F-Modules

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Contents

1   Introduction

We will work in positive characteristic. Let R a commutative Noetherian unitary ring of prime characteristic p.

Throughout the article we will need some previous knowledge of definitions and properties of rings. For those unfamiliar with basic notions of dimension theory, it is suggested to read the appendix, in which some definitions and basic properties for the development of the article are needed.

The sources from which we are building this article are mainly [QD22], [Bli04] and [Lyu97]. Other references consulted as well can be found at the end of the article. The notation used in the article is very similar to the one used in [QD22]. We will stablish a comparison between them throughout the article.

The study of $F-$modules is stimulated by the set of problems known as *Huneke list*:

1. When is $H_I^j(M) = 0$?
2. When is $H_I^j(M)$ finitely generated?
3. When is H_I^j artinian?
4. If M is finitely generated, is the number of associated primes of $H_I^j(M)$ always finite?
5. What annihilates H_I^j?

Since structure of this modules is very hard to characterize, much more compute, $F-$modules provided a fresh approach in the study of such cohomology modules, completely settling the list for the case of modules over regular rings with prime characteristic.

The task for the article is to give the fundamental tools for starting the study and first properties of $F-$modules via some useful examples.

2   The Frobenius functor

Definition 2.1 (Frobenius endomorphism)**.** The maps

$$f : R \to R \quad \text{such that} \quad f(r) = r^p, \qquad f^{(e)} : R \to R \quad \text{such that} \quad f(r) = f^e(r)r^{p^e}$$

define ring morphisms in a ring of characteristic p known as Frobenius endomorphisms.

In advance f will denote a p-Frobenius endomorphism, whereas $f^{(e)}$ will denote a p^e-Frobenius endomorphism.

Notice that the application f is, in fact, a morphism. The behaviour for the product $f(ab) = (ab)^p = a^p b^p = f(a)f(b)$, and for the sum we have to make use of binomial expansion

$$f(a + b) = (a + b)^p = a^p + \binom{p}{1}a^{p-1}b^1 + \cdots + \binom{p}{p-1}a^1 b^{p-1} + b^p = a^p + b^p = f(a) + f(b)$$

since $p | \binom{p}{k} \ \forall k = 1, \ldots, p - 1$.

Observation 2.1. f is not necessarily injective nor surjective. Some counterexamples are

1. Let $R = \mathbb{F}_p[x]/(x^2)$. Then f is not injective.
2. Let $R = \mathbb{F}_p(T)$, with T transcendental over $\mathbb{F}_p$.

To see (1) it suffices to prove that $\ker f \neq 0$. In fact $\ker f = \{0, \overline{x}, \overline{2x}, \ldots, \overline{(p-1)x}\}$.

To see (2) it suffices to prove there is no element $\frac{q(T)}{r(T)} \in \mathbb{F}_p(T)$ with q, r rational functions whose image is T, since that would imply $q(T)^p - r(T)^p T = 0$, which is a contradiction with the fact that T is trascendental.

From now we will take advantage of the Frobenius morphism, that will change the structure of an R-module by changing the action.

Definition 2.2 (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

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

We will write for the cases in which $e = 1$ for simplicity $M' := M^{(1)}$, $R' := R^{(1)}$

Definition 2.3 (Frobenius functor)**.** The functor $F : \mathbf{R} - \mathbf{Mod} \to \mathbf{R} - \mathbf{Mod}$ with the assignments

$$M \longmapsto R' \otimes_R M, \qquad (M \xrightarrow{\phi} N) \longmapsto R' \otimes_R M \xrightarrow{id \otimes_R \phi} R' \otimes_R N$$

is called the Frobenius functor. In the same way the functor $F^{(e)}$ can be defined replacing R' by $R^{(e)}$.

Example 2.1. Let $M = R$, then we have the isomorphism of $R-$modules $F(R) \cong R$ with Frobenius action.

For the proof we construct two applications g and h and see that they are well defined morphisms and they are inverse each other.

$$g : R' \otimes_R R \to R \qquad\qquad\qquad h : R \to R' \otimes_R R$$
$$r' \otimes r \mapsto r'r^p \qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad r \mapsto r \otimes 1$$

To see they are well defined morphisms note that

$$g(a \cdot (r' \otimes r)) = a^p g(r' \otimes r) = a \cdot g(r' \otimes r), \quad h(a \cdot r) = (a^p r) \otimes 1 = a \cdot (r \otimes 1) = a \cdot h(r)$$

with Frobenius action. Finally we see they are inverse each other

$$g(h(r)) = g(r \otimes 1) = 1, \quad h(g(r' \otimes r)) = h(r'r^p) = (r'r^p) \otimes 1 = r \cdot (r' \otimes 1) = r' \otimes r$$

Thus, we have the isomorphism.

Definition 2.4 (Frobenius of a complex)**.** Given the complex $M^\bullet$, we define its induced complex $F(M^\bullet)$ as the complex

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

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

The choice of Frobenius functor as a tool in rings of positive characteristic is not arbitrary. This functor has fairly good functorial properties. We list the most important for the developement of this article in the following observation.

Observation 2.2. Some properties of the Frobenius functor are

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.

We provide sketches of the proof of some of them:

(1) If R is flat from Kunz's theorem we have that the Frobenius endomorphism is flat, and thus R' is flat. Thus, since the functor F is constructed by tensoring the module with a flat module, the functor is exact.

(6) Since R is regular, then the Frobenius functor is exact. We only need to prove that exact functors preserve cohomology.

We start the proof considering the following diagram

$$\cdots \longrightarrow M_{k-1} \xrightarrow{d_{k-1}} M_k \xrightarrow{d_k} M_{k+1} \longrightarrow \cdots$$
$$\downarrow F \qquad\qquad \downarrow F \qquad\qquad \downarrow F$$
$$\cdots \longrightarrow M'_{k-1} \xrightarrow{d'_{k-1}} M'_k \xrightarrow{d'_k} M'_{k+1} \longrightarrow \cdots$$

In which every element with the $'$ has suffered a transformation through F. Let

$$\begin{cases} Z_n := \ker d_n \\ B_n := \operatorname{Im} d_{n-1} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} Z'_n := \ker d'_n \\ B'_n := \operatorname{Im} d'_{n-1} \end{cases}$$

To see that $Z'_n = F(Z_n)$ we consider the transformation of exact sequences and by exactness we have $Z'_n = \ker(d'_n) \cong F(Z_n)$

$$0 \longrightarrow Z_n \xrightarrow{i} M_n \xrightarrow{d_n} B_{n+1} \longrightarrow 0 \qquad\qquad 0 \longrightarrow F(Z_n) \xrightarrow{i'} F(M_n) \xrightarrow{d'_n} F(B_{n+1}) \longrightarrow 0$$

To see that $B'_n = F(B_n)$ we perform diagram chasing

$$B'_n = \operatorname{Im}(d'_{k-1}) = d'_{k-1}(F(M_{k-1})) = F(d_{k-1}(M_{k-1})) = F(\operatorname{Im} d_{k-1}) = F(B_n)$$

Finally making the cohomology considering the transformation of the short exact sequences

$$0 \longrightarrow B_n \longrightarrow Z_n \longrightarrow H_n \longrightarrow 0 \qquad\qquad 0 \longrightarrow F(B_n) \longrightarrow F(Z_n) \longrightarrow F(H_n) \longrightarrow 0$$

and from exactness of F we have

$$F(H_n(M)) \cong \frac{F(Z_n)}{F(B_n)} \cong \frac{Z'_n}{B'_n} \cong H_n(F(M))$$

Proving that an exact functor commutes with cohomology (and homology).

As we have seen, some of the properties we may expect from a useful functor come from assuming the regularity of R. We will assume in advance that R is regular.

Definition 2.5 (Frobenius power ideal)**.** Given $I = (x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ an ideal of R, we define its Frobenius $e-$power ideal as

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

Notice that the ideal I_{p^e} does not depend on the choice of the elements x_i. The proof begins with $I_{p^e} = (x_1, \ldots, x_n) = (y_1, \ldots, y_n)$. Then, there exists $r_1, \ldots, r_n \in R$ such that $y_1 = r_1 x_1 + \ldots + r_n x_n$. Then $y_1^{p^e} = r_1^{p^e} x_1^{p^e} + \ldots + r_n^{p^e} x_n^{p^e}$, which means $y_1^{p^e} \in (x_1^{p^e}, \ldots, x_n^{p^e})$, and thus $(y_1^{p^e}, \ldots, y_n^{p^e}) \subseteq (x_1^{p^e}, \ldots, x_n^{p^e})$. By symmetry we also have the inverse containment, so both ideals are equal.

Now we have defined the ideal I_p, we see why this ideal naturally arises from the following example.

Example 2.2. Let $I = (x_1, \ldots, x_n)$. Then $F(R/I) \cong R/I_p$. For the proof we consider the following right exact sequence:

$$R^n \xrightarrow{g=(x_1 \ldots x_n)} R \xrightarrow{\pi} R/I \longrightarrow 0$$

From the exactness of the Frobenius functor and the fact that $F(R) \cong R \Rightarrow F(R^n) \cong R^n$, the right exact sequence transforms into

$$F(R^n) \cong R^n \xrightarrow{g' = (x_1^p \dots x_n^p)} F(R) \cong R \xrightarrow{\pi'} F(R/I) \longrightarrow 0$$

which means that, by the first isomorphism theorem $F(R/I) \cong R/\ker \pi' \cong R/\operatorname{Im} g' \cong R/I_p$, since clearly the image of g' is I_p.

Example 2.3. Let $I = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$. Then $F(I) \cong I_p$. In the same way as we did before, we consider the functor applied to a, this time, short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow I \lhook\joinrel\longrightarrow R \longrightarrow\mkern-14mu\rightarrow R/I \longrightarrow 0$$

From the exactness of the Frobenius functor and the fact that $F(R) \cong R, F(R/I) \cong R/I_p$, the short exact sequence transforms into

$$0 \longrightarrow F(I) \lhook\joinrel\longrightarrow R \longrightarrow\mkern-14mu\rightarrow R/I^{[p]} \longrightarrow 0$$

meaning that $R/I_p \cong R/F(I) \Rightarrow F(I) \cong I_p$.

3 F-modules

Definition 3.1 (F-Module)**.** An $F-module$ is an $R-$module M equipped with an $R-$isomorphism $\theta : M \to F(M)$ called the structure morphism.

We will denote an $F-$module as (M, θ_M), being M an $R-$module and θ_M its structure morphism.

Observation 3.1. In [Bli04] the $R-$ module is defined with an equipped $R-$ linear map $\vartheta : F(M) \to M$, that needs not to be an isomorphism. Those modules in which ϑ induces an isomorphism are called **unit** $F-$modules. We will only work in this article with them.

$F-$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.

Definition 3.2 (Morphism of $F-$modules)**.** Given two $F-$ modules (M, θ_M) and (N, θ_N), we say $f : M \to N$ is a morphism of $F-$modules if the following diagram commutes

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

Example 3.1. In the case $M = R$ is the ring itself with $R-$module structure, we have a natural isomorphism $\theta : R \to F(R)$, which makes (R, θ) an $F-$module. This isomorphism is given by

$$\theta : R \to F(R) \cong R' \otimes_R R$$
$$r \mapsto r \otimes 1$$

Another important example is the $F-$module of the localization by a multiplicative set S of the ring R.

Example 3.2. 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

$$\theta : S^{-1}R \to R' \otimes_R S^{-1}R$$
$$\frac{r}{s} \mapsto rs^{p-1} \otimes \frac{1}{s}$$

To explicitly prove this isomorphism we consider the two maps

$$g : S^{-1}R \to R' \otimes_R S^{-1}R \qquad\qquad\qquad h : R' \otimes_R S^{-1}R \to S^{-1}R$$

$$\frac{r}{s} \mapsto rs^{p-1} \otimes \frac{1}{s} \qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad r' \otimes \frac{r}{s} \mapsto \frac{r'r^p}{s^p}$$

To see that the morphisms are well-defined note that

$$g\left(a \cdot \frac{r}{s}\right) = g\left(\frac{ar}{s}\right) = a^p rs^{p-1} \otimes \frac{1}{s} = a \cdot g\left(\frac{r}{s}\right)$$

and

$$h\left(a \cdot r' \otimes \frac{r}{s}\right) = h\left((a^p r') \otimes \frac{r}{s}\right) = h\left(r' \otimes \frac{ar}{s}\right) = \frac{a^p r'r^p}{s^p} = a \cdot h\left(r' \otimes \frac{r}{s}\right)$$

with frobenius action. Finally we see that they are inverse each other

$$g\left(h\left(r' \otimes \frac{r}{s}\right)\right) = g\left(\frac{r'r^p}{s^p}\right) = r'r^p s^{p(p-1)} \otimes \frac{1}{s^p} = rs^{p-1} \cdot \left(r' \otimes \frac{1}{s^p}\right) = r' \otimes \frac{rs^{p-1}}{s^p} = r' \otimes \frac{r}{s} \Rightarrow g \circ h = Id$$

and

$$h\left(g\left(\frac{r}{s}\right)\right) = h\left(rs^{p-1} \otimes \frac{1}{s}\right) = \frac{rs^{p-1} \cdot 1}{s^p} = \frac{r}{s} \Rightarrow h \circ g = Id$$

The key point is that $F-$modules form an Abelian category whose objects are $F-$modules itself and the morphisms are the latter defined $F-$modules morphisms.

We introduce now a powerful tool in the theory of $F-$modules, which is the concept of $F-$finite module. For this task we will need some previous definitions.

Definition 3.3 (Generating morphism)**.** Given an $F-$module (M, θ) we define its generating morphism $\theta_0 : M_0 \to F(M_0)$ as the morphisms in the direct system

$$
\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
M_0 & \xrightarrow{\theta_0} & F(M_0) & \xrightarrow{F(\theta_0)} & F^2(M_0) & \xrightarrow{F^2(\theta_0)} & \cdots & & M \\
\downarrow{\scriptstyle\theta_0} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle F(\theta_0)} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle F(\theta_0)} & & & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle\theta} \\
F(M_0) & \xrightarrow{F(\theta_0)} & F^2(M_0) & \xrightarrow{F^2(\theta_0)} & F^3(M_0) & {\scriptstyle F^3(\theta_0)} & \cdots & & F(M)
\end{array}
$$

whose limit is the module M and the morphism θ

Definition 3.4 ($F-$finite module)**.** We say that the module M is $F-$finite if M has a generating morphism $\theta_0 : M_0 \to F(M_0)$ with M a finitely generated $R-$module.

We introduce now $F-$modules in the study of local cohomology. Firs we present two equivalent forms of computing the local cohomology of an ideal $I \subseteq R$.

Definition 3.5 (Local cohomology (via torsion functor))**.** Let $\Gamma_I = \{m \in M : I^n m = 0 \text{ for some } n \in \mathbb{N}\}$. One can check this induces the so-called functor that transform the functions in the following natural way

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
M & \xrightarrow{g} & N \\
\downarrow{\scriptstyle\Gamma_I} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle\Gamma_I} \\
\Gamma_I(M) & \xrightarrow{\Gamma_I(g)} & \Gamma_I(N)
\end{array}
$$

Then taking an injective resolution $E^\bullet$ of M, we define the j-th local cohomology module of M with support in I as the $j-$th right derived functor of Γ_I, that is

$$H_I^j(M) = H^j(\Gamma_I(E^\bullet))$$

Definition 3.6 (Local cohomology (via Čech complex)). Let $I = (x_1, \ldots, x_n) \subseteq R$. We define the Čech complex $\check{C}^\bullet(M, I)$ on the ideal I as

$$0 \longrightarrow M \xrightarrow{d_0} \bigoplus_{1 \leq i \leq n} M_{x_i} \xrightarrow{d_1} \bigoplus_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} M_{x_i x_j} \xrightarrow{d_2} \cdots \xrightarrow{d_{n-1}} M_{x_1 \cdots x_n} \longrightarrow 0$$

where de differential maps d_i are defined via the canonical localization morphism and alternating the sign in order to have $d_i \circ d_{i-1} = 0$. Explicitly we have the morphisms of every component $d_p : M_{x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_p}} \to M_{x_{j_1} \cdots x_{j_{p+1}}}$ as

$$d_p(m) = \begin{cases} (-1)^{k+1} \frac{m}{1} & \text{if } \{i_1, \ldots, i_p\} = \{j_1, \ldots, \hat{j}_k, \ldots, j_{p+1}\} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Observation 3.2. The Čech complex can also be thought as a direct limit of a Koszul complex

$$\check{C}^\bullet(M; x_1, \ldots, x_n) = \varinjlim_l K^\bullet(M; x_1^l, \ldots, x_n^l)$$

We list the main properties of local cohomology. Let I an ideal of R, M and N an $R-$module and $A-$module respectively. Then

- $H_I^\bullet(M) = H_{\sqrt{I}}^\bullet(M)$
- I $f : R \to A$ is flat, then $A \otimes_R H_I^\bullet(N) \cong H_{IA}^\bullet(A \otimes_R N)$

The key observation is that if we have compute the local cohomology modules of some module M, then the cohomology of the $F-$module (M, θ_M) can be computed via the induced $F-$module structure of the cohomology modules of M. This fact is a direct consequence of the commutativity of the Frobenius functor with cohomology of complexes, since local cohomology can be computed by the cohomology of an injective resolution.

Thus, given the structure morphism of M, the structure morphism of $H_I^j(M)$ are determined

$$\theta_M : M \to F(M) \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad \theta_{H_I^j(M)} : H_I^j(M) \to F(H_I^j(M))$$

Proposition 3.1. *If the ring is local and regular* $(R, \mathfrak{m})$*, then for every ideal* $I \subseteq R$ *we have* $F(H_I^j(R)) \cong H_I^j(R)$

The proofs is based on two of the properties we have presented earlier. Notice that $\sqrt{I} = \sqrt{I_p}$. Pick $A = R'$ and f as t he Frobenius endomorphism (notice that since R is regular, f is flat). We have

$$F(H_I^j(R)) = R' \otimes_R H_I^j(R) \cong H_{IR'}^j(R' \otimes_R R) \cong H_{I_p}^j(R) = H_{\sqrt{I_p}}^j(R) = H_{\sqrt{I}}^j(R) = H_I^j(R)$$

finishing the proof.

Now we get back to the concept of $F-$finitess in modules, which is crucial to understand how local cohomology behaves when viewing the modules as $F-$modules.

Proposition 3.2. *Given an ideal* I *of* R*, if* M *is* $F-$*finite, then* $H_I^j(M)$ *is* $F-$*finite.*

Observe this is not the classical behaviour of finitely generated $R-$modules, since in general for finitely generated module M we will have non-finitely generated $H_I^j(M)$.

Example 3.3. Local cohomology of $R = \mathbb{R}[x]$ with $I = (x)$

4 Injective modules

Definition 4.1 (Injective module). We say the $R-$module E is injective if for all $R-$modules M, N and morphisms $f : M \to N$ injective and $g : M \to E$ arbitrary there exists a morphism $h : N \to E$ such that

$h \circ f = g$. This is, the following d This is, the following diagram commutes:

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
& & E \\
& \nearrow{\scriptstyle g} & \nwarrow{\scriptstyle h} \\
0 \longrightarrow & M & \stackrel{f}{\hookrightarrow} N
\end{array}
$$

There are three equivalent characterizations, meaning that the following statements are equivalent

- E is an injective module.
- Any short exact sequence $0 \to E \to M \to N \to 0$ splits.
- If E is a submodule of M, then there exists another submodule $N \subseteq M$ such that $E \oplus N = M$.
- The functor $\mathrm{Hom}(-, E)$ is exact.

Definition 4.2 (Injective hull). Given a module M, we define its injective hull as the maximal essential extension $N = E_R(M)$. That is, given an injective $\theta : M \to N$, if $\varphi \circ \theta$ is injective, then φ is also injective.

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
& & E \\
& \nearrow{\scriptstyle \varphi \circ \theta} & \uparrow{\scriptstyle \varphi} \\
0 \longrightarrow & M & \stackrel{\theta}{\hookrightarrow} N
\end{array}
$$

Example 4.1. The localization of a ring $S^{-1}R$ (as an $R-$module) is an essential extension

The main property of injective modules is that they decompose into another injective modules in a precise fashion, which we are discussing in the following theorem.

Theorem 4.1 (Structure theorem). *Every injective $R-$module E is the direct sum of indecomposable injective modules with the form*

$$
E \cong \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{p} \in \mathrm{Spec}(R)} E_R(R/\mathfrak{p})^{\mu_{\mathfrak{p}}}
$$

with the Bass numbers $\mu_{\mathfrak{p}}$ independent of the decomposition.

5 Appendix

Definition 5.1 (Height and Krull dimension). Given a prime ideal $\mathfrak{p}$, we define his height as

$$
\mathrm{ht}(\mathfrak{p}) := \sup\{t : \mathfrak{p}_0 \subsetneq \mathfrak{p}_1 \subsetneq \cdots \subsetneq \mathfrak{p}_t = \mathfrak{p}\} \quad \text{for } \mathfrak{p}_i \in \mathrm{Spec}(R)
$$

We define the Krull dimension of the ring R as

$$
\dim(R) := \sup\{\mathrm{ht}(\mathfrak{p}) : \mathfrak{p} \in \mathrm{Spec}(R)\}
$$

Definition 5.2 (Krull dimension of a module). If R is a commutative Noetherian ring, then the Krull dimension of the $R-$module M is

$$
\dim(M) := \dim(R/\mathrm{Ann}_R(M))
$$

where $\mathrm{Ann}_R(M) = \{r \in R : rM = 0\}$ is the annihilator ideal of R.

Following the definition of height and Krull dimension for a ring, an analogous construction can be repeated for the category of $R-$modules.

Definition 5.3 (Length of a module). Given M an $R-$module, we define the length of M as the supremum of the length n of the chains of modules, that is

$$
\ell(M) = \sup\{n : 0 = M_0 \subsetneq M_1 \subsetneq \cdots \subsetneq M_n = M\}
$$

Observation 5.1. If $R = K$ a field, and M is a free finitely generated $R-module$, then the length of M coincides with the usual dimension of M as vector space.

little example

Definition 5.4 (Regular local ring). Let $(R, \mathfrak{m})$ a Noetherian local ring and $\{x_1, \ldots, x_n\}$ a minimal set of generators of $\mathfrak{m}$. We say R is regular if $\dim R = n$, where dim is the Krull dimension.

Assuming the ring is local sometimes is very strong and we need some notion of regularity in a non-local ring. The following definition provides a suitable deffinition for a regular ring that is not necessarily local

Definition 5.5 (Regular ring). R is regular if the localizaion at every prime ideal is a regular local ring

Example 5.1. Some examples of regularity and locality of rings are listed below. Let k be a field, then:

(1) The ring $R = k[x]/(x^2)$ is local but non-regular. It has a unique maximal and prime ideal $\mathfrak{m} = (\overline{x})$, so the Krull dimension is $\dim = 0 \neq 1$, so the ring is non-local.

(2) The ring $R = k[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ is non-local, but regular. Maximal ideals are not unique, and they are of the form $(x_1 + a_1, \ldots, x_n + a_n)$ with $a_i \in k$. The regularity is a consequence of Hilbert's syzygy theorem.

(3) The ring $R = k[[x_1, \ldots, x_d]]$ is local and regular. The locality came from the fact that $\mathfrak{m} = (x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ is the only maximal ideal since every other element is invertible. Furthermore, is regular because we can consider the chain $\mathfrak{p}_i = (x_1, \ldots, x_i)$ and see that $\dim R = n$.

Theorem 5.1 (Kunz). *The ring R is regular if and only if the Frobenius endomorphism $f : R \to R$ is flat.*

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