

Cousin complexes via total fractions

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Cousin complexes appeared in Grothendieck's theory of duality [1]. While looking for some sort of natural minimal injective resolution for a Gorenstein ring, R.Y. Sharp also defined Cousin complexes [2]. Concrete Cousin complexes are rarely seen for explicitly given Noetherian rings except for easy cases. We have a new framework for Cousin complexes so that computations become feasible. Let R be a commutative Noetherian ring. For an R -module M , its Cousin complex

$$\cdots \bigoplus_{\text{height } \mathfrak{p} = r} H_{\mathfrak{p}R_{\mathfrak{p}}}^r(M_{\mathfrak{p}}) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{\text{height } \mathfrak{q} = r+1} H_{\mathfrak{q}R_{\mathfrak{q}}}^{r+1}(M_{\mathfrak{q}}) \rightarrow \cdots$$

is built up by local cohomology modules. Elements of top local cohomology modules can be described by generalized fractions. A fundamental and natural question is to describe $H_{\mathfrak{p}R_{\mathfrak{p}}}^r(M_{\mathfrak{p}}) \rightarrow H_{\mathfrak{q}R_{\mathfrak{q}}}^{r+1}(M_{\mathfrak{q}})$ in the coboundary map in terms of generalized fractions. For a height r prime \mathfrak{p} , a system of parameters f_1, \dots, f_r of \mathfrak{p} and $m \in M$, $f \in R \setminus \mathfrak{p}$, the expected formula

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} m/f \\ f_1, \dots, f_r \end{array} \right] \mapsto \left[\begin{array}{c} m \\ f_1, \dots, f_r, f \end{array} \right]$$

is not even well-defined, *cf.* [3]. To remedy the defect, we introduce new notions: total fractions and faithful representations. Here is an explicit formula occurring in the Cousin complex. Let κ be a field and $R := \kappa[[X^4, X^3Y, XY^3, Y^4]]$. For the maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} and the prime ideal \mathfrak{p} generated by X^4 up to radical, the R -linear map $H_{\mathfrak{p}R_{\mathfrak{p}}}^1(R_{\mathfrak{p}}) \mapsto H_{\mathfrak{m}R_{\mathfrak{m}}}^2(R_{\mathfrak{m}})$ in our approach gives rise to

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} 1/Y^4 \\ X^3Y \end{array} \right] \mapsto \left[\begin{array}{c} XY^3 \\ X^4, Y^8 \end{array} \right].$$

It is not clear how other approaches to Cousin complexes provide such a formula.

REFERENCES

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- [3] F. El Zein, *Complexe dualisant et applications à la classe fondamentale d'un cycle*. Bull. Soc. Math. France Mém., No. 58, 1978.

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