Auslander-type Conditions and Weakly Gorenstein Algebras [1]

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Abstract

Let R be an Artin algebra. Under certain Auslander-type conditions, we give some equivalent characterizations of (weakly) Gorenstein algebras in terms of the properties of Gorenstein projective modules and modules satisfying Auslander-type conditions. As applications, we provide some support for several homological conjectures. In particular, we prove that if R is left quasi Auslander, then R is Gorenstein if and only if it is (left and) right weakly Gorenstein; and that if R satisfies the Auslander condition, then R is Gorenstein if and only if it is left or right weakly Gorenstein. This is a reduction of an Auslander–Reiten's conjecture, which states that R is Gorenstein if R satisfies the Auslander condition.

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1 Introduction

The fundamental theorem in [6] states that a commutative Noetherian ring R is a Gorenstein ring (that is, the self-injective dimension of R is finite) if and only if the flat dimension of the i-th term in a minimal injective coresolution of R as an R-module is at most $i-1$ for any $i \geq 1$. In the non-commutative case, Auslander proved that this condition is left-right symmetric [9, Theorem 3.7]; in this case, R is said to satisfy the *Auslander condition*. Thus, the above result in [6] can be restated as follows: A commutative Noetherian ring satisfies the Auslander condition if and only if it is Gorenstein. Based on it, Auslander and Reiten [2] conjectured that an Artin algebra satisfying the Auslander condition is Gorenstein. We call this conjecture **ARC** for short. It is situated between the well known Nakayama conjecture and the generalized Nakayama conjecture [2, p.2]. All these conjectures remain still open.

As a generalization of the notion of the Auslander condition, Huang and Iyama [15] introduced the notion of Auslander-type conditions of rings as follows. For any $m \geq 0$, a left and right Noetherian ring is said to be $G_{\infty}(m)$ if for any finitely generated left R-module M and $i \geq 1$, it holds that $\mathrm{Ext}^{0\leq j\leq i-1}_{R^{op}}(X,R) = 0$ for any right R-submodule X of $\mathrm{Ext}^{i+m}_{R}(M,R)$; equivalently, if the flat dimension of the i-th term in a minimal injective coresolution of R_R is at most $i+m-1$ for any $i \geq 1$ ([15, p.99]). Auslander-type conditions are non-commutative analogs of commutative Gorenstein rings. Such conditions play a crucial role in homological algebra, representation theory of algebras and non-commutative algebraic geometry, see [2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 17, 18, 20, 23, 25] and references therein. Recently, we introduced modules satisfying Auslander-type condition $G_{\infty}(m)$ for any $m \geq 0$ [14], see Definition 2.3 below.

As a generalization of the notion Gorenstein algebras, Ringel and Zhang [22] introduced that of weakly Gorenstein algebras. Marczinzik [19] posed the following question: Is a left weakly

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Gorenstein Artin algebra also right weakly Gorenstein? For the sake of convenience, we state this question as the following conjecture.

Weakly-Gorenstein Symmetry Conjecture (**WGSC** for short): An Artin algebra is left weakly Gorenstein if and only if it is right weakly Gorenstein.

It is related to the following famous conjecture.

Gorenstein Symmetry Conjecture (**GSC** for short) states that the left and right self-injective dimensions of an Artin algebra coincide.

It was proved that **WGSC** implies **GSC** [22, p.33], and that **GSC** holds true for Artin algebras satisfying the Auslander condition [2, Corollary 5.5(b)]. We proved that an Artin algebra satisfying the Auslander condition is Gorenstein if and only if the subcategory of modules satisfying the Auslander condition is contravariantly finite [14, Theorem 5.8]. The aim of this paper is to give some equivalent characterizations of (weakly) Gorenstein algebras under certain Auslander-type conditions, and then provide some support for these conjectures mentioned above.

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we give some terminology and some preliminary results. Let R be an arbitrary ring. We use $\mathcal{GP}(\operatorname{Mod} R)$ to denote the category of Gorenstein projective left R-modules. For any $m \geq 0$, we use $\mathcal{GP}(\operatorname{Mod} R)^{\leq m}$ to denote the category of left R-modules with Gorenstein projective dimension at most m, and use $\mathcal{G}_{\infty}(m)$ to denote the category of left R-modules being $G_{\infty}(m)$.

In Section 3, R is an arbitrary ring. We prove that any module in $\mathcal{G}_{\infty}(m)$ is isomorphic to a kernel (resp. a cokernel) of a homomorphism from a module with finite flat dimension to certain syzygy module, and as a consequence we get that if a left R-module M satisfies the Auslander condition (that is, $M \in \mathcal{G}_{\infty}(0)$), then M is an ∞-flat syzygy module, and the converse holds true if ${}_RR$ satisfies the Auslander condition (Theorem 3.3). For any $m, s \geq 0$, we prove that $\mathcal{GP}(\operatorname{Mod} R) = \mathcal{G}_{\infty}(m)$ if and only if $\mathcal{GP}(\operatorname{Mod} R)^{\leq s} = \mathcal{G}_{\infty}(m+s)$ (Proposition 3.5). We also prove that if R is a Gorenstein ring, then any module in $\mathcal{G}_{\infty}(m)$ has Gorenstein projective dimension at most m (Proposition 3.6).

In Section 4, R is an Artin algebra. We get some equivalent characterizations for ${}_RR \in \mathcal{G}_{\infty}(m)$ and R being Gorenstein as follows. When $m = 0$, it is the Gorenstein version of [14, Theorem 5.9].

Theorem 1.1. (Theorem 4.6) *Let $m \geq 0$. Then the following statements are equivalent.*

(1) *${}_RR \in G_{\infty}(m)$ and R is Gorenstein.*
(2) *${}_RR \in G_{\infty}(m)$ and the left self-injective dimension of R is finite.*
(3) *$\mathcal{GP}(\operatorname{Mod} R) \subseteq \mathcal{G}_{\infty}(m) \subseteq \mathcal{GP}(\operatorname{Mod} R)^{\leq m}$.*
(4) *$\mathcal{GP}(\operatorname{Mod} R)^{\leq s} \subseteq \mathcal{G}_{\infty}(m+s) \subseteq \mathcal{GP}(\operatorname{Mod} R)^{\leq m+s}$ for any $s \geq 0$.*
$(i)_f$ *The finitely generated version of (i) with $i = 3, 4$.*

Under certain Auslander-type conditions, we get some equivalent characterizations of (weakly) Gorenstein algebras.

Theorem 1.2. (Theorem 4.9) *If ${}_RR \in \mathcal{G}_{\infty}(m)$ and $R_R \in \mathcal{G}_{\infty}(m')^{op}$ with $m, m' \geq 0$, then the following statements are equivalent.*

(1) *R is Gorenstein.*
(2) *R is left and right weakly Gorenstein.*
(3) *The left self-injective dimension of R is finite.*
(4) *R is left weakly Gorenstein.*
(5) *$\mathcal{GP}(\operatorname{Mod} R)$ coincides with the left orthogonal category of projective left R-modules.*

$(i)^{op}$ *The opposite version of* (i) *with* $3 \leq i \leq 5$.

Furthermore, we consider algebras satisfying small Auslander-type conditions. We prove that if R is left quasi Auslander (that is, ${}_RR \in G_\infty(1)$), then R is Gorenstein if and only if the left or right self-injective dimension of R is finite, and if and only if R is (left and) right weakly Gorenstein (Theorem 4.10). Moreover, we get some equivalent characterizations of Auslander-Gorenstein algebras (Theorem 4.11), which yields that if R satisfies the Auslander condition (that is, ${}_RR \in G_\infty(0)$), then R is Gorenstein if and only if R is left or right weakly Gorenstein.

Consequently, we conclude that

(1) Over an Artin algebra R satisfying ${}_RR \in \mathcal{G}_\infty(m)$ and $R_R \in \mathcal{G}_\infty(m')^{op}$ with $m, m' \geq 0$, both **WGSC** and **GSC** hold true.

(2) Over a left quasi Auslander Artin algebra, **GSC** holds true, but we do not know whether **WGSC** holds true or not.

(3) Assume that an Artin algebra R satisfies the Auslander condition. Then both **WGSC** and **GSC** hold true for R. Moreover, R is Gorenstein if and only if it is left or right weakly Gorenstein. This is a reduction of **ARC**, since Gorenstein algebras are left and right weakly Gorenstein, but the converse does not hold true in general [19, 21, 22].

2 Preliminaries

Throughout this paper, all rings are associative rings with unit and all modules are unital. For a ring R, we use $\operatorname{Mod} R$ to denote the category of left R-modules, and use $\operatorname{mod} R$ to denote the category of finitely generated left R-modules. For a module $M \in \operatorname{Mod} R$, we use $\operatorname{pd}_R M$, $\operatorname{fd}_R M$ and $\operatorname{id}_R M$ to denote the projective, flat and injective dimensions of M respectively.

Let R be a ring. We write $(-)^* = \operatorname{Hom}(-, R)$. Let $M \in \operatorname{Mod} R$ and let $\sigma_M : M \to M^{**}$ via $\sigma_M(x)(f) = f(x)$ for any $x \in M$ and $f \in M^*$ be the canonical evaluation homomorphism. Recall that M is called *torsionless* if σ_M is a monomprphism, and is called *reflexive* if σ_M is an isomorphism. For any $n \geq 1$, we use $\Omega^n(M)$ and $\Omega^{-n}(M)$ to denote the n-th syzygy and cosyzygy of M (note: $\Omega^0(M) = M$) respectively. We write

$$\Omega^n(\operatorname{Mod} R) := \{M \in \operatorname{Mod} R \mid M \text{ is an } n\text{-th syzygy module}\} \text{ for any } n \geq 1,$$

$$\Omega^\infty(\operatorname{Mod} R) := \cap_{n \geq 1} \Omega^n(\operatorname{Mod} R) \ \text{ and } \ \Omega^\infty(\operatorname{mod} R) := \Omega^\infty(\operatorname{Mod} R) \cap \operatorname{mod} R.$$

For a subcategory $\mathcal{X}$ of $\operatorname{Mod} R$, we write

$${}^\perp\mathcal{X} := \{A \in \operatorname{Mod} R \mid \operatorname{Ext}_R^{\geq 1}(A, X) = 0 \text{ for any } X \in \mathcal{X}\},$$

and write ${}^\perp M := {}^\perp\mathcal{X}$ if $\mathcal{X} = \{M\}$.

Let R be a left and right Noetherian ring and $M \in \operatorname{mod} R$, and let

$$P_1 \xrightarrow{f} P_0 \to M \to 0$$

be a projective presentation of M in $\operatorname{mod} R$. The cokernel $\operatorname{Coker} f^*$, denoted by $\operatorname{Tr} M$, is called the *transpose* of M ([1]). A module $M \in \operatorname{mod} R$ is called ∞-*torsionfree* if $\operatorname{Tr} M \in {}^\perp R_R \cap \operatorname{mod} R^{op}$. We write

$$\mathcal{T}(\operatorname{mod} R) := \{M \in \operatorname{mod} R \mid M \text{ is } \infty\text{-torsionfree}\}.$$

By [1, Theorem 2.17], we have $\mathcal{T}(\operatorname{mod} R) \subseteq \Omega^\infty(\operatorname{mod} R)$.

Definition 2.1. ([1]). Let R be a left and right Noetherian ring. A module $M \in \operatorname{mod} R$ is said to *have Gorentein dimension zero* if

$$\operatorname{Ext}_R^{\geq 1}(M, R) = 0 = \operatorname{Ext}_{R^{op}}^{\geq 1}(\operatorname{Tr} M, R);$$

equivalently, if M is reflexive and

$$\operatorname{Ext}_R^{\geq 1}(M, R) = 0 = \operatorname{Ext}_{R^{op}}^{\geq 1}(M^*, R).$$

Let R be a ring. We write $\mathcal{P}(\operatorname{Mod} R) := \{\text{projective left } R\text{-modules}\}$. Recall from [7] that a module $M \in \operatorname{Mod} R$ is called *Gorenstein projective* if there exists an exact sequence

$$\cdots \to P_1 \to P_0 \to P^0 \to P^1 \to \cdots$$

in $\operatorname{Mod} R$ with all P^i, P^i in $\mathcal{P}(\operatorname{Mod} R)$, such that it remains exact after applying the functor $\operatorname{Hom}_R(-, P)$ for any $P \in \mathcal{P}(\operatorname{Mod} R)$ and $M \cong \operatorname{Im}(P_0 \to P^0)$. We write

$\mathcal{GP}(\operatorname{Mod} R) := \{\text{Gorenstein projective left } R\text{-modules}\}$ and $\mathcal{GP}(\operatorname{mod} R) := \mathcal{GP}(\operatorname{Mod} R) \cap \operatorname{mod} R$.

It is well known that over a left and right noetherian ring, a finitely generated module has Gorenstein dimension zero if and only if it is Gorenstein projective (cf. [4, 7]), and thus

$$\mathcal{GP}(\operatorname{mod} R) = ({}^{\perp}{}_R R \cap \operatorname{mod} R) \cap \mathcal{T}(\operatorname{mod} R).$$

Now, finitely generated modules having Gorenstein dimension zero over left and right noetherian rings are usually referred to as Gorenstein projective modules.

For any $M \in \operatorname{mod} R$ (resp. $\operatorname{mod} R^{op}$), it is well known that M and $\operatorname{Tr} \operatorname{Tr} M$ are projectively equivalent. So we have the following observation.

Lemma 2.2. *Let R be a left and right Noetherian ring. Then a module $M \in \operatorname{mod} R$ (resp. $\operatorname{mod} R^{op}$) is Gorenstein projective if and only if so is $\operatorname{Tr} M$.*

Let R be a ring. For an R-module M, we use

$$0 \to M \to E^0(M) \to E^1(M) \to \cdots \to E^i(M) \to \cdots$$

to denote a minimal injective coresolution of M. Recall from [9] that a left and right Noetherian ring R is said to satisfy the *Auslander condition* if $\operatorname{fd}_R E^i({}_R R) \leq i$ for any $i \geq 0$. As a generalization of rings satisfying the Auslander condition, Huang and Iyama [15] introduced the notion of rings satisfying Auslander-type conditions, which was extended to that of modules satisfying Auslander-type conditions as follows.

Definition 2.3. ([14]) Let R be a ring and let $m \geq 0$. A module $M \in \operatorname{Mod} R$ is said to be $G_\infty(m)$ if $\operatorname{fd}_R E^i(M) \leq i + m$ for any $i \geq 0$. In particular, M is said to satisfy the *Auslander condition* if it is $G_\infty(0)$.

Let R be a left and right Noetherian ring. Then ${}_R R$ is $G_\infty(m)$ if and only if the ring R is $G_\infty(m)^{op}$ in the sense of [15] (cf. Introduction). Notice that the notion of the Auslander condition is left-right symmetric [9, Theorem 3.7], so R satisfies the Auslander condition if and only if both ${}_R R$ and R_R satisfy the Auslander condition. However, in general, the notion of R being $G_\infty(m)$ is not left-right symmetric when $m \geq 1$ ([3, 15]). It should be pointed out that modules satisfying Auslander-type conditions are ubiquitous. For example, if R is a left and right Noetherian ring and $\mathrm{id}_{R^{op}} R \leq m$, then any module in $\mathrm{Mod}\, R$ is $G_\infty(m)$ (see [14, Example 4.2] for details).

Let $\mathcal{X}$ be a subcategory of $\mathrm{Mod}\, R$ and $M \in \mathrm{Mod}\, R$. The *$\mathcal{X}$-projective dimension* $\mathcal{X}\text{-pd}_R M$ of M is defined as $\inf\{n \mid$ there exists an exact sequence

$$0 \to X_n \to \cdots \to X_1 \to X_0 \to M \to 0$$

in $\mathrm{Mod}\, R$ with all X_i in $\mathcal{X}\}$. If no such an integer exists, then set $\mathcal{X}\text{-pd}_R M = \infty$. For any $s \geq 0$, we write

$$\mathcal{X}^{\leq s} := \{M \in \mathrm{Mod}\, R \mid \mathcal{X}\text{-}\mathrm{pd}_R M \leq s\}.$$

When $\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{GP}(\mathrm{Mod}\, R)$ or $\mathcal{GP}(\mathrm{mod}\, R)$, the $\mathcal{X}$-projective dimension of M is exactly the Gorenstein projective dimension $\mathrm{G\text{-}pd}_R M$ of M.

3 Syzygy modules and Gorenstein projective dimension

In this section, R is an arbitrary ring. For any $m \geq 0$, we write

$$\mathcal{G}_\infty(m) := \{M \in \mathrm{Mod}\, R \mid M \text{ is } G_\infty(m)\}.$$

Then we have the following inclusion chain

$$\mathcal{G}_\infty(0) \subseteq \mathcal{G}_\infty(1) \subseteq \cdots \subseteq \mathcal{G}_\infty(m) \subseteq \cdots.$$

Lemma 3.1. *If R is a left Noetherian ring and ${}_RR \in \mathcal{G}_\infty(m)$, then any flat module in $\mathrm{Mod}\, R$ is in $\mathcal{G}_\infty(m)$.*

Proof. It follows from [14, Corollary 3.2]. □

The following lemma is used frequently in the sequel.

Lemma 3.2. *Let*

$$0 \to M \to X^0 \to X^1 \to \cdots \to X^i \to \cdots \tag{3.1}$$

be an exact sequence in $\mathrm{Mod}\, R$ and let $m \geq 0$. If $X^i \in \mathcal{G}_\infty(m)$ for any $i \geq 0$, then $M \in \mathcal{G}_\infty(m)$. In particular, the subcategory $\mathcal{G}_\infty(m)$ is closed under kernels of epimorphisms.

Proof. By the exact sequence (3.1) and [12, Corollary 3.9(1)], we get the following exact sequence

$$0 \to M \to E^0(X^0) \to E^1(X^0) \oplus E^0(X^1) \to \cdots \to \oplus_{i=0}^n E^{n-i}(X^i) \to \cdots.$$

Since $X^i \in G_\infty(m)$, we have $\mathrm{fd}_R E^j(X^i) \leq j+m$ for any $i, j \geq 0$. So $\mathrm{fd}_R \oplus_{i=0}^n E^{n-i}(X^i) \leq n+m$ for any $n \geq 0$, and thus $M \in G_\infty(m)$. □

For any $n \geq 1$, we write $\Omega_{\mathcal{F}}^n(\mathrm{Mod}\, R) := \{M \in \mathrm{Mod}\, R \mid$ there exists an exact sequence

$$0 \to M \to F^0 \to F^1 \to \cdots \to F^{n-1}$$

in $\mathrm{Mod}\, R$ with all F^i flat$\}$, and write $\Omega_{\mathcal{F}}^\infty(\mathrm{Mod}\, R) := \cap_{n\geq 1}\Omega_{\mathcal{F}}^n(\mathrm{Mod}\, R)$.

The first assertion in the following result shows that any module in $\mathcal{G}_\infty(m)$ is isomorphic to a kernel (resp. a cokernel) of a homomorphism from a module with finite flat dimension to certain syzygy module.

Theorem 3.3. *It holds that*

(1) *Let $M \in \mathcal{G}_\infty(m)$ with $m \geq 0$. Then for any $n \geq 1$, there exists an exact sequence*

$$0 \to G_0 \to X_0 \to G_1 \to X_1 \to 0$$

in $\operatorname{Mod} R$ *with* $M \cong \operatorname{Im}(X_0 \to G_1)$ *such that the following conditions are satisfied.*

(a) $\operatorname{fd}_R G_0 \leq m-1$ *and* $\operatorname{fd}_R G_1 \leq m$.

(b) $X_0 \in \Omega^n_{\mathcal{F}}(\operatorname{Mod} R)$ *and* $X_1 \in \Omega^{n-1}(\operatorname{Mod} R)$.

(2) $\mathcal{G}_\infty(0) \subseteq \Omega^\infty_{\mathcal{F}}(\operatorname{Mod} R)$ *with equality if R is a left Noetherian ring and ${}_R R \in \mathcal{G}_\infty(0)$.*

Proof. (1) Let $M \in \mathcal{G}_\infty(m)$ and $n \geq 1$. We have the following two commutative and exact diagrams:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccccccccc}
 & & 0 & & 0 & & 0 & & & & 0 & & & & \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & & & \downarrow & & & & \\
0 & \to & K & \to & K_0 & \to & K_1 & \to & \cdots & \to & K_{n-1} & \to & 0 & & \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & & & \downarrow & & & & \\
0 & \to & X & \to & P_0 & \to & P_1 & \to & \cdots & \to & P_{n-1} & \to & \Omega^{-n}(M) & \to & 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & & & \downarrow & & \| & & \\
0 & \to & M & \to & E^0(M) & \to & E^1(M) & \to & \cdots & \to & E^{n-1}(M) & \to & \Omega^{-n}(M) & \to & 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & & & \downarrow & & & & \\
 & & 0 & & 0 & & 0 & & & & 0 & & & &
\end{array}$$

and

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
 & & 0 & & 0 & & 0 & & \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
0 & \to & K & \to & K_0 & \to & K'_1 & \to & 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
0 & \to & X & \to & P_0 & \to & X_1 & \to & 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
0 & \to & M & \to & E^0(M) & \to & \Omega^{-1}(M) & \to & 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
 & & 0 & & 0 & & 0 & &
\end{array}$$

with all P_i projective in $\operatorname{Mod} R$ and $X_1 := \operatorname{Im}(P_0 \to P_1) \in \Omega^{n-1}(\operatorname{Mod} R)$. Since $M \in \mathcal{G}_\infty(0)$, we have $\operatorname{fd}_R E^i(M) \leq i+m$ for any $i \geq 0$, and thus $\operatorname{fd}_R K_i \leq i+m-1$ for any $1 \leq i \leq n-1$. It follows from the upper row in the first diagram that $\operatorname{fd}_R K'_1 \leq m$.

Consider the following pull-back diagram (Diagram (3.1)):

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
 & & & & 0 & & 0 & & \\
 & & & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
 & & & & K_1' & = & K_1' & & \\
 & & & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
0 & \dashrightarrow & M & \dashrightarrow & G_1 & \dashrightarrow & X_1 & \dashrightarrow & 0 \\
 & & \| & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
0 & \longrightarrow & M & \longrightarrow & E^0(M) & \longrightarrow & \Omega^{-1}(M) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
 & & & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
 & & & & 0 & & 0. & &
\end{array}$$

From the middle column, we obtain $\operatorname{fd}_R G_1 \leq m$, and there exists an exact sequence

$$0 \to G_0 \to F \to G_1 \to 0$$

in $\operatorname{Mod} R$ with F flat and $\operatorname{fd}_R G_0 \leq m-1$. Consider the following pull-back diagram (Diagram (3.2)):

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
 & & 0 & & 0 & & & & \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & & & \\
 & & G_0 & = & G_0 & & & & \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & & & \\
0 & \dashrightarrow & X_0 & \dashrightarrow & F & \dashrightarrow & X_1 & \dashrightarrow & 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \| & & \\
0 & \longrightarrow & M & \longrightarrow & G_1 & \longrightarrow & X_1 & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & & & \\
 & & 0 & & 0. & & & &
\end{array}$$

From the middle row, we obtain $X_0 \in \Omega^n_{\mathcal{F}}(\operatorname{Mod} R)$. Now splicing the middle row in Diagram (3.1) and the leftmost column in Diagram (3.2) we get the desired exact sequence.

(2) To prove $\mathcal{G}_\infty(0) \subseteq \Omega^\infty_{\mathcal{F}}(\operatorname{Mod} R)$, it suffices to prove if $M \in \mathcal{G}_\infty(0)$, then $M \in \Omega^n_{\mathcal{F}}(\operatorname{Mod} R)$ for any $n \geq 1$. Let $M \in \mathcal{G}_\infty(0)$ and $n \geq 1$. By (1), there exists an exact sequence

$$0 \to M \to F \to G_1 \to 0$$

in $\operatorname{Mod} R$ with F flat and $G_1 \in \Omega^{n-1}(\operatorname{Mod} R)$, and so $M \in \Omega^n_{\mathcal{F}}(\operatorname{Mod} R)$.

Now assume that R is a left Noetherian ring and ${}_RR \in \mathcal{G}_\infty(0)$. Then any flat module in $\operatorname{Mod} R$ is in $\mathcal{G}_\infty(0)$ by Lemma 3.1, and thus $\Omega^\infty_{\mathcal{F}}(\operatorname{Mod} R) \subseteq \mathcal{G}_\infty(0)$ by Lemma 3.2. □

We need the following lemma.

Lemma 3.4. *For any $m, s \geq 0$, we have*

$$\mathcal{G}_\infty(m)^{\leq s} \subseteq \mathcal{G}_\infty(m+s)$$

with equality if $\mathcal{P}(\operatorname{Mod} R) \subseteq \mathcal{G}_\infty(0)$.

Proof. Let $M \in \mathcal{G}_\infty(m)^{\leq s}$ and

$$0 \to X_s \to \cdots \to X_1 \to X_0 \to M \to 0$$

be an exact sequence in $\operatorname{Mod} R$ with all X_i in $\mathcal{G}_\infty(m)$. According to [12, Corollary 3.5], we get the following two exact sequences

$$0 \to M \to E \to \oplus_{i=0}^{s} E^{i+1}(X_i) \to \oplus_{i=0}^{s} E^{i+2}(X_i) \to \oplus_{i=0}^{s} E^{i+3}(X_i) \to \cdots, \tag{3.2}$$

$$0 \to E^s(X_0) \to E^{s-1}(X_0) \oplus E^s(X_1) \to \cdots \to \oplus_{i=1}^{s} E^{i-1}(X_i) \to \oplus_{i=0}^{s} E^{i}(X_i) \to E \to 0. \tag{3.3}$$

Since all X_i are in $\mathcal{G}_\infty(m)$, we have $\operatorname{fd}_R E^j(X_i) \leq j+m$ for any $j \geq 0$ and $0 \leq i \leq s$. Thus $\operatorname{fd}_R \oplus_{i=0}^{s} E^{i+j}(X_i) \leq j+m+s$ for any $j \geq 1$. By (3.3), we have that E is a direct summand of $\oplus_{i=0}^{s} E^{i}(X_i)$ and $\operatorname{fd}_R E \leq m+s$. Therefore we obtain $M \in \mathcal{G}_\infty(m+s)$ by (3.2).

Now suppose $\mathcal{P}(\operatorname{Mod} R) \subseteq \mathcal{G}_\infty(0)$. We will prove $\mathcal{G}_\infty(m+s) \subseteq \mathcal{G}_\infty(m)^{\leq s}$ by induction on s. The case for $s = 0$ follows trivially. Suppose $s \geq 1$ and $M \in \mathcal{G}_\infty(m+s)$. Let

$$0 \to K \to P \to M \to 0$$

be an exact sequence in $\operatorname{Mod} R$ with P projective. Since $P \in \mathcal{G}_\infty(0)$, it follows from [14, Proposition 4.12] that $K \in \mathcal{G}_\infty(m+s-1)$, and hence $\mathcal{G}_\infty(m)\text{-pd}\, K \leq s-1$ by the induction hypothesis. This implies $\mathcal{G}_\infty(m)\text{-pd}_R\, M \leq s$ and $M \in \mathcal{G}_\infty(m)^{\leq s}$. □

By Lemma 3.4, we obtain the following result.

Proposition 3.5. *If $\mathcal{P}(\operatorname{Mod} R) \subseteq \mathcal{G}_\infty(0)$, then it holds that*

1. *$\mathcal{GP}(\operatorname{Mod} R) = \mathcal{G}_\infty(m)$ if and only if $\mathcal{GP}(\operatorname{Mod} R)^{\leq s} = \mathcal{G}_\infty(m+s)$ for any $s \geq 0$.*
2. *If R is a left and right Noetherian ring, then $\mathcal{GP}(\operatorname{mod} R) = \mathcal{G}_\infty(m) \cap \operatorname{mod} R$ if and only if $\mathcal{GP}(\operatorname{mod} R)^{\leq s} = \mathcal{G}_\infty(m+s) \cap \operatorname{mod} R$ for any $s \geq 0$.*

Recall that a left and right Noetherian ring R is called *Gorenstein* if $\operatorname{id}_R R = \operatorname{id}_{R^{op}} R < \infty$.

Proposition 3.6. *It holds that*

1. *If R is a Gorenstein ring, then $\mathcal{G}_\infty(m) \subseteq \mathcal{GP}(\operatorname{Mod} R)^{\leq m}$ for any $m \geq 0$.*
2. *If R is a left Noetherian ring and $\operatorname{id}_R R < \infty$, then $\mathcal{GP}(\operatorname{Mod} R) = \Omega^\infty(\operatorname{Mod} R)$.*

Proof. (1) Let R be a Gorenstein ring with $\operatorname{id}_R R = \operatorname{id}_{R^{op}} R \leq n$, and let $M \in \mathcal{G}_\infty(m)$. Then $\text{G-pd}_R\, M \leq n$ by [7, Theorem 12.3.1]. It suffices to prove $\text{G-pd}_R\, M \leq m$. The case for $n \leq m$ is trivial. Now suppose $n > m$ and $t := n - m$. Consider the following exact sequence

$$0 \to M \to E^0(M) \to E^1(M) \to \cdots \to E^{t-1}(M) \to K^t \to 0,$$

where $K^t := \operatorname{Im}(E^{t-1}(M) \to E^t(M))$. By [7, Theorem 12.3.1] again, we have $\text{G-pd}_R\, K^t \leq n (= t+m)$. Since $M \in \mathcal{G}_\infty(m)$, we have $\operatorname{pd}_R E^i(M) \leq i+m$ for any $0 \leq i \leq t-1$. Then it is easy to get $\text{G-pd}_R\, M \leq m$ by [13, Theorem 3.2 and Remark 4.4(3)(a)].

(2) It suffices to prove $\Omega^\infty(\operatorname{Mod} R) \subseteq \mathcal{GP}(\operatorname{Mod} R)$. If R is a left Noetherian ring and $\operatorname{id}_R R < \infty$, then $\operatorname{id}_R P < \infty$ for any $P \in \mathcal{P}(\operatorname{Mod} R)$ by [5, Theorem 1.1]. Assume that $M \in \Omega^\infty(\operatorname{Mod} R)$ and

$$0 \to M \to P^0 \to P^1 \to \cdots \to P^i \to \cdots$$

is an exact sequence in $\operatorname{Mod} R$ with all P^i in $\mathcal{P}(\operatorname{Mod} R)$. It is easy to see that each kernel in the above exact sequence is in ${}^{\perp}\mathcal{P}(\operatorname{Mod} R)$ by dimension shifting. Thus $M \in \mathcal{GP}(\operatorname{Mod} R)$ and $\Omega^\infty(\operatorname{Mod} R) \subseteq \mathcal{GP}(\operatorname{Mod} R)$. □

4 (Weakly) Gorenstein algebras

In this section, R is an Artin algebra. Under certain Auslander-type conditions, we will give some equivalent characterizations for $\operatorname{id}_R R < \infty$ as well as for (weakly) Gorenstein algebras. As applications, we give some partial answers to some related homological conjectures.

4.1 Auslander-type conditions

For any $M \in \operatorname{Mod} R$ and $m \geq 0$, we write

$$^{\perp_{\geq m+1}}M := \{A \in \operatorname{Mod} R \mid \operatorname{Ext}_R^{\geq m+1}(A, M) = 0\}.$$

Lemma 4.1. *Let $M \in \operatorname{mod} R$ such that $\Omega^{\infty}(\operatorname{mod} R) \subseteq {}^{\perp_{\geq m+1}}M \cap \operatorname{mod} R$ for some $m \geq 0$. If there exists some $n \geq 0$ such that $\operatorname{pd}_R E^i(M) \leq n$ for any $i \geq n+m+1$, then $\operatorname{id}_R M \leq n+m$.*

Proof. Let $M \in \operatorname{mod} R$. Set $K^i := \operatorname{Im}(E^{i-1}(M) \to E^i(M))$ for any $i \geq 1$. Since $\operatorname{pd}_R E^i(M) \leq n$ for any $i \geq n+m+1$, by the horseshoe lemma we obtain the following commutative and exact diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccccc}
 & & 0 & & 0 & & 0 & & & & 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & & & \downarrow \\
0 & \to & K_n^{n+m+1} & \to & P_n^{n+m+1} & \to & P_n^{n+m+2} & \to & \cdots & \to & P_n^{n+m+i} & \to \cdots \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & & & \downarrow \\
0 & \to & P_{n-1} & \to & P_{n-1}^{n+m+1} & \to & P_{n-1}^{n+m+2} & \to & \cdots & \to & P_{n-1}^{n+m+i} & \to \cdots \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & & & \downarrow \\
 & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & & & \vdots \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & & & \downarrow \\
0 & \to & P_1 & \to & P_1^{n+m+1} & \to & P_1^{n+m+2} & \to & \cdots & \to & P_1^{n+m+i} & \to \cdots \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & & & \downarrow \\
0 & \to & P_0 & \to & P_0^{n+m+1} & \to & P_0^{n+m+2} & \to & \cdots & \to & P_0^{n+m+i} & \to \cdots \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & & & \downarrow \\
0 & \to & K^{n+m+1} & \to & E^{n+m+1}(M) & \to & E^{n+m+2}(M) & \to & \cdots & \to & E^{n+m+i}(M) & \to \cdots \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & & & \downarrow \\
 & & 0 & & 0 & & 0 & & & & 0
\end{array}$$

in $\operatorname{mod} R$ with all P_j and P_j^t projective. Then $K_n^{n+m+1} \in \Omega^{\infty}(\operatorname{mod} R)$, and thus $K_n^{n+m+1} \in {}^{\perp_{\geq m+1}}M \cap \operatorname{mod} R$ by assumption. It follows from the leftmost column in the above diagram that $K^{n+m+1} \in {}^{\perp_{\geq n+m+1}}M \cap \operatorname{mod} R$. Now applying the functor $\operatorname{Hom}_R(K^{n+m+1}, -)$ to the exact sequence

$$0 \to M \to E^0(M) \to E^1(M) \to \cdots \to E^{n+m-1}(M) \to K^{n+m} \to 0$$

yields $\operatorname{Ext}_R^1(K^{n+m+1}, K^{n+m}) = 0$. It implies that the exact sequence

$$0 \to K^{n+m} \to E^{n+m}(M) \to K^{n+m+1} \to 0$$

splits and K^{n+m} is a direct summand of $E^{n+m}(M)$. Thus K^{n+m} is injective and $\mathrm{id}_R M \leq n+m$. □

Remark 4.2. The same argument as above essentially proves the following result: Let R be an arbitrary ring (not necessarily an Artin algebra) and let $M \in \operatorname{Mod} R$ such that $\Omega^{\infty}(\operatorname{Mod} R) \subseteq {}^{\perp_{\geq m+1}}M$ for some $m \geq 0$. If there exists some $n \geq 0$ such that $\mathrm{pd}_R E^i(M) \leq n$ for any $i \geq n+m+1$, then $\mathrm{id}_R M \leq n+m$.

Recall from [22] that an Artin algebra R is called *left weakly Gorenstein* if $\mathcal{GP}(\operatorname{mod} R) = {}^{\perp}{}_RR \cap \operatorname{mod} R$. Symmetrically, the notion of *right weakly Gorenstein algebras* is defined.

Proposition 4.3. *It holds that*

(1) *Assume that there exists some $n, m \geq 0$ such that $\mathrm{pd}_R E^i({}_RR) \leq n$ for any $i \geq n+m+1$. If $\Omega^{\infty}(\operatorname{mod} R) \subseteq {}^{\perp_{\geq m+1}}{}_RR \cap \operatorname{mod} R$, then $\mathrm{id}_R R \leq n+m$.*

(2) *Assume that there exists some $n \geq 0$ such that $\mathrm{pd}_R E^i({}_RR) \leq n$ for any $i \geq n+1$. If R is right weakly Gorenstein and $\Omega^{\infty}(\operatorname{mod} R) = \mathcal{T}(\operatorname{mod} R)$, then $\mathrm{id}_R R \leq n$.*

Proof. (1) Putting $M = {}_RR$ in Lemma 4.1, the assertion follows.

(2) Let $M \in \Omega^{\infty}(\operatorname{mod} R)$. Then $M \in \mathcal{T}(\operatorname{mod} R)$ by assumption, and so $\operatorname{Tr} M \in {}^{\perp}R_R \cap \operatorname{mod} R^{op}$. Since R is right weakly Gorenstein by assumption, we have $\operatorname{Tr} M \in {}^{\perp}R_R \cap \operatorname{mod} R^{op} = \mathcal{GP}(\operatorname{mod} R^{op})$. Thus $M \in \mathcal{GP}(\operatorname{mod} R) \subseteq {}^{\perp}{}_RR \cap \operatorname{mod} R$ by Lemma 2.2. This shows $\Omega^{\infty}(\operatorname{mod} R) \subseteq {}^{\perp}{}_RR \cap \operatorname{mod} R$, and then the assertion follows from (1). □

The following lemma shows that all modules satisfying certain Auslander-type condition over an Artin algebra satisfy the condition about projective dimension in Lemma 4.1.

Lemma 4.4. *If $M \in \mathcal{G}_{\infty}(m)$ (resp. $\mathcal{G}_{\infty}(m)^{op}$) with $m \geq 0$, then there exists some $n \geq 0$ such that $\mathrm{pd}_R E^i(M)$ (resp. $\mathrm{pd}_{R^{op}} E^i(M)$) $\leq n$ for any $i \geq 0$.*

Proof. Since R is an Artin algebra, there exist only finitely many non-isomorphic indecomposable injective left (resp. right) R-modules. Without loss of generalization, suppose that $\{E^0, \cdots, E^t\}$ is the complete set of non-isomorphic indecomposable injective left (resp. right) modules that occur as direct summands of all $E^i(M)$. If $M \in \mathcal{G}_{\infty}(m)$ (resp. $\mathcal{G}_{\infty}(m)^{op}$), then there exists some $n \geq 0$ such that $\mathrm{pd}_R E^i \leq n$ ($\mathrm{pd}_{R^{op}} E^i \leq n$) for any $1 \leq i \leq t$, and thus $\mathrm{pd}_R E^i(M)$ (resp. $\mathrm{pd}_{R^{op}} E^i(M)$) $\leq n$ for any $i \geq 0$. □

As a consequence, we obtain the following result.

Proposition 4.5. *If $\mathcal{GP}(\operatorname{mod} R) = \mathcal{G}_{\infty}(m) \cap \operatorname{mod} R$ for some $m \geq 0$, then $\mathrm{id}_R R < \infty$.*

Proof. Since ${}_RR \in \mathcal{GP}(\operatorname{mod} R)$, we have ${}_RR \in \mathcal{G}_{\infty}(m)$ by assumption, It follows from Lemma 4.4 that $\mathrm{pd}_R E^i({}_RR) \leq n$ for any $i \geq 0$. Since any projective module in $\operatorname{mod} R$ is in $\mathcal{G}_{\infty}(m)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega^{\infty}(\operatorname{mod} R) &\subseteq \mathcal{G}_{\infty}(m) \cap \operatorname{mod} R \quad \text{(by Lemma 3.2)} \\ &= \mathcal{GP}(\operatorname{mod} R) \quad \text{(by assumption)} \\ &\subseteq {}^{\perp}{}_RR \cap \operatorname{mod} R. \end{aligned}$$

Thus $\mathrm{id}_R R \leq n$ by Proposition 4.3(1). □

We are now in a position to prove the following result, in which assertions (5) and (6) are finitely generated versions of (3) and (4) respectively.

Theorem 4.6. *For any $m \geq 0$, the following statements are equivalent.*

(1) ${}_RR \in \mathcal{G}_\infty(m)$ *and R is Gorenstein.*

(2) ${}_RR \in \mathcal{G}_\infty(m)$ *and* $\mathrm{id}_R R < \infty$.

(3) $\mathcal{GP}(\mathrm{Mod}\, R) \subseteq \mathcal{G}_\infty(m) \subseteq \mathcal{GP}(\mathrm{Mod}\, R)^{\leq m}$.

(4) $\mathcal{GP}(\mathrm{Mod}\, R)^{\leq s} \subseteq \mathcal{G}_\infty(m+s) \subseteq \mathcal{GP}(\mathrm{Mod}\, R)^{\leq m+s}$ *for any* $s \geq 0$.

(5) $\mathcal{GP}(\mathrm{mod}\, R) \subseteq \mathcal{G}_\infty(m) \cap \mathrm{mod}\, R \subseteq \mathcal{GP}(\mathrm{mod}\, R)^{\leq m}$.

(6) $\mathcal{GP}(\mathrm{mod}\, R)^{\leq s} \subseteq \mathcal{G}_\infty(m+s) \cap \mathrm{mod}\, R \subseteq \mathcal{GP}(\mathrm{mod}\, R)^{\leq m+s}$ *for any* $s \geq 0$.

Proof. The implications (1) $\Longrightarrow$ (2), (4) $\Longrightarrow$ (3) $\Longrightarrow$ (5) and (4) $\Longrightarrow$ (6) $\Longrightarrow$ (5) are trivial. By the symmetric version of [10, Corollary 3], we get (2) $\Longrightarrow$ (1).

(1) $\Longrightarrow$ (3) Since R is Gorenstein by (1), we have $\mathcal{G}_\infty(m) \subseteq \mathcal{GP}(\mathrm{Mod}\, R)^{\leq m}$ by Proposition 3.6(1). On the other hand, since ${}_RR \in \mathcal{G}_\infty(m)$ by (1), we have $\mathcal{P}(\mathrm{Mod}\, R) \subseteq \mathcal{G}_\infty(m)$ by Lemma 3.1, and thus

$$\mathcal{GP}(\mathrm{Mod}\, R) \subseteq \Omega^\infty(\mathrm{Mod}\, R) \subseteq \mathcal{G}_\infty(m)$$

by Lemma 3.2.

(5) $\Longrightarrow$ (2) Since any projective module in $\mathrm{mod}\, R$ is in $\mathcal{G}_\infty(m) \cap \mathrm{mod}\, R$ by (5), we have

$$\Omega^\infty(\mathrm{mod}\, R) \subseteq \mathcal{G}_\infty(m) \cap \mathrm{mod}\, R \subseteq \mathcal{GP}(\mathrm{mod}\, R)^{\leq m} \subseteq {}^{\perp_{\geq m+1}}{}_RR \cap \mathrm{mod}\, R$$

by Lemma 3.2 and (5). Since ${}_RR \in \mathcal{G}_\infty(m) \cap \mathrm{mod}\, R$, there exists some $n \geq 0$ such that $\mathrm{pd}_R\, E^i({}_RR) \leq n$ for any $i \geq 0$ by Lemma 4.4, and thus $\mathrm{id}_R R \leq n+m$ by Proposition 4.3(1).

(1) + (3) $\Longrightarrow$ (4) Let $s \geq 0$. Since $\mathcal{GP}(\mathrm{Mod}\, R) \subseteq \mathcal{G}_\infty(m)$ by (3), we have

$$\mathcal{GP}(\mathrm{Mod}\, R)^{\leq s} \subseteq \mathcal{G}_\infty(m)^{\leq s} \subseteq \mathcal{G}_\infty(m+s)$$

by Lemma 3.4. Since R is Gorenstein by (1), we have $\mathcal{G}_\infty(m+s) \subseteq \mathcal{GP}(\mathrm{Mod}\, R)^{\leq m+s}$ by Proposition 3.6(1). □

We need the following result.

Proposition 4.7. *If* $\mathrm{id}_R R < \infty$*, then R is right weakly Gorenstein. The converse holds true if one of the following conditions is satisfied.*

(1) ${}_RR \in \mathcal{G}_\infty(1)$.

(2) ${}_RR \in \mathcal{G}_\infty(m)$ *and* $R_R \in \mathcal{G}_\infty(m')^{op}$ *for some* $m, m' \geq 0$.

Proof. The former assertion follows from the symmetric versions of [16, Lemma 3.4] and [22, Theorem 1.2].

Conversely, since ${}_RR \in \mathcal{G}_\infty(1)$ or ${}_RR \in \mathcal{G}_\infty(m)$ with $m \geq 0$ by assumption, it follows from Lemma 4.4 that there exists some $n \geq 0$ such that $\mathrm{pd}_R\, E^i({}_RR) \leq n$ for any $i \geq 0$. When ${}_RR \in \mathcal{G}_\infty(1)$, we have $\Omega^\infty(\mathrm{mod}\, R) = \mathcal{T}(\mathrm{mod}\, R)$ by [3, Proposition 1.6(a)] and the symmetric version of [3, Theorem 0.1]; when $R_R \in \mathcal{G}_\infty(m')^{op}$ with $m' \geq 0$, that is, the algebra R is $G_\infty(m')$, we also have $\Omega^\infty(\mathrm{mod}\, R) = \mathcal{T}(\mathrm{mod}\, R)$ by [15, Theorem 3.4]. Thus $\mathrm{id}_R R \leq n$ by Proposition 4.3(2). □

The following corollary was proved in [22, p.33], we give it a shorter proof.

Corollary 4.8. WGSC *implies* **GSC**.

Proof. Suppose that **WGSC** holds true. Let $\mathrm{id}_R R = n < \infty$. Then R is right weakly Gorenstein by Proposition 4.7, and hence is left weakly Gorenstein. It follows that any n-syzygy module in $\mathrm{mod}\, R$ is in ${}^{\perp}{}_RR \cap \mathrm{mod}\, R = \mathcal{GP}(\mathrm{mod}\, R)$. So $\text{G-pd}_R\, M \leq n$ for any $M \in \mathrm{mod}\, R$, and hence R is n-Gorenstein by [7, Theorem 12.3.1]. □

The following result shows that the Gorensteinness and weakly Gorensteinness of an Artin algebra are equivalent under certain Auslander-type conditions. It also shows that both **GSC** and **WGSC** hold true for an Artin algebra R such that ${}_RR$ and R_R satisfy certain Auslander-type conditions.

Theorem 4.9. *If ${}_RR \in \mathcal{G}_\infty(m)$ and $R_R \in \mathcal{G}_\infty(m')^{op}$ with $m, m' \geq 0$, then the following statements are equivalent.*
(1) *R is Gorenstein.*
(2) *R is left and right weakly Gorenstein.*
(3) $\mathrm{id}_R R < \infty$.
(4) *R is left weakly Gorenstein.*
(5) $\mathcal{GP}(\mathrm{Mod}\, R) = {}^{\perp}\mathcal{P}(\mathrm{Mod}\, R)$.
$(i)^{op}$ *Opposite version of (i) with $3 \leq i \leq 5$.*

Proof. It is trivial that (5) $\Longrightarrow$ (4) and (2) $\Longrightarrow$ (4). By Proposition 4.7 and its symmetric version, we have (1) $\Longrightarrow$ (2) and (3) $\Longleftrightarrow$ $(4)^{op}$. By Theorem 4.6 and its symmetric version, we have (1) $\Longleftrightarrow$ (3) $\Longleftrightarrow$ $(3)^{op}$. By [7, Corollary 11.5.3], we have (1) $\Longrightarrow$ (5).

By symmetry, the proof is finished. □

4.2 Small Auslander-type conditions

Recall from [11] that R is called *left quasi Auslander* if ${}_RR \in \mathcal{G}_\infty(1)$. Compare the following result with Theorem 4.9.

Theorem 4.10. *Let R be a left quasi Auslander algebra. Then the following statements are equivalent.*
(1) *R is Gorenstein.*
(2) $\mathrm{id}_R R < \infty$.
(3) $\mathrm{id}_{R^{op}} R < \infty$.
(4) *R is left and right weakly Gorenstein.*
(5) *R is right weakly Gorenstein.*
(6) $\mathcal{GP}(\mathrm{Mod}\, R^{op}) = {}^{\perp}\mathcal{P}(\mathrm{Mod}\, R^{op})$.

Proof. It is trivial that (4) $\Longrightarrow$ (5) and (6) $\Longrightarrow$ (5).

By Proposition 4.7 and its symmetric version, we have (1) $\Longleftrightarrow$ (4). By [10, Corollary 4], we have (1) $\Longleftrightarrow$ (2) $\Longleftrightarrow$ (3). By Proposition 4.7(1), we have (2) $\Longleftrightarrow$ (5). By [7, Corollary 11.5.3], we have (1) $\Longrightarrow$ (6). □

Theorem 4.10 means that over a left quasi Auslander Artin algebra, **GSC** holds true, but we do not know whether **WGSC** holds true or not.

Recall that R is called *Auslander–Gorenstein* if R satisfies the Auslander condition and R is Gorenstein. In the following result, assertions (5)–(7) are finitely generated versions of (2)–(4) respectively.

Theorem 4.11. *The following statements are equivalent.*
(1) *R is Auslander-Gorenstein.*
(2) *R satisfies the Auslander condition and* $\mathcal{GP}(\mathrm{Mod}\, R) = {}^{\perp}\mathcal{P}(\mathrm{Mod}\, R)$.
(3) $\mathcal{GP}(\mathrm{Mod}\, R) = \mathcal{G}_\infty(0)$.
(4) $\mathcal{GP}(\mathrm{Mod}\, R)^{\leq s} = \mathcal{G}_\infty(s)$ *for any $s \geq 0$.*
(5) *R satisfies the Auslander condition and R is left weakly Gorenstein.*
(6) $\mathcal{GP}(\mathrm{mod}\, R) = \mathcal{G}_\infty(0) \cap \mathrm{mod}\, R$.

(7) $\mathcal{GP}(\operatorname{mod} R)^{\leq s} = \mathcal{G}_\infty(s) \cap \operatorname{mod} R$ *for any* $s \geq 0$.
$(i)^{op}$ *Opposite version of* (i) *with* $2 \leq i \leq 7$.

Proof. The implications (2) $\Longrightarrow$ (5), (3) $\Longrightarrow$ (6) and (4) $\Longrightarrow$ (7) are trivial.

Note that R satisfies the Auslander condition if and only if ${}_RR \in \mathcal{G}_\infty(0)$ and $R_R \in \mathcal{G}_\infty(0)^{op}$, and if and only if ${}_RR \in \mathcal{G}_\infty(0)$ or $R_R \in \mathcal{G}_\infty(0)^{op}$.

The implications (3) $\Longleftrightarrow$ (4) and (6) $\Longleftrightarrow$ (7) follow from Proposition 3.5(1)(2) respectively. The implication (6) $\Longrightarrow$ (1) follows from Proposition 4.5 and [2, Corollary 5.5(b)]. The implications (1) $\Longleftrightarrow$ (3) and (1) $\Longleftrightarrow$ (2) $\Longleftrightarrow$ (5) follow from Theorems 4.6 and 4.9 respectively.

By symmetry, the proof is finished. □

The following result is a reduction of **ARC**.

Corollary 4.12. *If R satisfies the Auslander condition, then the following statements are equivalent.*
(1) *R is Gorenstein.*
(2) *R is left or right weakly Gorenstein.*
(3) *R is left and right weakly Gorenstein.*
(4) $\mathcal{GP}(\operatorname{mod} R) = \mathcal{T}(\operatorname{mod} R)$.
(5) $\mathcal{GP}(\operatorname{mod} R) = \mathcal{T}(\operatorname{mod} R) = {}^{\perp}{}_RR \cap \operatorname{mod} R$.

Proof. Since R satisfies the Auslander condition, we have

$$\mathcal{G}_\infty(0) \cap \operatorname{mod} R = \Omega^\infty(\operatorname{mod} R) = \mathcal{T}(\operatorname{mod} R)$$

by [14, Lemma 5.7]. Now the assertion follows from Theorem 4.11. □

Recall from [21] that R is called *torsionless-finite* if there exists only finitely many isomorphism classes of indecomposable torsionless modules in $\operatorname{mod} R$. The notion of torsionless-finite algebras is left and right symmetric ([21, Corollary 2.2]). The class of torsionless-finite algebras includes: (1) Artin algebras R with $R/\operatorname{soc}(R_R)$ representation-finite, where $\operatorname{soc}(R_R)$ is the socle of R_R; (2) Artin algebras with radical square zero; (3) Minimal representation-infinite algebras; (4) Artin algebras stably equivalent to hereditary algebras; (5) Left or right glued algebras; and (6) Special biserial algebras without indecomposable projective-injective modules ([21, Section 5]).

Let M be an R-module. An injective coresolution

$$0 \to M \to E^0 \xrightarrow{\delta^1} E^1 \xrightarrow{\delta^2} \cdots \xrightarrow{\delta^n} E^n \xrightarrow{\delta^{n+1}} \cdots$$

is called *ultimately closed* if there exists some n such that $\operatorname{Im}\delta^n = \oplus W_j$ with each W_j isomorphic to a direct summand of some $\operatorname{Im}\delta_{i_j}$ with $i_j < n$. It is clear that a left R-module M has an ultimately closed injective coresolution if $\operatorname{id}_R M < \infty$. An algebra R is said to be of *ultimately closed type* if the minimal injective coresolution of any left R-module is ultimately closed [24]. The class of algebras of ultimately closed type includes: (1) Artin algebras with finite global dimension; (2) Artin algebras with radical square zero; (3) Representation-finite algebras; (4) Artin algebras R with Loewy length m such that R/J^{m-1} is representation-finite, where J is the Jacobson radical of R ([24, p.110]).

Note that torsionless-finite algebras are left weakly Gorenstein algebras ([22, Theorem 1.3]), and that algebras R such that ${}_RR$ has an ultimately closed injective coresolution are right weakly Gorenstein algebras by the symmetric versions of [16, Theorem 2.4] and [22, Theorem 1.2]. So, as a consequence of Corollary 4.12, we obtain the following result.

Corollary 4.13. **ARC** *holds true for the following classes of algebras* R*.*

(1) *Torsionless-finite algebras.*
(2) ${}_RR$ *or* R_R *has an ultimately closed injective coresolution.*
(3) *Algebras of ultimately closed type.*

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