Finiteness properties of generalized local cohomology modules for minimax modules

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Abstract: Let \( R \) be a commutative Noetherian ring, \( I \) an ideal of \( R \), \( M \) be a finitely generated \( R \)-module and \( t \) be a non-negative integer. In this paper, we introduce the concept of \( I, M \)-minimax \( R \)-modules. We show that \( \text{Hom}_R(R/I, H^t_I(M, N)/K) \) is \( I,M \)-minimax, for all \( I,M \)-minimax submodules \( K \) of \( H^t_I(M, N) \), whenever \( N \) and \( H^t_I(M), \ldots, H^{t-1}_I(M) \) are \( I, M \)-minimax \( R \)-modules. As consequence, it is shown that \( \text{Ass}_R H^t_I(M, N)/K \) is a finite set.

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1. Introduction

Let \( R \) be a commutative Noetherian ring, \( I \) an ideal of \( R \), and \( M \) a finitely generated \( R \)-module. An important problem in commutative algebra is determining when the set of associated primes of the \( i \)-th local cohomology module is finite. In Huneke, (1992) raised the following question: If \( M \) is a finitely generated \( R \)-module, then the set of associated primes of \( H^i_I(M) \) is finite for all ideals \( I \) of \( R \) and all \( i \geq 0 \). Singh (2000) and Katzman (2002) have given counterexamples to this conjecture. However, it is known that this conjecture is true in many situations; see Brodmann and Lashgari Faghi (2000), Brodmann, Rothhous, and Sharp (2000), Hellus (2001), Marley (2001). In particular, Brodmann and Lashgari Faghi (2000) have shown that, \( \text{Ass}_R H^t_I(M)/K \) is a finite set for any finitely generated submodule \( K \) of \( H^t_I(M) \), whenever the local cohomology modules \( H^t_I(M), H^{t-1}_I(M), \ldots, H^{t-1}_I(M) \) are finitely generated. Next, Bahmanpour and Naghipour (2008) showed that, \( \text{Hom}_R(R/I, H^t_I(M)/K) \) is finitely generated for any minimax submodule \( K \) of \( H^t_I(M) \), whenever the local cohomology modules \( H^0_I(M), H^{t}_I(M), \ldots, H^{t-1}_I(M) \) are minimax. After this Azami, Naghipour, and Vakili (2008) proved that, \( \text{Hom}_R(R/I, H^t_I(N)/K) \) is \( 1 \)-minimax for any \( 1 \)-minimax submodule \( K \) of \( H^1_I(N) \), whenever \( N \) is an \( 1 \)-minimax \( R \)-module and the local cohomology modules \( H^0_I(N), H^{1}_I(N), \ldots, H^{t-1}_I(N) \) are \( 1 \)-minimax.

The main result of this note is a generalization of above theorems for generalized local cohomology modules.

Recall that an \( R \)-module \( N \) is said to have finite Goldie dimension if \( N \) dose not contain an infinite direct sum of non-zero submodules, or equivalently the injective hull \( E(N) \) of \( N \) decomposes as a finite direct sum of indecomposable submodules. Also, an \( R \)-module \( N \) is said to have finite \( I \)-relative

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Commutative Algebra and Homological Algebra are two fields in Pure Mathematics and local cohomology theory play an important role in those fields. The present study is about the generalized local cohomology modules and we define a new concept in this area.
Goldie dimension if the Goldie dimension of the $I$-torsion submodule $\Gamma_I(N)$: $= \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} (\mathfrak{m}, I^n)$ of $N$ is finite. We say that an $R$-module $N$ has finite $I, M$-relative Goldie dimension if the Goldie dimension of the $R$-module $H_I^0(M, N)$ is finite. An $R$-module $N$ is called $I$-minimax if $I$-relative Goldie dimension of any quotient module of $N$ is finite. We say that an $R$-module $N$ is $I, M$-minimax if $I, M$-relative Goldie dimension of any quotient module of $N$ is finite.

Precisely we show that, $\text{Hom}_R(R/I, H_I^0(M, N)/K)$ is $I, M$-minimax for any $I, M$-minimax submodule $K$ of $H_I^0(M, N)$, whenever the $R$-module $N$ and the local cohomology modules $H_I^0(N)$, $H_I^1(N)$, $\cdots$, $H_I^{r-1}(N)$ are $I, M$-minimax.

Throughout this paper, $R$ will always be a commutative Noetherian ring with non-zero identity, $I$ an ideal of $R$, $M$ will be a finitely generated $R$-module and $N$ an $R$-module. The $i$-th generalized local cohomology module with respect to $I$ is defined by

$$H_I^i(M, N) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \text{Ext}_R^i(M/I^nM, N).$$

We refer the reader to Brodmann and Sharp (1998), Herzog (1974), Suzuki (1978), Yassemi, Khatami, and Sharif (2002), Payrovi, Babaei, and Khalili-Gorji (2015), Saremi and Mafi (2013) for the basic properties of local cohomology and generalized local cohomology.

2. $I, M$-minimax modules

For an $R$-module $N$ the Goldie dimension is defined as the cardinal of the set of indecomposable submodule of $E(N)$ which appear in a decomposition of $E(N)$ in to a direct sum of indecomposable submodules. We shall use $G \text{dim} N$ to denote the Goldie dimension of $N$. Let $\mu^0(\mathfrak{m}, N)$ denote the 0-th Bass number of $N$ with respect to prime ideal $\mathfrak{m}$ of $R$. It is well known that $\mu^0(\mathfrak{m}, N) > 0$ if and only if $\mathfrak{m} \in \text{Ass}_R N$ and it is clear that

$$G \text{dim} N = \sum_{\mathfrak{m} \in \text{Ass}_R N} \mu^0(\mathfrak{m}, N).$$

Also, the $I$-relative Goldie dimension of $N$ is defined as

$$G \text{dim}_I N = \sum_{\mathfrak{m} \in I \cap \text{Ass}_R N} \mu^0(\mathfrak{m}, N).$$

The $I$-relative Goldie dimension of an $R$-module has been studied in Divaani-Aazar and Esmkhani (2005) and in Lemma 2.6 it is shown that $G \text{dim}_I(N) = G \text{dim} H_I^0(N)$. Having this in mind, we introduce the following generalization of the notion of $I$-relative Goldie dimension.

Definition 2.1 Let $I$ be an ideal of $R$ and $M$ be a finitely generated $R$-module. We denote by $G \text{dim}_{I, M} N$ the $I, M$-relative Goldie dimension of $N$ and we define $I, M$-relative Goldie dimension of $N$ as

$$G \text{dim}_{I, M} N = G \text{dim} H_I^0(M, N).$$

The class of $I$-minimax modules is defined in Azami et al. (2008) and an $R$-module $N$ is said to be minimax with respect to $I$ or $I$-minimax if $I$-relative Goldie dimension of any quotient module of $N$ is finite. This motivates the following definition.

Definition 2.2 Let $I$ be an ideal of $R$ and $M$ be a finitely generated $R$-module. An $R$-module $N$ is said to be $I, M$-minimax if the $I, M$-relative Goldie dimension of any quotient module of $N$ is finite; i.e. for any submodule $K$ of $N$, $G \text{dim}_{I, M} N/K < \infty$.

Proposition 2.3 Let $N$ be an $R$-module. Then $N$ is $I, M$-minimax if and only if $N$ is $\text{Ann}(M/IM)$-minimax.

Proof It is sufficient to show that for each $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Ann}(M/IM)$, there is an integer $n_\mathfrak{p}$ such that
We have $H^0_i(M, N) \cong \text{Hom}_R(M, \Gamma_i(N)) \cong \Gamma_i(\text{Hom}_R(M, N))$ so that it follows

\[
G \dim_{I, A}(N) = \sum_{p \in \operatorname{Ass}(N) \cap V(\operatorname{Ann}(M/IM))} \mu^0(p, \text{Hom}_R(M, N)).
\]

On the other hand, $\operatorname{Ass} \text{Hom}_R(M, N) = \operatorname{Ass} N \cap \operatorname{Supp} M$ hence,

\[
G \dim_{I, A}(N) = \sum_{p \in \operatorname{Ass} N \cap \operatorname{Ass}(M/IM)} \mu^0(p, \text{Hom}_R(M, N)).
\]

For $p \in \operatorname{Ass}(N) \cap V(\operatorname{Ann}(M/IM))$ we have

\[
\mu^0(p, \text{Hom}_R(M, N)) = \dim_{k(p)} \text{Hom}_{k(p)}(k(p), \text{Hom}_{k(p)}(M_p, N_p)) = \dim_{k(p)} \text{Hom}_{k(p)}(k(p) \otimes_{k(p)} M_p, N_p),
\]

where $k(p) = R_p/pR_p$ and $k(p) \otimes_{k(p)} M_p$ is a finite dimensional $k(p)$-vector space with dimension $n_p$. Hence, $k(p) \otimes_{k(p)} M_p \cong \oplus_{n_p} k(p)$ which implies that

\[
\mu^0(p, \text{Hom}_R(M, N)) = \dim_{k(p)} \text{Hom}_{k(p)}(\oplus_{n_p} k(p), N_p) = n_p \mu^0(p, N).
\]

It is clear that the above argument is true for each quotient of $N$.

**Remark 2.4** The following statements are true for any $R$-module $N$.

(i) The $I, R$-minimax modules are precisely $I$-minimax.

(ii) The $I, M$-minimax modules are $I$-minimax.

(iii) If $N$ is Noetherian or Artinian $R$-module, then $N$ is $I, M$-minimax.

(iv) If $J$ is a second ideal of $R$ such that $I \subseteq J \subseteq N$ is $J, M$-minimax, then $N$ is $I, M$-minimax.

(v) Let $N$ is $\text{Ann}_R(M)$-torsion, i.e. $\Gamma_{\text{Ann}_R(M)}(N) = N$. Then $N$ is $I, M$-minimax if and only if $N$ is $I$-minimax.

**Proposition 2.5** Let $0 \longrightarrow N' \longrightarrow N \longrightarrow N'' \longrightarrow 0$ be an exact sequence of $R$-modules. Then $N$ is $I, M$-minimax if and only if $N'$ and $N''$ are both $I, M$-minimax.

**Proof** This is immediate from Proposition 2.3 and Azami et al. (2008, Proposition 2.5).

**Proposition 2.6** Let $t$ be a non-negative integer. Then for all $R$-module $N$ the following statements are equivalent:

(i) $\text{Ext}^i_R(I, N)$ is $I, M$-minimax for all $i \leq t$.

(ii) $\text{Ext}^i_R(I, N)$ is $I, M$-minimax for all ideal $J$ of $R$ with $I \subseteq J$ and for all $i \leq t$.

(iii) $\text{Ext}^i_J(t, N)$ is $I, M$-minimax for all finitely generated $R$-module $L$ with $\operatorname{Supp} L \subseteq V(I)$ and for all $i \leq t$.

(iv) For any minimal prime ideal $p$ over $I$, $\text{Ext}^i_p(R/p, N)$ is $I, M$-minimax for all $i \leq t$.

**Proof** The proof is similar to that of Azami et al. (2008, Corollary 2.8)
Proposition 2.7 If $N$ is an $I$, $M$-minimax module such that $\text{Ass}_N \subseteq V(I)$, then $H^i_I(L, N)$ is $I$, $M$-minimax for all finitely generated $R$-module $L$ and all $i \geq 0$.

Proof If $i = 0$, then $H^0_I(L, N) = \text{Hom}_R(L, \Gamma^I(I)(N))$ and so by Azami et al. (2008, Corollary 2.5), $H^0_I(L, N)$ is $I$, $M$-minimax. As $\text{Ass}_N \subseteq \text{Ass}_M$, it easily follows from $\text{Ass}_N \subseteq V(I)$ that $N = \Gamma^I(I)(N)$. Consequently, $H^i_I(L, N) = \text{Ext}^i_R(L, N)$ for all $i \geq 0$, by Yassemi et al. (2002, Theorem 2.3). So that $H^i_I(L, N)$ is $I$, $M$-minimax for all $i \geq 0$, as required.

Proposition 2.8 Let $N$ be an $R$-module and let $t$ be a non-negative integer. If $H^i_I(N)$ is $I$, $M$-minimax for all $i < t$, then $H^i_I(M, N)$ is $I$, $M$-minimax for all $i < t$.

Proof We use induction on $t$. When $t = 1$, the $R$-module $\Gamma^I(I)(N)$ is $I$, $M$-minimax by assumption. Since $H^1_I(M, N) \cong \text{Hom}(M, \Gamma^I(I)(N))$, it follows that $H^1_I(M, N)$ is $I$, $M$-minimax, by Azami et al. (2008, Theorem 2.7). Now suppose, inductively that $t > 1$ and the result has been proved for $i = 1$. Since $H^1_I(N) \cong H^1_I(N/\Gamma^I(I)(N))$ and $H^1_I(N, M) \cong H^1_I(N/\Gamma^I(I)(N))$ for all $i > 0$, it follows that $H^1_I(N/\Gamma^I(I)(N))$ is $I$, $M$-minimax. Therefore, we may assume that $N$ is $I$-torsion free. Let $E$ be an injective envelope of $N$ and put $N_i = E/N$. Then $\Gamma^I(I)(E) = 0$. Consequently, $H^1_I(N_i) \cong H^{1+1}_I(N_i)$. Thus $H^1_I(N_i)$ is $I$, $M$-minimax for all $i < t$ and by induction hypothesis $H^1_I(M, N_i)$ is $I$, $M$-minimax for all $i < t$. Also, we have $H^1_I(M, N_i) \cong H^{1+1}_I(M, N)$ so that $H^1_I(M, N)$ is $I$, $M$-minimax for all $i < t$.

3. Finiteness of associated primes

It will be shown in this section that the subject of the previous section can be used to prove a finiteness result about generalized local cohomology modules. In fact we will generalize the main results of Brodmann and Lashgari Faghani (2000) and Azami et al. (2008). Throughout this section $I$ is an ideal of $R$ and $M$ is a finitely generated $R$-module.

THEOREM 3.1 Let $N$ be an $R$-module and let $t$ be a non-negative integer. If $H^i_I(N)$ is $I$, $M$-minimax for all $i < t$, and $\text{Ext}^i_R(I/N, N)$ is $I$, $M$-minimax, then for any $I$, $M$-minimax submodule $K$ of $H^i_I(M, N)$ and for any finitely generated $R$-module $L$ with $\text{Supp}L \subseteq V(I)$ the $R$-module $\text{Hom}_R(L, H^i_I(M, N)/K)$ is $I$, $M$-minimax.

Proof The exact sequence

$$
0 \rightarrow K \rightarrow H^i_I(M, N) \rightarrow H^i_I(M, N)/K \rightarrow 0
$$

provides the following exact sequence:

$$
\cdots \rightarrow \text{Hom}(L, H^i_I(M, N)) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(L, H^i_I(M, N)/K) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^i_R(L, K) \rightarrow \cdots
$$

By Azami et al. (2008, Corollary 2.5), $\text{Ext}^i_R(L, K)$ is $I$, $M$-minimax, so in view of Azami et al. (2008, Proposition 2.3), it is thus sufficient for us to show that the $R$-module $\text{Hom}_R(L, H^i_I(M, N))$ is $I$, $M$-minimax. To this end, it is enough to show that $\text{Hom}_R(L, H^i_I(M, N))$ is $I$, $M$-minimax by Proposition 2.6. We use induction on $t$. When $t = 0$, the $R$-module $\text{Hom}_R(R/I, N)$ is $I$, $M$-minimax, by assumption. On the other hand,

$$
\text{Hom}_R(R/I, H^i_I(M, N)) \cong \text{Hom}_R(R/I, \text{Hom}_R(M, \Gamma^I(I)(N)) \\
\cong \text{Hom}_R(M/IM, \Gamma^I(I)(N)) \cong \text{Hom}_R(M/IM, N)
$$

and $\text{Supp}(M/IM) \subseteq V(I)$, it follows that $\text{Hom}_R(M/IM, N)$ is $I$, $M$-minimax, by Proposition 2.6. Hence $\text{Hom}_R(R/I, H^i_I(M, N))$ is $I$, $M$-minimax. Now suppose, inductively, that $t > 0$ and that the result has been proved for $t - 1$. Since $\Gamma^I(I)(N)$ is $I$, $M$-minimax, it follows that $\text{Ext}^i_R(R/I, \Gamma^I(I)(N))$ is $I$, $M$-minimax for all $i \geq 0$. The exact sequence

$$
0 \rightarrow \Gamma^I(I)(N) \rightarrow N \rightarrow N/\Gamma^I(I)(N) \rightarrow 0
$$

induces the exact sequence

$$
0 \rightarrow \Gamma^I(I)(N) \rightarrow N \rightarrow N/\Gamma^I(I)(N) \rightarrow 0
$$
Ext_i^0(R/I, N) \rightarrow Ext_i^0(R/I, N/I\Gamma_i(N)) \rightarrow Ext_i^{t+1}(R/I, \Gamma_i(N)).

Now, the R-module \( Ext_i^0(R/I, N/I\Gamma_i(N)) \) is I, M-minimax, by Azami et al. (2008, Proposition 2.3) and the assumption. Also, \( H^0_i(N/I\Gamma_i(N)) = 0 \) and \( H^i_i(N/I\Gamma_i(N)) = H^i_i(N) \) for all \( i > 0 \), so that \( H^i_i(N/I\Gamma_i(N)) \) is I, M-minimax for all \( i < t \). Therefore, we may assume that \( N \) is \( I \)-torsion free. Let \( E \) be an injective envelope of \( N \) and put \( T = E/N \). Then \( H^j_j(E) = 0 \), \( H^j_j(M, E) = 0 \) and \( \text{Hom}_R(R/I, E) = 0 \). Consequently, \( Ext_i^0(R/I, T) \cong Ext_i^0(R/I, N) \) and \( H^i_i(T) \cong H^i_i(N) \) for all \( i \geq 0 \). The induction hypothesis applied to \( T \) yields that \( \text{Hom}_R(M/I\Gamma, H^{t-1}_i(T)) \) is I, M-minimax. Hence \( \text{Hom}_R(M/I\Gamma, H^0_i(M, N)) \) is I, M-minimax.

**Theorem 3.2** Let \( N \) be an I, M-minimax R-module and let \( t \) be a non-negative integer such that \( H^t_j(N) = 0 \) for all \( i < t \). Then for any I, M-minimax submodule \( K \) of \( H^j_j(M, N) \) and for any finitely generated R-module \( L \) with \( \text{Supp}_L \subseteq \text{V}(I) \) the R-module \( \text{Hom}_R(L, H^t_j(M, N)/K) \) is I, M-minimax. In particular, the set of associated prime ideals of \( H^t_j(M, N)/K \) is finite.

**Proof** Apply the last theorem and Azami et al. (2008, Corollary 2.5). □

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