

F —módulos

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Presentación del trabajo final, Enero 2024

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Endomorfismo de Frobenius

Sea R un anillo con característica $p > 0$. Definimos el endomorfismo de Frobenius como el mapa

$$\begin{aligned} f : R &\rightarrow R \\ r &\rightarrow r^p \end{aligned}$$

Observación

Este morfismo en general no es inyectivo ni exhaustivo.

Module with Frobenius action

Given M an R -Module, we define the module $M^{(e)}$ induced by $f^{(e)}$ as the abelian group M endowed with the action

$$r \cdot m = f^{(e)}(r)m = r^{p^e} m$$

Notation

For simplicity we will write $M^{(1)}$ as M' and $R^{(1)}$ as R' .

Functor de Frobenius

Definimos el functor de Frobenius como el el functor

$F : \mathbf{R} - \mathbf{Mod} \rightarrow \mathbf{R} - \mathbf{Mod}$ que envía

$$M \mapsto R' \otimes_R M, \quad (M \xrightarrow{\phi} N) \mapsto R' \otimes_R M \xrightarrow{id \otimes_R \phi} R' \otimes_R N$$

Frobenius of a complex

Given the complex M^\bullet , we define its induced complex $F(M^\bullet)$ as the complex

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \cdots & \longrightarrow & M_{k-1} & \xrightarrow{h_{k-1}} & M_k & \xrightarrow{h_k} & M_{k+1} \longrightarrow \cdots \\ & & \downarrow F & & \downarrow F & & \downarrow F \\ \cdots & \longrightarrow & F(M_{k-1}) & \xrightarrow{F(h_{k-1})} & F(M_k) & \xrightarrow{F(h_k)} & F(M_{k+1}) \longrightarrow \cdots \end{array}$$

Exactly the same construction works for $F^{(e)}$.

Properties of Frobenius functor

- 1 F is right exact. Furthermore, if R is regular, then R' is flat and F is exact.
- 2 F commutes with direct sums.
- 3 F commutes with localization.
- 4 F commutes with direct limits.
- 5 F preserves finitely generation of modules.
- 6 If R is regular, then F commutes with cohomology of complexes.

Frobenius power ideal

Given $I = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ an ideal of R , we define its Frobenius e -power ideal as

$$I_{p^e} := (x_1^{p^e}, \dots, x_n^{p^e})R$$

Some examples of transformations

- $F(R) \cong R$
- $F(I) \cong I_{p^e}$
- $F(R/I) \cong R/I_{p^e}$

Definition of F -module

An F -module is an R -module M equipped with an R -isomorphism $\theta : M \rightarrow F(M)$ called the structure morphism.

Morphism of F -modules

Given two F -modules (M, θ_M) and (N, θ_N) , we say $f : M \rightarrow N$ is a morphism of F -modules if the following diagram commutes

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M & \xrightarrow{g} & N \\ \downarrow \theta_M & & \downarrow \theta_N \\ F(M) & \xrightarrow{F(g)} & F(N) \end{array}$$

An alternative form

F –modules can also be thought as a module over the ring $R[F]$, that is, the ring R in which we have adjoined the non-commutative variable F with the relations $r^p F = Fr \ \forall r \in R$. This characterization is presented in [Bli04], and the notation $R[F]$ –module taken in the thesis is very suggestive once we know where it comes from.

Two important cases

In the case $M = R$ is the ring itself with R -module structure, we have a natural isomorphism $\theta : R \rightarrow F(R)$, which makes (R, θ) an F -module. This isomorphism is given by

$$\begin{aligned}\theta : R &\rightarrow F(R) \cong R' \otimes_R R \\ r &\mapsto r \otimes 1\end{aligned}$$

Let $M = S^{-1}R$, then we have the isomorphism of R -modules $F(S^{-1}R) \cong S^{-1}R$. This is shown from the commutativity of the Frobenius functor with localization $F(S^{-1}R) \cong S^{-1}F(R) \cong S^{-1}R$. The natural isomorphism is given by

$$\begin{aligned}\theta : S^{-1}R &\rightarrow R' \otimes_R S^{-1}R \\ \frac{r}{s} &\mapsto rs^{p-1} \otimes \frac{1}{s}\end{aligned}$$

F –finite modules

Generating morphism

Given an F –module (M, θ) we define its generating morphism $\theta_0 : M_0 \rightarrow F(M_0)$ as the morphisms in the direct system

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} M_0 & \xrightarrow{\theta_0} & F(M_0) & \xrightarrow{F(\theta_0)} & F^2(M_0) & \xrightarrow{F^2(\theta_0)} & \dots \\ \downarrow \theta_0 & & \downarrow F(\theta_0) & & \downarrow F(\theta_0) & & \\ F(M_0) & \xrightarrow{F(\theta_0)} & F^2(M_0) & \xrightarrow{F^2(\theta_0)} & F^3(M_0) & \xrightarrow{F^3(\theta_0)} & \dots \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} M \\ \downarrow \theta \\ F(M) \end{array}$$

whose limit is the module M and the morphism θ

F –finite module

We say that the module M is F –finite if M has a generating morphism $\theta_0 : M_0 \rightarrow F(M_0)$ with M a finitely generated R –module.

LC via torsion functor



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