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**CLASSIFYING PREAISLES OF DERIVED CATEGORIES
OF COMPLETE INTERSECTIONS**

RYO TAKAHASHI

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Let R be a commutative noetherian ring. Denote by $\text{mod } R$ the category of finitely generated R -modules, by $D^b(R)$ the bounded derived category of $\text{mod } R$, and by $D_{\text{sg}}(R)$ the singularity category of R . The main result of this paper provides, when R is a complete intersection, a complete classification of the preaisles of $D^b(R)$ containing R and closed under direct summands, which includes as restrictions the classification of thick subcategories of $D_{\text{sg}}(R)$ due to Stevenson, and the classification of resolving subcategories of $\text{mod } R$ due to Dao and Takahashi.

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1. Introduction

A *thick subcategory* of a triangulated category is a full triangulated subcategory closed under direct summands. Classifying thick subcategories of a triangulated category has been one of the most central subjects shared by many areas of mathematics including representation theory, homotopy theory, algebraic geometry and commutative/noncommutative algebra; see [11; 15; 16; 17; 26; 29; 31; 32; 38; 39; 46; 45; 50; 53; 54; 56] for instance. A significant work in commutative algebra is a classification of thick subcategories of derived categories of complete intersections by Stevenson [46]. We introduce a setup to explain Stevenson's theorem.

Setup 1.1. Let (R, V) be a pair, where R and V satisfy either of the following two conditions.

- (1) R is a commutative noetherian ring which is locally a hypersurface, and V is the singular locus of R .
- (2) R is a quotient ring of the form $S/(\mathbf{a})$ where S is a regular ring of finite Krull dimension and $\mathbf{a} = a_1, \dots, a_c$ is a regular sequence, and V is the singular locus of the zero subscheme of $a_1x_1 + \dots + a_cx_c \in \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X(1))$ where $X = \mathbb{P}_S^{c-1} = \text{Proj}(S[x_1, \dots, x_c])$.

Note that in both situations of this setup R is locally a complete intersection. Under this setup, Stevenson [46] proved the following classification theorem of thick subcategories.

Theorem 1.2 (Stevenson). *Let (R, V) be as in Setup 1.1. Then there are one-to-one correspondences*

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{thick subcategories} \\ \text{of } D_{\text{sg}}(R) \end{array} \right\} \cong \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{thick subcategories} \\ \text{of } D^{\text{b}}(R) \text{ containing } R \end{array} \right\} \stackrel{(a)}{\cong} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{specialization-closed} \\ \text{subsets of } V \end{array} \right\}.$$

Here, $D^{\text{b}}(R)$ denotes the bounded derived category of the category $\text{mod } R$ of finitely generated R -modules, and $D_{\text{sg}}(R)$ stands for the *singularity category* of R , that is to say, the Verdier quotient of $D^{\text{b}}(R)$ by the full subcategory $D^{\text{perf}}(R)$ of perfect complexes, i.e., $D_{\text{sg}}(R) = D^{\text{b}}(R)/D^{\text{perf}}(R)$.

A *resolving subcategory* of an abelian category with enough projective objects is a full subcategory containing projectives and closed under direct summands, extensions and syzygies. This notion has been studied in various approaches so far; see [4; 3; 23; 25; 24; 30; 33; 36; 37; 43; 49; 50; 51; 52] for instance. In commutative algebra, Dao and Takahashi [24] gave a complete classification of the resolving subcategories of $\text{mod } R$ under the setup introduced above.

Theorem 1.3 (Dao–Takahashi). *Let (R, V) be as in Setup 1.1. Then there is a one-to-one correspondence*

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{resolving subcategories} \\ \text{of mod } R \end{array} \right\} \stackrel{(b)}{\cong} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{grade-consistent} \\ \text{functions on Spec } R \end{array} \right\} \times \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{specialization-closed} \\ \text{subsets of } V \end{array} \right\}.$$

Here, a *grade-consistent function* on $\text{Spec } R$ is an order-preserving map $f : \text{Spec } R \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ which satisfies the inequality $f(\mathfrak{p}) \leq \text{grade}(\mathfrak{p})$ for every $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R$.

The notion of a *t-structure* in a triangulated category has been introduced by Beilinson, Bernstein and Deligne [14] in the 1980s. As with classifying thick subcategories and resolving subcategories mentioned above, classifying *t-structures* in a given triangulated category \mathcal{T} , which is equivalent to classifying *aisles* of \mathcal{T} , has been an important fundamental problem. Actually, this problem has almost been settled for $D^b(R)$ for a commutative noetherian ring R . Indeed, if R has a dualizing complex, then the aisles of $D^b(R)$ were completely classified by Alonso Tarrío, Jeremías López and Saorín [2] in terms of the filtrations by supports that satisfy the weak Cousin condition. Recently, this has been extended by Takahashi [55] to the case where R has finite Krull dimension such that $\text{Spec } R$ is a CM-excellent scheme in the sense of Česnavičius [20].

Now that classifying aisles of $D^b(R)$ has almost been completed, what we should consider next is classifying *preaisles* of $D^b(R)$, which are defined as full subcategories closed under extensions and positive shifts. An aisle is none other than a preaisle whose inclusion functor has a right adjoint, but there exists a big difference between being an aisle and being a preaisle. Classifying preaisles is thus much harder than classifying aisles, and so it would be reasonable to impose some appropriate assumptions on the preaisles we try to classify.

The main result of this paper is the following theorem. This theorem provides a classification of preaisles of $D^b(R)$ that satisfy some mild and natural conditions. Also, the theorem includes both the classification of thick subcategories by Stevenson and the classification of resolving subcategories by Dao and Takahashi.

Theorem 1.4. *Let (R, V) be a pair as in Setup 1.1. Then there are one-to-one correspondences*

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{preaisles of } D^b(R) \\ \text{containing } R \text{ and closed} \\ \text{under direct summands} \end{array} \right\} \cong \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{resolving} \\ \text{subcategories} \\ \text{of } D^b(R) \end{array} \right\} \stackrel{(*)}{\cong} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{order-preserving} \\ \text{maps from Spec } R \\ \text{to } \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\} \end{array} \right\} \times \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{specialization-} \\ \text{closed subsets} \\ \text{of } V \end{array} \right\}.$$

The restriction of $()$ to the thick subcategories of $D^b(R)$ containing R is identified with (a) in Theorem 1.2. Each resolving subcategory \mathcal{X} of $\text{mod } R$ equals the restriction to $\text{mod } R$ of the smallest resolving subcategory $\tilde{\mathcal{X}}$ of $D^b(R)$ containing \mathcal{X} . The composition of $(*)$ with the map $\mathcal{X} \mapsto \tilde{\mathcal{X}}$ coincides with (b) in Theorem 1.3.*

Here, a *resolving subcategory* of $D^b(R)$ is a full subcategory containing R and closed under direct summands, extensions and negative shifts, which we shall newly introduce in this paper. We adopt this name because it is viewed as a triangulated category version of a resolving subcategory of an abelian category stated above.

This paper is organized as follows. In [Section 2](#), together with several preliminaries for later sections, we give the precise definition of a resolving subcategory of $D^b(R)$ and states its basic properties. In [Section 3](#), we introduce the key notion of NE-loci in $D^b(R)$, which are regarded as extensions of nonfree loci in $\text{mod } R$. We find out several fundamental properties of NE-loci. In [Section 4](#), applying some results in the literature based on techniques of unbounded derived categories, we classify the preaisles of $D^{\text{perf}}(R)$ containing R and closed under direct summands, which enables us to get a complete classification of the resolving subcategories of $D^{\text{perf}}(R)$ in terms of order-preserving maps from $\text{Spec } R$ to $\mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$. We also compare our results with a classification theorem of aisles given in [\[55\]](#).

From [Section 5](#) to [7](#) we mainly handle locally complete intersection rings. In [Section 5](#), we prove that the resolving subcategories of $D^b(R)$ bijectively correspond to the direct product of the resolving subcategories of perfect complexes and the resolving subcategories of maximal Cohen–Macaulay complexes. In [Section 6](#), applying the result obtained in [Section 5](#), we provide complete classifications of the resolving subcategories of $D^b(R)$ and the preaisles of $D^b(R)$ containing R and closed under direct summands. We also observe that this classification restricts to the classification of thick subcategories of $D_{\text{sg}}(R)$ given in [Theorem 1.2](#). In [Section 7](#), we realize the classification of resolving subcategories of $\text{mod } R$ given in [Theorem 1.3](#) as a restriction of the classification of resolving subcategories of $D^b(R)$ given in [Section 6](#).

In [Appendices A](#) and [B](#), we mainly deal with perfect complexes. In [Appendix A](#), we give other proofs of the classification theorems of resolving subcategories and preaisles of $D^{\text{perf}}(R)$ given in [Section 4](#) without using techniques of unbounded derived categories. Instead, the use of Koszul complexes and NE-loci is crucial here. In [Appendix B](#), we realize results of Dao and Takahashi [\[24\]](#) about modules of finite projective dimension, as restrictions of our results about perfect complexes which are obtained in [Appendix A](#).

Finally, we should emphasize that some of our methods to investigate resolving subcategories of $D^b(R)$ are similar to methods given in the literature to investigate resolving subcategories of $\text{mod } R$, but we do need to invent and develop a lot of new techniques to obtain our results. We should also emphasize that the proof of our main result, [Theorem 1.4](#), is completed at the end of this paper (before [Appendices](#)), by using results given in all the previous sections.

2. Resolving subcategories of triangulated categories

In this section, we state basic definitions which are used throughout this paper. Mimicking the definition of a resolving subcategory of an abelian category, we define a resolving subcategory of a triangulated category. We also explore fundamental properties of resolving subcategories. We begin with giving our convention.

Convention 2.1. All subcategories are assumed to be strictly full. An object X of a category \mathcal{C} is identified with the subcategory of \mathcal{C} consisting of X . An exact triangle $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow A[1]$ is often abbreviated to $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightsquigarrow$. Let R be a commutative noetherian ring with identity. For a prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of R , we denote by $\kappa(\mathfrak{p})$ the residue field of the local ring $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$, that is, $\kappa(\mathfrak{p}) = R_{\mathfrak{p}}/\mathfrak{p}R_{\mathfrak{p}}$. Subscripts and superscripts may be omitted if there is no danger of confusion.

In the next two definitions, we explain basic closedness conditions in an additive/abelian/triangulated category, and introduce certain subcategories determined by a given subcategory.

Definition 2.2. Let \mathcal{C} be an additive category, and let \mathcal{X} be a subcategory of \mathcal{C} .

- (1) We say that \mathcal{X} is *closed under finite direct sums* provided that for any finite number of objects X_1, \dots, X_n in \mathcal{X} the direct sum $X_1 \oplus \dots \oplus X_n$ is also in \mathcal{X} . This is equivalent to saying that the direct sum of any two objects in \mathcal{X} also belongs to \mathcal{X} .
- (2) We say that \mathcal{X} is *closed under direct summands* provided that if X is an object in \mathcal{X} and Y is a direct summand of X in \mathcal{A} , then Y is also in \mathcal{X} .
- (3) We denote by $\text{add}_{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{X}$ the *additive closure* of \mathcal{X} , that is, the smallest subcategory of \mathcal{C} containing \mathcal{X} and closed under finite direct sums and direct summands.
- (4) Assume \mathcal{C} is abelian (resp. triangulated). We say that \mathcal{X} is *closed under extensions* provided for an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow L \rightarrow M \rightarrow N \rightarrow 0$ (resp. exact triangle $L \rightarrow M \rightarrow N \rightsquigarrow$) in \mathcal{C} , if $L, N \in \mathcal{X}$, then $M \in \mathcal{X}$.
- (5) Suppose that \mathcal{C} is either abelian or triangulated. The *extension closure* $\text{ext}_{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{X}$ of \mathcal{X} is defined as the smallest subcategory of \mathcal{C} containing \mathcal{X} and closed under direct summands and extensions.

Definition 2.3. Let \mathcal{T} be a triangulated category, and let \mathcal{X} be a subcategory of \mathcal{T} .

- (1) For any $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ denote by $\mathcal{X}[n]$ the subcategory of \mathcal{T} consisting of objects of the form $X[n]$ with $X \in \mathcal{X}$.
- (2) We say that \mathcal{X} is *closed under positive shifts* (resp. *closed under negative shifts*) if $\mathcal{X}[n]$ is contained in \mathcal{X} for all $n > 0$ (resp. $n < 0$), which is equivalent to saying that $\mathcal{X}[1]$ (resp. $\mathcal{X}[-1]$) is contained in \mathcal{X} .

- (3) We say that \mathcal{X} is *thick* if \mathcal{X} is a nonempty triangulated subcategory of \mathcal{T} closed under direct summands. We denote by $\text{thick}_{\mathcal{T}} \mathcal{X}$ the *thick closure* of \mathcal{X} , namely, the smallest thick subcategory of \mathcal{T} containing \mathcal{X} .

In the next proposition, we compare closedness under positive/negative shifts with other conditions regarding subcategories of a triangulated category. The proof of the proposition is left as an easy exercise to the reader.

Proposition 2.4. *Let \mathcal{T} be a triangulated category. Let \mathcal{X} be a subcategory of \mathcal{T} .*

- (1) *Suppose \mathcal{X} is closed under extensions and contains the zero object of \mathcal{T} . Then the following are equivalent.*
- (a) *The subcategory \mathcal{X} of \mathcal{T} is closed under positive (resp. negative) shifts.*
 - (b) *If $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightsquigarrow$ is an exact triangle with $A, B \in \mathcal{X}$ (resp. $B, C \in \mathcal{X}$), then C (resp. A) is in \mathcal{X} .*
- (2) *If \mathcal{X} is nonempty, then \mathcal{X} is a thick subcategory of \mathcal{T} if and only if \mathcal{X} is closed under direct summands, extensions, positive shifts and negative shifts.*

We introduce categories and subcategories which we basically use in this paper.

Definition 2.5. We denote by $\text{mod } R$ the category of finitely generated R -modules, by $\text{proj } R$ the subcategory of $\text{mod } R$ consisting of projective modules, and by $\text{fpd } R$ the subcategory of $\text{mod } R$ consisting of modules of finite projective dimension. We denote by $D(R)$ the bounded derived category of $\text{mod } R$ which is denoted by $D^b(R)$ in Section 1, and by $K(R)$ the bounded homotopy category of $\text{proj } R$. Via the natural fully faithful functors, we regard $\text{mod } R$ and $K(R)$ as (strictly full) subcategories of $D(R)$. Thus we identify $K(R)$ with the derived category $D^{\text{perf}}(R)$ of perfect R -complexes that appears in Section 1. Here, a *perfect* complex is defined to be a bounded complex of finitely generated projective modules. We thus have inclusions

$$\text{proj } R \subseteq \text{fpd } R = K(R) \cap \text{mod } R, \quad \text{fpd } R \subseteq K(R) \subseteq D(R), \quad \text{fpd } R \subseteq \text{mod } R \subseteq D(R).$$

Definition 2.6 (resolving subcategories of module categories). Let \mathcal{X} be a subcategory of $\text{mod } R$.

- (1) We say that \mathcal{X} is *resolving* if it satisfies the following four conditions.
- (i) \mathcal{X} contains R .
 - (ii) \mathcal{X} is closed under direct summands.
 - (iii) \mathcal{X} is closed under extensions.
 - (iv) For an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow 0$ in $\text{mod } R$ with $B, C \in \mathcal{X}$, one has $A \in \mathcal{X}$.

Conditions (i) and (ii) imply that a resolving subcategory of $\text{mod } R$ contains the zero object 0 of $\text{mod } R$. Condition (i) can be replaced with the condition that \mathcal{X} contains $\text{proj } R$. Condition (iv) can be replaced with the condition that \mathcal{X} is closed under syzygies; see [49, Remark 2.3].

- (2) The *resolving closure* $\text{res}_{\text{mod } R} \mathcal{X}$ of \mathcal{X} is the smallest resolving subcategory of $\text{mod } R$ containing \mathcal{X} .

Definition 2.7 (resolving subcategories of triangulated categories). Let \mathcal{T} be a triangulated subcategory of $D(R)$ containing R . Let \mathcal{X} be a subcategory of \mathcal{T} .

- (1) We say that \mathcal{X} is *resolving* if it satisfies the following four conditions.

- (i) \mathcal{X} contains R .
- (ii) \mathcal{X} is closed under direct summands.
- (iii) \mathcal{X} is closed under extensions.
- (iv) For an exact triangle $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightsquigarrow$ in \mathcal{T} with $B, C \in \mathcal{X}$, one has $A \in \mathcal{X}$.

Conditions (i) and (ii) imply that a resolving subcategory of \mathcal{T} contains the zero object 0 of \mathcal{T} . Condition (i) can be replaced with the condition that \mathcal{X} contains $\text{proj } R$. Condition (iv) can be replaced with the condition that \mathcal{X} is closed under negative shifts; see [Proposition 2.4\(1\)](#).

- (2) The *resolving closure* $\text{res}_{\mathcal{T}} \mathcal{X}$ of \mathcal{X} is defined to be the smallest resolving subcategory of \mathcal{T} containing \mathcal{X} .

In the next proposition we explore the relationship between resolving closures and shifts. It turns out that compatibility of taking the resolving closure and taking a shift is subtle; see also [Remark 2.16](#) given later.

Proposition 2.8. *Let \mathcal{T} be a triangulated subcategory of $D(R)$ containing R .*

- (1) *For each object X of \mathcal{T} and each integer n , there is an equality*

$$\text{res}_{\mathcal{T}}\{X[i] \mid i \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \text{res}_{\mathcal{T}}\{X[i] \mid i \geq n\}.$$

- (2) *Let \mathcal{X} be a subcategory of \mathcal{T} , and let n be an integer.*

- (a) *Let $n \leq 0$. Then there is an inclusion $(\text{res}_{\mathcal{T}} \mathcal{X})[n] \subseteq \text{res}_{\mathcal{T}}(\mathcal{X}[n])$.*
- (b) *Let $n \geq 0$. If \mathcal{X} is resolving, then so is $\mathcal{X}[n]$. More generally, $(\text{res}_{\mathcal{T}} \mathcal{X})[n] = \text{res}_{\mathcal{T}}(\mathcal{X}[n] \cup \{R[n]\})$.*

Proof. (1) Set $\mathcal{X} = \text{res}_{\mathcal{T}}\{X[i] \mid i \geq n\}$. Fix $j \in \mathbb{Z}$. If $j \geq n$, then $X[j]$ is clearly in \mathcal{X} . If $j < n$, then $j - n < 0$ and one has $X[j] = (X[n])[j - n] \in \text{res}(X[n]) \subseteq \mathcal{X}$. Hence $X[j] \in \mathcal{X}$ for all $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, and the assertion follows.

(2a) Consider the subcategory $\mathcal{Y} = \{Y \in \mathcal{T} \mid Y[n] \in \text{res}_{\mathcal{T}}(\mathcal{X}[n])\}$ of \mathcal{T} . Since $\text{res}_{\mathcal{T}}(\mathcal{X}[n])$ is resolving, it contains R . As $n \leq 0$, we have $R[n] \in \text{res}_{\mathcal{T}}(\mathcal{X}[n])$. Hence R belongs to \mathcal{Y} . Let Y be an object in \mathcal{Y} and Z a direct summand of Y . Then $Y[n]$ is in $\text{res}_{\mathcal{T}}(\mathcal{X}[n])$ and $Z[n]$ is a direct summand of $Y[n]$. Hence $Z[n]$ is in $\text{res}_{\mathcal{T}}(\mathcal{X}[n])$, which implies $Z \in \mathcal{Y}$. Let $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightsquigarrow$ be an exact triangle in \mathcal{T} with $C \in \mathcal{Y}$. Then there is an exact triangle $A[n] \rightarrow B[n] \rightarrow C[n] \rightsquigarrow$ and $C[n]$ is in $\text{res}_{\mathcal{T}}(\mathcal{X}[n])$. Hence $A[n] \in \text{res}_{\mathcal{T}}(\mathcal{X}[n])$ if and only if $B[n] \in \text{res}_{\mathcal{T}}(\mathcal{X}[n])$. Therefore, $A \in \mathcal{Y}$ if and only if $B \in \mathcal{Y}$. Consequently, \mathcal{Y} is a resolving subcategory of \mathcal{T} . Since \mathcal{Y}

contains \mathcal{X} , we see that \mathcal{Y} contains $\text{res}_{\mathcal{T}} \mathcal{X}$. It follows that $(\text{res}_{\mathcal{T}} \mathcal{X})[n] \subseteq \text{res}_{\mathcal{T}}(\mathcal{X}[n])$.

(2b) To show the first assertion, suppose that \mathcal{X} is resolving. As \mathcal{X} is closed under negative shifts, we have that $\mathcal{X}[-1] \subseteq \mathcal{X}$, and that $R[-n] \in \mathcal{X}$ since $R \in \mathcal{X}$ and $-n \leq 0$. Hence $(\mathcal{X}[n])[-1] = (\mathcal{X}[-1])[n] \subseteq \mathcal{X}[n]$ and $R = (R[-n])[n] \in \mathcal{X}[n]$, that is, $\mathcal{X}[n]$ is closed under negative shifts and contains R . Let $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightsquigarrow$ be an exact triangle in \mathcal{T} with $A, C \in \mathcal{X}[n]$. Then there is an exact triangle $A[-n] \rightarrow B[-n] \rightarrow C[-n] \rightsquigarrow$ in \mathcal{T} and $A[-n], C[-n] \in \mathcal{X}$. Since \mathcal{X} is closed under extensions, it contains $B[-n]$. Hence $B = (B[-n])[n]$ belongs to $\mathcal{X}[n]$, and therefore $\mathcal{X}[n]$ is closed under extensions. Let K be an object in $\mathcal{X}[n]$ and L a direct summand of K . Then $K[-n]$ is in \mathcal{X} and $L[-n]$ is a direct summand of $K[-n]$. As \mathcal{X} is closed under direct summands, $L[-n]$ is in \mathcal{X} . Hence L belongs to $\mathcal{X}[n]$, and therefore $\mathcal{X}[n]$ is closed under direct summands. Consequently, $\mathcal{X}[n]$ is a resolving subcategory of \mathcal{T} .

Now we prove the second assertion. Replacing \mathcal{X} with $\mathcal{X} \cup \{R\}$, we may assume $R \in \mathcal{X}$. We want to deduce $(\text{res}_{\mathcal{T}} \mathcal{X})[n] = \text{res}_{\mathcal{T}}(\mathcal{X}[n])$. As $\text{res}_{\mathcal{T}} \mathcal{X} \supseteq \mathcal{X}$, we have $(\text{res}_{\mathcal{T}} \mathcal{X})[n] \supseteq \mathcal{X}[n]$. As $(\text{res}_{\mathcal{T}} \mathcal{X})[n]$ is resolving by the first assertion, $(\text{res}_{\mathcal{T}} \mathcal{X})[n]$ contains $\text{res}_{\mathcal{T}}(\mathcal{X}[n])$. To show the opposite inclusion, consider the subcategory $\mathcal{Y} = \{Y \in \mathcal{T} \mid Y[n] \in \text{res}_{\mathcal{T}}(\mathcal{X}[n])\}$ of \mathcal{T} . Since $R \in \mathcal{X}$, we get $R[n] \in \mathcal{X}[n] \subseteq \text{res}_{\mathcal{T}}(\mathcal{X}[n])$, which implies $R \in \mathcal{Y}$. An analogous argument as in the proof of (1) shows \mathcal{Y} is a resolving subcategory of \mathcal{T} . Since \mathcal{Y} contains \mathcal{X} , it contains $\text{res}_{\mathcal{T}} \mathcal{X}$. Thus $(\text{res}_{\mathcal{T}} \mathcal{X})[n] \subseteq \text{res}_{\mathcal{T}}(\mathcal{X}[n])$. We now obtain $(\text{res}_{\mathcal{T}} \mathcal{X})[n] = \text{res}_{\mathcal{T}}(\mathcal{X}[n])$. \square

The next notion plays a crucial role in the proofs of our main results.

Definition 2.9 (minimum resolving subcategories). Let \mathcal{T} be a triangulated subcategory of $\text{D}(R)$ containing R . We set $\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{T}} = \text{res}_{\mathcal{T}} 0$ and call it the *minimum resolving subcategory* of \mathcal{T} . It is minimum in the sense that every resolving subcategory of \mathcal{T} contains $\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{T}}$. We simply write $\mathcal{E}_R = \mathcal{E}_{\text{D}(R)}$.

The resolving closure $\text{res}_{\mathcal{T}} \mathcal{X}$ of a subcategory \mathcal{X} of \mathcal{T} , particularly the minimum resolving subcategory $\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{T}} = \text{res}_{\mathcal{T}} 0$ of \mathcal{T} , depends on which triangulated subcategory \mathcal{T} of $\text{D}(R)$ is taken as the ambient category. The proposition below collects properties of resolving subcategories, the second and third of which produce sufficient conditions for \mathcal{T} to satisfy $\text{res}_{\mathcal{T}} \mathcal{X} = \text{res}_{\text{D}(R)} \mathcal{X}$ for every subcategory \mathcal{X} of \mathcal{T} .

Proposition 2.10. (1) *If \mathcal{T} is a triangulated subcategory of $\text{D}(R)$ containing R , then $\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{T}} = \text{res}_{\mathcal{T}} R$. If \mathcal{T} is a thick subcategory of $\text{D}(R)$ containing R , then $\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{T}} = \text{res}_{\mathcal{T}}(\text{proj } R)$.*

(2) *Let \mathcal{T} be a thick subcategory of $\text{D}(R)$ containing R . Then the resolving subcategories of \mathcal{T} are the resolving subcategories of $\text{D}(R)$ contained in \mathcal{T} . Hence $\text{res}_{\mathcal{T}} \mathcal{X} = \text{res}_{\text{D}(R)} \mathcal{X}$ for any subcategory \mathcal{X} of \mathcal{T} .*

- (3) *The equality $\mathcal{K}(R) = \text{thick}_{\mathcal{D}(R)} R$ holds. Hence, there is an equality $\text{res}_{\mathcal{K}(R)} \mathcal{X} = \text{res}_{\mathcal{D}(R)} \mathcal{X}$ for any subcategory \mathcal{X} of $\mathcal{K}(R)$. In particular, $\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{K}(R)} = \mathcal{E}_R$.*
- (4) *If \mathcal{X} is a resolving subcategory of $\mathcal{D}(R)$, then $\mathcal{X} \cap \text{mod } R$ is a resolving subcategory of $\text{mod } R$. If \mathcal{X} is a resolving subcategory of $\mathcal{K}(R)$, then $\mathcal{X} \cap \text{mod } R$ is a resolving subcategory of $\text{mod } R$ contained in $\text{fpd } R$.*

Proof. (1) The first assertion holds since $R \in \mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{T}} = \text{res}_{\mathcal{T}} 0 \subseteq \text{res}_{\mathcal{T}} R$. In the situation of the second assertion, \mathcal{T} contains $\text{proj } R$. Hence the assertion follows from the inclusions $\text{proj } R \subseteq \mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{T}} = \text{res}_{\mathcal{T}} 0 \subseteq \text{res}_{\mathcal{T}} R \subseteq \text{res}_{\mathcal{T}}(\text{proj } R)$.

(2) Let \mathcal{X} be a subcategory of \mathcal{T} with $R \in \mathcal{X}$ and $\mathcal{X}[-1] \subseteq \mathcal{X}$. Since \mathcal{T} is closed under extensions as a subcategory of $\mathcal{D}(R)$, we see that \mathcal{X} is closed under extensions as a subcategory of \mathcal{T} if and only if \mathcal{X} is closed under extensions as a subcategory of $\mathcal{D}(R)$. If A, B are objects of $\mathcal{D}(R)$ with $A \oplus B \in \mathcal{X}$, then $A \oplus B \in \mathcal{T}$, which implies $A, B \in \mathcal{T}$ since \mathcal{T} is thick. It is seen that \mathcal{X} is closed under direct summands as a subcategory of \mathcal{T} if and only if \mathcal{X} is closed under direct summands as a subcategory of $\mathcal{D}(R)$. The first assertion follows.

Since $\text{res}_{\mathcal{T}} \mathcal{X}$ is a resolving subcategory of \mathcal{T} containing \mathcal{X} , by the first assertion it is a resolving subcategory of $\mathcal{D}(R)$ contained in \mathcal{T} and containing \mathcal{X} . Hence $\mathcal{T} \supseteq \text{res}_{\mathcal{T}} \mathcal{X} \supseteq \text{res}_{\mathcal{D}(R)} \mathcal{X}$. Therefore, $\text{res}_{\mathcal{D}(R)} \mathcal{X}$ is a resolving subcategory of $\mathcal{D}(R)$ contained in \mathcal{T} and containing \mathcal{X} , so that it is a resolving subcategory of \mathcal{T} containing \mathcal{X} by the first assertion again. This implies that $\text{res}_{\mathcal{D}(R)} \mathcal{X} \supseteq \text{res}_{\mathcal{T}} \mathcal{X}$. The second assertion now follows.

(3) It is a well-known fact that $\mathcal{K}(R) = \text{thick}_{\mathcal{D}(R)} R$; see [38, Proposition 1.4(2)] for instance. In particular, $\mathcal{K}(R)$ is a thick subcategory of $\mathcal{D}(R)$ containing R . It follows from (2) that $\text{res}_{\mathcal{K}(R)} \mathcal{X} = \text{res}_{\mathcal{D}(R)} \mathcal{X}$ for any subcategory \mathcal{X} of $\mathcal{K}(R)$. We get the equalities $\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{K}(R)} = \text{res}_{\mathcal{K}(R)} 0 = \text{res}_{\mathcal{D}(R)} 0 = \mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{D}(R)} = \mathcal{E}_R$.

(4) Let \mathcal{X} be a resolving subcategory of $\mathcal{D}(R)$. Then R belongs to $\mathcal{X} \cap \text{mod } R$. If $M \in \mathcal{X} \cap \text{mod } R$ and N is a direct summand in $\text{mod } R$ of M , then M is in \mathcal{X} and N is a direct summand in $\mathcal{D}(R)$ of M , so that N is in \mathcal{X} and hence $N \in \mathcal{X} \cap \text{mod } R$. Let $0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow 0$ be an exact sequence in $\text{mod } R$ with $C \in \mathcal{X} \cap \text{mod } R$. Then there is an exact triangle $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightsquigarrow$ in $\mathcal{D}(R)$ and $C \in \mathcal{X}$. Hence $A \in \mathcal{X}$ if and only if $B \in \mathcal{X}$, so that $A \in \mathcal{X} \cap \text{mod } R$ if and only if $B \in \mathcal{X} \cap \text{mod } R$. Thus, $\mathcal{X} \cap \text{mod } R$ is a resolving subcategory of $\text{mod } R$.

Let \mathcal{X} be a resolving subcategory of $\mathcal{K}(R)$. By (2) and (3), \mathcal{X} is a resolving subcategory of $\mathcal{D}(R)$ contained in $\mathcal{K}(R)$. Hence $\mathcal{X} \cap \text{mod } R$ is a resolving subcategory of $\text{mod } R$ contained in $\mathcal{K}(R) \cap \text{mod } R = \text{fpd } R$. □

In the proposition below, we state simple observations about representing each closure as an intersection of subcategories. We leave the proof of the proposition as an easy exercise to the reader.

Proposition 2.11. *Let \mathcal{C} be an additive category, and let \mathcal{X} be a subcategory of \mathcal{C} .*

- (1) *The additive closure $\text{add}_{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{X}$ is equal to the intersection of all subcategories of \mathcal{C} that contain \mathcal{X} and are closed under finite direct sums and direct summands.*
- (2) *Assume that \mathcal{C} is either abelian or triangulated. Then the extension closure $\text{ext}_{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{X}$ is equal to the intersection of all subcategories of \mathcal{C} that contain \mathcal{X} and are closed under direct summands and extensions.*
- (3) *Assume that \mathcal{C} is triangulated. Then the thick closure $\text{thick}_{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{X}$ is equal to the intersection of all thick subcategories of \mathcal{C} containing \mathcal{X} .*
- (4) *Assume that \mathcal{C} is a triangulated subcategory of $\text{D}(R)$ containing R . Then the resolving closure $\text{res}_{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{X}$ is equal to the intersection of all resolving subcategories of \mathcal{C} containing \mathcal{X} . In particular, $\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{C}}$ coincides with the intersection of all resolving subcategories of \mathcal{C} .*

Next we recall the definitions of projective dimension and depth for complexes, and of Koszul complexes.

- Definition 2.12.** (1) The *supremum* $\sup X$ and *infimum* $\inf X$ of an object $X \in \text{D}(R)$ is defined by $\sup X = \sup\{i \in \mathbb{Z} \mid H^i X \neq 0\}$ and $\inf X = \inf\{i \in \mathbb{Z} \mid H^i X \neq 0\}$.
- (2) The *projective dimension* $\text{pd}_R X$ of an object $X \in \text{D}(R)$ is the infimum of integers n such that $X \cong P$ in $\text{D}(R)$ for some perfect R -complex P with $P^{-i} = 0$ for all integers $i > n$. One has $\text{pd} X \in \mathbb{Z} \cup \{\pm\infty\}$ and $\text{pd} X \geq -\inf X$; note that $\text{pd} X = -\infty$ if and only if $X \cong 0$ in $\text{D}(R)$. Also, $\text{pd} X < \infty$ if and only if $X \in \text{K}(R)$. One does not necessarily have $\text{pd} X \leq n$ even if $X \cong P$ in $\text{D}(R)$ for some complex P of finitely generated projective modules with $P^{-i} = 0$ for all $i > n$; see [9, 2.6.P]. We refer to [9, 1.2.P, 1.7, 2.3.P, 2.4.P and 2.7.P] for details of projective dimension.
- (3) For each integer n , we denote by $\text{K}^n(R)$ the subcategory of $\text{K}(R)$ consisting of perfect complexes having projective dimension at most n .
- (4) For a sequence $\mathbf{x} = x_1, \dots, x_n$ we denote by $\text{K}(\mathbf{x}, R)$ the Koszul complex of \mathbf{x} over R ; we refer the reader to [18, §1.6] for the definition and details of Koszul complexes. When the ambient ring R is clear, we simply write $\text{K}(\mathbf{x})$.
- (5) Let R be a local ring with residue field k . For an object X of $\text{D}(R)$, we denote by $\text{depth}_R X$ the *depth* of X , which is defined by the equality $\text{depth}_R X = \inf \mathbf{R}\text{Hom}_R(k, X)$. Note that if X belongs to $\text{mod } R$, then $\text{depth}_R X = \inf\{i \in \mathbb{N} \mid \text{Ext}_R^i(k, X) \neq 0\}$, so it coincides with the classical definition of the depth of a finitely generated module over a local ring.

We make a collection of basic properties of projective dimension and depth which are frequently used later.

Proposition 2.13. (1) *Let X be an object of $D(R)$, and let r be an integer. Then $\mathrm{pd}_R(X[r]) = \mathrm{pd}_R X + r$. When the ring R is local, the equality $\mathrm{depth}_R(X[r]) = \mathrm{depth}_R X - r$ holds.*

(2) *Let R be a local ring with residue field k . Let $X \in D(R)$. One has the equality $\mathrm{pd}_R X = -\inf(X \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} k)$. Also, the **Auslander–Buchsbaum formula** holds: If $\mathrm{pd}_R X < \infty$, then $\mathrm{pd}_R X = \mathrm{depth} R - \mathrm{depth}_R X$.*

(3) *Let $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightsquigarrow$ be an exact triangle in $D(R)$. Then the following inequalities hold true, where for the latter ones we assume that the ring R is local.*

$$\begin{cases} \mathrm{pd}_R B \leq \sup\{\mathrm{pd}_R A, \mathrm{pd}_R C\}, \\ \mathrm{pd}_R A \leq \sup\{\mathrm{pd}_R B, \mathrm{pd}_R C - 1\}, \\ \mathrm{pd}_R C \leq \sup\{\mathrm{pd}_R B, \mathrm{pd}_R A + 1\}, \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \mathrm{depth}_R B \geq \inf\{\mathrm{depth}_R A, \mathrm{depth}_R C\}, \\ \mathrm{depth}_R A \geq \inf\{\mathrm{depth}_R B, \mathrm{depth}_R C + 1\}, \\ \mathrm{depth}_R C \geq \inf\{\mathrm{depth}_R B, \mathrm{depth}_R A - 1\} \end{cases}$$

(4) *Let X and Y be objects of $D(R)$. Then $\mathrm{pd}_R(X \oplus Y) = \sup\{\mathrm{pd}_R X, \mathrm{pd}_R Y\}$. When R is local, $\mathrm{depth}_R(X \oplus Y) = \inf\{\mathrm{depth}_R X, \mathrm{depth}_R Y\}$.*

(5) *For all nonnegative integers n , the subcategory $\mathcal{K}^n(R)$ of $\mathcal{K}(R)$ is resolving.*

(6) *There is an equality $\mathcal{K}^0(R) = \mathcal{E}_R$. In particular, the equality $\mathcal{E}_R \cap \mathrm{mod} R = \mathrm{proj} R$ holds.*

(7) *Let R be a local ring with maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} . Let $\mathbf{x} = x_1, \dots, x_n$ be a sequence of elements of R . If $x_i \in \mathfrak{m}$ for all i , then $\mathrm{pd}_R \mathcal{K}(\mathbf{x}) = n$. If $x_i \notin \mathfrak{m}$ for some i , then $\mathcal{K}(\mathbf{x}) \cong 0$ in $\mathcal{K}(R)$ and $\mathrm{pd}_R \mathcal{K}(\mathbf{x}) = -\infty$.*

Proof. (1) We easily deduce the assertion from the definitions of projective dimension and depth.

(2) The first assertion follows from [21, (A.5.7.2)]. The second assertion is stated in [22, (1.5)] for example.

(3) Suppose that R is a local ring with residue field k . The two exact triangles

$$\mathbf{R}\mathrm{Hom}_R(k, A) \rightarrow \mathbf{R}\mathrm{Hom}_R(k, B) \rightarrow \mathbf{R}\mathrm{Hom}_R(k, C) \rightsquigarrow, \quad A \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} k \rightarrow B \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} k \rightarrow C \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} k \rightsquigarrow$$

give rise to the inequalities

$$\inf \mathbf{R}\mathrm{Hom}_R(k, B) \geq \inf\{\inf \mathbf{R}\mathrm{Hom}_R(k, A), \inf \mathbf{R}\mathrm{Hom}_R(k, C)\}$$

and $\inf(B \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} k) \geq \inf\{\inf(A \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} k), \inf(C \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} k)\}$. Therefore we have $\mathrm{depth} B \geq \inf\{\mathrm{depth} A, \mathrm{depth} C\}$, and by (2) we get

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{pd}_R B &= -\inf(B \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} k) \leq -\inf\{\inf(A \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} k), \inf(C \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} k)\} \\ &= \sup\{-\inf(A \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} k), -\inf(C \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} k)\} = \sup\{\mathrm{pd}_R A, \mathrm{pd}_R C\}. \end{aligned}$$

Now we consider the case where R is nonlocal. Using [9, Proposition 5.3.P] and the local case, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \text{pd}_R B &= \sup_{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R} \{\text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} B_{\mathfrak{p}}\} \\ &\leq \sup_{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R} \{\sup\{\text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} A_{\mathfrak{p}}, \text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} C_{\mathfrak{p}}\}\} \leq \sup\{\text{pd}_R A, \text{pd}_R C\}. \end{aligned}$$

Applying the argument given so far to the exact triangles $C[-1] \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightsquigarrow$ and $B \rightarrow C \rightarrow A[1] \rightsquigarrow$ and using (1), we obtain the remaining four inequalities.

(4) Suppose that the ring R is local, and let k be the residue field of R . Using (2) for the former, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{pd}_R(X \oplus Y) &= -\inf((X \oplus Y) \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} k) \\ &= -\inf((X \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} k) \oplus (Y \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} k)) = -\inf\{\inf(X \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} k), \inf(Y \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} k)\} \\ &= \sup\{-\inf(X \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} k), -\inf(Y \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} k)\} = \sup\{\text{pd}_R X, \text{pd}_R Y\}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{depth}_R(X \oplus Y) &= \inf \mathbf{R}\text{Hom}_R(k, X \oplus Y) = \inf(\mathbf{R}\text{Hom}_R(k, X) \oplus \mathbf{R}\text{Hom}_R(k, Y)) \\ &= \inf\{\inf \mathbf{R}\text{Hom}_R(k, X), \inf \mathbf{R}\text{Hom}_R(k, Y)\} \\ &= \inf\{\text{depth}_R X, \text{depth}_R Y\}. \end{aligned}$$

Now let the ring R be nonlocal. Applying (3) to the exact triangle

$$X \rightarrow X \oplus Y \rightarrow Y \rightsquigarrow$$

gives $\text{pd}_R(X \oplus Y) \leq \sup\{\text{pd}_R X, \text{pd}_R Y\}$. Assume $\text{pd}_R(X \oplus Y) < \sup\{\text{pd}_R X, \text{pd}_R Y\}$. We may assume $\text{pd}_R X \geq \text{pd}_R Y$.

We claim that if $\text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} X_{\mathfrak{p}} < \infty$ for all prime ideals \mathfrak{p} of R , then $\text{pd}_R X < \infty$. Indeed, putting $t = \inf X$ and $s = \sup X$, we find a complex $P = (\cdots \rightarrow P^t \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow P^s \rightarrow 0)$ of finitely generated projective R -modules such that $P \cong X$ in $\mathbf{D}(R)$. Let C be the cokernel of the map $P^{t-1} \rightarrow P^t$. Let $Q = (0 \rightarrow P^{t+1} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow P^s \rightarrow 0)$ be the truncation of P , which is a perfect complex. There is an exact triangle $Q \rightarrow P \rightarrow C[-t] \rightsquigarrow$. For each $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R$ we have $\text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} Q_{\mathfrak{p}} < \infty$ and $\text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} P_{\mathfrak{p}} = \text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} X_{\mathfrak{p}} < \infty$, so that $\text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} C_{\mathfrak{p}} < \infty$. It follows from [13, Lemma 4.5] that $\text{pd}_R C < \infty$. As $\text{pd}_R Q < \infty$, we get $\text{pd}_R X = \text{pd}_R P < \infty$. The claim thus follows.

The claim and [9, Proposition 5.3.P] produce a prime ideal \mathfrak{p} such that $\text{pd}_R X = \text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} X_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq \infty$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} X_{\mathfrak{p}} &\leq \sup\{\text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} X_{\mathfrak{p}}, \text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} Y_{\mathfrak{p}}\} = \text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(X_{\mathfrak{p}} \oplus Y_{\mathfrak{p}}) \\ &\leq \text{pd}_R(X \oplus Y) < \sup\{\text{pd}_R X, \text{pd}_R Y\} = \text{pd}_R X = \text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} X_{\mathfrak{p}}, \end{aligned}$$

where the first equality holds since the ring $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is local. We now get a contradiction, and therefore, the equality $\text{pd}_R(X \oplus Y) = \sup\{\text{pd}_R X, \text{pd}_R Y\}$ holds.

(5) As n is nonnegative, R belongs to $\mathcal{K}^n(R)$. The assertion is shown to hold by using (3) and (4).

(6) As \mathcal{E}_R contains R and is closed under negative shifts, it contains $R[i]$ for all $i \leq 0$. Hence we will get the required equality $K^0(R) = \mathcal{E}_R$ once we prove that the following inclusions hold.

$$K^0(R) \subseteq \text{ext}_{K(R)}\{R[i] \mid i \leq 0\} \subseteq \mathcal{E}_R \subseteq K^0(R).$$

The second inclusion holds since \mathcal{E}_R is closed under extensions, while the last inclusion comes from the fact that $K^0(R)$ is a resolving subcategory and \mathcal{E}_R is a minimum resolving subcategory. To show the first inclusion, pick an object P in $K^0(R)$. We may assume that $P = (0 \rightarrow P^0 \rightarrow P^1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow P^s \rightarrow 0)$. Then P belongs to $\text{ext}_{K(R)}\{P^s[-s], \dots, P^1[-1], P^0\}$, which is contained in $\text{ext}_{K(R)}\{R[i] \mid i \leq 0\}$. Thus the first inclusion follows.

(7) If $x_i \in \mathfrak{m}$ for all i , then $\text{pd}_R K(\mathbf{x}) = n$ by (2). If $x_i \notin \mathfrak{m}$ for some i , then $K(x_i) \cong 0$ in $D(R)$, and hence $K(\mathbf{x}) \cong K(x_1) \otimes_R^L \dots \otimes_R^L K(x_i) \otimes_R^L \dots \otimes_R^L K(x_n) \cong 0$ in $D(R)$. Hence $K(\mathbf{x}) \cong 0$ in $K(R)$. □

Here, let us present an application of the above proposition. The corollary below is thought of as a derived category version of [50, Proposition 1.12(2)].

Corollary 2.14. *Let R be a local ring. Let X and Y be complexes that belong to $D(R)$. Suppose that X is in the resolving closure $\text{res}_{D(R)} Y$. Then there is an inequality $\text{depth}_R X \geq \inf\{\text{depth}_R Y, \text{depth } R\}$.*

Proof. Let \mathcal{Z} be the subcategory of $D(R)$ consisting of objects Z such that $\text{depth } Z \geq \inf\{\text{depth } Y, \text{depth } R\}$. It is evident that \mathcal{Z} contains Y and R . Using the depth equality in Proposition 2.13(4), we see that \mathcal{Z} is closed under direct summands. Also, the first depth inequality in Proposition 2.13(3) shows that \mathcal{Z} is closed under extensions. By the depth equality in Proposition 2.13(1), it follows that \mathcal{Z} is closed under negative shifts. Consequently, \mathcal{Z} is a resolving subcategory of $D(R)$ containing Y . Hence \mathcal{Z} contains $\text{res}_{D(R)} Y$, and therefore X belongs to \mathcal{Z} . Now the assertion of the corollary follows. □

By definition, a thick subcategory of $D(R)$ containing R is a resolving subcategory of $D(R)$. The converse of this statement is not necessarily true. Actually, we state and prove the following proposition, which gives rise to an example of a resolving subcategory of $D(R)$ that is not a thick subcategory of $D(R)$.

Proposition 2.15. *The equality $\text{res}_{D(R)}(\text{mod } R) = \{X \in D(R) \mid H^{<0} X = 0\}$ of subcategories of $D(R)$ holds. Thus, the resolving subcategory $\text{res}_{D(R)}(\text{mod } R)$ of $D(R)$ is not thick; it is not closed under positive shifts.*

Proof. Let \mathcal{X} be the subcategory of $D(R)$ consisting of complexes X with $H^{<0} X = 0$. Evidently, \mathcal{X} contains $\text{mod } R$. In particular, \mathcal{X} contains R . It is straightforward to verify that \mathcal{X} is closed under direct summands, extensions, and negative shifts. Hence \mathcal{X} is a resolving subcategory of $D(R)$ containing $\text{mod } R$. Therefore, \mathcal{X}

contains $\text{res}_{D(R)}(\text{mod } R)$. Conversely, pick $X \in \mathcal{X}$. Since $H^{<0} X = 0$, we may assume $X = (0 \rightarrow X^0 \rightarrow X^1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow X^n \rightarrow 0)$; see [21, (A.1.14)]. There is a series $\{X^i[-i] \rightarrow X_i \rightarrow X_{i-1} \rightsquigarrow\}_{i=0}^n$ of exact triangles in $D(R)$ with $X_n = X$ and $X_{-1} = 0$. The object $X^i[-i]$ is in $\text{res}_{D(R)}(\text{mod } R)$ for all $0 \leq i \leq n$, since $X^i \in \text{mod } R$ and $-i \leq 0$. It is observed that X belongs to $\text{res}_{D(R)}(\text{mod } R)$. Therefore, \mathcal{X} is contained in $\text{res}_{D(R)}(\text{mod } R)$.

As for the last assertion of the proposition, we have $R \in \mathcal{X}$, but $R[1] \notin \mathcal{X}$ since $H^{-1}(R[1]) = R \neq 0$. □

We close the section by stating a remark on the second assertion of Proposition 2.8.

Remark 2.16. Let \mathcal{T} be a triangulated subcategory of $D(R)$ containing R . Let X and Y be objects of \mathcal{T} . Assume that X belongs to $\text{res } Y$. Then $X[n]$ belongs to $\text{res}(Y[n])$ if $n \leq 0$ by Proposition 2.8(2a). However, $X[n]$ does not necessarily belong to $\text{res}(Y[n])$, if $n > 0$. In fact, we have the following observations.

- (1) Let $X = R$ and $Y = R[-1]$. Then $X \in \text{res}_{D(R)} Y$, but $X[1] = R[1] \notin \mathcal{E}_R = \text{res}_{D(R)} R = \text{res}_{D(R)}(Y[1])$; see Proposition 2.10(1). Indeed, we have $\text{pd } R[1] = 1$ and $R[1] \notin K^0(R) = \mathcal{E}_R$ by Proposition 2.13(1)(6).
- (2) Suppose that there exists an exact triangle $X \rightarrow E \rightarrow Y \rightsquigarrow$ in \mathcal{T} such that $E \in \mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{T}}$. Then X belongs to $\text{res}_{\mathcal{T}} Y$. An exact triangle $X[1] \rightarrow E[1] \rightarrow Y[1] \rightsquigarrow$ in \mathcal{T} is induced. If $E[1]$ is in $\text{res}_{\mathcal{T}}(Y[1])$, then $X[1]$ is in $\text{res}_{\mathcal{T}}(Y[1])$. However, as we have seen in (1), the object $E[1]$ may not belong to $\text{res}_{\mathcal{T}}(Y[1])$.

3. NE-loci of objects and subcategories of $D(R)$

Recall that the *nonfree locus* $\text{NF}(M)$ of each object M of $\text{mod } R$ is by definition the set of prime ideals \mathfrak{p} of R such that the localization $M_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is nonfree as an $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -module. Also, recall that the *nonfree locus* $\text{NF}(\mathcal{X})$ of a subcategory \mathcal{X} of $\text{mod } R$ is defined as the union of $\text{NF}(M)$ where M runs through the objects of \mathcal{X} . In this section, we introduce and study NE-loci $\text{NE}(-)$, which extend nonfree loci $\text{NF}(-)$ to objects and subcategories of $D(R)$.

We begin with stating the definitions of an R -linear additive category and a quotient of such a category by an ideal.

Definition 3.1. Let \mathcal{C} be an R -linear additive category, that is, an additive category whose hom-sets are R -modules and composition of morphisms is R -bilinear.

- (1) An *ideal* \mathcal{I} of \mathcal{C} is by definition a family $\{\mathcal{I}(X, Y)\}_{X, Y \in \mathcal{C}}$ of R -submodules of $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y)$ such that $bfa \in \mathcal{I}(W, Z)$ for all $a \in \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(W, X)$, $f \in \mathcal{I}(X, Y)$, $b \in \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, Z)$ and $W, X, Y, Z \in \mathcal{C}$. The *quotient* \mathcal{C}/\mathcal{I} of \mathcal{C} by the ideal \mathcal{I} is by definition the category whose objects are those of \mathcal{C} and morphisms are given by $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{I}}(X, Y) = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y)/\mathcal{I}(X, Y)$ for $X, Y \in \mathcal{C}$. Note that \mathcal{C}/\mathcal{I} is an R -linear additive category.

- (2) Let \mathcal{D} be a subcategory of \mathcal{C} . For two objects X, Y of \mathcal{C} , let $[\mathcal{D}](X, Y)$ be the subset of $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y)$ consisting of morphisms that factor through some finite direct sums of objects in \mathcal{D} . Then it is easy to observe that $[\mathcal{D}]$ is an ideal of \mathcal{C} , and hence the quotient $\mathcal{C}/[\mathcal{D}]$ is defined.

The category $\underline{D}(R)$ that we now define plays an important role in this section.

Definition 3.2. We denote by $\underline{D}(R)$ the quotient $D(R)/[\mathcal{E}_R]$. The hom-set

$$\text{Hom}_{\underline{D}(R)}(X, Y)$$

is a finitely generated R -module for all $X, Y \in \underline{D}(R)$, as it is a factor of the finitely generated R -module $\text{Hom}_{D(R)}(X, Y)$.

The proposition below concerns when an object and a morphism in $D(R)$ are zero in the category $\underline{D}(R)$. The proof is standard, so we omit it.

Proposition 3.3. (1) *A morphism in $D(R)$ is zero in $\underline{D}(R)$ if and only if it factors through an object in \mathcal{E}_R .*

(2) *Let $X \in D(R)$. The following are equivalent:*

- (a) $X \cong 0$ in $\underline{D}(R)$. (b) $\text{Hom}_{\underline{D}(R)}(X, X) = 0$. (c) $X \in \mathcal{E}_R$.

We define the localization of a given subcategory of $D(R)$ by a multiplicatively closed subset of R .

Definition 3.4. Let \mathcal{X} be a subcategory of $D(R)$. For a multiplicatively closed subset S of R , we define the subcategory \mathcal{X}_S of $D(R_S)$ by $\mathcal{X}_S = \{X_S \mid X \in \mathcal{X}\}$. When $S = R \setminus \mathfrak{p}$ with $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R$, we set $\mathcal{X}_{\mathfrak{p}} = \mathcal{X}_S$.

In the lemma below we study the structure of localizations of morphisms in the category $\underline{D}(R)$.

Lemma 3.5. *Let \mathfrak{p} be a prime ideal of R . Taking the localization of a morphism in $D(R)$ at \mathfrak{p} induces an isomorphism $\text{Hom}_{\underline{D}(R)}(X, Y)_{\mathfrak{p}} \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\underline{D}(R_{\mathfrak{p}})}(X_{\mathfrak{p}}, Y_{\mathfrak{p}})$ of $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -modules for all objects $X, Y \in D(R)$.*

Proof. Localization at \mathfrak{p} gives an isomorphism

$$\phi : \text{Hom}_{D(R)}(X, Y)_{\mathfrak{p}} \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{D(R_{\mathfrak{p}})}(X_{\mathfrak{p}}, Y_{\mathfrak{p}});$$

see [21, Lemma (A.4.5)]. If $P = (0 \rightarrow P^0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow P^n \rightarrow 0)$ is a perfect R -complex, then $P_{\mathfrak{p}} = (0 \rightarrow P_{\mathfrak{p}}^0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow P_{\mathfrak{p}}^n \rightarrow 0)$ is a perfect $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -complex. By Proposition 2.13(6), the subcategory $(\mathcal{E}_R)_{\mathfrak{p}}$ of $D(R_{\mathfrak{p}})$ is contained in $\mathcal{E}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}$. Thus ϕ restricts to an injection $\psi : ([\mathcal{E}_R](X, Y))_{\mathfrak{p}} \rightarrow [\mathcal{E}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}]_{\mathfrak{p}}(X_{\mathfrak{p}}, Y_{\mathfrak{p}})$. Let

$$Q = (0 \rightarrow R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\oplus r_0} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\oplus r_n} \rightarrow 0)$$

be a perfect $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -complex with $Q^i = R_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\oplus r_i}$ for each $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then we easily find a perfect R -complex $P = (0 \rightarrow R^{\oplus r_0} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow R^{\oplus r_n} \rightarrow 0)$ such that $P_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is isomorphic to Q as an $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -complex; see [1, Lemma 4.2(1) and its proof]. Hence P belongs to \mathcal{E}_R , and the equality $(\mathcal{E}_R)_{\mathfrak{p}} = \mathcal{E}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}$ follows. Consider the decomposition

$$(X_{\mathfrak{p}} \xrightarrow{\frac{f}{s}} Y_{\mathfrak{p}}) = (X_{\mathfrak{p}} \xrightarrow{\frac{g}{t}} E_{\mathfrak{p}} \xrightarrow{\frac{h}{u}} Y_{\mathfrak{p}})$$

of a morphism $\frac{f}{s} : X_{\mathfrak{p}} \rightarrow Y_{\mathfrak{p}}$ in $D(R_{\mathfrak{p}})$, where f, g, h are morphisms in $D(R)$, $s, t, u \in R \setminus \mathfrak{p}$ and $E \in \mathcal{E}_R$. Then $vutf = vshg$ for some $v \in R \setminus \mathfrak{p}$. We have $\frac{f}{s} = \frac{vutf}{vuts}$ and

$$(X \xrightarrow{vutf} Y) = (X \xrightarrow{g} E \xrightarrow{vsh} Y).$$

This shows that the injection ψ is surjective. Consequently, ϕ induces an isomorphism $\text{Hom}_{D(R)}(X, Y)_{\mathfrak{p}} \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{D(R_{\mathfrak{p}})}(X_{\mathfrak{p}}, Y_{\mathfrak{p}})$. □

Definition 3.6 (NE-loci of objects of $D(R)$). Let X be an object of $D(R)$. We denote by $\text{NE}(X)$ the set of prime ideals \mathfrak{p} of R such that $X_{\mathfrak{p}} \notin \mathcal{E}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}$, and call it the *NE-locus* of X . According to Proposition 2.13(6), this is equal to the set of prime ideals \mathfrak{p} of R such that the $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -complex $X_{\mathfrak{p}}$ has positive (possibly infinite) projective dimension. Thus we may also call $\text{NE}(X)$ the *positive projective dimension locus* of X . Clearly, the equality $\text{NE}(M) = \text{NF}(M)$ holds for each finitely generated R -module. Note that $\text{NE}(X)$ is contained in $\text{Supp}(X)$, where the latter set is the *support* of X , which is defined by the equality $\text{Supp}(X) = \{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R \mid X_{\mathfrak{p}} \not\cong 0 \text{ in } D(R_{\mathfrak{p}})\}$.

We state a basic fact on free resolutions and truncations of complexes, which is frequently used later.

Remark 3.7. Let $X \in D(R)$ be a complex. Put $t = \inf X$ and $s = \sup X$. Then there exists a complex

$$F = (\dots \xrightarrow{\partial^{t-1}} F^t \xrightarrow{\partial^t} F^{t+1} \xrightarrow{\partial^{t+1}} \dots \xrightarrow{\partial^{s-2}} F^{s-1} \xrightarrow{\partial^{s-1}} F^s \rightarrow 0)$$

of finitely generated free R -modules such that $X \cong F$ in $D(R)$; see [21, (A.3.2)] for instance.

- (1) Let C be the cokernel of the differential map ∂_{t-1} , and let $P = (0 \rightarrow F^{t+1} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow F^s \rightarrow 0)$ be a truncation of F . Then P is a perfect complex and one has an exact triangle $P \rightarrow X \rightarrow C[-t] \rightsquigarrow$ in $D(R)$.
- (2) Let $P = (0 \rightarrow F^1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow F^s \rightarrow 0)$ and $Y = (\dots \rightarrow F^{-1} \rightarrow F^0 \rightarrow 0)$ be truncations of F . Then Y is an object of $D(R)$ with $\sup Y \leq 0$. There is an exact triangle $P \rightarrow X \rightarrow Y \rightsquigarrow$ in $D(R)$, which induces an exact triangle $X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow P[1] \rightsquigarrow$ in $D(R)$. Proposition 2.13(6) implies that P and $P[1]$ belong to \mathcal{E}_R . It is seen that Y belongs to $\text{res}_{D(R)} X$.

Here are several basic properties of the NE-loci of objects of the derived category $D(R)$.

- Lemma 3.8.** (1) *Let X be an object of $D(R)$. Then, the set $NE(X)$ is empty if and only if X belongs to \mathcal{E}_R .*
- (2) *For any objects X_1, \dots, X_n of $D(R)$ one has the equality $NE(\bigoplus_{i=1}^n X_i) = \bigcup_{i=1}^n NE(X_i)$.*
- (3) *For every $X \in D(R)$ there exists $Y \in D(R)$ with $\text{sup } Y \leq 0$, $\text{res}_{D(R)} X = \text{res}_{D(R)} Y$ and $NE(X) = NE(Y)$.*
- (4) *For an exact triangle $X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z \rightsquigarrow$ one has $NE(X) \subseteq NE(Y) \cup NE(Z)$ and $NE(Y) \subseteq NE(X) \cup NE(Z)$.*

Proof. (1) By [9, Proposition 5.3.P] and Proposition 2.13(6), we get $NE(X) = \emptyset$ if and only if $X_{\mathfrak{p}} \in \mathcal{E}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}$ for all $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R$, if and only if $\text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} X_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq 0$ for all $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R$, if and only if $\text{pd}_R X \leq 0$, if and only if $X \in \mathcal{E}_R$.

(2) Let \mathfrak{p} be a prime ideal of R . Since $\mathcal{E}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}$ is a resolving subcategory of $D(R_{\mathfrak{p}})$, we have $\bigoplus_{i=1}^n (X_i)_{\mathfrak{p}} = (\bigoplus_{i=1}^n X_i)_{\mathfrak{p}} \in \mathcal{E}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}$ if and only if $(X_i)_{\mathfrak{p}} \in \mathcal{E}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n$. The assertion follows from the contrapositive.

(3) According to Remark 3.7(2), there exists an exact triangle $X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z \rightsquigarrow$ in $D(R)$ such that $\text{sup } Y \leq 0$ and $Z \in \mathcal{E}_R$. For each resolving subcategory \mathcal{X} of $D(R)$ we have $X \in \mathcal{X}$ if and only if $Y \in \mathcal{X}$. In particular, $\text{res}_{D(R)} X = \text{res}_{D(R)} Y$. For every $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R$ there exists an exact triangle $X_{\mathfrak{p}} \rightarrow Y_{\mathfrak{p}} \rightarrow Z_{\mathfrak{p}} \rightsquigarrow$ in $D(R_{\mathfrak{p}})$. Since $Z_{\mathfrak{p}}$ belongs to $\mathcal{E}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}$, we again have $X_{\mathfrak{p}} \in \mathcal{Y}$ if and only if $Y_{\mathfrak{p}} \in \mathcal{Y}$ for each resolving subcategory \mathcal{Y} of $D(R_{\mathfrak{p}})$. In particular, $X_{\mathfrak{p}} \notin \mathcal{E}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}$ if and only if $Y_{\mathfrak{p}} \notin \mathcal{E}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}$. Hence the equality $NE(X) = NE(Y)$ holds.

(4) Fix $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R$. By Proposition 2.13(3), if $\text{pd } Y_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq 0$ and $\text{pd } Z_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq 0$, then $\text{pd } X_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq \text{sup}\{\text{pd } Y_{\mathfrak{p}}, \text{pd } Z_{\mathfrak{p}} - 1\} \leq 0$. Also, if $\text{pd } X_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq 0$ and $\text{pd } Z_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq 0$, then $\text{pd } Y_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq \text{sup}\{\text{pd } X_{\mathfrak{p}}, \text{pd } Z_{\mathfrak{p}}\} \leq 0$. The assertion follows. \square

Remark 3.9. In view of Lemma 3.8(4), we may wonder if the inclusion $NE(Z) \subseteq NE(X) \cup NE(Y)$ holds for every exact triangle $X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z \rightsquigarrow$ in $D(R)$. This is not true in general. In fact, the exact triangle $R \xrightarrow{=} R \rightarrow 0 \rightsquigarrow$ induces an exact triangle $R \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow R[1] \rightsquigarrow$. Then $NE(R[1]) = \text{Spec } R$ because $\text{pd}(R[1])_{\mathfrak{p}} = \text{pd } R_{\mathfrak{p}}[1] = \text{pd } R_{\mathfrak{p}} + 1 = 1$ for each $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R$ by Proposition 2.13(1), while $NE(R) \cup NE(0)$ is the empty set.

We provide a generalization (or a derived category version) of [49, Proposition 2.10 and Corollary 2.11(1)].

Proposition 3.10. *For every object X of $D(R)$ there is an equality $NE(X) = \text{Supp}_R(\text{Hom}_{\underline{D}(R)}(X, X))$. In particular, the NE-loci of objects of $D(R)$ are closed subsets of $\text{Spec } R$ in the Zariski topology.*

Proof. A prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of R does not belong to the support of the R -module $\text{Hom}_{\underline{D}(R)}(X, X)$ if and only if $\text{Hom}_{\underline{D}(R)}(X, X)_{\mathfrak{p}} = 0$, and this happens if and only

if $\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{D}(R_{\mathfrak{p}})}(X_{\mathfrak{p}}, X_{\mathfrak{p}}) = 0$ by [Lemma 3.5](#), if and only if $X_{\mathfrak{p}}$ belongs to $\mathcal{E}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}$ by [Proposition 3.3\(2\)](#), if and only if \mathfrak{p} is not in $\text{NE}(X)$. It follows that $\text{NE}(X) = \text{Supp}(\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{D}(R)}(X, X))$. \square

Definition 3.11 (NE-loci of subcategories of $\mathbb{D}(R)$). For a subcategory \mathcal{X} of $\mathbb{D}(R)$, we set $\text{NE}(\mathcal{X}) = \bigcup_{X \in \mathcal{X}} \text{NE}(X)$ and call it the *NE-locus* of \mathcal{X} . Since each $\text{NE}(X)$ in the union is a Zariski-closed subset of $\text{Spec } R$ by [Proposition 3.10](#), the subset $\text{NE}(\mathcal{X})$ of $\text{Spec } R$ is specialization-closed. (This is a generalization of [[49](#), Corollary 2.11(2)].)

The following proposition is regarded as a derived category version of [[49](#), Corollary 3.6].

Proposition 3.12. *For every subcategory \mathcal{X} of $\mathbb{D}(R)$ the equality $\text{NE}(\text{res}_{\mathbb{D}(R)} \mathcal{X}) = \text{NE}(\mathcal{X})$ holds.*

Proof. Since \mathcal{X} is contained in $\text{res}_{\mathbb{D}(R)} \mathcal{X}$, we see that $\text{NE}(\mathcal{X})$ is contained in $\text{NE}(\text{res } \mathcal{X})$. Let \mathfrak{p} be a prime ideal of R with $\mathfrak{p} \notin \text{NE}(\mathcal{X})$. We have $\text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} X_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq 0$ for every $X \in \mathcal{X}$, so that \mathcal{X} is contained in the subcategory \mathcal{Y} of $\mathbb{D}(R)$ consisting of complexes Y such that $\text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} Y_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq 0$. Clearly, \mathcal{Y} contains R . By the projective dimension equality in [Proposition 2.13\(4\)](#), we see that \mathcal{Y} is closed under direct summands. The first projective dimension inequality in [Proposition 2.13\(3\)](#) shows that \mathcal{Y} is closed under extensions. The projective dimension equality in [Proposition 2.13\(1\)](#) implies that \mathcal{Y} is closed under negative shifts. Thus, \mathcal{Y} is a resolving subcategory of $\mathbb{D}(R)$ containing \mathcal{X} , so that it contains $\text{res } \mathcal{X}$. It follows that $\mathfrak{p} \notin \text{NE}(\text{res } \mathcal{X})$. Thus, $\text{NE}(\mathcal{X}) = \text{NE}(\text{res } \mathcal{X})$. \square

Recall that a finitely generated R -module M is called a *maximal Cohen–Macaulay module* provided that it satisfies the inequality $\text{depth}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} M_{\mathfrak{p}} \geq \dim R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for all prime ideals \mathfrak{p} of R . Now, extending this, we introduce the notion of a maximal Cohen–Macaulay complex. This plays an important role in the rest of this paper.

Definition 3.13. (1) We call an object X of $\mathbb{D}(R)$ a *maximal Cohen–Macaulay complex* if $\text{depth}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} X_{\mathfrak{p}} \geq \dim R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for all prime ideals \mathfrak{p} . By definition, a finitely generated R -module M is maximal Cohen–Macaulay if and only if the complex $(0 \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0)$ concentrated in degree zero is maximal Cohen–Macaulay.

(2) We denote by $\mathcal{C}(R)$ the subcategory of $\mathbb{D}(R)$ consisting of all maximal Cohen–Macaulay R -complexes.

Recall that $\text{Sing } R$ stands for the *singular locus* of R , that is to say, the set of prime ideals \mathfrak{p} of R such that the local ring $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is not regular. In the proposition below, we state some properties of maximal Cohen–Macaulay complexes, whose module category version can be found in [[49](#), Example 2.9].

Proposition 3.14. (1) *Let $X \in \mathbb{D}(R)$ be maximal Cohen–Macaulay. Then $\text{NE}(X)$ is contained in $\text{Sing } R$.*

(2) *The subcategory $C(R)$ of $D(R)$ is closed under direct summands, extensions and negative shifts. If R is a Cohen–Macaulay ring, then $C(R)$ is a resolving subcategory of $D(R)$ and vice versa.*

Proof. (1) Let \mathfrak{p} be a prime ideal of R with $\mathfrak{p} \notin \text{Sing } R$. Then $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is a regular local ring, so that $\text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} X_{\mathfrak{p}} < \infty$. By Proposition 2.13(2), we have $\text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} X_{\mathfrak{p}} = \text{depth } R_{\mathfrak{p}} - \text{depth } X_{\mathfrak{p}} = \dim R_{\mathfrak{p}} - \text{depth } X_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq 0$. Thus $\mathfrak{p} \notin \text{NE}(X)$.

(2) The depth equality in Proposition 2.13(4) shows $C(R)$ is closed under direct summands. Using the first inequality in Proposition 2.13(3), we observe that $C(R)$ is closed under extensions. It is seen from the depth equality in Proposition 2.13(1) that $C(R)$ is closed under negative shifts. The ring R is Cohen–Macaulay if and only if R belongs to $C(R)$, if and only if $C(R)$ is a resolving subcategory of $D(R)$. \square

Recall that a *thick* subcategory \mathcal{X} of $\text{CM}(R)$ is by definition a subcategory of $\text{CM}(R)$ closed under direct summands and such that for every short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow L \rightarrow M \rightarrow N \rightarrow 0$ of maximal Cohen–Macaulay R -modules, if two of L, M, N belong to \mathcal{X} , then so does the third. Also, for each set Φ of prime ideals of R , the subcategory $\text{NF}^{-1}(\Phi)$ is defined as the subcategory of $\text{mod } R$ consisting of modules whose nonfree loci are contained in Φ , and $\text{NF}_{\text{CM}}^{-1}(\Phi)$ is defined to be the intersection of $\text{NF}^{-1}(\Phi)$ with $\text{CM}(R)$. These three subcategories play important roles in [50; 52; 53]. Now we introduce their derived category versions.

Definition 3.15. (1) We say that a subcategory \mathcal{X} of $C(R)$ is *thick* provided that \mathcal{X} is closed under direct summands in the additive category $C(R)$, and that for each exact triangle $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightsquigarrow$ in $D(R)$ such that $A, B, C \in C(R)$, if two of A, B, C belong to \mathcal{X} , then so does the third. (We should be careful not to confuse a thick subcategory of $C(R)$ with a thick subcategory of $D(R)$ in the sense of Definition 2.3.)

(2) For a subset Φ of $\text{Spec } R$, we denote by $\text{NE}^{-1}(\Phi)$ the subcategory of $D(R)$ consisting of complexes whose NE-loci are contained in Φ . We define the subcategory $\text{NE}_{\mathcal{C}}^{-1}(\Phi)$ of $C(R)$ by $\text{NE}_{\mathcal{C}}^{-1}(\Phi) = \text{NE}^{-1}(\Phi) \cap C(R)$.

The following proposition includes a derived category version of [50, Propositions 1.15(3), 4.2 and Theorem 4.10(3)]. Compare this proposition with Theorem 6.1 stated later.

Proposition 3.16. (1) *Every thick subcategory of $D(R)$ contained in $C(R)$ is a thick subcategory of $C(R)$. Every thick subcategory of $C(R)$ containing R is a resolving subcategory of $D(R)$ contained in $C(R)$.*

(2) *For $\Phi \subseteq \text{Spec } R$ the subcategory $\text{NE}^{-1}(\Phi)$ of $D(R)$ is resolving. If R is Cohen–Macaulay, then $\text{NE}_{\mathcal{C}}^{-1}(\Phi)$ is a thick subcategory of $C(R)$ containing R , and a resolving subcategory of $D(R)$ contained in $C(R)$.*

Proof. (1) First of all, note that since $C(R)$ is closed under direct summands as a subcategory of $D(R)$ by [Proposition 3.14\(2\)](#), being closed under direct summands as a subcategory of $C(R)$ implies being closed under direct summands as a subcategory of $D(R)$. The first assertion now follows. To show the second, let \mathcal{X} be a thick subcategory of $C(R)$ containing R . Then \mathcal{X} is closed under direct summands as a subcategory of $D(R)$. Let $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightsquigarrow$ be an exact triangle in $D(R)$ with $C \in \mathcal{X}$. Then C is in $C(R)$, and we observe from [Propositions 3.14\(2\)](#) and [2.4\(1\)](#) that $A \in C(R)$ if and only if $B \in C(R)$. Since \mathcal{X} is a thick subcategory of $C(R)$, it is easy to verify that $A \in \mathcal{X}$ if and only if $B \in \mathcal{X}$. Thus, \mathcal{X} is a resolving subcategory of $D(R)$.

(2) Since $NE(R) = \emptyset \subseteq \Phi$, we have $R \in NE^{-1}(\Phi)$. Using [Lemma 3.8\(2\)](#), we see that $NE^{-1}(\Phi)$ is closed under direct summands. Let $X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z \rightsquigarrow$ be an exact triangle in $D(R)$ with $Z \in NE^{-1}(\Phi)$. Then Φ contains $NE(Z)$. It follows from [Lemma 3.8\(4\)](#) that Φ contains $NE(X)$ if and only if Φ contains $NE(Y)$. This means that $X \in NE^{-1}(\Phi)$ if and only if $Y \in NE^{-1}(\Phi)$. Thus, $NE^{-1}(\Phi)$ is a resolving subcategory of $D(R)$.

Let R be Cohen–Macaulay. The first assertion of (2) shows $NE^{-1}(\Phi)$ is a resolving subcategory of $D(R)$, and so is $C(R)$ by [Proposition 3.14\(2\)](#), whence so is $NE^{-1}(\Phi) \cap C(R) = NE_C^{-1}(\Phi)$. Let $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightsquigarrow$ be an exact triangle in $D(R)$ with $A, B \in NE_C^{-1}(\Phi)$ and $C \in C(R)$. Assume $C \notin NE_C^{-1}(\Phi)$. Then we find $\mathfrak{p} \in NE(C)$ such that $\mathfrak{p} \notin \Phi$. Hence \mathfrak{p} does not belong to $NE(A)$ or $NE(B)$, which means that $\text{pd } A_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq 0$ and $\text{pd } B_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq 0$. The exact triangle $A_{\mathfrak{p}} \rightarrow B_{\mathfrak{p}} \rightarrow C_{\mathfrak{p}} \rightsquigarrow$ in $D(R_{\mathfrak{p}})$ and [Proposition 2.13\(3\)](#) show $\text{pd } C_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq 1 < \infty$, and we get

$$\text{pd } C_{\mathfrak{p}} = \text{depth } R_{\mathfrak{p}} - \text{depth } C_{\mathfrak{p}} = \dim R_{\mathfrak{p}} - \text{depth } C_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq 0,$$

where the first equality comes from [Proposition 2.13\(2\)](#), the second equality holds since the local ring $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is Cohen–Macaulay, and the inequality holds as C is maximal Cohen–Macaulay. This is a contradiction because $\mathfrak{p} \in NE(C)$. It follows that $C \in NE_C^{-1}(\Phi)$. Thus $NE_C^{-1}(\Phi)$ is a thick subcategory of $C(R)$ (containing R). \square

Remark 3.17. The converse of the first assertion of [Proposition 3.16\(1\)](#) does not necessarily hold true. In fact, $C(R)$ is itself a thick subcategory of $C(R)$, but it is not necessarily a thick subcategory of $D(R)$. For example, let R be a Cohen–Macaulay local ring of positive Krull dimension. Then there exists a non-zero-divisor x in the maximal ideal of R , which gives rise to an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow R \xrightarrow{x} R \rightarrow R/(x) \rightarrow 0$ in $\text{mod } R$, which induces an exact triangle $R \xrightarrow{x} R \rightarrow R/(x) \rightsquigarrow$ in $D(R)$. We have $R \in C(R)$ but $R/(x) \notin C(R)$. Therefore, $C(R)$ is not a thick subcategory of $D(R)$. This argument also shows the module category version: a thick subcategory of $\text{CM}(R)$ is not necessarily a thick subcategory of $\text{mod } R$ contained in $\text{CM}(R)$.

4. Classification of certain preaisles of $K(R)$

We will now consider classifying certain preaisles of the triangulated category $K(R)$. We begin by recalling the definitions of preaisles and several related notions.

Definition 4.1 [2, §1.1; 14, §1.3; 35, §1.1]. Let \mathcal{T} be a triangulated category. A *preaisle* (resp. *precoaisle*) of \mathcal{T} is by definition a subcategory of \mathcal{T} closed under extensions and positive (resp. negative) shifts. A preaisle (resp. precoaisle) \mathcal{X} of \mathcal{T} is called an *aisle* (resp. a *coaisle*) if the inclusion functor $\mathcal{X} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{T}$ has a right (resp. left) adjoint. For an aisle \mathcal{X} and a coaisle \mathcal{Y} of \mathcal{T} , the pair $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}[1])$ is called a *t-structure* of \mathcal{T} if $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{T}}(X, Y) = 0$ for all $X \in \mathcal{X}$ and $Y \in \mathcal{Y}$.

Denote by $(-)^*$ the R -dual functor $\text{Hom}_R(-, R)$. The assignment $P \mapsto P^*$ gives a duality of $K(R)$, which sends an exact triangle

$$A \xrightarrow{f} B \xrightarrow{g} C \xrightarrow{h} A[1]$$

to the exact triangle

$$C^* \xrightarrow{g^*} B^* \xrightarrow{f^*} A^* \xrightarrow{h^*[1]} C^*[1].$$

For a subcategory \mathcal{X} of $K(R)$, we denote by \mathcal{X}^* the subcategory of $K(R)$ consisting of complexes of the form X^* with $X \in \mathcal{X}$. The following lemma is straightforward from the definitions of preaisles and precoaisles.

Lemma 4.2. *The assignment $\mathcal{X} \mapsto \mathcal{X}^*$ produces a one-to-one correspondence*

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{preaisles of } K(R) \text{ containing } R \\ \text{and closed under direct summands} \end{array} \right\} \cong \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{precoaisles of } K(R) \text{ containing } R \\ \text{and closed under direct summands} \end{array} \right\}.$$

Remark 4.3. In [27] a preaisle closed under direct summands is called a *thick preaisle*.

Let us recall the definition of a certain fundamental filtration of subsets of $\text{Spec } R$.

Definition 4.4. A *filtration by supports* or *sp-filtration* of $\text{Spec } R$ is by definition an order-reversing map $\phi : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow 2^{\text{Spec } R}$ such that for each $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ the subset $\phi(i)$ of $\text{Spec } R$ is specialization-closed.

Here we need to introduce some notation. Let f be a map $\text{Spec } R \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \cup \{\pm\infty\}$.

$$P(f)(i) = \{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R \mid f(\mathfrak{p}) > i\} \text{ for } i \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$E(f) = \{X \in K(R) \mid \text{pd } X_{\mathfrak{p}}^* \leq f(\mathfrak{p}) \text{ for all } \mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R\}.$$

$$F(\phi)(\mathfrak{p}) = \sup\{j \in \mathbb{Z} \mid \mathfrak{p} \in \phi(j)\} + 1 \text{ for a map } \phi : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow 2^{\text{Spec } R} \text{ and } \mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R.$$

$$Q(\mathcal{X})(\mathfrak{p}) = \sup\{\text{pd } X_{\mathfrak{p}}^* \mid X \in \mathcal{X}\} \text{ for a subcategory } \mathcal{X} \text{ of } K(R) \text{ and } \mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R.$$

The following theorem classifies certain preaisles of $K(R)$, which can be shown by using techniques of the unbounded derived category $D(\text{Mod } R)$ of the category $\text{Mod } R$ of all (possibly infinitely generated) R -modules.

Theorem 4.5. *There are one-to-one correspondences*

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{preaisles of } K(R) \\ \text{containing } R \\ \text{and closed under} \\ \text{direct summands} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{Q} \\ \xleftarrow{E} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{order-preserving maps} \\ \text{Spec } R \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{P} \\ \xrightarrow{F} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{sp-filtrations } \phi \\ \text{of Spec } R \text{ with} \\ \phi(-1) = \text{Spec } R \end{array} \right\}.$$

Proof. If ϕ is an sp-filtration of $\text{Spec } R$ with $\phi(-1) = \text{Spec } R$, then $F(\phi)(\mathfrak{p}) = \sup\{i \in \mathbb{Z} \mid \mathfrak{p} \in \phi(i)\} + 1 \geq (-1) + 1 = 0$ for each prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of R , and hence $F(\phi)$ is regarded as a map from $\text{Spec } R$ to $\mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$. If $f : \text{Spec } R \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$ is an order-preserving map, then $P(f)(-1) = \{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R \mid f(\mathfrak{p}) \geq 0\} = \text{Spec } R$. Thus, it follows from [55, Proposition 4.3] that the maps (P, F) appearing in the assertion are mutually inverse bijections.

Let A be the set of preaisles of $K(R)$ closed under direct summands, B the set of aisles of compactly generated t -structures of $D(\text{Mod } R)$, and C the set of sp-filtrations of $\text{Spec } R$. Then, [47, Theorem 4.10] or the combination of [41, Proposition 1.9(ii)] with [34, Theorem A.7] implies that the map $f : A \rightarrow B$ is bijective, which sends each $\mathcal{X} \in A$ to the aisle of $D(\text{Mod } R)$ generated by \mathcal{X} . In [2, Theorem 3.11] it is proved that the map $g : B \rightarrow C$ is bijective, which sends each $\mathcal{Y} \in B$ to the map $\phi : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow 2^{\text{Spec } R}$ given by $\phi(n) = \{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R \mid (R/\mathfrak{p})[-n] \in \mathcal{Y}\}$ for each $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. We see that the maps (Q, E) appearing in the assertion are mutually inverse bijections. □

Here we define assignments between subcategories of $D(R)$ and maps from $\text{Spec } R$ to $\mathbb{Z} \cup \{\pm\infty\}$, and state a couple of properties.

Definition 4.6. For a subcategory \mathcal{X} of $D(R)$, we define the map $\Phi(\mathcal{X}) : \text{Spec } R \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \cup \{\pm\infty\}$ by $\Phi(\mathcal{X})(\mathfrak{p}) = \sup_{X \in \mathcal{X}} \{\text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} X_{\mathfrak{p}}\}$ for $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R$. For a map $f : \text{Spec } R \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \cup \{\pm\infty\}$, we denote by $\Psi(f)$ the subcategory of $D(R)$ consisting of objects X with $\text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} X_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq f(\mathfrak{p})$ for all $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R$. We equip the sets $\text{Spec } R$ and $\mathbb{Z} \cup \{\pm\infty\}$ with the partial orders given by the inclusion relation (\subseteq) and the inequality relation (\leq), respectively.

Lemma 4.7. (1) *Let \mathcal{X} be a subcategory of $D(R)$ which contains R . Then $\Phi(\mathcal{X})$ defines an order-preserving map from $\text{Spec } R$ to $\mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$.*

(2) *Let $f : \text{Spec } R \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$ be a map. Then $\Psi(f)$ is a resolving subcategory of $D(R)$.*

Proof. (1) Fix a prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of R . Then $\sup_{X \in \mathcal{X}} \{\text{pd } X_{\mathfrak{p}}\} \geq \text{pd } R_{\mathfrak{p}} = 0$, since R belongs to \mathcal{X} . Thus, $\Phi(\mathcal{X})(\mathfrak{p})$ is an element of $\mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$. If \mathfrak{q} is a prime ideal of R that contains \mathfrak{p} , then we have $\text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} X_{\mathfrak{p}} = \text{pd}_{(R_{\mathfrak{q}})_{\mathfrak{p}R_{\mathfrak{q}}}} (X_{\mathfrak{q}})_{\mathfrak{p}R_{\mathfrak{q}}} \leq \text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{q}}} X_{\mathfrak{q}}$ for each $X \in D(R)$ (see [9, Proposition 5.1(P)]), whence $\Phi(\mathcal{X})(\mathfrak{p}) \leq \Phi(\mathcal{X})(\mathfrak{q})$.

(2) We have $\text{pd } R_{\mathfrak{p}} = 0 \leq f(\mathfrak{p})$ for every prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of R , which shows that $\Psi(f)$ contains R . If X is an object of $\Psi(f)$ and Y is a direct summand of X in $D(R)$, then $\text{pd } Y_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq \text{pd } X_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq f(\mathfrak{p})$ for all $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R$ by Proposition 2.13(4), which shows that Y belongs to $\Psi(f)$. Let $X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z \rightsquigarrow$ be an exact triangle in $D(R)$ with $Z \in \Psi(f)$. Then for each $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R$ there is an exact triangle $X_{\mathfrak{p}} \rightarrow Y_{\mathfrak{p}} \rightarrow Z_{\mathfrak{p}} \rightsquigarrow$ in $D(R_{\mathfrak{p}})$ and $\text{pd } Z_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq f(\mathfrak{p})$. It is seen from Proposition 2.13(3) that $\text{pd } X_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq f(\mathfrak{p})$ if and only if $\text{pd } Y_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq f(\mathfrak{p})$. Therefore, X is in $\Psi(f)$ if and only if Y is in $\Psi(f)$. We now conclude that $\Psi(f)$ is a resolving subcategory of $D(R)$. \square

Note that the resolving subcategories of $K(R)$ are precisely the precoaisles of $K(R)$ that contain R and are closed under direct summands. Therefore, applying Lemmas 4.2, 4.7 and Theorem 4.5, we immediately get the following theorem, which provides a complete classification of the resolving subcategories of $K(R)$.

Theorem 4.8. *The assignments $\mathcal{X} \mapsto \Phi(\mathcal{X})$ and $f \mapsto \Psi(f) \cap K(R)$ give mutually inverse bijections between the resolving subcategories of $K(R)$, and the order-preserving maps from $\text{Spec } R$ to $\mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$.*

Remark 4.9. (1) The proof of Theorem 4.5 given above actually classifies the preaisles of $K(R)$ closed under direct summands, which do not necessarily contain R . For our purpose, the assertion of Theorem 4.5 suffices.

(2) There are other proofs of Theorems 4.5 and 4.8 without using techniques of unbounded derived categories. The proofs are longer than the ones given above, but instead elementary enough for those who are unfamiliar with unbounded derived categories to understand easily. They will be given in Appendix A.

To compare Theorem 4.5 with classification of aisles of $D(R)$, we need to recall some notions.

Definition 4.10. (1) A map $f : \text{Spec } R \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \cup \{\pm\infty\}$ is called a *t-function* on $\text{Spec } R$ if for each inclusion $\mathfrak{p} \subseteq \mathfrak{q}$ in $\text{Spec } R$ there are inequalities $f(\mathfrak{p}) \leq f(\mathfrak{q}) \leq f(\mathfrak{p}) + \text{ht } \mathfrak{q}/\mathfrak{p}$.

(2) An sp-filtration ϕ is said to satisfy the *weak Cousin condition* provided that for all integers i and for all saturated inclusions $\mathfrak{p} \subsetneq \mathfrak{q}$ in $\text{Spec } R$, if \mathfrak{q} belongs to $\phi(i)$, then \mathfrak{p} belongs to $\phi(i - 1)$.

(3) We say that R is *CM-excellent* if R is universally catenary, the formal fibers of the localizations of R are Cohen–Macaulay, and the Cohen–Macaulay locus of each finitely generated R -algebra is Zariski-open.

Takahashi [55, Theorem 5.5] proved the following, which yields a complete classification of the *t*-structures of $D(R)$ when R is a CM-excellent ring of finite Krull dimension. We set

$$H(f) = \{X \in D(R) \mid H^{\geq f(\mathfrak{p})}(X_{\mathfrak{p}}) = 0 \text{ for all } \mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R\}$$

for a map $f : \text{Spec } R \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \cup \{\pm\infty\}$, and

$$R(\mathcal{X})(\mathfrak{p}) = \sup\{i \in \mathbb{Z} \mid (R/\mathfrak{p})[-i] \in \mathcal{X}\} + 1$$

for a subcategory \mathcal{X} of $D(R)$ and $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R$.

Theorem 4.11 (Takahashi). *When R is CM-excellent and $\dim R < \infty$, there are one-to-one correspondences*

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{aisles} \\ \text{of } D(R) \end{array} \right\} \xrightleftharpoons[\text{H}]{\text{R}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} t\text{-functions} \\ \text{on } \text{Spec } R \end{array} \right\} \xrightleftharpoons[\text{F}]{\text{P}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{sp-filtrations of } \text{Spec } R \\ \text{satisfying the weak Cousin condition} \end{array} \right\}.$$

The next proposition records a relationship between [Theorem 4.5](#) and the restriction of [Theorem 4.11](#) to $K(R)$. Note that the intersection of the set of order-preserving maps from $\text{Spec } R$ to $\mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$ and the set of t -functions on $\text{Spec } R$ consists of the t -functions whose images are contained in $\mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$.

Proposition 4.12. *Let R be a CM-excellent ring of finite Krull dimension. Let f be a t -function on $\text{Spec } R$ whose image is contained in $\mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$. Then there is an equality $E(f)[1] = H(f) \cap K(R)$.*

Proof. We claim that if R is local, $X \in K(R)$ and $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, then $\text{pd } X^* \leq n$ if and only if $H^{>n}(X) = 0$. In fact, letting k be the residue field of R , we have that $\text{pd } X^* = \sup \mathbf{R}\text{Hom}_R(X^*, k)$, that $\mathbf{R}\text{Hom}_R(X^*, k) \cong X \otimes_R^L k$ and that $\sup(X \otimes_R^L k) = \sup X$ by [[21](#), (A.5.7.3), (A.4.24) and (A.6.3.2)], respectively.

Let X be an object of $K(R)$. Using the above claim, we see that $X \in E(f)[1]$ if and only if $X[-1] \in E(f)$, if and only if $\text{pd}(X[-1])_{\mathfrak{p}}^* \leq f(\mathfrak{p})$ for all $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R$, if and only if $\text{pd } X_{\mathfrak{p}}^* \leq f(\mathfrak{p}) - 1$ for all $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R$, if and only if $H^{\geq f(\mathfrak{p})}(X_{\mathfrak{p}}) = 0$, if and only if $X \in H(f)$. It follows that $E(f)[1] = H(f) \cap K(R)$. \square

Question 4.13. Let R be a CM-excellent ring of finite Krull dimension. Is there any relationship between [Theorem 4.5](#) and the restriction of [Theorem 4.11](#) to $K(R)$, other than the one shown in [Proposition 4.12](#)?

Remark 4.14. In view of what we have stated so far, it is quite natural to ask if the aisles of $K(R)$ can be classified. If R is regular, then $K(R)$ coincides with $D(R)$, and [Theorem 4.11](#) gives an answer. In case R is singular, it is known that $K(R)$ possesses only trivial aisles under mild assumptions: Smith [[44](#), Theorems 1.2 and 1.3] proved that if R has finite Krull dimension, then $K(R)$ has no bounded t -structure, and if moreover R is irreducible, then 0 and $K(R)$ are the only aisles of $K(R)$. The former statement has recently been extended to schemes by Neeman [[42](#), Theorem 0.1], which resolves a conjecture of Antieau, Gepner and Heller [[5](#)].

5. Separating the resolving subcategories of $D(R)$

In this section, for a complete intersection R we separate the resolving subcategories of $D(R)$ into the resolving subcategories contained in $K(R)$ and the resolving subcategories contained in $C(R)$. For this, we need several preparations. We start by recalling the definition of the cosyzygies of a finitely generated module.

Definition 5.1. Let M be a finitely generated R -module and $n \geq 1$ an integer. We denote by $\Omega_R^{-n}M$ the n th cosyzygy of M . This is defined inductively as follows. Let $\Omega_R^{-1}M$ be the cokernel of a left (proj R)-approximation of M , namely, a homomorphism $f : M \rightarrow P$ such that P is a finitely generated projective R -module and the map $\text{Hom}_R(f, R) : \text{Hom}_R(P, R) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_R(M, R)$ is surjective. For $n \geq 2$ we set $\Omega_R^{-n}M = \Omega_R^{-1}(\Omega_R^{-(n-1)}M)$. The n th cosyzygy of M is uniquely determined by M and n up to projective summands. For details, see [48, Sections 2 and 7] for instance.

Next we recall the definition of a certain numerical invariant for complexes.

Definition 5.2. The (large) restricted flat dimension $\text{Rfd}_R X$ of an R -complex $X \in D(R)$ is defined by

$$\text{Rfd}_R X = \sup_{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R} \{\text{depth } R_{\mathfrak{p}} - \text{depth } X_{\mathfrak{p}}\}.$$

One has inequalities $-\inf X \leq \text{Rfd}_R X < \infty$; see [10, Theorem 1.1] and [22, Proposition (2.2) and Theorem (2.4)]. Also, note that if R is Cohen–Macaulay, then X is maximal Cohen–Macaulay if and only if $\text{Rfd}_R X \leq 0$.

For a complex $X \in D(R)$, we denote by $\text{Gdim}_R X$ the Gorenstein dimension (G -dimension for short) of X . Recall that a totally reflexive module is defined to be a finitely generated module of G -dimension at most zero. For the details of G -dimension and totally reflexive modules, we refer the reader to [21]. In the following lemma, we make a list of properties of G -dimension we need to use later. Assertions (2) and (3) of the lemma correspond to assertions (1) and (3) of Proposition 2.13 concerning projective dimension.

Lemma 5.3. (1) Let $Y, Z \in D(R)$. If $\text{pd}_R Y < \infty$ and $\text{Gdim}_R Z \leq 0$, then $\text{Ext}_R^i(Z, Y) = 0$ for all $i > \sup Y$.

(2) For every $X \in D(R)$ and every $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ the equality $\text{Gdim}_R(X[n]) = \text{Gdim}_R X + n$ holds.

(3) Let $X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z \rightsquigarrow$ be an exact triangle in $D(R)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Gdim}_R X &\leq \sup\{\text{Gdim}_R Y, \text{Gdim}_R Z - 1\}, \\ \text{Gdim}_R Y &\leq \sup\{\text{Gdim}_R X, \text{Gdim}_R Z\}, \\ \text{Gdim}_R Z &\leq \sup\{\text{Gdim}_R X + 1, \text{Gdim}_R Y\}. \end{aligned}$$

- (4) An object $X \in D(R)$ is isomorphic to a totally reflexive module if and only if $\text{Gdim}_R X \leq 0$ and $\sup X \leq 0$.
- (5) Suppose that the ring R is Gorenstein. Then every complex X of $D(R)$ satisfies $\text{Gdim}_R X = \text{Rfd}_R X < \infty$. In particular, X is a maximal Cohen–Macaulay R -complex if and only if one has $\text{Gdim}_R X \leq 0$.

Proof. In what follows, [21, (2.3.8)] is our fundamental tool. Also, we set

$$(-)^* = \mathbf{RHom}_R(-, R),$$

and for each complex $C \in D(R)$ such that $C^* \in D(R)$, let $f_C : C \rightarrow C^{**}$ stand for the natural morphism.

(1) If R is local, then $\sup \mathbf{RHom}(Z, Y) \leq \text{Gdim } Z + \sup Y \leq \sup Y$ by [21, (2.4.1)], and the assertion is deduced. Suppose R is nonlocal, and fix $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R$. Then $\text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} Y_{\mathfrak{p}} < \infty$, $Z_{\mathfrak{p}} \in D(R_{\mathfrak{p}})$, and $\text{Gdim}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} Z_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq 0$ by [21, (2.3.11)]. The assertion in the local case shows $\text{Ext}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}^i(Z_{\mathfrak{p}}, Y_{\mathfrak{p}}) = 0$ for all $i > \sup Y_{\mathfrak{p}}$. As $\sup Y_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq \sup Y$, we have $\text{Ext}_R^i(Z, Y)_{\mathfrak{p}} = \text{Ext}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}^i(Z_{\mathfrak{p}}, Y_{\mathfrak{p}}) = 0$ for all $i > \sup Y$. Therefore, $\text{Ext}_R^i(Z, Y) = 0$ for all $i > \sup Y$.

(2) The assertion is straightforward (from the definition of G-dimension or from [21, (2.3.8)]).

(3) We have only to verify $\text{Gdim } Y \leq \sup\{\text{Gdim } X, \text{Gdim } Z\}$, because once it is done, applying it to the exact triangles $Y \rightarrow Z \rightarrow X[1] \rightsquigarrow$ and $Z[-1] \rightarrow X \rightarrow Y \rightsquigarrow$ and using (2) will give the inequalities $\text{Gdim } Z \leq \sup\{\text{Gdim } Y, \text{Gdim } X + 1\}$ and $\text{Gdim } X \leq \sup\{\text{Gdim } Z - 1, \text{Gdim } Y\}$. The inequality is obvious if either $\text{Gdim } X$ or $\text{Gdim } Z$ is infinite. We may assume $\text{Gdim } X$ and $\text{Gdim } Z$ are both finite. Then X^*, Z^* belong to $D(R)$, and f_X, f_Z are isomorphisms. The induced exact triangle $Z^* \rightarrow Y^* \rightarrow X^* \rightsquigarrow$ (in the derived category of left-bounded R -complexes) shows that Y^* is in $D(R)$. There is a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} X & \longrightarrow & Y & \longrightarrow & Z & \longrightarrow & X[1] \\ \downarrow f_X & & \downarrow f_Y & & \downarrow f_Z & & \downarrow f_X[1] \\ X^{**} & \longrightarrow & Y^{**} & \longrightarrow & Z^{**} & \longrightarrow & X^{**}[1] \end{array}$$

of exact triangles in $D(R)$. Since f_X and f_Z are isomorphisms, so is f_Y . We conclude that $\text{Gdim } Y$ is finite, and get $\text{Gdim } Y = \sup \mathbf{RHom}(Y, R) = \sup Y^* \leq \sup\{\sup X^*, \sup Z^*\} = \sup\{\text{Gdim } X, \text{Gdim } Z\}$.

(4) The “only if” part is obvious. By [21, (2.3.3)] we have $\text{Gdim } X \geq -\inf X$. Suppose that $\text{Gdim } X \leq 0$ and $\sup X \leq 0$. We then have $\sup X \leq 0 \leq -\text{Gdim } X \leq \inf X$, which implies $\sup X = \inf X = 0$ or $X \cong 0$ in $D(R)$. Hence, X is isomorphic in $D(R)$ to a totally reflexive module. Thus the “if” part follows.

(5) The second assertion follows from the first and the fact that for a Cohen–Macaulay ring R one has $X \in \mathcal{C}(R)$ if and only if $\text{Rfd}_R X \leq 0$. To show the first assertion, put $r = \text{Rfd}_R X$. Fix $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R$. As $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is a Gorenstein local ring, $\text{Gdim}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} X_{\mathfrak{p}} = \text{depth } R_{\mathfrak{p}} - \text{depth } X_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq r$; see [21, (2.3.13) and (2.3.14)]. Hence $\text{Ext}_R^i(X, R)_{\mathfrak{p}} = \text{Ext}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}^i(X_{\mathfrak{p}}, R_{\mathfrak{p}}) = 0$ for all $i > r$. Therefore, $\text{Ext}_R^i(X, R) = 0$ for all $i > r$. We see that $(f_X)_{\mathfrak{p}} = f_{X_{\mathfrak{p}}}$ is an isomorphism for all $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R$, so that f_X is an isomorphism (see [21, (A.4.5) and (A.8.4.1)]). Hence $\text{Gdim}_R X = \sup X^* \leq r$. If $\text{Gdim}_R X \leq r - 1$, then $\text{depth } R_{\mathfrak{p}} - \text{depth } X_{\mathfrak{p}} = \text{Gdim}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} X_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq r - 1$ for all $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R$ by [21, (2.3.11) and (2.3.13)], and $\text{Rfd}_R X \leq r - 1$, a contradiction. Thus $\text{Gdim}_R X = r$. \square

In the lemma below we study the structure of a resolving subcategory of a certain form. The idea of the proof comes from the proof of [24, Lemma 7.2].

Lemma 5.4. *Let \mathcal{Y} and \mathcal{Z} be resolving subcategories of $\mathcal{D}(R)$. Let \mathcal{X} be the subcategory of $\mathcal{D}(R)$ consisting of complexes X which fits into an exact triangle $Z \rightarrow X \oplus X' \rightarrow Y \rightsquigarrow$ in $\mathcal{D}(R)$ with $Z \in \mathcal{Z}$ and $Y \in \mathcal{Y}$.*

- (1) *There is an inclusion $\mathcal{X} \subseteq \text{res}_{\mathcal{D}(R)}(\mathcal{Y} \cup \mathcal{Z})$ of subcategories of $\mathcal{D}(R)$.*
- (2) *The subcategory \mathcal{X} coincides with the subcategory of $\mathcal{D}(R)$ consisting of objects X which fits into an exact triangle $Z \rightarrow X \oplus X' \rightarrow Y \rightsquigarrow$ in $\mathcal{D}(R)$ with $Z \in \mathcal{Z}, Y \in \mathcal{Y}$ and $\sup Y \leq 0$.*
- (3) *Suppose that $\text{pd}_R Y < \infty$ for each $Y \in \mathcal{Y}$ and $\text{Gdim}_R Z \leq 0$ for each $Z \in \mathcal{Z}$. Then $\mathcal{X} = \text{res}_{\mathcal{D}(R)}(\mathcal{Y} \cup \mathcal{Z})$.*

Proof. (1) Let $Z \rightarrow X \oplus X' \rightarrow Y \rightsquigarrow$ be an exact triangle in $\mathcal{D}(R)$ such that $Z \in \mathcal{Z}$ and $Y \in \mathcal{Y}$. As $\text{res}(\mathcal{Y} \cup \mathcal{Z})$ contains \mathcal{Z} and \mathcal{Y} , the objects Z, Y are in $\text{res}(\mathcal{Y} \cup \mathcal{Z})$. The triangle implies that X belongs to $\text{res}(\mathcal{Y} \cup \mathcal{Z})$.

(2) Let $Z \rightarrow X \oplus X' \rightarrow Y \rightsquigarrow$ be an exact triangle with $Z \in \mathcal{Z}$ and $Y \in \mathcal{Y}$. Remark 3.7(2) gives an exact triangle $P \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Y' \rightsquigarrow$ with $P \in \mathcal{E}_R, Y' \in \mathcal{Y}$ and $\sup Y' \leq 0$. The octahedral axiom yields a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 X \oplus X' & \longrightarrow & Y & \longrightarrow & Z[1] & \longrightarrow & (X \oplus X')[1] \\
 \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel \\
 X \oplus X' & \longrightarrow & Y' & \longrightarrow & Z'[1] & \longrightarrow & (X \oplus X')[1] \\
 \downarrow & & \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 Y & \longrightarrow & Y' & \longrightarrow & P[1] & \longrightarrow & Y[1] \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel & & \downarrow \\
 Z[1] & \longrightarrow & Z'[1] & \longrightarrow & P[1] & \longrightarrow & Z[2]
 \end{array}$$

of exact triangles, and the bottom row induces an exact triangle $Z \rightarrow Z' \rightarrow P \rightsquigarrow$. As Z and P are in \mathcal{Z} , so is Z' . An exact triangle $Z' \rightarrow X \oplus X' \rightarrow Y' \rightsquigarrow$ is induced from the second row. Now the assertion follows.

(3) The inclusion (\subseteq) is shown in (1). We prove the opposite inclusion (\supseteq). For $Y \in \mathcal{Y}$ and $Z \in \mathcal{Z}$ there are exact triangles $0 \rightarrow Y \oplus 0 \rightarrow Y \rightsquigarrow$ and $Z \rightarrow Z \oplus 0 \rightarrow 0 \rightsquigarrow$. This shows that $\mathcal{Y} \cup \mathcal{Z} \subseteq \mathcal{X}$. We will be done once we prove that \mathcal{X} is a resolving subcategory of $D(R)$. As R belongs to \mathcal{Y} (and \mathcal{Z}), it belongs to \mathcal{X} .

Let X be an object of \mathcal{X} , and let W be a direct summand of X in $D(R)$. Then there is an exact triangle $Z \rightarrow X \oplus X' \rightarrow Y \rightsquigarrow$ in $D(R)$ such that $Z \in \mathcal{Z}$ and $Y \in \mathcal{Y}$, and also $X = W \oplus V$ for some $V \in D(R)$. Setting $W' = V \oplus X'$, we have an exact triangle $Z \rightarrow W \oplus W' \rightarrow Y \rightsquigarrow$. Hence \mathcal{X} is closed under direct summands.

Every exact triangle $Z \rightarrow X \oplus X' \rightarrow Y \rightsquigarrow$ with $Z \in \mathcal{Z}$ and $Y \in \mathcal{Y}$ induces an exact triangle $Z[-1] \rightarrow X[-1] \oplus X'[-1] \rightarrow Y[-1] \rightsquigarrow$, and we have $Z[-1] \in \mathcal{Z}$ and $Y[-1] \in \mathcal{Y}$. Thus \mathcal{X} is closed under negative shifts.

It remains to prove that \mathcal{X} is closed under extensions. Let $L \xrightarrow{f} M \xrightarrow{g} N \rightsquigarrow$ be an exact triangle in $D(R)$ with $L, N \in \mathcal{X}$. Then there exist exact triangles $Z_1 \rightarrow L \oplus L' \rightarrow Y_1 \rightsquigarrow$ and $Z_2 \rightarrow N \oplus N' \rightarrow Y_2 \rightsquigarrow$ in $D(R)$ such that $Z_1, Z_2 \in \mathcal{Z}$ and $Y_1, Y_2 \in \mathcal{Y}$. In view of (2), we may assume that $\text{sup } Y_1 \leq 0$. The octahedral axiom yields the following commutative diagrams of exact triangles in $D(R)$.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 Z_1 & \longrightarrow & L \oplus L' & \longrightarrow & Y_1 & \longrightarrow & Z_1[1] \\
 \parallel & & \downarrow \begin{pmatrix} f & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} & & \downarrow & & \parallel \\
 Z_1 & \longrightarrow & M \oplus L' & \xrightarrow{(p \ q)} & A & \xrightarrow{r} & Z_1[1] \\
 \downarrow & & \parallel & & \downarrow h & & \downarrow \\
 L \oplus L' & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} f & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}} & M \oplus L' & \xrightarrow{(g \ 0)} & N & \longrightarrow & (L \oplus L')[1] \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel & & \downarrow \\
 Y_1 & \longrightarrow & A & \xrightarrow{h} & N & \xrightarrow{k} & Y_1[1] \\
 & & & & & & \\
 A \oplus N' & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} h & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}} & N \oplus N' & \xrightarrow{(k \ 0)} & Y_1[1] & \longrightarrow & (A \oplus N')[1] \\
 \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel \\
 A \oplus N' & \longrightarrow & Y_2 & \longrightarrow & B[1] & \longrightarrow & (A \oplus N')[1] \\
 \downarrow & & \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 N \oplus N' & \longrightarrow & Y_2 & \longrightarrow & Z_2[1] & \longrightarrow & (N \oplus N')[1] \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel & & \downarrow \\
 Y_1[1] & \longrightarrow & B[1] & \longrightarrow & Z_2[1] & \xrightarrow{\delta[1]} & Y_1[2]
 \end{array}$$

The bottom row of the second diagram induces an exact triangle

$$\sigma : Y_1 \rightarrow B \rightarrow Z_2 \xrightarrow{\delta} Y_1[1]$$

in $D(R)$. We have $\delta \in \text{Hom}_{D(R)}(Z_2, Y_1[1]) \cong \text{Ext}_R^1(Z_2, Y_1) = 0$ by Lemma 5.3(1). Hence σ splits (see [40, Corollary 1.2.7]), which gives an isomorphism $B \cong Y_1 \oplus Z_2$. An exact triangle $Y_1 \oplus Z_2 \rightarrow A \oplus N' \rightarrow Y_2 \rightsquigarrow$ is induced from the second row of the second diagram. Applying the octahedral axiom again, we obtain commutative

diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 Z_2 & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}} & Y_1 \oplus Z_2 & \xrightarrow{(1 \ 0)} & Y_1 & \rightsquigarrow & \\
 \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
 Z_2 & \longrightarrow & A \oplus N' & \longrightarrow & Y & \rightsquigarrow & \\
 \downarrow & & \parallel & & \downarrow & & \\
 Y_1 \oplus Z_2 & \longrightarrow & A \oplus N' & \longrightarrow & Y_2 & \rightsquigarrow & \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel & & \\
 Y_1 & \longrightarrow & Y & \longrightarrow & Y_2 & \rightsquigarrow & \\
 \\
 M \oplus L' \oplus N' & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} p & q & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}} & A \oplus N' & \xrightarrow{(r \ 0)} & Z_1[1] & \rightsquigarrow & \\
 \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
 M \oplus L' \oplus N' & \longrightarrow & Y & \longrightarrow & Z[1] & \rightsquigarrow & \\
 \downarrow & & \parallel & & \downarrow & & \\
 A \oplus N' & \longrightarrow & Y & \longrightarrow & Z_2[1] & \rightsquigarrow & \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel & & \\
 Z_1[1] & \longrightarrow & Z[1] & \longrightarrow & Z_2[1] & \rightsquigarrow &
 \end{array}$$

of exact triangles. We obtain exact triangles $Y_1 \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Y_2 \rightsquigarrow$ and $Z_1 \rightarrow Z \rightarrow Z_2 \rightsquigarrow$, which imply $Y \in \mathcal{Y}$ and $Z \in \mathcal{Z}$. We also have an exact triangle $Z \rightarrow M \oplus L' \oplus N' \rightarrow Y \rightsquigarrow$, which shows that M belongs to \mathcal{X} . \square

In the following lemma, we investigate syzygies and cosyzygies for complexes.

Lemma 5.5. *Let X be an object of $D(R)$.*

- (1) *There exists an exact triangle $Y \rightarrow E \rightarrow X \rightsquigarrow$ in $D(R)$ such that $E \in \mathcal{E}_R$, $\text{sup } E \leq \text{sup}\{\text{sup } X, 0\}$ and $\text{sup } Y \leq 0$. If $\text{sup } X \leq 0$, then E is isomorphic in $D(R)$ to a projective R -module.*
- (2) *Suppose that $\text{Gdim}_R X \leq 0$. Then there exists an exact triangle $X \rightarrow P \rightarrow Y \rightsquigarrow$ in $D(R)$ such that P is a projective R -module and $\text{Gdim}_R Y \leq 0$.*

Proof. (1) Put $u = \text{sup}\{\text{sup } X, 0\}$. Thanks to [21, (A.3.2)], we can choose a complex $F = (\dots \rightarrow F^{u-1} \rightarrow F^u \rightarrow 0)$ of finitely generated projective R -modules which is isomorphic to X in $D(R)$. (In the case $\text{sup } X < 0$, we can put $F^i = 0$ for all integers i such that $\text{sup } X + 1 \leq i \leq 0 = u$.) As $u \geq 0$, we can take the truncation $E = (0 \rightarrow F^0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow F^u \rightarrow 0)$ of F . We have $\text{sup } E \leq u$, and $E \in \mathcal{E}_R$ by Proposition 2.13(6). Taking the truncation $X' = (\dots \rightarrow F^{-2} \rightarrow F^{-1} \rightarrow 0)$ of F , we get an exact triangle $E \rightarrow X \rightarrow X' \rightsquigarrow$ in $D(R)$. Setting $Y = X'[-1]$, we get an exact triangle $Y \rightarrow E \rightarrow X \rightsquigarrow$ in $D(R)$, and it holds that $\text{sup } Y \leq 0$.

Suppose that $\text{sup } X \leq 0$. Then $u = \text{sup}\{\text{sup } X, 0\} = 0$. Therefore, we have $E = (0 \rightarrow F^0 \rightarrow 0)$, which is isomorphic in $D(R)$ to the finitely generated projective R -module F^0 .

(2) In view of Remark 3.7(2), we can take an exact triangle $X \rightarrow X' \rightarrow E \rightsquigarrow$ in $D(R)$ such that $\text{sup } X' \leq 0$ and $E \in \mathcal{E}_R$. It is observed from Lemma 5.3(3) and [21, (2.3.10)]

that $\text{Gdim } X' \leq 0$. By Lemma 5.3(4), we may assume that X' is a totally reflexive R -module. Hence, there is an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow X' \rightarrow P \rightarrow \Omega^{-1}X' \rightarrow 0$ in $\text{mod } R$ such that P is projective, which induces an exact triangle $X' \rightarrow P \rightarrow \Omega^{-1}X' \rightsquigarrow$ in $D(R)$. By the octahedral axiom, we obtain a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 X & \longrightarrow & X' & \longrightarrow & E & \longrightarrow & X[1] \\
 \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel \\
 X & \longrightarrow & P & \longrightarrow & Y & \longrightarrow & X[1] \\
 \downarrow & & \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 X' & \longrightarrow & P & \longrightarrow & \Omega^{-1}X' & \longrightarrow & X'[1] \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel & & \downarrow \\
 E & \longrightarrow & Y & \longrightarrow & \Omega^{-1}X' & \longrightarrow & E[1]
 \end{array}$$

of exact triangles in $D(R)$. Using Lemma 5.3(3) and [21, (2.3.10)] again, we see from the bottom row that $\text{Gdim } Y \leq 0$. Thus the second row in the above diagram is such an exact triangle as in the assertion. \square

To show our next proposition, we need to prepare one more lemma.

Lemma 5.6. *Let $Z \rightarrow X \oplus W \rightarrow Y \rightsquigarrow$ be an exact triangle in $D(R)$. Then there exists an exact triangle $Z \rightarrow X' \oplus W \rightarrow Y' \rightsquigarrow$ in $D(R)$ such that $\text{res}_{D(R)} X = \text{res}_{D(R)} X'$, $\text{res}_{D(R)} Y = \text{res}_{D(R)} Y'$ and $\text{sup } X' \leq 0$.*

Proof. By Remark 3.7(2), there exists an exact triangle $X \xrightarrow{a} X' \xrightarrow{b} E \rightsquigarrow$ in $D(R)$ such that $\text{sup } X' \leq 0$ and $E \in \mathcal{E}_R$. Note then that $\text{res } X = \text{res } X'$. The octahedral axiom gives rise to a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 Z & \longrightarrow & X \oplus W & \longrightarrow & Y & \longrightarrow & Z[1] \\
 \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel \\
 Z & \longrightarrow & X' \oplus W & \longrightarrow & Y' & \longrightarrow & Z[1] \\
 \downarrow & & \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 X \oplus W & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}} & X' \oplus W & \xrightarrow{(b \ 0)} & E & \longrightarrow & (X \oplus W)[1] \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel & & \downarrow \\
 Y & \longrightarrow & Y' & \longrightarrow & E & \longrightarrow & Y[1]
 \end{array}$$

of exact triangles in $D(R)$. From the bottom row in the commutative diagram we observe that $\text{res } Y = \text{res } Y'$. Thus the second row in the commutative diagram is an exact triangle as in the assertion of the lemma. \square

We denote by $G(R)$ the subcategory of $D(R)$ consisting of objects X satisfying the inequality $\text{Gdim}_R X \leq 0$. We can now prove the proposition below, which includes a derived category version of [24, Proposition 7.3].

Proposition 5.7. *Let \mathcal{Y} and \mathcal{Z} be resolving subcategories of $D(R)$ such that $\mathcal{Y} \subseteq K(R)$ and $\mathcal{Z} \subseteq G(R)$. Then*

$$\mathcal{Y} = \text{res}_{D(R)}(\mathcal{Y} \cup \mathcal{Z}) \cap K(R), \quad \mathcal{Z} = \text{res}_{D(R)}(\mathcal{Y} \cup \mathcal{Z}) \cap G(R).$$

Proof. Let us begin with the first equality. The inclusion (\subseteq) is clear. To show (\supseteq) , pick $X \in \text{res}(\mathcal{Y} \cup \mathcal{Z}) \cap \mathcal{K}(R)$. According to Lemma 5.4(3), there is an exact triangle $Z \rightarrow X \oplus W \rightarrow Y \rightsquigarrow$ in $\mathcal{D}(R)$ with $Z \in \mathcal{Z}$ and $Y \in \mathcal{Y}$. What we want to show is that X is in \mathcal{Y} . For this purpose, thanks to Lemma 5.6, we may assume $\text{sup } X \leq 0$. Lemma 5.5(2) yields an exact triangle $Z \rightarrow P \rightarrow V \rightsquigarrow$ in $\mathcal{D}(R)$ such that P is a projective module and $\text{Gdim } V \leq 0$. The octahedral axiom gives the following commutative diagrams of exact triangles in $\mathcal{D}(R)$.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 Y[-1] & \longrightarrow & Z & \longrightarrow & X \oplus W & \longrightarrow & Y \\
 \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow (f \ g) & & \parallel \\
 Y[-1] & \longrightarrow & P & \longrightarrow & Y' & \longrightarrow & Y \\
 \downarrow & & \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 Z & \longrightarrow & P & \longrightarrow & V & \longrightarrow & Z[1] \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel & & \downarrow \\
 X \oplus W & \xrightarrow{(f \ g)} & Y' & \longrightarrow & V & \longrightarrow & X[1]
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 W & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}} & X \oplus W & \xrightarrow{(1 \ 0)} & X & \longrightarrow & W[1] \\
 \parallel & & \downarrow (f \ g) & & \downarrow l & & \parallel \\
 W & \longrightarrow & Y' & \xrightarrow{h} & U & \longrightarrow & W[1] \\
 \downarrow & & \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 X \oplus W & \xrightarrow{(f \ g)} & Y' & \longrightarrow & V & \longrightarrow & (X \oplus W)[1] \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel & & \downarrow \\
 X & \xrightarrow{l} & U & \longrightarrow & V & \xrightarrow{\delta} & X[1]
 \end{array}$$

From the exact triangle $P \rightarrow Y' \rightarrow Y \rightsquigarrow$ we see that Y' is in \mathcal{Y} . The equality $h(f \ g) = l(1 \ 0)$ implies $l = hf$. Also, by Lemma 5.3(1) we have $\delta \in \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}(R)}(V, X[1]) = \text{Ext}_R^1(V, X) = 0$. There are commutative diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 X & \xrightarrow{l} & U & \longrightarrow & V & \xrightarrow{0} & X[1] \\
 \parallel & & \cong \downarrow \begin{pmatrix} s \\ t \end{pmatrix} & & \parallel & & \parallel \\
 X & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}} & X \oplus V & \xrightarrow{(0 \ 1)} & V & \longrightarrow & X[1]
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{ccccccc}
 X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y' & \xrightarrow{k} & C & \longrightarrow & X[1] \\
 \parallel & & \cong \downarrow \begin{pmatrix} sh \\ k \end{pmatrix} & & \parallel & & \parallel \\
 X & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}} & X \oplus C & \xrightarrow{(0 \ 1)} & C & \longrightarrow & X[1]
 \end{array}$$

of exact triangles in $\mathcal{D}(R)$. Indeed, we get the first diagram by [40, proof of Corollary 1.2.7], while the equality $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} s \\ t \end{pmatrix} l$ coming from the commutativity of the first diagram shows $1 = sl = shf$, so that the second diagram is obtained by [40, Remark 1.2.9]. The isomorphism $X \oplus C \cong Y'$ shows that X belongs to \mathcal{Y} , as desired.

Next, we prove the second equality (the proof has the same stream as that of the first equality, but there are actually various different places). It is evident that (\subseteq) holds. To prove (\supseteq) , let X be an object in the subcategory $\text{res}(\mathcal{Y} \cup \mathcal{Z}) \cap \mathcal{G}(R)$. By Lemma 5.4(2)(3), there is an exact triangle $Z \rightarrow X \oplus W \rightarrow Y \rightsquigarrow$ in $\mathcal{D}(R)$

with $Z \in \mathcal{Z}$, $Y \in \mathcal{Y}$ and $\text{sup } Y \leq 0$. We want to show that X belongs to \mathcal{Z} . Using Lemma 5.5(1), we get an exact triangle $Y' \rightarrow P \rightarrow Y \rightsquigarrow$ in $D(R)$ such that P is a projective module and $\text{sup } Y' \leq 0$. Note then that Y' is in \mathcal{Y} . The octahedral axiom gives the following commutative diagrams of exact triangles in $D(R)$.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 X \oplus W & \longrightarrow & Y & \longrightarrow & Z[1] & \longrightarrow & (X \oplus W)[1] \\
 \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel \\
 X \oplus W & \xrightarrow{(f \ g)} & Y'[1] & \longrightarrow & Z'[1] & \longrightarrow & (X \oplus W)[1] \\
 \downarrow & & \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 Y & \longrightarrow & Y'[1] & \longrightarrow & P[1] & \longrightarrow & Y[1] \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel & & \downarrow \\
 Z[1] & \longrightarrow & Z'[1] & \longrightarrow & P[1] & \longrightarrow & Z[2]
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 X & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}} & X \oplus W & \xrightarrow{(0 \ 1)} & W & \longrightarrow & X[1] \\
 \parallel & & \downarrow (f \ g) & & \downarrow & & \parallel \\
 X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y'[1] & \longrightarrow & V & \xrightarrow{h} & X[1] \\
 \downarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} & & \parallel & & \downarrow k & & \downarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 X \oplus W & \xrightarrow{(f \ g)} & Y'[1] & \longrightarrow & Z'[1] & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} p \\ q \end{pmatrix}} & X[1] \oplus W[1] \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel & & \downarrow \\
 W & \longrightarrow & V & \xrightarrow{k} & Z'[1] & \longrightarrow & W[1]
 \end{array}$$

The induced exact triangle $Z \rightarrow Z' \rightarrow P \rightsquigarrow$ shows that the object Z' belongs to \mathcal{Z} . Lemma 5.3(1) implies $f \in \text{Hom}_{D(R)}(X, Y'[1]) = \text{Ext}_R^1(X, Y') = 0$. By [40, proof of Corollary 1.2.7] there is a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 X & \longrightarrow & Y'[1] & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}} & Y'[1] \oplus X[1] & \xrightarrow{(0 \ 1)} & X[1] \\
 \parallel & & \parallel & & \downarrow (s \ t) \cong & & \parallel \\
 X & \xrightarrow{0} & Y'[1] & \longrightarrow & V & \xrightarrow{h} & X[1]
 \end{array}$$

of exact triangles in $D(R)$, which gives $ht = 1$. The equality $\begin{pmatrix} p \\ q \end{pmatrix} k = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} h$ implies $h = pk$. Hence $pkt = 1$, and it follows from [40, Lemma 1.2.8] that $X[1]$ is isomorphic in $D(R)$ to a direct summand of $Z'[1]$. This implies that X is isomorphic in $D(R)$ to a direct summand of Z' . Since Z' belongs to \mathcal{Z} , so does X . \square

We say that R is a *complete intersection* if the completion of the local ring $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is isomorphic to a quotient of a regular local ring by a regular sequence for each prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of R . The exact triangle appearing in the third assertion of the following proposition is regarded as a derived category version of a *finite projective hull* in the sense of Auslander and Buchweitz [7].

Proposition 5.8. *Let R be a complete intersection.*

- (1) *Let M be a maximal Cohen–Macaulay R -module. Then the cosyzygy $\Omega_R^{-1}M$ belongs to $\text{res}_{\text{mod } R} M$.*
- (2) *For every maximal Cohen–Macaulay complex $X \in \text{D}(R)$, there exists an exact triangle $X \rightarrow P \rightarrow Y \rightsquigarrow$ in $\text{D}(R)$ such that P is a projective module and Y belongs to the resolving closure $\text{res}_{\text{D}(R)} X$.*
- (3) *Each $X \in \text{D}(R)$ admits an exact triangle $X \rightarrow P \rightarrow Y \rightsquigarrow$ with $P \in \text{K}(R)$ and $Y \in (\text{res}_{\text{D}(R)} X) \cap \text{C}(R)$.*

Proof. (1) Fix a prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of R . Then $M_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is a maximal Cohen–Macaulay $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -module. In $\text{mod } R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ we have

$$(\Omega_R^{-1}M)_{\mathfrak{p}} \approx \Omega_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{-1}(M_{\mathfrak{p}}) \in \text{res}_{\text{mod } R_{\mathfrak{p}}} M_{\mathfrak{p}} \subseteq \text{add}_{\text{mod } R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(\text{res}_{\text{mod } R} M)_{\mathfrak{p}}.$$

Here, by $A \approx B$ we mean $A \cong B$ up to free summands. The containment and the inclusion follow from [23, Theorem 4.15] and [24, Lemma 3.2(1)], respectively. By [24, Proposition 3.3], we get $\Omega_R^{-1}M \in \text{res}_{\text{mod } R} M$.

(2) By Remark 3.7(2) there exists an exact triangle $X \rightarrow X' \rightarrow E \rightsquigarrow$ in $\text{D}(R)$ such that $\text{sup } X' \leq 0$ and $E \in \mathcal{E}_R$. As X belongs to $\text{C}(R)$, so does X' by Proposition 3.14(2). By Lemma 5.3(4)(5), we may assume that X' is a totally reflexive module. There is an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow X' \rightarrow P \rightarrow \Omega^{-1}X' \rightarrow 0$ in $\text{mod } R$ with P projective, and $\Omega^{-1}X'$ belongs to $\text{res}_{\text{mod } R} X'$ by (1). The octahedral axiom gives a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 X & \longrightarrow & X' & \longrightarrow & E & \longrightarrow & X[1] \\
 \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel \\
 X & \longrightarrow & P & \longrightarrow & Y & \longrightarrow & X[1] \\
 \downarrow & & \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 X' & \longrightarrow & P & \longrightarrow & \Omega^{-1}X' & \longrightarrow & X'[1] \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel & & \downarrow \\
 E & \longrightarrow & Y & \longrightarrow & \Omega^{-1}X' & \longrightarrow & E[1]
 \end{array}$$

of exact triangles in $\text{D}(R)$. It is seen from the bottom row that Y belongs to $\text{res}_{\text{D}(R)} X'$, which coincides with $\text{res}_{\text{D}(R)} X$ (by the first row). Thus, the second row provides such an exact triangle as we want.

(3) We may assume that $\text{sup } X \leq 0$. In fact, by Remark 3.7(2) there exists an exact triangle $X \rightarrow X' \rightarrow E \rightsquigarrow$ in $\text{D}(R)$ such that $\text{sup } X' \leq 0$ and $E \in \mathcal{E}_R$. Suppose that we have got an exact triangle $X' \rightarrow P \rightarrow C \rightsquigarrow$ in $\text{D}(R)$ such that $P \in \text{K}(R)$ and $C \in (\text{res } X') \cap \text{C}(R)$. Then we have $C \in (\text{res } X) \cap \text{C}(R)$ as $\text{res } X' = \text{res } X$. The

octahedral axiom gives rise to a commutative diagram of exact triangles in $D(R)$:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 X & \longrightarrow & X' & \longrightarrow & E & \longrightarrow & X[1] \\
 \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel \\
 X & \longrightarrow & P & \longrightarrow & Y & \longrightarrow & X[1] \\
 \downarrow & & \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 X' & \longrightarrow & P & \longrightarrow & C & \longrightarrow & X'[1] \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel & & \downarrow \\
 E & \longrightarrow & Y & \longrightarrow & C & \longrightarrow & E[1]
 \end{array}$$

The bottom row in the above diagram shows that Y belongs to $(\text{res } X) \cap C(R)$ by Proposition 3.14(2). Consequently, the second row in the above diagram is such an exact triangle as in the assertion.

Since the ring R is a complete intersection, it is Gorenstein. By Lemma 5.3(5), the number $n := \text{Gdim}_R X$ is finite. We use induction on n . Let $n \leq 0$. Then X is a maximal Cohen–Macaulay complex; see Lemma 5.3(5). Thus the assertion follows from (2); note that $\text{res } X = (\text{res } X) \cap C(R)$. Let $n > 0$. Since $\text{sup } X \leq 0$, by Lemma 5.5(1) there is an exact triangle $Y \rightarrow P \rightarrow X \rightsquigarrow$ in $D(R)$ such that P is a projective module and $\text{sup } Y \leq 0$. Note then that $Y \in \text{res } X$, so that $\text{res } Y \subseteq \text{res } X$. As $n - 1 \geq 0$, Lemma 5.3(3) implies $\text{Gdim } Y \leq \text{sup}\{\text{Gdim } P, \text{Gdim } X - 1\} = n - 1$. The induction hypothesis yields an exact triangle $Y \rightarrow K \rightarrow C \rightsquigarrow$ in $D(R)$ such that $K \in K(R)$ and $C \in (\text{res } Y) \cap C(R)$. By the octahedral axiom, we get the commutative diagram (a) of exact triangles in $D(R)$. The second row in (a) shows $C' \in C(R)$ and $\text{res } C' \subseteq \text{res } C$. By (2) there is an exact triangle $C' \rightarrow Q \rightarrow C'' \rightarrow C'[1]$ in $D(R)$ such that Q is a projective module and $C'' \in \text{res } C'$. Applying the octahedral axiom again, we obtain the commutative diagram (b) of exact triangles in $D(R)$.

$$\begin{array}{cccccc}
 C[-1] & \longrightarrow & Y & \longrightarrow & K & \longrightarrow & C \\
 \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel \\
 C[-1] & \longrightarrow & P & \longrightarrow & C' & \longrightarrow & C \\
 \downarrow & & \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 Y & \longrightarrow & P & \longrightarrow & X & \longrightarrow & Y[1] \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel & & \downarrow \\
 K & \longrightarrow & C' & \longrightarrow & X & \longrightarrow & K[1]
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{cccccc}
 K & \longrightarrow & C' & \longrightarrow & X & \longrightarrow & K[1] \\
 \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel \\
 K & \longrightarrow & Q & \longrightarrow & K' & \longrightarrow & K[1] \\
 \downarrow & & \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 C' & \longrightarrow & Q & \longrightarrow & C'' & \longrightarrow & C'[1] \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel & & \downarrow \\
 X & \longrightarrow & K' & \longrightarrow & C'' & \longrightarrow & X[1]
 \end{array}$$

The second row in (b) shows K' is in $K(R)$. We have $C'' \in \text{res } C' \subseteq \text{res } C \subseteq (\text{res } Y) \cap C(R) \subseteq (\text{res } X) \cap C(R)$. Consequently, the bottom row in (b) provides such an exact triangle as in the assertion. \square

We record a direct consequence of the second assertion of the above proposition.

Corollary 5.9. *Let R be a complete intersection. Let $X \in D(R)$ be a maximal Cohen–Macaulay complex. Then X belongs to the resolving closure $\text{res}_{D(R)}(X[-i])$ for every nonnegative integer i .*

Proof. Proposition 5.8(2) gives rise to an exact triangle $X \rightarrow P \rightarrow Y \rightsquigarrow$ in $D(R)$ such that P is a projective module and $Y \in \text{res } X$. An exact triangle $Y[-1] \rightarrow X \rightarrow P \rightsquigarrow$ is induced, which shows that X is in $\text{res}(Y[-1])$. Proposition 2.8(2a) implies $Y[-1] \in (\text{res } X)[-1] \subseteq \text{res}(X[-1])$. Hence $X \in \text{res}(X[-1])$. If $X \in \text{res}(X[-j])$ for an integer j , then

$$X[-1] \in (\text{res}(X[-j]))[-1] \subseteq \text{res}(X[-j][-1]) = \text{res}(X[-j-1])$$

by Proposition 2.8(2a) again, and we get $X \in \text{res}(X[-1]) \subseteq \text{res}(X[-j-1])$. It follows that X belongs to $\text{res}(X[-i])$ for all $i \geq 0$. \square

The main goal of this section is the following theorem, which is viewed as a derived category version of [24, Theorem 7.4].

Theorem 5.10. *Suppose that R is a complete intersection. Then there are mutually inverse bijections*

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{resolving} \\ \text{subcategories} \\ \text{of } D(R) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\phi} \\ \xleftarrow{\psi} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{resolving} \\ \text{subcategories of } D(R) \\ \text{contained in } K(R) \end{array} \right\} \times \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{resolving} \\ \text{subcategories of } D(R) \\ \text{contained in } C(R) \end{array} \right\},$$

where the maps ϕ, ψ are given by $\phi(\mathcal{X}) = (\mathcal{X} \cap K(R), \mathcal{X} \cap C(R))$ and $\psi(\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{Z}) = \text{res}_{D(R)}(\mathcal{Y} \cup \mathcal{Z})$.

Proof. Clearly, the maps ϕ, ψ are well-defined. Lemma 5.3(5) implies $G(R) = C(R)$. Proposition 5.7 says $\phi\psi = \text{id}$. Let \mathcal{X} be a resolving subcategory of $D(R)$. Then $\psi\phi(\mathcal{X}) = \text{res}((\mathcal{X} \cap K(R)) \cup (\mathcal{X} \cap C(R)))$ is clearly contained in \mathcal{X} . Let X be any object in \mathcal{X} . It follows from Proposition 5.8(3) that there is an exact triangle $X \rightarrow P \rightarrow Y \rightsquigarrow$ in $D(R)$ such that $P \in K(R)$ and $Y \in (\text{res } X) \cap C(R) \subseteq \mathcal{X} \cap C(R)$. We see that P is in $\mathcal{X} \cap K(R)$, so that X is in $\text{res}((\mathcal{X} \cap K(R)) \cup (\mathcal{X} \cap C(R)))$. Thus X belongs to $\psi\phi(\mathcal{X})$, and we obtain $\psi\phi = \text{id}$. \square

6. Classification of resolving subcategories and certain preaisles of $D(R)$

The main goal of this section is to give a complete classification of resolving subcategories of $D(R)$ and preaisles of $D(R)$ containing R and closed under direct summands, in the case where R belongs to a certain class of complete intersection rings. First of all, applying the main result of the previous section, we prove the following theorem. The bijections given in the theorem say that classifying the resolving subcategories of maximal Cohen–Macaulay complexes is equivalent to classifying the thick subcategories containing R . The equality given in the theorem is a derived category version of [23, Corollary 4.16].

Theorem 6.1. *Let R be a complete intersection. There are mutually inverse bijections and an equality*

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{thick} \\ \text{subcategories of} \\ \text{D}(R) \text{ containing } R \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{(-) \cap C(R)} \\ \xleftarrow{\text{thick}_{D(R)}(-)} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{resolving} \\ \text{subcategories of } D(R) \\ \text{contained in } C(R) \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{thick} \\ \text{subcategories of } C(R) \\ \text{containing } R \end{array} \right\}.$$

Proof. We start by proving the equality, using the bijections. By Proposition 3.16(1), it suffices to show that each resolving subcategory \mathcal{X} of $D(R)$ contained in $C(R)$ is a thick subcategory of $C(R)$, and for this it is enough to verify that for each exact triangle $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightsquigarrow$ in $D(R)$ with $A, B, C \in C(R)$, if A and B belong to \mathcal{X} , then so does C . By the first assertion of the theorem we have $\mathcal{X} = (\text{thick}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}) \cap C(R)$. Hence A and B are in $\text{thick}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}$, and so is C . It follows that C belongs to $(\text{thick}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}) \cap C(R) = \mathcal{X}$, and we are done.

We proceed with showing the bijections. Clearly, the two maps are well-defined. Fix a thick subcategory \mathcal{X} of $D(R)$ containing R and a resolving subcategory \mathcal{Z} of $D(R)$ contained in $C(R)$. Then \mathcal{X} is a resolving subcategory of $D(R)$, so that Theorem 5.10 shows $\mathcal{X} = \psi\phi(\mathcal{X}) = \text{res}((\mathcal{X} \cap K(R)) \cup (\mathcal{X} \cap C(R)))$. Since \mathcal{X} is thick and contains R , it contains $K(R) = \text{thick } R$; see Proposition 2.10(3). Hence $\mathcal{X} \cap K(R) = K(R)$, and

$$\mathcal{X} = \text{res}(K(R) \cup (\mathcal{X} \cap C(R))) \subseteq \text{thick}(K(R) \cup (\mathcal{X} \cap C(R))) = \text{thick}(\mathcal{X} \cap C(R)) \subseteq \mathcal{X}.$$

Therefore, $\mathcal{X} = \text{thick}(\mathcal{X} \cap C(R))$. On the other hand, applying Theorem 5.10 again, we have

$$(K(R), \mathcal{Z}) = \phi\psi(K(R), \mathcal{Z}) = (\text{res}(K(R) \cup \mathcal{Z}) \cap K(R), \text{res}(K(R) \cup \mathcal{Z}) \cap C(R)),$$

which gives us the equality $\mathcal{Z} = \text{res}(K(R) \cup \mathcal{Z}) \cap C(R)$.

We claim that $\text{res}(K(R) \cup \mathcal{Z})$ is a thick subcategory of $D(R)$. Indeed, it suffices to verify that $\text{res}(K(R) \cup \mathcal{Z})$ is closed under positive shifts. Using Proposition 2.8(2b), we get equalities

$$(6.1.1) \quad \begin{aligned} (\text{res}(K(R) \cup \mathcal{Z}))[1] &= \text{res}((K(R) \cup \mathcal{Z})[1] \cup \{R[1]\}) \\ &= \text{res}((K(R) \cup \mathcal{Z})[1]) = \text{res}(K(R) \cup \mathcal{Z}[1]). \end{aligned}$$

Pick $Z \in \mathcal{Z}$. Then Z is maximal Cohen–Macaulay, and Corollary 5.9 implies $Z \in \text{res}(Z[-1])$. We obtain

$$Z[1] \in (\text{res}(Z[-1]))[1] = \text{res}\{Z, R[1]\} \subseteq \text{res}(K(R) \cup \mathcal{Z}),$$

where for the equality we apply Proposition 2.8(2b) again. It follows that $\mathcal{Z}[1]$ is contained in $\text{res}(K(R) \cup \mathcal{Z})$. This and (6.1.1) yield that $(\text{res}(K(R) \cup \mathcal{Z}))[1]$ is contained in $\text{res}(K(R) \cup \mathcal{Z})$. Thus the claim follows.

The above claim guarantees that $\text{res}(\mathbf{K}(R) \cup \mathcal{Z}) = \text{thick}(\mathbf{K}(R) \cup \mathcal{Z}) = \text{thick } \mathcal{Z}$, and we obtain an equality $\mathcal{Z} = (\text{thick } \mathcal{Z}) \cap \mathbf{C}(R)$. Now we conclude that the two maps in the assertion are mutually inverse bijections. \square

Denote by $S(R)$ the *singularity category* $D_{\text{sg}}(R)$ of R , that is, the Verdier quotient of $D(R)$ by $\mathbf{K}(R)$. The following lemma enables us to obtain a classification of preaisles in the next theorem.

Lemma 6.2. (1) *There is a natural one-to-one correspondence*

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{thick subcategories} \\ \text{of } S(R) \end{array} \right\} \cong \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{thick subcategories} \\ \text{of } D(R) \text{ containing } R \end{array} \right\}.$$

(2) Suppose that R is Gorenstein. Assigning to each subcategory \mathcal{X} of $D(R)$ the subcategory $\mathbf{RHom}_R(\mathcal{X}, R)$ of $D(R)$ consisting of objects of the form $\mathbf{RHom}_R(X, R)$ with $X \in \mathcal{X}$, one gets a one-to-one correspondence

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{preaisles of } D(R) \\ \text{containing } R \text{ and closed} \\ \text{under direct summands} \end{array} \right\} \cong \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{precoaisles of } D(R) \\ \text{containing } R \text{ and closed} \\ \text{under direct summands} \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{resolving} \\ \text{subcategories} \\ \text{of } D(R) \end{array} \right\}.$$

Proof. (1) The assertion comes from a general fact on Verdier quotients; see [57, Chapitre II, Proposition 2.3.1], [53, Lemma 3.1] and [54, Lemma 10.5].

(2) The equality follows by definition. As R is Gorenstein, for each $C \in D(R)$ the complex $\mathbf{RHom}(C, R)$ is bounded, so that it is in $D(R)$; see [21, (2.3.8)] and Lemma 5.3(5). Thus, the contravariant exact (additive) functor $\mathbf{RHom}(-, R)$ gives a duality of $D(R)$. Since $\mathbf{RHom}(R, R) = R$, we can easily get the bijection. \square

Combining Theorems 4.5, 5.10, 6.1 and Lemma 6.2, we obtain the theorem below. Thanks to this theorem, to classify the resolving subcategories of $D(R)$ we have only to classify the thick subcategories of $S(R)$.

Theorem 6.3. *Let R be a complete intersection. Then there are one-to-one correspondences*

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{preaisles of } D(R) \\ \text{containing } R \\ \text{and closed under} \\ \text{direct summands} \end{array} \right\} \cong \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{resolving} \\ \text{subcategories} \\ \text{of } D(R) \end{array} \right\} \cong \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{order-preserving} \\ \text{maps from } \text{Spec } R \\ \text{to } \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\} \end{array} \right\} \times \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{thick} \\ \text{subcategories} \\ \text{of } S(R) \end{array} \right\}.$$

We recall the definition of a hypersurface, related notions and basic properties.

Definition 6.4. (1) Let (R, \mathfrak{m}, k) be a local ring. We denote by $\text{edim } R$ the *embedding dimension* of R , that is, the number of elements in a minimal system of generators of \mathfrak{m} , which is equal to the dimension of the k -vector space $\mathfrak{m} \otimes_R k = \mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{m}^2$.

- (2) Let R be a local ring. We denote by $\text{codim } R$ and $\text{codepth } R$ the *codimension* and the *codepth* of R , respectively, that is to say, $\text{codim } R = \text{edim } R - \dim R$ and $\text{codepth } R = \text{edim } R - \text{depth } R$.
- (3) For a local ring R , the following three conditions are equivalent; see [8, §5.1].
 - (a) There is an inequality $\text{codepth } R \leq 1$.
 - (b) The local ring R is Cohen–Macaulay and $\text{codim } R \leq 1$.
 - (c) The completion of R is isomorphic to the residue ring of a regular local ring by a single element.
 When one of these equivalent conditions holds, the local ring R is called a *hypersurface*. By [8, Corollary 7.4.6], if a local ring R is a hypersurface, then so is the local ring $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for every prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of R .
- (4) We say that R is a *hypersurface* if the local ring $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is a hypersurface (in the sense of (2)) for every prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of R .

To state theorems of Stevenson, Dao and Takahashi, and ours, we establish the following setup.

Setup 6.5. Let (R, V) be a pair that satisfies either of the following two conditions.

- (1) R is a hypersurface and $V = \text{Sing } R$.
- (2) $R = S/(\mathbf{a})$ where S is a regular ring of finite Krull dimension and $\mathbf{a} = a_1, \dots, a_c$ is an S -regular sequence, and $V = \text{Sing } Y = \{y \in Y \mid \mathcal{O}_{Y,y} \text{ is not regular}\}$ where $X = \mathbb{P}_S^{c-1} = \text{Proj}(S[x_1, \dots, x_c])$ and Y is the zero subscheme of $a_1x_1 + \dots + a_cx_c \in \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X(1))$.

Remark 6.6. In view of [19, Theorem 2.10], [46, Corollary 7.9 and the beginning of Section 10], Setup 6.5(2) is equivalent to the following condition.

- (2') $R = S/(\mathbf{a})$ where S is a regular ring of finite Krull dimension and $\mathbf{a} = a_1, \dots, a_c$ is an S -regular sequence, and $V = \text{Sing } Y$ where $Y = \text{Proj } G$ and $G = S[x_1, \dots, x_c]/(f)$ is the *generic hypersurface*, that is, the homogeneous S -algebra ($\deg(s) = 0$ for $s \in S$ and $\deg(x_i) = 1$ for $i = 1, \dots, c$) defined as the quotient ring of the polynomial ring over S in c variables x_1, \dots, x_c by the polynomial $f = a_1x_1 + \dots + a_cx_c$.

The following is the theorem of Stevenson [46]. Its assertion for Setup 6.5(1) is shown in [46, Theorem 6.13], whose local case is [53, Theorem 3.13(1)]. Its assertion for Setup 6.5(2) is shown in [46, Theorem 8.8]. The first one-to-one correspondence in the theorem is the one given in Lemma 6.2(1).

Theorem 6.7 (Stevenson). *Let (R, V) be as in Setup 6.5. Then there is a one-to-one correspondence*

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{thick subcategories} \\ \text{of } S(R) \end{array} \right\} \cong \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{thick subcategories} \\ \text{of } D(R) \text{ containing } R \end{array} \right\} \stackrel{(a)}{\cong} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{specialization-closed} \\ \text{subsets of } V \end{array} \right\}.$$

We obtain the following bijections by applying Theorems 6.3 and 6.7.

Corollary 6.8. *Let (R, V) be as in Setup 6.5. Then there are one-to-one correspondences*

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{preaisles of } D(R) \\ \text{containing } R \\ \text{and closed under} \\ \text{direct summands} \end{array} \right\} \cong \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{resolving} \\ \text{subcategories} \\ \text{of } D(R) \end{array} \right\} \stackrel{(b)}{\cong} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{order-preserving} \\ \text{maps from} \\ \text{Spec } R \text{ to } \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\} \end{array} \right\} \times \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{specialization-} \\ \text{closed} \\ \text{subsets of } V \end{array} \right\}.$$

Remark 6.9. (1) By Proposition 3.16(1), thick subcategories of $D(R)$ containing R are resolving subcategories of $D(R)$. Restricting the bijection (b) in Corollary 6.8 to the thick subcategories of $D(R)$ containing R , one recovers the bijection (a) in Theorem 6.7. In fact, let \mathcal{X} be a thick subcategory of $D(R)$ containing R . Then \mathcal{X} contains $\text{thick}_{D(R)} R = K(R)$ by Proposition 2.10(3). Hence $\mathcal{X} \cap K(R) = K(R)$, and $\sup_{X \in \mathcal{X} \cap K(R)} \{\text{pd } X_{\mathfrak{p}}\} = \infty$ for each prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of R . Note that this actually holds for $\mathcal{X} := K(R)$. Define the map $\xi : \text{Spec } R \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$ by $\xi(\mathfrak{p}) = \infty$ for every $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R$. It is observed along the way to get Corollary 6.8 that the bijection (b) in Corollary 6.8 restricts to the bijection below, which can be identified with the bijection (a) in Theorem 6.7.

$$\begin{aligned} \{ \text{thick subcategories of } D(R) \text{ containing } R \} \\ \cong \{ \xi \} \times \{ \text{specialization-closed subsets of } V \}. \end{aligned}$$

(2) Taking Remark 4.9(1) into account, we may wonder if it is possible to classify the preaisles of $D(R)$ closed under direct summands, including those ones which do not contain R . There would be no straightforward modifications of our techniques to achieve this. In fact, the condition of containing R is used in a lot of places of this paper. For example, Theorem 5.10 is one of our key results which played an essential role in the proof of Corollary 6.8. To extend Theorem 5.10 directly to the precoaisles of $D(R)$ closed under direct summands, one has to generalize the lemmas and propositions given in Section 5 to the setting where the condition of containing R is not assumed. It should already be a big obstruction here that those subcategories to be classified are not necessarily closed under syzygies of modules. On the other hand, in [45, Theorem 4.9] all the thick subcategories of $D(R)$ are classified when (R, V) is as in Setup 6.5. Not assuming the thick subcategories contain R , a compatibility condition between the specialization closed subsets of V and $\text{Spec } R$ shows up. This would also say that our results cannot be straightforwardly extended to encompass all preaisles closed under direct summands.

It may be interesting to consider the following question, which is similar to Question 4.13.

Question 6.10. Let R be as in [Corollary 6.8](#). Hence R is Cohen–Macaulay, so it is CM-excellent. Assume that R has finite Krull dimension. Then, the aisles of $D(R)$ containing R are classified by both [Theorem 4.11](#) and [Corollary 6.8](#). Are these two classifications (essentially) the same?

We close the section by giving, in the case of a hypersurface, an explicit description in terms of NE-loci of the restriction of the one-to-one correspondence (b) in [Corollary 6.8](#) to the resolving subcategories of maximal Cohen–Macaulay complexes. For a subcategory \mathcal{C} of $D(R)$, denote by $\text{IPD}(\mathcal{C})$ the set of prime ideals \mathfrak{p} of R with $\text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} X_{\mathfrak{p}} = \infty$ for some $X \in \mathcal{C}$. For a set Φ of prime ideals of R , denote by $\text{IPD}^{-1}(\Phi)$ the subcategory of $D(R)$ consisting of complexes X such that every prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of R with $\text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} X_{\mathfrak{p}} = \infty$ belongs to Φ .

Proposition 6.11. *Let R be a hypersurface. One then has the following mutually inverse bijections.*

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{resolving subcategories of } D(R) \\ \text{contained in } C(R) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\text{NE}(-)} \\ \xleftarrow{\text{NE}_C^{-1}(-)} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{specialization-closed subsets} \\ \text{of } \text{Sing } R \end{array} \right\}$$

Proof. Fix a resolving subcategory \mathcal{X} of $D(R)$ contained in $C(R)$ and a specialization-closed subset W of $\text{Sing } R$. By [Proposition 2.13\(2\)](#) and [[54](#), Remark 10.2(8)], we get $\text{IPD}(\text{thick}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}) = \text{NE}(\mathcal{X})$ and $\text{IPD}^{-1}(W) \cap C(R) = \text{NE}_C^{-1}(W)$. The assertion follows by combining this with [Theorem 6.1](#) and [[53](#), Theorem 3.13(1)]. \square

Remark 6.12. Another way in the case where R is a hypersurface to deduce the equality given in [Theorem 6.1](#) is obtained by the combination of [Propositions 6.11](#) and [3.16](#).

7. Restricting the classification of resolving subcategories of $D(R)$

In this section, restricting the classification theorem of resolving subcategories of $D(R)$ obtained in the previous section, we consider the resolving subcategories of $\text{mod } R$. We begin with establishing a lemma.

Lemma 7.1. *Let R be a complete intersection. Let \mathcal{X} be a resolving subcategory of $\text{mod } R$.*

- (1) *Let \mathfrak{p} be a prime ideal of R . One has the equality $\sup_{X \in \mathcal{X}} \{\text{depth } R_{\mathfrak{p}} - \text{depth } X_{\mathfrak{p}}\} = \sup_{Y \in \mathcal{X} \cap \text{fpd } R} \{\text{pd } Y_{\mathfrak{p}}\}$.*
- (2) *There is an equality $\text{thick}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X} = \text{thick}_{D(R)}(\mathcal{X} \cap \text{CM}(R))$ of thick closures in $D(R)$.*

Proof. (1) The inequality (\geq) holds by the Auslander–Buchsbaum formula. To show the opposite inequality (\leq), put $t = \sup_{X \in \mathcal{X}} \{\text{depth } R_{\mathfrak{p}} - \text{depth } X_{\mathfrak{p}}\}$. As $X_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is an $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -module, we have $\text{depth } X_{\mathfrak{p}} \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$. Hence $t \leq \text{depth } R_{\mathfrak{p}} < \infty$. We

have $t = \text{depth } R_{\mathfrak{p}} - \text{depth } X_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for some $X \in \mathcal{X}$. Set $n = \text{Rfd}_R X$. We see that $\Omega^n X$ is a maximal Cohen–Macaulay R -module. By [24, proof of Theorem 7.4] there is an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow X \rightarrow L \rightarrow D \rightarrow 0$ in $\text{mod } R$ such that L has finite projective dimension and $D = \Omega^{-n-1} \Omega^n X$ is maximal Cohen–Macaulay. Applying Proposition 5.8(1) to $\Omega^n X \in \mathcal{X}$, we get $D \in \mathcal{X}$, and hence $L \in \mathcal{X} \cap \text{fpd } R$. As $D_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is a maximal Cohen–Macaulay $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -module, we have $\text{depth } D_{\mathfrak{p}} \geq \text{ht } \mathfrak{p}$. The depth lemma implies

$$\text{depth } X_{\mathfrak{p}} \geq \inf\{\text{depth } L_{\mathfrak{p}}, \text{depth } D_{\mathfrak{p}} + 1\} \geq \inf\{\text{depth } L_{\mathfrak{p}}, \text{ht } \mathfrak{p} + 1\} = \text{depth } L_{\mathfrak{p}}.$$

Hence $\text{pd } L_{\mathfrak{p}} = \text{depth } R_{\mathfrak{p}} - \text{depth } L_{\mathfrak{p}} \geq \text{depth } R_{\mathfrak{p}} - \text{depth } X_{\mathfrak{p}} = t$. We obtain $\sup_{Y \in \mathcal{X} \cap \text{fpd } R} \{\text{pd } Y_{\mathfrak{p}}\} \geq \text{pd } L_{\mathfrak{p}} \geq t$.

(2) It suffices to show that \mathcal{X} is contained in $\text{thick}_{D(R)}(\mathcal{X} \cap \text{CM}(R))$. Fix an R -module $X \in \mathcal{X}$, and put $n = \text{Rfd}_R X$. Since R is Gorenstein, there is an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow P \rightarrow \Omega^{-n} \Omega^n X \rightarrow X \rightarrow 0$ in $\text{mod } R$ such that P has finite projective dimension; see [6, (2.21) and (4.22)]. The R -module $\Omega^n X$ is maximal Cohen–Macaulay. Proposition 5.8(1) implies $\Omega^{-n} \Omega^n X \in \text{res}_{\text{mod } R}(\Omega^n X) \subseteq \mathcal{X}$. Hence $\Omega^{-n} \Omega^n X$ is in $\mathcal{X} \cap \text{CM}(R)$. As $P \in \text{thick}_{D(R)} R$ and $R \in \mathcal{X} \cap \text{CM}(R)$, both P and $\Omega^{-n} \Omega^n X$ are in $\text{thick}_{D(R)}(\mathcal{X} \cap \text{CM}(R))$, and so is X . \square

Using the above lemma and results in the previous sections, we can show that for each resolving subcategory of $\text{mod } R$, taking the resolving closure in $D(R)$ commutes with taking the restriction to $K(R)$ and $C(R)$.

Proposition 7.2. *Suppose that R is a complete intersection. Let \mathcal{X} be a resolving subcategory of $\text{mod } R$. Then:*

- (1) $\text{res}_{D(R)}(\mathcal{X} \cap K(R)) = \text{res}_{D(R)}(\mathcal{X} \cap \text{fpd } R) = (\text{res}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}) \cap K(R)$.
- (2) $\text{res}_{D(R)}(\mathcal{X} \cap C(R)) = \text{res}_{D(R)}(\mathcal{X} \cap \text{CM}(R)) = (\text{res}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}) \cap C(R)$.

Proof. The first equalities in the two assertions hold since $\mathcal{X} \cap K(R) = \mathcal{X} \cap \text{fpd } R$ and $\mathcal{X} \cap C(R) = \mathcal{X} \cap \text{CM}(R)$. In what follows, we show the second equalities.

(1) Since $K(R)$ is a resolving subcategory of $D(R)$ by Proposition 2.10(3), we see that both $\text{res}_{D(R)}(\mathcal{X} \cap \text{fpd } R)$ and $(\text{res}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}) \cap K(R)$ are resolving subcategories of $D(R)$ contained in $K(R)$. Put

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \sup_{X \in \text{res}_{D(R)}(\mathcal{X} \cap \text{fpd } R)} \{\text{pd } X_{\mathfrak{p}}\}, \\ b &= \sup_{X \in (\text{res}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}) \cap K(R)} \{\text{pd } X_{\mathfrak{p}}\}, \\ c &= \sup_{X \in \mathcal{X} \cap \text{fpd } R} \{\text{pd } X_{\mathfrak{p}}\}. \end{aligned}$$

By [Theorem 4.8](#), it is enough to verify that $a = b$. Since

$$\mathcal{X} \cap \text{fpd } R \subseteq \text{res}_{D(R)}(\mathcal{X} \cap \text{fpd } R) \subseteq (\text{res}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}) \cap K(R),$$

we have $c \leq a \leq b$. Thus it suffices to show that $b \leq c$, which we do as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} b &\stackrel{(i)}{=} \sup_{X \in (\text{res}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}) \cap K(R)} \{\text{depth } R_p - \text{depth } X_p\} \\ &\stackrel{(ii)}{\leq} \sup_{X \in \text{res}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}} \{\text{depth } R_p - \text{depth } X_p\} \\ &\stackrel{(iii)}{=} \sup_{X \in \mathcal{X}} \{\text{depth } R_p - \text{depth } X_p\} \\ &\stackrel{(iv)}{=} c. \end{aligned}$$

Here, (i) follows from [Proposition 2.13\(2\)](#) and (iv) from [Lemma 7.1\(1\)](#). The inclusion $(\text{res}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}) \cap K(R) \subseteq \text{res}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}$ implies (ii). As for (iii), the inequality (\geq) holds since \mathcal{X} is contained in $\text{res}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}$. It is observed from [Proposition 2.13\(2\)\(3\)](#) that the subcategory \mathcal{Y} of $D(R)$ consisting of objects Y such that

$$\text{depth } R_p - \text{depth } Y_p \leq \sup_{X \in \mathcal{X}} \{\text{depth } R_p - \text{depth } X_p\}$$

is resolving and contains \mathcal{X} . Therefore, the subcategory \mathcal{Y} contains $\text{res}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}$. Thus (\leq) follows.

(2) By [Proposition 3.14\(2\)](#), $\text{res}_{D(R)}(\mathcal{X} \cap \text{CM}(R))$ and $(\text{res}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}) \cap C(R)$ are resolving subcategories of $D(R)$ contained in $C(R)$. By virtue of [Theorem 6.1](#), it is enough to show that

$$\text{thick}_{D(R)}(\text{res}_{D(R)}(\mathcal{X} \cap \text{CM}(R))) \quad \text{and} \quad \text{thick}_{D(R)}((\text{res}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}) \cap C(R))$$

coincide. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{thick}_{D(R)}(\text{res}_{D(R)}(\mathcal{X} \cap \text{CM}(R))) &= \text{thick}_{D(R)}(\mathcal{X} \cap \text{CM}(R)) \\ &= \text{thick}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X} \\ &= \text{thick}_{D(R)}(\text{res}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}) \\ &\supseteq \text{thick}_{D(R)}((\text{res}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}) \cap C(R)) \\ &\supseteq \text{thick}_{D(R)}(\mathcal{X} \cap \text{CM}(R)), \end{aligned}$$

where the first and third equalities and the inclusions are clear, while the second equality follows from [Lemma 7.1\(2\)](#). Thus those two inclusions are equalities, and we obtain the desired equality of thick closures. \square

In the next result, $\underline{\text{CM}}(R)$ denotes the *stable category* of $\text{CM}(R)$ (the definition of a thick subcategory of $\text{CM}(R)$ is given in [Section 3](#)). This proposition particularly says that, over a complete intersection, the resolving subcategories of maximal Cohen–Macaulay modules bijectively and naturally correspond to the resolving subcategories of maximal Cohen–Macaulay complexes.

Proposition 7.3. *Let R be a complete intersection. Then there are natural one-to-one correspondences*

$$\begin{aligned} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{resolving} \\ \text{subcategories of } \text{mod } R \\ \text{contained in } \text{CM}(R) \end{array} \right\} &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{thick subcategories} \\ \text{of } \text{CM}(R) \\ \text{containing } R \end{array} \right\} \cong \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{thick subcategories} \\ \text{of } \underline{\text{CM}}(R) \end{array} \right\} \\ &\cong \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{thick subcategories} \\ \text{of } S(R) \end{array} \right\} \cong \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{thick subcategories} \\ \text{of } D(R) \\ \text{containing } R \end{array} \right\} \\ &\cong \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{thick subcategories} \\ \text{of } C(R) \\ \text{containing } R \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{resolving} \\ \text{subcategories of } D(R) \\ \text{contained in } C(R) \end{array} \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

In particular, one has the following one-to-one correspondence.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{resolving subcategories} \\ \text{of } \text{mod } R \text{ contained in } \text{CM}(R) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\text{res}_{D(R)}(-)} \\ \xleftarrow{(-) \cap \text{CM}(R)} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{resolving subcategories} \\ \text{of } D(R) \text{ contained in } C(R) \end{array} \right\}.$$

Proof. We start by showing the first assertion. The first equality can be obtained by [23, Corollary 4.16], where the ring is assumed to be local, but the argument works if we replace [23, Theorem 4.15(1)] used there with Proposition 5.8(1). The first bijection follows from [50, Proposition 6.2], where the ring is again assumed to be local but it is not used. Since R is Gorenstein, the assignment $M \mapsto M$ gives a triangle equivalence

$$\eta : \underline{\text{CM}}(R) = \underline{\text{GP}}(R) \xrightarrow{\cong} S(R),$$

where $\underline{\text{GP}}(R)$ denotes the stable category of the category $\text{GP}(R)$ of totally reflexive R -modules; see [12, 1.3]. The second bijection in the assertion is induced from the equivalence η . The third bijection is given in Lemma 6.2(1). The last bijection and the last equality follow from Theorem 6.1.

From now on, we give a proof of the last assertion of the proposition. There is a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{CM}(R) & \xrightarrow{\text{inc}} & D(R) \\ \downarrow \varepsilon & & \downarrow \pi \\ \underline{\text{CM}}(R) & \xrightarrow{\eta} & S(R) \end{array}$$

where inc is the inclusion functor, η is the triangle equivalence, and ε, π are the canonical quotient functors.

Fix a resolving subcategory \mathcal{X} of $\text{mod } R$ contained in $\text{CM}(R)$. The resolving subcategory of $D(R)$ contained in $C(R)$ that corresponds to \mathcal{X} is $\pi^{-1}\eta\varepsilon(\mathcal{X}) \cap C(R)$, which coincides with $\pi^{-1}\pi(\mathcal{X}) \cap C(R)$. As this is a resolving subcategory of $D(R)$

containing \mathcal{X} , it contains $\text{res}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}$ as well. Pick an object $C \in \pi^{-1}\pi(\mathcal{X}) \cap C(R)$. Then $\pi(C)$ is in $\pi(\mathcal{X})$, and $\pi(C)$ is isomorphic to $\pi(X)$ for some $X \in \mathcal{X}$. There are exact triangles $\sigma : E \rightarrow C \rightarrow A \rightsquigarrow$ and $\tau : E \rightarrow X \rightarrow B \rightsquigarrow$ in $D(R)$ with $A, B \in K(R)$; see [40, Proposition 2.1.35]. We see from τ that E is in $\text{thick}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}$, and from σ that C is in $\text{thick}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}$. Hence $\pi^{-1}\pi(\mathcal{X}) \cap C(R) \subseteq (\text{thick}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}) \cap C(R) = \text{res}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}$, where the equality follows from Theorem 6.1. We now conclude that $\pi^{-1}\pi(\mathcal{X}) \cap C(R) = \text{res}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}$.

Fix a resolving subcategory \mathcal{X} of $D(R)$ contained in $C(R)$. The resolving subcategory of $\text{mod } R$ contained in $\text{CM}(R)$ that corresponds to \mathcal{X} is $\varepsilon^{-1}\eta^{-1}\pi(\text{thick}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X})$. Note that the equality $\pi^{-1}\pi(\mathcal{Y}) = \mathcal{Y}$ holds for each thick subcategory \mathcal{Y} of $D(R)$ containing R . We get the following equalities of subcategories of $\text{CM}(R)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon^{-1}\eta^{-1}\pi(\text{thick}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}) &= \pi^{-1}\pi(\text{thick}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}) \cap \text{CM}(R) = (\text{thick}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}) \cap \text{CM}(R) \\ &= (\text{thick}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}) \cap C(R) \cap \text{CM}(R) = \mathcal{X} \cap \text{CM}(R). \end{aligned}$$

Here, the last equality follows from Theorem 6.1. Now we obtain the mutually inverse bijections in the last statement of the proposition. □

Proposition 7.3 says that when R is a complete intersection, the equality $\mathcal{X} = \text{res}_{D(R)}(\mathcal{X} \cap \text{CM}(R))$ holds for every resolving subcategory \mathcal{X} of $D(R)$ contained in $C(R)$. This equality holds in a more general setting.

Proposition 7.4. *The equality $\mathcal{X} = \text{res}_{D(R)}(\mathcal{X} \cap \text{GP}(R))$ holds for every resolving subcategory \mathcal{X} of $D(R)$ contained in $G(R)$. In particular, if the ring R is Gorenstein, then the equality $\mathcal{X} = \text{res}_{D(R)}(\mathcal{X} \cap \text{CM}(R))$ holds for every resolving subcategory \mathcal{X} of $D(R)$ contained in $C(R)$.*

Proof. The last assertion follows from the first and Lemma 5.3(5). To show the first assertion, let \mathcal{X} be a resolving subcategory of $D(R)$ contained in $G(R)$. It clearly holds that \mathcal{X} contains $\text{res}_{D(R)}(\mathcal{X} \cap \text{GP}(R))$. Pick any $X \in \mathcal{X}$. Remark 3.7(2) gives an exact triangle $X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow E \rightsquigarrow$ in $D(R)$ with $\text{sup } Y \leq 0$ and $E \in \mathcal{E}_R$. By Lemma 5.3(3)(4) there exists a totally reflexive R -module T such that $Y \cong T$ in $D(R)$. Since Y is in \mathcal{X} , we have $T \in \mathcal{X} \cap \text{GP}(R)$. Hence Y is in $\text{res}_{D(R)}(\mathcal{X} \cap \text{GP}(R))$, and so is X . Thus the first assertion follows. □

In view of Propositions 7.3 and 7.4, it is quite natural to ask the following question. Proposition 7.3 guarantees that the question has an affirmative answer in the case where R is a complete intersection.

Question 7.5. Suppose that the ring R is Gorenstein. Let \mathcal{X} be a resolving subcategory of $\text{mod } R$ contained in $\text{CM}(R)$. Then, does the equality $\mathcal{X} = (\text{res}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}) \cap \text{CM}(R)$ hold?

To show our next result, we establish a lemma on projective dimension.

Lemma 7.6. *Let \mathcal{X} be a resolving subcategory of $\text{mod } R$ contained in $\text{fpd } R$. Let Y be an object in $\text{res}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}$, and let \mathfrak{p} be a prime ideal of R . Then one has the inequality $\text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} Y_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq \text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} X_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for some object $X \in \mathcal{X}$.*

Proof. Let \mathcal{Z} be the subcategory of $D(R)$ consisting of complexes Z such that $\text{pd } Z_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq \text{pd } X_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for some $X \in \mathcal{X}$. Clearly, \mathcal{X} is contained in \mathcal{Z} , and in particular, R is in \mathcal{Z} . If Z is an object in \mathcal{Z} and W is a direct summand of Z , then $\text{pd } W_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq \text{pd } Z_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq \text{pd } X_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for some $X \in \mathcal{X}$ by [Proposition 2.13\(4\)](#), and hence W is also in \mathcal{Z} . Let $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightsquigarrow$ be an exact triangle in $D(R)$ with $C \in \mathcal{Z}$. Then $\text{pd } C_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq \text{pd } X_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for some $X \in \mathcal{X}$. If $\text{pd } A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ (resp. $\text{pd } B_{\mathfrak{p}}$) is at most $\text{pd } X'_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for some $X' \in \mathcal{X}$, then $\text{pd } B_{\mathfrak{p}}$ (resp. $\text{pd } A_{\mathfrak{p}}$) is at most $\sup\{\text{pd } A_{\mathfrak{p}}, \text{pd } C_{\mathfrak{p}}\}$ (resp. $\sup\{\text{pd } B_{\mathfrak{p}}, \text{pd } C_{\mathfrak{p}} - 1\}$) by [Proposition 2.13\(3\)](#), which is at most $\text{pd } X''_{\mathfrak{p}}$ where $X'' = X \oplus X' \in \mathcal{X}$ by [Proposition 2.13\(4\)](#). Hence $A \in \mathcal{Z}$ if and only if $B \in \mathcal{Z}$. Thus, \mathcal{Z} is a resolving subcategory of $D(R)$ containing \mathcal{X} . Then \mathcal{Z} contains $\text{res}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}$, and we get $Y \in \mathcal{Z}$. We conclude $\text{pd } Y_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq \text{pd } X_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for some $X \in \mathcal{X}$. \square

Now we find out a close relationship of each resolving subcategory of $\text{mod } R$ with its resolving closure in $D(R)$ when R is a complete intersection. In the proof we use the map Φ which is defined in [Definition 4.6](#).

Proposition 7.7. *Let \mathcal{X} be a resolving subcategory of $\text{mod } R$. Suppose either that \mathcal{X} is contained in $\text{fpd } R$ or that R is a complete intersection. Then the equality $\mathcal{X} = (\text{res}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}) \cap \text{mod } R$ holds true.*

Proof. We set up three steps, and in each step we prove the equality given in the proposition.

(1) Assume that \mathcal{X} is contained in $\text{fpd } R$. Then \mathcal{X} is contained in $K(R)$, and so is $\text{res}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}$ by [Proposition 2.10\(3\)](#). [Proposition 2.10\(4\)](#) says that $(\text{res}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}) \cap \text{mod } R$ is a resolving subcategory of $\text{mod } R$ contained in $\text{fpd } R$. There are inclusions $\mathcal{X} \subseteq \text{res}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X} \cap \text{mod } R \subseteq \text{res}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}$, which induce the inequalities $\Phi(\mathcal{X})(\mathfrak{p}) \leq \Phi((\text{res}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}) \cap \text{mod } R)(\mathfrak{p}) \leq \Phi(\text{res}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X})(\mathfrak{p})$ for each prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of R . Then [Lemma 7.6](#) yields

$$\Phi(\text{res}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X})(\mathfrak{p}) = \sup_{Y \in \text{res}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}} \{\text{pd } Y_{\mathfrak{p}}\} \leq \sup_{X \in \mathcal{X}} \{\text{pd } X_{\mathfrak{p}}\} = \Phi(\mathcal{X})(\mathfrak{p}),$$

and therefore $\Phi(\mathcal{X})(\mathfrak{p}) = \Phi((\text{res}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}) \cap \text{mod } R)(\mathfrak{p}) = \Phi(\text{res}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X})(\mathfrak{p})$. This shows that $\Phi(\mathcal{X})$ coincides with $\Phi((\text{res}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}) \cap \text{mod } R)$. By [\[24, Theorem 1.2\]](#), we obtain $\mathcal{X} = (\text{res}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}) \cap \text{mod } R$.

(2) Assume that \mathcal{X} is contained in $\text{CM}(R)$ and that R is a complete intersection. [Proposition 7.3](#) implies $\mathcal{X} = (\text{res}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}) \cap \text{CM}(R)$. As $C(R)$ is a resolving subcategory of $D(R)$ by [Proposition 3.14\(2\)](#), it contains $\text{res}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}$. We obtain $\mathcal{X} = (\text{res}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}) \cap \text{CM}(R) = (\text{res}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}) \cap C(R) \cap \text{mod } R = (\text{res}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}) \cap \text{mod } R$.

(3) Suppose that R is a complete intersection. Put $\mathcal{Y} = (\text{res}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}) \cap \text{mod } R$. We want to prove $\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{Y}$. By [24, Theorem 7.4], it suffices to show $\mathcal{X} \cap \text{fpd } R = \mathcal{Y} \cap \text{fpd } R$ and $\mathcal{X} \cap \text{CM}(R) = \mathcal{Y} \cap \text{CM}(R)$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Y} \cap \text{fpd } R &= (\text{res}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}) \cap \text{fpd } R = (\text{res}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}) \cap K(R) \cap \text{mod } R \\ &= \text{res}_{D(R)}(\mathcal{X} \cap \text{fpd } R) \cap \text{mod } R = \mathcal{X} \cap \text{fpd } R, \end{aligned}$$

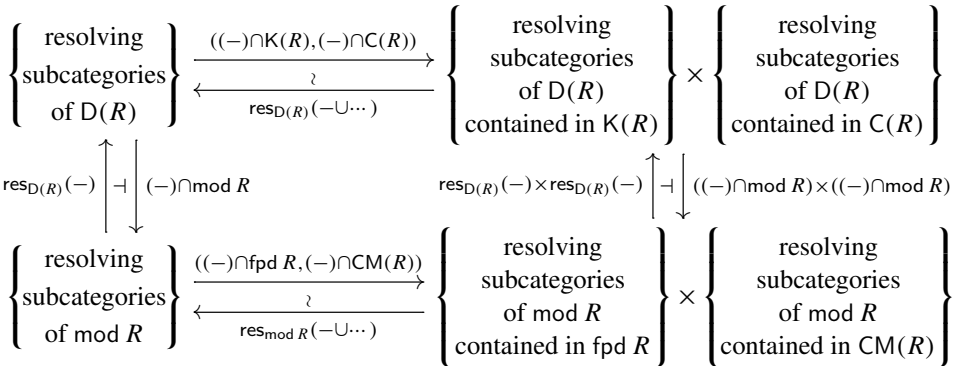
where the fourth equality follows by (1) and the third one by Proposition 7.2(1). Similarly, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Y} \cap \text{CM}(R) &= (\text{res}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}) \cap \text{CM}(R) = (\text{res}_{D(R)} \mathcal{X}) \cap C(R) \cap \text{mod } R \\ &= \text{res}_{D(R)}(\mathcal{X} \cap \text{CM}(R)) \cap \text{mod } R = \mathcal{X} \cap \text{CM}(R), \end{aligned}$$

where the fourth equality follows from (2) and the third from Proposition 7.2(2). \square

Let $f : A \rightarrow B$ and $g : B \rightarrow A$ be maps. We call (f, g) a *section-retraction pair* (resp. *bijection pair*) if gf is an identity map (resp. gf, fg are identity maps). In this case, we denote it by $f \dashv g$ (resp. $f \sim g$). Now we can state and prove the following theorem, which describes a natural relationship between the resolving subcategories of $D(R)$ and the resolving subcategories of $\text{mod } R$ in the case where R is a complete intersection.

Theorem 7.8. *Let R be a complete intersection. Then there is a diagram*



The pairs of top (resp. bottom) horizontal arrows are bijection pairs given in Theorem 5.10 (resp. [24, Theorem 7.4]). The pairs of vertical arrows are section-retraction pairs. The diagram with vertical arrows from the bottom (resp. top) to the top (resp. bottom) is commutative.

Proof. It follows from Proposition 7.7 that $(\text{res}_{D(R)}(-), (-) \cap \text{mod } R)$ and

$$(\text{res}_{D(R)}(-) \times \text{res}_{D(R)}(-), ((-) \cap \text{mod } R) \times ((-) \cap \text{mod } R))$$

are section-retraction pairs of maps. Also, it follows from Proposition 7.2 that

$$\begin{aligned} ((-) \cap \mathbf{K}(R), (-) \cap \mathbf{C}(R)) \circ \text{res}_{\mathbf{D}(R)}(-) \\ = (\text{res}_{\mathbf{D}(R)}(-) \times \text{res}_{\mathbf{D}(R)}(-)) \circ ((-) \cap \text{fpd } R, (-) \cap \text{CM}(R)); \end{aligned}$$

the equality

$$\begin{aligned} ((-) \cap \text{fpd } R, (-) \cap \text{CM}(R)) \circ ((-) \cap \text{mod } R) \\ = (((-) \cap \text{mod } R) \times ((-) \cap \text{mod } R)) \circ ((-) \cap \mathbf{K}(R), (-) \cap \mathbf{C}(R)) \end{aligned}$$

is also straightforward to verify. □

Remark 7.9. The section-retraction pair $(\text{res}_{\mathbf{D}(R)}(-), (-) \cap \text{mod } R)$ in [Theorem 7.8](#) is *never* a bijection pair. Indeed, if so, then $\text{res}_{\mathbf{D}(R)}(\mathcal{X} \cap \text{mod } R) = \mathcal{X}$ for every resolving subcategory \mathcal{X} of $\mathbf{D}(R)$. However, this equality does not hold even for $\mathcal{X} = \mathbf{D}(R)$, because in this case we have the following equalities

$$\text{res}_{\mathbf{D}(R)}(\mathcal{X} \cap \text{mod } R) = \text{res}_{\mathbf{D}(R)}(\text{mod } R) = \{X \in \mathbf{D}(R) \mid H^{<0} X = 0\}$$

by [Proposition 2.15](#), which is strictly contained in $\mathcal{X} = \mathbf{D}(R)$.

The corollary below is an immediate consequence of [Theorem 7.8](#), [Corollary 6.8](#) and [\[24, Theorem 1.5\]](#). This corollary says that the classification of resolving subcategories of $\text{mod } R$ due to Dao and Takahashi [\[24\]](#) is a restriction of our classification of resolving subcategories of $\mathbf{D}(R)$.

Corollary 7.10. *Let (R, V) be as in [Setup 6.5](#). Then there is a commutative diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{resolving} \\ \text{subcategories} \\ \text{of } \mathbf{D}(R) \end{array} \right\} & \xleftarrow[\cong]{(\alpha)} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{order-preserving maps} \\ \text{from } \text{Spec } R \text{ to } \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\} \end{array} \right\} \times \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{specialization-closed} \\ \text{subsets of } V \end{array} \right\} \\ \uparrow \text{res}_{\mathbf{D}(R)}(-) & & \uparrow \text{inc} \times \text{id} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{resolving} \\ \text{subcategories} \\ \text{of } \text{mod } R \end{array} \right\} & \xleftarrow[\cong]{(\beta)} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{grade-consistent} \\ \text{functions on } \text{Spec } R \end{array} \right\} \times \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{specialization-closed} \\ \text{subsets of } V \end{array} \right\}, \end{array}$$

where (α) is the bijection from [Corollary 6.8](#) and (β) the one from [\[24, Theorem 1.5\]](#).

Finally, we give a proof of our main result stated in the Introduction.

Proof of [Theorem 1.4](#). The assertion follows from [Corollaries 6.8](#) and [7.10](#), [Proposition 7.7](#) and [Remark 6.9\(1\)](#). □

Appendix A. Classification of resolving subcategories of $\mathbf{K}(R)$ with no use of $\mathbf{D}(\text{Mod } R)$

The purpose of this appendix is to classify the resolving subcategories of $\mathbf{K}(R)$ without using methods of unbounded derived categories; we shall give longer but

more elementary proofs of Theorems 4.5 and 4.8. We will also obtain derived category versions of various results on the module category in the literature.

Definition A.1. Let R be a local ring with maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} .

- (1) For a minimal system of generators \mathbf{x} of \mathfrak{m} , we set $K_R = K(\mathbf{x}, R)$ and call it the *Koszul complex* of R .
- (2) We denote by $D_0(R)$ the subcategory of $D(R)$ consisting of complexes X with $X_{\mathfrak{p}} \in \mathcal{E}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}$ (or in other words, $\mathrm{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} X_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq 0$ by Proposition 2.13(6)) for all prime ideals \mathfrak{p} of R such that $\mathfrak{p} \neq \mathfrak{m}$. We set

$$K_0(R) = K(R) \cap D_0(R),$$

$$K_0^n(R) = K^n(R) \cap K_0(R) = K^n(R) \cap D_0(R) \quad \text{for } n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Here are a couple of statements about K_R , $D_0(R)$ and $K_0(R)$ for a local ring R .

Proposition A.2. *Let R be a local ring. Then the following statements are true.*

- (1) *Let $X \in D(R)$. If $H^i X$ has finite length as an R -module for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, then $X[i] \in D_0(R)$ for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$.*
- (2) *The Koszul complex K_R of R is uniquely determined up to complex isomorphism.*
- (3) *Put $e = \mathrm{edim} R$ and $K = K_R$. One then has that $K[i] \in K_0^{e+i}(R) \setminus K_0^{e+i-1}(R)$ for each integer i .*
- (4) *It holds that $D_0(R)$ is a resolving subcategory of $D(R)$. Hence $K_0(R)$ is a resolving subcategory of $K(R)$, and so is $K_0^n(R)$ for every nonnegative integer n .*

Proof. (1) Let \mathfrak{p} be a nonmaximal prime ideal of R . Let i be an integer. Then $H^j((X[i])_{\mathfrak{p}}) = (H^{j+i} X)_{\mathfrak{p}} = 0$ for all $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, which means that $(X[i])_{\mathfrak{p}} \cong 0$ in $D(R_{\mathfrak{p}})$. Hence $(X[i])_{\mathfrak{p}}$ belongs to $\mathcal{E}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}$, so that $X[i] \in D_0(R)$.

(2) The assertion is shown in [18, page 52].

(3) The complex $K[i]$ is in $K_0(R)$ by (1). Since $\mathrm{pd} K = e$, we have $\mathrm{pd} K[i] = e + i$ by Proposition 2.13(1).

(4) The first statement is deduced by using the fact that $\mathcal{E}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}$ is a resolving subcategory of $D(R_{\mathfrak{p}})$ for each prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of R . The second statement follows from the first statement, Propositions 2.13(5), 2.10(2)(3) and the fact that the resolving property is preserved under taking intersections. \square

Here is an elementary lemma on a general triangulated category, which produces a certain exact triangle.

Lemma A.3. *Let \mathcal{T} be a triangulated category.*

(1) Suppose that there exists a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 A & \longrightarrow & B & \longrightarrow & C & \longrightarrow & A[1] \\
 \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel \\
 A & \longrightarrow & B' & \longrightarrow & C' & \longrightarrow & A[1]
 \end{array}$$

of exact triangles in \mathcal{T} . Then there exists an exact triangle $B \rightarrow B' \oplus C \rightarrow C' \rightarrow B[1]$ in \mathcal{T} .

(2) Let $X \xrightarrow{f} Y \xrightarrow{g} Z$ be morphisms in \mathcal{T} . Then there exists an exact triangle $\text{cone}(gf) \rightarrow \text{cone}(g) \oplus X[1] \rightarrow Y[1] \rightarrow \text{cone}(gf)[1]$ in \mathcal{T} .

Proof. (1) follows from [40, Lemma 1.4.3].

Let $X \xrightarrow{f} Y \xrightarrow{g} Z$ be morphisms in \mathcal{T} . Then we have a commutative diagram of exact triangles at the lower left, which induces a commutative diagram of exact triangles at the lower right.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 X & \xrightarrow{gf} & Z & \longrightarrow & \text{cone}(gf) & \longrightarrow & X[1] \\
 f \downarrow & & \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 Y & \xrightarrow{g} & Z & \longrightarrow & \text{cone}(g) & \longrightarrow & Y[1] \\
 & & & & & & \\
 Z & \longrightarrow & \text{cone}(gf) & \longrightarrow & X[1] & \longrightarrow & Z[1] \\
 \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel \\
 Z & \longrightarrow & \text{cone}(g) & \longrightarrow & Y[1] & \longrightarrow & Z[1]
 \end{array}$$

By (1), we get an exact triangle $\text{cone}(gf) \rightarrow \text{cone}(g) \oplus X[1] \rightarrow Y[1] \rightarrow \text{cone}(gf)[1]$ in \mathcal{T} . □

Applying the previous lemma, we consider when a given object of the derived category $D(R)$ belongs to the resolving closure of the (derived) tensor product with a Koszul complex.

Lemma A.4. (1) For elements $x, y \in R$ there is an exact triangle $K(x) \rightarrow K(xy) \rightarrow K(y) \rightsquigarrow$ in $K(R)$.

(2) Let X be an object of $D(R)$ and let x be an element of R . Suppose that the morphism $X \xrightarrow{x} X$ in $D(R)$ defined by multiplication by x is zero. Then X belongs to $\text{res}_{D(R)}(K(x) \otimes_R X[-1])$.

(3) Suppose that (R, \mathfrak{m}) is local. Let X be an object in $D_0(R)$. Let $\mathbf{x} = x_1, \dots, x_n$ be a sequence of elements in \mathfrak{m} . Then X belongs to $\text{res}_{D(R)}(K(\mathbf{x}) \otimes_R X[-n])$. In particular, X is in $\text{res}_{D(R)}(K_R \otimes_R X[-\text{edim } R])$.

Proof. (1) The assertion is shown by applying the octahedral axiom to $(R \xrightarrow{xy} R) = (R \xrightarrow{x} R \xrightarrow{y} R)$.

(2) There exist morphisms $X \xrightarrow{f} E \xrightarrow{g} X$ in $D(R)$ such that E is in \mathcal{E}_R and the composition gf is equal to the multiplication morphism $X \xrightarrow{x} X$ in $D(R)$. By Lemma A.3(2) we have an exact triangle $\text{cone}(gf) \rightarrow \text{cone}(g) \oplus X[1] \rightarrow E[1] \rightsquigarrow$ in $D(R)$. The object $\text{cone}(gf)$ is the mapping cone of the morphism $X \xrightarrow{x} X$,

which is isomorphic to $K(x) \otimes X$. We get an exact triangle $K(x) \otimes X[-1] \rightarrow \text{cone}(g)[-1] \oplus X \rightarrow E \rightsquigarrow$ in $\underline{D}(R)$. It follows that $X \in \text{ext}_{\underline{D}(R)}\{K(x) \otimes X[-1], E\} \subseteq \text{res}_{\underline{D}(R)}(K(x) \otimes X[-1])$.

(3) By [Proposition 3.10](#) the R -module $\text{Hom}_{\underline{D}(R)}(X, X)$ has finite length, and hence it is annihilated by some power \mathfrak{m}^r of \mathfrak{m} . Fix an element $x \in \mathfrak{m}$. Then the multiplication morphism $X \xrightarrow{x^r} X$ in $\underline{D}(R)$ is zero. By (2) the object X is in $\text{res}_{\underline{D}(R)}(K(x^r) \otimes X[-1])$, which is contained in $\text{res}_{\underline{D}(R)}(K(x) \otimes X[-1])$ by (1). It follows that $\text{res}_{\underline{D}(R)} X$ is contained in $\text{res}_{\underline{D}(R)}(K(x) \otimes X[-1])$. We observe that there is a sequence of inclusions

$$\begin{aligned} \text{res}_{\underline{D}(R)} X &\subseteq \text{res}_{\underline{D}(R)}(K(x_1) \otimes X[-1]) \subseteq \text{res}_{\underline{D}(R)}(K(x_2) \otimes K(x_1) \otimes X[-2]) \\ &\subseteq \cdots \subseteq \text{res}_{\underline{D}(R)}(K(x_n) \otimes \cdots \otimes K(x_1) \otimes X[-n]) \\ &= \text{res}_{\underline{D}(R)}(K(\mathbf{x}) \otimes X[-n]). \end{aligned}$$

Thus, X belongs to the resolving closure $\text{res}_{\underline{D}(R)}(K(\mathbf{x}) \otimes_R X[-n])$. □

Using the above lemma, we prove a proposition which will play a key role for the purpose of this appendix.

Proposition A.5. *Let R be a local ring. Put $e = \text{edim } R$ and $K = K_R$.*

- (1) *For every integer $n \geq 0$ there is an equality $K_0^n(R) = \text{res}_{K(R)}(K[n - e])$.*
- (2) *Let F be an object of $K(R)$, and put $t = \text{pd}_R F$. Then the object $K[t - e]$ belongs to $\text{res}_{K(R)} F$.*

Proof. (1) We have $K[n - e] \in K_0^n(R)$, so that $\text{res}_{K(R)}(K[n - e]) \subseteq K_0^n(R)$; see (3) and (4) of [Proposition A.2](#). Conversely, pick an object $P \in K_0^n(R)$. [Lemma A.4\(3\)](#) and [Proposition 2.10\(3\)](#) imply that P belongs to $\text{res}_{K(R)}(K \otimes P[-e])$. We may assume that the perfect complex P has the form $(0 \rightarrow P^{-n} \rightarrow P^{-n+1} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow P^s \rightarrow 0)$. Then it holds that $P \in \text{ext}_{K(R)}\{P^s[-s], \dots, P^{-n}[n]\} \subseteq \text{ext}_{K(R)}\{R[i] \mid -s \leq i \leq n\}$, and hence

$$(K \otimes P)[-e] \in \text{ext}_{K(R)}\{K[i - e] \mid -s \leq i \leq n\} \subseteq \text{res}_{K(R)}(K[n - e]).$$

Therefore, the complex P belongs to $\text{res}_{K(R)}(K[n - e])$.

(2) We shall prove that $K[i - e] \in \text{res } F$ for all $i \leq t$. For this we use induction on t . When $t \leq 0$, for each $i \leq t$ we have $\text{pd } K[i - e] = \text{pd } K + (i - e) = i \leq t \leq 0$ by (1) and (7) of [Proposition 2.13](#), and hence $K[i - e] \in \mathcal{E}_R \subseteq \text{res } F$. Let $t > 0$. We may assume that $F = (0 \rightarrow F^{-t} \xrightarrow{\partial} F^{-t+1} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow F^s \rightarrow 0)$, where $F^{-t}, F^{-t+1}, \dots, F^s$ are free, $F^{-t} \neq 0$, $-t + 1 \leq s$ and $\text{Im } \partial \subseteq \mathfrak{m}F^{-t+1}$. Since $\text{pd } F[-1] = t - 1 < t$, the induction hypothesis implies $K[j - e] \in \text{res } F[-1]$ for all $j \leq t - 1$. As $F[-1]$ belongs to $\text{res } F$, we see that

(A.5.1) the object $K[j - e]$ belongs to $\text{res}_{K(R)} F$ for all integers $j \leq t - 1$.

It remains to show that $K[t - e]$ is in $\text{res } F$. Let $P = (0 \rightarrow F^{-t} \xrightarrow{\partial} F^{-t+1} \rightarrow 0)$ be a truncation of F . Then there is an exact triangle $F^{-t} \xrightarrow{\partial} F^{-t+1} \rightarrow P[1 - t] \rightsquigarrow$ in $\mathbb{K}(R)$. Tensoring K over R gives an exact triangle

$$(A.5.2) \quad F^{-t} \otimes K \xrightarrow{\partial \otimes K} F^{-t+1} \otimes K \rightarrow (P \otimes K)[1 - t] \rightsquigarrow$$

in $\mathbb{K}(R)$. Write $F^{-t} = R^{\oplus n}$ and $F^{-t+1} = R^{\oplus m}$. The inclusion $\text{Im } \partial \subseteq \mathfrak{m}F^{-t+1}$ implies that the map $\partial : R^{\oplus n} \rightarrow R^{\oplus m}$ is represented by an $m \times n$ matrix (a_{ij}) with $a_{ij} \in \mathfrak{m}$. The chain map $\partial \otimes K : K^{\oplus n} \rightarrow K^{\oplus m}$ is given by the matrix (a_{ij}) . The multiplication morphism $K \xrightarrow{a_{ij}} K$ is zero in $\mathbb{K}(R)$ by [38, Proposition 2.3(3)], and so is the morphism $K^{\oplus n} \xrightarrow{(a_{ij})} K^{\oplus m}$; the matrix (s_{ij}) of null-homotopies s_{ij} of $K \xrightarrow{a_{ij}} K$ is a null-homotopy of $K^{\oplus n} \xrightarrow{(a_{ij})} K^{\oplus m}$. It follows from (A.5.2) that $(P \otimes K)[1 - t]$ is isomorphic to the direct sum of

$$F^{-t+1} \otimes K = K^{\oplus m} \quad \text{and} \quad (F^{-t} \otimes K)[1] = (K[1])^{\oplus n}.$$

Since $F^{-t} \neq 0$, we have $n > 0$ and the complex $K[1]$ is a direct summand of $(P \otimes K)[1 - t]$ as an object of $\mathbb{K}(R)$. Applying the functor $[t - e - 1]$ shows that

(A.5.3) the object $K[t - e]$ is a direct summand of the object $(P \otimes K)[-e]$ in $\mathbb{K}(R)$.

Let $Q = (0 \rightarrow F^{-t+2} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow F^s \rightarrow 0)$ be another truncation of F . There is an exact triangle $Q \rightarrow F \rightarrow P \rightsquigarrow$, which induces an exact triangle $(Q \otimes K)[-e] \rightarrow (F \otimes K)[-e] \rightarrow (P \otimes K)[-e] \rightsquigarrow$. This shows that

(A.5.4) the object $(P \otimes K)[-e]$ belongs to $\text{ext}_{\mathbb{K}(R)}\{(F \otimes K)[-e], (Q \otimes K)[1 - e]\}$.

The Koszul complex $K = (0 \rightarrow K^{-e} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow K^0 \rightarrow 0)$ is in $\text{ext}\{K^{-i}[i] \mid 0 \leq i \leq e\}$, and this extension closure is contained in $\text{ext}\{R[i] \mid 0 \leq i \leq e\}$. Applying $(F \otimes -)[-e]$ shows $(F \otimes K)[-e]$ is in $\text{ext}\{F[i] \mid -e \leq i \leq 0\}$, which implies

(A.5.5) the object $(F \otimes K)[-e]$ belongs to $\text{res}_{\mathbb{K}(R)} F$.

The perfect complex $Q = (0 \rightarrow F^{-t+2} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow F^s \rightarrow 0)$ is in $\text{ext}_{\mathbb{K}(R)}\{F^i[-i] \mid -t + 2 \leq i \leq s\}$, which is contained in $\text{ext}_{\mathbb{K}(R)}\{R[-i] \mid -t + 2 \leq i \leq s\}$. Hence the object $(Q \otimes K)[1 - e]$ belongs to the subcategory

$$\text{ext}_{\mathbb{K}(R)}\{K[1 - e - i] \mid -t + 2 \leq i \leq s\} = \text{ext}_{\mathbb{K}(R)}\{K[i] \mid (1 - s) - e \leq i \leq (t - 1) - e\}$$

of $\mathbb{K}(R)$. By (A.5.1), this extension closure is contained in the resolving closure $\text{res}_{\mathbb{K}(R)} F$. Therefore,

(A.5.6) the object $(Q \otimes K)[1 - e]$ belongs to $\text{res}_{\mathbb{K}(R)} F$.

It follows from (A.5.3), (A.5.4), (A.5.5) and (A.5.6) that $K[t - e]$ is in $\text{res}_{\mathbb{K}(R)} F$ as desired. \square

Remark A.6. We may wonder if the Hopkins–Neeman classification theorem [31; 39] can be applied to deduce Proposition A.5(2). Actually, the proof of the Hopkins–Neeman theorem provides a certain integer m such that $K[m]$ belongs to $\text{res}_{\mathcal{K}(R)} F$. However, this is done by applying the smash nilpotence theorem [39, Theorem 1.1], which relies on the fact that R is noetherian, so that m cannot be described concretely. Note that there is no meaning for us unless $m > -e$, since we know that $K[i] \in \mathcal{E}_R \subseteq \text{res}_{\mathcal{K}(R)} F$ for all $i \leq -e$.

The following two corollaries are direct consequences of the above proposition.

Corollary A.7. *Suppose that R is a local ring.*

- (1) *There is an equality $\mathcal{K}_0(R) = \text{res}_{\mathcal{K}(R)}\{\mathcal{K}_R[i] \mid i \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ of subcategories of $\mathcal{K}(R)$.*
- (2) *Let F be an object in $\mathcal{K}_0(R)$ and assume $\text{pd}_R F = t \geq 0$. Then the equality $\text{res}_{\mathcal{K}(R)} F = \mathcal{K}_0^t(R)$ holds.*

Proof. Put $e = \text{edim } R$, $K = \mathcal{K}_R$ and set $\mathcal{X} = \text{res}\{K[i] \mid i \in \mathbb{Z}\}$. Proposition A.2(3) implies that $\mathcal{X} \subseteq \mathcal{K}_0(R)$. Fix $F \in \mathcal{K}_0(R)$ and set $t = \text{pd } F$. If $t \leq 0$, then $F \in \mathcal{E}_R \subseteq \mathcal{X}$ by Proposition 2.13(6). Let $t \geq 0$. We have

$$F \in \mathcal{K}_0^t(R) = \text{res}_{\mathcal{K}(R)} K[t - e] \subseteq \mathcal{X} \cap \text{res}_{\mathcal{K}(R)} F \subseteq \text{res}_{\mathcal{K}(R)} F \subseteq \mathcal{K}_0^t(R),$$

where the equality and the first inclusion follow from Proposition A.5, and the other inclusions are obvious. We thus obtain the equalities $\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{K}_0(R)$ and $\mathcal{K}_0^t(R) = \text{res}_{\mathcal{K}(R)} F$. □

Corollary A.8. *Let R be a local ring. Let \mathcal{X} be a resolving subcategory of $\mathcal{K}(R)$ contained in $\mathcal{K}_0(R)$. Suppose that one has $\sup_{X \in \mathcal{X}}\{\text{pd}_R X\} = \infty$. Then the equality $\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{K}_0(R)$ holds true.*

Proof. Assume that \mathcal{X} is strictly contained in $\mathcal{K}_0(R)$. Then there exists an object $Y \in \mathcal{K}_0(R)$ such that $Y \notin \mathcal{X}$. Put $u = \text{pd}_R Y$. As Y is a nonzero object of $\mathcal{K}(R)$, we have that $-\infty < u < \infty$. Since $\sup_{X \in \mathcal{X}}\{\text{pd } X\} = \infty$, there exists an object $X \in \mathcal{X}$ such that $t := \text{pd } X \geq \max\{u, 0\}$. Then $X \in \mathcal{K}_0(R)$, $\text{pd } X = t \geq 0$ and $u \leq t$. Applying Corollary A.7(2), we observe $Y \in \mathcal{K}_0^u(R) \subseteq \mathcal{K}_0^t(R) = \text{res}_{\mathcal{K}(R)} X \subseteq \mathcal{X}$. This gives a contradiction. □

Now we can show the following theorem. It provides an explicit description of the resolving subcategories of $\mathcal{K}(R)$ contained in $\mathcal{K}_0(R)$; in particular, they form a totally ordered set.

Theorem A.9. *Suppose that R is a local ring with $e = \text{edim } R$ and $K = \mathcal{K}_R$. Then one has strict inclusions*

$$(A.9.1) \quad \mathcal{E}_R = \mathcal{K}_0^0(R) \subsetneq \mathcal{K}_0^1(R) \subsetneq \cdots \subsetneq \mathcal{K}_0^n(R) \subsetneq \mathcal{K}_0^{n+1}(R) \subsetneq \cdots \subsetneq \mathcal{K}_0(R)$$

of resolving subcategories of $\mathcal{K}(R)$ such that $K[n - e] \in \mathcal{K}_0^n(R) \setminus \mathcal{K}_0^{n-1}(R)$ for each $n \geq 1$. Moreover, all the resolving subcategories of $\mathcal{K}(R)$ contained in $\mathcal{K}_0(R)$ appear in the above chain of subcategories of $\mathcal{K}(R)$.

Proof. Proposition 2.13(6) says $\mathcal{E}_R = \mathcal{K}^0(R) \supseteq \mathcal{K}_0^0(R)$. Since $\mathcal{K}_0^0(R)$ is resolving by Proposition A.2(4) and \mathcal{E}_R is the minimum resolving subcategory, the equality $\mathcal{E}_R = \mathcal{K}_0^0(R)$ holds. For each $n \geq 1$ it is clear that $\mathcal{K}_0^{n-1}(R) \subseteq \mathcal{K}_0^n(R)$, while $K[n - e] \in \mathcal{K}_0^n(R) \setminus \mathcal{K}_0^{n-1}(R)$ by Proposition A.2(3). The first assertion now follows.

Now, let us show the second assertion. Let \mathcal{X} be a resolving subcategory of $\mathcal{K}(R)$ contained in $\mathcal{K}_0(R)$. We may assume that \mathcal{X} is different from $\mathcal{K}_0(R)$. Corollary A.8 says that $t := \sup_{X \in \mathcal{X}} \{\text{pd } X\}$ is finite, and in particular, \mathcal{X} is contained in $\mathcal{K}_0^t(R)$. Choose an object $X \in \mathcal{X}$ such that $\text{pd } X = t$. We have $t \geq 0$ as R is in \mathcal{X} . Using Corollary A.7(2), we see that $\mathcal{K}_0^t(R) = \text{res}_{\mathcal{K}(R)} X \subseteq \mathcal{X}$. The equality $\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{K}_0^t(R)$ follows. \square

From now on, we consider classifying all the resolving subcategories of $\mathcal{K}(R)$. We start by defining, for each object of the derived category $\mathcal{D}(R)$, another object by tensoring a Koszul complex and taking a shift.

Definition A.10. Let $X \in \mathcal{D}(R)$. For $x \in R$, set $X(x) = \mathcal{K}(x) \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} X[-1] \in \mathcal{D}(R)$. For $\mathbf{x} = x_1, \dots, x_n \subseteq R$, we inductively define $X(\mathbf{x}) \in \mathcal{D}(R)$ by $X(x_1, \dots, x_i) = (X(x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}))(x_i)$ for each $1 \leq i \leq n$.

We make a list of basic properties of the object $X(x)$ for $X \in \mathcal{D}(R)$ and $x \in R$.

Lemma A.11. Let X be an object of $\mathcal{D}(R)$, and let x be an element of R .

- (1) If x is a unit of R , then there is an isomorphism $X(x) \cong 0$ in $\mathcal{D}(R)$.
- (2) There exists an exact triangle $X(x) \rightarrow X \xrightarrow{x} X \rightsquigarrow$ in $\mathcal{D}(R)$. In particular, one has the containment $X(x) \in \text{res}_{\mathcal{D}(R)} X$ and the isomorphisms $X(x) \cong \mathbf{R}\text{Hom}_R(\mathcal{K}(x), X) \cong \text{Hom}_R(\mathcal{K}(x), X)$ in $\mathcal{D}(R)$.
- (3) Let R be a local ring with maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} and residue field k . Let $x \in \mathfrak{m}$. Then one has the equalities $\text{depth}_R X(x) = \text{depth}_R X$ and $\text{pd}_R X(x) = \text{pd}_R X$. In particular, $X \in \mathcal{E}_R$ if and only if $X(x) \in \mathcal{E}_R$.
- (4) The equality $\text{NE}(X(x)) = \text{NE}(X) \cap \mathcal{V}(x)$ holds, where $\mathcal{V}(x)$ denotes the set of prime ideals containing x .

Proof. (1) If x is a unit of R , then $\mathcal{K}(x) \cong 0$ in $\mathcal{D}(R)$, and hence $X(x) = \mathcal{K}(x) \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} X[-1] \cong 0$ in $\mathcal{D}(R)$.

(2) There exists an exact triangle $e : R \xrightarrow{x} R \rightarrow \mathcal{K}(x) \rightsquigarrow$ in $\mathcal{D}(R)$. Applying the functor $-\otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} X$ to e gives rise to an exact triangle $X \xrightarrow{x} X \rightarrow \mathcal{K}(x) \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} X \rightsquigarrow$ in $\mathcal{D}(R)$, which induces an exact triangle $a : X(x) \rightarrow X \xrightarrow{x} X \rightsquigarrow$ in $\mathcal{D}(R)$. Hence $X(x)$ belongs to $\text{res}_{\mathcal{D}(R)} X$. Applying the functor $\mathbf{R}\text{Hom}_R(-, X)$ to e yields an

exact triangle $b : \mathbf{RHom}_R(\mathbf{K}(x), X) \rightarrow X \xrightarrow{x} X \rightsquigarrow$. It follows from a and b that $X(x) \cong \mathbf{RHom}_R(\mathbf{K}(x), X)$.

(3) As x belongs to \mathfrak{m} , we have

$$\mathbf{K}(x) \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} k \cong (0 \rightarrow k \xrightarrow{x} k \rightarrow 0) = (0 \rightarrow k \xrightarrow{0} k \rightarrow 0) \cong k \oplus k[1].$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{RHom}_R(k, X(x)) &\cong \mathbf{RHom}_R(k, \mathbf{RHom}_R(\mathbf{K}(x), X)) \cong \mathbf{RHom}_R(\mathbf{K}(x) \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} k, X) \\ &\cong \mathbf{RHom}_R(k \oplus k[1], X) \cong \mathbf{RHom}_R(k, X) \oplus \mathbf{RHom}_R(k, X)[-1] \end{aligned}$$

by (2), and

$$\begin{aligned} X(x) \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} k &\cong \mathbf{K}(x) \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} X[-1] \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} k \cong (\mathbf{K}(x) \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} k) \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} X[-1] \\ &\cong (k \oplus k[1]) \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} X[-1] \cong (X \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} k) \oplus (X \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} k)[-1]. \end{aligned}$$

As $\inf Y[-1] = \inf Y + 1$ for any complex Y , we get

$$\text{depth } X(x) = \inf \mathbf{RHom}_R(k, X(x)) = \inf \mathbf{RHom}_R(k, X) = \text{depth } X$$

and, from [Proposition 2.13\(2\)](#), $\text{pd } X(x) = -\inf(X(x) \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} k) = -\inf(X \otimes_R^{\mathbf{L}} k) = \text{pd } X$. By virtue of [Proposition 2.13\(6\)](#), we have $X \in \mathcal{E}_R$ if and only if $X(x) \in \mathcal{E}_R$.

(4) To show (\supseteq) , let $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{NE}(X) \cap \mathbf{V}(x)$. Then $\text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} X_{\mathfrak{p}} > 0$ and $\frac{x}{1} \in \mathfrak{p}R_{\mathfrak{p}}$. By (3) we have $\text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} X_{\mathfrak{p}}(\frac{x}{1}) = \text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} X_{\mathfrak{p}} > 0$, whence $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{NE}(X(x))$. To show (\subseteq) , let $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{NE}(X(x))$. Then $\text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} X_{\mathfrak{p}}(\frac{x}{1}) > 0$. In particular, $X_{\mathfrak{p}}(\frac{x}{1}) \not\cong 0$ in $\mathbf{D}(R)$. Hence $x \in \mathfrak{p}$ by (1). By (3) we get $0 < \text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} X_{\mathfrak{p}}(\frac{x}{1}) = \text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} X_{\mathfrak{p}}$, so that $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{NE}(X)$. \square

Assertions (1), (3) of the theorem below are viewed as derived category versions of [\[49, Theorem 4.3\]](#) and [\[23, Lemma 4.6\]](#) respectively, which concern the nonfree locus and the resolving closure of an object in $\text{mod } R$.

Theorem A.12. *Let X be an object of $\mathbf{D}(R)$. Let W be a closed subset of $\text{Spec } R$ contained in $\text{NE}(X)$.*

- (1) *There exists an object $Y \in \text{res}_{\mathbf{D}(R)} X$ such that $W = \text{NE}(Y)$.*
- (2) *If R is local and W is nonempty, then Y can be chosen so that $\text{pd } Y = \text{pd } X$ and $\text{depth } Y = \text{depth } X$.*
- (3) *If W is irreducible, then Y can be chosen so that $\text{pd } Y_{\mathfrak{p}} = \text{pd } X_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and $\text{depth } Y_{\mathfrak{p}} = \text{depth } X_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for all $\mathfrak{p} \in W$.*

Proof. When W is empty, we can take $Y := R$. Assume that $W \neq \emptyset$. Then there exist prime ideals $\mathfrak{p}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{p}_n$ of R such that $n > 0$ and $W = \mathbf{V}(\mathfrak{p}_1) \cup \dots \cup \mathbf{V}(\mathfrak{p}_n)$. Each $\mathbf{V}(\mathfrak{p}_i)$ is contained in $\text{NE}(X)$. If we find an object $Y_i \in \text{res}_{\mathbf{D}(R)} X$ such that $\mathbf{V}(\mathfrak{p}_i) = \text{NE}(Y_i)$, then $Y := Y_1 \oplus \dots \oplus Y_n$ belongs to $\text{res } X$ and satisfies $W = \text{NE}(Y)$ by [Lemma 3.8\(2\)](#). If R is local, $\text{pd}_R Y_i = \text{pd}_R X$ and $\text{depth}_R Y_i =$

$\text{depth}_R X$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n$, then $\text{pd}_R Y = \sup_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{\text{pd}_R Y_i\} = \text{pd}_R X$ and $\text{depth}_R Y = \inf_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{\text{depth}_R Y_i\} = \text{depth}_R X$ by [Proposition 2.13\(4\)](#). Thus, it suffices to show that in the case where $W = V(\mathfrak{p})$ for some prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of R there exists $Y \in \text{res}_{D(R)} X$ such that $W = \text{NE}(Y)$, $\text{pd}_{R_\tau} Y_\tau = \text{pd}_{R_\tau} X_\tau$ and $\text{depth}_{R_\tau} Y_\tau = \text{depth}_{R_\tau} X_\tau$ for all $\tau \in W$.

The set $\text{NE}(X)$ contains $V(\mathfrak{p})$. If $\text{NE}(X) = V(\mathfrak{p})$, then we are done by letting $Y = X$. Suppose that $\text{NE}(X)$ strictly contains $V(\mathfrak{p})$ and choose an element $\mathfrak{q} \in \text{NE}(X) \setminus V(\mathfrak{p})$. Then \mathfrak{q} does not contain \mathfrak{p} , and we can choose an element $x \in \mathfrak{p} \setminus \mathfrak{q}$. Using [Lemma A.11\(4\)](#), we get $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{NE}(X) \cap V(x) = \text{NE}(X(x))$. As $\text{NE}(X(x))$ is Zariski-closed by [Proposition 3.10](#), it contains $V(\mathfrak{p})$. It follows that $V(\mathfrak{p}) \subseteq \text{NE}(X(x)) = \text{NE}(X) \cap V(\mathfrak{p}) \subseteq \text{NE}(X)$ and the fact that $\mathfrak{q} \in \text{NE}(X) \setminus V(\mathfrak{p})$ says $\text{NE}(X) \cap V(\mathfrak{p}) \neq \text{NE}(X)$. We conclude $V(\mathfrak{p}) \subseteq \text{NE}(X(x)) \subsetneq \text{NE}(X)$.

By [Lemma A.11\(2\)\(3\)](#), we have that $X(x) \in \text{res } X$, and that $\text{pd}_{R_\tau} X(x)_\tau = \text{pd}_{R_\tau} X_\tau \binom{x}{1} = \text{pd}_{R_\tau} X_\tau$ and $\text{depth}_{R_\tau} X(x)_\tau = \text{depth}_{R_\tau} X_\tau \binom{x}{1} = \text{depth}_{R_\tau} X_\tau$ for all $\tau \in V(\mathfrak{p})$ since $x \in \mathfrak{p} \subseteq \tau$. If $\text{NE}(X(x))$ is equal to $V(\mathfrak{p})$, we are done by letting $Y = X(x)$. If $\text{NE}(X(x))$ strictly contains $V(\mathfrak{p})$, we apply the above argument to find $y \in \mathfrak{p}$ with $V(\mathfrak{p}) \subseteq \text{NE}(X(x, y)) \subsetneq \text{NE}(X(x))$. Iterating this procedure, we get an ascending chain

$$V(\mathfrak{p}) \subseteq \cdots \subsetneq \text{NE}(x, y, z, w) \subsetneq \text{NE}(x, y, z) \subsetneq \text{NE}(X(x, y)) \subsetneq \text{NE}(X(x)) \subsetneq \text{NE}(X)$$

of subsets of $\text{Spec } R$ with $x, y, z, w, \dots \in \mathfrak{p}$. However, we can do this only finitely many times, since each NE-locus appearing in the above chain is Zariski-closed, and the topological space $\text{Spec } R$ is noetherian.

We thus obtain a sequence $\mathbf{x} = x_1, \dots, x_n$ in \mathfrak{p} with $\text{NE}(X(\mathbf{x})) = V(\mathfrak{p})$ and $X(\mathbf{x}) \in \text{res } X$, $\text{pd}_{R_\tau} X(\mathbf{x})_\tau = \text{pd}_{R_\tau} X_\tau$ and $\text{depth}_{R_\tau} X(\mathbf{x})_\tau = \text{depth}_{R_\tau} X_\tau$ for all $\tau \in V(\mathfrak{p})$. The theorem follows by letting $Y = X(\mathbf{x})$. \square

From the above theorem we can deduce the following corollary. Thanks to this result, for each object X in a fixed resolving subcategory of $D(R)$, one may often assume that X belongs to $D_0(R)$.

Corollary A.13. *Let R be a local ring. For every object $X \in D(R)$ there exists an object $Y \in \text{res}_{D(R)} X \cap D_0(R)$ such that $\text{pd}_R Y = \text{pd}_R X$ and $\text{depth}_R Y = \text{depth}_R X$.*

Proof. When X belongs to \mathcal{E}_R , we put $Y := X$ and are done. Let X be outside of \mathcal{E}_R . Then the maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} of R belongs to $\text{NE}(X)$ by [Lemma 3.8\(1\)](#) and [Proposition 3.10](#), and hence $V(\mathfrak{m})$ is contained in $\text{NE}(X)$. Applying [Theorem A.12](#) to $V(\mathfrak{m})$, we find an object $Y \in \text{res}_{D(R)} X$ such that $\text{NE}(Y) = V(\mathfrak{m}) = \{\mathfrak{m}\}$, $\text{pd } Y = \text{pd } X$ and $\text{depth } Y = \text{depth } X$. The equality $\text{NE}(Y) = \{\mathfrak{m}\}$ implies that Y belongs to $D_0(R)$. \square

The following lemma can be thought of as a derived category version of [24, Lemma 3.2 and Proposition 3.3]. For a partially ordered set P we denote by $\min P$ the set of minimal elements of P .

Lemma A.14. *Let \mathcal{X} be a subcategory of $D(R)$.*

(1) *Let S be a multiplicatively closed subset of R . Suppose that \mathcal{X} is a resolving subcategory of $D(R)$. Then $\text{add}_{D(R_S)} \mathcal{X}_S$ is a resolving subcategory of $D(R_S)$. Hence, the equality $\text{add}_{D(R_S)} \mathcal{X}_S = \text{res}_{D(R_S)} \mathcal{X}_S$ holds.*

(2) *Suppose that \mathcal{X} contains R and is closed under finite direct sums. Let Z be a nonempty finite subset of $\text{Spec } R$. Let $C \in D(R)$ be such that $C_{\mathfrak{p}} \in \text{add}_{D(R_{\mathfrak{p}})} \mathcal{X}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for all $\mathfrak{p} \in Z$. Then there exist exact triangles*

$$K \rightarrow X \rightarrow C \rightarrow K[1], \quad L \rightarrow K \oplus C \rightarrow X \rightarrow L[1]$$

in $D(R)$ such that $X \in \mathcal{X}$, that $\text{NE}(L) \subseteq \text{NE}(C)$, that $\text{Supp}(L) \cap Z = \emptyset$, and that $\text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} L_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq \text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} C_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and $\text{depth}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} L_{\mathfrak{p}} \geq \text{depth}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} C_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for all prime ideals \mathfrak{p} of R .

(3) *Assume that \mathcal{X} is a resolving subcategory of $D(R)$. The following are equivalent for each $C \in D(R)$.*

- (a) *The object C belongs to \mathcal{X} .*
- (b) *The localization $C_{\mathfrak{p}}$ belongs to $\text{add}_{D(R_{\mathfrak{p}})} \mathcal{X}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for all prime ideals \mathfrak{p} of R .*
- (c) *The localization $C_{\mathfrak{m}}$ belongs to $\text{add}_{D(R_{\mathfrak{m}})} \mathcal{X}_{\mathfrak{m}}$ for all maximal ideals \mathfrak{m} of R .*

Proof. (1) By definition, the additive closure $\text{add } \mathcal{X}_S$ is closed under direct summands. As R is in \mathcal{X} , we have $R_S \in \mathcal{X}_S \subseteq \text{add } \mathcal{X}_S$. Let $A \in \text{add } \mathcal{X}_S$. Then $A \oplus B$ is isomorphic to X_S for some $B \in D(R_S)$ and $X \in \mathcal{X}$, whence $A[-1] \oplus B[-1]$ is isomorphic to $(X[-1])_S$. As \mathcal{X} is closed under negative shifts, we see that $A[-1]$ is in $\text{add } \mathcal{X}_S$. Therefore, $\text{add } \mathcal{X}_S$ is closed under negative shifts. Let $L \rightarrow M \rightarrow N \rightsquigarrow$ be an exact triangle in $D(R_S)$ with $L, N \in \text{add } \mathcal{X}_S$. Then $L \oplus L' \cong X_S$ and $N \oplus N' \cong Y_S$ for some $L', N' \in D(R_S)$ and $X, Y \in \mathcal{X}$. Taking the direct sum with the exact triangles $L' \rightarrow L' \rightarrow 0 \rightsquigarrow$ and $0 \rightarrow N' \rightarrow N' \rightsquigarrow$, we observe that there exists an exact triangle $L' \oplus M \oplus N' \rightarrow Y_S \xrightarrow{f} X[1]_S \rightsquigarrow$ in $D(R_S)$. Write $f = \frac{g}{s}$, where $g : Y \rightarrow X[1]$ is a morphism in $D(R)$ and s is an element of S ; see [9, Lemma 5.2(b)]. There is an exact triangle $X \rightarrow Z \rightarrow Y \xrightarrow{g} X[1]$ in $D(R)$. Since \mathcal{X} is closed under extensions, Z is in \mathcal{X} . Also, we see that Z_S is isomorphic to $L' \oplus M \oplus N'$ in $D(R_S)$. It follows that M belongs to $\text{add } \mathcal{X}_S$, which shows that $\text{add } \mathcal{X}_S$ is closed under extensions.

(2) Write $Z = \{\mathfrak{p}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{p}_n\}$. Fix $1 \leq i \leq n$. There exists $X_i \in \mathcal{X}$ such that $C_{\mathfrak{p}_i}$ is a direct summand of $(X_i)_{\mathfrak{p}_i}$ in $D(R_{\mathfrak{p}_i})$. We have a split epimorphism $f_i : (X_i)_{\mathfrak{p}_i} \rightarrow C_{\mathfrak{p}_i}$ in $D(R_{\mathfrak{p}_i})$, so that there is a morphism $\alpha_i : C_{\mathfrak{p}_i} \rightarrow (X_i)_{\mathfrak{p}_i}$ in $D(R_{\mathfrak{p}_i})$ with $f_i \alpha_i = \text{id}_{C_{\mathfrak{p}_i}}$. Choose a morphism $g_i : X_i \rightarrow C$ in $D(R)$ and an element $s_i \in R \setminus \mathfrak{p}_i$ such that $\frac{g_i}{s_i} = f_i$. Set $X = X_1 \oplus \dots \oplus X_n \in \mathcal{X}$ and consider the morphism $g = (g_1, \dots, g_n) : X \rightarrow C$

in $D(R)$. Then $\frac{g}{1} = (\frac{g_1}{1}, \dots, \frac{g_n}{1}) : X_{\mathfrak{p}_i} \rightarrow C_{\mathfrak{p}_i}$ is a split epimorphism in $D(R_{\mathfrak{p}_i})$ for each i , since letting $\beta_i : C_{\mathfrak{p}_i} \rightarrow X_{\mathfrak{p}_i}$ be the transpose of $(0, \dots, 0, \frac{1}{s_i}\alpha_i, 0, \dots, 0)$, we have $\frac{g}{1}\beta_i = \text{id}_{C_{\mathfrak{p}_i}}$. There is an exact triangle $K \rightarrow X \xrightarrow{g} C \xrightarrow{h} K[1]$ in $D(R)$. For any integer $1 \leq i \leq n$ it holds that $h_{\mathfrak{p}_i} = \frac{h}{1} = 0$ in $D(R_{\mathfrak{p}_i})$, which means that the annihilator $\text{ann}_R h$ of $h \in \text{Hom}_{D(R)}(C, K[1])$ is not contained in \mathfrak{p}_i . By prime avoidance, we find an element $s \in \text{ann}_R h$ such that $s \notin \mathfrak{p}$ for all $\mathfrak{p} \in Z$. The octahedral axiom gives rise to a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 C & \xrightarrow{s} & C & \longrightarrow & K(s) \otimes_R^L C & \longrightarrow & C[1] \\
 \parallel & & \downarrow h & & \downarrow & & \parallel \\
 C & \xrightarrow{hs} & K[1] & \longrightarrow & K[1] \oplus C[1] & \longrightarrow & C[1] \\
 \downarrow & \searrow 0 & \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 C & \xrightarrow{h} & K[1] & \longrightarrow & X[1] & \xrightarrow{g[1]} & C[1] \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel & & \downarrow \\
 K(s) \otimes_R^L C & \longrightarrow & K[1] \oplus C[1] & \longrightarrow & X[1] & \longrightarrow & (K(s) \otimes_R^L C)[1]
 \end{array}$$

in $D(R)$ whose rows are exact triangles. The bottom row in the diagram induces an exact triangle $L \rightarrow K \oplus C \rightarrow X \rightarrow L[1]$ in $D(R)$, where we put $L := C(s) = K(s) \otimes_R^L C[-1]$.

Let $\mathfrak{p} \in Z$. Then the element $\frac{s}{1}$ of $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is a unit, and hence it holds in $D(R_{\mathfrak{p}})$ that $K(s)_{\mathfrak{p}} = K(\frac{s}{1}, R_{\mathfrak{p}}) \cong 0$. Thus, $L_{\mathfrak{p}} = K(s)_{\mathfrak{p}} \otimes_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}^L C_{\mathfrak{p}}[-1] \cong 0$ in $D(R_{\mathfrak{p}})$. It follows that the intersection $\text{Supp}(L) \cap Z$ is the empty set.

Fix a prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of R . Note that we have $L_{\mathfrak{p}} = C(s)_{\mathfrak{p}} = C_{\mathfrak{p}}(\frac{s}{1})$. If s is in \mathfrak{p} , then $\text{pd } C_{\mathfrak{p}}(\frac{s}{1}) = \text{pd } C_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and $\text{depth } C_{\mathfrak{p}}(\frac{s}{1}) = \text{depth } C_{\mathfrak{p}}$ by Lemma A.11(3). If s is not in \mathfrak{p} , then $C_{\mathfrak{p}}(\frac{s}{1}) = 0$ by Lemma A.11(1), so that $\text{pd } C_{\mathfrak{p}}(\frac{s}{1}) = -\infty$ and $\text{depth } C_{\mathfrak{p}}(\frac{s}{1}) = \infty$. Thus, there are inequalities $\text{pd } L_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq \text{pd } C_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and $\text{depth } L_{\mathfrak{p}} \geq \text{depth } C_{\mathfrak{p}}$. If \mathfrak{p} is not in $\text{NE}(C)$, then $C_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is in $\mathcal{E}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}$, and so is $L_{\mathfrak{p}}$. Hence $\text{NE}(L)$ is contained in $\text{NE}(C)$.

(3) Localization shows the implications (a) \Rightarrow (c) \Rightarrow (b). Assume that (b) holds and $C \notin \mathcal{X}$. Then the set

$$A = \{\text{NE}(Y) \mid Y \in D(R), Y \notin \mathcal{X} \text{ and } Y_{\mathfrak{p}} \in \text{add}_{D(R_{\mathfrak{p}})} \mathcal{X}_{\mathfrak{p}} \text{ for all prime ideals } \mathfrak{p} \text{ of } R\}$$

is nonempty. Since $\text{Spec } R$ is a noetherian space and each $\text{NE}(Y)$ is Zariski-closed by Proposition 3.10, the set A contains a minimal element $\text{NE}(B)$ with $B \in D(R)$, $B \notin \mathcal{X}$ and $B_{\mathfrak{p}} \in \text{add } \mathcal{X}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for every prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of R . If $\text{NE}(B)$ is the empty set, then we have $B \in \mathcal{E}_R \subseteq \mathcal{X}$ by Lemma 3.8(1), which gives a contradiction. Thus $\text{NE}(B)$ is a nonempty Zariski-closed set, which implies that $\min \text{NE}(B)$ is nonempty and finite. It follows from (2) that there exist exact triangles $K \rightarrow X \rightarrow B \rightsquigarrow$ and $L \rightarrow K \oplus B \rightarrow X \rightsquigarrow$ in $D(R)$ such that $X \in \mathcal{X}$, $\text{NE}(L) \subseteq \text{NE}(B)$ and $\text{NE}(L) \cap \min \text{NE}(B) = \emptyset$. In particular, $\text{NE}(L)$ is strictly contained in $\text{NE}(B)$.

We claim that $L_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is in $\text{add } \mathcal{X}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for every $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R$. In fact, there is an exact triangle $K_{\mathfrak{p}} \rightarrow X_{\mathfrak{p}} \rightarrow B_{\mathfrak{p}} \rightsquigarrow$. It follows from (1) that $\text{add } \mathcal{X}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is a resolving subcategory of $D(R_{\mathfrak{p}})$. Since $X_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and $B_{\mathfrak{p}}$ belong to $\text{add } \mathcal{X}_{\mathfrak{p}}$, so does $K_{\mathfrak{p}}$. There is an exact triangle $L_{\mathfrak{p}} \rightarrow K_{\mathfrak{p}} \oplus B_{\mathfrak{p}} \rightarrow X_{\mathfrak{p}} \rightsquigarrow$. As $K_{\mathfrak{p}} \oplus B_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and $X_{\mathfrak{p}}$ are in $\text{add } \mathcal{X}_{\mathfrak{p}}$, so is $L_{\mathfrak{p}}$.

Now the minimality of $\text{NE}(B)$ forces L to be in \mathcal{X} . The exact triangle $L \rightarrow K \oplus B \rightarrow X \rightsquigarrow$ implies that B belongs to \mathcal{X} , which contradicts the choice of B . We thus conclude that the object C belongs to \mathcal{X} . \square

Remark A.15. In Lemma A.14(2), the object L is taken in such a way that $\text{Supp}(L) \cap Z = \emptyset$. Comparing this with the module category version of Lemma A.14(2) given in [24, Lemma 3.2], we see that the expected condition satisfied by L in Lemma A.14(2) is the weaker condition that $\text{NE}(L) \cap Z = \emptyset$. It is an advantage the derived category possesses against the module category that one can get L so that $\text{Supp}(L) \cap Z = \emptyset$. By the way, only for the purpose of this appendix, it suffices to have the equality $\text{NE}(L) \cap Z = \emptyset$.

Now, we can provide proofs of Theorems 4.5, 4.8 that do not use methods of unbounded derived categories. We first prove Theorem 4.8, and then prove Theorem 4.5 by applying Theorem 4.8.

Alternative proof of Theorem 4.8. Fix a resolving subcategory \mathcal{X} of $K(R)$ and an order-preserving map $f : \text{Spec } R \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$. Lemma 4.7 implies that $\Phi(\mathcal{X}) : \text{Spec } R \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$ is an order-preserving map and $\Psi(f)$ is a resolving subcategory of $D(R)$. Hence $\Psi(f) \cap K(R)$ is a resolving subcategory of $K(R)$. Fix a prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of R . It is clear that

$$\begin{aligned} & \Phi(\Psi(f) \cap K(R))(\mathfrak{p}) \\ &= \sup\{\text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} P_{\mathfrak{p}} \mid P \in K(R) \text{ and } \text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{q}}} P_{\mathfrak{q}} \leq f(\mathfrak{q}) \text{ for all } \mathfrak{q} \in \text{Spec } R\} \leq f(\mathfrak{p}). \end{aligned}$$

Let $\mathbf{x} = x_1, \dots, x_s$ be a system of generators of \mathfrak{p} , and let \mathfrak{q} be a prime ideal of R . First, we consider the case where $f(\mathfrak{p}) =: n < \infty$. Set $P = K(\mathbf{x})[n-s] \in K(R)$. We have $\text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} P_{\mathfrak{p}} = n = f(\mathfrak{p})$ by Proposition 2.13(1)(7). If \mathfrak{p} is contained in \mathfrak{q} , then $\text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{q}}} P_{\mathfrak{q}} = \text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{q}}} K(\mathbf{x}, R_{\mathfrak{q}}) + (n-s) \leq s + (n-s) = n = f(\mathfrak{p}) \leq f(\mathfrak{q})$. If \mathfrak{p} is not contained in \mathfrak{q} , then $\text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{q}}} P_{\mathfrak{q}} = -\infty \leq f(\mathfrak{q})$ by Proposition 2.13(7). Thus $\Phi(\Psi(f) \cap K(R))(\mathfrak{p}) = f(\mathfrak{p})$. Next, we consider the case where $f(\mathfrak{p}) = \infty$. Then for any integer n we set $P = K(\mathbf{x})[n-s]$ to have $\text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} P_{\mathfrak{p}} = n$. If \mathfrak{p} is contained in \mathfrak{q} , then $\infty = f(\mathfrak{p}) \leq f(\mathfrak{q})$, so that $\text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{q}}} P_{\mathfrak{q}} \leq \infty = f(\mathfrak{q})$. If \mathfrak{p} is not contained in \mathfrak{q} , then $\text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{q}}} P_{\mathfrak{q}} = -\infty \leq f(\mathfrak{q})$. We get $\Phi(\Psi(f) \cap K(R))(\mathfrak{p}) = \infty = f(\mathfrak{p})$. It now follows that $\Phi(\Psi(f) \cap K(R)) = f$.

It remains to prove that $\Psi(\Phi(\mathcal{X})) \cap K(R) = \mathcal{X}$. Note the equality and inclusion $\Psi(\Phi(\mathcal{X})) \cap K(R) = \{P \in K(R) \mid \text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} P_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq \sup_{X \in \mathcal{X}} \{\text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} X_{\mathfrak{p}}\} \text{ for all } \mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R\}$
 $\supseteq \mathcal{X}$.

Let $P \in \Psi(\Phi(\mathcal{X})) \cap \mathcal{K}(R)$. All we need to do is show that P is in \mathcal{X} . Fix a maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} of R and a prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of R contained in \mathfrak{m} . Then $\text{add } \mathcal{X}_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is a resolving subcategory of $\mathcal{K}(R_{\mathfrak{m}})$ by [Lemma A.14\(1\)](#). We have

$$(A.15.1) \quad \begin{aligned} \text{pd}_{(R_{\mathfrak{m}})_{\mathfrak{p}R_{\mathfrak{m}}}} (P_{\mathfrak{m}})_{\mathfrak{p}R_{\mathfrak{m}}} &= \text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} P_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq \sup_{X \in \mathcal{X}} \{\text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} X_{\mathfrak{p}}\} \\ &= \sup_{X \in \mathcal{X}} \{\text{pd}_{(R_{\mathfrak{m}})_{\mathfrak{p}R_{\mathfrak{m}}}} (X_{\mathfrak{m}})_{\mathfrak{p}R_{\mathfrak{m}}}\} \\ &\leq \sup_{Y \in \text{add } \mathcal{X}_{\mathfrak{m}}} \{\text{pd}_{(R_{\mathfrak{m}})_{\mathfrak{p}R_{\mathfrak{m}}}} Y_{\mathfrak{p}R_{\mathfrak{m}}}\}. \end{aligned}$$

By [Lemma A.14\(3\)](#), it suffices to show $P_{\mathfrak{m}} \in \text{add } \mathcal{X}_{\mathfrak{m}}$. Thus we may assume that (R, \mathfrak{m}) is local. Then the dimension $n := \dim \text{NE}(P)$ of the Zariski-closed set $\text{NE}(P)$ is finite. We prove by induction on n that $P \in \mathcal{X}$.

When $n \leq 0$, the set $\text{NE}(P)$ is contained in $\{\mathfrak{m}\}$, which means that P belongs to $\mathcal{K}_0(R)$. By the choice of P , we have $\text{pd}_R P \leq \sup_{X \in \mathcal{X}} \{\text{pd}_R X\}$, which implies that there is an object $X \in \mathcal{X}$ such that $\text{pd}_R P \leq \text{pd}_R X$. [Corollary A.13](#) gives rise to an object $X' \in \text{D}_0(R) \cap \text{res}_{\text{D}(R)} X$ with $\text{pd}_R X' = \text{pd}_R X$. Hence $X' \in \mathcal{X} \cap \mathcal{K}_0(R)$ and $\text{pd}_R P \leq \text{pd}_R X'$. Replacing X with X' , we may assume that $X \in \mathcal{K}_0(R)$. Setting $t = \text{pd}_R X$, we have the inequality $\text{pd}_R P \leq t$, so that $P \in \mathcal{K}_0^t(R) = \text{res}_{\mathcal{K}(R)} X \subseteq \mathcal{X}$, where the equality holds by [Theorem A.9](#).

Now we consider the case $n > 0$. Then $\min \text{NE}(P)$ is nonempty and finite. Write $\min \text{NE}(P) = \{\mathfrak{p}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{p}_r\}$ and fix an integer $1 \leq i \leq r$. We have $\text{NE}(P_{\mathfrak{p}_i}) = \{\mathfrak{p}_i R_{\mathfrak{p}_i}\}$, whence $\dim \text{NE}(P_{\mathfrak{p}_i}) = 0$. The subcategory $\text{add } \mathcal{X}_{\mathfrak{p}_i}$ of $\mathcal{K}(R_{\mathfrak{p}_i})$ is resolving by [Lemma A.14\(1\)](#). Similarly as in (A.15.1), the inequality

$$\text{pd}_{(R_{\mathfrak{p}_i})_{\mathfrak{q}R_{\mathfrak{p}_i}}} (X_{\mathfrak{p}_i})_{\mathfrak{q}R_{\mathfrak{p}_i}} \leq \sup_{Y \in \text{add } \mathcal{X}_{\mathfrak{p}_i}} \{\text{pd}_{(R_{\mathfrak{p}_i})_{\mathfrak{q}R_{\mathfrak{p}_i}}} Y_{\mathfrak{q}R_{\mathfrak{p}_i}}\}$$

holds for every prime ideal \mathfrak{q} of R contained in \mathfrak{p}_i . The induction basis implies that $P_{\mathfrak{p}_i}$ belongs to $\text{add } \mathcal{X}_{\mathfrak{p}_i}$. [Lemma A.14\(2\)](#) yields exact triangles $K \rightarrow Z \rightarrow P \rightsquigarrow$ and $L \rightarrow K \oplus P \rightarrow Z \rightsquigarrow$ in $\text{D}(R)$ such that $Z \in \mathcal{X}$, $\text{NE}(L) \subseteq \text{NE}(P)$, $\text{NE}(L) \cap \min \text{NE}(P) = \emptyset$, and $\text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} L_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq \text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} P_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for every prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of R . Since Z and P are in $\mathcal{K}(R)$, so is K , and so is L . We have $\dim \text{NE}(L) < \dim \text{NE}(P) = n$, while

$$\text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} L_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq \text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} P_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq \sup_{X \in \mathcal{X}} \{\text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} X_{\mathfrak{p}}\}$$

for all $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R$. Hence we can apply the induction hypothesis to L to deduce that L is in \mathcal{X} . The exact triangle $L \rightarrow K \oplus P \rightarrow Z \rightsquigarrow$ shows that P is in \mathcal{X} . \square

Alternative proof of [Theorem 4.5](#). The resolving subcategories of $\mathcal{K}(R)$ are exactly the precoaisles of $\mathcal{K}(R)$ containing R and closed under direct summands. By [Lemma 4.2](#) and [Theorem 4.8](#) the maps (Q, E) are mutually inverse bijections. (The proof of (P, F) being mutually inverse bijections was given as the first paragraph of the original proof of [Theorem 4.5](#). This is elementary, not using methods of unbounded derived categories.) \square

Appendix B. Restricting the classification of resolving subcategories of $\mathbf{K}(R)$

In this appendix, we compare our results with the results of Dao and Takahashi concerning resolving subcategories of $\text{mod } R$ contained in $\text{fpd } R$. For this purpose, we begin with recalling some notation.

Definition B.1. Let R be a local ring. We set $\text{mod}_0(R) = \text{mod } R \cap \mathbf{D}_0(R)$. Note that $\text{mod}_0(R)$ consists of the finitely generated R -modules which are locally free on the punctured spectrum of R . We also put

$$\begin{aligned} \text{fpd}_0(R) &= \text{fpd } R \cap \text{mod}_0(R) = \mathbf{K}_0(R) \cap \text{mod } R = \{M \in \text{mod}_0(R) \mid \text{pd}_R M < \infty\}, \\ \text{fpd}_0^n(R) &= \mathbf{K}_0^n(R) \cap \text{mod } R = \mathbf{K}^n(R) \cap \text{mod}_0(R) = \{M \in \text{fpd}_0(R) \mid \text{pd}_R M \leq n\} \\ &\quad \text{for } n \in \mathbb{Z}. \end{aligned}$$

Denote by Ω and Tr the syzygy and transpose functors.

Theorem B.2 (Dao–Takahashi [24, Theorem 2.1]). *Let R be a local ring of depth t and with residue field k . Then*

$$(B.2.1) \quad \text{proj } R = \text{fpd}_0^0(R) \subsetneq \text{fpd}_0^1(R) \subsetneq \cdots \subsetneq \text{fpd}_0^t(R) = \text{fpd}_0^{t+1}(R) = \cdots = \text{fpd}_0(R)$$

such that $\text{Tr } \Omega^{n-1}k \in \text{fpd}_0^n(R) \setminus \text{fpd}_0^{n-1}(R)$ for each $t \geq n \geq 1$. Moreover, all the resolving subcategories of $\text{mod } R$ contained in $\text{fpd}_0(R)$ appear in the above chain.

Remark B.3. (1) [Theorem A.9](#) can be viewed as a derived category version of [Theorem B.2](#).

(2) A remarkable difference between [Theorems A.9](#) and [B.2](#) is that the latter says that there exist only finitely many resolving subcategories of $\text{mod } R$ contained in $\text{fpd}_0(R)$, while the former says that there exist infinitely (but countably) many resolving subcategories of $\mathbf{K}(R)$ contained in $\mathbf{K}_0(R)$.

(3) Although both have similar configurations, the proof of [Theorem A.9](#) is completely different from that of [Theorem B.2](#). Indeed, the latter requires much more complicated arguments on modules which involve syzygies and transposes; the whole of [24, §2] is devoted to giving a proof of [Theorem B.2](#).

(4) The restriction of [\(A.9.1\)](#) to $\text{mod } R$ coincides with [\(B.2.1\)](#). Indeed, [Proposition 2.13\(6\)](#) says that $\mathcal{E}_R \cap \text{mod } R = \text{proj } R$, while by definition we have $\mathbf{K}_0^n(R) \cap \text{mod } R = \text{fpd}_0^n(R)$ for each integer n . The Auslander–Buchsbaum formula [18, Theorem 1.3.3] shows $\text{fpd}_0^n(R) = \text{fpd}_0(R)$ for all integers $n \geq t$.

In the proof of [Theorem B.2](#), the resolving closure $\text{res}_{\text{mod } R} k$ in $\text{mod } R$ of the residue field k of R does play a crucial role; it coincides with $\text{mod}_0(R)$. Here we consider a derived category version of this fact.

Proposition B.4. *Let R be a local ring with residue field k . Let $X \in D_0(R)$ and put $h = \text{depth } X$. One then has $X \in \text{res}_{D(R)}(k[-h])$. In particular, it holds that $D_0(R) = \text{res}_{D(R)}\{k[i] \mid i \in \mathbb{Z}\}$.*

Proof. Take a system of parameters $\mathbf{x} = x_1, \dots, x_d$ of R . Set $Y = \mathbf{K}(\mathbf{x}) \otimes_R^L X \in D(R)$. It follows from Lemma A.4(3) that $X \in \text{res}_{D(R)}(Y[-d])$. Taking soft truncations of the complex Y implies that Y is in the extension closure $\text{ext}_{D(R)}\{H^i Y[-i] \mid \inf Y \leq i \leq \sup Y\}$. Localization at nonmaximal prime ideals shows that each $H^i Y$ has finite length as an R -module (see Proposition 2.13(7)), so that it is in $\text{ext}_{D(R)} k$. We have $Y \in \text{ext}_{D(R)}\{k[-i] \mid \inf Y \leq i \leq \sup Y\} \subseteq \text{res}_{D(R)}(k[-\inf Y])$, where the inclusion comes from the fact that every resolving subcategory is closed under negative shifts. Using [28, Theorem I], we get $\inf Y = h - d$, which implies $Y \in \text{res}_{D(R)}(k[d - h])$. Therefore, the object X belongs to $\text{res}_{D(R)}(k[-h])$ by Proposition 2.8(2a). \square

Definition B.5 (grade-consistent functions [24]). For an ideal I of R we denote by $\text{grade } I$ the *grade* of I , that is to say, the infimum of integers $i \geq 0$ such that $\text{Ext}_R^i(R/I, R) \neq 0$. A *grade-consistent function* on $\text{Spec } R$ is by definition an order-preserving map $f : \text{Spec } R \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ such that the inequality $f(\mathfrak{p}) \leq \text{grade } \mathfrak{p}$ holds for all prime ideals \mathfrak{p} of R .

The grade condition in the definition of a grade-consistent function can be changed to a depth condition.

Lemma B.6. *Let $f : \text{Spec } R \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$ be an order-preserving map. Then f is a grade-consistent function on $\text{Spec } R$ if and only if $f(\mathfrak{p}) \leq \text{depth } R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for all prime ideals \mathfrak{p} of R .*

Proof. Fix $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R$. The equality $\text{grade } \mathfrak{p} = \inf\{\text{depth } R_{\mathfrak{q}} \mid \mathfrak{q} \in V(\mathfrak{p})\}$ holds by [18, Proposition 1.2.10(a)]. In particular, one has $\text{grade } \mathfrak{p} \leq \text{depth } R_{\mathfrak{p}}$, which shows the ‘only if’ part of the lemma. To show the ‘if’ part, suppose $f(\mathfrak{q}) \leq \text{depth } R_{\mathfrak{q}}$ for all $\mathfrak{q} \in \text{Spec } R$. Then the image of f is contained in \mathbb{N} . If $\mathfrak{q} \in V(\mathfrak{p})$, then $\mathfrak{p} \subseteq \mathfrak{q}$ and $f(\mathfrak{p}) \leq f(\mathfrak{q}) \leq \text{depth } R_{\mathfrak{q}}$. This shows $f(\mathfrak{p}) \leq \inf\{\text{depth } R_{\mathfrak{q}} \mid \mathfrak{q} \in V(\mathfrak{p})\} = \text{grade } \mathfrak{p}$. Thus, we are done. \square

Applying the above lemma, we can show the following result on the assignments used in Theorem 4.8.

Proposition B.7. *Let Φ and Ψ be the ones introduced in Definition 4.6.*

- (1) *Let \mathcal{X} be a subcategory of $\text{mod } R$ containing R . Then $\Phi(\mathcal{X})$ is a grade-consistent function on $\text{Spec } R$.*
- (2) *Let $f : \text{Spec } R \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ be a map. Then the equality $\Psi(f) \cap \text{mod } R = (\Psi(f) \cap \mathbf{K}(R)) \cap \text{mod } R$ holds, and it is a resolving subcategory of $\text{mod } R$ contained in $\text{fpd } R$.*

Proof. (1) [Lemma 4.7\(1\)](#) implies that $\Phi(\mathcal{X})$ is an order-preserving map from $\text{Spec } R$ to $\mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$. For each $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R$ we have $\Phi(\mathcal{X})(\mathfrak{p}) = \sup_{X \in \mathcal{X}} \{\text{pd } X_{\mathfrak{p}}\} \leq \text{depth } R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ since the Auslander–Buchsbaum formula implies $\text{pd } X_{\mathfrak{p}} = \text{depth } R_{\mathfrak{p}} - \text{depth } X_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq \text{depth } R_{\mathfrak{p}}$. [Lemma B.6](#) shows $\Phi(\mathcal{X})$ is a grade-consistent function on $\text{Spec } R$.

(2) According to [Lemma 4.7\(2\)](#), the subcategory $\Psi(f)$ of $D(R)$ is resolving. It follows from [Proposition 2.10\(4\)](#) that $\Psi(f) \cap \text{mod } R$ is a resolving subcategory of $\text{mod } R$, and $(\Psi(f) \cap K(R)) \cap \text{mod } R = \Psi(f) \cap \text{fpd } R = (\Psi(f) \cap \text{mod } R) \cap \text{fpd } R$ is a resolving subcategory of $\text{mod } R$ contained in $\text{fpd } R$. Let $M \in \Psi(f) \cap \text{mod } R$. Then for every prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of R one has $\text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} M_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq f(\mathfrak{p}) \in \mathbb{N}$, which particularly says that $\text{pd}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} M_{\mathfrak{p}} < \infty$. By [[13](#), [Lemma 4.5](#)], we get $\text{pd}_R M < \infty$. Therefore, $\Psi(f) \cap \text{mod } R$ coincides with $(\Psi(f) \cap \text{mod } R) \cap \text{fpd } R$. \square

The following theorem is one of the main results (Theorem 1.2) of [[24](#)].

Theorem B.8 (Dao–Takahashi). *The assignments $\mathcal{X} \mapsto \Phi(\mathcal{X})$ and $f \mapsto \Psi(f) \cap \text{mod } R$ define a bijective correspondence between resolving subcategories of $\text{mod } R$ contained in $\text{fpd } R$ and grade-consistent functions on $\text{Spec } R$.*

Remark B.9. [Proposition B.7](#) says that [Theorem B.8](#) is viewed as the restriction of [Theorem 4.8](#) to $\text{mod } R$.

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RYO TAKAHASHI
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS
NAGOYA UNIVERSITY
FUROCHO, CHIKUSAKU
NAGOYA 464-8602
JAPAN

takahashi@math.nagoya-u.ac.jp

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Matthias Aschenbrenner
Fakultät für Mathematik
Universität Wien
Vienna, Austria
matthias.aschenbrenner@univie.ac.at

Vyjayanthi Chari
Department of Mathematics
University of California
Riverside, CA 92521-0135
chari@math.ucr.edu

Atsushi Ichino
Department of Mathematics
Kyoto University
Riverside, CA 92521-0135
atsushi.ichino@gmail.com

Robert Lipshitz
Department of Mathematics
University of Oregon
Eugene, OR 97403
lipshitz@uoregon.edu

Kefeng Liu
School of Sciences
Chongqing University of Technology
Chongqing 400054, China
liu@math.ucla.edu

Sucharit Sarkar
Department of Mathematics
University of California
Los Angeles, CA 90095-1555
sucharit@math.ucla.edu

Dimitri Shlyakhtenko
Department of Mathematics
University of California
Los Angeles, CA 90095-1555
shlyakht@ipam.ucla.edu

Ruixiang Zhang
Department of Mathematics
University of California
Berkeley, CA 94720-3840
ruixiang@berkeley.edu

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