# STABLE CATEGORIES OF COHEN-MACAULAY MODULES ICTP, JANUARY 2010

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In this series of lectures I will give an introduction to representation theory of Cohen-Macaulay modules over orders based on the fundamental articles [A, A2] due to Auslander. The definition is quite simple.

**Definition 0.1.** Let R be a complete regular local ring of Krull dimension d, for instance, the formal power series ring  $k[[x_1, \dots, x_d]]$  over a field k.

(a) We say that an *R*-algebra  $\Lambda$  is an *R*-order if  $\Lambda$  is a free *R*-module of finite rank.

(b) We say that a  $\Lambda$ -module X is Cohen-Macaulay (CM) if X is a free R-module of finite rank.

The following three examples are fundamental:

- (d = 0) finite dimensional modules over finite dimensional algebras over fields [ARS, ASS],
- (d = 1) lattices over orders over complete discrete valuation rings [CR1, CR2],
- maximal Cohen-Macaulay modules over commutative complete local Cohen-Macaulay rings [Y].

We denote by  $CM(\Lambda)$  the category of CM  $\Lambda$ -modules. This category behaves quite similarly to the categories of finite dimensional modules over finite dimensional algebras. Let us give some of basic properties of  $CM(\Lambda)$ .

- $CM(\Lambda)$  is Krull-Schmidt,
- we have a *canonical duality*

$$\operatorname{Hom}_{R}(-,R): \operatorname{CM}(\Lambda) \stackrel{\sim}{\longleftrightarrow} \operatorname{CM}(\Lambda^{\operatorname{op}}), \tag{1}$$

- $CM(\Lambda)$  is a resolving subcategory of mod  $\Lambda$ ,
- $CM(\Lambda)$  is an exact category with enough projectives add  $\Lambda$  and enough injectives add  $Hom_R(\Lambda, R)$ .

The stable category

$$\underline{CM}(\Lambda)$$
 (respectively,  $\overline{CM}(\Lambda)$ )

is defined as the factor category of  $CM(\Lambda)$  by the ideal generated by  $\Lambda$  (respectively,  $Hom_R(\Lambda, R)$ ). The stable categories play more and more important role in representation theory and related subjects, e.g. [O, KST, LP, IY, KMV].

The Auslander-Reiten theory on  $CM(\Lambda)$  was developed under the following condition:

**Definition 0.2.** We say that an *R*-order  $\Lambda$  is an *isolated singularity* if

$$\operatorname{gl.dim}(\Lambda \otimes_R R_{\mathfrak{p}}) = \operatorname{Krull.dim} R_{\mathfrak{p}}$$

for any non-maximal prime ideal  $\mathfrak{p}$  of R.

If d = 0, then the condition is always satisfied. If d = 1, then the condition means that  $\Lambda \otimes_R K$  is a semisimple K-algebra for the quotient field K of R.

For an *R*-order  $\Lambda$  which is an isolated singularity, CM modules have an another meaning given in stable module theory [ABr]: We say that a finitely generated  $\Lambda$ -module X is *n*-torsionfree for a positive integer n if

 $\operatorname{Ext}^{i}_{\Lambda}(\operatorname{Tr} X, \Lambda) = 0$ 

for any  $0 < i \le n$ , where

$$\mathrm{Tr}:\underline{\mathrm{mod}}\Lambda\xleftarrow{\sim}\underline{\mathrm{mod}}\Lambda^{\mathrm{op}}$$

is Auslander-Bridger transpose duality [ABr]. We denote by  $\mathcal{F}_n(\Lambda)$  the category of *n*-torsionfree  $\Lambda$ -modules. Then we have a duality [ABr]

$$\Omega^{n} \operatorname{Tr} : \underbrace{\mathcal{F}}_{n}(\Lambda) \xleftarrow{\sim} \underbrace{\mathcal{F}}_{n}(\Lambda^{\operatorname{op}}), \tag{2}$$

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on the stable category  $\underline{\mathcal{F}}_n(\Lambda)$  of  $\mathcal{F}_n(\Lambda)$ , where  $\Omega : \underline{\mathrm{mod}}\Lambda \to \underline{\mathrm{mod}}\Lambda$  is the syzygy functor. The following observation plays a crucial role.

**Proposition 0.3.** [A] Let  $\Lambda$  be an *R*-order which is an isolated singularity.

(a)  $CM(\Lambda) = \mathcal{F}_d(\Lambda).$ 

(b)  $\underline{CM}(\Lambda)$  is Hom-finite.

Now we have the following fundamental equivalence.

**Definition-Theorem 0.4.** Composing dualities (1) and (2) we have an equivalence

 $\tau:\underline{\mathrm{CM}}(\Lambda)\xrightarrow{\Omega^d\operatorname{\mathrm{Tr}}}\underline{\mathrm{CM}}(\Lambda^{\mathrm{op}})\xrightarrow{\mathrm{Hom}_R(-,R)}\overline{\mathrm{CM}}(\Lambda)$ 

called the Auslander-Reiten translation.

Using  $\tau$  we have Auslander-Reiten duality and existence theorem of almost split sequences as in the case of finite dimensional algebras.

In the lecture I will explain the following subjects:

- orders in dimension 1: hereditary orders and Bass orders [CR1, CR2],
- Auslander-Reiten theory using  $\tau : \underline{CM}(\Lambda) \to \overline{CM}(\Lambda)$  [A, A2],
- tilting theory aspects of CM modules: Auslander-Buchweitz approximation [ABu],
- orders in dimension 2: fundamental sequences and algebraic McKay correspondence [A3],
- triangulated categories associated with orders,
- toward higher dimensional Auslander-Reiten theory via cluster tilting [I].

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