

# ON GOOD FILTRATION DIMENSIONS FOR STANDARDLY STRATIFIED ALGEBRAS

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*To Professor Vlastimil Dlab on the occasion of his 70th birthday.*

ABSTRACT.  $\nabla$ -good filtration dimensions of modules and of algebras are introduced by Parker for quasi-hereditary algebras. These concepts are now generalized to the setting of standardly stratified algebras. Let  $A$  be a standardly stratified algebra. The  $\overline{\nabla}$ -good filtration dimension of  $A$  is proved to be the projective dimension of the characteristic module of  $A$ . Several characterizations of  $\overline{\nabla}$ -good filtration dimensions and  $\overline{\Delta}$ -good filtration dimensions are given for properly stratified algebras. Finally we give an application of these results to the global dimensions of quasi-hereditary algebras with exact Borel subalgebra.

## INTRODUCTION

As generalizations of quasi-hereditary algebras, properly stratified algebras and standardly stratified algebras have been introduced by Cline, Parshall, Scott [3] and Dlab [5]. They appear in the work of Futorny, König and Mazorchuk on a generalization of the category  $\mathcal{O}$  [8]. Analogously to quasi-hereditary algebras [2], [4], [17], given a standardly stratified algebra  $(A, \Lambda)$ , of central importance are the modules filtered by respectively standard modules, costandard modules, proper standard modules or proper costandard modules (the precise meaning will be given in Section 1) [1], [15].

Recently, in order to calculate the global dimension of the Schur algebra for  $GL_2$  and  $GL_3$ , Parker [13] introduced the notion of  $\nabla$ - (or  $\Delta$ -)good filtration dimension for a quasi-hereditary algebra. The aim of this note is to calculate these dimensions for standardly stratified algebras and properly stratified algebras.

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In Section 1, we recall some definitions and results which will be needed later on. Various characterizations of  $\overline{\nabla}$ -good filtration dimensions of standardly stratified algebras and of properly stratified algebra are given in Section 2; the finitistic dimension for a properly stratified algebra is proved to have an upper bound by the sum of projective dimension and injective dimension of its characteristic modules. In Section 3, the results of Section 2 will be applied to quasi-hereditary algebras with a duality and with an exact Borel subalgebra in the sense of König [12]. Their global dimensions have an upper bound by two times of that of their exact Borel subalgebras. This class of algebras includes some algebras arising from Lie theory.

### 1. PRELIMINARY RESULTS

Let  $R$  be a commutative Artin ring and  $A$  a basic Artin algebra over  $R$ . We will consider finitely generated left  $A$ -modules; maps between  $A$ -modules will be written on the righthand side of the argument, and the composition of maps  $f : M_1 \rightarrow M_2$ ,  $g : M_2 \rightarrow M_3$  will be denoted by  $fg$ . The category of left  $A$ -modules will be denoted by  $A\text{-mod}$ . All subcategories considered will be full and closed under isomorphisms. Given a class  $\Theta$  of  $A$ -modules, we denote by  $\mathcal{F}(\Theta)$  the full subcategory of all  $A$ -modules which have a  $\Theta$ -filtration, that is, a filtration

$$0 = M_t \subset M_{t-1} \subset \cdots \subset M_1 \subset M_0 = M$$

such that each factor  $M_{i-1}/M_i$  is isomorphic to an object of  $\Theta$  for  $1 \leq i \leq t$ . The modules in  $\mathcal{F}(\Theta)$  are called  $\Theta$ -good modules, and the category  $\mathcal{F}(\Theta)$  is called the  $\Theta$ -good module category.

In the following,  $(A, \leq)$  will denote the algebra  $A$  together with a fixed ordering on a complete set  $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$  of primitive orthogonal idempotents (given by the natural ordering of indices). For  $1 \leq i \leq n$  let  $E(i)$  be the simple  $A$ -module, which is the simple top of the indecomposable projective  $P(i) = Ae_i$ . The standard module  $\Delta(i)$  is by definition the maximal factor module of  $P(i)$  without composition factors  $E(j)$  with  $j > i$ .  $\overline{\Delta(i)}$  will be the notation for proper standard module, which is the maximal factor module of  $\Delta(i)$  such that the multiplicity condition

$$[\overline{\Delta(i)} : E(i)] = 1$$

holds.

Dually for  $1 \leq \lambda \leq n$ , we have costandard modules  $\nabla(\lambda)$  and proper costandard modules  $\overline{\nabla(\lambda)}$ .

Let  $\Delta$  be the full subcategory consisting of all  $\Delta(\lambda)$ ,  $\lambda \in \Lambda$ , and  $\Delta_{<\lambda}$  the full subcategory consisting of all  $\Delta(\delta)$ ,  $\delta < \lambda$ . In a similar way, we introduce  $\nabla$  and  $\nabla_{<\lambda}$ , and so on.

The pair  $(A, \leq)$  is called standardly stratified if  ${}_A A \in \mathcal{F}(\Delta)$  (compare [1], [15]).  $(A, \leq)$  is called properly standardly stratified if  ${}_A A \in \mathcal{F}(\Delta)$  and  ${}_A A \in \mathcal{F}(\overline{\Delta})$  (cf. [5]). Note that these properties generalize the concept of quasi-hereditary algebras where we require the additional condition that the standard modules are Schur modules.

Let  $(A, \leq)$  be a standardly stratified algebra. It was proved in [1], [15] that  $\mathcal{F}(\Delta)$  and  $\mathcal{F}(\nabla)$  are functorially finite in  $A\text{-mod}$ , which means that they are at the same time covariantly and contravariantly finite in  $A\text{-mod}$ . A full subcategory  $\mathcal{T}$  of  $A\text{-mod}$  is called contravariantly finite in  $A\text{-mod}$  if for any  $A$ -module  $M$  there is a module  $M_1 \in \mathcal{T}$  and a morphism  $f : M_1 \rightarrow M$  such that the restriction of  $\text{Hom}_A(-, f)$  to  $\mathcal{T}$  is surjective. Such a morphism  $f$  is called a right  $\mathcal{T}$ -approximation of  $M$ . A right  $\mathcal{T}$ -approximation  $f : M_1 \rightarrow M$  of  $M$  is called minimal if the restriction of  $f$  to any non-zero direct summand of  $M_1$  is non-zero. The covariant finiteness of  $\mathcal{T}$ , left  $\mathcal{T}$ -approximations of  $M$  and the minimal left  $\mathcal{T}$ -approximation of  $M$  can be defined using duality arguments (compare [1], [15]).

It was also proved in [1], [15] that there is a unique basic module  ${}_A T$  such that  $\text{add}({}_A T) = \mathcal{F}(\Delta) \sqcap \mathcal{F}(\overline{\nabla})$ . Such a module  ${}_A T$  is a generalized tilting  $A$ -module, and is called the characteristic module of  $A$ . The endomorphism ring of  ${}_A T$  is again a standardly stratified algebra. These properties of standardly stratified algebras are summarized in the next Lemma.

**Lemma 1.1.** *Let  $(A, \leq)$  be a standardly stratified algebra. Then the following statements hold.*

- (1)  $\mathcal{F}(\Delta)$  is a functorially finite and resolving subcategory
- (2)  $\mathcal{F}(\overline{\nabla})$  is a covariantly finite and coresolving subcategory of  $A\text{-mod}$ .
- (3)  $\mathcal{F}(\Delta) = \{X \in A\text{-mod} \mid \text{Ext}^1(X, \mathcal{F}(\overline{\nabla})) = 0\}$ .
- (4)  $\mathcal{F}(\overline{\nabla}) = \{Y \in A\text{-mod} \mid \text{Ext}^1(\mathcal{F}(\Delta), Y) = 0\}$ .
- (5) There exists a tilting module  ${}_A T$  with  $\text{add}({}_A T) = \mathcal{F}(\Delta) \sqcap \mathcal{F}(\overline{\nabla})$ .

It follows from Lemma 1.1 that there exists a finite  $\mathcal{F}(\overline{\nabla})$ -coresolution

$$(1) \quad 0 \rightarrow X \rightarrow M_0 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow M_d \rightarrow 0$$

with  $M_i \in \mathcal{F}(\overline{\nabla})$ , for all  $X \in A\text{-mod}$ .

**Definition 1.2.** [13] Let  $A$  be a standardly stratified algebra. The  $\overline{\nabla}$ -good filtration dimension of  $X$  is the smallest number  $d$  for which

we have an  $\mathcal{F}(\overline{\nabla})$ -coresolution (1) with  $M_i \in \mathcal{F}(\overline{\nabla})$ . We then write

$$\overline{\nabla}\text{-gfd}(X) = d$$

Recall the following result from [7], [13]:

**Lemma 1.3.**  $\overline{\nabla}\text{-gfd}(X) = d$  if and only if  $\text{Ext}_A^i(\Delta(\lambda), X) = 0$  for all  $i > d$  and all  $\lambda \in \Lambda$ , but there exists  $\lambda \in \Lambda$  such that  $\text{Ext}_A^d(\Delta(\lambda), X) \neq 0$ .

*Remark 1.4.* Using the duality principle, we can introduce the dual notions of  $\overline{\Delta}$ -good module filtration and  $\overline{\Delta}$ -good filtration dimension of an  $A$ -module  $X$ , denoted by  $\overline{\Delta}\text{-gfd}(X)$ .

From [13], we recall the following definition:

**Definition 1.5.** Let  $(A, \leq)$  be a standardly stratified algebra.

$$d = \sup\{\overline{\nabla}\text{-gfd}(X) \mid X \in A\text{-mod}\} =: \overline{\nabla}\text{-gfd}(A)$$

is called the  $\overline{\nabla}$ -good filtration dimension of  $A$ . In a similar way

$$d = \sup\{\overline{\Delta}\text{-gfd}(X) \mid X \in A\text{-mod}\} =: \overline{\Delta}\text{-gfd}(A)$$

is called the  $\overline{\Delta}$ -good filtration dimension of  $A$ .

The  $\overline{\nabla}$ -good filtration dimension of  $A$  considered as a left  $A$ -module will be denoted by  $\overline{\nabla}\text{-gfd}({}_A A)$ . A similar notation will be used for the  $\overline{\Delta}$ -good filtration dimension.

## 2. MAIN RESULT

Throughout this Section,  $A$  will be a standardly stratified algebra with poset  $(\Lambda, \leq)$  and  $T = \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \Lambda} T(\lambda)$  is the characteristic module of  $A$ .

**Proposition 2.1.** *Let  $X \in A\text{-mod}$ . Then  $\overline{\nabla}\text{-gfd}(X) = d$  if and only if  $\text{Ext}_A^i(T, X) = 0$ , for any  $i > d$ , but there exists  $\lambda \in \Lambda$ , such that  $\text{Ext}_A^d(T(\lambda), X) \neq 0$ .*

*Proof.* Suppose  $\overline{\nabla}\text{-gfd}(X) = d$ . It follows from Lemma 1.3 that  $\text{Ext}_A^i(T, X) = 0$ , for any  $i > d$ . There exists  $\lambda \in \Lambda$  such that  $\text{Ext}_A^d(\Delta(\lambda), X) \neq 0$ , and let  $\lambda_0 \in \Lambda$  be minimal with respect to this property. Applying  $\text{Hom}_A(-, X)$  to the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \Delta(\lambda_0) \rightarrow T(\lambda_0) \rightarrow M(\lambda_0) \rightarrow 0$$

where  $M(\lambda_0) \in \mathcal{F}(\Delta_{<\lambda_0})$ , we obtain an exact sequence:

$$(2) \quad \text{Ext}^d(M(\lambda_0), X) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^d(T(\lambda_0), X) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^d(\Delta(\lambda_0), X) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^{d+1}(M(\lambda_0), X)$$

Therefore  $\text{Ext}^d(\mathbb{T}(\lambda_0), X) \simeq \text{Ext}^d(\Delta(\lambda_0), X) \neq 0$ .

To prove the converse, we use induction on  $\lambda$  to prove that  $\text{Ext}^i(\Delta(\lambda), X) = 0$  for all  $\lambda$  and  $i > d$ . If  $\lambda$  is minimal in  $\Lambda$ , then  $\Delta(\lambda) = T(\lambda)$ , and we are done. Take a non-minimal  $\lambda \in \Lambda$ ; applying  $\text{Hom}_A(-, X)$  to the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \Delta(\lambda) \rightarrow T(\lambda) \rightarrow M(\lambda) \rightarrow 0$$

where  $M(\lambda) \in \mathcal{F}(\Delta_{<\lambda})$ , we obtain an exact sequence

$$(3) \quad \text{Ext}^i(M(\lambda), X) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^i(T(\lambda), X) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^i(\Delta(\lambda), X) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^{i+1}(M(\lambda), X)$$

It follows that  $\text{Ext}^i(\Delta(\lambda), X) = 0$  for all  $i > d$ , and we have that  $\overline{\nabla}\text{-gfd}(X) \leq d$ .

Let  $\lambda$  be the minimal weight such that  $\text{Ext}^d(\mathbb{T}(\lambda), X) \neq 0$ . It follows from the exact sequence (3) (with  $i=d$ ) that

$$\text{Ext}^d(\Delta(\lambda), X) \simeq \text{Ext}^d(\mathbb{T}(\lambda), X) \neq 0$$

Then  $\overline{\nabla}\text{-gfd}(X) = d$ , finishing our proof.  $\square$

As a consequence, we find

**Proposition 2.2.**  $\overline{\nabla}\text{-gfd}(A) = s$  if and only if  $\text{proj.dim}_A T = s$ .

*Proof.*  $\overline{\nabla}\text{-gfd}(A) = s$  if and only if  $\overline{\nabla}\text{-gfd}(X) \leq s$  for all  $X \in A\text{-mod}$ , and there is an  $A$ -module  $M$  such that  $\overline{\nabla}\text{-gfd}(M) = s$ . By Proposition 2.1, this is equivalent to  $\text{Ext}^j(\mathbb{T}, X) = 0$ , for all  $j > s$  and the existence of an  $A$ -module  $N$  such that  $\text{Ext}^s(\mathbb{T}, X) = 0$ . The last condition is equivalent to  $\text{proj.dim}_A T = s$ , finishing the proof.  $\square$

**Proposition 2.3.**  $\text{proj.dim}_A T = d$  if and only if  $\text{Ext}^i(\mathbb{T}, A) = 0$  for all  $i > d$ , and  $\text{Ext}^d(\mathbb{T}, A) \neq 0$ .

*Proof.* Assume that  $\text{proj.dim}_A T = d$ . It is easy to check that  $\text{Ext}^d(\mathbb{T}, A) \neq 0$ .

The proof of the converse consists of two steps. We first prove that for any  $\lambda$  and any  $j > d$ ,  $\text{Ext}^j(\mathbb{T}, \Delta(\lambda)) = 0$ . If  $\lambda$  is maximal in  $\Lambda$ , then  $\Delta(\lambda) = T(\lambda)$ , and then  $\text{Ext}^j(\mathbb{T}, \Delta(\lambda)) = 0$  for any  $j > d$ . If  $\lambda$  is not maximal, then we have an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow U(\lambda) \rightarrow P(\lambda) \rightarrow \Delta(\lambda) \rightarrow 0$$

where  $U(\lambda) \in \mathcal{F}(\Delta_{>\lambda})$ . Applying  $\text{Hom}(\mathbb{T}, -)$ , we find the exact sequence:

$$\text{Ext}^j(\mathbb{T}, P(\lambda)) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^j(\mathbb{T}, \Delta(\lambda)) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^{j+1}(\mathbb{T}, U(\lambda))$$

and it follows that

$$\text{Ext}^j(\mathbb{T}, \Delta(\lambda)) = 0$$

for any  $j > d$ .

Secondly, for any  $M \in A\text{-mod}$  we have that  $\text{Ext}^j(\mathbb{T}, M) = 0$ , for any  $j > d$ . Let  $f : X \rightarrow M$  be the minimal  $\mathcal{F}(\Delta)$ -approximation of  $M$ . Then  $f$  is surjective and  $K = \text{Ker } f \in \mathcal{F}(\nabla)$ , and we have the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow K \rightarrow X \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0$$

Applying  $\text{Hom}(\mathbb{T}, -)$ , we find an exact sequence

$$\text{Ext}^j(\mathbb{T}, X) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^j(\mathbb{T}, M) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^{j+1}(\mathbb{T}, K)$$

From the fact that  $\text{Ext}^{j+1}(\mathbb{T}, K) = 0$ , it follows that  $\text{Ext}^j(\mathbb{T}, M) = 0$  for all  $j > d$ , and therefore  $\text{proj.dim}_A T = d$ .  $\square$

Recall from [10], we recall the notion of  $T$ -codimension of an  $A$ -module  $X$ : it is the smallest number  $s$  such that we have an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow X \rightarrow T_0 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow T_s \rightarrow 0$$

with  $T_i \in \text{add } T$  for all  $0 \leq i \leq s$ . We then write

$$T\text{-codim}(X) = s$$

In a similar way, we introduce  $T\text{-dim}(X)$ , see [19].

**Proposition 2.4.**  $\text{proj.dim}(T) = T\text{-codim}({}_A A)$ .

*Proof.* It follows from [10, Lemma 2.2] that  $T\text{-codim}({}_A A) \leq \text{proj.dim}(T)$ . Let  $T\text{-codim}({}_A A) = d$ . Then we have a  $T$ -coresolution of  $A$  of length  $d$ , namely

$$0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow T_0 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow T_d \rightarrow 0$$

with  $T_i \in \text{add } T$  for  $0 \leq i \leq d$ . It follows from [10] that any indecomposable direct summand of  $T$  appears in the coresolution, and therefore we have that  $\text{Ext}^j(\mathbb{T}, A) = 0$  for any  $j > d$ . It follows from Proposition 2.3. that  $\text{proj.dim}(T) \leq d$ , as needed.  $\square$

Combining everything together, we find the following descriptions of the  $\overline{\nabla}$ -good filtration dimension of a standard stratified algebra  $A$ .

**Theorem 2.5.** *Let  $(A, \leq)$  be a standard stratified algebra,  $T$  the characteristic (full tilting) module of  $A$  and  $d$  a non-negative integer. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (1)  $\overline{\nabla}\text{-gfd}(A) = d$ ,
- (2)  $\text{proj.dim}(T) = d$ ,
- (3)  $\overline{\nabla}\text{-gfd}({}_A A) = d$ ,
- (4)  $T\text{-codim}({}_A A) = d$ .

*Proof.* The equivalence of 1) and 2) is just Proposition 2.2, the equivalence of 2) and 4) is Proposition 2.3, and the equivalence of 2) and 3) is Proposition 2.4.  $\square$

*Remark 2.6.* Let  $A$  be a quasi-hereditary algebra. According to the Definitions in Section 1, the good filtration dimension of  $A$  as an algebra, and  $A$  considered as an  $A$ -module, could be different (see also the remark following Definition 2.3 in [13]). The equivalence of 1) and 4) in Theorem 2.5 tells us that they are equal:

$$(4) \quad \overline{\nabla}\text{-gfd}(A) = \overline{\nabla}\text{-gfd}({}_A A)$$

In the following we deal with properly stratified algebras; for basic properties of these algebras we refer to [5]. We are indebted to the referee for pointing out to us that Theorem 2.7 also follows from [1], together with Dlab's result (see [5]) that the opposite algebra of a properly stratified algebra is standardly stratified. We kept a short proof for the sake of completeness.

**Theorem 2.7.** *Let  $(A, \leq)$  be a properly stratified algebra. Then there exist a tilting module  $T$  and a cotilting module  $S$  such that  $\text{add}T = \mathcal{F}(\Delta) \sqcap \mathcal{F}(\overline{\nabla})$  and  $\text{add}S = \mathcal{F}(\nabla) \sqcap \mathcal{F}(\overline{\Delta})$ .*

*Proof.* Let  $(A, \leq)$  be a properly stratified algebra. Then  $(A, \leq)$  is standardly stratified, and then there exists a tilting module  $T$  with  $\text{add}T = \mathcal{F}(\Delta) \sqcap \mathcal{F}(\overline{\nabla})$ . Since  ${}_A A \in \mathcal{F}(\overline{\Delta})$ , we have  $D({}_A A) \in \mathcal{F}(\nabla)$ . The dual version of Lemma 1.1 or [1, Theorem 2.1] tells us that

$$\mathcal{F}(\overline{\Delta}) = {}^\perp \mathcal{F}(\nabla) \text{ and } \mathcal{F}(\nabla) = {}^\perp \mathcal{F}(\overline{\Delta})$$

By the dual version of [1, Theorem 2.1], we have a basic cotilting  $A$ -module  $S$  with  $\text{add}S = \mathcal{F}(\nabla) \sqcap \mathcal{F}(\overline{\Delta})$ .  $\square$

**Corollary 2.8.** *Let  $(A, \leq)$  be a properly stratified algebra and take  $T$  and  $S$  as in Theorem 2.7. Then*

$$(5) \quad \overline{\nabla}\text{-gfd}(A) = \text{proj.dim}(T) = T\text{-codim}({}_A A) = \overline{\nabla}\text{-gfd}({}_A A)$$

$$(6) \quad \overline{\Delta}\text{-gfd}(A) = \text{inj.dim}(S) = S\text{-dim}(D({}_A A)) = \overline{\Delta}\text{-gfd}(D({}_A A))$$

*Proof.* (5) follows from Theorem 2.5, and (6) is the dual version of it.  $\square$

Applying Corollary 2.8 to quasi-hereditary algebras, we recover the various descriptions of good filtration dimensions introduced in [13].

**Corollary 2.9.** *Let  $(A, \leq)$  be a quasi-hereditary algebra and  $T$  the characteristic module of  $A$ . Then*

$$(7) \quad \nabla\text{-gfd}(A) = \text{proj.dim}(T) = T\text{-codim}({}_A A) = \nabla\text{-gfd}({}_A A)$$

$$(8) \quad \Delta\text{-gfd}(A) = \text{inj.dim}(T) = T\text{-dim}(D({}_A A)) = \Delta\text{-gfd}(D({}_A A))$$

*Proof.* If  $(A, \leq)$  be quasi-hereditary, then  $\overline{\Delta}(i) = \Delta(i)$  and  $\overline{\nabla}(i) = \nabla(i)$ , and therefore  $S = T$ . All the assertions follow.  $\square$

**Theorem 2.10.** *Let  $(A, \leq)$  be a properly stratified algebra with  $T = S$ , where  $T$  and  $S$  are as in Theorem 2.7. Then the sum of the projective and injective dimension of  $T$  is finite, and is an upper bound for the finitistic dimension of  $A$ .*

*Proof.* Let  $(A, \leq)$  be a properly stratified algebra with  $T = S$ . Then  $\text{proj.dim}(T) = t < \infty$  and  $\text{inj.dim}(T) = s < \infty$ . Let  $X$  be any left  $A$ -module with finite projective dimension and  $\Omega^s(X)$  the  $s$ -th syzygy module of  $X$ . It follows that  $\text{Ext}^{s+i}(X, T) = 0$  for any  $i > 0$ . Therefore  $\text{Ext}^i(\Omega^s(X), T) = 0$  for any  $i > 0$ . One has that  $\Omega^s(X) \in {}^\perp T$ . It follows from  $\text{proj.dim}(\Omega^s(X)) < \infty$  that  $\Omega^s(X) \in \mathcal{F}(\Delta)$  (see [13]). Therefore we have that  $\text{proj.dim}(\Omega^s(X)) \leq t$ , and  $\text{proj.dim}(X) \leq t + s$ . It follows that the finitistic dimension of  $A$  is at most  $s + t$ .  $\square$

Note that quasi-hereditary algebras are examples of properly stratified algebras satisfying the condition in Theorem 2.10. A non-quasi-hereditary example is the following: let  $A$  be the quiver algebra of the quiver consisting of one vertex and one arrow  $\alpha$ , with relation  $\alpha^2 = 0$ . Then  $\mathcal{F}(\Delta) = \mathcal{F}(\nabla) = \text{add}(A)$ . It is easy to see that  $A$  is a properly stratified algebra with  $T = S$ .

Applying Theorem 2.10 to a quasi-hereditary algebra  $A$ , we find that the global dimension of a quasi-hereditary algebra is bounded by the sum of the projective and injective dimension of their characteristic module  $T$ . We remark at this point that the same formula holds for the global dimension of the endomorphism algebra of a tilting module  $T$  over an Artin algebra, see [9].

As a direct consequence of Theorem 2.10, we have

**Corollary 2.11.** *Let  $A$  be a quasi-hereditary algebra and  $T$  the characteristic module of  $A$ . Then*

$$\max\{\text{proj.dim}(T), \text{inj.dim}(T)\} \leq \text{gl.dim}(A) \leq \text{proj.dim}(T) + \text{inj.dim}(T)$$

**Example 2.12.** There exist quasi-hereditary algebras such that the right inequality in Corollary 2.11 is strict. Let  $A$  be the path algebra given by

$$\circ \xrightarrow{2} \circ \xrightarrow{1} \circ \xrightarrow{3} \circ$$

For the ordering  $\Lambda = \{ 1 < 2 < 3 \}$ ,  $(A, \Lambda)$  is a quasi-hereditary algebra with characteristic module  $T = E(1) \oplus P(1) \oplus P(2)$ . Then  $\text{gl.dim}(A) < \text{proj.dim}(T) + \text{inj.dim}(T)$ .

Let  $A' = \text{End}_A T$ .  $A'$  is also a quasi-hereditary algebra with respect to the opposite ordering of  $\Lambda$ , and is called the Ringel dual of  $A$ .  $T' = \text{Hom}_A(T, D(A))$  is the characteristic module of  $A'$ , and the endomorphism ring of  ${}_A T'$  is Morita equivalent to  $A$  as a quasi-hereditary algebra. Applying Theorem 2.10 to the Ringel dual of  $A$ , we obtain a description of its global dimension.

**Corollary 2.13.** *Let  $A$  be a quasi-hereditary algebra,  $T$  its characteristic module, and  $A'$  its Ringel dual. Then*

$$\begin{aligned} \max\{\text{proj.dim}({}_A T), \text{inj.dim}({}_A T)\} &\leq \text{gl.dim}(A') \\ &\leq \text{proj.dim}({}_A T) + \text{inj.dim}({}_A T) \end{aligned}$$

*Proof.* We assume that  $T$  is the basic characteristic module, that is, it contains exactly  $|\Lambda|$  indecomposables. Let  $\text{proj.dim}({}_A T) = s$ ,  $\text{inj.dim}({}_A T) = t$ . Then from (8) in Corollary 2.9 and the fact that the endomorphism ring  $\text{End}_A T'$  is isomorphic to  $A$  as a quasi-hereditary algebra [17], we have that  $\text{proj.dim}({}_{A'} T') = t$  and  $\text{proj.dim}({}_{A'} T') = s$ . By Corollary 2.11, we have that

$$\text{gl.dim}(A') \leq \text{proj.dim}({}_A T) + \text{inj.dim}({}_A T)$$

□

*Remark 2.14.* It would be interesting to know for which quasi-hereditary algebra  $A$  we have the equality

$$(9) \quad \text{gl.dim}(A) = \text{proj.dim}({}_A T) + \text{inj.dim}({}_A T)$$

It was proved in [18] and [6, Sec. 4.8] (9) holds for Schur algebras  $S(n, r)$ , with  $p$  arbitrary and  $n \geq r$ . Parker [14] recently proved that (9) holds for Schur algebras with  $n = 2, 3$  and  $p$  arbitrary, or  $p > n$  and  $r$  arbitrary. In Section 3, we will show that this equality holds for quasi-hereditary algebras with simple modules as standard modules.

### 3. APPLICATIONS AND EXAMPLES

In this section we will apply the results of Section 2 to some special classes of quasi-hereditary algebras, especially to algebras with exact Borel subalgebras. For the definition of an exact Borel subalgebra of a quasi-hereditary algebra, we refer to [12] or [16]. Let  $A$  be a quasi-hereditary algebra. We say that  $A$  has a duality if there exists an involutory, contravariant functor  $\phi : A\text{-mod} \rightarrow A\text{-mod}$  preserving

simple modules, i.e.  $\phi(E(i)) = E(i)$  for any  $i$ . If  $A$  is a quasi-hereditary algebra with a duality  $\phi$ , then

$$\phi(\Delta(i)) = \nabla(i) \text{ and } \phi(T(i)) = T(i)$$

for all  $i$ .

**Lemma 3.1.** *Let  $(A, \Lambda)$  be a quasi-hereditary algebra with simple modules as  $\Delta$ -modules. Then*

$$\text{gl.dim}(A) = \text{proj.dim}(D(A)) = \text{inj.dim}({}_A A)$$

*Proof.* If  $A$  is a quasi-hereditary algebra with simple standard modules, then  $\mathcal{F}(\Delta) = A\text{-mod}$ . Therefore the injective module is the characteristic module of  $A$ . By Corollary 2.9 or Theorem 2.10, we have that  $\text{gl.dim}(A) = \text{proj.dim}(D(A))$ .  $A$  is also a quasi-hereditary algebra with respect to the opposite ordering of  $\Lambda$ . For this quasi-hereditary algebra  $(A, \Lambda^{op})$ ,  $\Delta$ -modules are indecomposable projective modules, and its characteristic module is  ${}_A A$ . Then  $\text{gl.dim}(A) = \text{inj.dim}(A)$ .  $\square$

**Lemma 3.2.** *Let  $B$  be an exact Borel subalgebra of a quasi-hereditary algebra  $A$ . Then for any  $B$ -module  ${}_B M$ , the  $A$ -module  $A \otimes_B M$  has a  $\Delta_A$ -filtration. Moreover*

$$\text{proj.dim}(A \otimes_B M) \leq \text{proj.dim}({}_B M)$$

*Proof.* First, we prove that  $A \otimes_B M \in \mathcal{F}({}_A \Delta)$ . Since  $B$  is a Borel subalgebra of  $A$ , the functor

$$F = A \otimes - : B\text{-mod} \rightarrow A\text{-mod}$$

is exact and  $F(\Delta_B(\lambda)) \simeq \Delta_A(\lambda)$  (compare [12], [16]). Let  $G : A\text{-mod} \rightarrow B\text{-mod}$  be the restriction of scalars functor. We first prove that  $G(\nabla_A(j)) \in \mathcal{F}({}_B \nabla)$  for all  $j$ . This follows from the isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ext}_B^1(\Delta_B(i), G(\nabla_A(j))) &\simeq \text{Ext}_A^1(F(\Delta_B(i)), \nabla_A(j)) \\ &\simeq \text{Ext}_A^1(\Delta_A(i), \nabla_A(j)) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

for any  $i, j \in \Lambda$ . Then from the isomorphisms

$$\text{Ext}_A^1(F({}_B M), \nabla_A(j)) \simeq \text{Ext}_B^1({}_B M, G(\nabla_A(j))) = 0$$

for any  $j \in \Lambda$ , we have that  $F({}_B M) \in \mathcal{F}({}_A \Delta)$ . Since  $A \otimes -$  is an exact functor, applying  $A \otimes -$  to a minimal projective resolution of  ${}_B M$  gives a projective resolution of the characteristic module  $A \otimes_B M$ . This means that  $\text{proj.dim}(A \otimes_B M) \leq \text{proj.dim}({}_B M)$ . This finishes the proof.  $\square$

**Theorem 3.3.** *Let  $A$  be a quasi-hereditary algebra with a duality and with an exact Borel subalgebra  $B$ . Then  $\text{gl.dim}(A) \leq 2\text{gl.dim}(B)$ .*

*Proof.* For a quasi-hereditary algebra  $A$  with a duality  $\phi$ , the characteristic module  $T$  is self-dual, i.e.  $\phi(T) \simeq T$ . Then  $\text{proj.dim}(T) = \text{inj.dim}(T)$ , and it follows from Lemmas 3.1 and 3.2 and Corollary 2.11 that  $\text{gl.dim}(A) \leq 2\text{proj.dim}(T) = 2\sup\{\text{proj.dim}\Delta_A(\lambda)|\lambda \in \Lambda\} \leq 2\sup\{\text{proj.dim}\Delta_B(i)|\lambda \in \Lambda\} = 2\text{gl.dim}(B)$ .  $\square$

**Example 3.4.** This example, taken from [12], shows that it is possible that  $\text{gl.dim}(A) = 2\text{gl.dim}(B)$  for a Borel subalgebra  $B$  of a quasi-hereditary algebra  $A$ .

Let  $A$  be the algebra given by

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & \alpha & & \gamma & \\ & \longrightarrow & & \longrightarrow & \\ \circ & & \circ & & \circ \\ & \beta & & \delta & \\ 3 & & 1 & & 2 \end{array}$$

with relations

$$\delta \cdot \gamma \cdot \alpha = 0, \beta \cdot \delta \cdot \gamma = 0, \beta \cdot \alpha = 0, \gamma \cdot \delta = 0$$

Ordering the weights by  $1 < 2 < 3$ ,  $A$  is a quasi-hereditary algebra which has an exact Borel subalgebra  $B$  given by

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \circ & \xleftarrow{\beta} & \circ \\ & \searrow \delta & \nearrow \gamma \\ & \circ & \end{array}$$

with relation

$$\beta \cdot \delta \cdot \gamma = 0$$

It is easy to see that  $\text{gl.dim}(B) = 2$  and  $\text{gl.dim}(A) = 2\text{gl.dim}(B) = 4$ .

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