

A BRICK VERSION OF A THEOREM OF AUSLANDER

FRANCESCO SENTIERI 

Abstract. We prove that a finite-dimensional algebra Λ is τ -tilting finite if and only if all the bricks over Λ are finitely generated. This is obtained as a consequence of the existence of proper locally maximal torsion classes for τ -tilting infinite algebras.

§1. Introduction

The representation theory of a finite-dimensional algebra Λ aims to understand the category of finitely generated Λ -modules. A fundamental step in achieving a complete understanding is the investigation of the indecomposable finite-dimensional modules: these are the building blocks of the category.

Some algebras have only a finite number of indecomposables, up to isomorphism. These representation-finite algebras are the best understood: powerful techniques were developed to distinguish representation-finite algebras from representation-infinite ones and several equivalent characterizations of this property were obtained.

On the other hand, representation-infinite algebras exhibit in most cases a wild behavior, to the point where an explicit classification of all the indecomposables seems out of reach.

Nonetheless, these more complex module categories have many interesting characteristics and there are many valid approaches to their study.

A useful tool is the idea of torsion pairs, introduced by Dickson in 1966 as a generalization of torsion abelian groups to arbitrary abelian categories. Torsion pairs give a way to break a complex category into two smaller pieces, a torsion and a torsion-free class, from which the whole can be recovered.

Therefore, understanding the set of torsion pairs in the category of finite-dimensional modules would be an important step toward a more complete understanding of representation-infinite algebras.

Among the torsion pairs in the category of finite-dimensional modules, we find the functorially finite pairs, which are generated, in a suitable sense, by a single module, known as a support τ -tilting module.

The concept of τ -tilting module was introduced by Adachi, Iyama, and Reiten [1] to complete, with respect to mutation, the classical theory of tilting modules.

In their foundational work, they established a bijection between functorially finite torsion classes and support τ -tilting modules.

Demonet, Iyama, and Jasso introduced in [14] τ -tilting finite algebras: these are finite-dimensional algebras which admit a finite number of basic τ -tilting modules up to isomorphism.

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In the cited work, they obtained a connection between bricks, that is, modules whose endomorphism ring is a division ring, torsion classes, and τ -tilting modules.

In particular, they proved that a finite-dimensional algebra is τ -tilting finite if and only if it has a finite number of finitely generated bricks up to isomorphism.

This result suggested a strong analogy between representation-finite algebras and τ -tilting finite algebras, leading to new versions of classical results, where the role of indecomposable modules in the representation-finite case is now played by bricks.

As an example, in [27], Schroll and Treffinger prove the analogue of the first Brauer–Thrall conjecture in this brick setting: for every τ -tilting infinite algebra, we can find a succession of bricks $\{B_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ such that $\dim B_N \geq n$.

The analogue of the second Brauer–Thrall conjecture claiming the existence of an infinite collection of Hom-orthogonal bricks for every τ -tilting infinite algebras is still wide open.

Following this line, the aim of this paper is to prove a brick version of the following classical result of Auslander.

THEOREM 1.1 [7]. *An Artin algebra Λ is representation-finite if and only if every indecomposable module is finitely generated.*

To obtain this, we exploit the concept of torsion-free, almost torsion module, introduced by Herzog in [19] and recently reintroduced by Barnard, Carrol, and Zhu [8] in the finite-dimensional setting.

These modules play an important role within the study of the lattice structure of the set of torsion classes in the category of finitely generated modules over a finite-dimensional algebra. In [15], we find a detailed study of this lattice theoretical properties.

We start in §2 with a quick reminder about τ -tilting theory, silting theory, and definable classes. We also recall a bijection, essentially due to Crawley–Boevey, between torsion-free classes in the category of finitely generated modules over a Noetherian ring and definable torsion-free classes in the large module category.

Section 3 contains a discussion of the concept of torsion-free, almost torsion module, with the new result that torsion-free, almost torsion modules determine definable torsion-free classes.

In §4, we observe that, for a non- τ -tilting finite algebra, we can always find a non-functorially finite torsion class which is locally maximal (i.e., without any element covering it in the lattice of torsion classes).

We use this last observation to give the proof of the following brick version of the theorem of Auslander.

THEOREM 1.2. *A finite-dimensional algebra Λ is τ -tilting finite if and only if every brick over Λ is finitely generated.*

1.1 Notation

All the subcategories we consider are assumed to be full. We do not distinguish a collection of objects in a category from the corresponding full subcategory.

R denotes an arbitrary ring (with unit), Λ a finite-dimensional algebra over some field k .

We denote by $R\text{-Mod}$ (resp. $R\text{-mod}$) the category of (finitely presented) left R modules.

For a Grothendieck category \mathcal{G} , we denote by $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{G})$ the derived category of \mathcal{G} . We also write $\mathcal{D}(R)$ instead of $\mathcal{D}(R\text{-Mod})$.

For a subclass $\mathcal{C} \subseteq R\text{-Mod}$, the symbol $\mathbf{T}(\mathcal{C})$ (resp. $\mathbf{F}(\mathcal{C})$) denotes the smallest torsion (resp. torsion-free) class in $R\text{-Mod}$ containing \mathcal{C} .

If $\mathcal{C} = \{M\}$, we write simply $\mathbf{T}(M)$ and $\mathbf{F}(M)$.

We use $\widehat{\mathbf{T}}$ (resp. $\widehat{\mathbf{F}}$) in the same way when referring to torsion pairs in $R\text{-mod}$.

$\mathbf{Tors}(R)$ (resp. $\mathbf{tors}(R)$) is the class of torsion classes in $R\text{-Mod}$ (resp. $R\text{-mod}$).

For a class $\mathcal{S} \subseteq R\text{-Mod}$, $\text{Gen}(\mathcal{S})$ is the subcategory of modules isomorphic to quotients of arbitrary (set-indexed) direct sums of objects in \mathcal{S} .

Let $I \subset \mathbb{N}$ denote by $M^{\perp I}$ the class of modules N with $\text{Ext}^i(M, N) = 0$, for all $i \in I$. In case the set $I = \{i\}$, we write $M^{\perp i}$.

§2. Preliminaries

We assume that the reader is familiar with the concept of torsion pair. A comprehensive account can be found in many textbooks, for instance, [9].

2.1 τ -tilting finite algebras

We recall in this section the definition of a τ -tilting module by Adachi, Iyama, and Reiten [1] and the related concept of τ -tilting finiteness, together with some characterizations given in [5], [14].

DEFINITION 2.1. Let Λ be a finite-dimensional algebra over a field k . Denote by τ the Auslander–Reiten translation.

$M \in \Lambda\text{-mod}$ is τ -tilting if:

- ($\tau 1$) $\text{Hom}(M, \tau M) = 0$;
- ($\tau 2$) The number of nonisomorphic indecomposable summands of M is equal to the number of isoclasses of simple Λ -modules.

Given two τ -tilting modules M_1 and M_2 , we say that M_1 is *equivalent* to M_2 if their additive closures in $\Lambda\text{-mod}$ coincide, $\text{add}(M_1) = \text{add}(M_2)$.

A module M is *support τ -tilting* if there exists some idempotent $e \in \Lambda$, such that M is a τ -tilting $\Lambda/\langle e \rangle$ -module.

DEFINITION 2.2. A finite-dimensional algebra Λ is *τ -tilting finite* if there are only finitely many basic τ -tilting Λ -modules up to isomorphism.

DEFINITION 2.3. A Λ -module B is a *brick* if its endomorphism ring is a skew field.

DEFINITION 2.4. Let \mathfrak{s} be a subcategory of $\Lambda\text{-mod}$, $M \in \Lambda\text{-mod}$. A morphism $r : S \rightarrow M$ is a *right \mathfrak{s} -approximation* if $S \in \mathfrak{s}$ and for every $f : S' \rightarrow M$ with $S' \in \mathfrak{s}$ there exists a map $\bar{f} : S' \rightarrow S$ such that $f = r \circ \bar{f}$. Dually, we can define a *left \mathfrak{s} -approximation*.

A subcategory \mathfrak{s} of $\Lambda\text{-mod}$ is *functorially finite* if every module admits a left and right \mathfrak{s} -approximation.

THEOREM 2.5 ([14, Ths. 3.8 and 4.2]). *The following conditions are equivalent for a finite-dimensional algebra Λ :*

- (TF1) Λ is τ -tilting finite.
- (TF2) $\mathbf{tors}(\Lambda)$ is finite.
- (TF3) All torsion classes in $\Lambda\text{-mod}$ are functorially finite.
- (TF4) There are only finitely many isoclasses of bricks in $\Lambda\text{-mod}$.

For the next characterization, we recall the concept of silting module, introduced in [4].

DEFINITION 2.6. Let R be a ring.

Let σ be a homomorphism in $\text{Proj}(R)$, the subcategory of $R\text{-Mod}$ whose objects are the projective modules. We define the class

$$\mathcal{D}_\sigma := \{M \in \Lambda\text{-Mod} \mid \text{Hom}(\sigma, M) \text{ is surjective}\}.$$

A module $M \in R\text{-Mod}$ is called *silting* if there exists a projective presentation $P \xrightarrow{\sigma} Q \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0$ such that $\text{Gen}(M) = \mathcal{D}_\sigma$. Notice that in this case \mathcal{D}_σ is a torsion class in $R\text{-Mod}$.

Two silting modules are said to be equivalent if they generate the same torsion class.

PROPOSITION 2.7 [4, Prop. 3.16]. *A module M over a finite-dimensional algebra is support τ -tilting if and only if it is a finite-dimensional silting module.*

THEOREM 2.8 [5, Th. 4.8]. *Let Λ be a finite-dimensional algebra. TFAE:*

- (i) Λ is τ -tilting finite.
- (ii) For every $\mathcal{T} \in \mathbf{Tors}(\Lambda)$, there is a finite-dimensional silting module S , with $\mathcal{T} = \text{Gen}(S)$.
- (iii) Every silting module is finite-dimensional up to equivalence.

There are dual notions of cosilting and τ^- -tilting modules, with dual properties linked to torsion-free classes. See [3] for details and additional results about cosilting modules.

2.2 Definable torsion and torsion-free classes

We collect some well-known facts about definable classes and purity. A comprehensive reference can be found in [24].

DEFINITION 2.9. A short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow L \rightarrow M \rightarrow N \rightarrow 0$ in $R\text{-Mod}$ is *pure* if for every $U \in R\text{-mod}$ the sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \text{Hom}(U, L) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}(U, M) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}(U, N) \longrightarrow 0$$

is an exact sequence of abelian groups. In this case, we say that L is a *pure submodule* of M .

DEFINITION 2.10. Let $\mathcal{D} \subseteq R\text{-Mod}$. We say that \mathcal{D} is *definable* if it is closed under products, pure submodules, and direct limits.

REMARK 2.11. Notice that a torsion-free class in $R\text{-Mod}$ is definable if and only if it is closed under direct limits, as closure under products and (pure) submodules is granted.

For finite-dimensional algebras, we have the following.

PROPOSITION 2.12 [12, Sec. 2.2]. *A short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow L \rightarrow M \rightarrow N \rightarrow 0$ in $\Lambda\text{-Mod}$ is pure if for every $U \in \Lambda\text{-mod}$ the sequence*

$$0 \longrightarrow \text{Hom}(N, U) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}(M, U) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}(L, U) \longrightarrow 0$$

is an exact sequence of abelian groups.

EXAMPLES 2.13. (1) Let $M \in R\text{-mod}$. Then the torsion-free class M^{\perp_0} is a definable subcategory of $R\text{-Mod}$.

(1') Let $M \in \Lambda\text{-mod}$. Then, as shown in [13, Exam. 2.3], the torsion class ${}^{\perp_0}M$ is a definable subcategory of $\Lambda\text{-Mod}$.

- (2) Given a set-indexed family of definable classes $\{\mathcal{D}_i\}_{i \in I}$, the intersection $\mathcal{D} = \bigcap_{i \in I} \mathcal{D}_i$ is a definable class.

We are concerned with definable torsion classes and definable torsion-free classes.

For definable torsion-free classes, we have a result valid for any Noetherian ring, using [11, Sec. 4.4]:

THEOREM 2.14. *Let R be a Noetherian ring. There is a bijection between torsion pairs in $R\text{-mod}$ and torsion pairs in $R\text{-Mod}$ with definable torsion-free class.*

This bijection associates to a torsion pair (\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{f}) in $R\text{-mod}$ the limit closure $(\mathcal{T} := \varinjlim \mathbf{t}, \mathcal{F} := \varinjlim \mathbf{f})$. In this setting, \mathcal{T} can also be described as $\text{Gen}(\mathbf{t})$ and \mathcal{F} as the perpendicular class $\mathbf{t}^{\perp 0}$.

The inverse of this map sends a torsion pair $(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F})$ to its restriction $(\mathcal{T} \cap R\text{-mod}, \mathcal{F} \cap R\text{-mod})$.

A dual version of this bijection holds true in the setting of finite-dimensional algebras as a direct consequence of the following observation [12, Sec. 2.2].

LEMMA 2.15. *Let $M \in \Lambda\text{-Mod}$. Then M is a pure submodule of the product of its finite-dimensional quotients.*

Proof. Let \mathcal{S} be a chosen set of representatives of all the isomorphism classes of finite-dimensional Λ -modules. Let $\overline{M} := \prod_{S \in \mathcal{S}} \prod_{f \in \text{Hom}(M, S)} \text{Im}(f)$ and consider the map $f : M \rightarrow \overline{M}$ obtained through the universal property of products. Then, by construction, every map from M to a finite-dimensional module must factor through f .

In particular, the map f is injective: we have some set I such that there exists an embedding $g : M \rightarrow (D\Lambda)^I$; therefore, if $f(m) = 0$ for some $m \in M$, then $g_i(m) = 0$ for all $i \in I$, which means $m = 0$.

Using Proposition 2.12, we can conclude that f is a pure monomorphism. \square

THEOREM 2.16. *Let Λ be a finite-dimensional algebra over a field k . There is a bijection between torsion pairs in $\Lambda\text{-mod}$ and torsion pairs in $\Lambda\text{-Mod}$ with definable torsion class.*

This bijection associates to a torsion pair (\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{f}) in $\Lambda\text{-mod}$ the torsion pair cogenerated by $\mathbf{f}(\mathcal{T} := {}^{\perp 0}\mathbf{f}, \mathcal{F} := ({}^{\perp 0}\mathbf{f})^{\perp 0})$. In this setting, \mathcal{T} can also be described as $\text{PureCogen}(\mathbf{t})$, the class of modules obtained as pure submodules of arbitrary direct products of modules in \mathbf{t} .

The inverse of this map sends a torsion pair $(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F})$ to its restriction $(\mathcal{T} \cap \Lambda\text{-mod}, \mathcal{F} \cap \Lambda\text{-mod})$.

Proof. We prove that the restriction map is bijective, with inverse as above.

Let $(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F})$ be a torsion pair in $\Lambda\text{-Mod}$ with definable torsion class. Let (\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{f}) be the corresponding restriction.

We want to show that $\mathcal{T} = {}^{\perp 0}\mathbf{f}$. The inclusion $\mathcal{T} \subseteq {}^{\perp 0}\mathbf{f}$ is immediate.

For the opposite one, let $M \in {}^{\perp 0}\mathbf{f}$. By Lemma 2.15, M can be obtained as a pure subobject of a direct product of finitely generated objects in ${}^{\perp 0}\mathbf{f}$ which are exactly the modules in \mathbf{t} .

Whence M is a pure submodule of a product of objects in \mathcal{T} , so that by definability it follows that $M \in \mathcal{T}$.

This proves the injectivity of the restriction map. Surjectivity follows from the fact that for any torsion pair (\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{f}) in $\Lambda\text{-mod}$, the torsion pair $({}^{\perp 0}\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{f}))$ is an extension to $\Lambda\text{-Mod}$ with definable torsion class. \square

Since we have a continuous interplay between torsion pairs in the small and in the large module categories, we fix the following terminology, for a left Noetherian ring R .

DEFINITION 2.17. Let $(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F})$ be a torsion pair in $R\text{-Mod}$, and let (\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{f}) be a torsion pair in $R\text{-mod}$. Then $(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F})$ *extends* (\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{f}) if $\mathbf{t} = \mathcal{T} \cap R\text{-mod}$ and $\mathbf{f} = \mathcal{F} \cap R\text{-mod}$. We also say that $(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F})$ *restricts* to (\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{f}) .

EXAMPLE 2.18. For any torsion pair (\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{f}) in $R\text{-mod}$, we have the following two, not necessarily distinct, extensions to $R\text{-Mod}$:

- (S) The extension with the largest torsion class $({}^{\perp_0}\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{f}))$.
- (C) The extension with the largest torsion-free class $(\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{t}), \mathbf{t}^{\perp_0})$.

Over a left Noetherian ring R , definable torsion classes in $R\text{-Mod}$ are parametrized by silting modules [3, Cor. 3.8].

Moreover, definable torsion-free classes over an arbitrary ring are parametrized by cosilting modules (see [10], [30]).

In the following sections, we always work with left Noetherian rings; therefore, we write $\mathcal{T} \in \mathbf{Silt}(R)$ (resp. $\mathcal{F} \in \mathbf{Cosilt}(R)$) to indicate that \mathcal{T} is a definable torsion class (resp. \mathcal{F} is a definable torsion-free class) in $R\text{-Mod}$.

§3. Torsion-free, almost torsion modules

The concept of torsion-free, almost torsion modules was already being used by Herzog in 2009, as a tool for studying critical summands of cotilting modules.

More recently, Barnard, Carroll, and Zhu introduced the related concept of minimal extending modules in their work on the lattice of torsion classes of the category $\Lambda\text{-mod}$.

In this section, R is a left Noetherian ring.

DEFINITION 3.1 [8], [19]. Let $(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F})$ be a torsion pair in $R\text{-Mod}$ (resp. in $R\text{-mod}$). Let $B \neq 0$ be a (finitely generated) R -module. We say that B is *torsion-free, almost torsion* (resp. *minimal extending*) if:

- (1) $B \in \mathcal{F}$.
- (2) Every proper quotient of B is contained in \mathcal{T} .
- (3) For every short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow B \rightarrow F \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0$, if $F \in \mathcal{F}$, then $M \in \mathcal{F}$.

Condition (2) is equivalent to:

- (2') For any $F \in \mathcal{F}$, any nonzero morphism $B \rightarrow F$ is a monomorphism

Moreover, assuming conditions (1) and (2), we have the following reformulation of (3):

- (3') For every nonsplit short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow B \rightarrow M \rightarrow T \rightarrow 0$, if $T \in \mathcal{T}$, then $M \in \mathcal{T}$.

Dually, we can define *torsion, almost torsion-free* (and *minimal co-extending*) modules.

REMARK 3.2. Modules satisfying conditions (1) and (2) in the definition above are precisely the simple torsion-free objects used in Enomoto's study of torsion-free classes [16].

LEMMA 3.3. For a module satisfying (1) and (2), condition (3) is equivalent to condition (3').

Proof. Fix a module $B \neq 0$ satisfying (1) and (2) with respect to some torsion pair $(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F})$.

“(3) \implies (3)’” : Assume that B satisfies condition (3). Consider a short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow B \rightarrow M \rightarrow T \rightarrow 0$, with T torsion.

Take the canonical short exact sequence given by the torsion pair

$$0 \rightarrow tM \rightarrow M \rightarrow M/tM \rightarrow 0$$

with tM torsion, M/tM torsion-free.

Since B satisfies (2), the map $g : B \rightarrow M \rightarrow M/tM$ is zero or injective. Assume that it is zero. Then we have the following commutative diagram, by the snake lemma and the universal property of the kernel:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & B & \longrightarrow & tM & \longrightarrow & tM/B & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & B & \longrightarrow & M & \longrightarrow & T & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ & & 0 & \longrightarrow & M/tM & \xrightarrow{\sim} & M' & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

Since T is torsion, the map $T \rightarrow M'$ must be zero; therefore, $M/tM = 0$ and M is torsion.

Assume now that g is injective. Consider the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & tM & \xrightarrow{\sim} & T' & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & B & \longrightarrow & M & \longrightarrow & T & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & B & \longrightarrow & M/tM & \longrightarrow & M' & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

By (3), the module M' is both torsion and torsion-free; therefore, $M' = 0$ and the sequence $0 \rightarrow B \rightarrow M \rightarrow T \rightarrow 0$ is split. In conclusion, B satisfies (3’).

“(3)’ \implies (3)” : Assume now that B satisfies (3’). Take a short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow B \rightarrow F \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0$, with F torsion-free. Consider the torsion, torsion-free sequence for M as above and take the pullback to obtain the commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & B & \longrightarrow & M' & \longrightarrow & tM & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & B & \longrightarrow & F & \longrightarrow & M & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

Since M' is a submodule of F , it is torsion-free. Now, applying the contrapositive of (3’), it follows that the sequence $0 \rightarrow B \rightarrow M' \rightarrow tM \rightarrow 0$ splits, whence $tM = 0$ and M is torsion-free. □

3.1 Simplex in the heart

Torsion-free, almost torsion modules for any torsion pair $(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F})$ enjoy several orthogonality properties: these follow at once from their characterization as simple objects in a suitable abelian subcategory of $D(R)$.

This subcategory is the heart of the t-structure obtained from $(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F})$ by the Happel–Reiten–Smalø construction [18, I.2], which we recall below.

For a classical reference on derived categories and t-structures, see [17].

DEFINITION 3.4. Let \mathcal{T} be a triangulated category with shift functor Σ . A *t-structure* in \mathcal{T} consists of a pair $(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V})$ of full subcategories closed under isomorphism such that:

- (i) $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{T}}(U, V) = 0$ for all $U \in \mathcal{U}, V \in \mathcal{V}$.
- (ii) $\Sigma\mathcal{U} \subseteq \mathcal{U}$.
- (iii) For every object $T \in \mathcal{T}$, there exists a triangle:

$$U \rightarrow T \rightarrow V \rightarrow \Sigma U$$

with $U \in \mathcal{U}$ and $V \in \mathcal{V}$.

PROPOSITION 3.5 [18, I.2]. Let $\mathfrak{t} = (\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F})$ be a torsion pair in a Grothendieck category \mathcal{G} . The classes

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{t}}^{\leq -1} &= \{X^\bullet \in \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{G}) \mid H^0(X^\bullet) \in \mathcal{T}, H^i(X^\bullet) = 0, \text{ for all } i > 0\}, \\ \mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{t}}^{\geq 0} &= \{X^\bullet \in \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{G}) \mid H^0(X^\bullet) \in \mathcal{F}, H^i(X^\bullet) = 0, \text{ for all } i < 0\} \end{aligned}$$

form a *t-structure* $(\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{t}}^{\leq -1}, \mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{t}}^{\geq 0})$ in $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{G})$. We denote the corresponding heart by $\mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{t}} = \mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{t}}^{\leq -1}[-1] \cap \mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{t}}^{\geq 0}$.

The *t-structure* obtained by choosing the trivial torsion pair $(0, \mathcal{G})$ is the standard *t-structure* $(\mathcal{D}^{\leq -1}, \mathcal{D}^{\geq 0})$ with heart \mathcal{G} .

REMARK 3.6. Recall that the heart of a *t-structure* is always an abelian category. (An accessible proof can be found in [20, Sec. 1.2].)

Moreover, the torsion pair $\mathfrak{t} = (\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F})$ in the category $R\text{-Mod}$ induces a torsion pair $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{T}[-1])$ in the corresponding heart $\mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{t}}$.

In fact, $\text{Hom}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{T}[-1]) = 0$, as modules do not have any extension in negative degrees, and for every object H of the heart, we can construct an approximation triangle in $\mathcal{D}(R)$ with respect to the standard *t-structure* $(\mathcal{D}^{\leq -1}, \mathcal{D}^{\geq 0})$. This induces a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow H^0(H) \rightarrow H \rightarrow H^1(H)[-1] \rightarrow 0$$

with $H^0(H) \in \mathcal{F}$ and $H^1(H) \in \mathcal{T}$ as required.

THEOREM 3.7 [2]. Let $\mathfrak{t} = (\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F})$ be a torsion pair in $R\text{-Mod}$. The simple objects in the HRS-heart $\mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{t}}$ are precisely the objects S of the form $S = F$ with F torsion-free, almost torsion, or $S = T[-1]$ with T torsion, almost torsion-free.

For a proof of the result above, see [25, Th. 2.3.6].

COROLLARY 3.8. The collection of torsion-free, almost torsion objects for any torsion pair in $R\text{-Mod}$ is a semibrick, that is, a set of pairwise orthogonal modules whose endomorphism ring is a division ring. The same holds for torsion, almost torsion-free modules.

We may also obtain some further orthogonality properties of torsion-free, almost torsion and torsion, almost torsion-free modules.

COROLLARY 3.9. Let $(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F})$ be a torsion pair in $R\text{-Mod}$. Let \mathcal{S} be the collection of all the torsion, almost torsion-free modules with respect to this pair.

Then any torsion-free, almost torsion module is contained in $\mathcal{S}^{\perp 1} \cap \mathcal{F}$.

We end this section by recalling the following result of Parra and Saorín [21], [22] which we will use later.

THEOREM 3.10. *Let \mathcal{G} be a Grothendieck category, and let $(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F})$ be a torsion pair in \mathcal{G} . Then the heart associated with the HRS-tilt at $(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F})$ is Grothendieck if and only if \mathcal{F} is definable.*

3.2 The small and the large ones

Since the definition of minimal extending modules for a torsion pair in $R\text{-mod}$ is identical to the definition of torsion-free, almost torsion modules for torsion pairs in $R\text{-Mod}$, we rightfully expect to have a relation between the two notions.

This is indeed the case:

PROPOSITION 3.11. *Let R be a left Noetherian ring. Let (\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{f}) be a torsion pair in $R\text{-mod}$, and let $(\mathcal{T} = \varinjlim \mathbf{t}, \mathcal{F} = \varinjlim \mathbf{f})$ be the corresponding torsion pair in $R\text{-Mod}$ with definable torsion-free class (with respect to the bijection in Theorem 2.14).*

Then the minimal extending modules with respect to (\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{f}) are precisely the finitely generated torsion-free, almost torsion modules for $(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F})$.

Moreover, all torsion, almost torsion-free modules for $(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F})$ are finitely generated and coincide with the minimal co-extending modules for (\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{f}) .

We need the following lemma in the proof.

LEMMA 3.12. *Let $(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F})$ be a torsion pair with $\mathcal{F} \in \mathbf{Cosilt}(R)$. Then all the torsion, almost torsion-free modules are finitely generated.*

Over a finite-dimensional algebra Λ , we can say dually that for a torsion class in $\mathbf{Silt}(\Lambda)$ all torsion-free, almost torsion modules are finite-dimensional.

Proof. By Theorem 2.14, the torsion pair can be written as $(\text{Gen}(\mathbf{t}), \mathbf{t}^{\perp_0})$ with \mathbf{t} torsion class in $R\text{-mod}$.

Assume that T is torsion, almost torsion-free and $T \notin R\text{-mod}$. By assumption, all proper submodules of T , in particular all possible images of morphisms from a finitely generated module, must be torsion-free, whence $T \in \mathbf{t}^{\perp_0}$. This yields a contradiction.

For the second case, proceed dually using Theorem 2.16. □

Now, we can prove the proposition.

Proof. It is clear that the finitely generated torsion-free, almost torsion modules for $(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F})$ are minimal extending for (\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{f}) .

So suppose that S is minimal extending. We have immediately $S \in \mathcal{F}$ and that all its proper quotients are in \mathbf{t} , so in particular in \mathcal{T} .

The only condition that we have to check is the last one: consider a short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow S \xrightarrow{f} F \longrightarrow M \longrightarrow 0$$

with $F \in \mathcal{F}$. Recall that $\mathcal{F} = \mathfrak{t}^{\perp_0}$. Hence, suppose that we have a map $T \rightarrow M$ with $T \in \mathfrak{t}$ which we may assume, without loss of generality, to be injective; taking the pullback, we obtain the commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & S & \longrightarrow & P & \longrightarrow & T & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & S & \xrightarrow{f} & F & \longrightarrow & M & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

whose first row is in $R\text{-mod}$. Applying the minimal extending property (3') of S to $0 \rightarrow S \rightarrow P \rightarrow T \rightarrow 0$, we obtain that either P is torsion or the sequence splits. Since P is a submodule of F , it must be torsion-free, so the sequence splits, and $T = 0$, proving that $M \in \mathfrak{t}^{\perp_0}$.

The proof of the second statement is more involved, as the available description of \mathcal{T} is less practical to work with.

We need to check that every minimal co-extending module is torsion, almost torsion-free. Let S be minimal co-extending. By definition, $S \in \mathfrak{t} \subseteq \mathcal{T}$.

The second property is immediately verified, as every proper submodule of S is an element of $\mathfrak{f} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$.

For the third property, consider a short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow K \longrightarrow T \xrightarrow{f} S \longrightarrow 0$$

with $T \in \mathcal{T}$. By Theorem 2.14, we can find a family $\{U_i\}_{i \in I}$ of objects of \mathfrak{t} , with an epimorphism $h : \coprod_I U_i \rightarrow T$.

Since S is finitely generated, we can find a finite subset $I_0 \subseteq I$ such that $\tilde{f} = f \circ h \circ \iota_{I_0}$ is surjective (where $\iota_{I_0} : \coprod_{I_0} U_i \rightarrow \coprod_I U_i$).

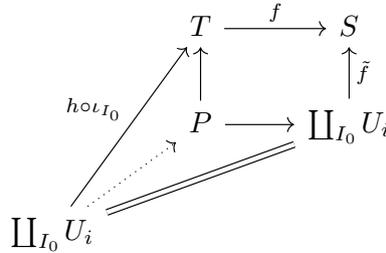
By definition, $\coprod_{I_0} U_i \in \mathfrak{t}$, whence $K' = \ker \tilde{f}$ is a torsion module, as S is minimal co-extending.

Consider the following pullback diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} & & & & 0 & & 0 & & \\ & & & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & K & \longrightarrow & T & \xrightarrow{f} & S & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \parallel & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \tilde{f} & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & K & \longrightarrow & P & \longrightarrow & \coprod_{I_0} U_i & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & K' & \xlongequal{\quad} & K' & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \\ & & & & 0 & & 0 & & \end{array}$$

Notice that $P \in \mathcal{T}$ since T and K' are torsion modules.

Then consider the map $h \circ \iota_{I_0} : \coprod_{I_0} U_i \rightarrow T$. Using the universal property of the pullback, we obtain the following commutative diagram:



Thus, the middle horizontal short exact sequence in the first diagram splits, and hence $K \in \mathcal{T}$. □

3.3 Torsion-free, almost torsion, and functorially finite classes

Starting from this section, we always work over a finite-dimensional algebra Λ .

For a torsion pair (\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{f}) in $\Lambda\text{-mod}$, we know by work of Smalø [28] that \mathbf{t} is functorially finite if and only if \mathbf{f} is functorially finite (see Definition 2.4).

Functorially finite torsion pairs are parametrized by support τ -tilting modules.

THEOREM 3.13 [1, Th. 2.7]. *There is a bijection between functorially finite torsion classes in $\Lambda\text{-mod}$ and equivalence classes of support τ -tilting Λ -modules, which associates to any representative T the torsion class $\tilde{\mathbf{T}}(T) = \text{gen}(T)$.*

Such classes admit a unique extension to $\Lambda\text{-Mod}$ as was already observed in [29]. We give a proof for completeness.

PROPOSITION 3.14 [29, Prop. 5.3]. *Let (\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{f}) be a torsion pair in $\Lambda\text{-mod}$. Then the following statements are equivalent:*

- (1) \mathbf{t} is functorially finite.
- (2) There exists a torsion pair $(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F})$ in $\Lambda\text{-Mod}$ extending (\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{f}) , such that both the torsion and the torsion-free classes are definable.
- (3) There is a unique torsion pair extending (\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{f}) to $\Lambda\text{-Mod}$.

Proof. “(1) \implies (2)”: By Theorem 3.13, we find a support τ -tilting module T generating \mathbf{t} . The torsion pair $(\mathbf{T}(T), T^{\perp_0})$ in $\Lambda\text{-Mod}$ extends the original torsion pair and it is definable on both sides: $\mathbf{T}(T) = \text{Gen}(\text{gen}(T)) = \text{Gen}(T) = \varinjlim(\text{gen}(T))$ by Theorem 2.14. To obtain definability of the last torsion class, we can apply a result of Lenzing (see [24, Cor. 3.4.37]), since $\text{gen}(T)$ is functorially finite.

“(2) \implies (1)”: By assumption, we have a torsion pair $(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F})$ extending (\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{f}) to $\Lambda\text{-Mod}$, such that both the torsion and the torsion-free classes are definable. Using Theorem 2.14, we obtain that $\mathcal{T} = \varinjlim(\mathbf{t})$.

Then we can apply [24, Cor. 3.4.37], ensuring that the torsion class \mathbf{t} has left approximations, and hence it is functorially finite. (Every torsion class provides right approximations.)

“(2) \implies (3)”: Using Theorems 2.14 and 2.16, it follows that $\mathcal{T} = {}^{\perp_0}\mathbf{f}$ and $\mathcal{F} = \mathbf{t}^{\perp_0}$. Let $(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V})$ be a torsion pair in $\Lambda\text{-Mod}$ extending (\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{f}) . Then we have $\mathcal{V} = \mathcal{U}^{\perp_0} \subseteq \mathbf{t}^{\perp_0}$ and $\mathcal{U} = {}^{\perp_0}\mathcal{V} \subseteq {}^{\perp_0}\mathbf{f}$. From this, we deduce that $\mathcal{V} = \mathcal{U}^{\perp_0} = ({}^{\perp_0}\mathcal{V})^{\perp_0} \supseteq ({}^{\perp_0}\mathbf{f})^{\perp_0} = \mathcal{F}$. In conclusion, $\mathcal{V} = \mathcal{F}$, proving that there is a unique extension.

“(3) \implies (2)”: Immediate, using the fact that the extension with definable torsion class and the one with definable torsion-free class must coincide. \square

COROLLARY 3.15. *Let (\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{f}) be a functorially finite torsion pair in $\Lambda\text{-mod}$.*

Then, for its unique extension $(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F})$ to $\Lambda\text{-Mod}$, all the torsion-free, almost torsion and torsion, almost torsion-free modules are finite-dimensional.

Proof. $\mathcal{F} \in \mathbf{Cosilt}(\Lambda)$ and $\mathcal{T} \in \mathbf{Silt}(\Lambda)$ by Proposition 3.14. This yields the result by means of Lemma 3.12. \square

3.4 Torsion-free, almost torsion modules determine torsion pairs

We want to prove that a definable torsion-free class \mathcal{F} in $\Lambda\text{-Mod}$ is uniquely determined by its torsion-free, almost torsion modules.

This is a consequence of the following lemma, ensuring the existence of finitely generated, even finitely presented, objects in the heart associated with \mathcal{F} and of the characterization of torsion-free, almost torsion modules as simple objects in the heart.

LEMMA 3.16 [23, Cor. 4.3]. *Any finite-dimensional module in \mathcal{F} is finitely presented when seen as an object in the heart \mathcal{H} of the associated HRS t -structure.*

REMARK 3.17. The original result in [23] is much stronger and gives a complete description of finitely presented objects in the torsion class \mathcal{F} in \mathcal{H} in terms of properties of the corresponding modules.

At this point, we can prove the following corollary.

COROLLARY 3.18. *Consider a definable torsion-free class $0 \neq \mathcal{F} \in \mathbf{Cosilt}(\Lambda)$, then there exists some (not necessarily finite-dimensional) torsion-free, almost torsion module.*

Proof. Since $0 \neq \mathcal{F}$, by Theorem 2.14, there exists some nonzero finite-dimensional module $F \in \mathcal{F}$. F is a nonzero finitely generated object in \mathcal{H} , which is a Grothendieck category by Theorem 3.10, whence F has a maximal subobject, giving rise to a simple quotient S which is an element of \mathcal{F} , as this is a torsion class in the heart (see Remark 3.6).

By Theorem 3.7, this simple object S corresponds to a torsion-free, almost torsion module for \mathcal{F} . \square

REMARK 3.19. A different proof for the existence of torsion-free, almost torsion modules can be obtained using model-theoretic arguments, related to the link with critical summands of cotilting modules. More details on these appear in [2].

Recall that a finite-dimensional module $S \neq 0$ is simple with respect to a torsion-free class (see [16]), if it satisfies conditions (1) and (2) in Definition 3.1.

Notice that a simple module for some torsion-free class \mathbf{f} in $\Lambda\text{-mod}$ automatically satisfies conditions (1) and (2) for any extension of \mathbf{f} to $\Lambda\text{-Mod}$.

PROPOSITION 3.20. *Let \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{F}' be definable torsion-free classes in $\Lambda\text{-Mod}$ such that the torsion-free, almost torsion modules for \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{F}' coincide. Then $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}'$.*

Moreover, every finite-dimensional simple object for \mathcal{F} embeds in some torsion-free, almost torsion module.

Proof. Since the torsion-free classes are definable, by Theorem 2.14, it is enough to prove that $\mathcal{F} \cap \Lambda\text{-mod} = \mathcal{F}' \cap \Lambda\text{-mod}$.

By [16, Th. 3.15], we know that torsion-free classes in $\Lambda\text{-mod}$ are determined by their simple objects.

Assume without loss of generality that $\mathcal{F} \neq 0$. Let $B \in \mathcal{F} \cap \Lambda\text{-mod}$ be a simple object in the torsion-free class.

Then, by Lemma 3.16, B is a finitely generated object in the heart associated with \mathcal{F} , whence it admits a simple quotient S . In the heart, B is an object of the torsion class \mathcal{F} , and therefore $S \in \mathcal{F}$.

It follows, by Theorem 3.7, that there is a torsion-free, almost torsion module S for \mathcal{F} , together with a nonzero homomorphism $f : B \rightarrow S$.

Since B is simple in the torsion-free class, f must be a monomorphism, whence B is a submodule of S which is by assumption an element of \mathcal{F}' .

This procedure shows that all the simple objects in $\mathcal{F} \cap \Lambda\text{-mod}$ are contained in $\mathcal{F}' \cap \Lambda\text{-mod}$.

Whence $\mathcal{F} \cap \Lambda\text{-mod} \subseteq \mathcal{F}' \cap \Lambda\text{-mod}$. The same argument works for the opposite inclusion. \square

REMARK 3.21. Minimal extending modules (i.e., finite-dimensional torsion-free, almost torsion modules) do not provide enough information to determine a torsion-free class in $\Lambda\text{-mod}$ as already observed in [6], [16].

This shows that the role of infinite-dimensional torsion-free, almost torsion modules is not negligible in the study of torsion pairs of $\Lambda\text{-mod}$.

§4. The lattice of torsion classes

There is a natural partial order on the collection of torsion classes $\mathbf{tors}(\Lambda)$ of $\Lambda\text{-mod}$ given by inclusion.

As shown in [15], the resulting poset has the structure of a complete lattice and enjoys several nice lattice-theoretic properties.

More explicitly, we have the following description of the meet and join of a set indexed family $\{\mathbf{t}_i\}_{i \in I}$ of torsion classes:

$$\bigwedge_I \mathbf{t}_i := \bigcap_I \mathbf{t}_i \quad , \quad \bigvee_I \mathbf{t}_i := \tilde{\mathbf{T}}\left(\bigcup_I \mathbf{t}_i\right).$$

We recall also some basic lattice theoretic terminology.

DEFINITION 4.1. Let (L, \leq) be a poset, $x, y \in L$:

- (1) The *interval* $[x, y]$ is the poset supported by those $z \in L$ with $x \leq z \leq y$. Notice that if L is a (complete) lattice, any nonempty interval in L is a (complete) sublattice of L .
- (2) We say that y *covers* x if $x < y$ and for any $z \in L$ such that $x \leq z \leq y$, either $z = x$ or $z = y$.
- (3) Let L be a lattice. An element x is *meet irreducible* if whenever $x = y \wedge z$ we must have $x = y$ or $x = z$. If L is complete, an element x is *completely meet irreducible* if whenever $x = \bigwedge_I y_i$, with $y_i \in L$, we must have $x = y_j$ for some $j \in I$.

This condition can be restated as follows: there is a unique element x^* covering x , and for every $y > x$ we have $y \geq x^*$.

- (3') Let L be a lattice. An element x is *join irreducible* if whenever $x = y \vee z$ we must have $x = y$ or $x = z$. If L is complete, an element x is *completely join irreducible* if whenever $x = \bigvee_I y_i$, with $y_i \in L$, we must have $x = y_j$ for some $j \in I$.

- This condition can be restated as follows: there is a unique element x^* covered by x , and for every $y < x$ we have $y \leq x^*$.
- (4) A poset L has *finite length* if every chain in L stabilizes.

We recall a result proved in [8], relating minimal extending modules with the covering relation in $\mathbf{tors}(\Lambda)$.

THEOREM 4.2 [8, Th. 1.0.2]. *Let $\mathbf{t} \in \mathbf{tors}(\Lambda)$, and let \mathcal{S} be a collection of representatives of the isoclasses of minimal extending modules for $(\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{t}^{\perp_0})$. Then the elements of \mathcal{S} are in bijection with torsion classes covering \mathbf{t} .*

A typical phenomenon for the lattice of torsion pairs in the τ -tilting infinite case is the presence of nontrivial locally maximal elements.

DEFINITION 4.3. Let $\mathbf{t} \in \mathbf{tors}(\Lambda)$. We say that \mathbf{t} is *locally maximal* if there are no elements of $\mathbf{tors}(\Lambda)$ covering \mathbf{t} .

REMARK 4.4. Any locally maximal torsion class is obtained as the meet of all the strictly larger torsion classes. In particular, such classes are never completely meet irreducible.

Furthermore, notice that there is a unique functorially finite locally maximal element, namely the torsion class $\Lambda\text{-mod}$, which is by definition the meet of the empty set.

In fact, for any functorially finite torsion class \mathbf{t} properly contained in some other class \mathbf{u} , it is possible, by means of mutation, to find a class \mathbf{t}^* covering \mathbf{t} such that $\mathbf{t}^* \leq \mathbf{u}$. See [14, Th. 3.1].

LEMMA 4.5. *Let $\mathbf{t} \in \mathbf{tors}(\Lambda)$ be a meet irreducible, but not completely meet irreducible element, then \mathbf{t} is locally maximal.*

Proof. Assume by contradiction that \mathbf{t} has some covering class. By meet irreducibility, it has precisely one, say \mathbf{t}^* .

As \mathbf{t} is not completely meet-irreducible, but it has just one covering class, there must be some torsion class $\mathbf{u} \supsetneq \mathbf{t}$ such that $\mathbf{u} \not\supseteq \mathbf{t}^*$.

However, this is absurd, since $\mathbf{u} \wedge \mathbf{t}^* = \mathbf{t}$. So \mathbf{t} is locally maximal. □

EXAMPLE 4.6. We discuss the most common example of a torsion pair without minimal extending modules. Let k be an algebraically closed field.

Let $\Lambda = kK_2$ be the Kronecker algebra, obtained as the path algebra of the quiver $0 \rightrightarrows 1$.

This is a finite-dimensional tame hereditary algebra, and as such, we have that any indecomposable in $\Lambda\text{-mod}$ is contained in the preprojective \mathbf{p} , regular \mathbf{r} , or preinjective \mathbf{q} component of the AR-quiver.

Recall that the additive closure of the regular component \mathbf{r} is a wide subcategory of $\Lambda\text{-mod}$ whose simple objects are called simple regular modules.

The torsion class generated by the modules in the regular component $\tilde{\mathbf{T}}(\mathbf{r})$ contains all the regular and preinjective modules, but no preprojective module.

The preprojective component contains a countable collection of bricks P_i , such that $\tilde{\mathbf{T}}(P_i) \supset \tilde{\mathbf{T}}(P_{i+1})$. Moreover, $\bigcap \tilde{\mathbf{T}}(P_i) = \tilde{\mathbf{T}}(\mathbf{r})$.

Any torsion class larger than $\tilde{\mathbf{T}}(\mathbf{r})$ is of the form $\tilde{\mathbf{T}}(P_i)$ for some P_i , so it follows that $\tilde{\mathbf{T}}(\mathbf{r})$ is locally maximal.

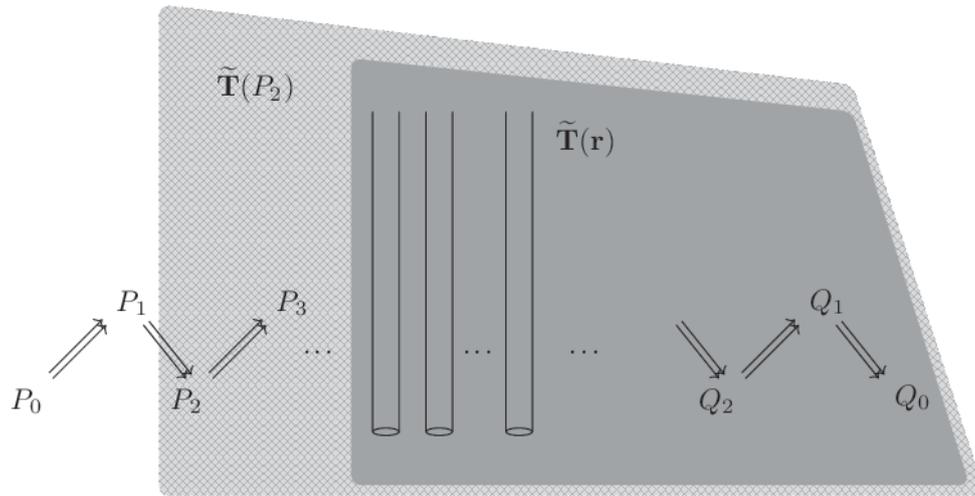


Figure 1.
Torsion pairs in $kK_2\text{-mod}$.

Consider now the corresponding cosilting torsion pair $(\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{r}), \mathbf{r}^{\perp_0})$ in $\Lambda\text{-Mod}$ (see Figure 1). By Corollary 3.18, we know that there must be some torsion-free, almost torsion module for this torsion pair, which is necessarily infinite-dimensional as the corresponding torsion pair in $\Lambda\text{-mod}$ has no minimal extending modules.

It is easy to compute the torsion, almost torsion-free modules for this torsion pair: they are precisely the simple regular modules $\{S_l\}_L$.

By Corollary 3.9, it follows that the torsion-free, almost torsion modules must lie in the orthogonal category $(\{S_l\}_L)^{\perp_{0,1}}$ which is known to be equivalent to the module category $k(X)\text{-Mod}$.

Such a subcategory contains a unique brick, up to isomorphism, since $k(X)$ is a field, and this brick is the generic module G described by Ringel [26, Sec. 5.7, Th. 5.3].

Since a torsion-free, almost torsion module must exist, we conclude that G is the unique torsion-free, almost torsion module for the extended torsion pair.

4.1 Locally maximal torsion classes for τ -tilting infinite algebras

We need some preparations to show the existence of non-functorially finite locally maximal torsion classes.

DEFINITION 4.7. Let L be a complete lattice. An element $x \in L$ is *compact* if for every set-indexed family $\{y_i\}_{i \in I}$ such that $x \leq \bigvee_{i \in I} y_i$ there exists a finite subset $J \subseteq I$ such that $x \leq \bigvee_{i \in J} y_i$. Dually, we have the notion of a *co-compact* element.

We use the following observation (the contrapositive of [14, Lemma 3.10]).

LEMMA 4.8. Let $\mathbf{t} \in \mathbf{tors}(\Lambda)$ be a functorially finite torsion class. Let $\{\mathbf{t}_i\}$ be a chain of torsion classes indexed by some ordinal.

If $\mathbf{t} = \bigvee_i \mathbf{t}_i$, then there exists some j such that $\mathbf{t}_j = \mathbf{t}$.

Proof. Any functorially finite torsion class is both compact and co-compact [15, Prop. 3.2], in particular, there exists a finite subchain \mathbf{t}_{i_n} such that $\mathbf{t} = \bigvee_n \mathbf{t}_{i_n}$. Whence, $\mathbf{t}_j = \mathbf{t}$ for some j . \square

LEMMA 4.9. *Let $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2$ be functorially finite torsion classes in $\Lambda\text{-mod}$, and let $I = [\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2] \subseteq \mathbf{tors}(\Lambda)$ be the corresponding interval.*

Then, if I has not finite length, it contains a maximal and a minimal non-functorially finite torsion class \mathbf{t}_{max} and \mathbf{t}_{min} .

Moreover, \mathbf{t}_{max} is meet irreducible in I but not completely meet irreducible, whereas \mathbf{t}_{min} is join irreducible in I but not completely join irreducible.

Proof. We denote by $\mathbf{nftors}(\Lambda) \subset \mathbf{tors}(\Lambda)$ the poset of non-functorially finite torsion classes.

By assumption, I must contain either an infinite strictly ascending chain or an infinite strictly descending chain.

Since I is a complete sublattice, the join of the first chain, or the meet of the second one yields a non-functorially finite class lying in I (using compactness, or co-compactness of functorially finite torsion classes), proving that the poset $nI = I \cap \mathbf{nftors}(\Lambda)$ is not empty.

This poset and its dual satisfy the hypotheses of Zorn’s lemma; in fact, for any chain in nI , the join, or meet, of the chain in I is again a non-functorially finite torsion class by Lemma 4.8 and its dual, giving the required upper, or lower, bound.

So we conclude that nI has a maximal and a minimal element.

Now, if \mathbf{t} is such a maximal element, then starting with the obvious inclusion $\mathbf{t} \subsetneq \mathbf{u}_2$ and applying inductively [14, Th. 3.1], it is possible to construct an infinite descending chain of functorially finite torsion classes $\mathbf{t} \subsetneq \cdots \subsetneq \mathbf{t}_n \subsetneq \cdots \subsetneq \mathbf{t}_1 \subsetneq \mathbf{t}_0 = \mathbf{u}_2$.

Now, by co-compactness, the meet of an infinite strictly descending chain is not functorially finite, whence we can conclude by maximality that $\mathbf{t} = \bigwedge_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \mathbf{t}_i$, proving that it is not completely meet irreducible.

Assume now that $\mathbf{t} = \mathbf{s}_1 \wedge \mathbf{s}_2$, for some $\mathbf{s}_i \in I$.

By the definition of meet, $\mathbf{t} \leq \mathbf{s}_i$, so if any of the two is not functorially finite, we must have equality, by maximality in nI .

So assume that they are both functorially finite. By the argument above, $\mathbf{t} = \bigwedge_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \mathbf{t}_i$, but by co-compactness of \mathbf{s}_i , there is some index j , such that $\mathbf{t}_j \leq \mathbf{s}_1, \mathbf{s}_2$, but this is a contradiction, since $\mathbf{t}_j > \mathbf{t}$. So maximal non-functorially finite torsion classes are meet irreducible in I .

Dual arguments yield the dual results. □

COROLLARY 4.10. *Let Λ be a τ -tilting infinite algebra, then there exists a maximal non-functorially finite torsion class. Such torsion class is meet irreducible, but not completely meet irreducible, hence locally maximal.*

Proof. Apply the lemma above to the interval $[0, \Lambda\text{-mod}]$, which has infinite length (see [14, Prop. 3.9]), to obtain a maximal element \mathbf{t} in $\mathbf{nftors}(\Lambda)$ with the required properties. □

4.2 The main theorem

We need a last lemma before proceeding into the proof of the main theorem. This construction is already present in the literature (see [8]), and we give a proof for the convenience of the reader.

LEMMA 4.11. *Let $B \in \Lambda\text{-Mod}$ be a brick. Then B is the unique torsion, almost torsion-free module for the torsion pair $(\mathbf{T}(B), B^{\perp_0})$.*

Proof. We check the three conditions dual to those in Definition 3.1:

- (1) $B \in \mathbf{T}(B)$ by definition.
- (2) Since B is a brick, for every proper submodule M of B , we must have $M \in B^{\perp_0}$, that is, M is torsion-free.
- (3') Consider a short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow F \longrightarrow M \xrightarrow{f} B \longrightarrow 0$$

with $F \in B^{\perp_0}$. If $M \notin B^{\perp_0}$, let $0 \neq g: B \rightarrow M$. Since F is torsion-free, g cannot factor through F , in particular $f \circ g \neq 0$.

Since B is a brick, this endomorphism must be invertible, which means that the sequence splits. This proves that B is torsion, almost torsion-free.

Any other torsion, almost torsion-free module S , if not isomorphic to B , would be orthogonal to it, in particular torsion-free. This is a contradiction, yielding uniqueness (up to isomorphism). \square

LEMMA 4.12. *Let Λ be a τ -tilting finite algebra. Then every brick in $\Lambda\text{-Mod}$ is finite-dimensional.*

Proof. Let B be a brick. By Lemma 4.11, the module B is torsion, almost torsion-free with respect to $(\mathbf{T}(B), B^{\perp_0})$.

The restriction of $(\mathbf{T}(B), B^{\perp_0})$ to $\Lambda\text{-mod}$ is necessarily functorially finite, as all torsion classes in $\Lambda\text{-mod}$ are functorially finite by hypothesis.

By Proposition 3.14, $(\mathbf{T}(B), B^{\perp_0})$ is the unique extension of the functorially finite torsion pair obtained above.

Whence, by Corollary 3.15, all the torsion, almost torsion-free and torsion-free, almost torsion modules for $(\mathbf{T}(B), B^{\perp_0})$ are finite-dimensional.

In particular, the brick B is finite-dimensional. \square

LEMMA 4.13. *Let Λ be a τ -tilting infinite algebra. Then there exists some infinite-dimensional brick in $\Lambda\text{-Mod}$.*

Proof. Apply Corollary 4.10 to obtain a locally maximal non-functorially finite torsion class \mathbf{t} in $\Lambda\text{-mod}$.

By Theorem 4.2, the corresponding torsion pair (\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{f}) has no minimal extending modules. Consider now the corresponding torsion pair under the bijection in Theorem 2.14:

$$(\mathcal{T} = \varinjlim \mathbf{t}, \mathcal{F} = \varinjlim \mathbf{f}).$$

By Corollary 3.18, there is some torsion-free, almost torsion module B for this torsion pair.

If B were finite-dimensional, by Proposition 3.11, it would be minimal extending for the original torsion pair (\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{f}) , which gives a contradiction. \square

Combining the two lemmas, we can finally obtain the following theorem.

THEOREM 4.14. *A finite-dimensional algebra Λ is τ -tilting finite if and only if every brick over Λ is finitely generated.*

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Francesco Sentieri

*Dipartimento di Informatica,
Università degli Studi di Verona,
Strada le Grazie 15, CA' Vignal
I-37134 Verona
Italy
francesco.sentieri@unitn.it*