

**Number Theory I (Commutative Algebra)**

Hélène Esnault, Exercises: Shane Kelly

**Exercise sheet 7**

As in the textbook, all rings are commutative with a unit.

If  $M'$  is an  $R'$ -module for some ring  $R'$ , recall that

$$\operatorname{Spec}(R') \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{\text{prime ideals of } R'\} \quad (\text{cf. [AK2017, 13.1]}),$$

$$\operatorname{Ann}(M') \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{x \in R' \mid xm = 0 \forall m \in M'\} \quad (\text{cf. [AK2017, 4.1]}),$$

$$\operatorname{Supp}(M') \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{\mathfrak{r} \in \operatorname{Spec}(R') \mid M'_{\mathfrak{r}} \neq 0\} \quad (\text{cf. [AK2017, 13.3]}),$$

and that we have

$$\operatorname{Supp}(M') \subset \{\mathfrak{r} \in \operatorname{Spec}(R') \mid \operatorname{Ann}(M') \subset \mathfrak{r}\}$$

with equality if  $M'$  is finitely generated, [AK2017, 13.4(3)].

**Exercise 1** ([AK2017, Theorem 14.8], Going-down for flat modules). Let  $\phi : R \rightarrow R'$  be a map of rings,  $M'$  a finitely generated  $R'$ -module,  $\mathfrak{p} \subset \mathfrak{q}$  nested primes of  $R$ , and  $\mathfrak{q}'$  a prime of  $\operatorname{Supp}(M')$  lying over  $\mathfrak{q}$ . Assume  $M'$  is flat over  $R$ . We will show that there is a prime  $\mathfrak{p}' \in \operatorname{Supp}(M')$  lying over  $\mathfrak{p}$  and contained in  $\mathfrak{q}'$ .

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{p}' & \subset & \mathfrak{q}' & \in & \operatorname{Supp}(M') & \subset & \operatorname{Spec}(R') \\ \mathfrak{p} & \subset & \mathfrak{q} & \in & \operatorname{Spec}(R) & \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{r} \mapsto \phi^{-1}\mathfrak{r}} & \end{array}$$

- (1) Replacing  $R$ ,  $R'$ , and  $M'$  with  $R/\mathfrak{p}$ ,  $R'/\mathfrak{p}R'$  and  $M'/\mathfrak{p}M'$ , show that we can assume  $\mathfrak{p} = \langle 0 \rangle$  and  $R$  is integral. (I.e.,
  - (a) Show that  $M'/\mathfrak{p}M'$  is a finitely generated  $R'/\mathfrak{p}R'$ -module,
  - (b)  $M'/\mathfrak{p}M'$  is a flat  $R/\mathfrak{p}$ -module, and that
  - (c) if we can find a prime  $\mathfrak{p}'' \in \operatorname{Supp}(M'/\mathfrak{p}M')$  lying over  $(0)$  and containing  $\mathfrak{q}'/\mathfrak{p}\mathfrak{q}'$ , then we can find a prime  $\mathfrak{p}' \in \operatorname{Supp}(M')$  lying over  $\mathfrak{p}$  and contained in  $\mathfrak{q}'$ .)
- (2) Replacing  $R'$  with  $R'/\operatorname{Ann}(M')$  and  $\mathfrak{q}'$  with  $\mathfrak{q}'/\operatorname{Ann}(M')$ , show that we can assume that we have  $\operatorname{Ann}(M') = 0$ . (I.e., show that  $M'$  is a finitely generated  $R'/\operatorname{Ann}(M')$ -module and if we can find a prime  $\mathfrak{p}'' \in \operatorname{Supp}_{R'/\operatorname{Ann}(M')}(M')$  lying over  $(0)$  and contained in  $\mathfrak{q}'/\operatorname{Ann}(M')$ , then we can find a prime  $\mathfrak{p}' \in \operatorname{Supp}_{R'}(M')$  lying over  $\mathfrak{p}$  and contained in  $\mathfrak{q}'$ .)
- (3) Show that we have  $\operatorname{Supp}(M') = \operatorname{Spec}(R')$ , since  $M'$  is finitely generated and we are now assuming  $\operatorname{Ann}(M') = 0$ . Hence, any prime  $\mathfrak{p}' \subset R'$  lying over  $\mathfrak{p}$  and contained in  $\mathfrak{q}'$  satisfies our requirements.
- (4) Use Zorn's lemma to find any minimal prime, say  $\mathfrak{p}'$  of  $R'$  contained in  $\mathfrak{q}'$ .
- (5) Use the localisation  $R'_{\mathfrak{p}'}$  at our minimal prime  $\mathfrak{p}'$  and

$$\sqrt{\langle 0 \rangle} = \bigcap_{\text{primes } \mathfrak{r} \in \operatorname{Spec}(R'_{\mathfrak{p}'})} \mathfrak{r} \quad [\text{AK2017, Theorem 3.14}]$$

to show that all elements of the chosen minimal prime  $\mathfrak{p}'$  are zerodivisors of  $R'$ .

- (6) Choosing generators for  $M'$ , and recalling that we are now assuming we have  $\text{Ann}(M') = 0$ , find an injective  $R'$ -module morphism  $R' \rightarrow M'^n$  for some  $n$ .
- (7) By considering the maps “multiplication by  $x$ ” maps

$$\begin{aligned}\mu_x : R &\rightarrow R, \\ \mu_x : M' &\rightarrow M', \\ \mu_x : M'^n &\rightarrow M'^n, \\ \mu_x : R' &\rightarrow R'\end{aligned}$$

for an element  $x$  of our now-assumed-integral-ring  $R$ , and parts (5) and (6), show that  $\mathfrak{p}' \cap R = \langle 0 \rangle$ .

Note, since we are now assuming  $\mathfrak{p} = \langle 0 \rangle$ , and  $\text{Supp}(M') = \text{Spec}(R')$ , and we chose  $\mathfrak{p}'$  to be contained in  $\mathfrak{q}'$ , we are finished.