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**FINITELY PRESENTED DIMENSION OF COMMUTATIVE
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We define a dimension, called the finitely presented dimension, for modules and commutative rings. This dimension has nice properties when the ring in question is coherent. We then compare the finitely presented dimension with the global dimension and the weak global dimension.

Introduction. Similar to the projective and flat dimensions, we define a dimension, called the finitely presented dimension, for modules and commutative rings. It measures how far away a module is from being finitely presented, and how far away a ring is from being Noetherian.

In §1 we give the definitions and show some of the general properties. In §2, with the additional assumption of coherence, we show that the finitely presented dimension has the properties that we expect of a 'dimension'. We also point out the difference from the usual dimensions. In §3 we make a comparison of the global dimension, the weak global dimension, and the finitely presented dimension of a coherent ring, and get the relation

$$\text{gl.dim } R = \sup(\text{w.g.dim } R, \text{f.p.dim } R - 1).$$

We divide coherent rings into four classes according to these dimensions and show that there are 'many' rings in each class.

Throughout this paper R always denotes a ring. All rings are commutative, with $1 \neq 0$. We use p.d., gl.dim, w.gl.dim to denote the projective dimension, global dimension, weak global dimension respectively. We denote the n th kernel of a projective resolution by K_n .

1. Definitions and general results.

DEFINITION 1.1. Let R be a ring and A an R -module. We define the finitely presented dimension of A (denoted by $\text{f.p.dim}_R A$, or simply $\text{f.p.dim } A$ if the ring is clear from context) as $\inf\{n \mid \text{there exists an exact sequence } P_{n+1} \rightarrow P_n \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow P_0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow 0 \text{ of } R\text{-modules, where each } P_i \text{ is projective, and } P_{n+1}, P_n \text{ are finitely generated}\}$. An exact sequence giving the above infimum is called a representing sequence of A . If no such

sequence exists for any n , we say that $\text{f.p.dim } A = \infty$. We also define the finitely presented dimension of R (denoted by $\text{f.p.dim } R$) as

$$\sup\{\text{f.p.dim } A \mid A \text{ is a finitely generated } R\text{-module}\}.$$

Let us observe that an R -module A is finitely presented if and only if there exists an exact sequence $F_1 \rightarrow F_0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow 0$, where F_1, F_0 are finitely generated free, if and only if there exists an exact sequence $P_1 \rightarrow P_0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow 0$, where P_1, P_0 are finitely generated projective. Hence A is finitely presented if and only if $\text{f.p.dim } A = 0$. Consequently, we may regard our finitely presented dimension as a measure of how far away an R -module is from being finitely presented.

PROPOSITION 1.2. *A projective module has finitely presented dimension zero if it is finitely generated, and one otherwise.*

THEOREM 1.3. *R is Noetherian if and only if $\text{f.p.dim } R = 0$.*

Proof. It follows from the fact that R is Noetherian if and only if all finitely generated R -modules are finitely presented.

Because of this theorem, we may regard the finitely presented dimension of a ring as a measure of how far away it is from being Noetherian.

We can give bounds for the finitely presented dimensions of rings and modules.

PROPOSITION 1.4. *Let A be an R -module. If $\text{p.d. } A \leq n$, then $\text{f.p.dim } A \leq n + 1$. If $\text{gl.dim } R \leq n$, then $\text{f.p.dim } R \leq n + 1$.*

Proof. It suffices to consider n finite and to look at a projective resolution of A . The second result follows by taking the supremum of the projective dimensions of R -modules.

We remark that $\text{f.p.dim } R$ can be much smaller than $\text{gl.dim } R$. Take $R = Z_4$. The ideal (2) has projective dimension ∞ , and hence $\text{gl.dim } R = \infty$. However, Z_4 is Noetherian, so $\text{f.p.dim } R = 0$.

PROPOSITION 1.5. *No finitely generated module can have finitely presented dimension 1.*

Proof. Otherwise, let A be such. Let $P_2 \rightarrow P_1 \rightarrow P_0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow 0$ be a representing sequence of A , and let $K = \text{Ker}(P_0 \rightarrow A)$. Since $P_1 \rightarrow K$ is

surjective, P_1 is finitely generated, we have K finitely generated. Now, K and A are both finitely generated, and so P_0 is finitely generated, because of the exact sequence $0 \rightarrow K \rightarrow P_0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow 0$. This contradicts the fact that $\text{f.p.dim } A = 1$.

COROLLARY 1.6. *No ring can have finitely presented dimension 1.*

From this we see that the finitely presented dimension of a ring must be 0 or ≥ 2 . If we have a semi-simple ring, i.e. a ring with global dimension 0, then its finitely presented dimension ≤ 1 , by 1.4. From 1.6 we see that it must be 0. Thus a semi-simple ring is Noetherian, a well-known result. If R is a hereditary ring, i.e. a ring with global dimension 1, then its finitely presented dimension ≤ 2 . If R is Noetherian, then of course $\text{f.p.dim } R = 0$. If R is non-Noetherian and hereditary, 1.6 shows that $\text{f.p.dim } R = 2$.

PROPOSITION 1.7. *Let A be an R -module and S a multiplicatively closed set of R . Then*

$$\text{f.p.dim}_R A \geq \text{f.p.dim}_{R_S} A_S,$$

and

$$\text{f.p.dim } R \geq \text{f.p.dim } R_S.$$

Proof. If $\text{f.p.dim}_R A = \infty$, then the first inequality follows. If it is finite, then we localize a representing sequence of A at S , and this proves the first result. The second inequality follows from the first one, and the fact that every finitely generated R_S -module can be expressed as A_S , where A is a finitely generated R -module.

This proposition gives the well-known result that any localization of a Noetherian ring is again Noetherian.

We note that, in general, for a finitely generated R -module A ,

$$\text{f.p.dim } A \neq \sup \{ \text{f.p.dim}_{R_p} A_p \mid p \text{ is a prime in } R \},$$

and

$$\text{f.p.dim } R \neq \sup \{ \text{f.p.dim } R_p \mid p \text{ is a prime in } R \}.$$

To see this, take R to be a non-Noetherian ring whose localization with respect to any prime ideal is Noetherian, e.g. the direct product of a countably infinite number of copies of Z_2 . We have $\text{f.p.dim } R > 0$, while

f.p.dim $R_p = 0$, for all prime ideals p of R . Also, there exists a finitely generated R -module A with f.p.dim $_R A > 0$, but f.p.dim $_{R_p} A_p = 0$, for all prime ideals p of R .

PROPOSITION 1.8. *Let A be an R -module, and S a ring which is also a flat R -module. Then*

$$\text{f.p.dim}_R A \geq \text{f.p.dim}_S A \otimes_R S.$$

Proof. We need only consider the case when f.p.dim $_R A$ is finite, and tensor a representing sequence of A by S .

Consequently, if f.p.dim $R = n$, then any finitely generated $R[X]$ -module extendable from R has finitely presented dimension $\leq n$.

PROPOSITION 1.9. *Let $0 \rightarrow K \rightarrow P \rightarrow A \rightarrow 0$ be an exact sequence of R -modules with P projective. Then*

$$\text{f.p.dim } A \leq \text{f.p.dim } K + 1.$$

Proof. We only have to look at the case when f.p.dim K is finite and combine the given exact sequence with a representing sequence of K .

We recall the mapping cone construction. If $F: C' \rightarrow C$ is a morphism of complexes, then $MC(F)$ is a complex with $MC(F)_n = C_n \oplus C'_{n-1}$. Furthermore, the sequence of complexes $0 \rightarrow C \rightarrow MC(F) \rightarrow C'(-1) \rightarrow 0$ is exact.

We have the following facts.

If

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C' & \xrightarrow{F} & C \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ A' & \xrightarrow{f} & A \end{array}$$

is a commutative diagram in which the vertical maps are projective resolutions, then if f is a monomorphism, $MC(F)$ is a projective resolution of Coker f , and if f is an epimorphism, then

$$\begin{aligned} \cdots \rightarrow MC(F)_n \rightarrow MC(F)_{n-1} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow MC(F)_2 \\ \rightarrow Z_1(MC(F)) \rightarrow \text{Ker } f \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

is a projective resolution of Ker f .

THEOREM 1.10. *Let $0 \rightarrow A' \rightarrow A \xrightarrow{f} P \rightarrow 0$ be an exact sequence with P projective.*

(1) *If P is finitely generated, then A' is finitely presented if and only if A is finitely presented.*

(2) *If $n \geq 1$ and $\text{f.p.dim } A' = n$, then $1 \leq \text{f.p.dim } A \leq n$.*

(3) *If $n \geq 1$, P is finitely generated, and $\text{f.p.dim } A = n$, then $1 \leq \text{f.p.dim } A' \leq n$.*

Thus, if P is finitely generated, $\text{f.p.dim } A = \text{f.p.dim } A'$.

Proof. (1) For necessity we have $A \cong A' \oplus P$. If $0 \rightarrow K \rightarrow F \rightarrow A' \rightarrow 0$ is a finite presentation of A' , then $0 \rightarrow K \rightarrow F \oplus P \rightarrow A' \oplus P \rightarrow 0$ is a finite presentation of $A' \oplus P$. For sufficiency, let $Q \rightarrow A$ be a projective resolution of A with Q_0, Q_1 finitely generated. Note that $\cdots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow P \rightarrow P \rightarrow 0$ is a projective resolution of P . Let F be a map from the first resolution to the second that covers f . The sequence $MC(F)_2 \rightarrow Z_1(MC(F)) \rightarrow \text{Ker } f \rightarrow 0$ is exact. $MC(F)_2, MC(F)_1$ and $MC(F)_0$ are finitely generated projective. The exact sequence $0 \rightarrow Z_1(MC(F)) \rightarrow MC(F)_1 \rightarrow MC(F)_0 \rightarrow 0$ shows that $Z_1(MC(F))$ is finitely generated projective. Hence $\text{Ker } f$ is finitely presented, and consequently so is $A' \cong \text{Ker } f$.

(2) follows by looking at a representing sequence of A' and direct summing P to the first two terms of the sequence. That $\text{f.p.dim } A \neq 0$ follows from (1).

(3) Let $Q \rightarrow A$ be a projective resolution of A with Q_{n+1}, Q_n finitely generated. Note that $\cdots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow P \rightarrow P \rightarrow 0$ is a projective resolution of P . Let F be a map from the first resolution to the second covering f . $MC(F)_{n+1}, MC(F)_{n+2}$ are finitely generated projective. The exact sequence $MC(F)_{n+2} \rightarrow MC(F)_{n+1} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow MC(F)_2 \rightarrow Z_1(MC(F)) \rightarrow \text{Ker } f \rightarrow 0$ shows $\text{f.p.dim } \text{Ker } f \leq n$, so $\text{f.p.dim } A' \leq n$. If $\text{f.p.dim } A' = 0$, then since P is finitely generated, (1) shows that $\text{f.p.dim } A = 0$, which contradicts the hypothesis. Thus $1 \leq \text{f.p.dim } A' \leq n$.

The last result follows easily.

We remark that in (1) and (3), the hypothesis that P be finitely generated cannot be waived, as the exact sequence $0 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow P \rightarrow P \rightarrow 0$, where P is non-finitely generated projective, shows.

PROPOSITION 1.11. *Every finitely generated R -module is finitely presented if and only if every cyclic R -module is finitely presented.*

Proof. Necessity is trivial. Sufficiency follows by picking an arbitrary ideal I of R , looking at the exact sequence $0 \rightarrow I \rightarrow R \rightarrow R/I \rightarrow 0$, and noting that R/I is a cyclic R -module.

In the language of finitely presented dimension, the above proposition says that $\sup\{\text{f.p.dim } A \mid A \text{ is a cyclic } R\text{-module}\} = 0$ if and only if $\text{f.p.dim } R = 0$. This result will be generalized in §2 under the additional hypothesis that R be coherent.

2. Finitely presented dimensions of coherent rings and their modules.

In this section we will justify the name ‘dimension’ that we have been using. If the ring in question is coherent, we show that the finitely presented dimension satisfies many theorems involving other familiar dimensions of rings. We begin by recalling some definitions.

DEFINITION 2.1. A ring R is coherent if all its finitely generated ideals are finitely presented. An R -module is pseudo-coherent if all its finitely generated submodules are finitely presented. An R -module is coherent if it is pseudo-coherent and finitely generated. [2]

PROPOSITION 2.2. *The following statements are equivalent.*

- (1) R is coherent.
- (2) Every free R -module is pseudo-coherent.
- (3) Every projective R -module is pseudo-coherent.
- (4) For any R -module A , and for any projective resolution $P_{n+1} \rightarrow P_n \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow P_0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow 0$ of A , with P_{n+1}, P_n finitely generated, we can find finitely generated projective R -modules P_{n+2}, P_{n+3}, \dots , such that $\cdots \rightarrow P_{n+3} \rightarrow P_{n+2} \rightarrow P_{n+1} \rightarrow P_n \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow P_0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow 0$ is exact.

Proof. The proof of (1) \Leftrightarrow (2) is contained in [3]. For (1) \Rightarrow (3), see [5]. (3) \Rightarrow (2) is trivial. The proofs of (3) \Rightarrow (4) and (4) \Rightarrow (2) are not difficult and will be omitted.

COROLLARY 2.3. *Let R be a coherent ring. If A is a finitely presented R -module, P a finitely generated projective R -module, and $0 \rightarrow K \rightarrow P \rightarrow A \rightarrow 0$ an exact sequence, then K is finitely presented.*

We make two remarks here. First, if R is coherent and A is an R -module with $\text{f.p.dim } A = n$, we have an exact sequence $P_{n+1} \rightarrow P_n \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow P_0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow 0$, with each P_i projective, and P_{n+1}, P_n finitely generated. Then we can find P_{n+2}, P_{n+3}, \dots , all finitely generated projective, such

that $\cdots \rightarrow P_{n+3} \rightarrow P_{n+2} \rightarrow P_{n+1} \rightarrow P_n \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow P_0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow 0$ is exact. We call such an infinite exact sequence a representing sequence of A .

Second, if R is a coherent ring, A a non-finitely presented R -module, we look at all possible projective resolutions of A . If n is the least integer such that K_n is finitely generated, then $\text{f.p.dim } A = n$.

THEOREM 2.4. *Let R be a coherent ring, and $0 \rightarrow A' \xrightarrow{f} A \xrightarrow{g} A'' \rightarrow 0$ an exact sequence of R -modules. Let $\text{f.p.dim } A' = d'$, $\text{f.p.dim } A = d$, $\text{f.p.dim } A'' = d''$. If two of these are finite, then so is the third. Furthermore, $d \leq \sup(d', d'')$, $d'' \leq \sup(d, d' + 1)$, and $d' \leq \sup(d, d'' - 1)$.*

Proof. First suppose d' and d'' are finite. Let P', P'' be representing sequences of A', A'' , respectively. There exists a projective resolution P of A such that $0 \rightarrow P' \rightarrow P \rightarrow P'' \rightarrow 0$ is an exact sequence of complexes. Hence P_n is finitely generated for $n \geq \sup(d', d'')$. Thus $\text{f.p.dim } A \leq \sup(d', d'')$.

Now suppose d' and d are finite. Let P', P be representing sequences of A', A , respectively, and let $F: P' \rightarrow P$ cover $f: A' \rightarrow A$. Then $MC(F)$ is a projective resolution of A'' . By the definition of $MC(F)$, we have $MC(F)_n$ finitely generated for all $n \geq d$ and $d' + 1$. Thus $\text{f.p.dim } A'' \leq \sup(d, d' + 1)$.

Finally, suppose d and d'' are finite. Let P, P'' be representing sequences of A, A'' , respectively, and let $G: P \rightarrow P''$ cover $g: A \rightarrow A''$. Then P' is a projective resolution of A' , where $P'_n = MC(G)_{n+1}$, for all $n \geq 1$, and $P'_0 = Z_1(MC(G))$. $MC(G)_n$ is finitely generated for all $n \geq d''$ and $d + 1$. Thus P'_n is finitely generated for all $n \geq d'' - 1$ and d . Also we note that P'_0 is finitely generated, if $d'' \leq 1$ and $d = 0$, by the split exact sequence $0 \rightarrow Z_1(MC(G)) \rightarrow MC(G)_1 \rightarrow MC(G)_0 \rightarrow 0$. Thus $\text{f.p.dim } A'' \leq \sup(d, d'' - 1)$.

From 2.4 we get the following familiar relations.

COROLLARY 2.5. *With the same hypotheses as in 2.4, we have $d \leq \sup(d', d'')$, with equality except possibly when $d'' = d' + 1$.*

The following two theorems follow as consequences.

THEOREM 2.6. *Let R be a coherent ring, and $0 \rightarrow K \rightarrow P \rightarrow A \rightarrow 0$ an exact sequence with P projective. If $\text{f.p.dim } A \geq 2$, then $\text{f.p.dim } K = \text{f.p.dim } A - 1$. If $\text{f.p.dim } A \leq 1$, then $\text{f.p.dim } K \leq 1$.*

THEOREM 2.7. *Let R be a coherent ring, and $0 \rightarrow K \rightarrow P \rightarrow A \rightarrow 0$ an exact sequence, with P projective. If $\text{f.p.dim } K \geq 2$, then $\text{f.p.dim } K = \text{f.p.dim } A - 1$. If $\text{f.p.dim } K = 1$, and P is finitely generated, then $\text{f.p.dim } A = 2$. If $\text{f.p.dim } K = 0$, then $\text{f.p.dim } A \leq 1$. If $\text{f.p.dim } K = 0$, and P is finitely generated, then $\text{f.p.dim } A = 0$.*

We make two further remarks here. First we note that even if $0 \rightarrow K \rightarrow P \rightarrow A \rightarrow 0$ is exact, P is projective, $\text{f.p.dim } A \leq 1$, it is not necessarily true that $\text{f.p.dim } K = 0$. To see this we add the exact sequence $0 \rightarrow F \rightarrow F \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 0$ to the above sequence, where F is an infinitely generated free R -module. Then we get a non-finitely generated kernel, which of course has $\text{f.p.dim } > 0$.

Second, let R be a coherent ring, A an R -module of $\text{f.p.dim } n \geq 1$, and $P_{n+1} \rightarrow P_n \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow P_0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow 0$ an exact sequence with P_i projective. As usual, let $K_1 = \text{Ker}(P_0 \rightarrow A)$, $K_{i+1} = \text{Ker}(P_i \rightarrow P_{i-1})$, $i \geq 1$. Then by 2.6 $\text{f.p.dim } K_i = n - i$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n - 1$. $\text{f.p.dim } K_n$ can be 0 or 1. If it is finitely generated, then it is finitely presented by the coherence of R , and hence $\text{f.p.dim } K_n = 0$. If it is non-finitely generated, then it has $\text{f.p.dim } 1$.

THEOREM 2.8. *Let R be a coherent ring. If $\sup\{\text{f.p.dim } A \mid A \text{ is a cyclic } R\text{-module}\} = n \geq 1$, then $\text{f.p.dim } R = n$. Hence*

$$\sup\{\text{f.p.dim } A \mid A \text{ is a cyclic } R\text{-module}\} = \text{f.p.dim } R.$$

Proof. The second conclusion follows from the first one and 1.11.

For the first result we note that if $n = \infty$, then it follows. Now suppose n is finite. Let A be a finitely generated R -module, say $A = (a_1, \dots, a_s)$. We need to show that $\text{f.p.dim } A \leq n$. We use induction on s , where the case $s = 1$ follows by assumption. Assume the result holds for $s - 1$. Let (X_1, \dots, X_s) be a free R -module mapping onto A by $X_i \mapsto a_i$, $i = 1, \dots, s$. We look at the exact sequences

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \rightarrow K \rightarrow (X_1, \dots, X_s) &\rightarrow (a_1, \dots, a_s) \rightarrow 0, \\ 0 \rightarrow L \rightarrow (X_1, \dots, X_{s-1}) &\rightarrow (a_1, \dots, a_{s-1}) \rightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$

We note that $L \subset K$, $(X_1, \dots, X_{s-1}) \subset (X_1, \dots, X_s)$, and $(a_1, \dots, a_{s-1}) \subset (a_1, \dots, a_s)$. Let $\bar{K} = K/L$, $F = (X_1, \dots, X_s)/(X_1, \dots, X_{s-1})$, and $\bar{A} = (a_1, \dots, a_s)/(a_1, \dots, a_{s-1})$. We note that F is a free R -module generated by the image of X_s . The sequence $0 \rightarrow \bar{K} \rightarrow F \rightarrow \bar{A} \rightarrow 0$ is exact. If $\text{f.p.dim } \bar{A} = 0$, then \bar{K} is finitely generated, and hence is finitely presented, by the coherence of R . If (a_1, \dots, a_{s-1}) is finitely presented, then L is finitely generated, and hence is finitely presented, again by the coherence of R . If

$\text{f.p.dim } \bar{A} \geq 1$, it must be ≥ 2 by 1.5. Then $\text{f.p.dim } \bar{K} = \text{f.p.dim } \bar{A} - 1$ by 2.6. But this is $\leq n - 1$ because \bar{A} is a cyclic R -module. Similarly, if $\text{f.p.dim}(a_1, \dots, a_{s-1}) \geq 1$, we have $\text{f.p.dim } L \leq n - 1$, using the induction assumption. Hence, in all cases, $\text{f.p.dim } \bar{K}$ and $\text{f.p.dim } L \leq n - 1$. We look at the exact sequence $0 \rightarrow L \rightarrow K \rightarrow \bar{K} \rightarrow 0$. By 2.4,

$$\text{f.p.dim } K \leq \sup(\text{f.p.dim } L, \text{f.p.dim } \bar{K}) \leq n - 1.$$

From the exact sequence $0 \rightarrow K \rightarrow (X_1, \dots, X_s) \rightarrow (a_1, \dots, a_s) \rightarrow 0$, and 2.4 again, we have

$$\text{f.p.dim}(a_1, \dots, a_s) \leq \sup(\text{f.p.dim}(X_1, \dots, X_s), \text{f.p.dim } K + 1) \leq n,$$

finishing the proof.

We consider the case when R is a domain. If $A = (a)$ is a torsion-free R -module, then $R \cong A$ and so $\text{f.p.dim } A = 0$. If $A = (a)$ is an R -module with torsion, then since R is a domain, a itself is a torsion element, and so every element of A is a torsion element. Hence, if R is a coherent domain, we have

$$\text{f.p.dim } R = \sup\{\text{f.p.dim } A \mid A \text{ is a cyclic torsion } R\text{-module}\}.$$

COROLLARY 2.9. *Let R be a coherent ring and $n \geq 2$. Then*

$$\sup\{\text{f.p.dim } I \mid I \text{ is an ideal of } R\} = n - 1$$

if and only if $\text{f.p.dim } R = n$.

Any finitely generated ideal in a coherent ring is finitely presented. Hence the above result can be strengthened to $\text{f.p.dim } R = n$ if and only if $\sup\{\text{f.p.dim } I \mid I \text{ is a non-finitely generated ideal of } R\} = n - 1$, where $n \geq 2$.

The results that we have so far are what we expect from a ‘dimension’. However, we must bear in mind that the usual ‘Shifting Theorem’ of dimensions does not hold when we get down to modules of dimension 1, and that we should be careful with inductive arguments because there are no finitely generated modules with dimension 1, and no rings of dimension 1.

Besides the above theorems, our finitely presented dimension also satisfies other expected relations of dimensions. We list some of these in the next proposition, the proof of which we omit.

PROPOSITION 2.10. *Let R be a coherent ring.*

(1) *If $0 \rightarrow A_n \rightarrow A_{n-1} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow A_1 \rightarrow 0$ is an exact sequence, and $n - 1$ of the modules A_1, \dots, A_n have finite finitely presented dimensions, then so does the remaining one.*

(2) *Let $\{A_i \mid i \in I\}$ be a family of R -modules with finite finitely presented dimensions. Then*

$$\text{f.p.dim } \bigoplus_{i \in I} A_i \geq \sup\{\text{f.p.dim } A_i \mid i \in I\}.$$

(3) *Let A_1, \dots, A_n be R -modules with finite finitely presented dimensions. Then $\text{f.p.dim}(A_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus A_n) = \sup\{\text{f.p.dim } A_i \mid i = 1, \dots, n\}$.*

(4) *Let A be an R -module. Let a_1, \dots, a_n be an R -sequence on A . Then $\text{f.p.dim}(A/(a_1, \dots, a_n)A) \leq n + \text{f.p.dim } A$.*

We remark that (3) fails for an infinite direct sum. To see this consider the following example, where R is a coherent ring. We have $\text{f.p.dim}_R R = 0$. Let F be an infinite direct sum of copies of R . Then $\text{f.p.dim}_R F = 1$.

The next theorem will be useful in §3 to produce examples.

THEOREM 2.11. *Let R, S be coherent rings. Then*

$$\text{f.p.dim}(R \oplus S) = \sup(\text{f.p.dim } R, \text{f.p.dim } S).$$

Proof. First let $\text{f.p.dim } R = m < \infty, \text{f.p.dim } S = n < \infty, m \geq n$. Let A be a finitely generated $(R \oplus S)$ -module. Then $A = B \oplus C$, where B is a finitely generated R -module, and C is a finitely generated S -module. We have exact sequences

$$\begin{aligned} P_{m+1} &\rightarrow P_m \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow P_0 \rightarrow B \rightarrow 0, \\ Q_{m+1} &\rightarrow Q_m \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow Q_0 \rightarrow C \rightarrow 0, \end{aligned}$$

of R -modules and S -modules respectively, where the P_i 's are R -projective, P_{m+1}, P_m R -finitely generated, and the Q_i 's are S -projective, Q_{m+1}, Q_m S -finitely generated. Regarding these as exact sequences of $(R \oplus S)$ -modules, we have an exact sequence of $(R \oplus S)$ -modules

$$P_{m+1} \oplus Q_{m+1} \rightarrow P_m \oplus Q_m \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow P_0 \oplus Q_0 \rightarrow B \oplus C \rightarrow 0,$$

where the $(P_i \oplus Q_i)$'s are $(R \oplus S)$ -projective, and $P_{m+1} \oplus Q_{m+1}, P_m \oplus Q_m$ are $(R \oplus S)$ -finitely generated. So $\text{f.p.dim}_{R \oplus S} A \leq m$. Thus

$$\text{f.p.dim}(R \oplus S) \leq \sup(\text{f.p.dim } R, \text{f.p.dim } S).$$

Suppose $\text{f.p.dim}(R \oplus S) = k$ and $k < m$. Let B be a finitely-generated R -module with $\text{f.p.dim}_R B > k$. We can regard B as an $(R \oplus S)$ -module by defining $(r, s)b = rb$, for $r \in R, s \in S$, and $b \in B$. Then $(1, 0)B \cong B$, as R -modules. As an $(R \oplus S)$ -module, we have an exact sequence $P_{k+1} \rightarrow P_k \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow P_0 \rightarrow B \rightarrow 0$, where each P_i is $(R \oplus S)$ -projective, and P_{k+1}, P_k are $(R \oplus S)$ -finitely generated. Thus

$$(1, 0)P_{k+1} \rightarrow (1, 0)P_k \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow (1, 0)P_0 \rightarrow (1, 0)B \rightarrow 0$$

is an exact sequence of R -modules, where each $(1, 0)P_i$ is R -projective, and $(1, 0)P_{k+1}, (1, 0)P_k$ are R -finitely generated. Then $\text{f.p.dim}_R B \leq k$, a contradiction. Thus

$$\text{f.p.dim}(R \oplus S) = \sup(\text{f.p.dim } R, \text{f.p.dim } S).$$

The second part of the above proof also shows that if one of $\text{f.p.dim } R, \text{f.p.dim } S$ is infinite, then so is $\text{f.p.dim}(R \oplus S)$. This completes the proof.

3. Relations with other dimensions. In this section we obtain some results relating the finitely presented, global, and weak global dimensions.

Up to now the only result we have is 1.4, namely, $\text{f.p.dim } R \leq 1 + \text{gl.dim } R$.

First, a familiar fact is that for a Noetherian ring R , we have $\text{gl.dim } R = \text{w.gl.dim } R$. We have the following generalization.

PROPOSITION 3.1. *Let R be a coherent ring, with $\text{w.gl.dim } R \geq \text{f.p.dim } R$. Then $\text{gl.dim } R = \text{w.gl.dim } R$.*

Proof. It suffices to prove that $\text{w.gl.dim } R \geq \text{gl.dim } R$, and we may assume $\text{w.gl.dim } R$ is finite. We need only consider

$$2 \leq \text{f.p.dim } R \leq \text{w.gl.dim } R = n < \infty,$$

by the previous remark. For any finitely-generated R -module, we can find a resolution such that the n th kernel is finitely presented flat, and hence projective.

LEMMA 3.2. *If R is a coherent ring, and $\text{f.p.dim } R > \text{w.gl.dim } R$, then $\text{gl.dim } R = \text{f.p.dim } R$ or $\text{f.p.dim } R - 1$.*

Proof. If $\text{f.p.dim } R = \infty$, the result follows from 1.4. Now suppose $\text{f.p.dim } R = n < \infty$. Note that $n \geq 2$ because $n = \text{f.p.dim } R > \text{w.gl.dim } R \geq 0$. An argument like the one used in the proof of 3.1 shows that

$\text{gl.dim } R \leq n = \text{f.p.dim } R$. By 1.4 again, $\text{f.p.dim } R \leq 1 + \text{gl.dim } R$. Hence,

$$\text{gl.dim } R = \text{f.p.dim } R \quad \text{or} \quad \text{f.p.dim } R = 1.$$

PROPOSITION 3.3. *Let R be a coherent ring with $\text{gl.dim } R > \text{w.gl.dim } R$. Then $\text{f.p.dim } R = 1 + \text{gl.dim } R$.*

Proof. First it follows from 3.1 and 3.2 that $\text{f.p.dim } R = 1 + \text{gl.dim } R$ or $\text{gl.dim } R$. Thus we need only consider $\text{gl.dim } R = n < \infty$ and show that $\text{f.p.dim } R = \text{gl.dim } R$ is impossible. Else let A be a finitely generated R -module. We can find an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow P_n \rightarrow P_{n-1} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow P_0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow 0$, with each P_i projective, and P_n finitely presented. Let K_{n-1} be the $(n-1)$ th kernel. Observe that n cannot be 1. Also note that $n > \text{w.gl.dim } R \geq 0$. We consider the exact sequence $0 \rightarrow P_n \rightarrow P_{n-1} \rightarrow K_{n-1} \rightarrow 0$. As $\text{w.gl.dim } R < \text{gl.dim } R = n$, K_{n-1} is flat. By projectivity, let Q be such that $P_{n-1} \oplus Q = F$ is free. Then $0 \rightarrow P_n \rightarrow F \rightarrow K_{n-1} \oplus Q \rightarrow 0$ is exact, and $K_{n-1} \oplus Q$ is flat. Let p_1, \dots, p_m generate P_n . Using the flatness of $K_{n-1} \oplus Q$, there exists a homomorphism $F \rightarrow P_n$ such that $p_i \mapsto p_i$, for $i = 1, \dots, m$, by [3]. Thus the above short exact sequence splits, and so $F \cong P_n \oplus K_{n-1} \oplus Q$. Thus K_{n-1} is projective. Therefore $\text{p.d. } A \leq n-1$, so $\text{gl.dim } R \leq n-1$, a contradiction. Hence, $\text{f.p.dim } R \neq \text{gl.dim } R$, and so we must have $\text{f.p.dim } R = 1 + \text{gl.dim } R$.

Consequently, if R is coherent, $\text{w.gl.dim } R < \text{gl.dim } R = n < \infty$, we can find a finitely generated R -module, or even a cyclic R -module, such that in all projective resolutions of this module, the first n kernels are non-finitely generated.

The above proposition can be stated simply and clearly as

THEOREM 3.4. *For a coherent ring R , we have*

$$\text{gl.dim } R = \sup(\text{w.gl.dim } R, \text{f.p.dim } R - 1).$$

The following particular case is worth noting.

COROLLARY 3.5. *Let R be a Prüfer domain.*

- (1) *If $\text{f.p.dim } R = m \geq 2$, then $\text{gl.dim } R = m - 1$.*
- (2) *If $\text{gl.dim } R = n \geq 2$, then $\text{f.p.dim } R = n + 1$.*

Proof. We know that a Prüfer domain has $\text{w.gl.dim} \leq 1$. Also, a Prüfer domain is coherent, since a non-zero finitely generated ideal is invertible, hence projective, and hence finitely presented. Now (1) and (2) follow immediately from 3.4.

In [4] it was shown that given any n , there exists a valuation ring R with $\text{gl.dim } R = n$. We can show the following result easily.

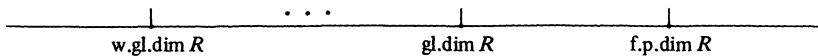
PROPOSITION 3.6. *For any $n \neq 1, 2, n \geq 0$, there exists a valuation ring R with $\text{f.p.dim } R = n$.*

Proof. If $n = 0$, we take R to be a discrete valuation ring. For $n > 2$, let R be a valuation ring of global dimension $n - 1$. As $n - 1 \geq 2$, $\text{f.p.dim } R = n$, by 3.5(2), since a valuation ring is clearly Prüfer.

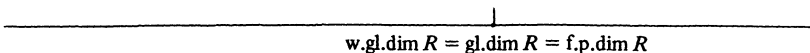
We remark that there does not exist a valuation ring R with $\text{f.p.dim } R = 1$, by the more general result 1.6. Also, there does not exist a valuation ring R with $\text{f.p.dim } R = 2$. Otherwise, we must have $\text{gl.dim } R = 1$, by 3.5(1). Then any non-zero ideal of R is projective, hence invertible, and hence finitely generated. Thus R is Noetherian, so $\text{f.p.dim } R = 0$, a contradiction.

From the foregoing discussion, we see that the weak global, global, and finitely presented dimensions of a coherent ring R must satisfy one of the following mutually exclusive complementary diagrams.

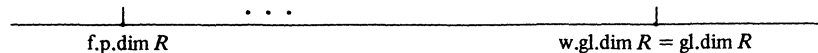
Case 1:



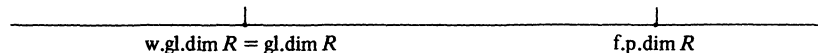
Case 2:



Case 3:



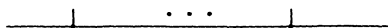
Case 4:



In the diagrams,



represents two consecutive numbers, while



means that the numbers may not be consecutive.

We now show that all four cases are possible.

For convenience we call a ring R an (a, b, c) -ring, if $\text{w.gl.dim } R = a$, $\text{gl.dim } R = b$, and $\text{f.p.dim } R = c$. We observe that if R is a coherent (a_1, b_1, c_1) -ring, and S is a coherent (a_2, b_2, c_2) -ring, then $R \oplus S$ is a coherent $(\sup(a_1, a_2), \sup(b_1, b_2), \sup(c_1, c_2))$ -ring.

An example of Case 1 is a von Neumann regular, hereditary, non-Noetherian ring, i.e. a $(0, 1, 2)$ -ring. Such a ring can be found in [1].

An example of Case 2 is a semi-simple ring, i.e. a $(0, 0, 0)$ -ring.

An example of Case 3 is a regular local ring with global dimension $n \geq 1$, i.e. an $(n, n, 0)$ -ring.

An example of Case 4 is the direct sum of the example of Case 1 and a regular local ring of global dimension 1, since the direct sum of a $(0, 1, 2)$ -ring and a $(1, 1, 0)$ -ring is a $(1, 1, 2)$ -ring.

We note that all these rings are coherent.

Now we give more examples of Cases 1–4 in 3.7–3.10, respectively. First we recall that, by 3.6, for any integer $n \geq 2$, there is a valuation ring with weak global dimension ≤ 1 , global dimension n , and finitely presented dimension $n + 1$.

PROPOSITION 3.7. *Let $1 \leq m < n$, where m and n are integers. Then a coherent $(m, n, n + 1)$ -ring exists.*

Proof. We take a regular local ring of global dimension m , i.e. an $(m, m, 0)$ -ring. The direct sum of this and a valuation ring of global dimension n is a coherent $(m, n, n + 1)$ -ring.

PROPOSITION 3.8. *Let n be an integer, $n \geq 0$, $n \neq 1$. Then a coherent (n, n, n) -ring exists.*

Proof. A semi-simple ring is $(0, 0, 0)$. The direct sum of a coherent $(0, 1, 2)$ -ring and a regular local ring of global dimension 2, i.e. a $(2, 2, 0)$ -ring, is a $(2, 2, 2)$ -ring. For $n > 2$ we have a valuation ring of global dimension $n - 1$ by 3.6. The direct sum of this ring and a regular local ring of global dimension n , i.e. an $(n, n, 0)$ -ring, gives an (n, n, n) -ring. It is clear that all these rings are coherent.

PROPOSITION 3.9. *Let m, n be integers, $m > n \geq 0$, $n \neq 1$. Then a coherent (m, m, n) -ring exists.*

Proof. We know that a regular local ring of global dimension m is a coherent $(m, m, 0)$ -ring. By 3.8 a coherent (n, n, n) -ring exists. The direct sum is a coherent (m, m, n) -ring.

PROPOSITION 3.10. *Let n be an integer, $n \geq 1$. Then a coherent $(n, n, n + 1)$ -ring exists.*

Proof. First we let $n > 1$. By 3.6 there is a valuation ring with global dimension n . The direct sum of this ring with a regular local ring of global dimension n gives a coherent $(n, n, n + 1)$ -ring. If $n = 1$ then the direct sum of a $(0, 1, 2)$ -ring and a regular local ring of global dimension 1 gives a coherent $(1, 1, 2)$ -ring.

In all these examples, instead of a regular local ring of global dimension n , we may take the polynomial ring of n indeterminates over a field. Both are $(n, n, 0)$ -rings.

Using our previous results a theorem on polynomial extension can be established.

THEOREM 3.11. *Let $R[X]$ be coherent, and $w.\text{gl. dim } R < \text{gl. dim } R$. Then $\text{f.p. dim } R[X] = 1 + \text{f.p. dim } R$.*

Proof. R cannot be Noetherian. We observe that $R \cong R[X]/(X)$ is also coherent, and that we are in Case 1. The result follows easily.

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