Invariant properties of representations under excellent extensions

Zhaoyong Huang\textsuperscript{a},*, Juxiang Sun\textsuperscript{b}

\textsuperscript{a} Department of Mathematics, Nanjing University, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province 210093, PR China
\textsuperscript{b} School of Mathematics and Information Science, Shangqiu Normal University, Shangqiu, Henan Province 476000, PR China

\begin{abstract}
In this paper, we introduce the notion of weak excellent extensions of rings as a generalization of that of excellent extensions of rings. Let $\Gamma$ be a weak excellent extension of an Artinian algebra $\Lambda$. We prove that if $\Lambda$ is of finite representation type (resp. CM-finite, CM-free), then so is $\Gamma$; furthermore, if $\Gamma$ is an excellent extension of $\Lambda$, then the converse also holds true. We also study when the representation dimension of an Artinian algebra is invariant under excellent extensions.
\end{abstract}

1. Introduction

In studying the algebraic structure of group rings, Passman introduced in [26] the notion of the excellent extensions of rings, which was named in [8]. Such extensions of rings are vital since they include two important classes of extensions of rings, that is, finite matrix rings and skew group rings $\Lambda \ast G$ where the finite group $G$ satisfies the condition $|G|^{-1} \in \Lambda$ (see Example 2.2 below for the details). Many authors have studied the invariant properties of rings under excellent extensions [8,15, 23,25,26,29,33]. It has been known that many important homological properties, such as the (weak) global dimension of rings, the projectivity, injectivity and flatness of modules and so on, are invariant under excellent extensions [23,29].

* Corresponding author.

E-mail addresses: huangzy@nju.edu.cn (Z. Huang), sunjx8078@163.com (J. Sun).

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Recall that an Artinian algebra \( \Lambda \) is said to be of \textit{finite representation type} if there exist only finitely many isomorphism classes of finitely generated indecomposable \( \Lambda \)-modules. It is well known that determining the representation type of algebras is fundamental and important in representation theory of Artinian algebras. Auslander proved in \cite{2} that there exists a bijective correspondence between the Morita equivalent classes of Artinian algebras of finite representation type and that of Artinian algebras with global dimension at most 2 and with dominant dimension at least 2. Motivated by this correspondence, Auslander introduced the notion of the representation dimension of Artinian algebras, and proved that an Artinian algebra is of finite representation type if and only if its representation dimension is at most 2. In this sense, the representation dimension of an Artinian algebra is regarded as a trial to give a reasonable way of measuring homologically how far an Artinian algebra is from being of finite representation type. Recently, the interest in the representation dimension was revived, and many interesting connections were established with different problems in representation theory, as well as with other areas (see \cite{1,14,16,18,28,30–32} for the details). In particular, Iyama proved in \cite{19} that the representation dimension of any Artinian algebra is finite, and Rouquier proved in \cite{28} that the representation dimension of the exterior algebra \( \bigwedge^n K \) is \( n + 1 \). However, in general, it is quite hard to compute the representation dimension or even to control it. One possible method is to study the relationship between the representation dimensions of “nicely” related algebras. For instance, Guo proved in \cite{16} that the representation dimension of an Artinian algebra is invariant under stable equivalences.

As an analogy of Artinian algebras of finite representation type, recall that an Artinian algebra \( \Lambda \) is called \textit{CM-finite} if there exist only finitely many isomorphism classes of finitely generated indecomposable Gorenstein projective \( \Lambda \)-modules. This notion was introduced by Beligiannis in \cite{6}. Since then CM-finite Artinian algebras have attracted considerable attentions \cite{6,7,9,21,22}.

In this paper, we will study the invariance of the representation type, the CM-finite type and the representation dimension of Artinian algebras under excellent extensions. This paper is organized as follows.

In Section 2, we give some notations in our terminology and some preliminary results which are often used in this paper; in particular, we introduce the notion of weak excellent extensions of rings as a generalization of that of the excellent extensions of rings.

Recall from \cite{10} that an Artinian algebra \( \Lambda \) is called \textit{CM-free} if any finitely generated Gorenstein projective \( \Lambda \)-module is projective. Note that CM-free algebras are an extreme case of CM-finite algebras. In Section 3, we prove the following

**Theorem 1.1.** Let \( \Gamma \) be a weak excellent extension of an Artinian algebra \( \Lambda \). If \( \Lambda \) is of finite representation type (resp. CM-finite, CM-free), then so is \( \Gamma \); furthermore, if \( \Gamma \) is an excellent extension of \( \Lambda \), then the converse also holds true.

Let \( \Gamma \) be an excellent extension of an Artinian algebra \( \Lambda \). By the above theorem, we have that the representation dimensions of \( \Lambda \) and \( \Gamma \) are identical provided either of them is at most two. We conjecture that these two representation dimensions are always identical. In Section 4, we prove that the answer to this conjecture is positive when \( \Lambda \) is commutative; that is, we have the following

**Theorem 1.2.** Let \( R \) be a commutative Artinian ring and \( \Gamma \) an \( R \)-algebra. If \( \Gamma \) is an excellent extension of \( R \), then the representation dimensions of \( R \) and \( \Gamma \) are identical.

2. Preliminaries

Throughout this paper, all rings are associative rings with identity and all modules are finitely generated right modules unless stated otherwise.

We first introduce the notion of weak excellent extensions of rings as follows.

**Definition 2.1.** Let \( \Lambda \) be a subring of a ring \( \Gamma \) such that \( \Lambda \) and \( \Gamma \) have the same identity. Then \( \Gamma \) is called a \textit{ring extension} of \( \Lambda \), and denoted by \( \Gamma \triangleright \Lambda \). A ring extension \( \Gamma \triangleright \Lambda \) is called a \textit{weak excellent extension} if:
(1) $\Gamma$ is right $\Lambda$-projective [26, p. 273], that is, if $N_\Gamma$ is a submodule of $M_\Gamma$ and if $N_\Lambda$ is a direct summand of $M_\Lambda$, denoted by $N_\Lambda \mid M_\Lambda$, then $N_\Gamma \mid M_\Gamma$.

(2) $\Gamma$ is a finite extension of $\Lambda$, that is, there exist $\gamma_1, \ldots, \gamma_n \in \Gamma$ such that $\Gamma = \sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_i \Lambda$.

(3) $\Gamma_\Lambda$ is flat and $\Lambda \Gamma$ is projective.

Recall from [26,8] that a ring extension $\Gamma \supseteq \Lambda$ is called an excellent extension if it is weak excellent and $\Gamma_\Lambda$ and $\Lambda \Gamma$ are free with a common basis $\{\gamma_1, \ldots, \gamma_n\}$, such that $\Lambda \gamma_i = \gamma_i \Lambda$ for any $1 \leq i \leq n$. In addition, compare the definition of the weak excellent extension with that of the almost excellent extension in [29].

Example 2.2. (See [26,8].)

(1) For a ring $\Lambda$, $M_n(\Lambda)$ (the matrix ring of $\Lambda$ of degree $n$) is an excellent extension of $\Lambda$.

(2) Let $A$ be a ring and $G$ a finite group. If $|G|^{-1} \in A$, then the skew group ring $\Lambda \ast G$ is an excellent extension of $\Lambda$.

(3) Let $A$ be a finite-dimensional algebra over a field $K$, and let $F$ be a finite separable field extension of $K$. Then $A \otimes_K F$ is an excellent extension of $A$.

(4) Let $K$ be a field, and let $G$ be a group and $H$ a normal subgroup of $G$. If $[G : H]$ is finite and is not zero in $K$, then $KG$ is an excellent extension of $KH$.

(5) Let $K$ be a field of characteristic $p$, and let $G$ be a finite group and $H$ a normal subgroup of $G$. If $H$ contains a $p$-subgroup of $G$, then $KG$ is an excellent extension of $KH$.

(6) Let $K$ be a field and $G$ a finite group. If $G$ acts on $K$ (as field automorphisms) with kernel $H$, then the skew group ring $K \ast G$ is an excellent extension of the group ring $KH$, and the center $Z(KH)$ of $KH$ is an excellent extension of the center $Z(K \ast G)$ of $K \ast G$.

Recall that a Hopf algebra $(H, m, \mu, \Delta, \varepsilon, S)$ is said to measure a finite-dimensional $K$-algebra $A$ over a field $K$ if there exists a $K$-linear map $H \otimes A \rightarrow A$ given by $h \otimes a \rightarrow h \cdot a$ such that $h \cdot 1 = \varepsilon(h)1$ and $h \cdot (ab) = \sum (h_1 \cdot a)(h_2 \cdot b)$ for any $h \in H$ and $a, b \in A$. A map $\sigma \in \text{Hom}_K(H \otimes H, A)$ is said to be convolution invertible if there exists a map $\delta \in \text{Hom}_K(H \otimes K, A)$ such that $(\sigma \ast \delta)(h \otimes g) = \sum \sigma(h_1 \otimes g_1)\delta(h_2 \otimes g_2) = \varepsilon(h)\varepsilon(g)1_A = \sum \delta(h_1 \otimes g_1)\sigma(h_2 \otimes g_2) = (\delta \ast \sigma)(h \otimes g)$ for any $h, g \in H$. Assume that $H$ measures $A$ and $\sigma$ is a convolution invertible map in $\text{Hom}_K(H \otimes H, A)$. The crossed product $A \#_\sigma H$ of $A$ with $H$ is the set $A \otimes H$ as a vector space with multiplication $(a \# h)(b \# k) = \sum (a(h_1 \cdot b)\sigma(h_2, k_1) \# h_3 k_2)$ for any $a, b \in A$ and $h, k \in H$. Here write $a \# h$ for the tensor product $a \otimes h$.

By [24, Lemma 7.1.2], we have that $A \#_\sigma H$ is an associative algebra with identity element $1 \# 1$ if and only if the following conditions are satisfied: (1) $A$ is a twisted $H$-module algebra with action $\cdot$, that is, $1 \cdot a = a$ and $h \cdot (k \cdot a) = \sum \sigma(h_1, k_1)(h_2 k_2 \cdot a)\sigma^{-1}(h_3, k_3)$ for any $h, k \in H$ and $a, b \in A$, and (2) $\sigma$ is a cocycle, that is, $\sigma(h, 1) = \sigma(1, h) = \varepsilon(h)1$ and $\sum [h_1 \cdot \sigma(k_1, m_1)] \sigma(h_1, k_2 m_2) = \sum \sigma(h_1, k_1)\sigma(h_2 k_2, m)$ for any $h, k, m \in H$.

By Definition 2.1, we have that an excellent extension is a weak excellent extension, but the converse does not hold true in general. For example, if $H$ is a finite-dimensional semisimple Hopf algebra over a field $K$ and $A$ is a twisted $H$-module algebra, then for any cocycle $\sigma \in \text{Hom}_K(H \otimes H, A)$, the crossed product algebra $A \#_\sigma H$ is a weak excellent extension of $A$, but not an excellent extension of $A$ in general [11].

Lemma 2.3. (See [29, Lemma 1.1].) Let $\Gamma \supseteq \Lambda$ be a ring extension such that $\Gamma$ is right $\Lambda$-projective. Then $M_\Gamma \mid (M \otimes_\Lambda \Gamma)_\Gamma$ for any $M \in \text{mod} \, \Gamma$.

Let $\Lambda$ be a ring and $\text{mod} \, \Lambda$ the subcategory of finitely generated right $\Lambda$-modules. We denote by $\text{gl.dim} \, \Lambda$ the global dimension of $\Lambda$. For a module $M \in \text{mod} \, \Lambda$, we denote by $\text{pd} \, M_\Lambda$ the projective dimension of $M$.

Lemma 2.4. (See [29, Theorem 1.4], [23, Theorem 3].) Let $\Gamma \supseteq \Lambda$ be an excellent extension and $M \in \text{mod} \, \Gamma$. Then we have:
(1) \( \text{pd} M_F = \text{pd} M_A = \text{pd}(M \otimes_A \Gamma)_F. \)

(2) \( \text{gl.dim } \Gamma = \text{gl.dim } A. \)

Let \( A \) be a left and right Noetherian ring, and let \( M \in \text{mod } A \) and

\[
P_1 \xrightarrow{f} P_0 \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0
\]

be a projective presentation of \( M \) in \( \text{mod } A \). Then \( \text{Coker } f^* \) is called the transpose of \( M [3] \), and is denoted by \( \text{Tr } M \), where \( (-)^* = \text{Hom}_A(-, A) \). It is well known that the transpose of \( M \) depends on the choice of the projective resolution of \( M \), but it is unique up to projective equivalence. Recall from [3] that \( M \) is said to have Gorenstein dimension zero if \( M \) is reflexive and \( \text{Ext}_n^A(M, A) = 0 = \text{Ext}_n^A(\text{Tr } M, A) \) for any \( i \geq 1 \) (equivalently, \( \text{Ext}_n^A(M, A) = 0 = \text{Ext}_n^A(\text{Tr } M, A) \) for any \( i \geq 1 \)). Following the terminology of Enochs and Jenda, a module having Gorenstein dimension zero is called Gorenstein projective [12]. The Gorenstein projective dimension (or Gorenstein dimension) of \( M \), denoted by \( \text{Gpd } M_A \), is defined as \( \inf \{ n \mid \text{there exists an exact sequence } 0 \rightarrow G_n \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow G_1 \rightarrow G_0 \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0 \in \text{mod } A \text{ with } G_i \text{ Gorenstein projective for any } 0 < i \leq n \} \) (see [3] and [13]). Also recall that the finitistic dimension of \( A \), denoted by \( \text{fin.dim } A \), is defined as \( \sup \{ \text{pd } M_A \mid M \in \text{mod } A \text{ and } \text{pd } M_A < \infty \} \).

The following result was proved in [32, Lemma 4.4] for the case of Artinian algebras. The proof there remains valid in our setting.

**Lemma 2.5.** For a left and right Noetherian ring \( A \), \( \text{fin.dim } A = \sup \{ \text{Gpd } M_A \mid M \in \text{mod } A \text{ and } \text{Gpd } M_A < \infty \} \).

Let \( M, N \) be in \( \text{mod } A \). Recall that a homomorphism \( f : M \rightarrow N \) in \( \text{mod } A \) is called right minimal if every \( h \in \text{End}(M_A) \) such that \( fh = f \) is an automorphism. Let \( C \) be a subcategory of \( \text{mod } A \) and \( M \in \text{mod } A \). A homomorphism \( f : C \rightarrow M \) in \( \text{mod } A \) is called a right \( C \)-approximation of \( M \) if \( C \in \text{C} \) and the sequence \( \text{Hom}_A(-, C) \xrightarrow{(-, f)} \text{Hom}_A(-, M) \rightarrow 0 \) is exact in \( C \). We say that an exact sequence:

\[
0 \rightarrow C_n \xrightarrow{f_n} C_{n-1} \xrightarrow{f_{n-1}} \cdots \xrightarrow{f_0} C_0 \rightarrow X \rightarrow 0
\]

in \( \text{mod } A \) is an \( n \)-\( C \)-resolution of \( M \) if \( C_i \in C \) for any \( 0 \leq i \leq n \), and the sequence:

\[
0 \rightarrow \text{Hom}_A(-, C_n) \xrightarrow{(-, f_n)} \text{Hom}_A(-, C_{n-1}) \xrightarrow{(-, f_{n-1})} \cdots \rightarrow \text{Hom}_A(-, C_0) \xrightarrow{(-, f_0)} \text{Hom}_A(-, X) \rightarrow 0
\]

is exact in \( C [4] \). We denote by \( \text{add } M_A \) the full subcategory of \( \text{mod } A \) consisting of all modules isomorphic to direct summands of finite direct sums of copies of \( M \), and denote by \( \text{Gen } M_A \) the full subcategory of \( \text{mod } A \) consisting of all modules \( X \) such that there exists an epimorphism \( M_0 \rightarrow X \) with \( M_0 \in \text{add } M_A \).

**Lemma 2.6.** (See [1, Lemma 1.4.]) Let \( A \) be an Artinian algebra and \( M \in \text{mod } A \). If \( X \in \text{Gen } M_A \), then there exists an epimorphism \( f : M_0 \rightarrow X \) in \( \text{mod } A \), which is a minimal right \( \text{add } M_A \)-approximation.

Let \( A \) be an Artinian algebra. Recall that a module \( M \in \text{mod } A \) is called a generator–cogenerator for \( \text{mod } A \) if every indecomposable projective module and also every indecomposable injective module in \( \text{mod } A \) is isomorphic to a direct summand of \( M \).
Lemma 2.7. (See [14, Lemma 1.1].) Let $\Lambda$ be an Artinian algebra and $M$ a generator–cogenerator for $\text{mod} \Lambda$. Then for any $n \geq 3$, the following statements are equivalent.

1. Any indecomposable module $X \in \text{mod} \Lambda$ has an $(n - 2)$-add $M_{\Lambda}$-resolution.
2. $\text{gl.dim} \text{End}(M_{\Lambda}) \leq n$.

By a similar argument to that of [13, Lemma 3.2.4] (where $\Gamma$ is assumed to be commutative), we get the following

Lemma 2.8. Let $R$ be a commutative Noetherian ring, and let $\Gamma$ be a flat $R$-algebra and $M, N$ be $R$-modules with $M$ finitely generated. Then we have

$$\text{Hom}_R(M, N) \otimes_R \Gamma \cong \text{Hom}_\Gamma(M \otimes_R \Gamma, N \otimes_R \Gamma).$$

3. CM-finite and CM-free algebras

In this section, all rings are left and right Noetherian rings unless stated otherwise. We begin with the following easy observation.

Lemma 3.1. Let $\Gamma \supseteq \Lambda$ be a ring extension. Then we have:

1. For any $M \in \text{mod} \Lambda$, $\text{Tr}(M \otimes_\Lambda \Gamma)_{\Gamma}$ and $\Gamma \otimes_\Lambda \text{Tr} M_{\Lambda}$ are projectively equivalent, denoted by $\text{Tr}(M \otimes_\Lambda \Gamma)_{\Gamma} \cong \Gamma \otimes_\Lambda \text{Tr} M_{\Lambda}$.
2. If $\Gamma$ is a finitely generated projective right $\Lambda$-module and $M \in \text{mod} \Gamma$, then $\text{Tr} M_{\Lambda} \cong \text{Hom}_\Lambda(\Gamma \otimes_\Lambda \Lambda, \Lambda \otimes_\Lambda \Gamma)$.

Proposition 3.2. Let $\Gamma \supseteq \Lambda$ be a ring extension such that $\Gamma \Lambda$ and $\Lambda \Gamma$ are flat. Then $\text{Gpd}(M \otimes_\Lambda \Gamma)_{\Gamma} \leq \text{Gpd} M_{\Lambda}$ for any $M \in \text{mod} \Lambda$.

Proof. Without loss of generality, assume that $\text{Gpd} M_{\Lambda} < \infty$. If $M_{\Lambda}$ is Gorenstein projective, then there exists an exact sequence:

$$0 \longrightarrow K \xrightarrow{f} P \xrightarrow{g} M \longrightarrow 0 \quad (1)$$

in $\text{mod} \Lambda$ with $P$ projective and $K$ Gorenstein projective. By applying $\text{Hom}_\Lambda(-, \Lambda)$ to (1), we get the following exact sequence:

$$0 \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_\Lambda(M, \Lambda) \xrightarrow{(g, \Lambda)} \text{Hom}_\Lambda(P, \Lambda) \xrightarrow{(f, \Lambda)} \text{Hom}_\Lambda(K, \Lambda) \longrightarrow 0. \quad (2)$$

On the other hand, the flatness of $\Lambda \Gamma$ induces the following sequence:

$$0 \longrightarrow K \otimes_\Lambda \Gamma \xrightarrow{f \otimes 1_\Gamma} P \otimes_\Lambda \Gamma \xrightarrow{g \otimes 1_\Gamma} M \otimes_\Lambda \Gamma \longrightarrow 0$$

in $\text{mod} \Gamma$. Because $\Gamma \Lambda$ is flat, for any $X \in \text{mod} \Lambda$ we have

$$\Gamma \otimes_\Lambda \text{Hom}_\Lambda(X, \Lambda) \cong \text{Hom}_\Gamma(X, \Gamma) \quad (\text{by [13, Theorem 3.2.14]})$$

$$\cong \text{Hom}_\Gamma(X \otimes_\Lambda \Gamma, \Gamma) \quad (\text{by the adjoint isomorphism theorem}).$$
Then by applying \( \text{Hom}_\Gamma(-, \Gamma) \) to (2), we get the following commutative diagram with exact arrows:

\[
\begin{array}{cccccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & \Gamma \otimes_A M^* & \longrightarrow & \Gamma \otimes_A P^* & \longrightarrow & \Gamma \otimes_A K^* & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
\quad & \uparrow{\cong} & \uparrow{\cong} & \uparrow{\cong} & \uparrow{\cong} & \quad & \quad & \quad & \quad \\
0 & \longrightarrow & (M \otimes_A \Gamma)^\dagger & \longrightarrow & (P \otimes_A \Gamma)^\dagger & \longrightarrow & (K \otimes_A \Gamma)^\dagger & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
\end{array}
\]

where \((-)^*\) and \((-)^\dagger\) stand for \( \text{Hom}_\Lambda(-, \Lambda) \) and \( \text{Hom}_\Gamma(-, \Gamma) \) respectively. So \( \text{Ext}^1_{\Gamma}(M \otimes_A \Gamma, \Gamma) = 0 \). Similarly, we have \( \text{Ext}^1_{\Gamma}(K \otimes_A \Gamma, \Gamma) = 0 \). So \( \text{Ext}^2_{\Gamma}(M \otimes_A \Gamma, \Gamma) \cong \text{Ext}^1_{\Gamma}(K \otimes_A \Gamma, \Gamma) = 0 \). Continuing this process, we get that \( \text{Ext}^i_{\Gamma}(M \otimes_A \Gamma, \Gamma) = 0 \) for any \( i \geq 1 \).

Similarly, we get that \( \text{Ext}^i_{\Gamma}(M \otimes_A \Gamma, \Gamma) = 0 \) for any \( i \geq 1 \). Then \( \text{Ext}^i_{\Gamma}(M \otimes_A \Gamma, \Gamma) = 0 \) for any \( i \geq 1 \) by Lemma 3.1(1). So \( (M \otimes_A \Gamma)_\Gamma \) is Gorenstein projective.

If \( \text{Gpd} M_A = n \geq 1 \), then there exists an exact sequence:

\[
0 \rightarrow G_n \rightarrow G_{n-1} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow G_0 \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0
\]

in \( \text{mod } \Lambda \) with \( G_i \) Gorenstein projective for any \( 0 \leq i \leq n \). Since \( A \Gamma \) is flat, we get the following exact sequence:

\[
0 \rightarrow G_n \otimes_A \Gamma \rightarrow G_{n-1} \otimes_A \Gamma \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow M \otimes_A \Gamma \rightarrow 0
\]

in \( \text{mod } \Gamma \). By the above argument, \( (G_i \otimes_A \Gamma)_\Gamma \) is Gorenstein projective for any \( 0 \leq i \leq n \). So \( \text{Gpd}(M \otimes_A \Gamma)_\Gamma \leq n \). \( \square \)

Let \( \alpha : \Lambda \rightarrow \Gamma \) be a homomorphism of rings. We recall the following facts.

1. A right (resp. left) \( \Gamma \)-module \( H \) has a right (resp. left) \( \Lambda \)-module structure via \( x\lambda = x\alpha(\lambda) \) (resp. \( \lambda x = \alpha(\lambda)x \)) for any \( x \in H \) and \( \lambda \in \Lambda \).

2. Given a \( (\Gamma, \Lambda) \)-bimodule \( f M_A \) (it can be viewed as a \( (\Lambda, \Lambda) \)-bimodule by (1)) and a right \( \Lambda \)-module \( N_A \), \( \text{Hom}_A(f M_A, N_A) \) has a right \( \Gamma \)-module structure via \( f(\gamma x) = f(\gamma x) \) for any \( f \in \text{Hom}_A(f M_A, N_A) \), \( y \in \Gamma \) and \( x \in M \), which induces a right \( \Lambda \)-module structure via \( f \alpha(\lambda) = f(\alpha(\lambda)x) \) for any \( \lambda \in \Lambda \). This right \( \Lambda \)-module structure can be induced equivalently by \( \text{Hom}_A(f M_A, N_A) \) via \( f \alpha(\lambda) = f(\alpha(\lambda)x) \), because \( f(\alpha(\lambda)x) = f(\lambda x) \) by (1).

**Proposition 3.3.** Let \( \Gamma \supseteq \Lambda \) be a weak excellent extension. Then \( \text{Gpd} M_A = \text{Gpd} M_{\Gamma} \) for any \( M \in \text{mod } \Gamma \).

**Proof.** Let \( \Gamma \supseteq \Lambda \) be a weak excellent extension. By Lemma 2.3, we have \( M_{\Gamma} \mid (M \otimes_A \Gamma)_\Gamma \). So \( \text{Gpd} M_{\Gamma} \leq \text{Gpd}(M \otimes_A \Gamma)_\Gamma \leq \text{Gpd} M_A \) by Proposition 3.2. It remains to prove \( \text{Gpd} M_A \leq \text{Gpd} M_{\Gamma} \).

Without loss of generality, assume that \( \text{Gpd} M_{\Gamma} < \infty \). If \( M_{\Gamma} \) is Gorenstein projective, then \( \text{Ext}^i_{\Gamma}(M_{\Gamma}, \Gamma) = 0 = \text{Ext}^i_{\Gamma}(Tr M_{\Gamma}, \Gamma) \) for any \( i \geq 1 \). Because \( \Lambda \) is a left and right Noetherian ring, a finitely generated flat right \( \Lambda \)-module is projective. So both \( \Gamma \Lambda \) and \( A \Gamma \) are projective by the definition of weak excellent extensions.

We claim that \( \text{Hom}_A(f \Gamma \Lambda, \Lambda)_\Gamma \) is projective. Let \( f : M_{\Gamma} \rightarrow \text{Hom}_A(f \Gamma \Lambda, \Lambda)_\Gamma \) be an epimorphism in \( \text{mod } \Gamma \). Then \( f \) is also an epimorphism in \( \text{mod } \Lambda \). Note that the right \( \Lambda \)-structure of \( \text{Hom}_A(f \Gamma \Lambda, \Lambda)_\Gamma \) can be induced equivalently by \( \text{Hom}_A(f \Gamma \Lambda, \Lambda)_\Lambda \) by the argument before this proposition. So \( \text{Hom}_A(f \Gamma \Lambda, \Lambda)_\Lambda \) is projective and \( f \) is split in \( \text{mod } \Lambda \), and hence \( (\text{Ker } f)_\Lambda \mid M_A \).

Thus \( (\text{Ker } f)_\Gamma \mid M_{\Gamma} \) by the definition of weak excellent extensions, which implies that \( \text{Hom}_A(f \Gamma \Lambda, \Lambda)_\Gamma \) is projective. The claim is proved. Thus \( \text{Hom}_A(f \Gamma \Lambda, \Lambda)_\Gamma \otimes_{\Delta} \text{Ext}^i_{\Gamma}(M_{\Gamma}, \Gamma) \cong \text{Ext}^i_{\Gamma}(M_{\Gamma}, \text{Hom}_A(f \Gamma \Lambda, \Lambda)_\Lambda) = 0 \) for any \( i \geq 1 \) by [13, Theorem 3.2.15]. Then for any \( i \geq 1 \) we have
\[ \text{Ext}^i_A(M_A, \Lambda) \cong \text{Ext}^i_A(M \otimes \Gamma, \Lambda) \]
\[ \cong \text{Ext}^i_A(\text{Tr}_A(M), \text{Hom}_A(\Gamma_A, \Lambda)) \quad (\text{by [27, Corollary 10.65]}) \]
\[ = 0. \]

and
\[ \text{Ext}^i_A(\text{Tr}_A(M), \Lambda) \cong \text{Ext}^i_A(\text{Hom}_A(\Gamma_A, \Lambda) \otimes \Gamma \text{Tr}_A(M), \Lambda) \quad (\text{by Lemma 3.1(2)}) \]
\[ \cong \text{Ext}^i_A(\text{Tr}_A(M), \text{Hom}_A(\text{Hom}_A(M, \Lambda)), \Lambda)) \quad (\text{by [27, Corollary 10.65]}) \]
\[ \cong \text{Ext}^i_A(\text{Tr}_A(M), \Gamma) = 0. \]

It implies that \( M_A \) is Gorenstein projective.

If \( \text{Gpd}_A M = m \ (\geq 1) \), then there exists an exact sequence:
\[ 0 \to V_m \to V_{m-1} \to \cdots \to V_0 \to M \to 0 \]
in mod \( \Gamma \) with \( V_i \) \( \Gamma \)-Gorenstein projective for \( 0 \leq i \leq m \), which is also exact in mod \( \Lambda \). By the above argument, \( V_{i_A} \) is Gorenstein projective, so we have that \( \text{Gpd}_A M \leq m \). The proof is finished. \( \Box \)

**Corollary 3.4.** Let \( \Gamma \geq \Lambda \) be an excellent extension. Then \( \text{Gpd}(M \otimes A, \Gamma) = \text{Gpd} M \) for any \( M \in \text{mod} A \).

**Proof.** By Proposition 3.2, it suffices to prove \( \text{Gpd}_A M \leq \text{Gpd}(M \otimes A, \Gamma) \). Because \( \Gamma \geq \Lambda \) is an excellent extension, \( M_A \mid (M \otimes A) \). So \( \text{Gpd} M_A \leq \text{Gpd}(M \otimes A, \Gamma) = \text{Gpd}(M \otimes A, \Gamma) \) by Proposition 3.3. \( \Box \)

By the definition of weak excellent extensions, it is easy to prove the following

**Lemma 3.5.** Let \( \Gamma \geq \Lambda \) be a weak excellent extension. If \( \Lambda \) is an Artinian algebra, then so is \( \Gamma \).

Recall that a ring is called Gorenstein if its left and right self-injective dimensions are finite.

**Proposition 3.6.**

1. If \( \Gamma \geq \Lambda \) is a weak excellent extension, then \( \text{fin.dim} \Gamma \leq \text{fin.dim} \Lambda \). The equality holds true if \( \Gamma \geq \Lambda \) is an excellent extension.
2. If \( \Gamma \geq \Lambda \) is a weak excellent extension, then \( \text{gl.dim} \Gamma \leq \text{gl.dim} \Lambda \).
3. Let \( \Gamma \) be a weak excellent extension of an Artinian algebra \( \Lambda \). If \( \Lambda \) is Gorenstein, then so is \( \Gamma \). Furthermore, if \( \Gamma \geq \Lambda \) is an excellent extension, then \( \Lambda \) is Gorenstein if and only if so is \( \Gamma \).

**Proof.** (1) According to Lemma 2.5, the first assertion follows from Proposition 3.3, and the second assertion follows from the first one and Corollary 3.4.

(2) Let \( M \in \text{mod} \Gamma \). Then it is easy to get that \( \text{pd}(M \otimes A, \Gamma) \leq \text{pd} M_A \). Because \( M_{\Gamma} \mid (M \otimes A, \Gamma) \) by Lemma 2.3, \( \text{pd} M_{\Gamma} \leq \text{pd} M_A \). Then the assertion follows.

(3) Let \( \Gamma \) be a weak excellent extension of an Artinian algebra \( \Lambda \). Then \( \Gamma \) is also an Artinian algebra by Lemma 3.5. By [17, Theorem], we have that an Artinian algebra is Gorenstein if and only if each of its finitely generated right modules has finite Gorenstein projective dimension. Then the first assertion follows from Proposition 3.3, and the second assertion follows from the first one and Corollary 3.4. \( \Box \)
Recall from [10] that an Artinian algebra $\Lambda$ is called Cohen–Macaulay free, or simply, CM-free, if any Gorenstein projective module in mod $\Lambda$ is projective. It was proved in [10, Theorem 1.1] that a connected Artinian algebra with radical square zero is either self-injective or CM-free.

**Theorem 3.7.** Let $\Gamma$ be a weak excellent extension of an Artinian algebra $\Lambda$. If $\Lambda$ is CM-free, then so is $\Gamma$; furthermore, if $\Gamma \supseteq \Lambda$ is an excellent extension, then $\Lambda$ is CM-free if and only if so is $\Gamma$.

**Proof.** Let $\Lambda$ be CM-free and let $M \in \text{mod } \Gamma$ be Gorenstein projective. Then $M_{\Lambda}$ is Gorenstein projective by Proposition 3.3. So $M_{\Lambda}$ is projective and hence $M_{\Gamma}$ is also projective by Lemma 2.4(1). Thus $\Gamma$ is CM-free.

Assume that $\Gamma \supseteq \Lambda$ is an excellent extension and $\Gamma$ is CM-free. Let $M \in \text{mod } \Lambda$ be Gorenstein projective. Then $(M \otimes_{\Lambda} \Gamma)_{\Gamma}$ is Gorenstein projective by Corollary 3.4. So $(M \otimes_{\Lambda} \Gamma)_{\Gamma}$ is projective and hence $(M \otimes_{\Lambda} \Gamma)_{\Lambda}$ is also projective by Lemma 2.4(1). Because $M_{\Lambda} \mid (M \otimes_{\Lambda} \Gamma)_{\Lambda}, M_{\Lambda}$ is projective and so $\Lambda$ is CM-free. \(\square\)

Recall that a module $M \in \text{mod } \Lambda$ is called an additive generator for mod $\Lambda$ if any indecomposable module in mod $\Lambda$ is in $\text{add } M_{\Lambda}$. Obviously, an Artinian algebra $\Lambda$ is of finite representation type if and only if mod $\Lambda$ has an additive generator. Let $GP(\Lambda)$ be the full subcategory of mod $\Lambda$ consisting of Gorenstein projective modules. Recall from [6] that an Artinian algebra $\Lambda$ is said to be of finite Cohen–Macaulay type, or simply, CM-finite, if there exist only finitely many isomorphism classes of indecomposable Gorenstein projective modules in mod $\Lambda$. Clearly, $\Lambda$ is CM-finite if and only if there exists a module $E \in \text{mod } \Lambda$ such that $GP(\Lambda) = \text{add } E_{\Lambda}$. It is clear that $\Lambda$ is CM-finite if $\Lambda$ is of finite representation type. Furthermore, if $\text{gl.dim } \Lambda < \infty$, then $GP(\Lambda) = \text{P}(\Lambda)$ (where $\text{P}(\Lambda)$ is the full subcategory of mod $\Lambda$ consisting of all projective modules) and $\Lambda$ is CM-finite. These are “trivial” examples of CM-finite algebras. But, in general, little examples of “non-trivial” CM-finite algebras have been known.

**Theorem 3.8.** Let $\Gamma$ be a weak excellent extension of an Artinian algebra $\Lambda$.

1. If $\Lambda$ is of finite representation type, then so is $\Gamma$; furthermore, if $\Gamma \supseteq \Lambda$ is an excellent extension, then $\Lambda$ is of finite representation type if and only if so is $\Gamma$.
2. If $\Lambda$ is CM-finite, then so is $\Gamma$; furthermore, if $\Gamma \supseteq \Lambda$ is an excellent extension, then $\Lambda$ is CM-finite if and only if so is $\Gamma$.

**Proof.** (1) Let $\Lambda$ be of finite representation type and $M \in \text{mod } \Lambda$ an additive generator for mod $\Lambda$. It suffices to prove that $(M \otimes_{\Lambda} \Gamma)_{\Gamma}$ is an additive generator for mod $\Gamma$. Let $X \in \text{mod } \Gamma$ be indecomposable. Then $X \in \text{mod } \Lambda$ and $X_{\Lambda} \mid (M_{\Lambda})^{n}$ for some positive integer $n$. So $(X \otimes_{\Lambda} \Gamma)_{\Gamma} \mid (M \otimes_{\Lambda} \Gamma)_{\Gamma}^{n}$. It follows from Lemma 2.3 that $X_{\Gamma} \in \text{add}(M \otimes_{\Lambda} \Gamma)_{\Gamma}$ and $(M \otimes_{\Lambda} \Gamma)_{\Gamma}$ is an additive generator for mod $\Gamma$.

Furthermore, if $\Gamma \supseteq \Lambda$ is an excellent extension and $\Gamma$ is of finite representation type, then there exists an additive generator $M_{\Gamma}$ for mod $\Gamma$. It suffices to prove that $(M \otimes_{\Lambda} \Gamma)_{\Gamma}$ is an additive generator for mod $\Gamma$. Let $Y \in \text{mod } \Gamma$ be indecomposable. Then $Y_{\Lambda} \mid (M_{\Lambda})^{n}$ for some positive integer $n$, so $(Y \otimes_{\Lambda} \Gamma)_{\Lambda} \mid M_{\Lambda}^{n}$ and $M_{\Lambda}$ is an additive generator for mod $\Lambda$.

(2) The proof is similar to that of (1), but for the sake of completeness, we also give it.

Let $\Lambda$ be CM-finite. Then there exists a module $E \in \text{mod } \Lambda$ such that $GP(\Lambda) = \text{add } E_{\Lambda}$. It suffices to prove that $GP(\Gamma) = \text{add } (E \otimes_{\Lambda} \Gamma)_{\Gamma}$. By Proposition 3.2, $\text{add } (E \otimes_{\Lambda} \Gamma)_{\Gamma} \subseteq GP(\Gamma)$. Let $M \in \text{mod } \Gamma$ be indecomposable Gorenstein projective. By Proposition 3.3, we have that $M_{\Lambda}$ is Gorenstein projective. So $M_{\Lambda} \mid M_{\Lambda}^{n}$ for some positive integer $n$ and hence $(M \otimes_{\Lambda} \Gamma)_{\Gamma} \mid (E \otimes_{\Lambda} \Gamma)_{\Gamma}^{n}$. By Lemma 2.3, we have $M_{\Gamma} \mid (M \otimes_{\Lambda} \Gamma)_{\Gamma}$ and therefore $GP(\Gamma) = \text{add } (E \otimes_{\Lambda} \Gamma)_{\Gamma}$.

Furthermore, if $\Gamma \supseteq \Lambda$ is an excellent extension and $\Gamma$ is CM-finite, then there exists a module $V \in \text{mod } \Gamma$ such that $GP(\Gamma) = \text{add } V_{\Gamma}$. It suffices to prove that $GP(\Lambda) = \text{add } V_{\Lambda}$. By Proposition 3.3, $\text{add } V_{\Lambda} \subseteq GP(\Lambda)$. Let $Y \in \text{mod } \Lambda$ be indecomposable Gorenstein projective. Then $Y_{\Lambda} \mid (Y \otimes_{\Lambda} \Gamma)_{\Lambda}$. On the other hand, $(Y \otimes_{\Lambda} \Gamma)_{\Gamma}$ is Gorenstein projective by Corollary 3.4. So $(Y \otimes_{\Lambda} \Gamma)_{\Gamma} \mid V_{\Gamma}^{n}$ for some positive integer $m$ and hence $(Y \otimes_{\Lambda} \Gamma)_{\Lambda} \mid V_{\Lambda}^{m}$ thus $Y_{\Lambda} \mid V_{\Lambda}^{m}$ and $GP(\Lambda) = \text{add } V_{\Lambda}$. \(\square\)
By [11, Theorem 6.1.7], we have that if $H$ is a finite-dimensional semisimple Hopf algebra over a field $K$ and $A$ is a twisted $H$-module algebra, then for any cocycle $\sigma \in \text{Hom}_K(H \otimes H, A)$, $A \#_\sigma H$ is a weak excellent extension of $A$ and $A \#_\sigma H \cong H \otimes_K A$ as right $A$-modules, but $A \#_\sigma H$ is not an excellent extension of $A$. By Theorem 3.8, we have the following

**Corollary 3.9.** Let $H$ be a finite-dimensional semisimple Hopf algebra over a field $K$ and $A$ a finitely generated twisted $H$-module algebra. Then for any cocycle $\sigma \in \text{Hom}_K(H \otimes H, A)$, $A$ is of finite representation type (resp. CM-finite, CM-free) if and only if so is $A \#_\sigma H$.

**Proof.** The necessity follows from Theorems 3.8 and 3.7. Conversely, if $A \#_\sigma H$ is of finite representation type (resp. CM-finite, CM-free), then so is $(A \#_\sigma H) \# H$ also by Theorems 3.8 and 3.7, where $H = \text{Hom}_K(H, K)$. Notice that $H$ is a semisimple Hopf algebra, so by the Blattner–Montgomery duality theorem (see [24, Section 9.4]), $(A \#_\sigma H) \# H \cong M_n(A)$ where $n = \dim_K H$. Because $A$ is Morita equivalent to $M_n(A)$, $A$ is also Morita equivalent to $(A \#_\sigma H) \# H$. On the other hand, it is not difficult to prove that the representation type (resp. CM-finiteness, CM-freeness) of algebras is invariant under Morita equivalences. Then the assertion follows. $\square$

Note that Li and Zhang showed in [21, Corollary–Example 1.3] that for an algebraically closed field $K$, $A = T_2(K[x]/(x^n))$ (the upper triangular algebra of $K[x]/(x^n)$ of degree two) is a “non-trivial” CM-finite Gorenstein algebra when $n = 4$ or 5. By Theorem 3.8, Lemma 2.4(2) and Proposition 3.6(3), any excellent extension of $A$ given above is also a “non-trivial” CM-finite Gorenstein algebra. For example, let $F_i$ be a finite separable field extension of $K$ for any $i \geq 1$ and $A = T_2(K[x]/(x^n))$ where $n = 4$ or 5. Then all of $A \otimes_K F_1$, $(A \otimes_K F_1) \otimes_K F_2$, $((A \otimes_K F_1) \otimes_K F_2) \otimes_K F_3$, $\ldots$ are “non-trivial” CM-finite Gorenstein algebras by Example 2.2(3).

4. The representation dimension

In this section, $A$ is an Artinian algebra. Auslander introduced in [2] the notion of the representation dimension of an Artinian algebra as follows.

**Definition 4.1.** The representation dimension $\text{rep.dim} \ A$ of $A$ is defined as $\inf \{ \text{gl.dim} \ \text{End}(M_A) \mid M \text{ is a generator-cogenerator for } \mod A \}$ if $A$ is non-semisimple; and $\text{rep.dim} \ A = 1$ if $A$ is semisimple.

Let $\Gamma \supseteq A$ be an excellent extension. Then we have that $A$ is semisimple if and only if so is $\Gamma$ by Lemma 2.4(2), and that $\text{rep.dim} \ A = \text{rep.dim} \ \Gamma$ provided either of them is at most two by Theorem 3.8(1). On the other hand, if $A$ is hereditary, then $\Gamma$ is also hereditary by Lemma 2.4(2) and so $\text{rep.dim} \ A = \text{rep.dim} \ \Gamma$ by [2] and Theorem 3.8(1). Based on these facts, it is natural to raise the following

**Conjecture.** If $\Gamma \supseteq A$ is an excellent extension, then $\text{rep.dim} \ A = \text{rep.dim} \ \Gamma$.

As applications of Theorem 3.8(1), in this section we will study this conjecture and prove it partially. To compute the representation dimension of an Artinian algebra, we need the following easy observation, which is maybe known.

**Lemma 4.2.** Let $X, M \in \mod A$ and $X = X_1 \oplus X_2 \in \Gen M_A$. If $X$ has an $n$-add $M_A$-resolution:

$$
0 \longrightarrow M_n \longrightarrow^f M_{n-1} \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow M_0 \longrightarrow^f X \longrightarrow 0,
$$

then $X_1$ also has an $n$-add $M_A$-resolution:

$$
0 \longrightarrow M'_n \longrightarrow^f M'_{n-1} \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow M'_0 \longrightarrow^f X_1 \longrightarrow 0.
$$
Proof. We claim that if there exists an exact sequence:

\[
0 \longrightarrow K_0 \longrightarrow M_0 \xrightarrow{f_0} X \longrightarrow 0
\]

in \(\text{mod} \Lambda\) with \(f_0\) a right \(M_\Lambda\)-approximation of \(X\), then there exists an epimorphism \(f'_0 : M'_0 \to X_1\) in \(\text{mod} \Lambda\), which is a right \(M_\Lambda\)-approximation of \(X_1\) and \(K'_0 = (\text{Ker } f'_0) \cap K_0\). Because \(X_1 \in \text{Gen } M_\Lambda\), there exists an epimorphism \(f'_0 : M'_0 \to X_1\) in \(\text{mod} \Lambda\) which is a minimal right \(M_\Lambda\)-approximation of \(X_1\) by Lemma 2.6. So we have the following commutative diagram with exact rows:

\[
\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & K'_0 & \longrightarrow & M'_0 & \xrightarrow{f'_0} & X_1 & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
& & s & \downarrow & \alpha & \downarrow & i & & \\
0 & \longrightarrow & K_0 & \longrightarrow & M_0 & \xrightarrow{f_0} & X & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
& & t & \downarrow & \beta & \downarrow & p & & \\
0 & \longrightarrow & K'_0 & \longrightarrow & M'_0 & \xrightarrow{f'_0} & X_1 & \longrightarrow & 0
\end{array}
\]

where \(pi = 1_{X_1}\). The minimality of \(f'_0\) implies that \(\beta \alpha\) is an isomorphism and hence \(ts\) is also an isomorphism, which implies that \(T\) is a split monomorphism. The claim is proved. Then by using induction on \(n\), we get the assertion easily. \(\square\)

Lemma 4.3. (See [26, p. 273, Lemma 2.3].) Let \(A\) be a finite-dimensional algebra over a field \(K\), and let \(F\) be a finite separable field extension of \(K\). Then \(A \otimes_K F\) is an excellent extension of \(A\).

Remark 4.4. The condition “separable” is necessary for this lemma. For example, let \(K\) be a field of characteristic \(p\). If \(F\) is a finite field extension of \(K\) but not separable, then there exists a finite-dimensional semisimple algebra \(A\) such that \(A \otimes_K F\) is not semisimple [20]. Thus \(A \otimes_K F\) is not an excellent extension of \(A\) by Lemma 2.4(2).

By Lemmas 2.4(2) and 4.3 and Theorem 3.8(1), we immediately get the following

Corollary 4.5. (See [20, Theorem 3.3].) Let \(A\) be a finite-dimensional algebra over a field \(K\), and let \(F\) be a finite separable field extension of \(K\). Then \(\text{rep.dim } A \otimes_K F = \text{rep.dim } A\) provided either of them is at most two.

Now we are in a position to establish the relation between the representation dimensions of \(A\) and \(A \otimes_K F\) in general case as follows.

Theorem 4.6. Let \(A\) be a finite-dimensional algebra over a field \(K\), and let \(F\) be a finite separable field extension of \(K\). Then \(\text{rep.dim } A \otimes_K F = \text{rep.dim } A\).

Proof. The assertion holds true if \(\text{rep.dim } A \otimes_K F \leq 2\) by Corollary 4.5.

Assume that \(\text{rep.dim } A \otimes_K F = n \geq 3\) and \(V_{A \otimes_K F}\) is a generator–cogenerator for \(\text{mod } A \otimes_K F\) such that \(\text{gl.dim } \text{End}(V_{A \otimes_K F}) = n\). It is easy to see that \(V_A\) is a generator–cogenerator for \(\text{mod } A\). Let \(X \in \text{mod } A\) be indecomposable. Then \(X \otimes_K F \in \text{mod } A \otimes_K F\). So \(X \otimes_K F\) has an \((n - 2)\)-add \(V_{A \otimes_K F}\)-resolution:

\[
\begin{array}{cccccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & V_{n-2} & \xrightarrow{f_{n-2}} & V_{n-3} & \longrightarrow & \cdots & \longrightarrow & V_0 & \xrightarrow{f_0} & X \otimes_K F & \longrightarrow & 0
\end{array}
\]

in \(\text{mod } A \otimes_K F\) by Lemma 2.7.
We claim that $X \otimes_K F$ as a right $A$-module has an $(n - 2)$-add $V_A$-resolution. Obviously, (3) is in mod $A$. Let $K_i = \text{Ker} f_i$ for any $0 \leq i \leq n - 2$ and $K_{-1} = X \otimes_K F$. Then we have exact sequences:

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{A \otimes_K F}(V, K_i) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{A \otimes_K F}(V, V_i) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{A \otimes_K F}(V, K_{i-1}) \rightarrow 0$$

and

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{A \otimes_K F}(V, K_i) \otimes_K F \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{A \otimes_K F}(V, V_i) \otimes_K F$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Hom}_{A \otimes_K F}(V, K_{i-1}) \otimes_K F \rightarrow 0$$

for any $0 \leq i \leq n - 2$.

Because

$$\text{Hom}_A(A \otimes_K F, -) \cong \text{Hom}_K(F, \text{Hom}_A(A, -))$$

(by the adjoint isomorphism theorem)

$$\cong \text{Hom}_K(F, -)$$

$$\cong \text{Hom}_K(\text{Hom}_K(-, K), \text{Hom}_K(F, K))$$

(by the Yoneda lemma)

$$\cong \text{Hom}_K(\text{Hom}_K(-, K), F)$$

$$\cong - \otimes_K F,$$

we have

$$\text{Hom}_{A \otimes_K F}(V, -) \otimes_K F \cong \text{Hom}_{A \otimes_K F}(V, - \otimes_K F)$$

$$\cong \text{Hom}_{A \otimes_K F}(V, \text{Hom}_A(A \otimes_K F, -))$$

$$\cong \text{Hom}_A(V \otimes_{A \otimes_K F} (A \otimes_K F), -)$$

(by the adjoint isomorphism theorem)

$$\cong \text{Hom}_A(V, -).$$

So from the last exact sequence we get the following exact sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Hom}_A(V, K_i) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_A(V, V_i) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_A(V, K_{i-1}) \rightarrow 0$$

for any $0 \leq i \leq n - 2$, which induces an exact sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Hom}_A(V, V_{n-2}) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_A(V, V_{n-3}) \rightarrow \cdots$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Hom}_A(V, V_0) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_A(V, X \otimes_K F) \rightarrow 0.$$
For any $\Gamma \geq \Lambda$, by the adjoint isomorphism theorem we have the following adjoint pair $(F, H)$:

$$F = - \otimes_{\Lambda} \Gamma : \text{mod } \Lambda \to \text{mod } \Gamma,$$

$$H = \text{Hom}_R(\Gamma, -) : \text{mod } \Gamma \to \text{mod } \Lambda.$$

**Lemma 4.7.** Let $\Gamma \geq \Lambda$ be an excellent extension and $F$ and $H$ as above. Then $(H, F)$ is an adjoint pair.

**Proof.** Because $\Gamma \geq \Lambda$ is an excellent extension, both $\Lambda \Gamma$ and $\Gamma \Lambda$ are finitely generated free, $\Gamma \cong \text{Hom}_A(\Gamma, \Lambda)$ as left $\Lambda$-modules and as right $\Lambda$-modules, as well as right $\Gamma$-modules. Then $F = \text{Hom}_R(\Gamma, -)$ by [5, Chapter III, Proposition 4.12]. On the other hand, $H \cong - \otimes_{\Gamma} \Gamma$. Note that $(- \otimes_{\Gamma} \Gamma, \text{Hom}_A(\Gamma, -))$ is an adjoint pair by the adjoint isomorphism theorem, so $(H, F)$ is also an adjoint pair. $\square$

For a commutative Artinian ring $R$ and an Artinian $R$-algebra $\Gamma$, we denote by $\mathbb{D} = \text{Hom}_R(-, E(R/J(R)))$ the Matlis duality between $\text{mod } \Gamma$ and $\text{mod } \Gamma^{\text{op}}$, where $J(R)$ is the radical of $R$ and $E(R/J(R))$ is the injective envelope of $R/J(R)$. We establish the relation between the representation dimensions of a commutative Artinian ring and its excellent extension as follows.

**Theorem 4.8.** Let $R$ be a commutative Artinian ring and $\Gamma$ an $R$-algebra. If $\Gamma$ is an excellent extension of $R$, then $\text{rep.dim } \Gamma = \text{rep.dim } R$.

**Proof.** By Lemma 3.5, $\Gamma$ is an Artinian algebra. Then by Lemma 2.4(2) and Theorem 3.8(1), the assertion holds true provided either $\text{rep.dim } R$ or $\text{rep.dim } \Gamma$ is at most two.

Now assume that $\text{rep.dim } R = n \geq 2$ and $M_R$ is a generator–cogenerator for $\text{mod } R$ such that $\text{gl.dim } \text{End}(M_R) = n$. Because $R \oplus \mathbb{D} R \in \text{add } M_R$ and $\Gamma \cong R \otimes_R \Gamma \in \text{add } (M \otimes_R \Gamma)^\Gamma$, $(M \otimes_R \Gamma)^\Gamma$ is a generator for $\text{mod } \Gamma$. Let $Y \in \text{mod } \Gamma$. Then there exists a positive integer $n$ such that $0 \to Y_R \to M^n$ is exact in $\text{mod } R$ and so $0 \to Y \otimes_R \Gamma \to (M \otimes_R \Gamma)^\Gamma$ is exact in $\text{mod } \Gamma$. Because $\Gamma \geq R$ is an excellent extension by assumption, $g \Gamma$ is free. So $Y \Gamma \cap (Y \otimes_R \Gamma)^\Gamma$, and hence $(M \otimes_R \Gamma)^\Gamma$ is a cogenerator for $\text{mod } \Gamma$. Thus we get that $(M \otimes_R \Gamma)^\Gamma$ is a generator–cogenerator for $\text{mod } \Gamma$.

Let $X \in \text{mod } \Gamma$ be indecomposable. Then by Lemma 2.7, $X$ as an $R$-module has an $(n-2)$-add $M_R$-resolution:

$$
0 \longrightarrow M_{n-2} \stackrel{f_{n-2}}{\longrightarrow} M_{n-3} \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow M_0 \stackrel{f_0}{\longrightarrow} X \longrightarrow 0.
$$

We claim that $(X \otimes_R \Gamma)^\Gamma$ has an $(n-2)$-add($\Gamma \otimes_R M$)-resolution:

$$
0 \longrightarrow M_{n-2} \otimes_R \Gamma \longrightarrow M_{n-3} \otimes_R \Gamma \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow M_0 \otimes_R \Gamma \longrightarrow X \otimes_R \Gamma \longrightarrow 0.
$$

Let $K_i = \text{Ker } f_i$ for any $0 \leq i \leq n-2$ and $K_{-1} = X$. Because $\Gamma$ is a finitely generated free $R$-module, we have the following exact sequence:

$$
0 \to K_i \otimes_R \Gamma \to M_i \otimes_R \Gamma \to K_{i-1} \otimes_R \Gamma \to 0,
$$

which is exact as right $\Gamma$-modules and as $R$-modules for any $0 \leq i \leq n-2$. On the other hand, we have the following exact sequence:

$$
0 \to \text{Hom}_R(M, K_i) \to \text{Hom}_R(M, M_i) \to \text{Hom}_R(M, K_{i-1}) \to 0
$$

in $\text{mod } R$, which induces the following exact sequence:
0 → \text{Hom}_R(M, K_i) \otimes_R \Gamma → \text{Hom}_R(M, M_i) \otimes_R \Gamma → \text{Hom}_R(M, K_{i-1}) \otimes_R \Gamma → 0

for any $0 \leq i \leq n - 2$. By Lemma 2.8, the sequence:

$$0 → \text{Hom}_\Gamma(M \otimes_R \Gamma, K_i \otimes_R \Gamma) → \text{Hom}_\Gamma(M \otimes_R \Gamma, M_i \otimes_R \Gamma) → \text{Hom}_\Gamma(M \otimes_R \Gamma, K_{i-1} \otimes_R \Gamma) → 0$$

is also exact for any $0 \leq i \leq n - 2$, which implies that the following sequence:

$$0 → \text{Hom}_\Gamma(M \otimes_R \Gamma, M_{n-2} \otimes_R \Gamma) → \text{Hom}_\Gamma(M \otimes_R \Gamma, M_{n-3} \otimes_R \Gamma) → \cdots → \text{Hom}_\Gamma(M \otimes_R \Gamma, X \otimes_R \Gamma) → 0$$

is exact. The claim is proved.

Notice that $\text{dim End}(\Gamma R) = m$ and $\text{dim End}(\Gamma R) \geq m$. By Lemma 2.7 and therefore $\text{rep.dim} \Gamma \leq n$.

Conversely, assume that $\text{rep.dim} \Gamma = m (\geq 3)$ and $V_R$ is a generator–cogenerator for $\text{mod} \Gamma$ such that $\text{gl.dim End}(\Gamma) = m$. It is easy to see that $V_R$ is a generator–cogenerator for $\text{mod} R$. Let $Y \in \text{mod} R$ be indecomposable. Then $\text{Hom}_\Gamma(M \otimes_R \Gamma, Y \otimes_R \Gamma) \in \text{mod} \Gamma$. So by Lemma 2.7, we have the following exact sequence:

$$0 → V_{m-2} → V_{m-3} → \cdots → V_0 → Y \otimes_R \Gamma → 0$$

in $\text{mod} \Gamma$ (and hence in $\text{mod} R$) such that

$$0 → \text{Hom}_\Gamma(V, V_{m-2}) → \text{Hom}_\Gamma(V, V_{m-3}) → \cdots → \text{Hom}_\Gamma(V, V_0) → \text{Hom}_\Gamma(V, Y \otimes_R \Gamma) → 0$$

is also exact in $\text{mod} R$. Because $\Gamma R \geq R$ is an excellent extension by assumption, $\Gamma R$ is free. Then we get the following exact sequence:

$$0 → \text{Hom}_\Gamma(V, V_{m-2}) \otimes_R \Gamma → \text{Hom}_\Gamma(V, V_{m-3}) \otimes_R \Gamma → \cdots → \text{Hom}_\Gamma(V, V_0) \otimes_R \Gamma → \text{Hom}_\Gamma(V, Y \otimes_R \Gamma) \otimes_R \Gamma → 0.$$
Corollary 4.9.

(1) Let $R$ be a commutative Artinian ring and $G$ a finite group with $|G|^{-1} \in R$. Then $\text{rep} \dim R * G = \text{rep} \dim R$.

(2) Let $K$ be a field of characteristic $p$ and $H$ a subgroup of the center of a finite group $G$. If $H$ contains a Sylow $p$-subgroup of $G$, then $\text{rep} \dim KG = \text{rep} \dim KH$.

Proof. By Example 2.2, both $R * G \supseteq R$ (in (1)) and $KG \supseteq KH$ (in (2)) are excellent extensions. So both assertions follow from Theorem 4.8. □

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