

Fp-projective periodicity

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Still, quite a few positive results are known.

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- If R is right coherent and L is fp-projective, then M is fp-projective. [Šaroch and Šťovíček 2018]
- Over any R , if L is fp-projective, then M is weakly fp-projective. [Bazzoni, Hrbek, and P. 2022]

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The proof of Šaroch and Šťovíček is a complicated set-theoretic argument by induction on the cardinals. Our proof is a much simpler homological or homotopical argument using Neeman's theorem and the Hill lemma.

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The point is that right R -modules are the same things as **flat** contravariant additive functors $\mathcal{T} = \text{mod-}R \rightarrow \text{Ab}$. Pure-acyclic complexes of R -modules correspond to acyclic complexes of flat \mathcal{T} -modules with flat \mathcal{T} -modules of cocycles; and pure-projective R -modules correspond to projective \mathcal{T} -modules. □

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Let P^\bullet be a complex of f_p -projective R -modules and J^\bullet be an acyclic complex of f_p -injective R -modules with f_p -injective modules of cocycles. Then any morphism of complexes $P^\bullet \rightarrow J^\bullet$ is homotopic to zero.

Proof.

Wlog one can assume that all terms of P^\bullet are filtered by finitely presented modules.

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Put $\mathcal{C} = \varinjlim \mathcal{S} = \varinjlim \mathcal{A}$. Then, by a result of Angeleri Hügel and Trlifaj, there exists a complete cotorsion pair $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$ in $\text{Mod-}R$.

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- (a) If $L \in \mathcal{A}$ and $M \in \mathcal{C}$, then $M \in \mathcal{A}$.
- (b) If $L \in \mathcal{D}$ and $M \in \mathcal{B}$, then $M \in \mathcal{D}$.

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Part (a) is provable by an argument along the lines of the proof of the main fp-projective/weakly fp-projective periodicity theorem above.

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Part (b) follows from a theorem from the paper of Bazzoni, Cortés-Izurdiaga, and Estrada. □

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