

# Free Duals and Regular Sequences

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## Introduction

The first part of this paper is devoted to a study of the following question. Let  $A$  be a local Noetherian ring, let  $I$  be an ideal of  $A$  of finite projective dimension ( $\text{pd}_A(I) < \infty$ ), and let  $H_1$  be the first Koszul homology module associated to a system of generators of  $I$ . If the dual module  $(H_1)^* = \text{Hom}_{A/I}(H_1, A/I)$  is  $A/I$ -free, then is  $I$  generated by a regular sequence? We obtain an affirmative answer in some cases, for example, when  $I/I^2$  is torsion-free as an  $A/I$ -module.

In the second part we consider an analogous problem for the conormal module. Let  $K$  be a field, let  $R$  be a smooth  $K$ -algebra of essentially finite type, and let  $B = R/J$ . If  $(J/J^2)^* = \text{Hom}_B(J/J^2, B)$  is a projective  $B$ -module, what consequences are brought on  $B$ ? A particular case of a conjecture of Vasconcelos [12] asserts that  $B$  must be a locally complete intersection. Under some additional hypotheses, we construct an exact sequence

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \rightarrow H_1(K, B, B) \rightarrow J/J^2 \rightarrow (J/J^2)^{**} \\ \rightarrow \Omega_{B|K} \rightarrow (\Omega_{B|K})^{**} \rightarrow \text{Ext}_B^2(H^1(K, B, B), B) \rightarrow 0, \end{aligned}$$

and we use it to obtain some evidence for the conjecture.

Finally we give a condition, in terms of Hochschild cohomology, for a locally complete intersection algebra to be regular.

We will use some properties of André–Quillen (co)homology  $H(A, B, -)$  (see [1], [5], [8]).

## 1. On the Freeness of the Dual of the First Koszul Homology

Let  $A$  be a local Noetherian ring, let  $I$  be an ideal of  $A$ , and let  $H_1$  be the first Koszul homology module associated to a system of  $n$  generators of  $I$ . Let  $\alpha: H_1 \rightarrow (H_1)^{**}$  and  $\beta: I/I^2 \rightarrow (I/I^2)^{**}$  be the canonical homomorphisms into the bidual module. We start by obtaining an exact sequence which relates the homomorphisms  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ .