Formal Local Cohomology Modules and Serre Subcategories

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Abstract

Let (R, m) be a Noetherian local ring, a an ideal of R and M a finitely generated R-module. We investigate some properties of formal local cohomology modules with respect to a Serre subcategory. We provide a common language to indicate some properties of formal local cohomology modules.

1. Introduction

Throughout this paper (R, m) is a commutative Noetherian local ring, a an ideal of R and M is a finitely generated R-module. For an integer $i \in \mathbb{N}_0$, $H_a^i(N)$ denotes the i-th local cohomology module of M with respect to a as introduced by Grothendieck (cf. [1], [2].

We shall consider the family of local cohomology modules $\{H_m^i\left(\frac{M}{a^n M}\right)\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ for a non-negative integer $i \in \mathbb{N}_0$. With natural homomorphisms; this family forms an inverse system. Schenzel introduced the i-th formal local cohomology of M with respect to a in the form of $f_a^i(M) := \varprojlim_{n \in \mathbb{N}} H_m^i\left(\frac{M}{a^n M}\right)$, which is the i-th cohomology module of the a-adic completion of the Čech complex $\check{c}_x \otimes_R M$, where $\underline{x}$ denotes a system of elements of R such that $Rad(\underline{x}, R) = m$ (see [3, Definition 3.1]). He defines the formal grade as $f.grade(a, M) = \inf \{i \in \mathbb{N}_0 \mid f_a^i(M) \neq 0\}$. For any ideal a of R and finitely generated R-module M the following statements hold:

(i) (See [3, Theorem 3.11]). If $0 \to M' \to M \to M'' \to 0$ is a short exact sequence of finitely generated R-modules, then there is the following long exact sequence:

$$\cdots \to f_a^i(M') \to f_a^i(M) \to f_a^i(M'') \to \cdots .$$

(ii) (See [3, Theorem 1.3]). $f.grade(\boldsymbol{a}, M) \leq \dim(M) - cd(\boldsymbol{a}, M)$; some properties of formal local cohomology have been presented in [3, 4, 5 and 6].

Throughout this paper $\mathcal{S}$ denotes a Serre subcategory of the category of R- modules and $R -$ homomorphisms (we recall that a class $\mathcal{S}$ of R- modules is a Serre subcategory of the category of R- modules and R-homomorphisms if $\mathcal{S}$ is closed under taking submodules, quotients and extensions).

Our paper contains three sections. In Section 2, we shall define the formal grade of $\boldsymbol{a}$ with respect to M in $\mathcal{S}$ as the infimum of the integers i such that $f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^i(M) \notin \mathcal{S}$ and is denoted by $f.grade_{\mathcal{S}}(\boldsymbol{a}, M)$. (See definition 2.1). Then we shall obtain some properties of this notion. We show that if $\Gamma_{\boldsymbol{a}}(M)$ is a pure submodule of M, then $Hom_R(\frac{R}{\boldsymbol{m}}, f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^t(\Gamma_{\boldsymbol{a}}(M))$ and $Hom_R(\frac{R}{\boldsymbol{m}}, f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^{t-1}\left(\frac{M}{\Gamma_{\boldsymbol{a}}(M)}\right))$ belong to $\mathcal{S}$,where $t = f.grade_{\mathcal{S}}(\boldsymbol{a}, M)$.

In Section 3, we shall define the formal cohomological dimension of $\boldsymbol{a}$ with respect to M in $\mathcal{S}$ as the supremum of the integers i such that $f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^i(M) \notin \mathcal{S}$ and is denoted by $f.cd_{\mathcal{S}}(\boldsymbol{a}, M)$. (See definition 3.1). The main result of this section is that if $f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^i(M) \in \mathcal{S}$ and $H_{\boldsymbol{m}}^i(M) \in \mathcal{S}$ for all $i > t$, then $\frac{R}{\boldsymbol{a}} \otimes_R f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^t(M)$ belongs to $\mathcal{S}$.

2. The formal grade of a module in a Serre subcategory

Definition 2.1. The formal grade of $\boldsymbol{a}$ with respect to M in $\mathcal{S}$ is the infimum of the integers i such that $f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^i(M) \notin \mathcal{S}$ and is denoted by $f.grade_{\mathcal{S}}(\boldsymbol{a}, M)$.

Proposition 2.2. Let $(R, \boldsymbol{m})$ be a local ring and $\boldsymbol{a}$ be an ideal of R. If $0 \to L \to M \to N \to 0$ is an exact sequence of finitely generated R- modules, then the following statements hold.

(a) $f.grade_{\mathcal{S}}(\boldsymbol{a}, M) \geq \min\{f.grade_{\mathcal{S}}(\boldsymbol{a}, L), f.grade_{\mathcal{S}}(\boldsymbol{a}, N)\}$.

(b) $f.grade_{\mathcal{S}}(\boldsymbol{a}, L) \geq \min\{f.grade_{\mathcal{S}}(\boldsymbol{a}, M), f.grade_{\mathcal{S}}(\boldsymbol{a}, N) + 1\}$.

(c) $f.grade_{\mathcal{S}}(\boldsymbol{a}, N) \geq \min\{f.grade_{\mathcal{S}}(\boldsymbol{a}, L) - 1, f.grade_{\mathcal{S}}(\boldsymbol{a}, M)\}$.

Proof. According to [3, Theorem 3.11], the above short exact sequence induces the following long exact sequence.

$$\cdots \to f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^{i-1}(N) \to f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^i(L) \to f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^i(M) \to f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^i(N) \to f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^{i+1}(L) \to \cdots.$$

So, the result follows.

Corollary 2.3. If $\underline{x} = x_1, \dots, x_n$ is a regular M-sequence, then $f.grade_S \left(a, \frac{M}{\underline{x}M} \right) \geq$ $f.grade_S\ (a, M\ ) - n.$

Proof. Consider the following exact sequence $(n \in \mathbb{N})$

$$0 \to \frac{M}{(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1})M} \xrightarrow{x_n} \frac{M}{(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1})M} \xrightarrow{nat.} \frac{M}{(x_1, \dots, x_n)M} \to 0$$

whenever $n = 1$ by $(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1})M$ we means 0.

Corollary 2.4. Let a and b be ideals of R. Then

(a) 　　　　$f.grade_S\ (a \cap b\ , M\ ) \geq$

　　　　　　$\min\{f.grade_S\ (a, M\ ), f.grade_S\ (b, M\ ), f.grade_S\ ((a, b), M) + 1\ )\}.$

(b) 　　　　$f.grade_S\ ((a, b), M\ ) \geq$

　　　　　　$\min\{f.grade_S\ (a \cap b\ , M\ ) - 1, f.grade_S\ (a, M\ ), f.grade_S\ (b, M)\}\ .$

Proof. For all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ there is a short exact sequence as follows:

$$0 \to \frac{M}{a^n M \cap b^n M} \to \frac{M}{a^n M} \oplus \frac{M}{b^n M} \to \frac{M}{(a^n, b^n)M} \to 0.$$

By using [3, Theorem 5.1], the above exact sequence induces the following long exact sequence.

$$\cdots \to \varprojlim_{n \in \mathbb{N}} H^i_m \left(\frac{M}{(a \cap b)^n M} \right) \to \varprojlim_{n \in \mathbb{N}} H^i_m \left(\frac{M}{a^n M} \right) \oplus \varprojlim_{n \in \mathbb{N}} H^i_m \left(\frac{M}{b^n M} \right) \to \varprojlim_{n \in \mathbb{N}} H^i_m \left(\frac{M}{(a, b)^n M} \right) \to \cdots.$$

So by using an argument similar to that of Proposition 2.2, the result follows.

Corollary 2.5. Assume that M is a finitely generated R-module and N_1 and N_2 are submodules of M. Then considering the exact sequence $0 \to \frac{M}{N_1 \cap N_2} \to \frac{M}{N_1} \oplus \frac{M}{N_2} \to \frac{M}{N_1 + N_2} \to 0$ we shall have

(a) 　　$f.grade_S \left(a\ , \frac{M}{N_1 \cap N_2} \right) \geq \min\{f.grade_S \left(a\ , \frac{M}{N_1} \right), f.grade_S \left(a\ , \right.$

　　　　$MN2, f.grade_S\ a\ ,\ MN1 + N2 + 1\}.$

(b) 　　$f.grade_S \left(a\ , \frac{M}{N_1 + N_2} \right) \geq \min \left\{ f.grade_S \left(\frac{M}{N_1 \cap N_2} \right) - 1, f.grade_S \left(a\ , \right. \right.$

　　　　$MN1, f.grade_S\ a\ ,\ MN2\ .$

Theorem 2.6. Let a be an ideal of a local ring (R, m), M be a finitely generated R-module and L be a pure submodule of M. Then $f.grade_S(a\ , L) \geq f.grade_S(a\ , M)$ where S is a Serre subcategory of the category of R-modules and R-homomorphisms. In particular, $\inf \{i | H^i_m(L) \notin S\} \geq \inf \{i | H^i_m(M) \notin S\}\ .$

Proof. Let L be a pure submodule of M. So $\frac{L}{a^n L} \to \frac{M}{a^n M}$ is pure for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Now according to [8, Corollary 3.2 (a)] , $H_m^i \left(\frac{L}{a^n L} \right) \to H_m^i \left(\frac{M}{a^n M} \right)$ is injective. Since inverse limit is a left exact functor, $f_a^i(L)$ is isomorphic to a submodule of $f_a^i(M)$. Consequently ,$f.grade_S(a, L) \geq f.grade_S(a, M)$. If $a = 0$ then, $f.grade_S(0, M) = \inf\{i | H_m^i(M) \notin S\}$ and the result follows.

Corollary 2.7. If $0 \to L \to M \to N \to 0$ is a pure exact sequence of finitely generated R- modules, then $\min\{f.grade_S(a, L), f.grade_S(a, N) + 1\} \geq f.grade_S(a, M)$.

Proof. Since L is a pure submodules of M, as a result of the previous theorem, $f.grade_S(a, L) \geq f.grade_S(a, M)$. Hence we must prove that $f.grade_S(a, N) + 1 \geq f.grade_S(a, M)$. We assume that $i < f.grade_S(a, M)$ and we show that $i < f.grade_S(a, N) + 1$. Consider the following long exact sequence.

$$\cdots \to f_a^{i-1}(M) \to f_a^{i-1}(N) \to f_a^i(L) \to f_a^i(M) \to f_a^i(N) \to \cdots . (**)$$

If $i < f.grade_S(a, M)$, then $f_a^0(M), f_a^1(M), \ldots, f_a^{i-1}(M), f_a^i(M) \in S$. On the other hand, since $i < f.grade_S(a, M) \leq f.grade_S(a, L), f_a^0(L), \ldots, f_a^i(L) \in S$. Hence, it follows from $(**)$ that $f_a^0(N), \ldots, f_a^{i-1}(N) \in S$ and so $i - 1 < f.grade_S(a, N)$.

Theorem 2.8. Let (R, m) be a local ring, a be an ideal of R, S be a Serre subcategory of the category of R- modules and R_homomorphisms and $M \in S$ be a finitely generated R- module such that $\Gamma_a(M)$ is a pure submodule of M. Then $Hom_R \left(\frac{R}{a}, f_a^t(\Gamma_a(M)) \right) \in S$, where $t = f.grade_S(a, M)$.

Proof. Due to the previous theorem, $f.grade_S(a, \Gamma_a(M)) \geq f.grade_S(a, M)$. If $f.grade_S(a, \Gamma_a(M)) > f.grade_S(a, M)$, then the result is obvious. Accordingly, we assume that $f.grade_S(a, \Gamma_a(M)) = f.grade_S(a, M)$. We know that $Supp(\Gamma_a(M)) \subseteq Var(a)$. By using [4, Lemma 2.3], $f_a^i(\Gamma_a(M)) \cong H_m^i(\Gamma_a(M))$ for all $i \geq 0$. So, if $j < f.grade_S(a, M)$, then $f_a^j(\Gamma_a(M)) \cong H_m^j(\Gamma_a(M)) \in S$ and $Ext_R^k(\frac{R}{m}, H_m^j(\Gamma_a(M)) \in S$ for all $k \geq 0$ and $j < f.grade_S(a, M)$. Moreover $Ext_R^t \left(\frac{R}{m}, \Gamma_a(M) \right) \in S$, because $\Gamma_a(M) \in S$. Consequently, according to [7, Theorem 2.2],

$$Hom_R(\frac{R}{m}, H_m^t(\Gamma_a(M)) \in S, \text{ where } t = f.grade_S(a, M).$$

Corollary 2.9 With the same notations as Theorem 2.8, let $X \in S$ be a submodule of $f_a^t(\Gamma_a(M))$, where $t = f.grade_S(a, M)$. Then $Hom_R(\frac{R}{m}, \frac{f_a^t(\Gamma_a(M))}{X}) \in S$.

Proof. Consider the long exact sequence:

$$Hom_R\left(\frac{R}{m},f_a^t(\Gamma_a(M))\right) \to Hom_R\left(\frac{R}{m},\frac{f_a^t(\Gamma_a(M))}{X}\right) \to Ext_R^1\left(\frac{R}{m},X\right).(*)$$

In accordance with the previous theorem $Hom_R(\frac{R}{m},f_a^t(\Gamma_a(M))) \in \mathcal{S}$. Moreover $Ext_R^1(\frac{R}{m},X) \in \mathcal{S}$. It follows from the exact sequence $(*)$ that $Hom_R\left(\frac{R}{m},\frac{f_a^t(\Gamma_a(M))}{X}\right) \in \mathcal{S}$.

Theorem 2.10. Suppose that a is an ideal of (R,m) and $M \in \mathcal{S}$ is a finitely generated R- module such that $\Gamma_a(M)$ is a pure submodule of M. Then $Hom_R\left(\frac{R}{m},f_a^{t-1}\left(\frac{M}{\Gamma_a(M)}\right)\right) \in \mathcal{S}$, where $t = f.grade_{\mathcal{S}}(a,M)$.

Proof. One has $f.grade_{\mathcal{S}}(a,\Gamma_a(M)) \geq f.grade_{\mathcal{S}}(a,M)$, by Theorem 2.6. Now, the exact sequence $0 \to \Gamma_a(M) \to M \to \frac{M}{\Gamma_a(M)} \to 0$ induces the following long exact sequence:

$$\cdots \xrightarrow{\alpha} f_a^{t-1}(\Gamma_a(M)) \xrightarrow{\beta} f_a^{t-1}(M) \xrightarrow{\gamma} f_a^{t-1}\left(\frac{M}{\Gamma_a(M)}\right) \xrightarrow{\xi} f_a^t(\Gamma_a(M)) \xrightarrow{\varphi} \cdots.(*)$$

Using the exact sequence $(*)$, we obtain the short exact sequence $0 \to \text{Im}(\beta) \to f_a^{t-1}(M) \to Im(\gamma) \to 0$. Since $f_a^{t-1}(M) \in \mathcal{S}$, $\text{Im}(\beta) \in \mathcal{S}$ and $Im(\gamma) \in \mathcal{S}$. Furthermore, we have the exact sequence $0 \to \text{Im}(\xi) \to H_m^t(\Gamma_a(M)) \to Im(\varphi) \to 0$ which induces the following long exact sequence:

$$0 \to Hom_R(\frac{R}{m},\text{Im}(\xi)) \to Hom_R(\frac{R}{m},H_m^t(\Gamma_a(M))) \to \cdots.$$

Thus $Hom_R(\frac{R}{m},\text{Im}(\xi)) \in \mathcal{S}$. Finally, by considering the short exact sequence $0 \to \text{Im}(\gamma) \to f_a^{t-1}\left(\frac{M}{\Gamma_a(M)}\right) \to Im(\xi) \to 0$ we can conclude that $Hom_R\left(\frac{R}{m},f_a^{t-1}\left(\frac{M}{\Gamma_a(M)}\right)\right) \in \mathcal{S}$.

Theorem 2.11. Suppose that R is complete with respect to the $\underline{a}$–adic topology and $M \in \mathcal{S}$ be a finitely generated R- module and t a positive integer such that $f_a^i(M) \in \mathcal{S}$ for all $i < t$. Then $Hom_R\left(\frac{R}{m},f_a^t(M)\right) \in \mathcal{S}$.

Proof. We use induction on t. Let t=0. Consider the following isomorphisms.

$$Hom_R(\frac{R}{\underline{m}},f_{\underline{a}}^0(M)) \cong \varprojlim_{n\in\mathbb{N}} Hom_R(\frac{R}{\underline{m}},H_{\underline{m}}^0(\frac{M}{\underline{a}^n M})) \cong \varprojlim_{n\in\mathbb{N}} Hom_R(\frac{R}{\underline{m}},\frac{M}{\underline{a}^n M})$$

$$\cong Hom_R(\frac{R}{\underline{m}},\varprojlim_{n\in\mathbb{N}}(\frac{M}{\underline{a}^n M})) \cong Hom_R(\frac{R}{\underline{m}},\hat{M}^{\underline{a}}) \cong Hom_R(\frac{R}{\underline{m}},M)$$

It is clear that $Hom_R(\frac{R}{\underline{m}}, M) \in S$. So by the above isomorphisms, we deduce that

$Hom_R(\frac{R}{\underline{m}}, f_{\underline{a}}^0(M)) \in S$.

Suppose that t>0 and the result is true for all integer i less than t. Set N:= $\Gamma_{\mathbf{m}}(M)$. Then $f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^i(M) \cong f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^i\left(\frac{M}{N}\right)$ $for\ all\ i > 0$, and so we may assume that $depth_R(M) > 0$. There is an $M - regular$ element $x \in \boldsymbol{m}$. The exact sequence $0 \to M \xrightarrow{x} M \to \frac{M}{xM} \to 0$ induces the following long exact sequence:

$$\cdots \to f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^{t-2}(M) \xrightarrow{x} f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^{t-2}(M) \xrightarrow{f} f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^{t-2}\left(\frac{M}{xM}\right)$$

$$\to f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^{t-1}(M) \xrightarrow{x} f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^{t-1}(M) \xrightarrow{g} f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^{t-1}\left(\frac{M}{xM}\right)$$

$$\to f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^{t}(M) \xrightarrow{x} f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^{t}(M) \xrightarrow{h} \cdots. \quad (*)$$

Using the exact sequence $(*)$ we obtain the short exact sequence

$$0 \to \frac{f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^{t-1}(M)}{xf_{\boldsymbol{a}}^{t-1}(M)} \to f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^{t-1}\left(\frac{M}{xM}\right) \to \left(0 : \underset{f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^t(M)}{x}\right) \to 0.$$

Now, this exact sequence induces the following long exact sequence:

$$0 \to Hom_R\left(\frac{R}{\boldsymbol{m}}, \frac{f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^{t-1}(M)}{xf_{\boldsymbol{a}}^{t-1}(M)}\right) \to Hom_R\left(\frac{R}{\boldsymbol{m}}, f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^{t-1}\left(\frac{M}{xM}\right)\right) \to Hom_R\left(\frac{R}{\boldsymbol{m}}, \left(0 : \underset{f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^t(M)}{x}\right)\right) \to$$

$$Ext_R^1\left(\frac{R}{\boldsymbol{m}}, \frac{f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^{t-1}(M)}{xf_{\boldsymbol{a}}^{t-1}(M)}\right) \to \cdots. \quad (**)$$

By using $(*)$, $f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^i\left(\frac{M}{xM}\right) \in \mathcal{S}$ for all $i < t-1$. Therefore by the induction hypothesis $Hom_R\left(\frac{R}{\boldsymbol{m}}, f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^{t-1}\left(\frac{M}{xM}\right)\right) \in \mathcal{S}$. Furthermore $Ext_R^1\left(\frac{R}{\boldsymbol{m}}, \frac{f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^{t-1}(M)}{xf_{\boldsymbol{a}}^{t-1}(M)}\right) \in \mathcal{S}$ because $f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^{t-1}(M) \in \mathcal{S}$. Thus in accordance with $(**)$, $Hom_R\left(\frac{R}{\boldsymbol{m}}, \left(0 : x\right)\right) \in \mathcal{S}$. Since $x \in \boldsymbol{m}$ according to [9,10.86] we have the following isomorphisms.

$$Hom_{\underset{f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^t(M)}{R}}\left(\frac{R}{\boldsymbol{m}}, \left(0 : x\right)\right) \cong Hom_R\left(\frac{R}{\boldsymbol{m}}, Hom_R\left(\frac{R}{xR}, f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^t(M)\right)\right) \cong$$

$$Hom_R\left(\frac{R}{\boldsymbol{m}} \otimes_R \frac{R}{xR}, f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^t(M)\right) \cong Hom_R\left(\frac{R}{\boldsymbol{m}}, f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^t(M)\right).$$

Consequently $Hom_R\left(\frac{R}{\boldsymbol{m}}, f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^t(M)\right) \in \mathcal{S}$.

3. The formal cohomological dimension in a Serre subcategory

We recall from [3,Theorem 1.1] that for a finitely generated R- module M, $\sup\{i \in \mathbb{N}_0 | f_a^i(M) \neq 0\} = \dim(\frac{M}{aM})$.

Definition 3.1. The formal cohomological dimension of M with respect to $\underline{a}$ in $\mathcal{S}$ is The supremum of the integers i such that $f_a^i(M) \notin \mathcal{S}$ and is denoted by $f. cd_{\mathcal{S}}(\boldsymbol{a}, M)$.

Theorem 3.2. Suppose that $\mathcal{S}$ is a Serre subcategory of the category of R- modules and R − homomorphisms and L and N are two finitely generated R- modules such that $Supp_R(L) \subseteq Supp_R(N)$. Then $f. cd_{\mathcal{S}}(\boldsymbol{a}, L) \leq f. cd_{\mathcal{S}}(\boldsymbol{a}, N)$.

Proof. It is enough to prove that $f_a^i(L) \in \mathcal{S}$ for all $i > f. cd_{\mathcal{S}}(\boldsymbol{a}, N)$ and all finitely generated R- mod*ule* L such that $Supp_R(L) \subseteq Supp_R(N)$. We use descending induction on i.For all i $> \dim(\frac{L}{aL}) + f. cd_{\mathcal{S}}(\boldsymbol{a}, N)$, $f_a^i(L) = 0 \in \mathcal{S}$. Let $i > f. cd_{\mathcal{S}}(\boldsymbol{a}, N)$ and the result is proved for $i + 1$. By Gruson's theorem, there is a chain $0 = L_0 \subset L_1 \subset \cdots \subset L_l = L$ of submodules of L such that $\frac{L_i}{L_{i-1}}$ is a homomorfic image of a direct sum of finitely many copies of N. Consider the exact sequence $0 \to L_{i-1} \to L_i \to \frac{L_i}{L_{i-1}} \to 0$ ($i = 0,1, \dots, l$). We may assume that $l = 1$. The exact sequence $0 \to K \to \oplus_{j=1}^t N \to L \to 0$ where K is a finitely generated R- module iduces the following long exact sequence:

$$\cdots \to f_a^i\left(\oplus_{j=1}^t N\right) \to f_a^i(L) \to f_a^{i+1}(K) \to \cdots . (*)$$

Based on the induction hypothesis $f_a^{i+1}(K) \in \mathcal{S}$. Moreover $f_a^i\left(\oplus_{j=1}^t N\right) = \oplus_{j=1}^t f_a^i(N) \in \mathcal{S}$ for all $i > f. cd_{\mathcal{S}}(\boldsymbol{a}, N)$. Hence it follows from the exact sequence $(*)$ that $f_a^i(L) \in \mathcal{S}$.

The next example shows that even if $Supp_R(M) = Supp_R(N)$, then it may not true that $f. grade_{\mathcal{S}}(\boldsymbol{a}, M) = f. grade_{\mathcal{S}}(\boldsymbol{a}, N)$.

Example 3.3. (See [4, Example 4.3 (i)]) Let $(R, \boldsymbol{m})$ be a 2 dimensional complete regular local ring, $\mathcal{S} = 0$ and $\boldsymbol{a}$ be an ideal of R with $\dim\left(\frac{R}{a}\right) = 1$. Then by using [5,Theorem 1.1], $f. grade_{\mathcal{S}}(\boldsymbol{a}, R) = 1$ and $f. grade_{\mathcal{S}}\left(\boldsymbol{a}, \frac{R}{\boldsymbol{m}}\right) = 0$. Set $M := R \oplus \frac{R}{\boldsymbol{m}}$. Then $Supp_R(M) = Supp_R(R)$. But

$$f. grade_{\mathcal{S}}(\boldsymbol{a}, M) = \inf\left\{f. grade_{\mathcal{S}}(\boldsymbol{a}, R), f. grade_{\mathcal{S}}\left(\boldsymbol{a}, \frac{R}{\boldsymbol{m}}\right)\right\} = 0.$$

Corollary3.4. For all $x \in \boldsymbol{a}$, $f. cd_{\mathcal{S}}(\boldsymbol{a}, M) \geq f. cd_{\mathcal{S}}\left(\boldsymbol{a}, \frac{M}{xM}\right)$.

Corollary3.5. Suppose that $0 \to L \to M \to N \to 0$ is an exact sequence of finitely generated R- modules. Then $f. cd_{\mathcal{S}}(\boldsymbol{a}, M) = \max\{f. cd_{\mathcal{S}}(\boldsymbol{a}, L), f. cd_{\mathcal{S}}(\boldsymbol{a}, N)\}$.

Proof. Since $Supp_R(M) = Supp_R(L) \cup Supp_R(N)$ by referring to Theorem 3.2 we deduce that $f.cd_S(\boldsymbol{a}, M) \geq f.cd_S(\boldsymbol{a}, L)$ and $f.cd_S(\boldsymbol{a}, M) \geq f.cd_S(\boldsymbol{a}, N)$. Therefore $f.cd_S(\boldsymbol{a}, M) \geq max\{f.cd_S(\boldsymbol{a}, L), f.cd_S(\boldsymbol{a}, N)\}$.

Next we prove that $max\{f.cd_S(\boldsymbol{a}, L), f.cd_S(\boldsymbol{a}, N)\} \geq f.cd_S(\boldsymbol{a}, M)$.

Let $i > max\{f.cd_S(\boldsymbol{a}, L), f.cd_S(\boldsymbol{a}, N)\}$. Then $f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^i(N), f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^i(L) \in S$ and from the exact sequence $f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^i(L) \to f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^i(M) \to f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^i(N)$ we conclude that $f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^i(M) \in S$. Thus, $max\{f.cd_S(\boldsymbol{a}, L), f.cd_S(\boldsymbol{a}, N)\} \geq f.cd_S(\boldsymbol{a}, M)$.

We recall that the cohomological dimension of an R-module M with respect to an ideal $\boldsymbol{a}$ of R in S is defind as

$$cd_S(\boldsymbol{a}, M) := \sup\{i \in \mathbb{N}_0 | H_{\boldsymbol{a}}^i(M) \notin S\}.$$

The following lemma shows that when we considering the Artinianness of $f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^i(M)$, we can assume that M is $\boldsymbol{a}$-*torsion-free*.

Lemma 3.6. Suppose that $\boldsymbol{a}$ is an ideal of a local ring $(R, \boldsymbol{m})$ and t be a non-negative integer. If $H_{\boldsymbol{m}}^i(M) \in S$ for all $i \geq t$, then the following are equivalent:

(a) $f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^i(M) \in S$ for all $i \geq t$.
(b) $f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^i\left(\frac{M}{\Gamma_a(M)}\right) \in S$ for all $i \geq t$.

Proof. According to the hypothesis $t > cd_S(\boldsymbol{m}, M)$. On the other hand $Supp_R(\Gamma_{\boldsymbol{a}}(M)) \subseteq Supp_R(M)$. So by referring to [7,Theorem 3.5], $cd_S(\boldsymbol{m}, \Gamma_{\boldsymbol{a}}(M)) \leq cd_S(\boldsymbol{m}, M)$. Thus, $t > cd_S(\boldsymbol{m}, \Gamma_{\boldsymbol{a}}(M))$ and $H_{\boldsymbol{m}}^i(\Gamma_{\boldsymbol{a}}(M)) \in S$ for all $i \geq t$. Now, consider the following long exact sequence:

$$\cdots \to f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^i(\Gamma_{\boldsymbol{a}}(M)) \to f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^i(M) \to f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^i\left(\frac{M}{\Gamma_{\boldsymbol{a}}(M)}\right) \to f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^{i+1}(\Gamma_{\boldsymbol{a}}(M)) \to \cdots . (*)$$

According to [4,Lemma 2.3] $f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^i(\Gamma_{\boldsymbol{a}}(M)) \cong H_{\boldsymbol{m}}^i(\Gamma_{\boldsymbol{a}}(M))$. By using the hypothesis $f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^i(\Gamma_{\boldsymbol{a}}(M)) \in S$ for all $i \geq t$. So it follows from the exact sequence $(*)$ that $f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^i(M) \in S$ if and only if $f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^i\left(\frac{M}{\Gamma_{\boldsymbol{a}}(M)}\right) \in S$ for all $i \geq t$.

Theorem 3.7. Let $(R, \boldsymbol{m})$ be a local ring and $M \in S$ be a finitely generated R-module of dimension d such that $cd_S(\boldsymbol{m}, M) \leq f.cd_S(\boldsymbol{a}, M)$. Then $\frac{f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^t(M)}{\boldsymbol{a}f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^t(M)} \in S$ where $t = f.cd_S(\boldsymbol{a}, M)$.

Proof. We use induction on $d = \dim(M)$. If $d = 0$, then $\dim\left(\frac{M}{\boldsymbol{a}M}\right) = 0$. Accordingly to [3, Theorem 1.1], $f_{\boldsymbol{a}}^i(M) = 0$ for all $i > 0$.

Moreover $f_a^0(M) \cong M \in S$. By definition $H_m^i(M) \in S$ for all $i > t$. Therefore from the above lemma we can assume that M is a-$torsion$-$free$ and there is an M-$regular$ element $x \in a$. Consider the long exact sequence :

$$\cdots \to f_a^i(M) \xrightarrow{x} f_a^i(M) \xrightarrow{f} f_a^i\left(\frac{M}{xM}\right) \xrightarrow{g} f_a^{i+1}(M) \xrightarrow{h} \cdots . (*)$$

By using the hypothesis $f_a^i(M) \in S$ for all $i > t$ (because $t = f.cd_S(a, M)$). So using the above long exact sequence $f_a^i\left(\frac{M}{xM}\right) \in S$ for all $i > t$. By induction hypothesis, $\frac{f_a^t\left(\frac{M}{xM}\right)}{af_a^t\left(\frac{M}{xM}\right)} \in S$ because $\dim\left(\frac{M}{xM}\right) = \dim(M) - 1$.

Afterwards from the exact sequence $(*)$ we get the following short exact sequence.

$$0 \to Im(f) \to f_a^t\left(\frac{M}{xM}\right) \to Im(g) \to 0$$

So we obtain the following long exact sequence.

$$\ldots \to Tor_1^R\left(\frac{R}{a}, Im(g)\right) \to \frac{Im(f)}{aIm(f)} \to \frac{f_a^t\left(\frac{M}{xM}\right)}{af_a^t\left(\frac{M}{xM}\right)} \to \frac{Im(g)}{aIm(g)} \to 0.$$

Since $f_a^t(M) \in S$ and $Im(g)$ is a submodule of $f_a^{t+1}(M)$, we deduce that $Tor_1^R(\frac{R}{a}, Im(g)) \in S$. On the other hand, $\frac{f_a^t\left(\frac{M}{xM}\right)}{af_a^t\left(\frac{M}{xM}\right)} \in S$. Therefore, $\frac{Im(f)}{aIm(f)} \in S$ by the

above long exact sequence.

Now, consider the following long exact sequence.

$$\frac{f_a^t(M)}{af_a^t(M)} \xrightarrow{x} \frac{f_a^t(M)}{af_a^t(M)} \to \frac{Im(f)}{aIm(f)} \to 0.$$

So, $\frac{f_a^t(M)}{af_a^t(M)} \cong \frac{Im(f)}{aIm(f)}$ because $x \in a$. Consequently, $\frac{f_a^t(M)}{af_a^t(M)} \in S$.

Proposition 3.8. For a finitely generated R- module M,
$$f.cd_S(a, M) = max\{f.cd_S\left(a, \frac{R}{P}\right) | P \in Ass_R(M)\}.$$

Proof. Set $N := \bigoplus_{P \in Ass_R(M)} \frac{R}{P}$. Then $Supp_R(M) = Supp_R(N)$. So, by Theorem 3.2 and Corollary 3.5, $f.cd_S(a, M) = f.cd_S(a, N) = max\{f.cd_S\left(a, \frac{R}{P}\right) | P \in Ass_R(M)\}$.

Proposition 3.9. Assume that a is an ideal of the local ring (R, m). Then $Hom_R(\frac{R}{m}, f_a^0(M)) \in S$ if and only if. $Hom_R(\frac{R}{m}, \widehat{M}^a) \in S$.

Proof. It is enough to consider the following isomorphisms

$$Hom_R\left(\frac{R}{m}, f_a^0(M)\right) \cong \varprojlim_{n \in \mathbb{N}} Hom_R\left(\frac{R}{m}, H_m^0\left(\frac{M}{a^nM}\right)\right) \cong \varprojlim_{n \in \mathbb{N}} Hom_R\left(\frac{R}{m}, \frac{M}{a^nM}\right)$$

$$\cong Hom_R\left(\frac{R}{m}, \varprojlim_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{M}{a^nM}\right) \cong Hom_R\left(\frac{R}{m}, \widehat{M}^a\right).$$

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Acknowledgements

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