: this functor does not deserve the name local cohomology unless the ring A is Noetherian. The functors H_I^0 , $R\Gamma_I$, and the satellites H_I^p only depend on the closed subset $Z \subset \text{Spec}(A)$ and not on the choice of the finitely generated ideal I such that $V(I) = Z$. However, we insist on using the subscript I for the functors above as the notation $R\Gamma_Z$ is going to be used for a different functor, see (9.0.1), which agrees with the functor $R\Gamma_I$ only (as far as we know) in case A is Noetherian (see Lemma 10.1).

0A6L **Lemma 8.1.** *Let A be a ring and let $I \subset A$ be a finitely generated ideal. The functor $R\Gamma_I$ is right adjoint to the functor $D(I^\infty\text{-torsion}) \rightarrow D(A)$.*

Proof. This follows from the fact that taking I -power torsion submodules is the right adjoint to the inclusion functor $I^\infty\text{-torsion} \rightarrow \text{Mod}_A$. See Derived Categories, Lemma 28.5. \square

0954 **Lemma 8.2.** *Let A be a ring and let $I \subset A$ be a finitely generated ideal. For any object K of $D(A)$ we have*

$$R\Gamma_I(K) = \text{hocolim } R\text{Hom}_A(A/I^n, K)$$

in $D(A)$ and

$$R^q\Gamma_I(K) = \text{colim}_n \text{Ext}_A^q(A/I^n, K)$$

as modules for all $q \in \mathbf{Z}$.

Proof. Let J^\bullet be a K -injective complex representing K . Then

$$R\Gamma_I(K) = J^\bullet[I^\infty] = \text{colim } J^\bullet[I^n] = \text{colim } \text{Hom}_A(A/I^n, J^\bullet)$$

The first equality is the definition. By Derived Categories, Lemma 31.7 we obtain the second equality. The third equality is clear because $H^q(\text{Hom}_A(A/I^n, J^\bullet)) = \text{Ext}_A^q(A/I^n, K)$ and because filtered colimits are exact in the category of abelian groups. \square

0A6M **Lemma 8.3.** *Let A be a ring and let $I \subset A$ be a finitely generated ideal. Let K^\bullet be a complex of A -modules such that $f : K^\bullet \rightarrow K^\bullet$ is an isomorphism for some $f \in I$, i.e., K^\bullet is a complex of A_f -modules. Then $R\Gamma_I(K^\bullet) = 0$.*

Proof. Namely, in this case the cohomology modules of $R\Gamma_I(K^\bullet)$ are both f -power torsion and f acts by automorphisms. Hence the cohomology modules are zero and hence the object is zero. \square

Let A be a ring and $I \subset A$ a finitely generated ideal. By More on Algebra, Lemma 77.5 the category of I -power torsion modules is a Serre subcategory of the category of all A -modules, hence there is a functor

0A6N (8.3.1)
$$D(I^\infty\text{-torsion}) \rightarrow D_{I^\infty\text{-torsion}}(A)$$

see Derived Categories, Section 13.

0A6P **Lemma 8.4.** *Let A be a ring and let I be a finitely generated ideal. Let M and N be I -power torsion modules.*

- (1) $\text{Hom}_{D(A)}(M, N) = \text{Hom}_{D(I^\infty\text{-torsion})}(M, N)$,
- (2) $\text{Ext}_{D(A)}^1(M, N) = \text{Ext}_{D(I^\infty\text{-torsion})}^1(M, N)$,
- (3) $\text{Ext}_{D(I^\infty\text{-torsion})}^2(M, N) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{D(A)}^2(M, N)$ is not surjective in general,
- (4) (8.3.1) is not an equivalence in general.

Proof. Parts (1) and (2) follow immediately from the fact that I -power torsion forms a Serre subcategory of Mod_A . Part (4) follows from part (3).

For part (3) let A be a ring with an element $f \in A$ such that $A[f]$ contains a nonzero element x annihilated by f and A contains elements x_n with $f^n x_n = x$. Such a ring A exists because we can take

$$A = \mathbf{Z}[f, x, x_n]/(fx, f^n x_n - x)$$

Given A set $I = (f)$. Then the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow A[f] \rightarrow A \xrightarrow{f} A \rightarrow A/fA \rightarrow 0$$

defines an element in $\text{Ext}_A^2(A/fA, A[f])$. We claim this element does not come from an element of $\text{Ext}_{D(I^\infty\text{-torsion})}^2(A/fA, A[f])$. Namely, if it did, then there would be an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow A[f] \rightarrow M \rightarrow N \rightarrow A/fA \rightarrow 0$$

where M and N are f -power torsion modules defining the same 2 extension class. Since $A \rightarrow A$ is a complex of free modules and since the 2 extension classes are the same we would be able to find a map

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & A[f] & \longrightarrow & A & \longrightarrow & A & \longrightarrow & A/fA & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \varphi & & \downarrow \psi & & \downarrow & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & A[f] & \longrightarrow & M & \longrightarrow & N & \longrightarrow & A/fA & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

(some details omitted). Then we could replace M by the image of φ and N by the image of ψ . Then M would be a cyclic module, hence $f^n M = 0$ for some n . Considering $\varphi(x_{n+1})$ we get a contradiction with the fact that $f^{n+1}x_n = x$ is nonzero in $A[f]$. \square

9. Local cohomology

0952 Let A be a ring and let $I \subset A$ be a finitely generated ideal. Set $Z = V(I) \subset \text{Spec}(A)$. We will construct a functor

0A6Q (9.0.1)
$$R\Gamma_Z : D(A) \longrightarrow D_{I^\infty\text{-torsion}}(A)$$

which is right adjoint to the inclusion functor. For notation see Section 8. The cohomology modules of $R\Gamma_Z(K)$ are the *local cohomology groups of K with respect to Z* . By Lemma 8.4 this functor will in general **not** be equal to $R\Gamma_I(-)$ even

viewed as functors into $D(A)$. In Section 10 we will show that if A is Noetherian, then the two agree.

We will continue the discussion of local cohomology in the chapter on local cohomology, see Local Cohomology, Section 1. For example, there we will show that $R\Gamma_Z$ computes cohomology with support in Z for the associated complex of quasi-coherent sheaves on $\text{Spec}(A)$. See Local Cohomology, Lemma 2.1.

0A6R **Lemma 9.1.** *Let A be a ring and let $I \subset A$ be a finitely generated ideal. There exists a right adjoint $R\Gamma_Z$ (9.0.1) to the inclusion functor $D_{I^\infty\text{-torsion}}(A) \rightarrow D(A)$. In fact, if I is generated by $f_1, \dots, f_r \in A$, then we have*

$$R\Gamma_Z(K) = (A \rightarrow \prod_{i_0} A_{f_{i_0}} \rightarrow \prod_{i_0 < i_1} A_{f_{i_0}f_{i_1}} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_{f_1 \dots f_r}) \otimes_A^L K$$

functorially in $K \in D(A)$.

Proof. Say $I = (f_1, \dots, f_r)$ is an ideal. Let K^\bullet be a complex of A -modules. There is a canonical map of complexes

$$(A \rightarrow \prod_{i_0} A_{f_{i_0}} \rightarrow \prod_{i_0 < i_1} A_{f_{i_0}f_{i_1}} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_{f_1 \dots f_r}) \longrightarrow A.$$

from the extended Čech complex to A . Tensoring with K^\bullet , taking associated total complex, we get a map

$$\text{Tot} \left(K^\bullet \otimes_A (A \rightarrow \prod_{i_0} A_{f_{i_0}} \rightarrow \prod_{i_0 < i_1} A_{f_{i_0}f_{i_1}} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_{f_1 \dots f_r}) \right) \longrightarrow K^\bullet$$

in $D(A)$. We claim the cohomology modules of the complex on the left are I -power torsion, i.e., the LHS is an object of $D_{I^\infty\text{-torsion}}(A)$. Namely, we have

$$(A \rightarrow \prod_{i_0} A_{f_{i_0}} \rightarrow \prod_{i_0 < i_1} A_{f_{i_0}f_{i_1}} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_{f_1 \dots f_r}) = \text{colim } K(A, f_1^n, \dots, f_r^n)$$

by More on Algebra, Lemma 26.13. Moreover, multiplication by f_i^n on the complex $K(A, f_1^n, \dots, f_r^n)$ is homotopic to zero by More on Algebra, Lemma 26.6. Since

$$H^q(LHS) = \text{colim } H^q(\text{Tot}(K^\bullet \otimes_A K(A, f_1^n, \dots, f_r^n)))$$

we obtain our claim. On the other hand, if K^\bullet is an object of $D_{I^\infty\text{-torsion}}(A)$, then the complexes $K^\bullet \otimes_A A_{f_{i_0} \dots f_{i_p}}$ have vanishing cohomology. Hence in this case the map $LHS \rightarrow K^\bullet$ is an isomorphism in $D(A)$. The construction

$$R\Gamma_Z(K^\bullet) = \text{Tot} \left(K^\bullet \otimes_A (A \rightarrow \prod_{i_0} A_{f_{i_0}} \rightarrow \prod_{i_0 < i_1} A_{f_{i_0}f_{i_1}} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_{f_1 \dots f_r}) \right)$$

is functorial in K^\bullet and defines an exact functor $D(A) \rightarrow D_{I^\infty\text{-torsion}}(A)$ between triangulated categories. It follows formally from the existence of the natural transformation $R\Gamma_Z \rightarrow \text{id}$ given above and the fact that this evaluates to an isomorphism on K^\bullet in the subcategory, that $R\Gamma_Z$ is the desired right adjoint. \square

0BJB **Lemma 9.2.** *Let $A \rightarrow B$ be a ring homomorphism and let $I \subset A$ be a finitely generated ideal. Set $J = IB$. Set $Z = V(I)$ and $Y = V(J)$. Then*

$$R\Gamma_Z(M_A) = R\Gamma_Y(M)_A$$

functorially in $M \in D(B)$. Here $(-)_A$ denotes the restriction functors $D(B) \rightarrow D(A)$ and $A : D_{J^\infty\text{-torsion}}(B) \rightarrow D_{I^\infty\text{-torsion}}(A)$.

Proof. This follows from uniqueness of adjoint functors as both $R\Gamma_Z((-)_A)$ and $R\Gamma_Y(-)_A$ are right adjoint to the functor $D_{I^\infty\text{-torsion}}(A) \rightarrow D(B)$, $K \mapsto K \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}} B$. Alternatively, one can use the description of $R\Gamma_Z$ and $R\Gamma_Y$ in terms of alternating Čech complexes (Lemma 9.1). Namely, if $I = (f_1, \dots, f_r)$ then J is generated by the images $g_1, \dots, g_r \in B$ of f_1, \dots, f_r . Then the statement of the lemma follows from the existence of a canonical isomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} M_A \otimes_A (A \rightarrow \prod_{i_0} A_{f_{i_0}} \rightarrow \prod_{i_0 < i_1} A_{f_{i_0} f_{i_1}} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_{f_1 \dots f_r}) \\ = M \otimes_B (B \rightarrow \prod_{i_0} B_{g_{i_0}} \rightarrow \prod_{i_0 < i_1} B_{g_{i_0} g_{i_1}} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow B_{g_1 \dots g_r}) \end{aligned}$$

for any B -module M . \square

0ALZ **Lemma 9.3.** *Let $A \rightarrow B$ be a ring homomorphism and let $I \subset A$ be a finitely generated ideal. Set $J = IB$. Let $Z = V(I)$ and $Y = V(J)$. Then*

$$R\Gamma_Z(K) \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}} B = R\Gamma_Y(K \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}} B)$$

functorially in $K \in D(A)$.

Proof. This follows from uniqueness of adjoint functors as both $R\Gamma_Z(-) \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}} B$ and $R\Gamma_Y(- \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}} B)$ are right adjoint to the functor $D_{J^\infty\text{-torsion}}(B) \rightarrow D(A)$. Alternatively, one can use the description of $R\Gamma_Z$ and $R\Gamma_Y$ in terms of alternating Čech complexes (Lemma 9.1) and use that formation of the extended Čech complex commutes with base change. \square

0A6S **Lemma 9.4.** *Let A be a ring and let $I \subset A$ be a finitely generated ideal. Let K^\bullet be a complex of A -modules such that $f : K^\bullet \rightarrow K^\bullet$ is an isomorphism for some $f \in I$, i.e., K^\bullet is a complex of A_f -modules. Then $R\Gamma_Z(K^\bullet) = 0$.*

Proof. Namely, in this case the cohomology modules of $R\Gamma_Z(K^\bullet)$ are both f -power torsion and f acts by automorphisms. Hence the cohomology modules are zero and hence the object is zero. \square

0ALY **Lemma 9.5.** *Let A be a ring and let $I \subset A$ be a finitely generated ideal. For $K, L \in D(A)$ we have*

$$R\Gamma_Z(K \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}} L) = K \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}} R\Gamma_Z(L) = R\Gamma_Z(K) \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}} L = R\Gamma_Z(K) \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}} R\Gamma_Z(L)$$

If K or L is in $D_{I^\infty\text{-torsion}}(A)$ then so is $K \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}} L$.

Proof. By Lemma 9.1 we know that $R\Gamma_Z$ is given by $C \otimes^{\mathbf{L}} -$ for some $C \in D(A)$. Hence, for $K, L \in D(A)$ general we have

$$R\Gamma_Z(K \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}} L) = K \otimes^{\mathbf{L}} L \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}} C = K \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}} R\Gamma_Z(L)$$

The other equalities follow formally from this one. This also implies the last statement of the lemma. \square

0BJC **Lemma 9.6.** *Let A be a ring and let $I, J \subset A$ be finitely generated ideals. Set $Z = V(I)$ and $Y = V(J)$. Then $Z \cap Y = V(I + J)$ and $R\Gamma_Y \circ R\Gamma_Z = R\Gamma_{Y \cap Z}$ as functors $D(A) \rightarrow D_{(I+J)^\infty\text{-torsion}}(A)$. For $K \in D^+(A)$ there is a spectral sequence*

$$E_2^{p,q} = H_Y^p(H_Z^q(K)) \Rightarrow H_{Y \cap Z}^{p+q}(K)$$

as in Derived Categories, Lemma 22.2.

Proof. There is a bit of abuse of notation in the lemma as strictly speaking we cannot compose $R\Gamma_Y$ and $R\Gamma_Z$. The meaning of the statement is simply that we are composing $R\Gamma_Z$ with the inclusion $D_{I^\infty\text{-torsion}}(A) \rightarrow D(A)$ and then with $R\Gamma_Y$. Then the equality $R\Gamma_Y \circ R\Gamma_Z = R\Gamma_{Y \cap Z}$ follows from the fact that

$$D_{I^\infty\text{-torsion}}(A) \rightarrow D(A) \xrightarrow{R\Gamma_Y} D_{(I+J)^\infty\text{-torsion}}(A)$$

is right adjoint to the inclusion $D_{(I+J)^\infty\text{-torsion}}(A) \rightarrow D_{I^\infty\text{-torsion}}(A)$. Alternatively one can prove the formula using Lemma 9.1 and the fact that the tensor product of extended Čech complexes on f_1, \dots, f_r and g_1, \dots, g_m is the extended Čech complex on $f_1, \dots, f_n, g_1, \dots, g_m$. The final assertion follows from this and the cited lemma. \square

The following lemma is the analogue of More on Algebra, Lemma 80.21 for complexes with torsion cohomologies.

0AM0 **Lemma 9.7.** *Let $A \rightarrow B$ be a flat ring map and let $I \subset A$ be a finitely generated ideal such that $A/I = B/IB$. Then base change and restriction induce quasi-inverse equivalences $D_{I^\infty\text{-torsion}}(A) = D_{(IB)^\infty\text{-torsion}}(B)$.*

Proof. More precisely the functors are $K \mapsto K \otimes_A^L B$ for K in $D_{I^\infty\text{-torsion}}(A)$ and $M \mapsto M_A$ for M in $D_{(IB)^\infty\text{-torsion}}(B)$. The reason this works is that $H^i(K \otimes_A^L B) = H^i(K) \otimes_A B = H^i(K)$. The first equality holds as $A \rightarrow B$ is flat and the second by More on Algebra, Lemma 78.2. \square

The following lemma was shown for Hom and Ext^1 of modules in More on Algebra, Lemmas 78.3 and 78.8.

05EH **Lemma 9.8.** *Let $A \rightarrow B$ be a flat ring map and let $I \subset A$ be a finitely generated ideal such that $A/I \rightarrow B/IB$ is an isomorphism. For $K \in D_{I^\infty\text{-torsion}}(A)$ and $L \in D(A)$ the map*

$$R\text{Hom}_A(K, L) \longrightarrow R\text{Hom}_B(K \otimes_A B, L \otimes_A B)$$

is a quasi-isomorphism. In particular, if M, N are A -modules and M is I -power torsion, then the canonical map

$$\text{Ext}_A^i(M, N) \longrightarrow \text{Ext}_B^i(M \otimes_A B, N \otimes_A B)$$

is an isomorphism for all i .

Proof. Let $Z = V(I) \subset \text{Spec}(A)$ and $Y = V(IB) \subset \text{Spec}(B)$. Since the cohomology modules of K are I power torsion, the canonical map $R\Gamma_Z(L) \rightarrow L$ induces an isomorphism

$$R\text{Hom}_A(K, R\Gamma_Z(L)) \rightarrow R\text{Hom}_A(K, L)$$

in $D(A)$. Similarly, the cohomology modules of $K \otimes_A B$ are IB power torsion and we have an isomorphism

$$R\text{Hom}_B(K \otimes_A B, R\Gamma_Y(L \otimes_A B)) \rightarrow R\text{Hom}_B(K \otimes_A B, L \otimes_A B)$$

in $D(B)$. By Lemma 9.3 we have $R\Gamma_Z(L) \otimes_A B = R\Gamma_Y(L \otimes_A B)$. Hence it suffices to show that the map

$$R\text{Hom}_A(K, R\Gamma_Z(L)) \rightarrow R\text{Hom}_B(K \otimes_A B, R\Gamma_Z(L) \otimes_A B)$$

is a quasi-isomorphism. This follows from Lemma 9.7. \square

10. Local cohomology for Noetherian rings

0BJD Let A be a ring and let $I \subset A$ be a finitely generated ideal. Set $Z = V(I) \subset \text{Spec}(A)$. Recall that (8.3.1) is the functor

$$D(I^\infty\text{-torsion}) \rightarrow D_{I^\infty\text{-torsion}}(A)$$

In fact, there is a natural transformation of functors

0A6U (10.0.1) $(8.3.1) \circ R\Gamma_I(-) \rightarrow R\Gamma_Z(-)$

Namely, given a complex of A -modules K^\bullet the canonical map $R\Gamma_I(K^\bullet) \rightarrow K^\bullet$ in $D(A)$ factors (uniquely) through $R\Gamma_Z(K^\bullet)$ as $R\Gamma_I(K^\bullet)$ has I -power torsion cohomology modules (see Lemma 8.1). In general this map is not an isomorphism (we've seen this in Lemma 8.4).

0955 **Lemma 10.1.** *Let A be a Noetherian ring and let $I \subset A$ be an ideal.*

- (1) *the adjunction $R\Gamma_I(K) \rightarrow K$ is an isomorphism for $K \in D_{I^\infty\text{-torsion}}(A)$,*
- (2) *the functor (8.3.1) $D(I^\infty\text{-torsion}) \rightarrow D_{I^\infty\text{-torsion}}(A)$ is an equivalence,*
- (3) *the transformation of functors (10.0.1) is an isomorphism, in other words $R\Gamma_I(K) = R\Gamma_Z(K)$ for $K \in D(A)$.*

Proof. A formal argument, which we omit, shows that it suffices to prove (1).

Let M be an I -power torsion A -module. Choose an embedding $M \rightarrow J$ into an injective A -module. Then $J[I^\infty]$ is an injective A -module, see Lemma 3.10, and we obtain an embedding $M \rightarrow J[I^\infty]$. Thus every I -power torsion module has an injective resolution $M \rightarrow J^\bullet$ with J^n also I -power torsion. It follows that $R\Gamma_I(M) = M$ (this is not a triviality and this is not true in general if A is not Noetherian). Next, suppose that $K \in D_{I^\infty\text{-torsion}}^+(A)$. Then the spectral sequence

$$R^q\Gamma_I(H^p(K)) \Rightarrow R^{p+q}\Gamma_I(K)$$

(Derived Categories, Lemma 21.3) converges and above we have seen that only the terms with $q = 0$ are nonzero. Thus we see that $R\Gamma_I(K) \rightarrow K$ is an isomorphism.

Suppose K is an arbitrary object of $D_{I^\infty\text{-torsion}}(A)$. We have

$$R^q\Gamma_I(K) = \text{colim Ext}_A^q(A/I^n, K)$$

by Lemma 8.2. Choose $f_1, \dots, f_r \in A$ generating I . Let $K_n^\bullet = K(A, f_1^n, \dots, f_r^n)$ be the Koszul complex with terms in degrees $-r, \dots, 0$. Since the pro-objects $\{A/I^n\}$ and $\{K_n^\bullet\}$ in $D(A)$ are the same by More on Algebra, Lemma 82.1, we see that

$$R^q\Gamma_I(K) = \text{colim Ext}_A^q(K_n^\bullet, K)$$

Pick any complex K^\bullet of A -modules representing K . Since K_n^\bullet is a finite complex of finite free modules we see that

$$\text{Ext}_A^q(K_n, K) = H^q(\text{Tot}((K_n^\bullet)^\vee \otimes_A K^\bullet))$$

where $(K_n^\bullet)^\vee$ is the dual of the complex K_n^\bullet . See More on Algebra, Lemma 66.2. As $(K_n^\bullet)^\vee$ is a complex of finite free A -modules sitting in degrees $0, \dots, r$ we see that the terms of the complex $\text{Tot}((K_n^\bullet)^\vee \otimes_A K^\bullet)$ are the same as the terms of the complex $\text{Tot}((K_n^\bullet)^\vee \otimes_A \tau_{\geq q-r-2}K^\bullet)$ in degrees $q-1$ and higher. Hence we see that

$$\text{Ext}_A^q(K_n, K) = \text{Ext}_A^q(K_n, \tau_{\geq q-r-2}K)$$

for all n . It follows that

$$R^q\Gamma_I(K) = R^q\Gamma_I(\tau_{\geq q-r-2}K) = H^q(\tau_{\geq q-r-2}K) = H^q(K)$$

Thus we see that the map $R\Gamma_I(K) \rightarrow K$ is an isomorphism. \square

0956 **Lemma 10.2.** *If A is a Noetherian ring and $I = (f_1, \dots, f_r)$ an ideal. There are canonical isomorphisms*

$$R\Gamma_I(A) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow \prod_{i_0} A_{f_{i_0}} \rightarrow \prod_{i_0 < i_1} A_{f_{i_0} f_{i_1}} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_{f_1 \dots f_r}) \rightarrow R\Gamma_Z(A)$$

in $D(A)$.

Proof. This follows from Lemma 10.1 and the computation of the functor $R\Gamma_Z$ in Lemma 9.1. \square

0957 **Lemma 10.3.** *If $A \rightarrow B$ is a homomorphism of Noetherian rings and $I \subset A$ is an ideal, then in $D(B)$ we have*

$$R\Gamma_I(A) \otimes_A^L B = R\Gamma_Z(A) \otimes_A^L B = R\Gamma_Y(B) = R\Gamma_{IB}(B)$$

where $Y = V(IB) \subset \text{Spec}(B)$.

Proof. Combine Lemmas 10.2 and 9.3. \square

11. Depth

0AVY In this section we revisit the notion of depth introduced in Algebra, Section 71.

0AVZ **Lemma 11.1.** *Let A be a Noetherian ring, let $I \subset A$ be an ideal, and let M be a finite A -module such that $IM \neq M$. Then the following integers are equal:*

- (1) $\text{depth}_I(M)$,
- (2) the smallest integer i such that $\text{Ext}_A^i(A/I, M)$ is nonzero, and
- (3) the smallest integer i such that $H_I^i(M)$ is nonzero.

Moreover, we have $\text{Ext}_A^i(N, M) = 0$ for $i < \text{depth}_I(M)$ for any finite A -module N annihilated by a power of I .

Proof. We prove the equality of (1) and (2) by induction on $\text{depth}_I(M)$ which is allowed by Algebra, Lemma 71.4.

Base case. If $\text{depth}_I(M) = 0$, then I is contained in the union of the associated primes of M (Algebra, Lemma 62.9). By prime avoidance (Algebra, Lemma 14.2) we see that $I \subset \mathfrak{p}$ for some associated prime \mathfrak{p} . Hence $\text{Hom}_A(A/I, M)$ is nonzero. Thus equality holds in this case.

Assume that $\text{depth}_I(M) > 0$. Let $f \in I$ be a nonzerodivisor on M such that $\text{depth}_I(M/fM) = \text{depth}_I(M) - 1$. Consider the short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow M \rightarrow M \rightarrow M/fM \rightarrow 0$$

and the associated long exact sequence for $\text{Ext}_A^*(A/I, -)$. Note that $\text{Ext}_A^i(A/I, M)$ is a finite A/I -module (Algebra, Lemmas 70.9 and 70.8). Hence we obtain

$$\text{Hom}_A(A/I, M/fM) = \text{Ext}_A^1(A/I, M)$$

and short exact sequences

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Ext}_A^i(A/I, M) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_A^i(A/I, M/fM) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_A^{i+1}(A/I, M) \rightarrow 0$$

Thus the equality of (1) and (2) by induction.

Observe that $\text{depth}_I(M) = \text{depth}_{I^n}(M)$ for all $n \geq 1$ for example by Algebra, Lemma 67.8. Hence by the equality of (1) and (2) we see that $\text{Ext}_A^i(A/I^n, M) = 0$

for all n and $i < \text{depth}_I(M)$. Let N be a finite A -module annihilated by a power of I . Then we can choose a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow N' \rightarrow (A/I^n)^{\oplus m} \rightarrow N \rightarrow 0$$

for some $n, m \geq 0$. Then $\text{Hom}_A(N, M) \subset \text{Hom}_A((A/I^n)^{\oplus m}, M)$ and $\text{Ext}_A^i(N, M) \subset \text{Ext}_A^{i-1}(N', M)$ for $i < \text{depth}_I(M)$. Thus a simply induction argument shows that the final statement of the lemma holds.

Finally, we prove that (3) is equal to (1) and (2). We have $H_I^p(M) = \text{colim Ext}_A^p(A/I^n, M)$ by Lemma 8.2. Thus we see that $H_I^i(M) = 0$ for $i < \text{depth}_I(M)$. For $i = \text{depth}_I(M)$, using the vanishing of $\text{Ext}_A^{i-1}(I/I^n, M)$ we see that the map $\text{Ext}_A^i(A/I, M) \rightarrow H_I^i(M)$ is injective which proves nonvanishing in the correct degree. \square

0BUV **Lemma 11.2.** *Let A be a Noetherian ring. Let $0 \rightarrow N' \rightarrow N \rightarrow N'' \rightarrow 0$ be a short exact sequence of finite A -modules. Let $I \subset A$ be an ideal.*

- (1) $\text{depth}_I(N) \geq \min\{\text{depth}_I(N'), \text{depth}_I(N'')\}$
- (2) $\text{depth}_I(N'') \geq \min\{\text{depth}_I(N), \text{depth}_I(N') - 1\}$
- (3) $\text{depth}_I(N') \geq \min\{\text{depth}_I(N), \text{depth}_I(N'') + 1\}$

Proof. Assume $IN \neq N$, $IN' \neq N'$, and $IN'' \neq N''$. Then we can use the characterization of depth using the Ext groups $\text{Ext}_A^i(A/I, N)$, see Lemma 11.1, and use the long exact cohomology sequence

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \rightarrow \text{Hom}_A(A/I, N') \rightarrow \text{Hom}_A(A/I, N) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_A(A/I, N'') \\ \rightarrow \text{Ext}_A^1(A/I, N') \rightarrow \text{Ext}_A^1(A/I, N) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_A^1(A/I, N'') \rightarrow \dots \end{aligned}$$

from Algebra, Lemma 70.6. This argument also works if $IN = N$ because in this case $\text{Ext}_A^i(A/I, N) = 0$ for all i . Similarly in case $IN' \neq N'$ and/or $IN'' \neq N''$. \square

0BUW **Lemma 11.3.** *Let A be a Noetherian ring, let $I \subset A$ be an ideal, and let M a finite A -module with $IM \neq M$.*

- (1) *If $x \in I$ is a nonzerodivisor on M , then $\text{depth}_I(M/xM) = \text{depth}_I(M) - 1$.*
- (2) *Any M -regular sequence x_1, \dots, x_r in I can be extended to an M -regular sequence in I of length $\text{depth}_I(M)$.*

Proof. Part (2) is a formal consequence of part (1). Let $x \in I$ be as in (1). By the short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow M \rightarrow M \rightarrow M/xM \rightarrow 0$ and Lemma 11.2 we see that $\text{depth}_I(M/xM) \geq \text{depth}_I(M) - 1$. On the other hand, if $x_1, \dots, x_r \in I$ is a regular sequence for M/xM , then x, x_1, \dots, x_r is a regular sequence for M . Hence (1) holds. \square

0BUX **Lemma 11.4.** *Let R be a Noetherian local ring. If M is a finite Cohen-Macaulay R -module and $I \subset R$ a nontrivial ideal. Then*

$$\text{depth}_I(M) = \dim(\text{Supp}(M)) - \dim(\text{Supp}(M/IM)).$$

Proof. We will prove this by induction on $\text{depth}_I(M)$.

If $\text{depth}_I(M) = 0$, then I is contained in one of the associated primes \mathfrak{p} of M (Algebra, Lemma 62.18). Then $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Supp}(M/IM)$, hence $\dim(\text{Supp}(M/IM)) \geq \dim(R/\mathfrak{p}) = \dim(\text{Supp}(M))$ where equality holds by Algebra, Lemma 102.7. Thus the lemma holds in this case.

If $\text{depth}_I(M) > 0$, we pick $x \in I$ which is a nonzerodivisor on M . Note that $(M/xM)/I(M/xM) = M/IM$. On the other hand we have $\text{depth}_I(M/xM) =$

$\text{depth}_I(M) - 1$ by Lemma 11.3 and $\dim(\text{Supp}(M/xM)) = \dim(\text{Supp}(M)) - 1$ by Algebra, Lemma 62.10. Thus the result by induction hypothesis. \square

0BUY **Lemma 11.5.** *Let $R \rightarrow S$ be a flat local ring homomorphism of Noetherian local rings. Denote $\mathfrak{m} \subset R$ the maximal ideal. Let $I \subset S$ be an ideal. If $S/\mathfrak{m}S$ is Cohen-Macaulay, then*

$$\text{depth}_I(S) \geq \dim(S/\mathfrak{m}S) - \dim(S/\mathfrak{m}S + I)$$

Proof. By Algebra, Lemma 98.3 any sequence in S which maps to a regular sequence in $S/\mathfrak{m}S$ is a regular sequence in S . Thus it suffices to prove the lemma in case R is a field. This is a special case of Lemma 11.4. \square

0AW0 **Lemma 11.6.** *Let A be a ring and let $I \subset A$ be a finitely generated ideal. Let M be an A -module. Let $Z = V(I)$. Then $H_I^0(M) = H_Z^0(M)$. Let N be the common value and set $M' = M/N$. Then*

- (1) $H_I^0(M') = 0$ and $H_I^p(M) = H_I^p(M')$ and $H_I^p(N) = 0$ for all $p > 0$,
- (2) $H_Z^0(M') = 0$ and $H_Z^p(M) = H_Z^p(M')$ and $H_Z^p(N) = 0$ for all $p > 0$.

Proof. By definition $H_I^0(M) = M[I^\infty]$ is I -power torsion. By Lemma 9.1 we see that

$$H_Z^0(M) = \text{Ker}(M \longrightarrow M_{f_1} \times \dots \times M_{f_r})$$

if $I = (f_1, \dots, f_r)$. Thus $H_I^0(M) \subset H_Z^0(M)$ and conversely, if $x \in H_Z^0(M)$, then it is annihilated by a $f_i^{e_i}$ for some $e_i \geq 1$ hence annihilated by some power of I . This proves the first equality and moreover N is I -power torsion. By Lemma 8.1 we see that $R\Gamma_I(N) = N$. By Lemma 9.1 we see that $R\Gamma_Z(N) = N$. This proves the higher vanishing of $H_I^p(N)$ and $H_Z^p(N)$ in (1) and (2). The vanishing of $H_I^0(M')$ and $H_Z^0(M')$ follow from the preceding remarks and the fact that M' is I -power torsion free by More on Algebra, Lemma 77.4. The equality of higher cohomologies for M and M' follow immediately from the long exact cohomology sequence. \square

12. Torsion versus complete modules

0A6V Let A be a ring and let I be a finitely generated ideal. In this case we can consider the derived category $D_{I^\infty\text{-torsion}}(A)$ of complexes with I -power torsion cohomology modules (Section 9) and the derived category $D_{\text{comp}}(A, I)$ of derived complete complexes (More on Algebra, Section 80). In this section we show these categories are equivalent. A more general statement can be found in [DG02].

0A6W **Lemma 12.1.** *Let A be a ring and let I be a finitely generated ideal. Let $R\Gamma_Z$ be as in Lemma 9.1. Let $\hat{}$ denote derived completion as in More on Algebra, Lemma 80.9. For an object K in $D(A)$ we have*

$$R\Gamma_Z(K^\wedge) = R\Gamma_Z(K) \quad \text{and} \quad (R\Gamma_Z(K))^\wedge = K^\wedge$$

in $D(A)$.

Proof. Choose $f_1, \dots, f_r \in A$ generating I . Recall that

$$K^\wedge = R\text{Hom}_A \left((A \rightarrow \prod A_{f_{i_0}} \rightarrow \prod A_{f_{i_0 i_1}} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_{f_1 \dots f_r}), K \right)$$

by More on Algebra, Lemma 80.9. Hence the cone $C = \text{Cone}(K \rightarrow K^\wedge)$ is given by

$$R\text{Hom}_A \left((\prod A_{f_{i_0}} \rightarrow \prod A_{f_{i_0 i_1}} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_{f_1 \dots f_r}), K \right)$$

which can be represented by a complex endowed with a finite filtration whose successive quotients are isomorphic to

$$R\mathrm{Hom}_A(A_{f_{i_0}\dots f_{i_p}}, K), \quad p > 0$$

These complexes vanish on applying $R\Gamma_Z$, see Lemma 9.4. Applying $R\Gamma_Z$ to the distinguished triangle $K \rightarrow K^\wedge \rightarrow C \rightarrow K[1]$ we see that the first formula of the lemma is correct.

Recall that

$$R\Gamma_Z(K) = K \otimes^{\mathbf{L}} (A \rightarrow \prod A_{f_{i_0}} \rightarrow \prod A_{f_{i_0 i_1}} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_{f_1 \dots f_r})$$

by Lemma 9.1. Hence the cone $C = \mathrm{Cone}(R\Gamma_Z(K) \rightarrow K)$ can be represented by a complex endowed with a finite filtration whose successive quotients are isomorphic to

$$K \otimes_A A_{f_{i_0}\dots f_{i_p}}, \quad p > 0$$

These complexes vanish on applying ${}^\wedge$, see More on Algebra, Lemma 80.10. Applying derived completion to the distinguished triangle $R\Gamma_Z(K) \rightarrow K \rightarrow C \rightarrow R\Gamma_Z(K)[1]$ we see that the second formula of the lemma is correct. \square

The following result is a special case of a very general phenomenon concerning admissible subcategories of a triangulated category.

0A6X **Proposition 12.2.** *Let A be a ring and let $I \subset A$ be a finitely generated ideal. The functors $R\Gamma_Z$ and ${}^\wedge$ define quasi-inverse equivalences of categories*

$$D_{I^\infty\text{-torsion}}(A) \leftrightarrow D_{\mathrm{comp}}(A, I)$$

Proof. Follows immediately from Lemma 12.1. \square

The following addendum of the proposition above makes the correspondence on morphisms more precise.

0A6Y **Lemma 12.3.** *With notation as in Lemma 12.1. For objects K, L in $D(A)$ there is a canonical isomorphism*

$$R\mathrm{Hom}_A(K^\wedge, L^\wedge) \longrightarrow R\mathrm{Hom}_A(R\Gamma_Z(K), R\Gamma_Z(L))$$

in $D(A)$.

Proof. Say $I = (f_1, \dots, f_r)$. Denote $C = (A \rightarrow \prod A_{f_i} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_{f_1 \dots f_r})$ the alternating Čech complex. Then derived completion is given by $R\mathrm{Hom}_A(C, -)$ (More on Algebra, Lemma 80.9) and local cohomology by $C \otimes^{\mathbf{L}} -$ (Lemma 9.1). Combining the isomorphism

$$R\mathrm{Hom}_A(K \otimes^{\mathbf{L}} C, L \otimes^{\mathbf{L}} C) = R\mathrm{Hom}_A(K, R\mathrm{Hom}_A(C, L \otimes^{\mathbf{L}} C))$$

(More on Algebra, Lemma 66.1) and the map

$$L \rightarrow R\mathrm{Hom}_A(C, L \otimes^{\mathbf{L}} C)$$

(More on Algebra, Lemma 66.6) we obtain a map

$$\gamma : R\mathrm{Hom}_A(K, L) \longrightarrow R\mathrm{Hom}_A(K \otimes^{\mathbf{L}} C, L \otimes^{\mathbf{L}} C)$$

On the other hand, the right hand side is derived complete as it is equal to

$$R\mathrm{Hom}_A(C, R\mathrm{Hom}_A(K, L \otimes^{\mathbf{L}} C)).$$

Thus γ factors through the derived completion of $R\mathrm{Hom}_A(K, L)$ by the universal property of derived completion. However, the derived completion goes inside the $R\mathrm{Hom}_A$ by More on Algebra, Lemma 80.11 and we obtain the desired map.

To show that the map of the lemma is an isomorphism we may assume that K and L are derived complete, i.e., $K = K^\wedge$ and $L = L^\wedge$. In this case we are looking at the map

$$\gamma : R\mathrm{Hom}_A(K, L) \longrightarrow R\mathrm{Hom}_A(R\Gamma_Z(K), R\Gamma_Z(L))$$

By Proposition 12.2 we know that the cohomology groups of the left and the right hand side coincide. In other words, we have to check that the map γ sends a morphism $\alpha : K \rightarrow L$ in $D(A)$ to the morphism $R\Gamma_Z(\alpha) : R\Gamma_Z(K) \rightarrow R\Gamma_Z(L)$. We omit the verification (hint: note that $R\Gamma_Z(\alpha)$ is just the map $\alpha \otimes \mathrm{id}_C : K \otimes^{\mathbf{L}} C \rightarrow L \otimes^{\mathbf{L}} C$ which is almost the same as the construction of the map in More on Algebra, Lemma 66.6). \square

13. Trivial duality for a ring map

0A6Z Let $A \rightarrow B$ be a ring homomorphism. Consider the functor

$$\mathrm{Hom}_A(B, -) : \mathrm{Mod}_A \longrightarrow \mathrm{Mod}_B, \quad M \longmapsto \mathrm{Hom}_A(B, M)$$

This functor is left exact and has a derived extension $R\mathrm{Hom}(B, -) : D(A) \rightarrow D(B)$.

0A70 **Lemma 13.1.** *Let $A \rightarrow B$ be a ring homomorphism. The functor $R\mathrm{Hom}(B, -)$ constructed above is right adjoint to the restriction functor $D(B) \rightarrow D(A)$.*

Proof. This is a consequence of the fact that restriction and $\mathrm{Hom}_A(B, -)$ are adjoint functors by Algebra, Lemma 13.3. See Derived Categories, Lemma 28.5. \square

0C0F **Lemma 13.2.** *Let $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C$ be ring maps. Then $R\mathrm{Hom}(C, -) \circ R\mathrm{Hom}(B, -) : D(A) \rightarrow D(C)$ is the functor $R\mathrm{Hom}(C, -) : D(A) \rightarrow D(C)$.*

Proof. Follows from uniqueness of right adjoints and Lemma 13.1. \square

0A71 **Lemma 13.3.** *Let $\varphi : A \rightarrow B$ be a ring homomorphism. For K in $D(A)$ we have*

$$\varphi_* R\mathrm{Hom}(B, K) = R\mathrm{Hom}_A(B, K)$$

where $\varphi_* : D(B) \rightarrow D(A)$ is restriction. In particular $R^q \mathrm{Hom}(B, K) = \mathrm{Ext}_A^q(B, K)$.

Proof. Choose a K-injective complex I^\bullet representing K . Then $R\mathrm{Hom}(B, K)$ is represented by the complex $\mathrm{Hom}_A(B, I^\bullet)$ of B -modules. Since this complex, as a complex of A -modules, represents $R\mathrm{Hom}_A(B, K)$ we see that the lemma is true. \square

Let A be a Noetherian ring. We will denote

$$D_{\mathrm{Coh}}(A) \subset D(A)$$

the full subcategory consisting of those objects K of $D(A)$ whose cohomology modules are all finite A -modules. This makes sense by Derived Categories, Section 13 because as A is Noetherian, the subcategory of finite A -modules is a Serre subcategory of Mod_A .

0A72 **Lemma 13.4.** *With notation as above, assume $A \rightarrow B$ is a finite ring map of Noetherian rings. Then $R\mathrm{Hom}(B, -)$ maps $D_{\mathrm{Coh}}^+(A)$ into $D_{\mathrm{Coh}}^+(B)$.*

Proof. We have to show: if $K \in D^+(A)$ has finite cohomology modules, then the complex $R\mathrm{Hom}(B, K)$ has finite cohomology modules too. This follows for example from Lemma 13.3 if we can show the ext modules $\mathrm{Ext}_A^i(B, K)$ are finite A -modules. Since K is bounded below there is a convergent spectral sequence

$$\mathrm{Ext}_A^p(B, H^q(K)) \Rightarrow \mathrm{Ext}_A^{p+q}(B, K)$$

This finishes the proof as the modules $\mathrm{Ext}_A^p(B, H^q(K))$ are finite by Algebra, Lemma 70.9. \square

0A73 **Remark 13.5.** Let A be a ring and let $I \subset A$ be an ideal. Set $B = A/I$. In this case the functor $\mathrm{Hom}_A(B, -)$ is equal to the functor

$$\mathrm{Mod}_A \longrightarrow \mathrm{Mod}_B, \quad M \longmapsto M[I]$$

which sends M to the submodule of I -torsion.

0BZB **Situation 13.6.** Let $R \rightarrow A$ be a ring map. We will give an alternative construction of $R\mathrm{Hom}(A, -)$ which will stand us in good stead later in this chapter. Namely, suppose we have a differential graded algebra (E, d) over R and a quasi-isomorphism $E \rightarrow A$ where we view A as a differential graded algebra over R with zero differential. Then we have commutative diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc} D(E, d) & \xleftarrow{\quad} & D(A) \\ & \searrow & \swarrow \\ & D(R) & \end{array} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} D(E, d) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & D(A) \\ & \swarrow \scriptstyle -\otimes_E^{\mathbf{L}} A & \nearrow \\ & D(R) & \swarrow \scriptstyle -\otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} A \end{array}$$

where the horizontal arrows are equivalences of categories (Differential Graded Algebra, Lemma 28.1). It is clear that the first diagram commutes. The second diagram commutes because the first one does and our functors are their left adjoints (Differential Graded Algebra, Example 24.5) or because we have $E \otimes_E^{\mathbf{L}} A = E \otimes_E A$ and we can use Differential Graded Algebra, Lemma 25.1.

0BZC **Lemma 13.7.** *In Situation 13.6 the functor $R\mathrm{Hom}(A, -)$ is equal to the composition of $R\mathrm{Hom}(E, -) : D(R) \rightarrow D(E, d)$ and the equivalence $-\otimes_E^{\mathbf{L}} A : D(E, d) \rightarrow D(A)$.*

Proof. This is true because $R\mathrm{Hom}(E, -)$ is the right adjoint to $-\otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} E$, see Differential Graded Algebra, Lemma 24.4. Hence this functor plays the same role as the functor $R\mathrm{Hom}(A, -)$ for the map $R \rightarrow A$ (Lemma 13.1), whence these functors must correspond via the equivalence $-\otimes_E^{\mathbf{L}} A : D(E, d) \rightarrow D(A)$. \square

0BZD **Lemma 13.8.** *In Situation 13.6 assume that*

- (1) E viewed as an object of $D(R)$ is compact, and
- (2) $N = \mathrm{Hom}_R^\bullet(E^\bullet, R)$ computes $R\mathrm{Hom}(E, R)$.

Then $R\mathrm{Hom}(E, -) : D(R) \rightarrow D(E)$ is isomorphic to $K \mapsto K \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} N$.

Proof. Special case of Differential Graded Algebra, Lemma 24.9. \square

0BZE **Lemma 13.9.** *In Situation 13.6 assume A is a perfect R -module. Then*

$$R\mathrm{Hom}(A, -) : D(R) \rightarrow D(A)$$

is given by $K \mapsto K \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} M$ where $M = R\mathrm{Hom}(A, R) \in D(A)$.

Proof. We apply Divided Power Algebra, Lemma 6.9 to choose a Tate resolution (E, d) of A over R . Note that $E^i = 0$ for $i > 0$, $E^0 = R[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ is a polynomial algebra, and E^i is a finite free E^0 -module for $i < 0$. It follows that E viewed as a complex of R -modules is a bounded above complex of free R -modules. We check the assumptions of Lemma 13.8. The first holds because A is perfect (hence compact by More on Algebra, Proposition 70.3) and the second by More on Algebra, Lemma 66.2. From the lemma conclude that $K \mapsto R\mathrm{Hom}(E, K)$ is isomorphic to $K \mapsto K \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} N$ for some differential graded E -module N . Observe that

$$(R \otimes_R E) \otimes_E^{\mathbf{L}} A = R \otimes_E E \otimes_E A$$

in $D(A)$. Hence by Differential Graded Algebra, Lemma 25.2 we conclude that the composition of $-\otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} N$ and $-\otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} A$ is of the form $-\otimes_R M$ for some $M \in D(A)$. To finish the proof we apply Lemma 13.7. \square

0BZH **Lemma 13.10.** *Let $R \rightarrow A$ be a surjective ring map whose kernel I is an invertible R -module. The functor $R\mathrm{Hom}(A, -) : D(R) \rightarrow D(A)$ is isomorphic to $K \mapsto K \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} N[-1]$ where N is inverse of the invertible A -module $I \otimes_R A$.*

Proof. Since A has the finite projective resolution

$$0 \rightarrow I \rightarrow R \rightarrow A \rightarrow 0$$

we see that A is a perfect R -module. By Lemma 13.9 it suffices to prove that $R\mathrm{Hom}(A, R)$ is represented by $N[-1]$ in $D(A)$. This means $R\mathrm{Hom}(A, R)$ has a unique nonzero cohomology module, namely N in degree 1. As $\mathrm{Mod}_A \rightarrow \mathrm{Mod}_R$ is fully faithful it suffice to prove this after applying the restriction functor $i_* : D(A) \rightarrow D(R)$. By Lemma 13.3 we have

$$i_* R\mathrm{Hom}(A, R) = R\mathrm{Hom}_R(A, R)$$

Using the finite projective resolution above we find that the latter is represented by the complex $R \rightarrow I^{\otimes -1}$ with R in degree 0. The map $R \rightarrow I^{\otimes -1}$ is injective and the cokernel is N . \square

14. Base change for trivial duality

0E28 In this section we consider a cocartesian square of rings

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & A' \\ \varphi \uparrow & & \uparrow \varphi' \\ R & \xrightarrow{\rho} & R' \end{array}$$

In other words, we have $A' = A \otimes_R R'$. If A and R' are **tor independent over R** then there is a canonical base change map

0E29 (14.0.1)
$$R\mathrm{Hom}(A, K) \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}} A' \longrightarrow R\mathrm{Hom}(A', K \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} R')$$

in $D(A')$ functorial for K in $D(R)$. Namely, by the adjointness of Lemma 13.1 such an arrow is the same thing as a map

$$\varphi'_*(R\mathrm{Hom}(A, K) \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}} A') \longrightarrow K \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} R'$$

in $D(R')$ where $\varphi'_* : D(A') \rightarrow D(R')$ is the restriction functor. We may apply More on Algebra, Lemma 57.2 to the left hand side to get that this is the same thing as a map

$$\varphi_*(R\mathrm{Hom}(A, K)) \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} R' \longrightarrow K \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} R'$$

in $D(R')$ where $\varphi_* : D(A) \rightarrow D(R)$ is the restriction functor. For this we can choose $\text{can} \otimes^{\mathbf{L}} \text{id}_{R'}$ where $\text{can} : \varphi_*(R\text{Hom}(A, K)) \rightarrow K$ is the counit of the adjunction between $R\text{Hom}(A, -)$ and φ_* .

0E2A **Lemma 14.1.** *In the situation above, the map (14.0.1) is an isomorphism if and only if the map*

$$R\text{Hom}_R(A, K) \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} R' \longrightarrow R\text{Hom}_R(A, K \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} R')$$

of More on Algebra, Lemma 66.5 is an isomorphism.

Proof. To see that the map is an isomorphism, it suffices to prove it is an isomorphism after applying φ'_* . Applying the functor φ'_* to (14.0.1) and using that $A' = A \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} R'$ we obtain the base change map $R\text{Hom}_R(A, K) \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} R' \rightarrow R\text{Hom}_{R'}(A \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} R', K \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} R')$ for derived hom of More on Algebra, Equation (85.1.1). Unwinding the left and right hand side exactly as in the proof of More on Algebra, Lemma 85.2 and in particular using More on Algebra, Lemma 85.1 gives the desired result. \square

0BZM **Lemma 14.2.** *Let $R \rightarrow A$ and $R \rightarrow R'$ be ring maps and $A' = A \otimes_R R'$. Assume*

- (1) *A is pseudo-coherent as an R -module,*
- (2) *R' has finite tor dimension as an R -module (for example $R \rightarrow R'$ is flat),*
- (3) *A and R' are tor independent over R .*

Then (14.0.1) is an isomorphism for $K \in D^+(R)$.

Proof. Follows from Lemma 14.1 and More on Algebra, Lemma 84.3 part (4). \square

0BZP **Lemma 14.3.** *Let $R \rightarrow A$ and $R \rightarrow R'$ be ring maps and $A' = A \otimes_R R'$. Assume*

- (1) *A is perfect as an R -module,*
- (2) *A and R' are tor independent over R .*

Then (14.0.1) is an isomorphism for all $K \in D(R)$.

Proof. Follows from Lemma 14.1 and More on Algebra, Lemma 84.3 part (1). \square

15. Dualizing complexes

0A7A In this section we define dualizing complexes for Noetherian rings.

0A7B **Definition 15.1.** Let A be a Noetherian ring. A *dualizing complex* is a complex of A -modules ω_A^\bullet such that

- (1) ω_A^\bullet has finite injective dimension,
- (2) $H^i(\omega_A^\bullet)$ is a finite A -module for all i , and
- (3) $A \rightarrow R\text{Hom}_A(\omega_A^\bullet, \omega_A^\bullet)$ is a quasi-isomorphism.

This definition takes some time getting used to. It is perhaps a good idea to prove some of the following lemmas yourself without reading the proofs.

0A7C **Lemma 15.2.** *Let A be a Noetherian ring. If ω_A^\bullet is a dualizing complex, then the functor*

$$D : K \longmapsto R\text{Hom}_A(K, \omega_A^\bullet)$$

is an anti-equivalence $D_{\text{Coh}}(A) \rightarrow D_{\text{Coh}}(A)$ which exchanges $D_{\text{Coh}}^+(A)$ and $D_{\text{Coh}}^-(A)$ and induces an equivalence $D_{\text{Coh}}^b(A) \rightarrow D_{\text{Coh}}^b(A)$. Moreover $D \circ D$ is isomorphic to the identity functor.

Proof. Let K be an object of $D_{Coh}(A)$. Pick an integer n and consider the distinguished triangle

$$\tau_{\leq n}K \rightarrow K \rightarrow \tau_{\geq n+1}K \rightarrow \tau_{\leq n}K[1]$$

see Derived Categories, Remark 12.4. Since ω_A^\bullet has finite injective dimension we see that $R\mathrm{Hom}_A(\tau_{\geq n+1}K, \omega_A^\bullet)$ has vanishing cohomology in degrees $\geq n - c$ for some constant c . On the other hand, we obtain a spectral sequence

$$\mathrm{Ext}_A^p(H^{-q}(\tau_{\leq n}K), \omega_A^\bullet) \Rightarrow \mathrm{Ext}_A^{p+q}(\tau_{\leq n}K, \omega_A^\bullet) = H^{p+q}(R\mathrm{Hom}_A(\tau_{\leq n}K, \omega_A^\bullet))$$

which shows that these cohomology modules are finite. Since for $n > p + q + c$ this is equal to $H^{p+q}(R\mathrm{Hom}_A(K, \omega_A^\bullet))$ we see that $R\mathrm{Hom}_A(K, \omega_A^\bullet)$ is indeed an object of $D_{Coh}(A)$. By More on Algebra, Lemma 84.2 and the assumptions on the dualizing complex we obtain a canonical isomorphism

$$K = R\mathrm{Hom}_A(\omega_A^\bullet, \omega_A^\bullet) \otimes_A^L K \longrightarrow R\mathrm{Hom}_A(R\mathrm{Hom}_A(K, \omega_A^\bullet), \omega_A^\bullet)$$

Thus our functor has a quasi-inverse and the proof is complete. \square

0A7D **Lemma 15.3.** *Let A be a Noetherian ring. Let $K \in D_{Coh}^b(A)$. Let \mathfrak{m} be a maximal ideal of A . If $H^i(K)/\mathfrak{m}H^i(K) \neq 0$, then there exists a finite A -module E annihilated by a power of \mathfrak{m} and a map $K \rightarrow E[-i]$ which is nonzero on $H^i(K)$.*

Proof. Let I be the injective hull of the residue field of \mathfrak{m} . If $H^i(K)/\mathfrak{m}H^i(K) \neq 0$, then there exists a nonzero map $H^i(K) \rightarrow I$. Since I is injective, we can lift this to a nonzero map $K \rightarrow I[-i]$. Recall that $I = \bigcup I[\mathfrak{m}^n]$, see Lemma 7.2 and that each of the modules $E = I[\mathfrak{m}^n]$ is of the desired type. Thus it suffices to prove that

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{D(A)}(K, I) = \mathrm{colim} \mathrm{Hom}_{D(A)}(K, I[\mathfrak{m}^n])$$

This would be immediate if K were a compact object (or a perfect object) of $D(A)$. This is not the case, but K is a pseudo-coherent object which is enough here. Namely, we can represent K by a bounded above complex of finite free R -modules K^\bullet . In this case the Hom groups above are computed by using $\mathrm{Hom}_{K(A)}(K^\bullet, -)$. As each K^n is finite free the limit statement holds and the proof is complete. \square

Let R be a ring. We will say that an object L of $D(R)$ is *invertible* if there is an open covering $\mathrm{Spec}(R) = \bigcup D(f_i)$ such that $L \otimes_R R_{f_i} \cong R_{f_i}[-n_i]$ for some integers n_i . In this case, the function

$$\mathfrak{p} \mapsto n_{\mathfrak{p}}, \quad \text{where } n_{\mathfrak{p}} \text{ is the unique integer such that } H^{n_{\mathfrak{p}}}(L \otimes \kappa(\mathfrak{p})) \neq 0$$

is locally constant on $\mathrm{Spec}(R)$. In particular, it follows that $L = \bigoplus H^n(L)[-n]$ which gives a well defined complex of R -modules (with zero differentials) representing L . Since each $H^n(L)$ is finite projective and nonzero for only a finite number of n we also see that L is a perfect object of $D(R)$.

0A7E **Lemma 15.4.** *Let A be a Noetherian ring. Let $F : D_{Coh}^b(A) \rightarrow D_{Coh}^b(A)$ be an A -linear equivalence of categories. Then $F(A)$ is an invertible object of $D(A)$.*

Proof. Let $\mathfrak{m} \subset A$ be a maximal ideal with residue field κ . Consider the object $F(\kappa)$. Since $\kappa = \mathrm{Hom}_{D(A)}(\kappa, \kappa)$ we find that all cohomology groups of $F(\kappa)$ are annihilated by \mathfrak{m} . We also see that

$$\mathrm{Ext}_A^i(\kappa, \kappa) = \mathrm{Ext}_A^i(F(\kappa), F(\kappa)) = \mathrm{Hom}_{D(A)}(F(\kappa), F(\kappa)[-i])$$

is zero for $i < 0$. Say $H^a(F(\kappa)) \neq 0$ and $H^b(F(\kappa)) \neq 0$ with a minimal and b maximal (so in particular $a \leq b$). Then there is a nonzero map

$$F(\kappa) \rightarrow H^b(F(\kappa))[-b] \rightarrow H^a(F(\kappa))[-b] \rightarrow F(\kappa)[a-b]$$

in $D(A)$ (nonzero because it induces a nonzero map on cohomology). This proves that $b = a$. We conclude that $F(\kappa) = \kappa[-a]$.

Let G be a quasi-inverse to our functor F . Arguing as above we find an integer b such that $G(\kappa) = \kappa[-b]$. On composing we find $a + b = 0$. Let E be a finite A -module which is annihilated by a power of \mathfrak{m} . Arguing by induction on the length of E we find that $G(E) = E'[-b]$ for some finite A -module E' annihilated by a power of \mathfrak{m} . Then $E[-a] = F(E')$. Next, we consider the groups

$$\mathrm{Ext}_A^i(A, E') = \mathrm{Ext}_A^i(F(A), F(E')) = \mathrm{Hom}_{D(A)}(F(A), E[-a+i])$$

The left hand side is nonzero if and only if $i = 0$ and then we get E' . Applying this with $E = E' = \kappa$ and using Nakayama's lemma this implies that $H^j(F(A))_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is zero for $j > a$ and generated by 1 element for $j = a$. On the other hand, if $H^j(F(A))_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is not zero for some $j < a$, then there is a map $F(A) \rightarrow E[-a+i]$ for some $i < 0$ and some E (Lemma 15.3) which is a contradiction. Thus we see that $F(A)_{\mathfrak{m}} = M[-a]$ for some $A_{\mathfrak{m}}$ -module M generated by 1 element. However, since

$$A_{\mathfrak{m}} = \mathrm{Hom}_{D(A)}(A, A)_{\mathfrak{m}} = \mathrm{Hom}_{D(A)}(F(A), F(A))_{\mathfrak{m}} = \mathrm{Hom}_{A_{\mathfrak{m}}}(M, M)$$

we see that $M \cong A_{\mathfrak{m}}$. We conclude that there exists an element $f \in A$, $f \notin \mathfrak{m}$ such that $F(A)_f$ is isomorphic to $A_f[-a]$. This finishes the proof. \square

0A7F **Lemma 15.5.** *Let A be a Noetherian ring. If ω_A^\bullet and $(\omega'_A)^\bullet$ are dualizing complexes, then $(\omega'_A)^\bullet$ is quasi-isomorphic to $\omega_A^\bullet \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}} L$ for some invertible object L of $D(A)$.*

Proof. By Lemmas 15.2 and 15.4 the functor $K \mapsto R\mathrm{Hom}_A(R\mathrm{Hom}_A(K, \omega_A^\bullet), (\omega'_A)^\bullet)$ maps A to an invertible object L . In other words, there is an isomorphism

$$L \longrightarrow R\mathrm{Hom}_A(\omega_A^\bullet, (\omega'_A)^\bullet)$$

Since L has finite tor dimension, this means that we can apply More on Algebra, Lemma 84.2 to see that

$$R\mathrm{Hom}_A(\omega_A^\bullet, (\omega'_A)^\bullet) \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}} K \longrightarrow R\mathrm{Hom}_A(R\mathrm{Hom}_A(K, \omega_A^\bullet), (\omega'_A)^\bullet)$$

is an isomorphism for K in $D_{\mathrm{Coh}}^b(A)$. In particular, setting $K = \omega_A^\bullet$ finishes the proof. \square

0A7G **Lemma 15.6.** *Let A be a Noetherian ring. Let $B = S^{-1}A$ be a localization. If ω_A^\bullet is a dualizing complex, then $\omega_A^\bullet \otimes_A B$ is a dualizing complex for B .*

Proof. Let $\omega_A^\bullet \rightarrow I^\bullet$ be a quasi-isomorphism with I^\bullet a bounded complex of injectives. Then $S^{-1}I^\bullet$ is a bounded complex of injective $B = S^{-1}A$ -modules (Lemma 3.9) representing $\omega_A^\bullet \otimes_A B$. Thus $\omega_A^\bullet \otimes_A B$ has finite injective dimension. Since $H^i(\omega_A^\bullet \otimes_A B) = H^i(\omega_A^\bullet) \otimes_A B$ by flatness of $A \rightarrow B$ we see that $\omega_A^\bullet \otimes_A B$ has finite cohomology modules. Finally, the map

$$B \longrightarrow R\mathrm{Hom}_A(\omega_A^\bullet \otimes_A B, \omega_A^\bullet \otimes_A B)$$

is a quasi-isomorphism as formation of internal hom commutes with flat base change in this case, see More on Algebra, Lemma 85.2. \square

0A7H **Lemma 15.7.** *Let A be a Noetherian ring. Let $f_1, \dots, f_n \in A$ generate the unit ideal. If ω_A^\bullet is a complex of A -modules such that $(\omega_A^\bullet)_{f_i}$ is a dualizing complex for A_{f_i} for all i , then ω_A^\bullet is a dualizing complex for A .*

Proof. Consider the double complex

$$\prod_{i_0} (\omega_A^\bullet)_{f_{i_0}} \rightarrow \prod_{i_0 < i_1} (\omega_A^\bullet)_{f_{i_0} f_{i_1}} \rightarrow \dots$$

The associated total complex is quasi-isomorphic to ω_A^\bullet for example by Descent, Remark 3.10 or by Derived Categories of Schemes, Lemma 8.4. By assumption the complexes $(\omega_A^\bullet)_{f_i}$ have finite injective dimension as complexes of A_{f_i} -modules. This implies that each of the complexes $(\omega_A^\bullet)_{f_{i_0} \dots f_{i_p}}$, $p > 0$ has finite injective dimension over $A_{f_{i_0} \dots f_{i_p}}$, see Lemma 3.9. This in turn implies that each of the complexes $(\omega_A^\bullet)_{f_{i_0} \dots f_{i_p}}$, $p > 0$ has finite injective dimension over A , see Lemma 3.2. Hence ω_A^\bullet has finite injective dimension as a complex of A -modules (as it can be represented by a complex endowed with a finite filtration whose graded parts have finite injective dimension). Since $H^n(\omega_A^\bullet)_{f_i}$ is a finite A_{f_i} module for each i we see that $H^i(\omega_A^\bullet)$ is a finite A -module, see Algebra, Lemma 23.2. Finally, the (derived) base change of the map $A \rightarrow R\mathrm{Hom}_A(\omega_A^\bullet, \omega_A^\bullet)$ to A_{f_i} is the map $A_{f_i} \rightarrow R\mathrm{Hom}_A((\omega_A^\bullet)_{f_i}, (\omega_A^\bullet)_{f_i})$ by More on Algebra, Lemma 85.2. Hence we deduce that $A \rightarrow R\mathrm{Hom}_A(\omega_A^\bullet, \omega_A^\bullet)$ is an isomorphism and the proof is complete. \square

0AX0 **Lemma 15.8.** *Let $A \rightarrow B$ be a finite ring map of Noetherian rings. Let ω_A^\bullet be a dualizing complex. Then $R\mathrm{Hom}(B, \omega_A^\bullet)$ is a dualizing complex for B .*

Proof. Let $\omega_A^\bullet \rightarrow I^\bullet$ be a quasi-isomorphism with I^\bullet a bounded complex of injectives. Then $\mathrm{Hom}_A(B, I^\bullet)$ is a bounded complex of injective B -modules (Lemma 3.4) representing $R\mathrm{Hom}(B, \omega_A^\bullet)$. Thus $R\mathrm{Hom}(B, \omega_A^\bullet)$ has finite injective dimension. By Lemma 13.4 it is an object of $D_{\mathrm{Coh}}(B)$. Finally, we compute

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{D(B)}(R\mathrm{Hom}(B, \omega_A^\bullet), R\mathrm{Hom}(B, \omega_A^\bullet)) = \mathrm{Hom}_{D(A)}(R\mathrm{Hom}(B, \omega_A^\bullet), \omega_A^\bullet) = B$$

and for $n \neq 0$ we compute

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{D(B)}(R\mathrm{Hom}(B, \omega_A^\bullet), R\mathrm{Hom}(B, \omega_A^\bullet)[n]) = \mathrm{Hom}_{D(A)}(R\mathrm{Hom}(B, \omega_A^\bullet), \omega_A^\bullet[n]) = 0$$

which proves the last property of a dualizing complex. In the displayed equations, the first equality holds by Lemma 13.1 and the second equality holds by Lemma 15.2. \square

0A7I **Lemma 15.9.** *Let $A \rightarrow B$ be a surjective homomorphism of Noetherian rings. Let ω_A^\bullet be a dualizing complex. Then $R\mathrm{Hom}(B, \omega_A^\bullet)$ is a dualizing complex for B .*

Proof. Special case of Lemma 15.8. \square

0A7J **Lemma 15.10.** *Let A be a Noetherian ring. If ω_A^\bullet is a dualizing complex, then $\omega_A^\bullet \otimes_A A[x]$ is a dualizing complex for $A[x]$.*

Proof. Set $B = A[x]$ and $\omega_B^\bullet = \omega_A^\bullet \otimes_A B$. It follows from Lemma 3.11 and More on Algebra, Lemma 64.4 that ω_B^\bullet has finite injective dimension. Since $H^i(\omega_B^\bullet) = H^i(\omega_A^\bullet) \otimes_A B$ by flatness of $A \rightarrow B$ we see that $\omega_A^\bullet \otimes_A B$ has finite cohomology modules. Finally, the map

$$B \longrightarrow R\mathrm{Hom}_B(\omega_B^\bullet, \omega_B^\bullet)$$

is a quasi-isomorphism as formation of internal hom commutes with flat base change in this case, see More on Algebra, Lemma 85.2. \square

0A7K **Proposition 15.11.** *Let A be a Noetherian ring which has a dualizing complex. Then any A -algebra essentially of finite type over A has a dualizing complex.*

Proof. This follows from a combination of Lemmas 15.6, 15.9, and 15.10. \square

0A7L **Lemma 15.12.** *Let A be a Noetherian ring. Let ω_A^\bullet be a dualizing complex. Let $\mathfrak{m} \subset A$ be a maximal ideal and set $\kappa = A/\mathfrak{m}$. Then $R\mathrm{Hom}_A(\kappa, \omega_A^\bullet) \cong \kappa[n]$ for some $n \in \mathbf{Z}$.*

Proof. This is true because $R\mathrm{Hom}_A(\kappa, \omega_A^\bullet)$ is a dualizing complex over κ (Lemma 15.9), because dualizing complexes over κ are unique up to shifts (Lemma 15.5), and because κ is a dualizing complex over κ . \square

16. Dualizing complexes over local rings

0A7M In this section $(A, \mathfrak{m}, \kappa)$ will be a Noetherian local ring endowed with a dualizing complex ω_A^\bullet such that the integer n of Lemma 15.12 is zero. More precisely, we assume that $R\mathrm{Hom}_A(\kappa, \omega_A^\bullet) = \kappa[0]$. In this case we will say that the dualizing complex is *normalized*. Observe that a normalized dualizing complex is unique up to isomorphism and that any other dualizing complex for A is isomorphic to a shift of a normalized one (Lemma 15.5).

0AX1 **Lemma 16.1.** *Let $(A, \mathfrak{m}, \kappa) \rightarrow (B, \mathfrak{m}', \kappa')$ be a finite local map of Noetherian local rings. Let ω_A^\bullet be a normalized dualizing complex. Then $\omega_B^\bullet = R\mathrm{Hom}(B, \omega_A^\bullet)$ is a normalized dualizing complex for B .*

Proof. By Lemma 15.8 the complex ω_B^\bullet is dualizing for B . We have

$$R\mathrm{Hom}_B(\kappa', \omega_B^\bullet) = R\mathrm{Hom}_B(\kappa', R\mathrm{Hom}(B, \omega_A^\bullet)) = R\mathrm{Hom}_A(\kappa', \omega_A^\bullet)$$

by Lemma 13.1. Since κ' is isomorphic to a finite direct sum of copies of κ as an A -module and since ω_A^\bullet is normalized, we see that this complex only has cohomology placed in degree 0. Thus ω_B^\bullet is a normalized dualizing complex as well. \square

0A7N **Lemma 16.2.** *Let $(A, \mathfrak{m}, \kappa)$ be a Noetherian local ring with normalized dualizing complex ω_A^\bullet . Let $A \rightarrow B$ be surjective. Then $\omega_B^\bullet = R\mathrm{Hom}_A(B, \omega_A^\bullet)$ is a normalized dualizing complex for B .*

Proof. Special case of Lemma 16.1. \square

0A7P **Lemma 16.3.** *Let $(A, \mathfrak{m}, \kappa)$ be a Noetherian local ring. Let F be an A -linear self-equivalence of the category of finite length A -modules. Then F is isomorphic to the identity functor.*

Proof. Since κ is the unique simple object of the category we have $F(\kappa) \cong \kappa$. Since our category is abelian, we find that F is exact. Hence $F(E)$ has the same length as E for all finite length modules E . Since $\mathrm{Hom}(E, \kappa) = \mathrm{Hom}(F(E), F(\kappa)) \cong \mathrm{Hom}(F(E), \kappa)$ we conclude from Nakayama's lemma that E and $F(E)$ have the same number of generators. Hence $F(A/\mathfrak{m}^n)$ is a cyclic A -module. Pick a generator $e \in F(A/\mathfrak{m}^n)$. Since F is A -linear we conclude that $\mathfrak{m}^n e = 0$. The map $A/\mathfrak{m}^n \rightarrow F(A/\mathfrak{m}^n)$ has to be an isomorphism as the lengths are equal. Pick an element

$$e \in \lim F(A/\mathfrak{m}^n)$$

which maps to a generator for all n (small argument omitted). Then we obtain a system of isomorphisms $A/\mathfrak{m}^n \rightarrow F(A/\mathfrak{m}^n)$ compatible with all A -module maps

$A/\mathfrak{m}^n \rightarrow A/\mathfrak{m}^{n'}$ (by A -linearity of F again). Since any finite length module is a cokernel of a map between direct sums of cyclic modules, we obtain the isomorphism of the lemma. \square

0A7Q **Lemma 16.4.** *Let $(A, \mathfrak{m}, \kappa)$ be a Noetherian local ring with normalized dualizing complex ω_A^\bullet . Let E be an injective hull of κ . Then there exists a functorial isomorphism*

$$R\mathrm{Hom}_A(N, \omega_A^\bullet) = \mathrm{Hom}_A(N, E)[0]$$

for N running through the finite length A -modules.

Proof. By induction on the length of N we see that $R\mathrm{Hom}_A(N, \omega_A^\bullet)$ is a module of finite length sitting in degree 0. Thus $R\mathrm{Hom}_A(-, \omega_A^\bullet)$ induces an anti-equivalence on the category of finite length modules. Since the same is true for $\mathrm{Hom}_A(-, E)$ by Proposition 7.8 we see that

$$N \longmapsto \mathrm{Hom}_A(R\mathrm{Hom}_A(N, \omega_A^\bullet), E)$$

is an equivalence as in Lemma 16.3. Hence it is isomorphic to the identity functor. Since $\mathrm{Hom}_A(-, E)$ applied twice is the identity (Proposition 7.8) we obtain the statement of the lemma. \square

0A7U **Lemma 16.5.** *Let $(A, \mathfrak{m}, \kappa)$ be a Noetherian local ring with normalized dualizing complex ω_A^\bullet . Let M be a finite A -module and let $d = \dim(\mathrm{Supp}(M))$. Then*

- (1) *if $\mathrm{Ext}_A^i(M, \omega_A^\bullet)$ is nonzero, then $i \in \{-d, \dots, 0\}$,*
- (2) *the dimension of the support of $\mathrm{Ext}_A^i(M, \omega_A^\bullet)$ is at most $-i$,*
- (3) *depth(M) is the smallest integer $\delta \geq 0$ such that $\mathrm{Ext}_A^{-\delta}(M, \omega_A^\bullet) \neq 0$.*

Proof. We prove this by induction on d . If $d = 0$, this follows from Lemma 16.4 and Matlis duality (Proposition 7.8) which guarantees that $\mathrm{Hom}_A(M, E)$ is nonzero if M is nonzero.

Assume the result holds for modules with support of dimension $< d$ and that M has depth > 0 . Choose an $f \in \mathfrak{m}$ which is a nonzerodivisor on M and consider the short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow M \rightarrow M \rightarrow M/fM \rightarrow 0$$

Since $\dim(\mathrm{Supp}(M/fM)) = d - 1$ (Algebra, Lemma 62.10) we may apply the induction hypothesis. Writing $E^i = \mathrm{Ext}_A^i(M, \omega_A^\bullet)$ and $F^i = \mathrm{Ext}_A^i(M/fM, \omega_A^\bullet)$ we obtain a long exact sequence

$$\dots \rightarrow F^i \rightarrow E^i \xrightarrow{f} E^i \rightarrow F^{i+1} \rightarrow \dots$$

By induction $E^i/fE^i = 0$ for $i+1 \notin \{-\dim(\mathrm{Supp}(M/fM)), \dots, -\mathrm{depth}(M/fM)\}$. By Nakayama's lemma (Algebra, Lemma 19.1) and Algebra, Lemma 71.7 we conclude $E^i = 0$ for $i \notin \{-\dim(\mathrm{Supp}(M)), \dots, -\mathrm{depth}(M)\}$. Moreover, in the boundary case $i = -\mathrm{depth}(M)$ we deduce that E^i is nonzero as F^{i+1} is nonzero by induction. Since $E^i/fE^i \subset F^{i+1}$ we get

$$\dim(\mathrm{Supp}(F^{i+1})) \geq \dim(\mathrm{Supp}(E^i/fE^i)) \geq \dim(\mathrm{Supp}(E^i)) - 1$$

(see lemma used above) we also obtain the dimension estimate (2).

If M has depth 0 and $d > 0$ we let $N = M[\mathfrak{m}^\infty]$ and set $M' = M/N$ (compare with Lemma 11.6). Then M' has depth > 0 and $\dim(\mathrm{Supp}(M')) = d$. Thus we know the result for M' and since $R\mathrm{Hom}_A(N, \omega_A^\bullet) = \mathrm{Hom}_A(N, E)$ (Lemma 16.4) the long exact cohomology sequence of Ext 's implies the result for M . \square

0BUJ **Remark 16.6.** Let (A, \mathfrak{m}) and ω_A^\bullet be as in Lemma 16.5. By More on Algebra, Lemma 64.2 we see that ω_A^\bullet has injective-amplitude in $[-d, 0]$ because part (3) of that lemma applies. In particular, for any A -module M (not necessarily finite) we have $\text{Ext}_A^i(M, \omega_A^\bullet) = 0$ for $i \notin \{-d, \dots, 0\}$.

0B5A **Lemma 16.7.** *Let $(A, \mathfrak{m}, \kappa)$ be a Noetherian local ring with normalized dualizing complex ω_A^\bullet . Let M be a finite A -module. The following are equivalent*

- (1) M is Cohen-Macaulay,
- (2) $\text{Ext}_A^i(M, \omega_A^\bullet)$ is nonzero for a single i ,
- (3) $\text{Ext}_A^i(M, \omega_A^\bullet)$ is zero for $i \neq \dim(\text{Supp}(M))$.

Denote CM_d the category of finite Cohen-Macaulay A -modules of depth d . Then $M \mapsto \text{Ext}_A^{-d}(M, \omega_A^\bullet)$ defines an anti-auto-equivalence of CM_d .

Proof. We will use the results of Lemma 16.5 without further mention. Fix a finite module M . If M is Cohen-Macaulay, then only $\text{Ext}_A^{-d}(M, \omega_A^\bullet)$ can be nonzero, hence (1) \Rightarrow (3). The implication (3) \Rightarrow (2) is immediate. Assume (2) and let $N = \text{Ext}_A^{-\delta}(M, \omega_A^\bullet)$ be the nonzero Ext where $\delta = \text{depth}(M)$. Then, since

$$M[0] = R\text{Hom}_A(R\text{Hom}_A(M, \omega_A^\bullet), \omega_A^\bullet) = R\text{Hom}_A(N[\delta], \omega_A^\bullet)$$

(Lemma 15.2) we conclude that $M = \text{Ext}_A^{-\delta}(N, \omega_A^\bullet)$. Thus $\delta \geq \dim(\text{Supp}(M))$. However, since we also know that $\delta \leq \dim(\text{Supp}(M))$ (Algebra, Lemma 71.3) we conclude that M is Cohen-Macaulay.

To prove the final statement, it suffices to show that $N = \text{Ext}_A^{-d}(M, \omega_A^\bullet)$ is in CM_d for M in CM_d . Above we have seen that $M[0] = R\text{Hom}_A(N[d], \omega_A^\bullet)$ and this proves the desired result by the equivalence of (1) and (3). \square

0A7R **Lemma 16.8.** *Let $(A, \mathfrak{m}, \kappa)$ be a Noetherian local ring with normalized dualizing complex ω_A^\bullet . If $\dim(A) = 0$, then $\omega_A^\bullet \cong E[0]$ where E is an injective hull of the residue field.*

Proof. Immediate from Lemma 16.4. \square

0A7S **Lemma 16.9.** *Let $(A, \mathfrak{m}, \kappa)$ be a Noetherian local ring with normalized dualizing complex. Let $I \subset \mathfrak{m}$ be an ideal of finite length. Set $B = A/I$. Then there is a distinguished triangle*

$$\omega_B^\bullet \rightarrow \omega_A^\bullet \rightarrow \text{Hom}_A(I, E)[0] \rightarrow \omega_B^\bullet[1]$$

in $D(A)$ where E is an injective hull of κ and ω_B^\bullet is a normalized dualizing complex for B .

Proof. Use the short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow I \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow 0$ and Lemmas 16.4 and 16.2. \square

0A7T **Lemma 16.10.** *Let $(A, \mathfrak{m}, \kappa)$ be a Noetherian local ring with normalized dualizing complex ω_A^\bullet . Let $f \in \mathfrak{m}$ be a nonzerodivisor. Set $B = A/(f)$. Then there is a distinguished triangle*

$$\omega_B^\bullet \rightarrow \omega_A^\bullet \rightarrow \omega_A^\bullet \rightarrow \omega_B^\bullet[1]$$

in $D(A)$ where ω_B^\bullet is a normalized dualizing complex for B .

Proof. Use the short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow 0$ and Lemma 16.2. \square

0A7V **Lemma 16.11.** *Let $(A, \mathfrak{m}, \kappa)$ be a Noetherian local ring with normalized dualizing complex ω_A^\bullet . Let \mathfrak{p} be a minimal prime of A with $\dim(A/\mathfrak{p}) = e$. Then $H^i(\omega_A^\bullet)_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is nonzero if and only if $i = -e$.*

Proof. Since $A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ has dimension zero, there exists an integer $n > 0$ such that $\mathfrak{p}^n A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is zero. Set $B = A/\mathfrak{p}^n$ and $\omega_B^\bullet = R\mathrm{Hom}_A(B, \omega_A^\bullet)$. Since $B_{\mathfrak{p}} = A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ we see that $(\omega_B^\bullet)_{\mathfrak{p}} \cong (\omega_A^\bullet)_{\mathfrak{p}}$ by using More on Algebra, Lemma 85.2. By Lemma 16.2 we may replace A by B . After doing so, we see that $\dim(A) = e$. Then we see that $H^i(\omega_A^\bullet)_{\mathfrak{p}}$ can only be nonzero if $i = -e$ by Lemma 16.5. On the other hand, since $(\omega_A^\bullet)_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is a dualizing complex for the nonzero ring $A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ (Lemma 15.6) we see that the remaining module has to be nonzero. \square

17. Dualizing complexes and dimension functions

0A7W Our results in the local setting have the following consequence: a Noetherian ring with has a dualizing complex is a universally catenary ring of finite dimension.

0A7X **Lemma 17.1.** *Let A be a Noetherian ring. Let \mathfrak{p} be a minimal prime of A . Then $H^i(\omega_A^\bullet)_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is nonzero for exactly one i .*

Proof. The complex $\omega_A^\bullet \otimes_A A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is a dualizing complex for $A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ (Lemma 15.6). The dimension of $A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is zero as \mathfrak{p} is minimal. Hence the result follows from Lemma 16.8. \square

Let A be a Noetherian ring and let ω_A^\bullet be a dualizing complex. Lemma 15.12 allows us to define a function

$$\delta = \delta_{\omega_A^\bullet} : \mathrm{Spec}(A) \longrightarrow \mathbf{Z}$$

by mapping \mathfrak{p} to the integer of Lemma 15.12 for the dualizing complex $(\omega_A^\bullet)_{\mathfrak{p}}$ over $A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ (Lemma 15.6) and the residue field $\kappa(\mathfrak{p})$. To be precise, we define $\delta(\mathfrak{p})$ to be the unique integer such that

$$(\omega_A^\bullet)_{\mathfrak{p}}[-\delta(\mathfrak{p})]$$

is a normalized dualizing complex over the Noetherian local ring $A_{\mathfrak{p}}$.

0A7Y **Lemma 17.2.** *Let A be a Noetherian ring and let ω_A^\bullet be a dualizing complex. Let $A \rightarrow B$ be a surjective ring map and let $\omega_B^\bullet = R\mathrm{Hom}(B, \omega_A^\bullet)$ be the dualizing complex for B of Lemma 15.9. Then we have*

$$\delta_{\omega_B^\bullet} = \delta_{\omega_A^\bullet}|_{\mathrm{Spec}(B)}$$

Proof. This follows from the definition of the functions and Lemma 16.2. \square

0A7Z **Lemma 17.3.** *Let A be a Noetherian ring and let ω_A^\bullet be a dualizing complex. The function $\delta = \delta_{\omega_A^\bullet}$ defined above is a dimension function (Topology, Definition 20.1).*

Proof. Let $\mathfrak{p} \subset \mathfrak{q}$ be an immediate specialization. We have to show that $\delta(\mathfrak{p}) = \delta(\mathfrak{q}) + 1$. We may replace A by A/\mathfrak{p} , the complex ω_A^\bullet by $\omega_{A/\mathfrak{p}}^\bullet = R\mathrm{Hom}(A/\mathfrak{p}, \omega_A^\bullet)$, the prime \mathfrak{p} by (0) , and the prime \mathfrak{q} by $\mathfrak{q}/\mathfrak{p}$, see Lemma 17.2. Thus we may assume that A is a domain, $\mathfrak{p} = (0)$, and \mathfrak{q} is a prime ideal of height 1.

Then $H^i(\omega_A^\bullet)_{(0)}$ is nonzero for exactly one i , say i_0 , by Lemma 17.1. In fact $i_0 = -\delta((0))$ because $(\omega_A^\bullet)_{(0)}[-\delta((0))]$ is a normalized dualizing complex over the field $A_{(0)}$.

On the other hand $(\omega_A^\bullet)_{\mathfrak{q}}[-\delta(\mathfrak{q})]$ is a normalized dualizing complex for $A_{\mathfrak{q}}$. By Lemma 16.11 we see that

$$H^e((\omega_A^\bullet)_{\mathfrak{q}}[-\delta(\mathfrak{q})])_{(0)} = H^{e-\delta(\mathfrak{q})}(\omega_A^\bullet)_{(0)}$$

is nonzero only for $e = -\dim(A_{\mathfrak{q}}) = -1$. We conclude

$$-\delta((0)) = -1 - \delta(\mathfrak{p})$$

as desired. \square

0A80 **Lemma 17.4.** *Let A be a Noetherian ring which has a dualizing complex. Then A is universally catenary of finite dimension.*

Proof. Because $\text{Spec}(A)$ has a dimension function by Lemma 17.3 it is catenary, see Topology, Lemma 20.2. Hence A is catenary, see Algebra, Lemma 104.2. It follows from Proposition 15.11 that A is universally catenary.

Because any dualizing complex ω_A^\bullet is in $D_{\text{Coh}}^b(A)$ the values of the function $\delta_{\omega_A^\bullet}$ in minimal primes are bounded by Lemma 17.1. On the other hand, for a maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} with residue field κ the integer $i = -\delta(\mathfrak{m})$ is the unique integer such that $\text{Ext}_A^i(\kappa, \omega_A^\bullet)$ is nonzero (Lemma 15.12). Since ω_A^\bullet has finite injective dimension these values are bounded too. Since the dimension of A is the maximal value of $\delta(\mathfrak{p}) - \delta(\mathfrak{m})$ where $\mathfrak{p} \subset \mathfrak{m}$ are a pair consisting of a minimal prime and a maximal prime we find that the dimension of $\text{Spec}(A)$ is bounded. \square

0AWE **Lemma 17.5.** *Let $(A, \mathfrak{m}, \kappa)$ be a Noetherian local ring with normalized dualizing complex ω_A^\bullet . Let $d = \dim(A)$ and $\omega_A = H^{-d}(\omega_A^\bullet)$. Then*

- (1) *the support of ω_A is the union of the irreducible components of $\text{Spec}(A)$ of dimension d ,*
- (2) *ω_A satisfies (S_2) , see Algebra, Definition 151.1.*

Proof. We will use Lemma 16.5 without further mention. By Lemma 16.11 the support of ω_A contains the irreducible components of dimension d . Let $\mathfrak{p} \subset A$ be a prime. By Lemma 17.3 the complex $(\omega_A^\bullet)_{\mathfrak{p}}[-\dim(A/\mathfrak{p})]$ is a normalized dualizing complex for $A_{\mathfrak{p}}$. Hence if $\dim(A/\mathfrak{p}) + \dim(A_{\mathfrak{p}}) < d$, then $(\omega_A)_{\mathfrak{p}} = 0$. This proves the support of ω_A is the union of the irreducible components of dimension d , because the complement of this union is exactly the primes \mathfrak{p} of A for which $\dim(A/\mathfrak{p}) + \dim(A_{\mathfrak{p}}) < d$ as A is catenary (Lemma 17.4). On the other hand, if $\dim(A/\mathfrak{p}) + \dim(A_{\mathfrak{p}}) = d$, then

$$(\omega_A)_{\mathfrak{p}} = H^{-\dim(A_{\mathfrak{p}})}((\omega_A^\bullet)_{\mathfrak{p}}[-\dim(A/\mathfrak{p})])$$

Hence in order to prove ω_A has (S_2) it suffices to show that the depth of ω_A is at least $\min(\dim(A), 2)$. We prove this by induction on $\dim(A)$. The case $\dim(A) = 0$ is trivial.

Assume $\text{depth}(A) > 0$. Choose a nonzerodivisor $f \in \mathfrak{m}$ and set $B = A/fA$. Then $\dim(B) = \dim(A) - 1$ and we may apply the induction hypothesis to B . By Lemma 16.10 we see that multiplication by f is injective on ω_A and we get $\omega_A/f\omega_A \subset \omega_B$. This proves the depth of ω_A is at least 1. If $\dim(A) > 1$, then $\dim(B) > 0$ and ω_B has depth > 0 . Hence ω_A has depth > 1 and we conclude in this case.

Assume $\dim(A) > 0$ and $\text{depth}(A) = 0$. Let $I = A[\mathfrak{m}^\infty]$ and set $B = A/I$. Then B has depth ≥ 1 and $\omega_A = \omega_B$ by Lemma 16.8. Since we proved the result for ω_B above the proof is done. \square

18. The local duality theorem

0A81 The main result in this section is due to Grothendieck.

0A82 **Lemma 18.1.** *Let $(A, \mathfrak{m}, \kappa)$ be a Noetherian local ring. Let ω_A^\bullet be a normalized dualizing complex. Let $Z = V(\mathfrak{m}) \subset \text{Spec}(A)$. Then $E = R^0\Gamma_Z(\omega_A^\bullet)$ is an injective hull of κ and $R\Gamma_Z(\omega_A^\bullet) = E[0]$.*

Proof. By Lemma 10.1 we have $R\Gamma_{\mathfrak{m}} = R\Gamma_Z$. Thus

$$R\Gamma_Z(\omega_A^\bullet) = R\Gamma_{\mathfrak{m}}(\omega_A^\bullet) = \text{hocolim } R\text{Hom}_A(A/\mathfrak{m}^n, \omega_A^\bullet)$$

by Lemma 8.2. Let E' be an injective hull of the residue field. By Lemma 16.4 we can find isomorphisms

$$R\text{Hom}_A(A/\mathfrak{m}^n, \omega_A^\bullet) \cong \text{Hom}_A(A/\mathfrak{m}^n, E')[0]$$

compatible with transition maps. Since $E' = \bigcup E'[\mathfrak{m}^n] = \text{colim } \text{Hom}_A(A/\mathfrak{m}^n, E')$ by Lemma 7.3 we conclude that $E \cong E'$ and that all other cohomology groups of the complex $R\Gamma_Z(\omega_A^\bullet)$ are zero. \square

0A83 **Remark 18.2.** Let $(A, \mathfrak{m}, \kappa)$ be a Noetherian local ring with a normalized dualizing complex ω_A^\bullet . By Lemma 18.1 above we see that $R\Gamma_Z(\omega_A^\bullet)$ is an injective hull of the residue field placed in degree 0. In fact, this gives a “construction” or “realization” of the injective hull which is slightly more canonical than just picking any old injective hull. Namely, a normalized dualizing complex is unique up to isomorphism, with group of automorphisms the group of units of A , whereas an injective hull of κ is unique up to isomorphism, with group of automorphisms the group of units of the completion A^\wedge of A with respect to \mathfrak{m} .

Here is the main result of this section.

0A84 **Theorem 18.3.** *Let $(A, \mathfrak{m}, \kappa)$ be a Noetherian local ring. Let ω_A^\bullet be a normalized dualizing complex. Let E be an injective hull of the residue field. Let $Z = V(\mathfrak{m}) \subset \text{Spec}(A)$. Denote $^\wedge$ derived completion with respect to \mathfrak{m} . Then*

$$R\text{Hom}_A(K, \omega_A^\bullet)^\wedge \cong R\text{Hom}_A(R\Gamma_Z(K), E[0])$$

for K in $D(A)$.

Proof. Observe that $E[0] \cong R\Gamma_Z(\omega_A^\bullet)$ by Lemma 18.1. By More on Algebra, Lemma 80.11 completion on the left hand side goes inside. Thus we have to prove

$$R\text{Hom}_A(K^\wedge, (\omega_A^\bullet)^\wedge) = R\text{Hom}_A(R\Gamma_Z(K), R\Gamma_Z(\omega_A^\bullet))$$

This follows from the equivalence between $D_{\text{comp}}(A, \mathfrak{m})$ and $D_{\mathfrak{m}^\infty\text{-torsion}}(A)$ given in Proposition 12.2. More precisely, it is a special case of Lemma 12.3. \square

Here is a special case of the theorem above.

0AAK **Lemma 18.4.** *Let $(A, \mathfrak{m}, \kappa)$ be a Noetherian local ring. Let ω_A^\bullet be a normalized dualizing complex. Let E be an injective hull of the residue field. Let $K \in D_{\text{Coh}}(A)$. Then*

$$\text{Ext}_A^{-i}(K, \omega_A^\bullet)^\wedge = \text{Hom}_A(H_{\mathfrak{m}}^i(K), E)$$

where $^\wedge$ denotes \mathfrak{m} -adic completion.

Proof. By Lemma 15.2 we see that $R\mathrm{Hom}_A(K, \omega_A^\bullet)$ is an object of $D_{\mathrm{Coh}}(A)$. It follows that the cohomology modules of the derived completion of $R\mathrm{Hom}_A(K, \omega_A^\bullet)$ are equal to the usual completions $\mathrm{Ext}_A^i(K, \omega_A^\bullet)^\wedge$ by More on Algebra, Lemma 82.3. On the other hand, we have $R\Gamma_{\mathfrak{m}} = R\Gamma_Z$ for $Z = V(\mathfrak{m})$ by Lemma 10.1. Moreover, the functor $\mathrm{Hom}_A(-, E)$ is exact hence factors through cohomology. Hence the lemma is consequence of Theorem 18.3. \square

19. Dualizing modules

0DW3 If $(A, \mathfrak{m}, \kappa)$ is a Noetherian local ring and ω_A^\bullet is a normalized dualizing complex, then we say the module $\omega_A = H^{-\dim(A)}(\omega_A^\bullet)$, described in Lemma 17.5, is a *dualizing module* for A . This module is a canonical module of A . It seems generally agreed upon to define a *canonical module* for a Noetherian local ring $(A, \mathfrak{m}, \kappa)$ to be a finite A -module K such that

$$\mathrm{Hom}_A(K, E) \cong H_{\mathfrak{m}}^{\dim(A)}(A)$$

where E is an injective hull of the residue field. A dualizing module is canonical because

$$\mathrm{Hom}_A(H_{\mathfrak{m}}^{\dim(A)}(A), E) = (\omega_A)^\wedge$$

by Lemma 18.4 and hence applying $\mathrm{Hom}_A(-, E)$ we get

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{Hom}_A(\omega_A, E) &= \mathrm{Hom}_A((\omega_A)^\wedge, E) \\ &= \mathrm{Hom}_A(\mathrm{Hom}_A(H_{\mathfrak{m}}^{\dim(A)}(A), E), E) \\ &= H_{\mathfrak{m}}^{\dim(A)}(A) \end{aligned}$$

the first equality because E is \mathfrak{m} -power torsion, the second by the above, and the third by Matlis duality (Proposition 7.8). The utility of the definition of a canonical module given above lies in the fact that it makes sense even if A does not have a dualizing complex.

20. Cohen-Macaulay rings

0DW4 Cohen-Macaulay modules and rings were studied in Algebra, Sections 102 and 103.

0AWR **Lemma 20.1.** *Let $(A, \mathfrak{m}, \kappa)$ be a Noetherian local ring with normalized dualizing complex ω_A^\bullet . Then $\mathrm{depth}(A)$ is equal to the smallest integer $\delta \geq 0$ such that $H^{-\delta}(\omega_A^\bullet) \neq 0$.*

Proof. This follows immediately from Lemma 16.5. Here are two other ways to see that it is true.

First alternative. By Nakayama's lemma we see that δ is the smallest integer such that $\mathrm{Hom}_A(H^{-\delta}(\omega_A^\bullet), \kappa) \neq 0$. In other words, it is the smallest integer such that $\mathrm{Ext}_A^{-\delta}(\omega_A^\bullet, \kappa)$ is nonzero. Using Lemma 15.2 and the fact that ω_A^\bullet is normalized this is equal to the smallest integer such that $\mathrm{Ext}_A^\delta(\kappa, A)$ is nonzero. This is equal to the depth of A by Algebra, Lemma 71.5.

Second alternative. By the local duality theorem (in the form of Lemma 18.4) δ is the smallest integer such that $H_{\mathfrak{m}}^\delta(A)$ is nonzero. This is equal to the depth of A by Lemma 11.1. \square

0AWS **Lemma 20.2.** *Let $(A, \mathfrak{m}, \kappa)$ be a Noetherian local ring with normalized dualizing complex ω_A^\bullet and dualizing module $\omega_A = H^{-\dim(A)}(\omega_A^\bullet)$. The following are equivalent*

- (1) *A is Cohen-Macaulay,*
- (2) *ω_A^\bullet is concentrated in a single degree, and*
- (3) *$\omega_A^\bullet = \omega_A[\dim(A)]$.*

In this case ω_A is a maximal Cohen-Macaulay module.

Proof. Follows immediately from Lemma 16.7. \square

0DW5 **Lemma 20.3.** *Let A be a Noetherian ring. If there exists a finite A -module ω_A such that $\omega_A[0]$ is a dualizing complex, then A is Cohen-Macaulay.*

Proof. We may replace A by the localization at a prime (Lemma 15.6 and Algebra, Definition 103.6). In this case the result follows immediately from Lemma 20.2. \square

21. Gorenstein rings

0DW6 So far, the only explicit dualizing complex we've seen is κ on κ for a field κ , see proof of Lemma 15.12. By Proposition 15.11 this means that any finite type algebra over a field has a dualizing complex. However, it turns out that there are Noetherian (local) rings which do not have a dualizing complex. Namely, we have seen that a ring which has a dualizing complex is universally catenary (Lemma 17.4) but there are examples of Noetherian local rings which are not catenary, see Examples, Section 16.

Nonetheless many rings in algebraic geometry have dualizing complexes simply because they are quotients of Gorenstein rings. This condition is in fact both necessary and sufficient. That is: a Noetherian ring has a dualizing complex if and only if it is a quotient of a finite dimensional Gorenstein ring. This is Sharp's conjecture ([Sha79]) which can be found as [Kaw02, Corollary 1.4] in the literature. Returning to our current topic, here is the definition of Gorenstein rings.

0DW7 **Definition 21.1.** Gorenstein rings.

- (1) Let A be a Noetherian local ring. We say A is *Gorenstein* if $A[0]$ is a dualizing complex for A .
- (2) Let A be a Noetherian ring. We say A is *Gorenstein* if $A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is Gorenstein for every prime \mathfrak{p} of A .

This definition makes sense, because if $A[0]$ is a dualizing complex for A , then $S^{-1}A[0]$ is a dualizing complex for $S^{-1}A$ by Lemma 15.6. We will see later that a finite dimensional Noetherian ring is Gorenstein if it has finite injective dimension as a module over itself.

0DW8 **Lemma 21.2.** *A Gorenstein ring is Cohen-Macaulay.*

Proof. Follows from Lemma 20.2. \square

An example of a Gorenstein ring is a regular ring.

0AWX **Lemma 21.3.** *A regular local ring is Gorenstein. A regular ring is Gorenstein.*

Proof. Let A be a regular ring of finite dimension d . Then A has finite global dimension d , see Algebra, Lemma 109.8. Hence $\text{Ext}_A^{d+1}(M, A) = 0$ for all A -modules M , see Algebra, Lemma 108.8. Thus A has finite injective dimension as an A -module by More on Algebra, Lemma 64.2. It follows that $A[0]$ is a dualizing complex, hence A is Gorenstein by the remark following the definition. \square

ODW9 **Lemma 21.4.** *Let A be a Noetherian ring.*

- (1) *If A has a dualizing complex ω_A^\bullet , then*
 - (a) *A is Gorenstein $\Leftrightarrow \omega_A^\bullet$ is an invertible object of $D(A)$,*
 - (b) *$A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is Gorenstein $\Leftrightarrow (\omega_A^\bullet)_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is an invertible object of $D(A_{\mathfrak{p}})$,*
 - (c) *$\{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(A) \mid A_{\mathfrak{p}} \text{ is Gorenstein}\}$ is an open subset.*
- (2) *If A is Gorenstein, then A has a dualizing complex if and only if $A[0]$ is a dualizing complex.*

Proof. By Lemma 15.6 for every \mathfrak{p} the complex $(\omega_A^\bullet)_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is a dualizing complex over $A_{\mathfrak{p}}$. By definition and uniqueness of dualizing complexes (Lemma 15.5) we see that (1)(b) holds.

To see (1)(c) assume that $A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is Gorenstein. Let n_x be the unique integer such that $H^{n_x}((\omega_A^\bullet)_{\mathfrak{p}})$ is nonzero and isomorphic to $A_{\mathfrak{p}}$. Since ω_A^\bullet is in $D_{\text{Coh}}^b(A)$ there are finitely many nonzero finite A -modules $H^i(\omega_A^\bullet)$. Thus there exists some $f \in A$, $f \notin \mathfrak{p}$ such that only $H^{n_x}((\omega_A^\bullet)_f)$ is nonzero and generated by 1 element over A_f . Since dualizing complexes are faithful (by definition) we conclude that $A_f \cong H^{n_x}((\omega_A^\bullet)_f)$. In this way we see that $A_{\mathfrak{q}}$ is Gorenstein for every $\mathfrak{q} \in D(f)$. This proves that the set in (1)(c) is open.

Proof of (1)(a). The implication \Leftarrow follows from (1)(b). The implication \Rightarrow follows from the discussion in the previous paragraph, where we showed that if $A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is Gorenstein, then for some $f \in A$, $f \notin \mathfrak{p}$ the complex $(\omega_A^\bullet)_f$ has only one nonzero cohomology module which is invertible.

If $A[0]$ is a dualizing complex then A is Gorenstein by part (1). Conversely, we see that part (1) shows that ω_A^\bullet is locally isomorphic to a shift of A . Since being a dualizing complex is local (Lemma 15.7) the result is clear. \square

0BJI **Lemma 21.5.** *Let $(A, \mathfrak{m}, \kappa)$ be a Noetherian local ring. Then A is Gorenstein if and only if $\text{Ext}_A^i(\kappa, A)$ is zero for $i \gg 0$.*

Proof. Observe that $A[0]$ is a dualizing complex for A if and only if A has finite injective dimension as an A -module (follows immediately from Definition 15.1). Thus the lemma follows from More on Algebra, Lemma 64.6. \square

0BJJ **Lemma 21.6.** *Let $(A, \mathfrak{m}, \kappa)$ be a Noetherian local ring. Let $f \in \mathfrak{m}$ be a nonzerodivisor. Set $B = A/(f)$. Then A is Gorenstein if and only if B is Gorenstein.*

Proof. If A is Gorenstein, then B is Gorenstein by Lemma 16.10. Conversely, suppose that B is Gorenstein. Then $\text{Ext}_B^i(\kappa, B)$ is zero for $i \gg 0$ (Lemma 21.5). Recall that $R\text{Hom}(B, -) : D(A) \rightarrow D(B)$ is a right adjoint to restriction (Lemma 13.1). Hence

$$R\text{Hom}_A(\kappa, A) = R\text{Hom}_B(\kappa, R\text{Hom}(B, A)) = R\text{Hom}_B(\kappa, B[1])$$

The final equality by direct computation or by Lemma 13.10. Thus we see that $\text{Ext}_A^i(\kappa, A)$ is zero for $i \gg 0$ and A is Gorenstein (Lemma 21.5). \square

0DWA **Lemma 21.7.** *If $A \rightarrow B$ is a local complete intersection homomorphism of rings and A is a Noetherian Gorenstein ring, then B is a Gorenstein ring.*

Proof. By More on Algebra, Definition 30.2 we can write $B = A[x_1, \dots, x_n]/I$ where I is a Koszul-regular ideal. Observe that a polynomial ring over a Gorenstein ring A is Gorenstein: reduce to A local and then use Lemmas 15.10 and 21.4. A Koszul-regular ideal is by definition locally generated by a Koszul-regular sequence, see More on Algebra, Section 29. Looking at local rings of $A[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ we see it suffices to show: if R is a Noetherian local Gorenstein ring and $f_1, \dots, f_c \in \mathfrak{m}_R$ is a Koszul regular sequence, then $R/(f_1, \dots, f_c)$ is Gorenstein. This follows from Lemma 21.6 and the fact that a Koszul regular sequence in R is just a regular sequence (More on Algebra, Lemma 27.7). \square

0BJL **Lemma 21.8.** *Let $A \rightarrow B$ be a flat local homomorphism of Noetherian local rings. The following are equivalent*

- (1) B is Gorenstein, and
- (2) A and $B/\mathfrak{m}_A B$ are Gorenstein.

Proof. Below we will use without further mention that a local Gorenstein ring has finite injective dimension as well as Lemma 21.5. By More on Algebra, Remark 60.20 we have

$$\mathrm{Ext}_A^i(\kappa_A, A) \otimes_A B = \mathrm{Ext}_B^i(B/\mathfrak{m}_A B, B)$$

for all i .

Assume (2). Using that $R\mathrm{Hom}(B/\mathfrak{m}_A B, -) : D(B) \rightarrow D(B/\mathfrak{m}_A B)$ is a right adjoint to restriction (Lemma 13.1) we obtain

$$R\mathrm{Hom}_B(\kappa_B, B) = R\mathrm{Hom}_{B/\mathfrak{m}_A B}(\kappa_B, R\mathrm{Hom}(B/\mathfrak{m}_A B, B))$$

The cohomology modules of $R\mathrm{Hom}(B/\mathfrak{m}_A B, B)$ are the modules $\mathrm{Ext}_B^i(B/\mathfrak{m}_A B, B) = \mathrm{Ext}_A^i(\kappa_A, A) \otimes_A B$. Since A is Gorenstein, we conclude only a finite number of these are nonzero and each is isomorphic to a direct sum of copies of $B/\mathfrak{m}_A B$. Hence since $B/\mathfrak{m}_A B$ is Gorenstein we conclude that $R\mathrm{Hom}_B(B/\mathfrak{m}_B, B)$ has only a finite number of nonzero cohomology modules. Hence B is Gorenstein.

Assume (1). Since B has finite injective dimension, $\mathrm{Ext}_B^i(B/\mathfrak{m}_A B, B)$ is 0 for $i \gg 0$. Since $A \rightarrow B$ is faithfully flat we conclude that $\mathrm{Ext}_A^i(\kappa_A, A)$ is 0 for $i \gg 0$. We conclude that A is Gorenstein. This implies that $\mathrm{Ext}_A^i(\kappa_A, A)$ is nonzero for exactly one i , namely for $i = \dim(A)$, and $\mathrm{Ext}_A^{\dim(A)}(\kappa_A, A) \cong \kappa_A$ (see Lemmas 16.1, 20.2, and 21.2). Thus we see that $\mathrm{Ext}_B^i(B/\mathfrak{m}_A B, B)$ is zero except for one i , namely $i = \dim(A)$ and $\mathrm{Ext}_B^{\dim(A)}(B/\mathfrak{m}_A B, B) \cong B/\mathfrak{m}_A B$. Thus $B/\mathfrak{m}_A B$ is Gorenstein by Lemma 16.1. \square

22. The ubiquity of dualizing complexes

0DWB Many Noetherian rings have dualizing complexes.

0AWD **Lemma 22.1.** *Let $A \rightarrow B$ be a local homomorphism of Noetherian local rings. Let ω_A^\bullet be a normalized dualizing complex. If $A \rightarrow B$ is flat and $\mathfrak{m}_A B = \mathfrak{m}_B$, then $\omega_A^\bullet \otimes_A B$ is a normalized dualizing complex for B .*

Proof. It is clear that $\omega_A^\bullet \otimes_A B$ is in $D_{Coh}^b(B)$. Let κ_A and κ_B be the residue fields of A and B . By More on Algebra, Lemma 85.2 we see that

$$R\mathrm{Hom}_B(\kappa_B, \omega_A^\bullet \otimes_A B) = R\mathrm{Hom}_A(\kappa_A, \omega_A^\bullet) \otimes_A B = \kappa_A[0] \otimes_A B = \kappa_B[0]$$

Thus $\omega_A^\bullet \otimes_A B$ has finite injective dimension by More on Algebra, Lemma 64.6. Finally, we can use the same arguments to see that

$$R\mathrm{Hom}_B(\omega_A^\bullet \otimes_A B, \omega_A^\bullet \otimes_A B) = R\mathrm{Hom}_A(\omega_A^\bullet, \omega_A^\bullet) \otimes_A B = A \otimes_A B = B$$

as desired. \square

0DWC **Lemma 22.2.** *Let $A \rightarrow B$ be a flat map of Noetherian rings. Let $I \subset A$ be an ideal such that $A/I = B/IB$ and such that IB is contained in the radical of B . Let ω_A^\bullet be a dualizing complex. Then $\omega_A^\bullet \otimes_A B$ is a dualizing complex for B .*

Proof. It is clear that $\omega_A^\bullet \otimes_A B$ is in $D_{Coh}^b(B)$. By More on Algebra, Lemma 85.2 we see that

$$R\mathrm{Hom}_B(K \otimes_A B, \omega_A^\bullet \otimes_A B) = R\mathrm{Hom}_A(K, \omega_A^\bullet) \otimes_A B$$

for any $K \in D_{Coh}^b(A)$. For any ideal $IB \subset J \subset B$ there is a unique ideal $I \subset J' \subset A$ such that $A/J' \otimes_A B = B/J$. Thus $\omega_A^\bullet \otimes_A B$ has finite injective dimension by More on Algebra, Lemma 64.5. Finally, we also have

$$R\mathrm{Hom}_B(\omega_A^\bullet \otimes_A B, \omega_A^\bullet \otimes_A B) = R\mathrm{Hom}_A(\omega_A^\bullet, \omega_A^\bullet) \otimes_A B = A \otimes_A B = B$$

as desired. \square

0DWD **Lemma 22.3.** *Let A be a Noetherian ring and let $I \subset A$ be an ideal. Let ω_A^\bullet be a dualizing complex.*

- (1) $\omega_A^\bullet \otimes_A A^h$ is a dualizing complex on the henselization (A^h, I^h) of the pair (A, I) ,
- (2) $\omega_A^\bullet \otimes_A A^\wedge$ is a dualizing complex on the I -adic completion A^\wedge , and
- (3) if A is local, then $\omega_A^\bullet \otimes_A A^h$, resp. $\omega_A^\bullet \otimes_A A^{sh}$ is a dualizing complex on the henselization, resp. strict henselization of A .

Proof. Immediate from Lemmas 22.1 and 22.2. See More on Algebra, Sections 10, 40, and 42 and Algebra, Sections 95 and 96 for information on completions and henselizations. \square

0BFR **Lemma 22.4.** *The following types of rings have a dualizing complex:*

- (1) fields,
- (2) Noetherian complete local rings,
- (3) \mathbf{Z} ,
- (4) Dedekind domains,
- (5) any ring which is obtained from one of the rings above by taking an algebra essentially of finite type, or by taking an ideal-adic completion, or by taking a henselization, or by taking a strict henselization.

Proof. Part (5) follows from Proposition 15.11 and Lemma 22.3. By Lemma 21.3 a regular local ring has a dualizing complex. A complete Noetherian local ring is the quotient of a regular local ring by the Cohen structure theorem (Algebra, Theorem 154.8). Let A be a Dedekind domain. Then every ideal I is a finite projective A -module (follows from Algebra, Lemma 77.2 and the fact that the local rings of A are discrete valuation ring and hence PIDs). Thus every A -module has finite

injective dimension at most 1 by More on Algebra, Lemma 64.2. It follows easily that $A[0]$ is a dualizing complex. \square

23. Formal fibres

0BJM This section is a continuation of More on Algebra, Section 48. There we saw there is a (fairly) good theory of Noetherian rings A whose local rings have Cohen-Macaulay formal fibres. Namely, we proved (1) it suffices to check the formal fibres of localizations at maximal ideals are Cohen-Macaulay, (2) the property is inherited by rings of finite type over A , (3) the fibres of $A \rightarrow A^\wedge$ are Cohen-Macaulay for any completion A^\wedge of A , and (4) the property is inherited by henselizations of A . See More on Algebra, Lemma 48.4, Proposition 48.5, Lemma 48.6, and Lemma 48.7. Similarly, for Noetherian rings whose local rings have formal fibres which are geometrically reduced, geometrically normal, (S_n) , and geometrically (R_n) . In this section we will see that the same is true for Noetherian rings whose local rings have formal fibres which are Gorenstein or local complete intersections. This is relevant to this chapter because a Noetherian ring which has a dualizing complex is an example.

0BJN **Lemma 23.1.** *Properties (A), (B), (C), (D), and (E) of More on Algebra, Section 48 hold for $P(k \rightarrow R) = "R \text{ is a Gorenstein ring}"$.*

Proof. Since we already know the result holds for Cohen-Macaulay instead of Gorenstein, we may in each step assume the ring we have is Cohen-Macaulay. This is not particularly helpful for the proof, but psychologically may be useful.

Part (A). Let $k \subset K$ be a finitely generated field extension. Let R be a Gorenstein k -algebra. We can find a global complete intersection $A = k[x_1, \dots, x_n]/(f_1, \dots, f_c)$ over k such that K is isomorphic to the fraction field of A , see Algebra, Lemma 152.11. Then $R \rightarrow R \otimes_k A$ is a relative global complete intersection. Hence $R \otimes_k A$ is Gorenstein by Lemma 21.7. Thus $R \otimes_k K$ is too as a localization.

Proof of (B). This is clear because a ring is Gorenstein if and only if all of its local rings are Gorenstein.

Part (C). Let $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C$ be flat maps of Noetherian rings. Assume the fibres of $A \rightarrow B$ are Gorenstein and $B \rightarrow C$ is regular. We have to show the fibres of $A \rightarrow C$ are Gorenstein. Clearly, we may assume $A = k$ is a field. Then we may assume that $B \rightarrow C$ is a regular local homomorphism of Noetherian local rings. Then B is Gorenstein and $C/\mathfrak{m}_B C$ is regular, in particular Gorenstein (Lemma 21.3). Then C is Gorenstein by Lemma 21.8.

Part (D). This follows from Lemma 21.8. Part (E) is immediate as the condition does not refer to the ground field. \square

0AWY **Lemma 23.2.** *Let A be a Noetherian local ring. If A has a dualizing complex, then the formal fibres of A are Gorenstein.*

Proof. Let \mathfrak{p} be a prime of A . The formal fibre of A at \mathfrak{p} is isomorphic to the formal fibre of A/\mathfrak{p} at (0) . The quotient A/\mathfrak{p} has a dualizing complex (Lemma 15.9). Thus it suffices to check the statement when A is a local domain and $\mathfrak{p} = (0)$. Let ω_A^\bullet be a dualizing complex for A . Then $\omega_A^\bullet \otimes_A A^\wedge$ is a dualizing complex for the completion A^\wedge (Lemma 22.1). Then $\omega_A^\bullet \otimes_A f.f.(A)$ is a dualizing complex for $K = f.f.(A)$

(Lemma 15.6) hence is isomorphic to $K[n]$ for some $n \in \mathbf{Z}$. Similarly, we conclude a dualizing complex for the formal fibre $A^\wedge \otimes_A K$ is

$$\omega_A^\bullet \otimes_A A^\wedge \otimes_{A^\wedge} (A^\wedge \otimes_A K) = (\omega_A^\bullet \otimes_A K) \otimes_K (A^\wedge \otimes_A K) \cong (A^\wedge \otimes_A K)[n]$$

as desired. \square

Here is the verification promised in Divided Power Algebra, Remark 9.3.

0BJP **Lemma 23.3.** *Properties (A), (B), (C), (D), and (E) of More on Algebra, Section 48 hold for $P(k \rightarrow R) = "R \text{ is a local complete intersection}"$. See Divided Power Algebra, Definition 8.5.*

Proof. Part (A). Let $k \subset K$ be a finitely generated field extension. Let R be a k -algebra which is a local complete intersection. We can find a global complete intersection $A = k[x_1, \dots, x_n]/(f_1, \dots, f_c)$ over k such that K is isomorphic to the fraction field of A , see Algebra, Lemma 152.11. Then $R \rightarrow R \otimes_k A$ is a relative global complete intersection. It follows that $R \otimes_k A$ is a local complete intersection by Divided Power Algebra, Lemma 8.9.

Proof of (B). This is clear because a ring is a local complete intersection if and only if all of its local rings are complete intersections.

Part (C). Let $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C$ be flat maps of Noetherian rings. Assume the fibres of $A \rightarrow B$ are local complete intersections and $B \rightarrow C$ is regular. We have to show the fibres of $A \rightarrow C$ are Gorenstein. Clearly, we may assume $A = k$ is a field. Then we may assume that $B \rightarrow C$ is a regular local homomorphism of Noetherian local rings. Then B is a complete intersection and $C/\mathfrak{m}_B C$ is regular, in particular a complete intersection (by definition). Then C is a complete intersection by Divided Power Algebra, Lemma 8.9.

Part (D). This follows by the same arguments as in (C) from the other implication in Divided Power Algebra, Lemma 8.9. Part (E) is immediate as the condition does not refer to the ground field. \square

24. Upper shriek algebraically

0BZI For a finite type homomorphism $R \rightarrow A$ of Noetherian rings we will construct a functor $\varphi^! : D(R) \rightarrow D(A)$ well defined up to nonunique isomorphism which as we will see in Duality for Schemes, Remark 18.4 agrees up to isomorphism with the upper shriek functors one encounters in the duality theory for schemes. To motivate the construction we mention two additional properties:

- (1) $\varphi^!$ sends a dualizing complex for R (if it exists) to a dualizing complex for A , and
- (2) $\omega_{A/R}^\bullet = \varphi^!(R)$ is a kind of relative dualizing complex: it lies in $D_{\text{Coh}}^b(A)$ and restricts to a dualizing complex on the fibres provided $R \rightarrow A$ is flat.

These statements are Lemmas 24.3 and 24.12.

Let $\varphi : R \rightarrow A$ be a finite type homomorphism of Noetherian rings. We will define a functor $\varphi^! : D(R) \rightarrow D(A)$ in the following way

- (1) If $\varphi : R \rightarrow A$ is surjective we set $\varphi^!(K) = R\text{Hom}(A, K)$. Here we use the functor $R\text{Hom}(A, -) : D(R) \rightarrow D(A)$ of Section 13, and

- (2) in general we choose a surjection $\psi : P \rightarrow A$ with $P = R[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ and we set $\varphi^!(K) = \psi^!(K \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} P)[n]$. Here we use the functor $-\otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} P : D(R) \rightarrow D(P)$ of More on Algebra, Section 56.

Note the shift $[n]$ by the number of variables in the polynomial ring. This construction is **not** canonical and the functor $\varphi^!$ will only be well defined up to a (nonunique) isomorphism of functors¹.

0BZJ **Lemma 24.1.** *Let $\varphi : R \rightarrow A$ be a finite type homomorphism of Noetherian rings. The functor $\varphi^!$ is well defined up to isomorphism.*

Proof. Suppose that $\psi_1 : P_1 = R[x_1, \dots, x_n] \rightarrow A$ and $\psi_2 : P_2 = R[y_1, \dots, y_m] \rightarrow A$ are two surjections from polynomial rings onto A . Then we get a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} R[x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m] & \xrightarrow{y_j \mapsto f_j} & R[x_1, \dots, x_n] \\ \downarrow x_i \mapsto g_i & & \downarrow \\ R[y_1, \dots, y_m] & \xrightarrow{\quad} & A \end{array}$$

where f_j and g_i are chosen such that $\psi_1(f_j) = \psi_2(y_j)$ and $\psi_2(g_i) = \psi_1(x_i)$. By symmetry it suffices to prove the functors defined using $P \rightarrow A$ and $P[y_1, \dots, y_m] \rightarrow A$ are isomorphic. By induction we may assume $m = 1$. This reduces us to the case discussed in the next paragraph.

Here $\psi : P \rightarrow A$ is given and $\chi : P[y] \rightarrow A$ induces ψ on P . Write $Q = P[y]$. Choose $g \in P$ with $\psi(g) = \chi(y)$. Denote $\pi : Q \rightarrow P$ the P -algebra map with $\pi(y) = g$. Then $\psi = \chi \circ \pi$ and hence $\chi^! = \psi^! \circ \pi^!$ as both are adjoint to the restriction functor $D(A) \rightarrow D(Q)$ by the material in Section 13. Thus

$$\chi^!(K \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} Q)[n+1] = \psi^!(\pi^!(K \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} Q)[1])[n]$$

Hence it suffices to show that $\pi^!(K \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} Q[1]) = K \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} P$. Thus it suffices to show that the functor $\pi^!(-) : D(Q) \rightarrow D(P)$ is isomorphic to $K \mapsto K \otimes_Q^{\mathbf{L}} P[-1]$. This follows from Lemma 13.10. \square

0BZK **Lemma 24.2.** *Let $\varphi : R \rightarrow A$ be a finite type homomorphism of Noetherian rings.*

- (1) $\varphi^!$ maps $D^+(R)$ into $D^+(A)$ and $D_{\text{Coh}}^+(R)$ into $D_{\text{Coh}}^+(A)$.
- (2) if φ is perfect, then $\varphi^!$ maps $D^-(R)$ into $D^-(A)$, $D_{\text{Coh}}^-(R)$ into $D_{\text{Coh}}^-(A)$, and $D_{\text{Coh}}^b(R)$ into $D_{\text{Coh}}^b(A)$.

Proof. Choose a factorization $R \rightarrow P \rightarrow A$ as in the definition of $\varphi^!$. The functor $-\otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} : D(R) \rightarrow D(P)$ preserves the subcategories $D^+, D_{\text{Coh}}^+, D^-, D_{\text{Coh}}^-, D_{\text{Coh}}^b$. The functor $R\text{Hom}(A, -) : D(P) \rightarrow D(A)$ preserves D^+ and D_{Coh}^+ by Lemma 13.4. If $R \rightarrow A$ is perfect, then A is perfect as a P -module, see More on Algebra, Lemma 73.2. Recall that the restriction of $R\text{Hom}(A, K)$ to $D(P)$ is $R\text{Hom}_P(A, K)$. By More on Algebra, Lemma 67.14 we have $R\text{Hom}_P(A, K) = E \otimes_P^{\mathbf{L}} K$ for some perfect $E \in D(P)$. Since we can represent E by a finite complex of finite projective P -modules it is clear that $R\text{Hom}_P(A, K)$ is in $D^-(P), D_{\text{Coh}}^-(P), D_{\text{Coh}}^b(P)$ as soon as K is. Since the restriction functor $D(A) \rightarrow D(P)$ reflects these subcategories, the proof is complete. \square

¹It is possible to make the construction canonical: use $\Omega_{P/R}^n[n]$ instead of $P[n]$ in the construction and use this in Lemma 24.1. The material in this section becomes a lot more involved if one wants to do this.

0BZL **Lemma 24.3.** *Let φ be a finite type homomorphism of Noetherian rings. If ω_R^\bullet is a dualizing complex for R , then $\varphi^!(\omega_R^\bullet)$ is a dualizing complex for A .*

Proof. Follows from Lemmas 15.10 and 15.9, \square

0BZN **Lemma 24.4.** *Let $R \rightarrow R'$ be a flat homomorphism of Noetherian rings. Let $\varphi : R \rightarrow A$ be a finite type ring map. Let $\varphi' : R' \rightarrow A' = A \otimes_R R'$ be the map induced by φ . Then we have a functorial maps*

$$\varphi^!(K) \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}} A' \longrightarrow (\varphi')^!(K \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} R')$$

for K in $D(R)$ which are isomorphisms for $K \in D^+(R)$.

Proof. Choose a factorization $R \rightarrow P \rightarrow A$ where P is a polynomial ring over R . This gives a corresponding factorization $R' \rightarrow P' \rightarrow A'$ by base change. Since we have $(K \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} P) \otimes_P^{\mathbf{L}} P' = (K \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} R') \otimes_{R'}^{\mathbf{L}} P'$ by More on Algebra, Lemma 56.4 it suffices to construct maps

$$R\mathrm{Hom}(A, K \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} P[n]) \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}} A' \longrightarrow R\mathrm{Hom}(A', (K \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} P[n]) \otimes_P^{\mathbf{L}} P')$$

functorial in K . For this we use the map (14.0.1) constructed in Section 14 for P, A, P', A' . The map is an isomorphism for $K \in D^+(R)$ by Lemma 14.2. \square

0BZR **Lemma 24.5.** *Let $R \rightarrow R'$ be a homomorphism of Noetherian rings. Let $\varphi : R \rightarrow A$ be a perfect ring map (More on Algebra, Definition 73.1) such that R' and A are tor independent over R . Let $\varphi' : R' \rightarrow A' = A \otimes_R R'$ be the map induced by φ . Then we have a functorial isomorphism*

$$\varphi^!(K) \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}} A' = (\varphi')^!(K \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} R')$$

for K in $D(R)$.

Proof. We may choose a factorization $R \rightarrow P \rightarrow A$ where P is a polynomial ring over R such that A is a perfect P -module, see More on Algebra, Lemma 73.2. This gives a corresponding factorization $R' \rightarrow P' \rightarrow A'$ by base change. Since we have $(K \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} P) \otimes_P^{\mathbf{L}} P' = (K \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} R') \otimes_{R'}^{\mathbf{L}} P'$ by More on Algebra, Lemma 56.4 it suffices to construct maps

$$R\mathrm{Hom}(A, K \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} P[n]) \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}} A' \longrightarrow R\mathrm{Hom}(A', (K \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} P[n]) \otimes_P^{\mathbf{L}} P')$$

functorial in K . We have

$$A \otimes_P^{\mathbf{L}} P' = A \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} R' = A'$$

The first equality by More on Algebra, Lemma 57.2 applied to R, R', P, P' . The second equality because A and R' are tor independent over R . Hence A and P' are tor independent over P and we can use the map (14.0.1) constructed in Section 14 for P, A, P', A' get the desired arrow. By Lemma 14.3 to finish the proof it suffices to prove that A is a perfect P -module which we saw above. \square

0BZS **Lemma 24.6.** *Let $R \rightarrow R'$ be a homomorphism of Noetherian rings. Let $\varphi : R \rightarrow A$ be flat of finite type. Let $\varphi' : R' \rightarrow A' = A \otimes_R R'$ be the map induced by φ . Then we have a functorial isomorphism*

$$\varphi^!(K) \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}} A' = (\varphi')^!(K \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} R')$$

for K in $D(R)$.

Proof. Special case of Lemma 24.5 by More on Algebra, Lemma 73.4. \square

0BZT **Lemma 24.7.** *Let $A \xrightarrow{a} B \xrightarrow{b} C$ be finite type homomorphisms of Noetherian rings. Then there is a transformation of functors $b^! \circ a^! \rightarrow (b \circ a)^!$ which is an isomorphism on $D^+(A)$.*

Proof. Choose a polynomial ring $P = A[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ over A and a surjection $P \rightarrow B$. Choose elements $c_1, \dots, c_m \in C$ generating C over B . Set $Q = P[y_1, \dots, y_m]$ and denote $Q' = Q \otimes_P B = B[y_1, \dots, y_m]$. Let $\chi : Q' \rightarrow C$ be the surjection sending y_j to c_j . Picture

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & Q & \xrightarrow{\psi'} & Q' & \xrightarrow{\chi} & C \\ & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \\ A & \longrightarrow & P & \xrightarrow{\psi} & B & & \end{array}$$

By Lemma 14.2 for $M \in D(P)$ we have an arrow $\psi^!(M) \otimes_B^{\mathbf{L}} Q' \rightarrow (\psi')^!(M \otimes_P^{\mathbf{L}} Q)$ which is an isomorphism whenever M is bounded below. Also we have $\chi^! \circ (\psi')^! = (\chi \circ \psi')^!$ as both functors are adjoint to the restriction functor $D(C) \rightarrow D(Q)$ by Section 13. Then we see

$$\begin{aligned} b^!(a^!(K)) &= \chi^!(\psi^!(K \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}} P)[n] \otimes_B^{\mathbf{L}} Q)[m] \\ &\rightarrow \chi^!((\psi')^!(K \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}} P \otimes_P^{\mathbf{L}} Q))[n+m] \\ &= (\chi \circ \psi')^!(K \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}} Q)[n+m] \\ &= (b \circ a)^!(K) \end{aligned}$$

where we have used in addition to the above More on Algebra, Lemma 56.4. \square

0C0G **Lemma 24.8.** *Let $\varphi : R \rightarrow A$ be a finite map of Noetherian rings. Then $\varphi^!$ is isomorphic to the functor $R\mathrm{Hom}(A, -) : D(R) \rightarrow D(A)$ from Section 13.*

Proof. Suppose that A is generated by $n > 1$ elements over R . Then can factor $R \rightarrow A$ as a composition of two finite ring maps where in both steps the number of generators is $< n$. Since we have Lemma 24.7 and Lemma 13.2 we conclude that it suffices to prove the lemma when A is generated by one element over R . Since A is finite over R , it follows that A is a quotient of $B = R[x]/(f)$ where f is a monic polynomial in x (Algebra, Lemma 35.3). Again using the lemmas on composition and the fact that we have agreement for surjections by definition, we conclude that it suffices to prove the lemma for $R \rightarrow B = R[x]/(f)$. In this case, the functor $\varphi^!$ is isomorphic to $K \mapsto K \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} B$; you prove this by using Lemma 13.10 for the map $R[x] \rightarrow B$ (note that the shift in the definition of $\varphi^!$ and in the lemma add up to zero). For the functor $R\mathrm{Hom}(B, -) : D(R) \rightarrow D(B)$ we can use Lemma 13.9 to see that it suffices to show $\mathrm{Hom}_R(B, R) \cong B$ as B -modules. Suppose that f has degree d . Then an R -basis for B is given by $1, x, \dots, x^{d-1}$. Let $\delta_i : B \rightarrow R, i = 0, \dots, d-1$ be the R -linear map which picks off the coefficient of x^i with respect to the given basis. Then $\delta_0, \dots, \delta_{d-1}$ is a basis for $\mathrm{Hom}_R(B, R)$. Finally, $x^i \delta_{d-1} = \delta_{d-1-i}$ for $i \leq d-1$. Hence $\mathrm{Hom}_R(B, R)$ is a principal B -module, and by looking at ranks we conclude that it is a free B -module of rank 1 (with basis element δ_{d-1}). \square

0C0H **Lemma 24.9.** *Let R be a Noetherian ring and let $f \in R$. If φ denotes the map $R \rightarrow R_f$, then $\varphi^!$ is isomorphic to $-\otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} R_f$. More generally, if $\varphi : R \rightarrow R'$ is a map such that $\mathrm{Spec}(R') \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec}(R)$ is an open immersion, then $\varphi^!$ is isomorphic to $-\otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} R'$.*

Proof. Choose the presentation $R \rightarrow R[x] \rightarrow R[x]/(fx - 1) = R_f$ and observe that $fx - 1$ is a nonzerodivisor in $R[x]$. Thus we can apply using Lemma 13.10 to compute the functor $\varphi^!$. Details omitted; note that the shift in the definition of $\varphi^!$ and in the lemma add up to zero.

In the general case note that $R' \otimes_R R' = R'$. Hence the result follows from the base change results above. Either Lemma 24.4 or Lemma 24.5 will do. \square

Let $\varphi : R \rightarrow A$ be a finite type homomorphism of Noetherian rings. Then we define the *relative dualizing complex of A over R* as the object $\omega_{A/R}^\bullet = \varphi^!(R)$ of $D(R)$. It is well defined up to (non-unique) isomorphism.

0BZU **Lemma 24.10.** *Let $\varphi : R \rightarrow A$ be a perfect homomorphism of Noetherian rings (for example φ is flat of finite type). Then $\varphi^!(K) = K \otimes_R^L \omega_{A/R}^\bullet$ for $K \in D(R)$.*

Proof. (The parenthetical statement follows from More on Algebra, Lemma 73.4.) We can choose a factorization $R \rightarrow P \rightarrow A$ where P is a polynomial ring in n variables over R and then A is a perfect P -module, see More on Algebra, Lemma 73.2. Recall that $\varphi^!(K) = R\mathrm{Hom}(A, K \otimes_R^L P[n])$. Thus the result follows from Lemma 13.9 and More on Algebra, Lemma 56.4. \square

0BZV **Lemma 24.11.** *Let $R \rightarrow R'$ be a homomorphism of Noetherian rings. Let $R \rightarrow A$ be flat and of finite type. There is an isomorphism $\omega_{A/R}^\bullet \otimes_A^L A' \rightarrow \omega_{A'/R'}^\bullet$ in $D(A')$.*

Proof. Immediate from Lemma 24.6 and the definitions. \square

0BZW **Lemma 24.12.** *Let $\varphi : R \rightarrow A$ be a flat finite type map of Noetherian rings. Then*

- (1) $\omega_{A/R}^\bullet$ is in $D_{\mathrm{Coh}}^b(A)$ and R -perfect (More on Algebra, Definition 74.1),
- (2) $A \rightarrow R\mathrm{Hom}_A(\omega_{A/R}^\bullet, \omega_{A/R}^\bullet)$ is an isomorphism, and
- (3) for every map $R \rightarrow k$ to a field the base change $\omega_{A/R}^\bullet \otimes_A^L (A \otimes_R k)$ is a dualizing complex for $A \otimes_R k$.

Proof. Choose $R \rightarrow P \rightarrow A$ as in the definition of $\varphi^!$. Recall that $R \rightarrow A$ is a perfect ring map (More on Algebra, Lemma 73.4) and hence A is perfect as a P -module (More on Algebra, Lemma 73.2). This shows that $\omega_{A/R}^\bullet$ is in $D_{\mathrm{Coh}}^b(A)$ by Lemma 24.2. To show $\omega_{A/R}^\bullet$ is R -perfect it suffices to show it has finite tor dimension as a complex of R -modules. This is true because $\omega_{A/R}^\bullet = \varphi^!(R) = R\mathrm{Hom}(A, P)[n]$ maps to $R\mathrm{Hom}_P(A, P)[n]$ in $D(P)$, which is perfect in $D(P)$ (More on Algebra, Lemma 67.14), hence has finite tor dimension in $D(R)$ as $R \rightarrow P$ is flat. This proves (1).

Proof of (2). The object $R\mathrm{Hom}_A(\omega_{A/R}^\bullet, \omega_{A/R}^\bullet)$ of $D(A)$ maps in $D(P)$ to

$$\begin{aligned} R\mathrm{Hom}_P(\omega_{A/R}^\bullet, R\mathrm{Hom}(A, P)[n]) &= R\mathrm{Hom}_P(R\mathrm{Hom}_P(A, P)[n], P)[n] \\ &= R\mathrm{Hom}_P(R\mathrm{Hom}_P(A, P), P) \end{aligned}$$

This is equal to A by the already used More on Algebra, Lemma 67.14.

Proof of (3). By Lemma 24.11 there is an isomorphism

$$\omega_{A/R}^\bullet \otimes_A^L (A \otimes_R k) \cong \omega_{A \otimes_R k/k}^\bullet$$

and the right hand side is a dualizing complex by Lemma 24.3. \square

0E0P **Lemma 24.13.** *Let K/k be an extension of fields. Let A be a finite type k -algebra. Let $A_K = A \otimes_k K$. If ω_A^\bullet is a dualizing complex for A , then $\omega_A^\bullet \otimes_A A_K$ is a dualizing complex for A_K .*

Proof. By the uniqueness of dualizing complexes, it doesn't matter which dualizing complex we pick for A ; we omit the detailed proof. Denote $\varphi : k \rightarrow A$ the algebra structure. We may take $\omega_A^\bullet = \varphi^!(k[0])$ by Lemma 24.3. We conclude by Lemma 24.12. \square

25. More on dualizing complexes

0E49 Some lemmas which don't fit anywhere else very well.

0E4A **Lemma 25.1.** *Let $A \rightarrow B$ be a faithfully flat map of Noetherian rings. If $K \in D(A)$ and $K \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}} B$ is a dualizing complex for B , then K is a dualizing complex for A .*

Proof. Since $A \rightarrow B$ is flat we have $H^i(K) \otimes_A B = H^i(K \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}} B)$. Since $K \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}} B$ is in $D_{Coh}^b(B)$ we first find that K is in $D^b(A)$ and then we see that $H^i(K)$ is a finite A -module by Algebra, Lemma 82.2. Let M be a finite A -module. Then

$$R\mathrm{Hom}_A(M, K) \otimes_A B = R\mathrm{Hom}_B(M \otimes_A B, K \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}} B)$$

by More on Algebra, Lemma 85.2. Since $K \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}} B$ has finite injective dimension, say injective-amplitude in $[a, b]$, we see that the right hand side has vanishing cohomology in degrees $> b$. Since $A \rightarrow B$ is faithfully flat, we find that $R\mathrm{Hom}_A(M, K)$ has vanishing cohomology in degrees $> b$. Thus K has finite injective dimension by More on Algebra, Lemma 64.2. To finish the proof we have to show that the map $A \rightarrow R\mathrm{Hom}_A(K, K)$ is an isomorphism. For this we again use More on Algebra, Lemma 85.2 and the fact that $B \rightarrow R\mathrm{Hom}_B(K \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}} B, K \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}} B)$ is an isomorphism. \square

0E4B **Lemma 25.2.** *Let $\varphi : R \rightarrow A$ be a local complete intersection homomorphism of Noetherian rings. Then $\omega_{A/R}^\bullet = \varphi^!(R)$ is an invertible object of $D(A)$ and $\varphi^!(K) = K \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} \omega_{A/R}^\bullet$ for all $K \in D(R)$.*

Proof. Recall that a local complete intersection homomorphism is a perfect ring map by More on Algebra, Lemma 73.6. Hence the final statement holds by Lemma 24.10. By More on Algebra, Definition 30.2 we can write $A = R[x_1, \dots, x_n]/I$ where I is a Koszul-regular ideal. The construction of $\varphi^!$ in Section 24 shows that it suffices to show the lemma in case $A = R/I$ where $I \subset R$ is a Koszul-regular ideal. Checking $\omega_{A/R}^\bullet$ is invertible in $D(A)$ is local on $\mathrm{Spec}(A)$ by definition. Moreover, formation of $\omega_{A/R}$ commutes with localization on R by Lemma 24.4. Combining More on Algebra, Definition 29.1 and Lemma 27.7 and Algebra, Lemma 67.6 we can find $g_1, \dots, g_r \in R$ generating the unit ideal in A such that $I_{g_j} \subset R_{g_j}$ is generated by a regular sequence. Thus we may assume $A = R/(f_1, \dots, f_c)$ where f_1, \dots, f_c is a regular sequence in R . Then we consider the ring maps

$$R \rightarrow R/(f_1) \rightarrow R/(f_1, f_2) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow R/(f_1, \dots, f_c) = A$$

and we use Lemma 24.7 (and the final statement already proven) to see that it suffices to prove the lemma for each step. Finally, in case $A = R/(f)$ for some nonzerodivisor f we see that the lemma is true since $\varphi^!(R) = R\mathrm{Hom}(A, R)$ is invertible by Lemma 13.10. \square

0E4C **Lemma 25.3.** *Let $\varphi : R \rightarrow A$ be a flat finite type homomorphism of Noetherian rings. The following are equivalent*

- (1) *the fibres $A \otimes_R \kappa(\mathfrak{p})$ are Gorenstein for all primes $\mathfrak{p} \subset R$, and*
- (2) *$\omega_{A/R}^\bullet = \varphi^!(R)$ is an invertible object of $D(A)$.*

Proof. If (2) holds, then the fibre rings $A \otimes_R \kappa(\mathfrak{p})$ have invertible dualizing complexes, and hence are Gorenstein. See Lemmas 24.12 and 21.4.

For the converse, assume (1). Observe that $\omega_{A/R}^\bullet$ is in $D_{Coh}^b(A)$ by Lemma 24.2 (since flat finite type homomorphisms of Noetherian rings are perfect, see More on Algebra, Lemma 73.4). Take a prime $\mathfrak{q} \subset A$ lying over $\mathfrak{p} \subset R$. Then

$$\omega_{A/R}^\bullet \otimes_A^L \kappa(\mathfrak{q}) = \omega_{A/R}^\bullet \otimes_A^L (A \otimes_R \kappa(\mathfrak{p})) \otimes_{(A \otimes_R \kappa(\mathfrak{p}))}^L \kappa(\mathfrak{q})$$

Applying Lemmas 24.12 and 21.4 and assumption (1) we find that this complex has 1 nonzero cohomology group which is a 1-dimensional $\kappa(\mathfrak{q})$ -vector space. By More on Algebra, Lemma 69.5 we conclude that $(\omega_{A/R}^\bullet)_f$ is an invertible object of $D(A_f)$ for some $f \in A$, $f \notin \mathfrak{q}$. This proves (2) holds. \square

0E4D **Lemma 25.4.** *Let $\varphi : A \rightarrow B$ be a homomorphism of Noetherian rings. Assume*

- (1) *$A \rightarrow B$ is syntomic and induces a surjective map on spectra, or*
- (2) *$A \rightarrow B$ is a faithfully flat local complete intersection, or*
- (3) *$A \rightarrow B$ is faithfully flat of finite type with Gorenstein fibres.*

Then $K \in D(A)$ is a dualizing complex for A if and only if $K \otimes_A^L B$ is a dualizing complex for B .

Proof. Observe that $A \rightarrow B$ satisfies (1) if and only if $A \rightarrow B$ satisfies (2) by More on Algebra, Lemma 30.5. Observe that in both (2) and (3) the relative dualizing complex $\varphi^!(A) = \omega_{B/A}^\bullet$ is an invertible object of $D(B)$, see Lemmas 25.2 and 25.3. Moreover we have $\varphi^!(K) = K \otimes_A^L \omega_{B/A}^\bullet$ in both cases, see Lemma 24.10 for case (3). Thus $\varphi^!(K)$ is the same as $K \otimes_A^L B$ up to tensoring with an invertible object of $D(B)$. Hence $\varphi^!(K)$ is a dualizing complex for B if and only if $K \otimes_A^L B$ is (as being a dualizing complex is local and invariant under shifts). Thus we see that if K is dualizing for A , then $K \otimes_A^L B$ is dualizing for B by Lemma 24.3. To descend the property, see Lemma 25.1. \square

0E4E **Lemma 25.5.** *Let $(A, \mathfrak{m}, \kappa) \rightarrow (B, \mathfrak{n}, l)$ be a flat local homomorphism of Noetherian rings such that $\mathfrak{n} = \mathfrak{m}B$. If E is the injective hull of κ , then $E \otimes_A B$ is the injective hull of l .*

Proof. Write $E = \bigcup E_n$ as in Lemma 7.3. It suffices to show that $E_n \otimes_{A/\mathfrak{m}^n} B/\mathfrak{n}^n$ is the injective hull of l over B/\mathfrak{n} . This reduces us to the case where A and B are Artinian local. Observe that $\text{length}_A(A) = \text{length}_B(B)$ and $\text{length}_A(E) = \text{length}_B(E \otimes_A B)$ by Algebra, Lemma 51.13. By Lemma 6.1 we have $\text{length}_A(E) = \text{length}_A(A)$ and $\text{length}_B(E') = \text{length}_B(B)$ where E' is the injective hull of l over B . We conclude $\text{length}_B(E') = \text{length}_B(E \otimes_A B)$. Observe that

$$\dim_l((E \otimes_A B)[\mathfrak{n}]) = \dim_l(E[\mathfrak{m}] \otimes_A B) = \dim_\kappa(E[\mathfrak{m}]) = 1$$

where we have used flatness of $A \rightarrow B$ and $\mathfrak{n} = \mathfrak{m}B$. Thus there is an injective B -module map $E \otimes_A B \rightarrow E'$ by Lemma 7.2. By equality of lengths shown above this is an isomorphism. \square

0E4F **Lemma 25.6.** *Let $\varphi : A \rightarrow B$ be a flat homomorphism of Noetherian rings such that for all primes $\mathfrak{q} \subset B$ we have $\mathfrak{p}B_{\mathfrak{q}} = \mathfrak{q}B_{\mathfrak{q}}$ where $\mathfrak{p} = \varphi^{-1}(\mathfrak{q})$, for example if φ is étale. If I is an injective A -module, then $I \otimes_A B$ is an injective B -module.*

Proof. Étale maps satisfy the assumption by Algebra, Lemma 141.5. By Lemma 3.8 and Proposition 5.9 we may assume I is the injective hull of $\kappa(\mathfrak{p})$ for some prime $\mathfrak{p} \subset A$. Then I is a module over $A_{\mathfrak{p}}$. It suffices to prove $I \otimes_A B = I \otimes_{A_{\mathfrak{p}}} B_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is injective as a $B_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -module, see Lemma 3.2. Thus we may assume $(A, \mathfrak{m}, \kappa)$ is local Noetherian and $I = E$ is the injective hull of the residue field κ . Our assumption implies that the Noetherian ring $B/\mathfrak{m}B$ is a product of fields (details omitted). Thus there are finitely many prime ideals $\mathfrak{m}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{m}_n$ in B lying over \mathfrak{m} and they are all maximal ideals. Write $E = \bigcup E_n$ as in Lemma 7.3. Then $E \otimes_A B = \bigcup E_n \otimes_A B$ and $E_n \otimes_A B$ is a finite B -module with support $\{\mathfrak{m}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{m}_n\}$ hence decomposes as a product over the localizations at \mathfrak{m}_i . Thus $E \otimes_A B = \prod (E \otimes_A B)_{\mathfrak{m}_i}$. Since $(E \otimes_A B)_{\mathfrak{m}_i} = E \otimes_A B_{\mathfrak{m}_i}$ is the injective hull of the residue field of \mathfrak{m}_i by Lemma 25.5 we conclude. \square

26. Relative dualizing complexes

0E2B For a flat and finitely presented ring map we can define the notion of a relative dualizing complex and show that such complexes exist and are unique up to (non-canonical) isomorphism. This is different from the definition given in Section 24 because we do not require our rings to be Noetherian. The Noetherian reader may safely skip this section.

0E2C **Definition 26.1.** Let $R \rightarrow A$ be a flat ring map of finite presentation. A *relative dualizing complex* is an object $K \in D(A)$ such that

- (1) K is R -perfect (More on Algebra, Definition 74.1), and
- (2) $R\mathrm{Hom}_{A \otimes_R A}(A, K \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}}(A \otimes_R A))$ is isomorphic to A .

To understand this definition you may have to read and understand some of the following lemmas. Lemmas 26.3 and 26.2 show this definition does not clash with the definition in Section 24.

0E2D **Lemma 26.2.** *Let $R \rightarrow A$ be a flat ring map of finite presentation. Any two relative dualizing complexes for $R \rightarrow A$ are isomorphic.*

Proof. Let K and L be two relative dualizing complexes for $R \rightarrow A$. Denote $K_1 = K \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}}(A \otimes_R A)$ and $L_2 = (A \otimes_R A) \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}} L$ the derived base changes via the first and second coprojections $A \rightarrow A \otimes_R A$. By symmetry the assumption on L_2 implies that $R\mathrm{Hom}_{A \otimes_R A}(A, L_2)$ is isomorphic to A . By More on Algebra, Lemma 84.3 part (3) applied twice we have

$$A \otimes_{A \otimes_R A}^{\mathbf{L}} L_2 \cong R\mathrm{Hom}_{A \otimes_R A}(A, K_1 \otimes_{A \otimes_R A}^{\mathbf{L}} L_2) \cong A \otimes_{A \otimes_R A}^{\mathbf{L}} K_1$$

Applying the restriction functor $D(A \otimes_R A) \rightarrow D(A)$ for either coprojection we obtain the desired result. \square

0E2E **Lemma 26.3.** *Let $\varphi : R \rightarrow A$ be a flat finite type ring map of Noetherian rings. Then the relative dualizing complex $\omega_{A/R}^{\bullet} = \varphi^1(R)$ defined in Section 24 is a relative dualizing complex in the sense of Definition 26.1.*

Proof. From Lemma 24.12 we see that $\varphi^!(R)$ is R -perfect. Denote $\delta : A \otimes_R A \rightarrow A$ the multiplication map and $p_1, p_2 : A \rightarrow A \otimes_R A$ the coprojections. Then

$$\varphi^!(R) \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}} (A \otimes_R A) = \varphi^!(R) \otimes_{A, p_1}^{\mathbf{L}} (A \otimes_R A) = p_2^!(A)$$

by Lemma 24.4. Recall that $R\mathrm{Hom}_{A \otimes_R A}(A, \varphi^!(R) \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}} (A \otimes_R A))$ is the image of $\delta^!(\varphi^!(R) \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}} (A \otimes_R A))$ under the restriction map $\delta_* : D(A) \rightarrow D(A \otimes_R A)$. Use the definition of $\delta^!$ from Section 24 and Lemma 13.3. Since $\delta^!(p_2^!(A)) \cong A$ by Lemma 24.7 we conclude. \square

0E2F **Lemma 26.4.** *Let $R \rightarrow A$ be a flat ring map of finite presentation. Then*

- (1) *there exists a relative dualizing complex K in $D(A)$, and*
- (2) *for any ring map $R \rightarrow R'$ setting $A' = A \otimes_R R'$ and $K' = K \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}} A'$, then K' is a relative dualizing complex for $R' \rightarrow A'$.*

Moreover, if

$$\xi : A \longrightarrow K \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}} (A \otimes_R A)$$

is a generator for the cyclic module $\mathrm{Hom}_{D(A \otimes_R A)}(A, K \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}} (A \otimes_R A))$ then in (2) the derived base change of ξ by $A \otimes_R A \rightarrow A' \otimes_{R'} A'$ is a generator for the cyclic module $\mathrm{Hom}_{D(A' \otimes_{R'} A')}(A', K' \otimes_{A'}^{\mathbf{L}} (A' \otimes_{R'} A'))$

Proof. We first reduce to the Noetherian case. By Algebra, Lemma 162.1 there exists a finite type \mathbf{Z} subalgebra $R_0 \subset R$ and a flat finite type ring map $R_0 \rightarrow A_0$ such that $A = A_0 \otimes_{R_0} R$. By Lemma 26.3 there exists a relative dualizing complex $K_0 \in D(A_0)$. Thus if we show (2) for K_0 , then we find that $K_0 \otimes_{A_0}^{\mathbf{L}} A$ is a dualizing complex for $R \rightarrow A$ and that it also satisfies (2) by transitivity of derived base change. The uniqueness of relative dualizing complexes (Lemma 26.2) then shows that this holds for any relative dualizing complex.

Assume R Noetherian and let K be a relative dualizing complex for $R \rightarrow A$. Given a ring map $R \rightarrow R'$ set $A' = A \otimes_R R'$ and $K' = K \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}} A'$. To finish the proof we have to show that K' is a relative dualizing complex for $R' \rightarrow A'$. By More on Algebra, Lemma 74.5 we see that K' is R' -perfect in all cases. By Lemmas 24.11 and 26.3 if R' is Noetherian, then K' is a relative dualizing complex for $R' \rightarrow A'$ (in either sense). Transitivity of derived tensor product shows that $K \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}} (A \otimes_R A) \otimes_{A \otimes_R A}^{\mathbf{L}} (A' \otimes_{R'} A') = K' \otimes_{A'}^{\mathbf{L}} (A' \otimes_{R'} A')$. Flatness of $R \rightarrow A$ guarantees that $A \otimes_{A \otimes_R A}^{\mathbf{L}} (A' \otimes_{R'} A') = A'$; namely $A \otimes_R A$ and R' are tor independent over R so we can apply More on Algebra, Lemma 57.2. Finally, A is pseudo-coherent as an $A \otimes_R A$ -module by More on Algebra, Lemma 73.8. Thus we have checked all the assumptions of More on Algebra, Lemma 74.6. We find there exists a bounded below complex E^\bullet of R -flat finitely presented $A \otimes_R A$ -modules such that $E^\bullet \otimes_R R'$ represents $R\mathrm{Hom}_{A' \otimes_{R'} A'}(A', K' \otimes_{A'}^{\mathbf{L}} (A' \otimes_{R'} A'))$ and these identifications are compatible with derived base change. Let $n \in \mathbf{Z}$, $n \neq 0$. Define Q^n by the sequence

$$E^{n-1} \rightarrow E^n \rightarrow Q^n \rightarrow 0$$

Since $\kappa(\mathfrak{p})$ is a Noetherian ring, we know that $H^n(E^\bullet \otimes_R \kappa(\mathfrak{p})) = 0$, see remarks above. Chasing diagrams this means that

$$Q^n \otimes_R \kappa(\mathfrak{p}) \rightarrow E^{n+1} \otimes_R \kappa(\mathfrak{p})$$

is injective. Hence for a prime \mathfrak{q} of $A \otimes_R A$ lying over \mathfrak{p} we have $Q_{\mathfrak{q}}^n$ is $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -flat and $Q_{\mathfrak{p}}^n \rightarrow E_{\mathfrak{q}}^{n+1}$ is $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -universally injective, see Algebra, Lemma 98.1. Since this

holds for all primes, we conclude that Q^n is R -flat and $Q^n \rightarrow E^{n+1}$ is R -universally injective. In particular $H^n(E^\bullet \otimes_R R') = 0$ for any ring map $R \rightarrow R'$. Let $Z^0 = \text{Ker}(E^0 \rightarrow E^1)$. Since there is an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow Z^0 \rightarrow E^0 \rightarrow E^1 \rightarrow Q^1 \rightarrow 0$ we see that Z^0 is R -flat and that $Z^0 \otimes_R R' = \text{Ker}(E^0 \otimes_R R' \rightarrow E^1 \otimes_R R')$ for all $R \rightarrow R'$. Then the short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow Q^{-1} \rightarrow Z^0 \rightarrow H^0(E^\bullet) \rightarrow 0$ shows that

$$H^0(E^\bullet \otimes_R R') = H^0(E^\bullet) \otimes_R R' = A \otimes_R R' = A'$$

as desired. This equality furthermore gives the final assertion of the lemma. \square

0E2G **Lemma 26.5.** *Let $R \rightarrow A$ be a flat ring map of finite presentation. Let K be a relative dualizing complex. Then $A \rightarrow R\text{Hom}_A(K, K)$ is an isomorphism.*

Proof. By Algebra, Lemma 162.1 there exists a finite type \mathbf{Z} subalgebra $R_0 \subset R$ and a flat finite type ring map $R_0 \rightarrow A_0$ such that $A = A_0 \otimes_{R_0} R$. By Lemmas 26.2, 26.3, and 26.4 there exists a relative dualizing complex $K_0 \in D(A_0)$ and its derived base change is K . This reduces us to the situation discussed in the next paragraph.

Assume R Noetherian and let K be a relative dualizing complex for $R \rightarrow A$. Given a ring map $R \rightarrow R'$ set $A' = A \otimes_R R'$ and $K' = K \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}} A'$. To finish the proof we show $R\text{Hom}_{A'}(K', K') = A'$. By Lemma 24.12 we know this is true whenever R' is Noetherian. Since a general R' is a filtered colimit of Noetherian R -algebras, we find the result holds by More on Algebra, Lemma 74.7. \square

0E2H **Lemma 26.6.** *Let $R \rightarrow A \rightarrow B$ be a ring maps which are flat and of finite presentation. Let $K_{A/R}$ and $K_{B/A}$ be relative dualizing complexes for $R \rightarrow A$ and $A \rightarrow B$. Then $K = K_{A/R} \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}} K_{B/A}$ is a relative dualizing complex for $R \rightarrow B$.*

Proof. We will use reduction to the Noetherian case. Namely, by Algebra, Lemma 162.1 there exists a finite type \mathbf{Z} subalgebra $R_0 \subset R$ and a flat finite type ring map $R_0 \rightarrow A_0$ such that $A = A_0 \otimes_{R_0} R$. After increasing R_0 and correspondingly replacing A_0 we may assume there is a flat finite type ring map $A_0 \rightarrow B_0$ such that $B = B_0 \otimes_{R_0} R$ (use the same lemma). If we prove the lemma for $R_0 \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow B_0$, then the lemma follows by Lemmas 26.2, 26.3, and 26.4. This reduces us to the situation discussed in the next paragraph.

Assume R is Noetherian and denote $\varphi : R \rightarrow A$ and $\psi : A \rightarrow B$ the given ring maps. Then $K_{A/R} \cong \varphi^!(R)$ and $K_{B/A} \cong \psi^!(A)$, see references given above. Then

$$K = K_{A/R} \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}} K_{B/A} \cong \varphi^!(R) \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}} \psi^!(A) \cong \psi^!(\varphi^!(R)) \cong (\psi \circ \varphi)^!(R)$$

by Lemmas 24.10 and 24.7. Thus K is a relative dualizing complex for $R \rightarrow B$. \square

27. Other chapters

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