

Some asked: favorite flat module?

fin. gen. proj. mod / localization

Why the name "flat"?

Fact: let  $k = \bar{k}$

$I \subset k[x_1, \dots, x_m]$  cut out  $X \subset k^m$  smooth connected

$J \subset k[y_1, \dots, y_n]$  cut out  $Y \subset k^n$  sm. con.

$f: Y \rightarrow X$  corresp. to ring map

$$R/I \rightarrow S/J$$

$S/J$  is a flat  $R/I$ -mod. iff

fibers  $f^{-1}(x)$  are all same dim (or empty)

Non-example:  $Y = \{y = zx\} \subset k^3$

$$X = k^2$$

$$f(x, y, z) = (x, y)$$

$$f^{-1}(0, 0) = \text{line}$$

$$f^{-1}(\text{other point}) = \text{pt or } \emptyset$$

$k[x, y, z]/(y-zx)$  is not flat /  $k[x, y]$ .

Last time: localization

$R = \text{comm. ring.}$   
 $U \subset R$  mult subset  
 $R[U^{-1}]$ .

Today: flat, proj. are local conditions.

Lemma (Eisenbud lemma 2.8b):

an  $R$ -module  $M$  is zero iff  
 $M_{\mathfrak{m}} = 0 \quad \forall$  maximal  $\mathfrak{m} \subset R$ .

[P]f: let  $x \in M$ ,

$$I = \text{Ann}(x) = \{r \in R \mid rx = 0\} \subset R$$

if  $x \neq 0$  then  $I$  is a proper ideal  
 $\Rightarrow I \subset$  some  $\mathfrak{m} \subset R$

image of  $x$  is  $M_{\mathfrak{m}}$  is not zero:

else  $\frac{x}{1} = \frac{0}{1}$  i.e.  $r(x \cdot 1 - 0 \cdot 1) = rx = 0$   
for some  $r \notin \mathfrak{m}$

$\Rightarrow \Leftarrow$

[P]

Prop: an  $R$ -mod  $A$  is flat

iff  $A_{\underline{m}}$  is flat over  $R_{\underline{m}}$   $\forall \text{max } \underline{m} \subset R$

Pf. 1<sup>st</sup> suppose  $A$  is flat.

let  $0 \rightarrow L \rightarrow M \rightarrow N \rightarrow 0$

be an exact seq. of  $R_{\underline{m}}$ -mod.

-  $\otimes_{R_{\underline{m}}} A_{\underline{m}}$  is the same as  $\otimes_{R_{\underline{m}}} A$  (don't need flat here.)  
(as a functor  $R_{\underline{m}}$ -mod  $\rightarrow R_{\underline{m}}$ )

$$\left( L \otimes_{R_{\underline{m}}} A_{\underline{m}} \right) = \left( L \otimes_{R_{\underline{m}}} R_{\underline{m}} \otimes_{R_{\underline{m}}} A_{\underline{m}} \right) = \left( L \otimes_{R_{\underline{m}}} A_{\underline{m}} \right)$$

so  $\otimes_{R_{\underline{m}}} A_{\underline{m}}$  is exact.

2<sup>nd</sup>: suppose  $A$  is not flat,

let  $0 \rightarrow L \rightarrow M \rightarrow N \rightarrow 0$  be an exact seq of  $R$ -mod

s.t.  ~~$0 \rightarrow L \otimes_R A \rightarrow M \otimes_R A \rightarrow N \otimes_R A \rightarrow 0$~~

$K \neq 0$ , so  $\exists \underline{m}$  s.t.  $K_{\underline{m}} \neq 0$ .

localize:  $0 \rightarrow K_{\underline{m}} \rightarrow L \otimes_{R_{\underline{m}}} A_{\underline{m}} \rightarrow M \otimes_{R_{\underline{m}}} A_{\underline{m}} \rightarrow N \otimes_{R_{\underline{m}}} A_{\underline{m}} \rightarrow 0$

So tensoring  $0 \rightarrow L_n \rightarrow M_n \rightarrow N_n \rightarrow 0$   
exact seq of  $R_n$ -mod  
with  $A_n \rightarrow$  result is not exact

$\square$

Next time: if  $M$  is fin. presented  $R$ -mod

then  $\text{Hom}_R(M, N) \otimes_R R_n = \text{Hom}_{R_n}(M_n, N_n)$

Application:  $P$  is a proj.  $R$ -mod

iff  $P_n$  is a proj.  $R_n$ -mod  $\forall n$

(assume  $P$  fin presented?)

Worksheet: same as last time.