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COHEN-MACAULAYNESS OF TENSOR PRODUCTS

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ABSTRACT. Let (R, m) be a commutative noetherian local ring. Suppose that M and N are finitely generated modules over R such that M has finite projective dimension and such that $\operatorname{Tor}_{i}^{R}(M, N) = 0$ for all i > 0. The main result of this note gives a condition on M which is necessary and sufficient for the tensor product of M and N to be a Cohen-Macaulay module over R, provided N is itself a Cohen-Macaulay module.

1. Introduction. Throughout this note (R, \mathfrak{m}) is a commutative noetherian local ring with nonzero identity and the maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} . By M and N we always mean nonzero finitely generated R-modules. The projective dimension of an R-module M is denoted by proj.dim M.

The well-known notion "grade of M", grade M, has been introduced by Rees, see [8], as the least integer $t \ge 0$ such that $\operatorname{Ext}_{R}^{t}(M, R) \neq 0$. In [10], we have defined the "grade of M and N", grade (M, N), as the least integer $t \ge 0$ such that $\operatorname{Ext}_{B}^{t}(M, N) \neq 0$.

One of the main results of this note is Theorem 1.8, and it states:

Let N be a Cohen-Macaulay R-module, and let M be an R-module with finite projective dimension. If $\operatorname{Tor}_{i}^{R}(M, N) = 0$ for all i > 0, then $M \otimes_R N$ is Cohen-Macaulay if and only if grade (M, N) = proj.dim M.

This theorem can be considered as a generalization of the following well-known statement, cf. [4, Theorem 2.1.5]:

(T1) Let R be a Cohen-Macaulay local ring, and let M be a finite Rmodule with finite projective dimension. Then M is a Cohen-Macaulay if and only if grade M = proj.dim M.

On the other hand the following statement from Yoshida can be concluded from our result:

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