

THE FUNDAMENTAL MODULE OF A NORMAL LOCAL DOMAIN OF DIMENSION 2

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ABSTRACT. The fundamental module E of a normal local domain (R, \mathfrak{m}) of dimension 2 is defined by the nonsplit exact sequence $0 \rightarrow K \rightarrow E \rightarrow \mathfrak{m} \rightarrow 0$, where K is the canonical module of R . We prove that, if R is complete with $R/\mathfrak{m} \simeq \mathbb{C}$, then E is decomposable if and only if R is a cyclic quotient singularity. Various other properties of fundamental modules will be discussed.

0. Introduction. Let (R, \mathfrak{m}) be a normal local domain of dimension 2 which possesses the canonical module K . Let $C(R)$ denote the category of finitely generated reflexive R -modules. Note that a finitely generated R -module is an object in $C(R)$ if and only if it is a maximal Cohen-Macaulay module over R . By definition, K is a reflexive module of rank 1 and it satisfies $\text{Ext}_R^2(R/\mathfrak{m}, K) \simeq R/\mathfrak{m}$. (See Herzog and Kunz [8] for the details.) We denote the duality with respect to R (resp. K) by $*$ (resp. $'$), that is, $(\)^* = \text{Hom}_R(\ , R)$ and $(\)' = \text{Hom}_R(\ , K)$. Remark that a finitely generated R -module M lies in $C(R)$ if and only if $M^{**} \simeq M$, or equivalently $M'' \simeq M$.

We make the following

DEFINITION (0.1). Since $\text{Ext}_R^1(\mathfrak{m}, K) \simeq \text{Ext}_R^2(R/\mathfrak{m}, K) \simeq R/\mathfrak{m}$, there uniquely exists the nonsplit exact sequence $0 \rightarrow K \rightarrow E \rightarrow \mathfrak{m} \rightarrow 0$, which is called the fundamental sequence in [3]. In particular the module E appearing in the middle term of this sequence is also unique up to isomorphism. We call E the fundamental module of R . E is said to be decomposable if there is an isomorphism $E \simeq \mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{b}$, where \mathfrak{a} and \mathfrak{b} are nontrivial ideals of R . Otherwise E is indecomposable.

In this paper we are interested in the properties of the fundamental modules. In particular we are mostly concerned with its decomposability. In fact we can prove that if R is complete with the residue field \mathbb{C} , then R has the decomposable fundamental module if and only if R is a cyclic quotient singularity. See Theorem (2.1). And if this is the case, then the AR-quiver of R will be easily described.

In §1 we summarize some elementary properties of fundamental modules. In particular we can prove that if R is a hypersurface, then the fundamental module of R is isomorphic to the third syzygy of k .

In §2 our main theorem (2.1) stated above will be proved. The reader will notice that the keys of the proof are the first author's theorem [11, Theorem (1.1)] and the theorem of Herzog-Auslander (Auslander [3, Theorem 4.9], Herzog [7]).

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In §3 we will describe the AR-quivers for the rings with decomposable fundamental module, while a remark in positive characteristic cases is given in §4, where we restrict ourselves to considering hypersurfaces.

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1. Elementary properties of fundamental modules. Let (R, \mathfrak{m}, k) be a normal local domain of dimension 2 which has the canonical module K and let us denote the fundamental module by E . The following lemma will be easy to show and is well known (see [3, §§3 and 6] for the proof).

LEMMA (1.1). *The fundamental module E is a reflexive module of rank 2, which is generated by at most $r(R) + \text{emb}(R)$ elements, where $r(R)$ is the Cohen-Macaulay type of R and $\text{emb}(R)$ denotes the embedding dimension of R .*

LEMMA (1.2). *There is an isomorphism of R -modules $(\bigwedge^2 E)^{**} \simeq K$.*

PROOF. Taking the divisor classes attached to the modules in the sequence $0 \rightarrow K \rightarrow E \rightarrow \mathfrak{m} \rightarrow 0$, we obtain the equality $c(E) = c(K)$ in the divisor class group of R (see Bourbaki [5, §7]). Then by definition it holds that $c(\bigwedge^2 E) = c(K)$ (cf. [5, Exercise 12 of §4]). This gives the isomorphism in the lemma.

COROLLARY (1.3). *If E is decomposable as $E \simeq \mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{b}$, then there is an isomorphism $\mathfrak{b} \simeq ((\mathfrak{a}^{-1}K)^{-1})^{-1}$.*

PROOF. Since $\bigwedge^2 E \simeq \mathfrak{a} \cdot \mathfrak{b}$ and since \mathfrak{a} and \mathfrak{b} are divisorial ideals, the corollary is easily obtained from the lemma.

In the rest of this section we consider a hypersurface $R = S/(f)$, where S is a regular local ring of dimension 3 with a regular system of parameters $\{x, y, z\}$. We assume that R is normal as above. Take f_x, f_y and f_z so that they satisfy $f = x \cdot f_x + y \cdot f_y + z \cdot f_z$. Then the minimal free resolution of the residue field k is given as follows:

$$(1.4) \quad \cdots \rightarrow R^4 \xrightarrow{C} R^4 \xrightarrow{D} R^4 \xrightarrow{C} R^4 \xrightarrow{B} R^3 \xrightarrow{A} R \rightarrow k \rightarrow 0,$$

where

$$A = {}^t(x, y, z), \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -z & y \\ z & 0 & -x \\ -y & x & 0 \\ f_x & f_y & f_z \end{pmatrix},$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & f_z & -f_y & x \\ -f_z & 0 & f_x & y \\ f_y & -f_x & 0 & z \\ -x & -y & -z & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad D = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -z & y & -f_x \\ z & 0 & -x & -f_y \\ -y & x & 0 & -f_z \\ f_x & f_y & f_z & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(See, for example, Tate [9] for free resolutions.) The third syzygy of k is the module which is the image of C or equivalently the cokernel of D . Under these circumstances one can prove the following

LEMMA 1.5. *The fundamental module E is isomorphic to the third syzygy of k .*

PROOF. Notice that $K \simeq R$ for R is Gorenstein. Setting the column vector $F = {}^t(f_x, f_y, f_z, 0)$ in R^4 , it follows from the exact sequence (1.4) that the class of

tF in $(R^4)^*$ generates the homology group $\text{Ext}_R^2(k, R)$. Now define the module E by the following push-out diagram:

$$(1.5.1) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} R & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & E \\ F \uparrow & & \uparrow \beta \\ R^4 & \xrightarrow[B]{} & R^3 \end{array}$$

Then it is easily observed that there is a nonsplit exact sequence $0 \rightarrow R \xrightarrow{\alpha} E \rightarrow \mathfrak{m} \rightarrow 0$ and that E is the fundamental module of R . By (1.5.1) one sees that E is the cokernel of the map $F \oplus B$ which is nothing but D . Hence E is the third syzygy of k .

2. The main theorem. In this section (R, \mathfrak{m}) is always a complete normal domain of dimension 2 with $R/\mathfrak{m} \simeq \mathbb{C}$. Our goal here is to prove the following

THEOREM (2.1). *Let R be as above. Then the following conditions are equivalent.*

- (i) *The fundamental module E is decomposable, say $E \simeq \mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{b}$.*
- (ii) *R is a cyclic quotient singularity.*

Moreover if this is the case, the divisor class group $\text{Cl}(R)$ is generated by the class of \mathfrak{a} , and \mathfrak{b} is isomorphic to $((\mathfrak{a}^{-1}K)^{-1})^{-1}$.

Combining this with Lemma (1.5) we will obtain the following

COROLLARY (2.2). *Assume that R is a complete normal hypersurface domain with the residue field \mathbb{C} . Then R is a cyclic quotient singularity if and only if the third syzygy of \mathbb{C} is decomposable.*

We first consider the implication from (ii) to (i) in the theorem. For this let $S = \mathbb{C}[[x, y]]$ and let G be a finite subgroup of $\text{GL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ which has no pseudo-reflections and which linearly acts on S . Consider the Koszul complex with respect to x and y :

$$\mathfrak{K}: 0 \rightarrow S(dx \wedge dy) \rightarrow S dx \oplus S dy \rightarrow S \rightarrow 0.$$

Recall that \mathfrak{K} is the complex of SG -modules by the G -action given by the injection $G \subset \text{GL}(\mathbb{C} dx \oplus \mathbb{C} dy)$. Hence the action of $g \in G$ on $dx \wedge dy$ is given by the multiplication of $\det(g)$. Taking the G -invariant part of \mathfrak{K} we get the following exact sequence of S^G -modules;

$$\mathfrak{K}^G: 0 \rightarrow (S(dx \wedge dy))^G \rightarrow (S dx \oplus S dy)^G \rightarrow S^G.$$

The following is observed in [3, §3] (see also [10]).

LEMMA (2.3). *Let S and G be as above and let R be the invariant subring S^G . Then the canonical module K (resp. the fundamental module E) of R is isomorphic to $(S(dx \wedge dy))^G$ (resp. $(S dx \oplus S dy)^G$).*

Now we can prove the implication from (ii) to (i) in the theorem. Let G be a cyclic group in the above. Then we may assume that any elements in G are diagonal matrices in $\text{GL}(2, \mathbb{C})$. Then by (2.3) the fundamental module E of R is isomorphic to $(S dx \oplus S dy)^G \simeq (S dx)^G \oplus (S dy)^G$, which is certainly decomposed. Moreover in this case the divisor class group $\text{Cl}(R)$ is isomorphic to the character

group $\text{Hom}(G, \mathbb{C}^*)$ by the Galois descent and is known to be generated by the class of $(S \, dx)^G$. (See Fossum [6, Theorem 16.1 and Example 16.5] for the details.)

There remains to prove the implication from (i) to (ii) in Theorem (2.1). For this purpose we need some preliminaries from [3] and [11].

Let $(*) \, 0 \rightarrow K \rightarrow E \rightarrow R$ be the nonsplit exact sequence. For any indecomposable reflexive module M which is not isomorphic to R , the following sequence induced by $(*)$ is exact:

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Hom}_R(M^*, K) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_R(M^*, E) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_R(M^*, R) \rightarrow 0.$$

Thus we obtain the sequence:

$$(**) \quad 0 \rightarrow (M^*)' \rightarrow \text{Hom}_R(M^*, E) \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0,$$

where each term in the sequence lies in $C(R)$. It is known by [3, Theorem 6.6] that $(M^*)'$ is also indecomposable and that the sequence $(**)$ is almost split in the sense of Auslander-Reiten. The translation $M \rightarrow (M^*)'$ is called the AR-translation and is denoted by τ . The AR-graph of $C(R)$ (or simply the AR-graph of R) is the directed graph such that the vertex set consist of all the isomorphic classes of indecomposable objects in $C(R)$ and that there is an arrow from the class of M to that of N only if M is a direct summand of $\text{Hom}_R(N^*, E)$, which is known to be equivalent to that $M \simeq \tau(L)$ for some $L \in C(R)$ and N is a direct summand of $\text{Hom}_R(L^*, E)$ (see [3] for more details). We say that $C(R)$ is of finite representation type if the AR-graph of R is finite.

Let $E \simeq \mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{b}$ be the fundamental module of R which is decomposable and let Γ^0 be the connected component of the AR-graph Γ . The following claim is easily seen from the definition of AR-graphs.

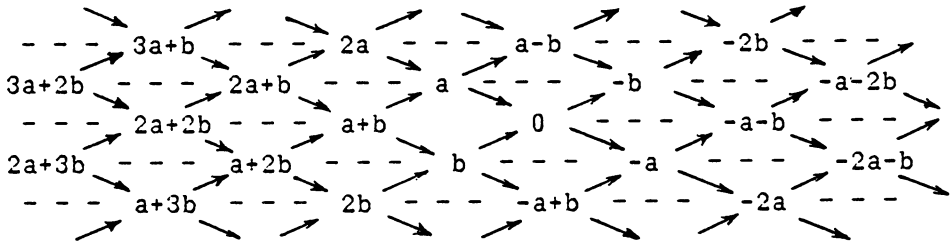
(2.4) Under the assumption in (i) in Theorem (2.1) any class of module in Γ^0 has rank 1.

By virtue of (2.4) and [11, Theorem (1.1)] one sees that, under the assumption of Theorem (2.1)(i), $C(R)$ is of finite representation type. Then it can be concluded by [3, Theorem 4.9] that R is a quotient singularity, that is, there are $S = \mathbb{C}[[x, y]]$ and a finite subgroup of $\text{GL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ such that $R = S^G$. Here by the usual argument as in [10] we may assume that G contains no pseudo-reflections. We want to prove that G is a cyclic group. By [3, Theorem 4.6] we know that there is a one-to-one correspondence between indecomposable reflexive R -modules and irreducible representations of G . Therefore by (2.4) we may obtain that all irreducible representations of G have dimension one, that is, G is an abelian group. Since it has no pseudo-reflections, G must be a cyclic group.

REMARK (2.5). The above proof shows that, if R is a normal local domain of dimension 2 which is essentially of finite type over \mathbb{C} and if the fundamental module of R is decomposable, then the completion of R is a cyclic quotient singularity.

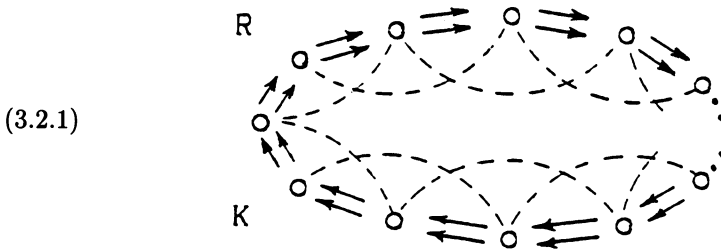
3. AR-graphs. Let R be a complete normal local domain of dimension 2 and let E be the fundamental module which is decomposed into the sum of ideals \mathfrak{a} and \mathfrak{b} . Then the AR-graph of R can be easily described in the manner as in the proof of Theorem (2.1). In general it is figured in the following.

(3.1)



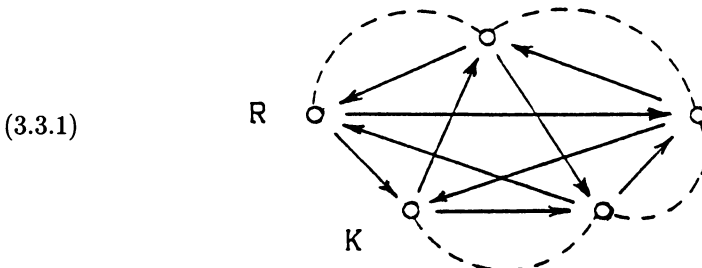
where $na + mb$ denotes the ideal class of $((a^n b^m)^{-1})^{-1}$ in $\text{Cl}(R)$. Since this diagram must be finite by [11, Theorem (1.1)], some vertices in (3.1) should be identified. For example, if a has order n in $\text{Cl}(R)$, then $0 = na = 2na = \dots$ and so on. The AR-graph of R is then obtained from the graph (3.1) by dividing it by the divisor class group. We limit ourselves to describing some typical examples of these diagrams below (see [4] for more details).

(3.2) Let R be the Veronese subring $k[[x^n, x^{n-1}y, \dots, y^n]]$ of $k[[x, y]]$ of degree n . Then the AR-graph of R is the following:

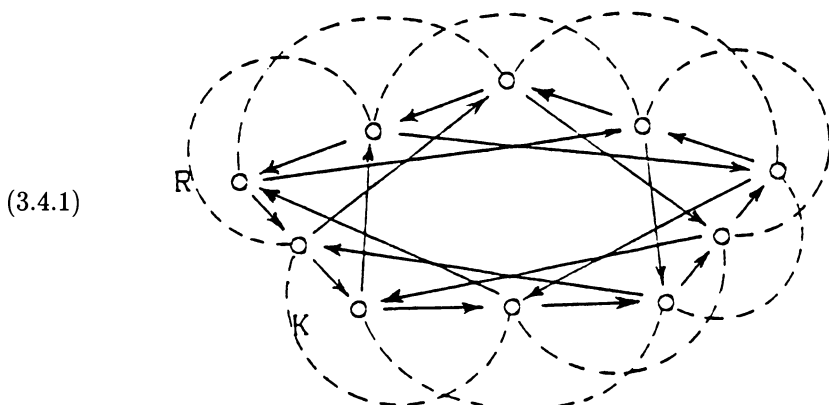


with n vertices.

(3.3) Let R be the subring $k[[x^5, x^3y, xy^2, y^5]]$ of $k[[x, y]]$. Then the AR-graph of R is:



(3.4) Let R be the subring $k[[x^{10}, x^7y, x^4y^2, xy^3, y^{10}]]$ of $k[[x, y]]$. Then the AR-graph of R looks like:



4. A remark on positive characteristic case. Let R be a hypersurface $k[[x, y, z]]/(f)$ where k is an algebraically closed field of arbitrary characteristic p . We assume that R is a normal domain which is not regular. If the fundamental module of R is decomposable, then as in the proof of Theorem (2.1) one can show that the AR-graph of R is a finite graph, i.e. R is of finite representation type which implies R is a rational double point. On the other hand, it is known that the AR-graph Γ of a rational double point is a Euclidean graph, and by definition the fundamental module is decomposable if and only if the vertex $[R]$ in Γ is connected with two different vertices. Thus the decomposition of the fundamental module implies that Γ is the graph of type \tilde{A}_n . Since it is known by Artin and Verdier [2] that the graph obtained from Γ by deleting $[R]$ is isomorphic to the graph of the desingularization, we see that R must be a singularity of type A_n . Therefore we proved the following

PROPOSITION (4.1). *Let R be a normal hypersurface of dimension 2. Then the fundamental module of R is decomposable if and only if R is a rational double point of type A_n .*

By this remark and by the result of Artin [1] it will be easy to have a complete classification of hypersurfaces in any characteristic on which the fundamental modules are decomposed.

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