1. Introduction

In this chapter we first prove a number of results on the cohomology of quasi-coherent sheaves. A fundamental reference is [DG67]. Having done this we will elaborate on cohomology of coherent sheaves in the Noetherian setting. See [Ser55].
2. Čech cohomology of quasi-coherent sheaves

Let $X$ be a scheme. Let $U \subset X$ be an affine open. Recall that a standard open covering of $U$ is a covering of the form $\mathcal{U} : U = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} D(f_i)$ where $f_1, \ldots, f_n \in \Gamma(U, \mathcal{O}_X)$ generate the unit ideal, see Schemes, Definition 5.2. Clearly the Čech complex $\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F})$ is identified with the complex

$$\prod_{i_0} M_{f_{i_0}} \to \prod_{i_0,i_1} M_{f_{i_0}f_{i_1}} \to \prod_{i_0,i_1,i_2} M_{f_{i_0}f_{i_1}f_{i_2}} \to \cdots$$

We are asked to show that the extended complex

$$0 \to M \to \prod_{i_0} M_{f_{i_0}} \to \prod_{i_0,i_1} M_{f_{i_0}f_{i_1}} \to \prod_{i_0,i_1,i_2} M_{f_{i_0}f_{i_1}f_{i_2}} \to \cdots$$

(whose truncation we have studied in Algebra, Lemma 23.1) is exact. It suffices to show that (2.1.1) is exact after localizing at a prime $p$, see Algebra, Lemma 22.1. In fact we will show that the extended complex localized at $p$ is homotopic to zero.

There exists an index $i$ such that $f_i \notin p$. Choose and fix such an element $i_{\text{fix}}$. Note that $M_{f_{i_0},p} = M_p$. Similarly for a localization at a product $f_{i_0}, \ldots, f_{i_p}$ and $p$ we can drop any $f_{i_j}$ for which $i_j = i_{\text{fix}}$. Let us define a homotopy

$$h : \prod_{i_0 \ldots i_{p+1}} M_{f_{i_0} \ldots f_{i_{p+1}},p} \rightarrow \prod_{i_0 \ldots i_p} M_{f_{i_0} \ldots f_{i_{p+1}},p}$$

by the rule

$$h(s)_{i_0 \ldots i_p} = s_{i_{\text{fix}}i_0 \ldots i_p}$$

(This is “dual” to the homotopy in the proof of Cohomology, Lemma 11.4.) In other words, $h : \prod_{i_0} M_{f_{i_0},p} \to M_p$ is projection onto the factor $M_{f_{i_0},p} = M_p$ and in general the map $h$ equal projection onto the factors $M_{f_{i_{\text{fix}}},f_{i_0} \ldots f_{i_{p+1}},p} = M_{f_{i_0} \ldots f_{i_{p+1}},p}$. We compute

$$(dh + hd)(s)_{i_0 \ldots i_p} = \sum_{j=0}^{p} (-1)^j h(s)_{i_0 \ldots \hat{i}_j \ldots i_p} + d(s)_{i_{\text{fix}}i_0 \ldots i_p}$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^{p} (-1)^j s_{i_{\text{fix}}i_0 \ldots \hat{i}_j \ldots i_p} + s_{i_0 \ldots i_p} + \sum_{j=0}^{p} (-1)^{j+1} s_{i_{\text{fix}}i_0 \ldots \hat{i}_j \ldots i_p}$$

$$= s_{i_0 \ldots i_p}$$

This proves the identity map is homotopic to zero as desired. \qed

The following lemma says in particular that for any affine scheme $X$ and any quasi-coherent sheaf $\mathcal{F}$ on $X$ we have

$$H^p(X, \mathcal{F}) = 0$$

for all $p > 0$.

Let $X$ be a scheme. Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a quasi-coherent $\mathcal{O}_X$-module. For any affine open $U \subset X$ we have $H^p(U, \mathcal{F}) = 0$ for all $p > 0$. \hfill \Box
Proof. We are going to apply Cohomology, Lemma [12.9] as our basis $B$ for the topology of $X$ we are going to use the affine opens of $X$. As our set Cov of open coverings we are going to use the standard open coverings of affine opens of $X$. Next we check that conditions (1), (2) and (3) of Cohomology, Lemma [12.9] hold. Note that the intersection of standard opens in an affine is another standard open. Hence property (1) holds. The coverings form a cofinal system of open coverings of any element of $B$, see Schemes, Lemma [5.1]. Hence (2) holds. Finally, condition (3) of the lemma follows from Lemma [2.1].

□

Here is a relative version of the vanishing of cohomology of quasi-coherent sheaves on affines.

Lemma 2.3. Let $f : X \to S$ be a morphism of schemes. Let $F$ be a quasi-coherent $\mathcal{O}_X$-module. If $f$ is affine then $R^i f_* F = 0$ for all $i > 0$.

Proof. According to Cohomology, Lemma [8.3] the sheaf $R^i f_* F$ is the sheaf associated to the presheaf $V \mapsto H^i(f^{-1}(V), F|_{f^{-1}(V)})$. By assumption, whenever $V$ is affine we have that $f^{-1}(V)$ is affine, see Morphisms, Definition [11.1]. By Lemma [2.2] we conclude that $H^i(f^{-1}(V), F|_{f^{-1}(V)}) = 0$ whenever $V$ is affine. Since $S$ has a basis consisting of affine opens we win. □

Lemma 2.4. Let $f : X \to S$ be an affine morphism of schemes. Let $F$ be a quasi-coherent $\mathcal{O}_X$-module. Then $H^i(X, F) = H^i(S, f_* F)$ for all $i \geq 0$.

Proof. Follows from Lemma [2.3] and the Leray spectral sequence. See Cohomology, Lemma [14.6]. □

The following two lemmas explain when Čech cohomology can be used to compute cohomology of quasi-coherent modules.

Lemma 2.5. Let $X$ be a scheme. The following are equivalent

1. $X$ has affine diagonal $\Delta : X \to X \times X$,
2. for $U, V \subset X$ affine open, the intersection $U \cap V$ is affine, and
3. there exists an open covering $U : X = \bigcup_{i \in I} U_i$ such that $U_{i_0 \ldots i_p}$ is affine open for all $p \geq 0$ and all $i_0, \ldots, i_p \in I$.

In particular this holds if $X$ is separated.

Proof. Assume $X$ has affine diagonal. Let $U, V \subset X$ be affine opens. Then $U \cap V = \Delta^{-1}(U \times V)$ is affine. Thus (2) holds. It is immediate that (2) implies (3). Conversely, if there is a covering of $X$ as in (3), then $X \times X = \bigcup U_i \times U_i$ is an affine open covering, and we see that $\Delta^{-1}(U_i \times U_i) = U_i \cap U_i$ is affine. Then $\Delta$ is an affine morphism by Morphisms, Lemma [11.3] The final assertion follows from Schemes, Lemma [21.8]. □

Lemma 2.6. Let $X$ be a scheme. Let $U : X = \bigcup_{i \in I} U_i$ be an open covering such that $U_{i_0 \ldots i_p}$ is affine open for all $p \geq 0$ and all $i_0, \ldots, i_p \in I$. In this case for any quasi-coherent sheaf $F$ we have

$$H^p(U, F) = H^p(X, F)$$

as $\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$-modules for all $p$.

Proof. In view of Lemma [2.2] this is a special case of Cohomology, Lemma [12.6]. □
3. Vanishing of cohomology

We have seen that on an affine scheme the higher cohomology groups of any quasi-coherent sheaf vanish (Lemma \ref{lem:vanishing-cohomology-affine}). It turns out that this also characterizes affine schemes. We give two versions.

**Lemma 3.1.** Let $X$ be a scheme. Assume that

1. $X$ is quasi-compact,
2. for every quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{O}_X$ we have $H^1(X, \mathcal{I}) = 0$.

Then $X$ is affine.

**Proof.** Let $x \in X$ be a closed point. Let $U \subset X$ be an affine open neighbourhood of $x$. Write $U = \text{Spec}(A)$ and let $m \subset A$ be the maximal ideal corresponding to $x$. Set $Z = X \setminus U$ and $Z' = Z \cup \{x\}$. By Schemes, Lemma \[12.4\] there are quasi-coherent sheaves of ideals $\mathcal{I}$, resp. $\mathcal{I}'$ cutting out the reduced closed subschemes $Z$, resp. $Z'$. Consider the short exact sequence

$$0 \to \mathcal{I}' \to \mathcal{I} \to \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I}' \to 0.$$  

Since $x$ is a closed point of $X$ and $x \not\in Z$ we see that $\mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I}'$ is supported at $x$. In fact, the restriction of $\mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I}'$ to $U$ corresponds to the $A$-module $A/m$. Hence we see that $\Gamma(X, \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I}') = A/m$. Since by assumption $H^1(X, \mathcal{I}') = 0$ we see there exists a global section $f \in \Gamma(X, \mathcal{I})$ which maps to the element $1 \in A/m$ as a section of $\mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I}'$. Clearly we have $x \in X_f \subset U$. This implies that $X_f = D(f_A)$ where $f_A$ is the image of $f$ in $A = \Gamma(U, \mathcal{O}_X)$. In particular $X_f$ is affine.

Consider the union $W = \bigcup X_f$ over all $f \in \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ such that $X_f$ is affine. Obviously $W$ is open in $X$. By the arguments above every closed point of $X$ is contained in $W$. The closed subset $X \setminus W$ of $X$ is also quasi-compact (see Topology, Lemma \[12.3\]). Hence it has a closed point if it is nonempty (see Topology, Lemma \[12.8\]). This would contradict the fact that all closed points are in $W$. Hence we conclude $X = W$.

Choose finitely many $f_1, \ldots, f_n \in \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ such that $X = X_{f_1} \cup \ldots \cup X_{f_n}$ and such that each $X_{f_i}$ is affine. This is possible as we’ve seen above. By Properties, Lemma \[27.3\] to finish the proof it suffices to show that $f_1, \ldots, f_n$ generate the unit ideal in $\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$. Consider the short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{F} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_X^{\oplus n} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \longrightarrow 0.$$  

The arrow defined by $f_1, \ldots, f_n$ is surjective since the opens $X_{f_i}$ cover $X$. We let $\mathcal{F}$ be the kernel of this surjective map. Observe that $\mathcal{F}$ has a filtration

$$0 = \mathcal{F}_0 \subset \mathcal{F}_1 \subset \ldots \subset \mathcal{F}_n = \mathcal{F}$$  

so that each subquotient $\mathcal{F}_i/\mathcal{F}_{i-1}$ is isomorphic to a quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals. Namely we can take $\mathcal{F}_i$ to be the intersection of $\mathcal{F}$ with the first $i$ direct summands of $\mathcal{O}_X^{\oplus n}$. The assumption of the lemma implies that $H^1(X, \mathcal{F}_i/\mathcal{F}_{i-1}) = 0$ for all $i$. This implies that $H^1(X, \mathcal{F}_2) = 0$ because it is sandwiched between $H^1(X, \mathcal{F}_1)$ and $H^1(X, \mathcal{F}_2/\mathcal{F}_1)$. Continuing like this we deduce that $H^1(X, \mathcal{F}) = 0$. Therefore we conclude that the map

$$\bigoplus_{i=1}^n \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X) \longrightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$$  

is surjective as desired.
Let $X$ be a scheme. Assume that

1. $X$ is quasi-compact,
2. $X$ is quasi-separated, and
3. $H^1(X, \mathcal{I}) = 0$ for every quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals $\mathcal{I}$ of finite type.

Then $X$ is affine.

Proof. By Properties, Lemma 22.3, every quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals is a directed colimit of quasi-coherent sheaves of ideals of finite type. By Cohomology, Lemma 20.1, taking cohomology on $X$ commutes with directed colimits. Hence we see that $H^1(X, \mathcal{I}) = 0$ for every quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals on $X$. In other words we see that Lemma 3.1 applies.

We can use the arguments given above to find a sufficient condition to see when an invertible sheaf is ample. However, we warn the reader that this condition is not necessary.

Let $\mathcal{L}$ be an invertible $\mathcal{O}_X$-module. Assume that

1. $X$ is quasi-compact,
2. for every quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{O}_X$ there exists an $n \geq 1$ such that $H^1(X, \mathcal{I} \otimes \mathcal{L}^\otimes n) = 0$.

Then $\mathcal{L}$ is ample.

Proof. This is proved in exactly the same way as Lemma 3.1. Let $x \in X$ be a closed point. Let $U \subset X$ be an affine open neighbourhood of $x$ such that $\mathcal{L}|_U \cong \mathcal{O}_U$. Write $U = \text{Spec}(A)$ and let $m \subset A$ be the maximal ideal corresponding to $x$. Set $Z = X \setminus U$ and $Z' = Z \cup \{x\}$. By Schemes, Lemma 12.4, there are quasi-coherent sheaves of ideals $\mathcal{I}$, resp. $\mathcal{I}'$ cutting out the reduced closed subschemes $Z$, resp. $Z'$.

Consider the short exact sequence

$$0 \to \mathcal{I}' \to \mathcal{I} \to \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I}' \to 0.$$ 

For every $n \geq 1$ we obtain a short exact sequence

$$0 \to \mathcal{I}' \otimes \mathcal{L}^\otimes n \to \mathcal{I} \otimes \mathcal{L}^\otimes n \to \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I}' \otimes \mathcal{L}^\otimes n \to 0.$$ 

By our assumption we may pick $n$ such that $H^1(X, \mathcal{I}' \otimes \mathcal{L}^\otimes n) = 0$. Since $x$ is a closed point of $X$ and $x \not\in Z$ we see that $\mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I}'$ is supported at $x$. In fact, the restriction of $\mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I}'$ to $U$ corresponds to the $A$-module $A/m$. Since $\mathcal{L}$ is trivial on $U$ we see that the restriction of $\mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I}' \otimes \mathcal{L}^\otimes n$ to $U$ also corresponds to the $A$-module $A/m$. Hence we see that $\Gamma(X, \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I}' \otimes \mathcal{L}^\otimes n) = A/m$. By our choice of $n$ we see there exists a global section $s \in \Gamma(X, \mathcal{I} \otimes \mathcal{L}^\otimes n)$ which maps to the element $1 \in A/m$. Clearly we have $x \in X_s \subset U$ because $s$ vanishes at points of $Z$. This implies that $X_s = D(f)$ where $f \in A$ is the image of $s$ in $A \cong \Gamma(U, \mathcal{L}^\otimes n)$. In particular $X_s$ is affine.

Consider the union $W = \bigcup X_s$ over all $s \in \Gamma(X, \mathcal{L}^\otimes n)$ for $n \geq 1$ such that $X_s$ is affine. Obviously $W$ is open in $X$. By the arguments above every closed point of $X$ is contained in $W$. The closed subset $X \setminus W$ of $X$ is also quasi-compact (see Topology, Lemma 12.3). Hence it has a closed point if it is nonempty (see Topology, Lemma 12.8). This would contradict the fact that all closed points are
in $W$. Hence we conclude $X = W$. This means that $\mathcal{L}$ is ample by Properties, Definition [26.1].

There is a variant of Lemma [3.3] with finite type ideal sheaves which we will formulate and prove here if we ever need it.

4. Quasi-coherence of higher direct images

01XH We have seen that the higher cohomology groups of a quasi-coherent module on an affine is zero. For (quasi-)separated quasi-compact schemes $X$ this implies vanishing of cohomology groups of quasi-coherent sheaves beyond a certain degree. However, it may not be the case that $X$ has finite cohomological dimension, because that is defined in terms of vanishing of cohomology of all $\mathcal{O}_X$-modules.

08DR Lemma 4.1 (Induction Principle). Let $X$ be a quasi-compact and quasi-separated scheme. Let $P$ be a property of the quasi-compact opens of $X$. Assume that

1. $P$ holds for every affine open of $X$,
2. if $U$ is quasi-compact open, $V$ affine open, $P$ holds for $U$, $V$, and $U \cap V$, then $P$ holds for $U \cup V$.

Then $P$ holds for every quasi-compact open of $X$ and in particular for $X$.

Proof. First we argue by induction that $P$ holds for separated quasi-compact opens $W \subset X$. Namely, such an open can be written as $W = U_1 \cup \ldots \cup U_n$ and we can do induction on $n$ using property (2) with $U = U_1 \cup \ldots \cup U_{n-1}$ and $V = U_n$. This is allowed because $U \cap V = (U_1 \cap U_n) \cup \ldots \cup (U_{n-1} \cap U_n)$ is also a union of $n-1$ affine open subschemes by Schemes, Lemma [21.8] applied to the affine opens $U_i$ and $U_n$ of $W$. Having said this, for any quasi-compact open $W \subset X$ we can do induction on the number of affine opens needed to cover $W$ using the same trick as before and using that the quasi-compact open $U_i \cap U_n$ is separated as an open subscheme of the affine scheme $U_n$.

01XI Lemma 4.2. Let $X$ be a quasi-compact scheme with affine diagonal (for example if $X$ is separated). Let $t = t(X)$ be the minimal number of affine opens needed to cover $X$. Then $H^n(X, \mathcal{F}) = 0$ for all $n \geq t$ and all quasi-coherent sheaves $\mathcal{F}$.

Proof. First proof. By induction on $t$. If $t = 1$ the result follows from Lemma [2.2] If $t > 1$ write $X = U \cup V$ with $V$ affine open and $U = U_1 \cup \ldots \cup U_{t-1}$ a union of $t-1$ open affines. Note that in this case $U \cap V = (U_1 \cap V) \cup \ldots \cup (U_{t-1} \cap V)$ is also a union of $t-1$ affine open subschemes. Namely, since the diagonal is affine, the intersection of two affine opens is affine, see Lemma [2.5] We apply the Mayer-Vietoris long exact sequence

$$0 \to H^0(X, \mathcal{F}) \to H^0(U, \mathcal{F}) \oplus H^0(V, \mathcal{F}) \to H^0(U \cap V, \mathcal{F}) \to H^1(X, \mathcal{F}) \to \ldots$$

see Cohomology, Lemma [9.2] By induction we see that the groups $H^i(U, \mathcal{F})$, $H^i(V, \mathcal{F})$, $H^i(U \cap V, \mathcal{F})$ are zero for $i \geq t-1$. It follows immediately that $H^i(X, \mathcal{F})$ is zero for $i \geq t$.

Second proof. Let $\mathcal{U} : X = \bigcup_{i=1}^t U_i$ be a finite affine open covering. Since $X$ has affine diagonal the multiple intersections $U_{i_0} \cap \ldots \cap U_{i_r}$ are all affine, see Lemma [2.5] By Lemma [2.6] the Čech cohomology groups $H^p(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F})$ agree with the cohomology groups. By Cohomology, Lemma [24.6] the Čech cohomology groups may be computed using the alternating Čech complex $\check{C}^p_{alt}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F})$. As the covering consists of
Lemma 4.3. Let $X$ be a quasi-compact scheme with affine diagonal (for example if $X$ is separated). Then

1. given a quasi-coherent $\mathcal{O}_X$-module $\mathcal{F}$ there exists an embedding $\mathcal{F} \to \mathcal{F}'$ of quasi-coherent $\mathcal{O}_X$-modules such that $H^p(X, \mathcal{F}') = 0$ for all $p \geq 1$, and
2. $\{H^n(X, -)\}_{n \geq 0}$ is a universal $\delta$-functor from $\text{QCoh}(\mathcal{O}_X)$ to $\text{Ab}$.

Proof. Let $X = \bigcup U_i$ be an affine open covering. Set $U = \coprod U_i$ and denote $f : U \to X$ the morphism inducing the given open immersions $U_i \to X$. For every $\mathcal{O}_X$-module $\mathcal{F}$ there is a canonical map $\mathcal{F} \to j_* j^* \mathcal{F}$. This map is injective as can be seen by checking on stalks: if $x \in U_i$, then we have a factorization

$$F_x \to (j_* j^* \mathcal{F})_x \to (j^* \mathcal{F})_{x'} = F_x$$

where $x' \in U$ is the point $x$ viewed as a point of $U_i \subset U$. Now if $\mathcal{F}$ is quasi-coherent, then $j^* \mathcal{F}$ is quasi-coherent on the affine scheme $U$ hence has vanishing higher cohomology. Then $H^p(X, j_* j^* \mathcal{F}) = 0$ for $p > 0$ by Lemma 11.11 as $j$ is affine by Morphisms, Lemma 11.11. This proves (1). Then $H^p(X, \mathcal{F}) \to H^p(X, j_* j^* \mathcal{F})$ is zero and part (2) follows from Homology, Lemma 11.4. \hfill $\Box$

Lemma 4.4. Let $X$ be a quasi-compact quasi-separated scheme. Let $X = U_1 \cup \ldots \cup U_t$ be an affine open covering. Set

$$d = \max_{I \subset \{1, \ldots, t\}} \left( |I| + t(\bigcap_{i \in I} U_i) \right)$$

where $t(U)$ is the minimal number of affines needed to cover the scheme $U$. Then $H^n(X, \mathcal{F}) = 0$ for all $n \geq d$ and all quasi-coherent sheaves $\mathcal{F}$.

Proof. Note that since $X$ is quasi-separated the numbers $t(\bigcap_{i \in I} U_i)$ are finite. Let $\mathcal{U} : X = \bigcup_{i=1}^t U_i$. By Cohomology, Lemma 12.5 there is a spectral sequence

$$E_2^{p,q} = H^p(\mathcal{U}, H^q(\mathcal{F}))$$

converging to $H^{p+q}(U, \mathcal{F})$. By Cohomology, Lemma 24.6 we have

$$E_2^{p,q} = H^p(\check{\mathcal{C}}_{\text{alt}}(\mathcal{U}, H^q(\mathcal{F})))$$

The alternating Čech complex with values in the presheaf $H^q(\mathcal{F})$ vanishes in high degrees by Lemma 4.2, more precisely $E_2^{p,q} = 0$ for $p + q \geq d$. Hence the result follows. \hfill $\Box$

Lemma 4.5. Let $f : X \to S$ be a morphism of schemes. Assume that $f$ is quasi-separated and quasi-compact.

1. For any quasi-coherent $\mathcal{O}_X$-module $\mathcal{F}$ the higher direct images $R^p f_* \mathcal{F}$ are quasi-coherent on $S$.
2. If $S$ is quasi-compact, there exists an integer $n = n(X, S, f)$ such that $R^p f_* \mathcal{F} = 0$ for all $p \geq n$ and any quasi-coherent sheaf $\mathcal{F}$ on $X$.
3. In fact, if $S$ is quasi-compact we can find $n = n(X, S, f)$ such that for every morphism of schemes $S' \to S$ we have $R^p(f')_* \mathcal{F}' = 0$ for $p \geq n$ and any quasi-coherent sheaf $\mathcal{F}'$ on $X'$. Here $f' : X' = S' \times_S X \to S'$ is the base change of $f$. 

Proof. We first prove (1). Note that under the hypotheses of the lemma the sheaf $R^0 f_* F = f_* F$ is quasi-coherent by Schemes, Lemma [24.1]. Using Cohomology, Lemma [8.4] we see that forming higher direct images commutes with restriction to open subschemes. Since being quasi-coherent is local on $S$ we may assume $S$ is affine.

Assume $S$ is affine and $f$ quasi-compact and separated. Let $t \geq 1$ be the minimal number of affine opens needed to cover $X$. We will prove this case of (1) by induction on $t$. If $t = 1$ then the morphism $f$ is affine by Morphisms, Lemma [11.12] and (1) follows from Lemma [2.3]. If $t > 1$ write $X = U \cup V$ with $V$ affine open and $U = U_1 \cup \ldots \cup U_{t-1}$ a union of $t-1$ open affines. Note that in this case $U \cap V = (U_1 \cap V) \cup \ldots \cup (U_{t-1} \cap V)$ is also a union of $t-1$ affine open subschemes, see Schemes, Lemma [21.8]. We will apply the relative Mayer-Vietoris sequence

$$0 \to f_* F \to a_*(F|_U) \oplus b_*(F|_V) \to c_*(F|_{U \cap V}) \to R^1 f_* F \to \ldots$$

see Cohomology, Lemma [9.3]. By induction we see that $R^p a_* F$, $R^p b_* F$ and $R^p c_* F$ are all quasi-coherent. This implies that each of the sheaves $R^p f_* F$ is quasi-coherent since it sits in the middle of a short exact sequence with a cokernel of a map between quasi-coherent sheaves on the left and a kernel of a map between quasi-coherent sheaves on the right. Using the results on quasi-coherent sheaves in Schemes, Section [24] we see conclude $R^p f_* F$ is quasi-coherent.

Assume $S$ is affine and $f$ quasi-compact and quasi-separated. Let $t \geq 1$ be the minimal number of affine opens needed to cover $X$. We will prove (1) by induction on $t$. In case $t = 1$ the morphism $f$ is separated and we are back in the previous case (see previous paragraph). If $t > 1$ write $X = U \cup V$ with $V$ affine open and $U$ a union of $t-1$ open affines. Note that in this case $U \cap V$ is an open subscheme of an affine scheme and hence separated (see Schemes, Lemma [21.6]). We will apply the relative Mayer-Vietoris sequence

$$0 \to f_* F \to a_*(F|_U) \oplus b_*(F|_V) \to c_*(F|_{U \cap V}) \to R^1 f_* F \to \ldots$$

see Cohomology, Lemma [9.3]. By induction and the result of the previous paragraph we see that $R^p a_* F$, $R^p b_* F$ and $R^p c_* F$ are quasi-coherent. As in the previous paragraph this implies each of sheaves $R^p f_* F$ is quasi-coherent.

Next, we prove (3) and a fortiori (2). Choose a finite affine open covering $S = \bigcup_{j=1, \ldots, m} S_j$. For each $i$ choose a finite affine open covering $f^{-1}(S_j) = \bigcup_{t_i = 1, \ldots, t_i} U_{ji}$. Let

$$d_j = \max_{t \in \{1, \ldots, t_j\}} \left( |t| + t(t \cap U_{ji}) \right)$$

be the integer found in Lemma [4.4]. We claim that $n(X, S, f) = \max d_j$ works.

Namely, let $S' \to S$ be a morphism of schemes and let $F'$ be a quasi-coherent sheaf on $X' = S' \times_S X$. We want to show that $R^p f'_* F' = 0$ for $p \geq n(X, S, f)$. Since this question is local on $S'$ we may assume that $S'$ is affine and maps into $S_j$ for some $j$. Then $X' = S' \times S_j f^{-1}(S_j)$ is covered by the open affines $S' \times S_j U_{ji}$, $i = 1, \ldots, t_j$ and the intersections

$$\bigcap_{i \in I} S' \times S_j U_{ji} = S' \times S_j \bigcap_{i \in I} U_{ji}$$

are covered by the same number of affines as before the base change. Applying Lemma [4.4] we get $H^p(X', F') = 0$. By the first part of the proof we already know that each $R^p f_* F'$ is quasi-coherent hence has vanishing higher cohomology.
groups on our affine scheme \( S' \), thus we see that \( H^0(S', R^p f'_* F') = H^p(X', \mathcal{F}') = 0 \) by Cohomology, Lemma 14.6. Since \( R^p f'_* \mathcal{F}' \) is quasi-coherent we conclude that \( R^p f'_* \mathcal{F}' = 0 \). \( \square \)

\begin{lemma}
Let \( f : X \to S \) be a morphism of schemes. Assume that \( f \) is quasi-separated and quasi-compact. Assume \( S \) is affine. For any quasi-coherent \( \mathcal{O}_X \)-module \( \mathcal{F} \) we have
\[
H^q(X, \mathcal{F}) = H^0(S, R^q f_* \mathcal{F})
\]
for all \( q \in \mathbb{Z} \).
\end{lemma}

\textbf{Proof.} Consider the Leray spectral sequence \( E_2^{p,q} = H^p(S, R^q f_* \mathcal{F}) \) converging to \( H^{p+q}(X, \mathcal{F}) \), see Cohomology, Lemma 14.4. By Lemma 4.5 we see that the sheaves \( R^q f_* \mathcal{F} \) are quasi-coherent. By Lemma 2.2 we see that \( E_2^{p,q} = 0 \) when \( p > 0 \). Hence the spectral sequence degenerates at \( E_2 \) and we win. See also Cohomology, Lemma 14.6 (2) for the general principle. \( \square \)

5. Cohomology and base change, I

Let \( f : X \to S \) be a morphism of schemes. Let \( \mathcal{F} \) be a quasi-coherent sheaf on \( X \). Suppose further that \( g : S' \to S \) is any morphism of schemes. Denote \( X' = X_{S'} = S' \times_S X \) the base change of \( X \) and denote \( f' : X' \to S' \) the base change of \( f \). Also write \( g' : X' \to X \) the projection, and set \( \mathcal{F}' = (g')^* \mathcal{F} \). Here is a diagram representing the situation:

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\mathcal{F}' = (g')^* \mathcal{F} & \to & X' & \to & X & \to & \mathcal{F} \\
& f' & & \downarrow g & & f & \\
& & & S' \to & S & \to & Rf_* \mathcal{F}
\end{array}
\]

Here is the simplest case of the base change property we have in mind.

\begin{lemma}
Let \( f : X \to S \) be a morphism of schemes. Let \( \mathcal{F} \) be a quasi-coherent \( \mathcal{O}_X \)-module. Assume \( f \) is affine. In this case \( f_* \mathcal{F} \cong Rf_* \mathcal{F} \) is a quasi-coherent sheaf, and for every base change diagram \( \text{(5.0.1)} \) we have
\[
g^* f_* \mathcal{F} = f'_* (g')^* \mathcal{F}.
\]
\end{lemma}

\textbf{Proof.} The vanishing of higher direct images is Lemma 2.3. The statement is local on \( S \) and \( S' \). Hence we may assume \( X = \text{Spec}(A) \), \( S = \text{Spec}(R) \), \( S' = \text{Spec}(R') \) and \( \mathcal{F} = \mathcal{M} \) for some \( A \)-module \( M \). We use Schemes, Lemma 7.3 to describe pullbacks and pushforwards of \( \mathcal{F} \). Namely, \( X' = \text{Spec}(R' \otimes_R A) \) and \( \mathcal{F}' \) is the quasi-coherent sheaf associated to \( (R' \otimes_R A) \otimes_A M \). Thus we see that the lemma boils down to the equality
\[
(R' \otimes_R A) \otimes_A M = R' \otimes_R M
\]
as \( R' \)-modules. \( \square \)

In many situations it is sufficient to know about the following special case of cohomology and base change. It follows immediately from the stronger results in Section 7 but since it is so important it deserves its own proof.
Consider a cartesian diagram of schemes

\[
\begin{array}{cc}
X' & \longrightarrow & X \\
\downarrow g' & & \downarrow g \\
S' & \longrightarrow & S
\end{array}
\]

Let \( \mathcal{F} \) be a quasi-coherent \( \mathcal{O}_X \)-module with pullback \( \mathcal{F}' = (g')^* \mathcal{F} \). Assume that \( g \) is flat and that \( f \) is quasi-compact and quasi-separated. For any \( i \geq 0 \)

1. the base change map of Cohomology, Lemma \textbf{18.1} is an isomorphism

\[ g^* R^i f_* \mathcal{F} \longrightarrow R^i f'_* \mathcal{F}', \]

2. if \( S = \text{Spec}(A) \) and \( S' = \text{Spec}(B) \), then \( H^i(X, \mathcal{F}) \otimes_A B = H^i(X', \mathcal{F}') \).

**Proof.** We claim that part (1) follows from part (2). Namely, part (1) is local on \( S' \) and hence we may assume \( S \) and \( S' \) are affine. In other words, we have \( S = \text{Spec}(A) \) and \( S' = \text{Spec}(B) \) as in (2). Then since \( R^i f_* \mathcal{F} \) is quasi-coherent (Lemma \textbf{4.5}), it is the quasi-coherent \( \mathcal{O}_S \)-module associated to the \( A \)-module \( H^i(X, \mathcal{F}) = H^i(X, \mathcal{F}) \) (equality by Lemma \textbf{4.6}). Similarly, \( R^i f'_* \mathcal{F}' \) is the quasi-coherent \( \mathcal{O}_{S'} \)-module associated to the \( B \)-module \( H^i(X', \mathcal{F}') \). Since pullback by \( g \) corresponds to \( - \otimes_A B \) on modules (Schemes, Lemma \textbf{7.3}) we see that it suffices to prove (2).

Let \( A \to B \) be a flat ring homomorphism. Let \( X \) be a quasi-compact and quasi-separated scheme over \( A \). Let \( \mathcal{F} \) be a quasi-coherent \( \mathcal{O}_X \)-module. Set \( X_B = X \times_{\text{Spec}(A)} \text{Spec}(B) \) and denote \( \mathcal{F}_B \) the pullback of \( \mathcal{F} \). We are trying to show that the map

\[ H^i(X, \mathcal{F}) \otimes_A B \longrightarrow H^i(X_B, \mathcal{F}_B) \]

(given by the reference in the statement of the lemma) is an isomorphism where \( X_B = \text{Spec}(B) \times_{\text{Spec}(A)} X \) and \( \mathcal{F}_B \) is the pullback of \( \mathcal{F} \) to \( X_B \).

In case \( X \) is separated, choose an affine open covering \( \mathcal{U} : X = U_1 \cup \ldots \cup U_t \) and recall that

\[
\check{H}^p(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}) = H^p(X, \mathcal{F}),
\]

see Lemma \textbf{2.6}. If \( \mathcal{U}_B : X_B = (U_1)_B \cup \ldots \cup (U_t)_B \) we obtain by base change, then it is still the case that each \( (U_i)_B \) is affine and that \( X_B \) is separated. Thus we obtain

\[
\check{H}^p(\mathcal{U}_B, \mathcal{F}_B) = H^p(X_B, \mathcal{F}_B).
\]

We have the following relation between the Čech complexes

\[ \check{C}^\bullet(\mathcal{U}_B, \mathcal{F}_B) = \check{C}^\bullet(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}) \otimes_A B \]

as follows from Lemma \textbf{5.1}. Since \( A \to B \) is flat, the same thing remains true on taking cohomology.

In case \( X \) is quasi-separated, choose an affine open covering \( \mathcal{U} : X = U_1 \cup \ldots \cup U_t \). We will use the Čech-to-cohomology spectral sequence Cohomology, Lemma \textbf{12.5}. The reader who wishes to avoid this spectral sequence can use Mayer-Vietoris and induction on \( t \) as in the proof of Lemma \textbf{4.5}. The spectral sequence has \( E_2 \)-page

\[
E_2^{p,q} = \check{H}^p(\mathcal{U}, \check{H}^q(\mathcal{F})) \quad \text{and converges to} \quad H^{p+q}(X, \mathcal{F}).
\]

Similarly, we have a spectral sequence with \( E_2 \)-page

\[
E_2^{p,q} = \check{H}^p(\mathcal{U}_B, \check{H}^q(\mathcal{F}_B)) \quad \text{which converges to} \quad H^{p+q}(X_B, \mathcal{F}_B).
\]

Since the intersections \( U_{i_0 \ldots i_p} \) are quasi-compact and separated, the result of the
second paragraph of the proof gives $\check{H}^p(U, H^q(F)) = \check{H}^p(U, H^q(F)) \otimes_A B$. Using that $A \to B$ is flat we conclude that $H^i(X, F) \otimes_A B \to H^i(X_B, F_B)$ is an isomorphism for all $i$ and we win. □

0CKW Lemma 5.3 (Finite locally free base change). Consider a cartesian diagram of schemes

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
Y & \xrightarrow{g} & X \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
\text{Spec}(B) & \xrightarrow{f} & \text{Spec}(A)
\end{array}
$$

Let $F$ be a quasi-coherent $\mathcal{O}_X$-module with pullback $G = h^*F$. If $B$ is a finite locally free $A$-module, then $H^i(X, F) \otimes_A B = H^i(Y, G)$.

Warning: Do not use this lemma unless you understand the difference between this and Lemma 5.2.

Proof. In case $X$ is separated, choose an affine open covering $U : X = \bigcup_{i \in I} U_i$ and recall that

$$\check{H}^p(U, F) = H^p(X, F),$$

see Lemma 2.6. Let $\mathcal{V} : Y = \bigcup_{i \in I} g^{-1}(U_i)$ be the corresponding affine open covering of $Y$. The opens $V_i = g^{-1}(U_i) = U_i \times_{\text{Spec}(A)} \text{Spec}(B)$ are affine and $Y$ is separated. Thus we obtain

$$\check{H}^p(V, G) = H^p(Y, G).$$

We claim the map of Čech complexes

$$\check{C}^\bullet(U, F) \otimes_A B \to \check{C}^\bullet(V, G)$$

is an isomorphism. Namely, as $B$ is finitely presented as an $A$-module we see that tensoring with $B$ over $A$ commutes with products, see Algebra, Proposition 88.3. Thus it suffices to show that the maps $\Gamma(U_{i_0, \ldots, i_p}, F) \otimes_A B \to \Gamma(V_{i_0, \ldots, i_p}, G)$ are isomorphisms which follows from Lemma 5.1. Since $A \to B$ is flat, the same thing remains true on taking cohomology.

In the general case we argue in exactly the same way using affine open covering $U : X = \bigcup_{i \in I} U_i$ and the corresponding covering $\mathcal{V} : Y = \bigcup_{i \in I} V_i$ with $V_i = g^{-1}(U_i)$ as above. We will use the Čech-to-cohomology spectral sequence Cohomology, Lemma 12.5. The spectral sequence has $E_2$-term $E_2^{p,q} = \check{H}^p(U, H^q(F))$ and converges to $H^{p+q}(X, F)$. Similarly, we have a spectral sequence with $E_2$-term $E_2^{p,q} = \check{H}^p(V, H^q(G))$ which converges to $H^{p+q}(Y, G)$. Since the intersections $U_{i_0, \ldots, i_p}$ are separated, the result of the previous paragraph gives isomorphisms $\Gamma(U_{i_0, \ldots, i_p}, F) \otimes_A B \to \Gamma(V_{i_0, \ldots, i_p}, G)$. Using that $- \otimes_A B$ commutes with products and is exact, we conclude that $\check{H}^p(U, H^q(F)) \otimes_A B \to \check{H}^p(V, H^q(G))$ is an isomorphism. Using that $A \to B$ is flat we conclude that $H^i(X, F) \otimes_A B \to H^i(Y, G)$ is an isomorphism for all $i$ and we win. □

6. Colimits and higher direct images

07TA General results of this nature can be found in Cohomology, Section 20. Sheaves, Lemma 29.1 and Modules, Lemma 11.6.
07TB [Lemma 6.1.](071M) Let \( f : X \to S \) be a quasi-compact and quasi-separated morphism of schemes. Let \( \mathcal{F} = \text{colim} \, \mathcal{F}_i \) be a filtered colimit of quasi-coherent sheaves on \( X \). Then for any \( p \geq 0 \) we have
\[
R^p f_* \mathcal{F} = \text{colim} \, R^p f_* \mathcal{F}_i.
\]

**Proof.** Recall that \( R^p f_* \mathcal{F} \) is the sheaf associated to \( U \mapsto H^p(f^{-1}U, \mathcal{F}) \), see Cohomology, Lemma 8.3. Recall that the colimit is the sheaf associated to the presheaf colimit (taking colimits over opens). Hence we can apply Cohomology, Lemma 20.1 to \( H^p(f^{-1}U, -) \) where \( U \) is affine to conclude. (Because the basis of affine opens in \( f^{-1}U \) satisfies the assumptions of that lemma.) \( \square \)

7. Cohomology and base change, II

071M Let \( f : X \to S \) be a morphism of schemes and let \( \mathcal{F} \) be a quasi-coherent \( \mathcal{O}_X \)-module. If \( f \) is quasi-compact and quasi-separated we would like to represent \( Rf_* \mathcal{F} \) by a complex of quasi-coherent sheaves on \( S \). This follows from the fact that the sheaves \( R^i f_* \mathcal{F} \) are quasi-coherent if \( S \) is quasi-compact and has affine diagonal, using that \( D_{QCoh}(S) \) is equivalent to \( D(QCoh(\mathcal{O}_S)) \), see Derived Categories of Schemes, Proposition 6.3.

In this section we will use a different approach which produces an explicit complex having a good base change property. The construction is particularly easy if \( f \) and \( S \) are separated, or more generally have affine diagonal. Since this is the case which by far the most often used we treat it separately.

01XL **Lemma 7.1.** Let \( f : X \to S \) be a morphism of schemes. Let \( \mathcal{F} \) be a quasi-coherent \( \mathcal{O}_X \)-module. Assume \( X \) is quasi-compact and \( X \) and \( S \) have affine diagonal (e.g., if \( X \) and \( S \) are separated). In this case we can compute \( Rf_* \mathcal{F} \) as follows:
1. Choose a finite affine open covering \( \mathcal{U} : X = \bigcup_{i=1}^n U_i \).
2. For \( i_0, \ldots, i_p \in \{1, \ldots, n\} \) denote \( f_{i_0 \ldots i_p} : U_{i_0 \ldots i_p} \to S \) the restriction of \( f \) to the intersection \( U_{i_0 \ldots i_p} = U_{i_0} \cap \cdots \cap U_{i_p} \).
3. Set \( \mathcal{F}_{i_0 \ldots i_p} \) equal to the restriction of \( \mathcal{F} \) to \( U_{i_0 \ldots i_p} \).
4. Set
\[
\mathcal{C}^p(\mathcal{U}, f, \mathcal{F}) = \bigoplus_{i_0 \ldots i_p} f_{i_0 \ldots i_p*} \mathcal{F}_{i_0 \ldots i_p}
\]
and define differentials \( d : \mathcal{C}^p(\mathcal{U}, f, \mathcal{F}) \to \mathcal{C}^{p+1}(\mathcal{U}, f, \mathcal{F}) \) as in Cohomology, Equation \([10.0.1]\).

Then the complex \( \mathcal{C}^\bullet(\mathcal{U}, f, \mathcal{F}) \) is a complex of quasi-coherent sheaves on \( S \) which comes equipped with an isomorphism
\[
\mathcal{C}^\bullet(\mathcal{U}, f, \mathcal{F}) \to Rf_* \mathcal{F}
\]
in \( D^+(S) \). This isomorphism is functorial in the quasi-coherent sheaf \( \mathcal{F} \).

**Proof.** Consider the resolution \( \mathcal{F} \to \mathfrak{C}^\bullet(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}) \) of Cohomology, Lemma 25.1. We have an equality of complexes \( \mathfrak{C}^\bullet(\mathcal{U}, f, \mathcal{F}) = f_* \mathfrak{C}^\bullet(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}) \) of quasi-coherent \( \mathcal{O}_S \)-modules. The morphisms \( f_{i_0 \ldots i_p} : U_{i_0 \ldots i_p} \to X \) and the morphisms \( f_{i_0 \ldots i_p} : U_{i_0 \ldots i_p} \to S \) are affine by Morphisms, Lemma 11.11 and Lemma 23. Hence \( R^q f_{i_0 \ldots i_p*} \mathcal{F}_{i_0 \ldots i_p} \) as well as \( R^q f_{i_0 \ldots i_p*} \mathcal{F}_{i_0 \ldots i_p} \) are zero for \( q > 0 \) (Lemma 23). Using \( f \circ j_{i_0 \ldots i_p} = f_{i_0 \ldots i_p} \) and the spectral sequence of Cohomology, Lemma 14.8 we conclude that \( R^q f_* (j_{i_0 \ldots i_p*} \mathcal{F}_{i_0 \ldots i_p}) = 0 \) for \( q > 0 \). Since the terms of the complex \( \mathfrak{C}^\bullet(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}) \) are
finite direct sums of the sheaves \( j_{i_0 \ldots i_p}^* \mathcal{F}_{i_0 \ldots i_p} \), we conclude using Leray’s acyclicity lemma (Derived Categories, Lemma 17.7) that

\[
Rf_* \mathcal{F} = f_* \check{\mathcal{C}}^*(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}) = \check{\mathcal{C}}^*(\mathcal{U}, f, \mathcal{F})
\]
as desired. \(\square\)

Next, we are going to consider what happens if we do a base change.

**Lemma 7.2.** With notation as in diagram (5.0.1). Assume \( f : X \to S \) and \( \mathcal{F} \) satisfy the hypotheses of Lemma 7.1. Choose a finite affine open covering \( \mathcal{U} : X = \bigcup U_i \) of \( X \). There is a canonical isomorphism

\[
g^* \check{\mathcal{C}}^*(\mathcal{U}, f, \mathcal{F}) \to Rf'_* \mathcal{F}'
\]
in \( D^+(S') \). Moreover, if \( S' \to S \) is affine, then in fact

\[
g^* \check{\mathcal{C}}^*(\mathcal{U}, f, \mathcal{F}) = \check{\mathcal{C}}^*(\mathcal{U}', f', \mathcal{F}')
\]
with \( \mathcal{U}' : X' = \bigcup U'_i \) where \( U'_i = (g')^{-1}(U_i) = U_{i,S'} \) is also affine.

**Proof.** In fact we may define \( U'_i = (g')^{-1}(U_i) = U_{i,S'} \) no matter whether \( S' \) is affine over \( S \) or not. Let \( \mathcal{U}' : X' = \bigcup U'_i \) be the induced covering of \( X' \). In this case we claim that

\[
g^* \check{\mathcal{C}}^*(\mathcal{U}, f, \mathcal{F}) = \check{\mathcal{C}}^*(\mathcal{U}', f', \mathcal{F}')
\]
with \( \check{\mathcal{C}}^*(\mathcal{U}', f', \mathcal{F}') \) defined in exactly the same manner as in Lemma 7.1. This is clear from the case of affine morphisms (Lemma 5.1) by working locally on \( S' \). Moreover, exactly as in the proof of Lemma 7.1 one sees that there is an isomorphism

\[
\check{\mathcal{C}}^*(\mathcal{U}', f', \mathcal{F}') \to Rf'_* \mathcal{F}'
\]
in \( D^+(S') \) since the morphisms \( U'_i \to X' \) and \( U'_i \to S' \) are still affine (being base changes of affine morphisms). Details omitted. \(\square\)

The lemma above says that the complex

\[
\mathcal{K}^* = \check{\mathcal{C}}^*(\mathcal{U}, f, \mathcal{F})
\]
is a bounded below complex of quasi-coherent sheaves on \( S \) which universally computes the higher direct images of \( f : X \to S \). This is something about this particular complex and it is not preserved by replacing \( \check{\mathcal{C}}^*(\mathcal{U}, f, \mathcal{F}) \) by a quasi-isomorphic complex in general! In other words, this is not a statement that makes sense in the derived category. The reason is that the pullback \( g^* \mathcal{K}^* \) is not equal to the derived pullback \( Lg^* \mathcal{K}^* \) of \( \mathcal{K}^* \) in general!

Here is a more general case where we can prove this statement. We remark that the condition of \( S \) being separated is harmless in most applications, since this is usually used to prove some local property of the total derived image. The proof is significantly more involved and uses hypercoverings; it is a nice example of how you can use them sometimes.

**Lemma 7.3.** Let \( f : X \to S \) be a morphism of schemes. Let \( \mathcal{F} \) be a quasi-coherent sheaf on \( X \). Assume that \( f \) is quasi-compact and quasi-separated and that \( S \) is quasi-compact and separated. There exists a bounded below complex \( \mathcal{K}^* \) of quasi-coherent \( \mathcal{O}_S \)-modules with the following property: For every morphism \( g : S' \to S \) the complex \( g^* \mathcal{K}^* \) is a representative for \( Rf'_* \mathcal{F}' \) with notation as in diagram (5.0.1).
In this section we compute the cohomology of the twists of the structure sheaf converging to \( \mathcal{O}_X \). By Hypercoverings, Lemma [11.4] we can find a hypercovering \( K = (I, \{U_i\}) \) such that each \( U_i \) is finite and each \( U_i \) is an affine open of \( X \). By Hypercoverings, Lemma [5.3] there is a spectral sequence with \( E_2 \)-page

\[
E_2^{p,q} = \check{H}^p(K, \check{H}^q(\mathcal{F}))
\]

converging to \( H^{p+q}(X, \mathcal{F}) \). Note that \( \check{H}^p(K, \check{H}^q(\mathcal{F})) \) is the \( p \)th cohomology group of the complex

\[
\prod_{i \in I_0} H^q(U_i, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \prod_{i \in I_1} H^q(U_i, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \prod_{i \in I_2} H^q(U_i, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \ldots
\]

Since each \( U_i \) is affine we see that this is zero unless \( q = 0 \) in which case we obtain

\[
\prod_{i \in I_0} \mathcal{F}(U_i) \rightarrow \prod_{i \in I_1} \mathcal{F}(U_i) \rightarrow \prod_{i \in I_2} \mathcal{F}(U_i) \rightarrow \ldots
\]

Thus we conclude that \( R\Gamma(X, \mathcal{F}) \) is computed by this complex.

For any \( n \) and \( i \in I_n \) denote \( f_i : U_i \rightarrow S \) the restriction of \( f \) to \( U_i \). As \( S \) is separated and \( U_i \) is affine this morphism is affine. Consider the complex of quasi-coherent sheaves

\[
\mathcal{K}^* = (\prod_{i \in I_0} f_{i,*}\mathcal{F}|_{U_i} \rightarrow \prod_{i \in I_1} f_{i,*}\mathcal{F}|_{U_i} \rightarrow \prod_{i \in I_2} f_{i,*}\mathcal{F}|_{U_i} \rightarrow \ldots)
\]

on \( S \). As in Hypercoverings, Lemma [5.3] we obtain a map \( \mathcal{K}^* \rightarrow Rf_*\mathcal{F} \) in \( D(\mathcal{O}_S) \) by choosing an injective resolution of \( \mathcal{F} \) (details omitted). Consider any affine scheme \( V \) and a morphism \( g : V \rightarrow S \). Then the base change \( X_V \) has a hypercovering \( K_V = (I, \{U_{i,V}\}) \) obtained by base change. Moreover, \( g^*f_{i,*}\mathcal{F} = f_{i,V,*}(g')^*\mathcal{F}|_{U_{i,V}} \).

Thus the arguments above prove that \( \Gamma(V, g^*\mathcal{K}^*) \) computes \( R\Gamma(X_V, (g')^*\mathcal{F}) \). This finishes the proof of the lemma as it suffices to prove the equality of complexes Zariski locally on \( S' \).

\[\square\]

8. Cohomology of projective space

In this section we compute the cohomology of the twists of the structure sheaf on \( \mathbb{P}^n_S \) over a scheme \( S \). Recall that \( \mathbb{P}^n_S \) was defined as the fibre product \( \mathbb{P}^n_S = S \times_{\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})} \mathbb{P}^n_\mathbb{Z} \) in Constructions, Definition [13.2]. It was shown to be equal to

\[
\mathbb{P}^n_S = \text{Proj}_S(\mathcal{O}_S[T_0, \ldots, T_n])
\]

in Constructions, Lemma [21.4]. In particular, projective space is a particular case of a projective bundle. If \( S = \text{Spec}(R) \) is affine then we have

\[
\mathbb{P}^n_S = \mathbb{P}^n_R = \text{Proj}(R[T_0, \ldots, T_n]).
\]

All these identifications are compatible and compatible with the constructions of the twisted structure sheaves \( \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n_S}(d) \).

Before we state the result we need some notation. Let \( R \) be a ring. Recall that \( R[T_0, \ldots, T_n] \) is a graded \( R \)-algebra where each \( T_i \) is homogeneous of degree 1. Denote \( (R[T_0, \ldots, T_n])_d \) the degree \( d \) summand. It is a finite free \( R \)-module of rank \( \binom{n+d}{d} \) when \( d \geq 0 \) and zero else. It has a basis consisting of monomials \( T_0^{e_0} \cdots T_n^{e_n} \) with \( \sum e_i = d \). We will also use the following notation: \( R[\frac{1}{T_0}, \ldots, \frac{1}{T_n}] \) denotes
the $\mathbb{Z}$-graded ring with $\frac{1}{T_i}$ in degree $-1$. In particular the $\mathbb{Z}$-graded $R[\frac{1}{T_0}, \ldots, \frac{1}{T_n}]$ module
$$\frac{1}{T_0 \cdots T_n} R[\frac{1}{T_0}, \ldots, \frac{1}{T_n}]$$
which shows up in the statement below is zero in degrees $\geq -n$, is free on the generator $\frac{1}{T_0 \cdots T_n}$ in degree $-n - 1$ and is free of rank $(-1)^{n+1}(n+d)$ for $d \leq -n - 1$.

**Lemma 8.1.** Let $R$ be a ring. Let $n \geq 0$ be an integer. We have

$$H^q(P^n, \mathcal{O}_{P^n}(d)) = \begin{cases} (R[1/T_0, \ldots, T_n])_d & \text{if } q = 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } q \neq 0, n \\ \left(\frac{1}{T_0 \cdots T_n} R[\frac{1}{T_0}, \ldots, \frac{1}{T_n}]\right)_d & \text{if } q = n \end{cases}$$
as $R$-modules.

**Proof.** We will use the standard affine open covering
$$\mathcal{U} : P^n_R = \bigcup_{i=0}^n D_+(T_i)$$
to compute the cohomology using the Čech complex. This is permissible by Lemma 2.6 since any intersection of finitely many affine $D_+(T_i)$ is also a standard affine open (see Constructions, Section 3). In fact, we can use the alternating or ordered Čech complex according to Cohomology, Lemmas 24.3 and 24.6.

The ordering we will use on $\{0, \ldots, n\}$ is the usual one. Hence the complex we are looking at has terms

$$\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_p(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{O}_{P^n}(d)) = \bigoplus_{i_0 < \ldots < i_p} (R[T_0, \ldots, T_n, \frac{1}{T_{i_0} \cdots T_{i_p}}])_d$$

Moreover, the maps are given by the usual formula

$$d(s)_{i_0 \ldots i_{p+1}} = \sum_{j=0}^{p+1} (-1)^j s_{i_0 \ldots \hat{i_j} \ldots i_{p+1}}$$

see Cohomology, Section 24. Note that each term of this complex has a natural $\mathbb{Z}^{n+1}$-grading. Namely, we get this by declaring a monomial $T_0^{e_0} \cdots T_n^{e_n}$ to be homogeneous with weight $(e_0, \ldots, e_n) \in \mathbb{Z}^{n+1}$. It is clear that the differential given above respects the grading. In a formula we have

$$\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{ord}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{O}_{P^n}(d)) = \bigoplus_{\vec{e} \in \mathbb{Z}^{n+1}} \tilde{\mathcal{C}}^*(\vec{e})$$

where not all summands on the right hand side occur (see below). Hence in order to compute the cohomology modules of the complex it suffices to compute the cohomology of the graded pieces and take the direct sum at the end.

Fix $\vec{e} = (e_0, \ldots, e_n) \in \mathbb{Z}^{n+1}$. In order for this weight to occur in the complex above we need to assume $e_0 + \ldots + e_n = d$ (if not then it occurs for a different twist of the structure sheaf of course). Assuming this, set

$$NEG(\vec{e}) = \{ i \in \{0, \ldots, n\} \mid e_i < 0 \}.$$

With this notation the weight $\vec{e}$ summand $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}^*(\vec{e})$ of the Čech complex above has the following terms

$$\tilde{\mathcal{C}}^p(\vec{e}) = \bigoplus_{i_0 < \ldots < i_p, \ NEG(\vec{e}) \subseteq \{i_0, \ldots, i_p\}} \left( R \cdot T_{i_0}^{e_0} \cdots T_{i_p}^{e_p} \right)$$
In other words, the terms corresponding to \( i_0 < \ldots < i_p \) such that \( \text{NEG}(\vec{e}) \) is not contained in \( \{i_0 \ldots i_p\} \) are zero. The differential of the complex \( \check{C}^\bullet(\vec{e}) \) is still given by the exact same formula as above.

Suppose that \( \text{NEG}(\vec{e}) = \{0, \ldots, n\} \), i.e., that all exponents \( e_i \) are negative. In this case the complex \( \check{C}^\bullet(\vec{e}) \) has only one term, namely \( \check{C}^n(\vec{e}) = R \cdot \frac{1}{T_0^{-e_0} \cdots T_n^{-e_n}} \). Hence in this case

\[
H^q(\check{C}^\bullet(\vec{e})) = \begin{cases} 
R \cdot \frac{1}{T_0^{-e_0} \cdots T_n^{-e_n}} & \text{if } q = n \\
0 & \text{if else}
\end{cases}
\]

The direct sum of all of these terms clearly gives the value

\[
\left( \frac{1}{T_0 \cdots T_n} R \left[ \frac{1}{T_0} \cdots \frac{1}{T_n} \right] \right)_d
\]

in degree \( n \) as stated in the lemma. Moreover these terms do not contribute to cohomology in other degrees (also in accordance with the statement of the lemma).

Assume \( \text{NEG}(\vec{e}) = \emptyset \). In this case the complex \( \check{C}^\bullet(\vec{e}) \) has a summand \( R \) corresponding to all \( i_0 < \ldots < i_p \). Let us compare the complex \( \check{C}^\bullet(\vec{e}) \) to another complex. Namely, consider the affine open covering

\[
\mathcal{V} : \text{Spec}(R) = \bigcup_{i \in \{0, \ldots, n\}} V_i
\]

where \( V_i = \text{Spec}(R) \) for all \( i \). Consider the alternating Čech complex

\[
\check{C}_{\text{ord}}(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(R)})
\]

By the same reasoning as above this computes the cohomology of the structure sheaf on \( \text{Spec}(R) \). Hence we see that \( H^p(\check{C}_{\text{ord}}(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(R)})) = R \) if \( p = 0 \) and is 0 whenever \( p > 0 \). For these facts, see Lemma 2.1 and its proof. Note that also \( \check{C}_{\text{ord}}(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(R)}) \) has a summand \( R \) for every \( i_0 < \ldots < i_p \) and has exactly the same differential as \( \check{C}^\bullet(\vec{e}) \). In other words these complexes are isomorphic complexes and hence have the same cohomology. We conclude that

\[
H^q(\check{C}^\bullet(\vec{e})) = \begin{cases} 
R \cdot T_0^{-e_0} \cdots T_n^{-e_n} & \text{if } q = 0 \\
0 & \text{if else}
\end{cases}
\]

in the case that \( \text{NEG}(\vec{e}) = \emptyset \). The direct sum of all of these terms clearly gives the value

\[
(R[T_0, \ldots, T_n])_d
\]

in degree 0 as stated in the lemma. Moreover these terms do not contribute to cohomology in other degrees (also in accordance with the statement of the lemma).

To finish the proof of the lemma we have to show that the complexes \( \check{C}^\bullet(\vec{e}) \) are acyclic when \( \text{NEG}(\vec{e}) \) is neither empty nor equal to \( \{0, \ldots, n\} \). Pick an index \( i_{\text{fix}} \notin \text{NEG}(\vec{e}) \) (such an index exists). Consider the map

\[
h : \check{C}^{q+1}(\vec{e}) \to \check{C}^q(\vec{e})
\]

given by the rule

\[
h(s)_{i_0 \ldots i_p} = s_{i_{\text{fix}}i_0 \ldots i_p}
\]

(compare with the proof of Lemma 2.1). It is clear that this is well defined since

\[
\text{NEG}(\vec{e}) \subset \{i_0, \ldots, i_p\} \iff \text{NEG}(\vec{e}) \subset \{i_{\text{fix}}, i_0, \ldots, i_p\}
\]
Also $\mathcal{C}^0(\mathcal{E}) = 0$ so that this formula does work for all $p$ including $p = -1$. The exact same (combinatorial) computation as in the proof of Lemma 2.1 shows that

$$(hd + dh)(s)_{i_0 \ldots i_p} = s_{i_0 \ldots i_p}$$

Hence we see that the identity map of the complex $\mathcal{C}^\bullet(\mathcal{E})$ is homotopic to zero which implies that it is acyclic. \(\square\)

In the following lemma we are going to use the pairing of free $R$-modules

$$R[T_0, \ldots, T_n] \times \frac{1}{T_0 \ldots T_n} R[T_0, \ldots, \frac{1}{T_n}] \rightarrow R$$

which is defined by the rule

$$(f, g) \mapsto \text{coefficient of } \frac{1}{T_0 \ldots T_n} \text{ in } fg.$$ 

In other words, the basis element $T_0^{e_0} \ldots T_n^{e_n}$ pairs with the basis element $T_0^{d_0} \ldots T_n^{d_n}$ to give 1 if and only if $e_i + d_i = -1$ for all $i$, and pairs to zero in all other cases. Using this pairing we get an identification

$$\left( \frac{1}{T_0 \ldots T_n} R[T_0, \ldots, \frac{1}{T_n}] \right)_d = \text{Hom}_R((R[T_0, \ldots, T_n])_{-n-1-d}, R)$$

Thus we can reformulate the result of Lemma 8.1 as saying that

01XU (8.1.1) $H^q(P^n, \mathcal{O}_{P^n}(d)) = \begin{cases} (R[T_0, \ldots, T_n])_d & \text{if } q = 0 \\
0 & \text{if } q \neq 0, n \\
\text{Hom}_R((R[T_0, \ldots, T_n])_{-n-1-d}, R) & \text{if } q = n \end{cases}$

01XV **Lemma 8.2.** The identifications of Equation (8.1.1) are compatible with base change w.r.t. ring maps $R \rightarrow R'$. Moreover, for any $f \in R[T_0, \ldots, T_n]$ homogeneous of degree in the map multiplication by $f$

$$\mathcal{O}_{P^n}(d) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{P^n}(d + m)$$

induces the map on the cohomology group via the identifications of Equation (8.1.1) which is multiplication by $f$ for $H^0$ and the contragredient of multiplication by $f$

$$(R[T_0, \ldots, T_n])_{-n-1-(d+m)} \rightarrow (R[T_0, \ldots, T_n])_{-n-1-d}$$

on $H^n$.

**Proof.** Suppose that $R \rightarrow R'$ is a ring map. Let $U$ be the standard affine open covering of $P^n_R$, and let $U'$ be the standard affine open covering of $P^n_{R'}$. Note that $U'$ is the pullback of the covering $U$ under the canonical morphism $P^n_{R'} \rightarrow P^n_R$. Hence there is a map of Čech complexes

$$\gamma : \check{C}^\bullet_{\text{ord}}(U, \mathcal{O}_{P^n}(d)) \rightarrow \check{C}^\bullet_{\text{ord}}(U', \mathcal{O}_{P^n_{R'}}(d))$$

which is compatible with the map on cohomology by Cohomology, Lemma 16.1. It is clear from the computations in the proof of Lemma 8.1 that this map of Čech complexes is compatible with the identifications of the cohomology groups in question. (Namely the basis elements for the Čech complex over $R$ simply map to the corresponding basis elements for the Čech complex over $R'$.) Whence the first statement of the lemma.

Now fix the ring $R$ and consider two homogeneous polynomials $f, g \in R[T_0, \ldots, T_n]$ both of the same degree $m$. Since cohomology is an additive functor, it is clear
that the map induced by multiplication by \( f + g \) is the same as the sum of the maps induced by multiplication by \( f \) and the map induced by multiplication by \( g \). Moreover, since cohomology is a functor, a similar result holds for multiplication by a product \( fg \) where \( f, g \) are both homogeneous (but not necessarily of the same degree). Hence to verify the second statement of the lemma it suffices to prove this when \( f = x \in R \) or when \( f = T_i \). In the case of multiplication by an element \( x \in R \) the result follows since every cohomology groups or complex in sight has the structure of an \( R \)-module or complex of \( R \)-modules. Finally, we consider the case of multiplication by \( T_i \) as a \( \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n_R} \)-linear map

\[
\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n_R}(d) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n_R}(d+1)
\]

The statement on \( H^0 \) is clear. For the statement on \( H^n \) consider multiplication by \( T_i \) as a map on Čech complexes

\[
\check{C}_{\text{ord}}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n_R}(d)) \rightarrow \check{C}_{\text{ord}}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n_R}(d+1))
\]

We are going to use the notation introduced in the proof of Lemma 8.1. We consider the effect of multiplication by \( T_i \) in terms of the decompositions

\[
\check{C}_{\text{ord}}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n_R}(d)) = \bigoplus_{\vec{e} \in \mathbb{Z}^{n+1}, \sum e_i = d} \check{C}^\bullet(\vec{e})
\]

and

\[
\check{C}_{\text{ord}}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n_R}(d+1)) = \bigoplus_{\vec{e} \in \mathbb{Z}^{n+1}, \sum e_i = d+1} \check{C}^\bullet(\vec{e})
\]

It is clear that it maps the subcomplex \( \check{C}^\bullet(\vec{e}) \) to the subcomplex \( \check{C}^\bullet(\vec{e} + \vec{b}_i) \) where \( \vec{b}_i = (0, \ldots, 0, 1, 0, \ldots, 0) \) the \( i \)th basis vector. In other words, it maps the summand of \( H^n \) corresponding to \( \vec{e} \) with \( e_i < 0 \) and \( \sum e_i = d \) to the summand of \( H^n \) corresponding to \( \vec{e} + \vec{b}_i \) (which is zero if \( e_i + b_i \geq 0 \)). It is easy to see that this corresponds exactly to the action of the contragredient of multiplication by \( T_i \) as a map

\[
(R[T_0, \ldots, T_n])_{-n-1-(d+1)} \rightarrow (R[T_0, \ldots, T_n])_{-n-1-d}
\]

This proves the lemma. \( \square \)

Before we state the relative version we need some notation. Namely, recall that \( \mathcal{O}_S[T_0, \ldots, T_n] \) is a graded \( \mathcal{O}_S \)-module where each \( T_i \) is homogeneous of degree 1. Denote \( (\mathcal{O}_S[T_0, \ldots, T_n])_d \) the degree \( d \) summand. It is a finite locally free sheaf of rank \( \binom{n+d}{d} \) on \( S \).

**Lemma 8.3.** Let \( S \) be a scheme. Let \( n \geq 0 \) be an integer. Consider the structure morphism

\[
f : \mathbb{P}^n_S \rightarrow S.
\]

We have

\[
R^q f_*(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n_S}(d)) = \begin{cases} 
(\mathcal{O}_S[T_0, \ldots, T_n])_d & \text{if } q = 0 \\
0 & \text{if } q \neq 0, n \\
\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_S}((\mathcal{O}_S[T_0, \ldots, T_n])_{-n-1-d}, \mathcal{O}_S) & \text{if } q = n
\end{cases}
\]

**Proof.** Omitted. Hint: This follows since the identifications in (8.1.1) are compatible with affine base change by Lemma 8.2. \( \square \)
Next we state the version for projective bundles associated to finite locally free sheaves. Let \( S \) be a scheme. Let \( \mathcal{E} \) be a finite locally free \( \mathcal{O}_S \)-module of constant rank \( n+1 \), see Modules, Section 14. In this case we think of \( \text{Sym}(\mathcal{E}) \) as a graded \( \mathcal{O}_S \)-module where \( \mathcal{E} \) is the graded part of degree 1. And \( \text{Sym}^d(\mathcal{E}) \) is the degree \( d \) summand. It is a finite locally free sheaf of rank \( \binom{n+d}{d} \) on \( S \). Recall that our normalization is that
\[
\pi : \mathbf{P}(\mathcal{E}) = \text{Proj}_S(\text{Sym}(\mathcal{E})) \longrightarrow S
\]
and that there are natural maps \( \text{Sym}^d(\mathcal{E}) \to \pi_* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}(\mathcal{E})}(d) \).

**Lemma 8.4.** Let \( S \) be a scheme. Let \( n \geq 1 \). Let \( \mathcal{E} \) be a finite locally free \( \mathcal{O}_S \)-module of constant rank \( n+1 \). Consider the structure morphism
\[
\pi : \mathbf{P}(\mathcal{E}) \longrightarrow S.
\]
We have
\[
R^q \pi_* (\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}(\mathcal{E})}(d)) = \begin{cases} 
\text{Sym}^d(\mathcal{E}) & \text{if } q = 0 \\
0 & \text{if } q \neq 0, n \\
\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_S}(\text{Sym}^{-n-1-d}(\mathcal{E}) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_S} \wedge^{n+1} \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{O}_S) & \text{if } q = n
\end{cases}
\]
These identifications are compatible with base change and isomorphism between locally free sheaves.

**Proof.** Consider the canonical map
\[
\pi^* \mathcal{E} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}(\mathcal{E})}(1)
\]
and twist down by 1 to get
\[
\pi^*(\mathcal{E})(-1) \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}(\mathcal{E})}
\]
This is a surjective map from a locally free rank \( n + 1 \) sheaf onto the structure sheaf. Hence the corresponding Koszul complex is exact (More on Algebra, Lemma 28.5). In other words there is an exact complex
\[
0 \to \pi^*(\wedge^{n+1} \mathcal{E})(-n-1) \to \ldots \to \pi^*(\wedge^i \mathcal{E})(-i) \to \ldots \to \pi^* \mathcal{E}(-1) \to \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}(\mathcal{E})} \to 0
\]
We will think of the term \( \pi^*(\wedge^i \mathcal{E})(-i) \) as being in degree \(-i\). We are going to compute the higher direct images of this acyclic complex using the first spectral sequence of Derived Categories, Lemma 21.3. Namely, we see that there is a spectral sequence with terms
\[
E_1^{p,q} = R^q \pi_* (\pi^*(\wedge^p \mathcal{E})(p))
\]
converging to zero! By the projection formula (Cohomology, Lemma 45.2) we have
\[
E_1^{p,q} = \wedge^p \mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_S} R^q \pi_* (\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}(\mathcal{E})}(p))
\]
Note that locally on \( S \) the sheaf \( \mathcal{E} \) is trivial, i.e., isomorphic to \( \mathcal{O}_S^{\oplus n+1} \). hence locally on \( S \) the morphism \( \mathbf{P}(\mathcal{E}) \to S \) can be identified with \( \mathbf{P}^n_S \to S \). Hence locally on \( S \) we can use the result of Lemmas 8.1, 8.2 or 8.3. It follows that \( E_1^{p,q} = 0 \) unless \((p,q)\) is \((0,0)\) or \((-n - 1, n)\). The nonzero terms are
\[
E_1^{0,0} = \pi_* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}(\mathcal{E})} = \mathcal{O}_S
\]
\[
E_1^{-n-1,n} = R^n \pi_* (\pi^*(\wedge^{n+1} \mathcal{E})(-n-1)) = \wedge^{n+1} \mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_S} R^n \pi_* (\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}(\mathcal{E})}(-n-1))
\]
Hence there can only be one nonzero differential in the spectral sequence namely the map \( d_{n+1,-n}^{n+1,n} : E_n^{n+1,-n} \to E_{n+1}^{0,0} \) which has to be an isomorphism (because the
spectral sequence converges to the 0 sheaf). Thus $E_i^{p,q} = E_{i+1}^{p,q}$ and we obtain a canonical isomorphism

$$\wedge^{n+1} E \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_S} R^n \pi_* \left( \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{E})}(-n-1) \right) = R^n \pi_* \left( \pi^* (\wedge^{n+1} \mathcal{E})(-n-1) \right) \xrightarrow{\delta_{n+1}^{*-1}} \mathcal{O}_S$$

Since $\wedge^{n+1} \mathcal{E}$ is an invertible sheaf, this implies that $R^n \pi_* \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{E})}(-n-1)$ is invertible as well and canonically isomorphic to the inverse of $\wedge^{n+1} \mathcal{E}$. In other words we have proved the case $d = -n-1$ of the lemma.

Working locally on $S$ we see immediately from the computation of cohomology in Lemmas 8.1, 8.2, or 8.3 the statements on vanishing of the lemma. Moreover the result on $R^n \pi_*$ is clear as well, since there are canonical maps $\text{Sym}^d(\mathcal{E}) \to \pi_* \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{E})}(d)$ for all $d$. It remains to show that the description of $R^n \pi_* \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{E})}(d)$ is correct for $d < -n-1$. In order to do this we consider the map

$$\pi^* (\text{Sym}^{-d-n-1}(\mathcal{E})) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{E})}} \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{E})}(d) \to \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{E})}(-n-1)$$

Applying $R^n \pi_*$ and the projection formula (see above) we get a map

$$\text{Sym}^{-d-n-1}(\mathcal{E}) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_S} R^n \pi_* (\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{E})}(d)) \to R^n \pi_* \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{E})}(-n-1) = (\wedge^{n+1} \mathcal{E})^{-1}$$

(the last equality we have shown above). Again by the local calculations of Lemmas 8.1, 8.2, or 8.3 it follows that this map induces a perfect pairing between $R^n \pi_* (\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{E})}(d))$ and $\text{Sym}^{-d-n-1}(\mathcal{E}) \otimes \wedge^{n+1} (\mathcal{E})$ as desired.

### 9. Coherent sheaves on locally Noetherian schemes

**Lemma 9.1.** Let $X$ be a locally Noetherian scheme. Let $\mathcal{F}$ be an $\mathcal{O}_X$-module. The following are equivalent

1. $\mathcal{F}$ is coherent,
2. $\mathcal{F}$ is a quasi-coherent, finite type $\mathcal{O}_X$-module,
3. $\mathcal{F}$ is a finitely presented $\mathcal{O}_X$-module,
4. for any affine open $\text{Spec}(A) = U \subset X$ we have $\mathcal{F}|_U = \widetilde{M}$ with $M$ a finite $A$-module, and
5. there exists an affine open covering $X = \bigcup U_i$, $U_i = \text{Spec}(A_i)$ such that each $\mathcal{F}|_{U_i} = \widetilde{M}$ with $M_i$ a finite $A_i$-module.

In particular $\mathcal{O}_X$ is coherent, any invertible $\mathcal{O}_X$-module is coherent, and more generally any finite locally free $\mathcal{O}_X$-module is coherent.

**Proof.** The implications (1) $\Rightarrow$ (2) and (1) $\Rightarrow$ (3) hold in general, see Modules, Lemma 12.2. If $\mathcal{F}$ is finitely presented then $\mathcal{F}$ is quasi-coherent, see Modules, Lemma 11.2. Hence also (3) $\Rightarrow$ (2).

Assume $\mathcal{F}$ is a quasi-coherent, finite type $\mathcal{O}_X$-module. By Properties, Lemma 16.1 we see that on any affine open $\text{Spec}(A) = U \subset X$ we have $\mathcal{F}|_U = \widetilde{M}$ with $M$ a finite $A$-module. Since $A$ is Noetherian we see that $M$ has a finite resolution

$$A^\oplus m \to A^\oplus n \to M \to 0.$$
Hence $\mathcal{F}$ is of finite presentation by Properties, Lemma 16.2. In other words (2) $\Rightarrow$ (3).

By Modules, Lemma 12.3 it suffices to show that $\mathcal{O}_X$ is coherent in order to show that (3) implies (1). Thus we have to show: given any open $U \subset X$ and any finite collection of sections $f_i \in \mathcal{O}_X(U)$, $i = 1, \ldots, n$ the kernel of the map $\bigoplus_{i=1,\ldots,n} \mathcal{O}_U \to \mathcal{O}_U$ is of finite type. Since being of finite type is a local property it suffices to check this in a neighbourhood of any $x \in U$. Thus we may assume $U = \text{Spec}(A)$ is affine. In this case $f_1, \ldots, f_n \in A$ are elements of $A$. Since $A$ is Noetherian, see Properties, Lemma 5.2 the kernel $K$ of the map $\bigoplus_{i=1,\ldots,n} A \to A$ is a finite $A$-module. See for example Algebra, Lemma 50.1. As the functor $\tilde{\ }$ is exact, see Schemes, Lemma 5.5 we get an exact sequence $K \to \bigoplus_{i=1,\ldots,n} \mathcal{O}_U \to \mathcal{O}_U$ and by Properties, Lemma 16.1 again we see that $K$ is of finite type. We conclude that (1), (2) and (3) are all equivalent.

It follows from Properties, Lemma 16.1 that (2) implies (4). It is trivial that (4) implies (5). The discussion in Schemes, Section 24 show that (5) implies that $\mathcal{F}$ is quasi-coherent and it is clear that (5) implies that $\mathcal{F}$ is of finite type. Hence (5) implies (2) and we win. □

01Y0 Lemma 9.2. Let $X$ be a locally Noetherian scheme. The category of coherent $\mathcal{O}_X$-modules is abelian. More precisely, the kernel and cokernel of a map of coherent $\mathcal{O}_X$-modules are coherent. Any extension of coherent sheaves is coherent.

Proof. This is a restatement of Modules, Lemma 12.4 in a particular case. □

The following lemma does not always hold for the category of coherent $\mathcal{O}_X$-modules on a general ringed space $X$.

01Y1 Lemma 9.3. Let $X$ be a locally Noetherian scheme. Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a coherent $\mathcal{O}_X$-module. Any quasi-coherent submodule of $\mathcal{F}$ is coherent. Any quasi-coherent quotient module of $\mathcal{F}$ is coherent.

Proof. We may assume that $X$ is affine, say $X = \text{Spec}(A)$. Properties, Lemma 5.2 implies that $A$ is Noetherian. Lemma 9.1 turns this into algebra. The algebraic counterpart of the lemma is that a quotient, or a submodule of a finite $A$-module is a finite $A$-module, see for example Algebra, Lemma 50.1. □

01Y2 Lemma 9.4. Let $X$ be a locally Noetherian scheme. Let $\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}$ be coherent $\mathcal{O}_X$-modules. The $\mathcal{O}_X$-modules $\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{G}$ and $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G})$ are coherent.

Proof. It is shown in Modules, Lemma 20.5 that $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G})$ is coherent. The result for tensor products is Modules, Lemma 15.5. □

01Y3 Lemma 9.5. Let $X$ be a locally Noetherian scheme. Let $\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}$ be coherent $\mathcal{O}_X$-modules. Let $\varphi : \mathcal{G} \to \mathcal{F}$ be a homomorphism of $\mathcal{O}_X$-modules. Let $x \in X$.

1. If $\mathcal{F}_x = 0$ then there exists an open neighbourhood $U \subset X$ of $x$ such that $\mathcal{F}|_U = 0$.

2. If $\varphi_x : \mathcal{G}_x \to \mathcal{F}_x$ is injective, then there exists an open neighbourhood $U \subset X$ of $x$ such that $\varphi|_U$ is injective.
(3) If \( \varphi_x : G_x \to F_x \) is surjective, then there exists an open neighbourhood \( U \subset X \) of \( x \) such that \( \varphi|_U \) is surjective.

(4) If \( \varphi_x : G_x \to F_x \) is bijective, then there exists an open neighbourhood \( U \subset X \) of \( x \) such that \( \varphi|_U \) is an isomorphism.


Lemma 9.6. Let \( X \) be a locally Noetherian scheme. Let \( F, G \) be coherent \( \mathcal{O}_X \)-modules. Let \( x \in X \). Suppose \( \psi : G_x \to F_x \) is a map of \( \mathcal{O}_{X,x} \)-modules. Then there exists an open neighbourhood \( U \subset X \) of \( x \) and a map \( \phi : G|_U \to F|_U \) such that \( \phi_x = \psi \).

Proof. In view of Lemma 9.1 this is a reformulation of Modules, Lemma 20.3.

Lemma 9.7. Let \( X \) be a locally Noetherian scheme. Let \( F \) be a coherent \( \mathcal{O}_X \)-module. Then \( \text{Supp}(F) \) is closed, and \( F \) comes from a coherent sheaf on the scheme theoretic support of \( F \), see Morphisms, Definition 5.5.

Proof. Let \( i : Z \to X \) be the scheme theoretic support of \( F \) and let \( G \) be the finite type quasi-coherent sheaf on \( Z \) such that \( i_* G \cong F \). Since \( Z = \text{Supp}(F) \) we see that the support is closed. The scheme \( Z \) is locally Noetherian by Morphisms, Lemmas 14.5 and 14.6. Finally, \( G \) is a coherent \( \mathcal{O}_Z \)-module by Lemma 9.1.

Lemma 9.8. Let \( i : Z \to X \) be a closed immersion of locally Noetherian schemes. Let \( I \subset \mathcal{O}_X \) be the quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals cutting out \( Z \). The functor \( i_* \) induces an equivalence between the category of coherent \( \mathcal{O}_X \)-modules annihilated by \( I \) and the category of coherent \( \mathcal{O}_Z \)-modules.

Proof. The functor is fully faithful by Morphisms, Lemma 4.1. Let \( F \) be a coherent \( \mathcal{O}_X \)-module annihilated by \( I \). By Morphisms, Lemma 4.1 we can write \( F = i_* G \) for some quasi-coherent sheaf \( G \) on \( Z \). By Modules, Lemma 13.3 we see that \( G \) is of finite type. Hence \( G \) is coherent by Lemma 9.1. Thus the functor is also essentially surjective as desired.

Lemma 9.9. Let \( f : X \to Y \) be a morphism of schemes. Let \( F \) be a quasi-coherent \( \mathcal{O}_X \)-module. Assume \( f \) is finite and \( Y \) locally Noetherian. Then \( R^p f_* F = 0 \) for \( p > 0 \) and \( f_* F \) is coherent if \( F \) is coherent.

Proof. The higher direct images vanish by Lemma 2.3 and because a finite morphism is affine (by definition). Note that the assumptions imply that also \( X \) is locally Noetherian (see Morphisms, Lemma 14.6) and hence the statement makes sense. Let \( \text{Spec}(A) = V \subset Y \) be an affine open subset. By Morphisms, Definition 42.1 we see that \( f^{-1}(V) = \text{Spec}(B) \) with \( A \to B \) finite. Lemma 9.1 turns the statement of the lemma into the following algebra fact: If \( M \) is a finite \( B \)-module, then \( M \) is also finite viewed as a \( A \)-module, see Algebra, Lemma 7.2.

In the situation of the lemma also the higher direct images are coherent since they vanish. We will show that this is always the case for a proper morphism between locally Noetherian schemes (insert future reference here).

Lemma 9.10. Let \( X \) be a locally Noetherian scheme. Let \( F \) be a coherent sheaf with \( \dim(\text{Supp}(F)) \leq 0 \). Then \( F \) is generated by global sections and \( H^i(X, F) = 0 \) for \( i > 0 \).
Proof. By Lemma 9.7 we see that $F = i_* G$ where $i : Z \to X$ is the inclusion of the scheme theoretic support of $F$ and where $G$ is a coherent $\mathcal{O}_Z$-module. Since the dimension of $Z$ is 0, we see $Z$ is a disjoint union of affines (Properties, Lemma 10.5). Hence $G$ is globally generated and the higher cohomology groups of $G$ are zero (Lemma 2.2). Hence $F = i_* G$ is globally generated. Since the cohomologies of $F$ and $G$ agree (Lemma 2.4 applies as a closed immersion is affine) we conclude that the higher cohomology groups of $F$ are zero. □

Lemma 9.11. Let $X$ be a scheme. Let $j : U \to X$ be the inclusion of an open. Let $T \subset X$ be a closed subset contained in $U$. If $F$ is a coherent $\mathcal{O}_U$-module with $\text{Supp}(F) \subset T$, then $j_* F$ is a coherent $\mathcal{O}_X$-module.

Proof. Consider the open covering $X = U \cup (X \setminus T)$. Then $j_* F|_U = F$ is coherent and $j_* F|_{X \setminus T} = 0$ is also coherent. Hence $j_* F$ is coherent. □

10. Coherent sheaves on Noetherian schemes

In this section we mention some properties of coherent sheaves on Noetherian schemes.

Lemma 10.1. Let $X$ be a Noetherian scheme. Let $F$ be a coherent $\mathcal{O}_X$-module. The ascending chain condition holds for quasi-coherent submodules of $F$. In other words, given any sequence $F_1 \subset F_2 \subset \ldots \subset F$ of quasi-coherent submodules, then $F_n = F_{n+1} = \ldots$ for some $n \geq 0$.

Proof. Choose a finite affine open covering. On each member of the covering we get stabilization by Algebra, Lemma 50.1. Hence the lemma follows. □

Lemma 10.2. Let $X$ be a Noetherian scheme. Let $F$ be a coherent sheaf on $X$. Let $I \subset \mathcal{O}_X$ be a quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals corresponding to a closed subscheme $Z \subset X$. Then there is some $n \geq 0$ such that $I^n F = 0$ if and only if $\text{Supp}(F) \subset Z$ (set theoretically).

Proof. This follows immediately from Algebra, Lemma 61.4 because $X$ has a finite covering by spectra of Noetherian rings. □

Lemma 10.3 (Artin-Rees). Let $X$ be a Noetherian scheme. Let $F$ be a coherent sheaf on $X$. Let $G \subset F$ be a quasi-coherent subsheaf of ideals. Then there exists an $n \geq 0$ such that for all $n \geq c$ we have

$$I^{n-c}(I^c F \cap G) = I^n F \cap G$$

Proof. This follows immediately from Algebra, Lemma 50.2 because $X$ has a finite covering by spectra of Noetherian rings. □

Lemma 10.4. Let $X$ be a Noetherian scheme. Let $F$ be a quasi-coherent $\mathcal{O}_X$-module. Let $G$ be coherent $\mathcal{O}_X$-module. Let $I \subset \mathcal{O}_X$ be a quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals. Denote $Z \subset X$ the corresponding closed subscheme and set $U = X \setminus Z$. There is a canonical isomorphism

$$\text{colim}_n \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(I^n G, F) \to \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_U}(G|_U, F|_U).$$

In particular we have an isomorphism

$$\text{colim}_n \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(I^n, F) \to \Gamma(U, F).$$
Proof. We first prove the second map is an isomorphism. It is injective by Properties, Lemma 25.3. Since $\mathcal{F}$ is the union of its coherent submodules, see Properties, Lemma 22.3 (and Lemma 9.1) we may and do assume that $\mathcal{F}$ is coherent to prove surjectivity. Let $\mathcal{F}_n$ denote the quasi-coherent subsheaf of $\mathcal{F}$ consisting of sections annihilated by $\mathcal{I}^n$, see Properties, Lemma 25.3. Since $\mathcal{F}_n = \mathcal{F}_{n+1} = \ldots$ for some $n \geq 0$ by Lemma 10.1. Set $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{F}_n$ for this $n$. By Artin-Rees (Lemma 10.3) there exists an $c \geq 0$ such that $\mathcal{I}^m \mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{H} \subseteq \mathcal{I}^{m-c} \mathcal{H}$. Picking $m = n + c$ we get $\mathcal{I}^m \mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{H} \subseteq \mathcal{I}^n \mathcal{H}$. Thus if we set $\mathcal{F}' = \mathcal{I}^m \mathcal{F}$ then we see that $\mathcal{F}' \cap \mathcal{F}_n = 0$ and $\mathcal{F}'|_U = \mathcal{F}|_U$. Note in particular that the subsheaf $(\mathcal{F}')_N$ of sections annihilated by $\mathcal{I}^N$ is zero for all $N \geq 0$. Hence by Properties, Lemma 25.3 we deduce that the top horizontal arrow in the following commutative diagram is a bijection:

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
\operatorname{colim}_n \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{I}^n, \mathcal{F}') & \longrightarrow & \Gamma(U, \mathcal{F}') \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
\operatorname{colim}_n \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{I}^n, \mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & \Gamma(U, \mathcal{F})
\end{array}
$$

Since also the right vertical arrow is a bijection we conclude that the bottom horizontal arrow is surjective as desired.

Next, we prove the first arrow of the lemma is a bijection. By Lemma 25.3 the sheaf $\mathcal{G}$ is of finite presentation and hence the sheaf $\mathcal{H} = \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$ is quasi-coherent, see Schemes, Section 24. By definition we have

$$
\mathcal{H}(U) = \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_U}(\mathcal{G}|_U, \mathcal{F}|_U)
$$

Pick a $\psi$ in the right hand side of the first arrow of the lemma, i.e., $\psi \in \mathcal{H}(U)$. The result just proved applies to $\mathcal{H}$ and hence there exists an $n \geq 0$ and an $\varphi : \mathcal{I}^n \to \mathcal{H}$ which recovers $\psi$ on restriction to $U$. By Modules, Lemma 20.1 $\varphi$ corresponds to a map

$$
\varphi : \mathcal{I}^n \otimes \mathcal{G} \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}.
$$

This is almost what we want except that the source of the arrow is the tensor product of $\mathcal{I}^n$ and $\mathcal{G}$ and not the product. We will show that, at the cost of increasing $n$, the difference is irrelevant. Consider the short exact sequence

$$
0 \to \mathcal{K} \to \mathcal{I}^n \otimes \mathcal{G} \to \mathcal{I}^n \mathcal{G} \to 0
$$

where $\mathcal{K}$ is defined as the kernel. Note that $\mathcal{I}^n \mathcal{K} = 0$ (proof omitted). By Artin-Rees again we see that

$$
\mathcal{K} \cap \mathcal{I}^m(\mathcal{I}^n \otimes \mathcal{G}) = 0
$$

for some $m$ large enough. In other words we see that

$$
\mathcal{I}^m(\mathcal{I}^n \otimes \mathcal{G}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{I}^{n+m} \mathcal{G}
$$

is an isomorphism. Let $\varphi'$ be the restriction of $\varphi$ to this submodule thought of as a map $\mathcal{I}^{n+m} \mathcal{G} \to \mathcal{F}$. Then $\varphi'$ gives an element of the left hand side of the first arrow of the lemma which maps to $\psi$ via the arrow. In other words we have proved surjectivity of the arrow. We omit the proof of injectivity. □
11. Depth

In this section we talk a little bit about depth and property \((S_k)\) for coherent modules on locally Noetherian schemes. Note that we have already discussed this notion for locally Noetherian schemes in Properties, Section 12.

**Definition 11.1.** Let \(X\) be a locally Noetherian scheme. Let \(F\) be a coherent \(\mathcal{O}_X\)-module. Let \(k \geq 0\) be an integer.

1. We say \(F\) has depth \(k\) at a point \(x\) of \(X\) if \(\text{depth}_{\mathcal{O}_{X,x}}(F_x) = k\).
2. We say \(X\) has depth \(k\) at a point \(x\) of \(X\) if \(\text{depth}(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}) = k\).
3. We say \(F\) has property \((S_k)\) if
   \[
   \text{depth}_{\mathcal{O}_{X,x}}(F_x) \geq \min(k, \dim(\text{Supp}(F_x)))
   \]
   for all \(x \in X\).
4. We say \(X\) has property \((S_k)\) if \(\mathcal{O}_X\) has property \((S_k)\).

Any coherent sheaf satisfies condition \((S_0)\). Condition \((S_1)\) is equivalent to having no embedded associated points, see Divisors, Lemma 4.3.

**Lemma 11.2.** Let \(X\) be a locally Noetherian scheme. Let \(F, G\) be coherent \(\mathcal{O}_X\)-modules and \(x \in X\).

1. If \(G_x\) has depth \(\geq 1\), then \(\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(F, G)_x\) has depth \(\geq 1\).
2. If \(G_x\) has depth \(\geq 2\), then \(\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(F, G)_x\) has depth \(\geq 2\).

**Proof.** Observe that \(\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(F, G)\) is a coherent \(\mathcal{O}_X\)-module by Lemma 9.4. Coherent modules are of finite presentation (Lemma 9.1) hence taking stalks commutes with taking \(\text{Hom}\) and \(\text{Hom}\), see Modules, Lemma 20.3. Thus we reduce to the case of finite modules over local rings which is More on Algebra, Lemma 23.10.

**Lemma 11.3.** Let \(X\) be a locally Noetherian scheme. Let \(F, G\) be coherent \(\mathcal{O}_X\)-modules.

1. If \(G\) has property \((S_1)\), then \(\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(F, G)\) has property \((S_1)\).
2. If \(G\) has property \((S_2)\), then \(\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(F, G)\) has property \((S_2)\).

**Proof.** Follows immediately from Lemma 11.2 and the definitions.

We have seen in Properties, Lemma 12.3 that a locally Noetherian scheme is Cohen-Macaulay if and only if \((S_k)\) holds for all \(k\). Thus it makes sense to introduce the following definition, which is equivalent to the condition that all stalks are Cohen-Macaulay modules.

**Definition 11.4.** Let \(X\) be a locally Noetherian scheme. Let \(F\) be a coherent \(\mathcal{O}_X\)-module. We say \(F\) is Cohen-Macaulay if and only if \((S_k)\) holds for all \(k \geq 0\).

**Lemma 11.5.** Let \(X\) be a regular scheme. Let \(F\) be a coherent \(\mathcal{O}_X\)-module. The following are equivalent

1. \(F\) is Cohen-Macaulay and \(\text{Supp}(F) = X\),
2. \(F\) is finite locally free of rank \(> 0\).

**Proof.** Let \(x \in X\). If (2) holds, then \(F_x\) is a free \(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}\)-module of rank \(> 0\). Hence \(\text{depth}(F_x) = \dim(\mathcal{O}_{X,x})\) because a regular local ring is Cohen-Macaulay (Algebra, Lemma 105.3). Conversely, if (1) holds, then \(F_x\) is a maximal Cohen-Macaulay module over \(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}\) (Algebra, Definition 102.8). Hence \(F_x\) is free by Algebra, Lemma 105.6.
12. Devissage of coherent sheaves

Let $X$ be a Noetherian scheme. Consider an integral closed subscheme $i : Z \to X$. It is often convenient to consider coherent sheaves of the form $i_*\mathcal{G}$ where $\mathcal{G}$ is a coherent sheaf on $Z$. In particular we are interested in these sheaves when $\mathcal{G}$ is a torsion free rank 1 sheaf. For example $\mathcal{G}$ could be a nonzero sheaf of ideals on $Z$, or even more specifically $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{O}_Z$.

Throughout this section we will use that a coherent sheaf is the same thing as a finite type quasi-coherent sheaf and that a quasi-coherent subquotient of a coherent sheaf is coherent, see Section 9. The support of a coherent sheaf is closed, see Modules, Lemma 9.6.

**Lemma 12.1.** Let $X$ be a Noetherian scheme. Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a coherent sheaf on $X$. Suppose that $\text{Supp}(\mathcal{F}) = Z \cup Z'$ with $Z$, $Z'$ closed. Then there exists a short exact sequence of coherent sheaves

$$0 \to \mathcal{G}' \to \mathcal{F} \to \mathcal{G} \to 0$$

with $\text{Supp}(\mathcal{G}') \subset Z'$ and $\text{Supp}(\mathcal{G}) \subset Z$.

**Proof.** Let $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{O}_X$ be the sheaf of ideals defining the reduced induced closed subscheme structure on $Z$, see Schemes, Lemma 12.4. Consider the subsheaves $\mathcal{G}'_n = \mathcal{I}^n \mathcal{F}$ and the quotients $\mathcal{G}_n = \mathcal{F}/\mathcal{I}^n \mathcal{F}$. For each $n$ we have a short exact sequence

$$0 \to \mathcal{G}'_n \to \mathcal{F} \to \mathcal{G}_n \to 0$$

For every point $x$ of $Z' \setminus Z$ we have $\mathcal{I}_x = \mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ and hence $\mathcal{G}_{n,x} = 0$. Thus we see that $\text{Supp}(\mathcal{G}_n) \subset Z$. Note that $X \setminus Z'$ is a Noetherian scheme. Hence by Lemma 10.2 there exists an $n$ such that $\mathcal{G}'_n|_{X \setminus Z'} = \mathcal{I}^n \mathcal{F}|_{X \setminus Z'} = 0$. For such an $n$ we see that $\text{Supp}(\mathcal{G}'_n) \subset Z'$. Thus setting $\mathcal{G}' = \mathcal{G}'_n$ and $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{G}_n$ works. □

**Lemma 12.2.** Let $X$ be a Noetherian scheme. Let $i : Z \to X$ be an integral closed subscheme. Let $\xi \in Z$ be the generic point. Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a coherent sheaf on $X$. Assume that $\mathcal{F}_\xi$ is annihilated by $m_\xi$. Then there exists an integer $r \geq 0$ and a sheaf of ideals $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{O}_Z$ and an injective map of coherent sheaves

$$i_* (\mathcal{I}^{\oplus r}) \to \mathcal{F}$$

which is an isomorphism in a neighbourhood of $\xi$.

**Proof.** Let $\mathcal{J} \subset \mathcal{O}_X$ be the ideal sheaf of $Z$. Let $\mathcal{F}' \subset \mathcal{F}$ be the subsheaf of local sections of $\mathcal{F}$ which are annihilated by $\mathcal{J}$. It is a quasi-coherent sheaf by Properties, Lemma 24.2. Moreover, $\mathcal{F}'_\xi = \mathcal{F}_\xi$ because $\mathcal{J}_\xi = m_\xi$ and part (3) of Properties, Lemma 24.2. By Lemma 6.5 we see that $\mathcal{F}' \to \mathcal{F}$ induces an isomorphism in a neighbourhood of $\xi$. Hence we may replace $\mathcal{F}$ by $\mathcal{F}'$ and assume that $\mathcal{F}$ is annihilated by $\mathcal{J}$.

Assume $\mathcal{J} \mathcal{F} = 0$. By Lemma 9.8 we can write $\mathcal{F} = i_* \mathcal{G}$ for some coherent sheaf $\mathcal{G}$ on $Z$. Suppose we can find a morphism $\mathcal{I}^{\oplus r} \to \mathcal{G}$ which is an isomorphism in a neighbourhood of the generic point $\xi$ of $Z$. Then applying $i_*$ (which is left exact) we get the result of the lemma. Hence we have reduced to the case $X = Z$.

Suppose $Z = X$ is an integral Noetherian scheme with generic point $\xi$. Note that $\mathcal{O}_{X,\xi} = \kappa(\xi)$ is the function field of $X$ in this case. Since $\mathcal{F}_\xi$ is a finite $\mathcal{O}_{\xi}$-module we see that $r = \dim_{\kappa(\xi)} \mathcal{F}_\xi$ is finite. Hence the sheaves $\mathcal{O}_{X}^{\oplus r}$ and $\mathcal{F}$ have isomorphic
stalks at $\xi$. By Lemma 9.6 there exists a nonempty open $U \subset X$ and a morphism $\psi : O_X^{\oplus r}|_U \to F|_U$ which is an isomorphism at $\xi$, and hence an isomorphism in a neighbourhood of $\xi$ by Lemma 9.5. By Schemes, Lemma 12.4 there exists a quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals $I \subset O_X$ whose associated closed subscheme $Z \subset X$ is the complement of $U$. By Lemma 10.4 there exists an $n \geq 0$ and a morphism $I^n(O_X^{\oplus r}) \to F$ which recovers our $\psi$ over $U$. Since $I^n(O_X^{\oplus r}) = (I^n)^{\oplus r}$ we get a map as in the lemma. It is injective because $X$ is integral and it is injective at the generic point of $X$ (easy proof omitted). □

Lemma 12.3. Let $X$ be a Noetherian scheme. Let $F$ be a coherent sheaf on $X$. There exists a filtration

$$0 = F_0 \subset F_1 \subset \ldots \subset F_m = F$$

by coherent subsheaves such that for each $j = 1, \ldots, m$ there exists an integral closed subscheme $Z_j \subset X$ and a sheaf of ideals $I_j \subset O_{Z_j}$ such that

$$F_j/F_{j-1} \cong (Z_j \to X)_*I_j$$

Proof. Consider the collection

$$T = \left\{ Z \subset X \text{ closed such that there exists a coherent sheaf } F \right\}$$

with $\text{Supp}(F) = Z$ for which the lemma is wrong.

We are trying to show that $T$ is empty. If not, then because $X$ is Noetherian we can choose a minimal element $Z \in T$. This means that there exists a coherent sheaf $F$ on $X$ whose support is $Z$ and for which the lemma does not hold. Clearly $Z \neq \emptyset$ since the only sheaf whose support is empty is the zero sheaf for which the lemma does hold (with $m = 0$).

If $Z$ is not irreducible, then we can write $Z = Z_1 \cup Z_2$ with $Z_1, Z_2$ closed and strictly smaller than $Z$. Then we can apply Lemma 12.1 to get a short exact sequence of coherent sheaves

$$0 \to G_1 \to F \to G_2 \to 0$$

with $\text{Supp}(G_i) \subset Z_i$. By minimality of $Z$ each of $G_i$ has a filtration as in the statement of the lemma. By considering the induced filtration on $F$ we arrive at a contradiction. Hence we conclude that $Z$ is irreducible.

Suppose $Z$ is irreducible. Let $J$ be the sheaf of ideals cutting out the reduced induced closed subscheme structure of $Z$, see Schemes, Lemma 12.4. By Lemma 10.2 we see there exists an $n \geq 0$ such that $J^nF = 0$. Hence we obtain a filtration

$$0 = J^nF \subset J^{n-1}F \subset \ldots \subset JF \subset F$$

each of whose successive subquotients is annihilated by $J$. Hence if each of these subquotients has a filtration as in the statement of the lemma then also $F$ does. In other words we may assume that $J$ does annihilate $F$.

In the case where $Z$ is irreducible and $JF = 0$ we can apply Lemma 12.2. This gives a short exact sequence

$$0 \to i_* (I^{\oplus r}) \to F \to Q \to 0$$

where $Q$ is defined as the quotient. Since $Q$ is zero in a neighbourhood of $\xi$ by the lemma just cited we see that the support of $Q$ is strictly smaller than $Z$. Hence we see that $Q$ has a filtration of the desired type by minimality of $Z$. But then clearly $F$ does too, which is our final contradiction. □
Lemma 12.4. Let \( X \) be a Noetherian scheme. Let \( \mathcal{P} \) be a property of coherent sheaves on \( X \). Assume

1. For any short exact sequence of coherent sheaves
   \[ 0 \to \mathcal{F}_1 \to \mathcal{F} \to \mathcal{F}_2 \to 0 \]
   if \( \mathcal{F}_i, i = 1, 2 \) have property \( \mathcal{P} \) then so does \( \mathcal{F} \).
2. For every integral closed subscheme \( Z \subseteq X \) and every quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals \( \mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{O}_Z \) we have \( \mathcal{P} \) for \( i_! \mathcal{I} \).

Then property \( \mathcal{P} \) holds for every coherent sheaf on \( X \).

Proof. First note that if \( \mathcal{F} \) is a coherent sheaf with a filtration
   \[ 0 = \mathcal{F}_0 \subset \mathcal{F}_1 \subset \ldots \subset \mathcal{F}_m = \mathcal{F} \]
   by coherent subsheaves such that each of \( \mathcal{F}_i/\mathcal{F}_{i-1} \) has property \( \mathcal{P} \), then so does \( \mathcal{F} \).
   This follows from the property (1) for \( \mathcal{P} \). On the other hand, by Lemma 12.3 we can filter any \( \mathcal{F} \) with successive subquotients as in (2). Hence the lemma follows. \( \square \)

Lemma 12.5. Let \( X \) be a Noetherian scheme. Let \( Z_0 \subseteq X \) be an irreducible closed subset with generic point \( \xi \). Let \( \mathcal{P} \) be a property of coherent sheaves on \( X \) with support contained in \( Z_0 \) such that

1. For any short exact sequence of coherent sheaves if two out of three of them have property \( \mathcal{P} \) then so does the third.
2. For every integral closed subscheme \( Z \subseteq Z_0 \subseteq X \), \( Z \neq Z_0 \) and every quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals \( \mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{O}_Z \) we have \( \mathcal{P} \) for \( (Z \to X)_! \mathcal{I} \).
3. There exists some coherent sheaf \( \mathcal{G} \) on \( X \) such that
   (a) \( \text{Supp}(\mathcal{G}) = Z_0 \),
   (b) \( \mathcal{G}_\xi \) is annihilated by \( m_\xi \),
   (c) \( \dim_k(\mathcal{G}_\xi) = 1 \), and
   (d) property \( \mathcal{P} \) holds for \( \mathcal{G} \).

Then property \( \mathcal{P} \) holds for every coherent sheaf \( \mathcal{F} \) on \( X \) whose support is contained in \( Z_0 \).

Proof. First note that if \( \mathcal{F} \) is a coherent sheaf with support contained in \( Z_0 \) with a filtration
   \[ 0 = \mathcal{F}_0 \subset \mathcal{F}_1 \subset \ldots \subset \mathcal{F}_m = \mathcal{F} \]
   by coherent subsheaves such that each of \( \mathcal{F}_i/\mathcal{F}_{i-1} \) has property \( \mathcal{P} \), then so does \( \mathcal{F} \).
   Or, if \( \mathcal{F} \) has property \( \mathcal{P} \) and all but one of the \( \mathcal{F}_i/\mathcal{F}_{i-1} \) has property \( \mathcal{P} \) then so does the last one. This follows from assumption (1).

As a first application we conclude that any coherent sheaf whose support is strictly contained in \( Z_0 \) has property \( \mathcal{P} \). Namely, such a sheaf has a filtration (see Lemma 12.3) whose subquotients have property \( \mathcal{P} \) according to (2).

Let \( \mathcal{G} \) be as in (3). By Lemma 12.2 there exist a sheaf of ideals \( \mathcal{I} \) on \( Z_0 \), an integer \( r \geq 1 \), and a short exact sequence
   \[ 0 \to ((Z_0 \to X)_! \mathcal{I})^{\oplus r} \to \mathcal{G} \to \mathcal{Q} \to 0 \]
   where the support of \( \mathcal{Q} \) is strictly contained in \( Z_0 \). By (3)(c) we see that \( r = 1 \).
   Since \( \mathcal{Q} \) has property \( \mathcal{P} \) too we conclude that \( (Z_0 \to X)_! \mathcal{I} \) has property \( \mathcal{P} \).
Next, suppose that \( \mathcal{I}' \neq 0 \) is another quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals on \( Z_0 \). Then we can consider the intersection \( \mathcal{I}'' = \mathcal{I}' \cap \mathcal{I} \) and we get two short exact sequences

\[
0 \to (Z_0 \to X)_*\mathcal{I}''' \to (Z_0 \to X)_*\mathcal{I} \to \mathcal{Q} \to 0
\]

and

\[
0 \to (Z_0 \to X)_*\mathcal{I}''' \to (Z_0 \to X)_*\mathcal{I}' \to \mathcal{Q}' \to 0.
\]

Note that the support of the coherent sheaves \( \mathcal{Q} \) and \( \mathcal{Q}' \) are strictly contained in \( Z_0 \). Hence \( \mathcal{Q} \) and \( \mathcal{Q}' \) have property \( \mathcal{P} \) (see above). Hence we conclude using (1) that \( (Z_0 \to X)_*\mathcal{I}''' \) and \( (Z_0 \to X)_*\mathcal{I}' \) both have \( \mathcal{P} \) as well.

The final step of the proof is to note that any coherent sheaf \( \mathcal{F} \) on \( X \) whose support is contained in \( Z_0 \) has a filtration (see Lemma \ref{12:4} again) whose subquotients all have property \( \mathcal{P} \) by what we just said. \( \Box \)

\begin{lemma}
Let \( X \) be a Noetherian scheme. Let \( \mathcal{P} \) be a property of coherent sheaves on \( X \) such that

\begin{enumerate}
  \item For any short exact sequence of coherent sheaves if two out of three of them have property \( \mathcal{P} \) then so does the third.
  \item For every integral closed subscheme \( Z \subset X \) with generic point \( \xi \) there exists some coherent sheaf \( \mathcal{G} \) such that
    \begin{enumerate}
      \item \( \text{Supp}(\mathcal{G}) = Z \),
      \item \( \mathcal{G}_\xi \) is annihilated by \( \mathfrak{m}_\xi \),
      \item \( \dim_{k(\xi)} \mathcal{G}_\xi = 1 \), and
      \item property \( \mathcal{P} \) holds for \( \mathcal{G} \).
    \end{enumerate}
\end{enumerate}

Then property \( \mathcal{P} \) holds for every coherent sheaf on \( X \).
\end{lemma}

\begin{proof}
According to Lemma \ref{12:4} it suffices to show that for all integral closed subschemes \( Z \subset X \) and all quasi-coherent ideal sheaves \( \mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{O}_Z \) we have \( \mathcal{P} \) for \( (Z \to X)_*\mathcal{I} \). If this fails, then since \( X \) is Noetherian there is a minimal integral closed subscheme \( Z_0 \subset X \) such that \( \mathcal{P} \) fails for \( (Z_0 \to X)_*\mathcal{I}_0 \) for some quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals \( \mathcal{I}_0 \subset \mathcal{O}_{Z_0} \), but \( \mathcal{P} \) does hold for \( (Z \to X)_*\mathcal{I} \) for all integral closed subschemes \( Z \subset Z_0 \), \( Z \neq Z_0 \) and quasi-coherent ideal sheaves \( \mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{O}_Z \). Since we have the existence of \( \mathcal{G} \) for \( Z_0 \) by part (2), according to Lemma \ref{12:5} this cannot happen. \( \Box \)

\begin{lemma}
Let \( X \) be a Noetherian scheme. Let \( Z_0 \subset X \) be an irreducible closed subset with generic point \( \xi \). Let \( \mathcal{P} \) be a property of coherent sheaves on \( X \) such that

\begin{enumerate}
  \item For any short exact sequence of coherent sheaves
    \[
    0 \to \mathcal{F}_1 \to \mathcal{F} \to \mathcal{F}_2 \to 0
    \]
    if \( \mathcal{F}_i \), \( i = 1, 2 \) have property \( \mathcal{P} \) then so does \( \mathcal{F} \).
  \item If \( \mathcal{P} \) holds for \( \mathcal{F}^{\oplus r} \) for some \( r \geq 1 \), then it holds for \( \mathcal{F} \).
  \item For every integral closed subscheme \( Z \subset Z_0 \subset X \), \( Z \neq Z_0 \) and every quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals \( \mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{O}_Z \) we have \( \mathcal{P} \) for \( (Z \to X)_*\mathcal{I} \).
  \item There exists some coherent sheaf \( \mathcal{G} \) such that
    \begin{enumerate}
      \item \( \text{Supp}(\mathcal{G}) = Z_0 \),
      \item \( \mathcal{G}_\xi \) is annihilated by \( \mathfrak{m}_\xi \), and
      \item for every quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals \( \mathcal{J} \subset \mathcal{O}_X \) such that \( \mathcal{J}_\xi = \mathcal{O}_{X,\xi} \)
        there exists a quasi-coherent subsheaf \( \mathcal{G}' \subset \mathcal{J}\mathcal{G} \) with \( \mathcal{G}'_\xi = \mathcal{G}_\xi \) and such that \( \mathcal{P} \) holds for \( \mathcal{G}' \).
    \end{enumerate}
\end{enumerate}

Then property \( \mathcal{P} \) holds for every coherent sheaf on \( X \).
\end{lemma}
Then property $\mathcal{P}$ holds for every coherent sheaf $\mathcal{F}$ on $X$ whose support is contained in $Z_0$.

**Proof.** Note that if $\mathcal{F}$ is a coherent sheaf with a filtration 

$$0 = \mathcal{F}_0 \subset \mathcal{F}_1 \subset \ldots \subset \mathcal{F}_m = \mathcal{F}$$

by coherent subsheaves such that each of $\mathcal{F}_i/\mathcal{F}_{i-1}$ has property $\mathcal{P}$, then so does $\mathcal{F}$. This follows from assumption (1).

As a first application we conclude that any coherent sheaf whose support is strictly contained in $Z_0$ has property $\mathcal{P}$. Namely, such a sheaf has a filtration (see Lemma 12.3) whose subquotients have property $\mathcal{P}$ according to (3).

Let us denote $i : Z_0 \to X$ the closed immersion. Consider a coherent sheaf $\mathcal{G}$ as in (4). By Lemma 12.2 there exists a sheaf of ideals $\mathcal{I}$ on $Z_0$ and a short exact sequence

$$0 \to i_*\mathcal{I}^{\oplus r} \to \mathcal{G} \to \mathcal{Q} \to 0$$

where the support of $\mathcal{Q}$ is strictly contained in $Z_0$. In particular $r > 0$ and $\mathcal{I}$ is nonzero because the support of $\mathcal{G}$ is equal to $Z_0$. Let $\mathcal{I}' \subset \mathcal{I}$ be any nonzero quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals on $Z_0$ contained in $\mathcal{I}$. Then we also get a short exact sequence

$$0 \to i_*(\mathcal{I}')^{\oplus r} \to \mathcal{G} \to \mathcal{Q}' \to 0$$

where $\mathcal{Q}'$ has support properly contained in $Z_0$. Let $\mathcal{J} \subset \mathcal{O}_X$ be a quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals cutting out the support of $\mathcal{Q}'$ (for example the ideal corresponding to the reduced induced closed subscheme structure on the support of $\mathcal{Q}'$). Then $\mathcal{J}_\xi = \mathcal{O}_{X,\xi}$. By Lemma 10.2 we see that $\mathcal{J}^n \mathcal{Q}' = 0$ for some $n$. Hence $\mathcal{J}^n \mathcal{G} \subset i_*(\mathcal{I}')^{\oplus r}$. By assumption (4)(c) of the lemma we see there exists a quasi-coherent subsheaf $\mathcal{G}' \subset \mathcal{J}^n \mathcal{G}$ with $\mathcal{G}'_\xi = \mathcal{G}_\xi$ for which property $\mathcal{P}$ holds. Hence we get a short exact sequence

$$0 \to \mathcal{G}' \to i_*(\mathcal{I}')^{\oplus r} \to \mathcal{Q}'' \to 0$$

where $\mathcal{Q}''$ has support properly contained in $Z_0$. Thus by our initial remarks and property (1) of the lemma we conclude that $i_*(\mathcal{I}')^{\oplus r}$ satisfies $\mathcal{P}$. Hence we see that $i_*(\mathcal{I}')$ satisfies $\mathcal{P}$ by (2). Finally, for an arbitrary quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals $\mathcal{I}'' \subset \mathcal{O}_{Z_0}$ we can set $\mathcal{I}' = \mathcal{I}'' \cap \mathcal{I}$ and we get a short exact sequence

$$0 \to i_*(\mathcal{I}') \to i_*(\mathcal{I}'') \to \mathcal{Q}''' \to 0$$

where $\mathcal{Q}'''$ has support properly contained in $Z_0$. Hence we conclude that property $\mathcal{P}$ holds for $i_*\mathcal{I}''$ as well.

The final step of the proof is to note that any coherent sheaf $\mathcal{F}$ on $X$ whose support is contained in $Z_0$ has a filtration (see Lemma 12.3 again) whose subquotients all have property $\mathcal{P}$ by what we just said.

**Lemma 12.8.** Let $X$ be a Noetherian scheme. Let $\mathcal{P}$ be a property of coherent sheaves on $X$ such that

1. For any short exact sequence of coherent sheaves

   $$0 \to \mathcal{F}_1 \to \mathcal{F} \to \mathcal{F}_2 \to 0$$

   if $\mathcal{F}_i$, $i = 1, 2$ have property $\mathcal{P}$ then so does $\mathcal{F}$.

2. If $\mathcal{P}$ holds for $\mathcal{F}^{\oplus r}$ for some $r > 1$, then it holds for $\mathcal{F}$.

3. For every integral closed subscheme $Z \subset X$ with generic point $\xi$ there exists some coherent sheaf $\mathcal{G}$ such that
(a) \( \text{Supp}(\mathcal{G}) = Z \),
(b) \( \mathcal{G}_\xi \) is annihilated by \( m_{\xi} \), and
(c) for every quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals \( \mathcal{J} \subset \mathcal{O}_X \) such that \( \mathcal{J}_\xi = \mathcal{O}_{X,\xi} \),
there exists a quasi-coherent subsheaf \( \mathcal{G}' \subset J \mathcal{G} \) with \( \mathcal{G}'_\xi = \mathcal{G}_\xi \) and such
that \( \mathcal{P} \) holds for \( \mathcal{G}' \).

Then property \( \mathcal{P} \) holds for every coherent sheaf on \( X \).

**Proof.** Follows from Lemma 12.7 in exactly the same way that Lemma 12.6 follows
from Lemma 12.5. \( \square \)

13. Finite morphisms and affines

In this section we use the results of the preceding sections to show that the image
of a Noetherian affine scheme under a finite morphism is affine. We will see later
that this result holds more generally (see Limits, Lemma 11.1).

**Lemma 13.1.** Let \( f : Y \to X \) be a morphism of schemes. Assume \( f \) is finite,
surjective and \( X \) locally Noetherian. Let \( Z \subset X \) be an integral closed subscheme
with generic point \( \xi \). Then there exists a coherent sheaf \( \mathcal{F} \) on \( Y \) such that the
support of \( f^* \mathcal{F} \) is equal to \( Z \) and \( (f^* \mathcal{F})_\xi \) is annihilated by \( m_{\xi} \).

**Proof.** Note that \( Y \) is locally Noetherian by Morphisms, Lemma 14.6. Because
\( f \) is surjective the fibre \( Y_\xi \) is not empty. Pick \( \xi' \in Y \) mapping to \( \xi \).
Let \( Z' = \{ \xi' \} \). We may think of \( Z' \subset Y \) as a reduced closed subscheme, see Schemes, Lemma 12.4.
Hence the sheaf \( \mathcal{F} = (Z' \to Y)_* \mathcal{O}_{Z'} \) is a coherent sheaf on \( Y \) (see Lemma 9.9).
Look at the commutative diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
Z' & \to & Y \\
\downarrow {f'} & & \downarrow f \\
Z & \to & X
\end{array}
\]

We see that \( f_* \mathcal{F} = i_* f'_* \mathcal{O}_{Z'} \). Hence the stalk of \( f_* \mathcal{F} \) at \( \xi \) is the stalk of \( f'_* \mathcal{O}_{Z'} \) at
\( \xi \). Note that since \( Z' \) is integral with generic point \( \xi' \), we have that \( \xi' \) is the only
point of \( Z' \) lying over \( \xi \), see Algebra, Lemmas 35.3 and 35.20. Hence the stalk of \( f'_* \mathcal{O}_{Z'} \) at
\( \xi \) equal \( \mathcal{O}_{Z',\xi} = \kappa(\xi') \). In particular the stalk of \( f_* \mathcal{F} \) at \( \xi \) is not zero.
This combined with the fact that \( f_* \mathcal{F} \) is of the form \( i_* f'_* \) (something) implies the
lemma. \( \square \)

**Lemma 13.2.** Let \( f : Y \to X \) be a morphism of schemes. Let \( \mathcal{F} \) be a quasi-
coherent sheaf on \( Y \). Let \( \mathcal{I} \) be a quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals on \( X \). If the morphism
\( f \) is affine then \( \mathcal{I} f_* \mathcal{F} = f_*(f^{-1} \mathcal{I} \mathcal{F}) \).

**Proof.** The notation means the following. Since \( f^{-1} \) is an exact functor we see
that \( f^{-1} \mathcal{I} \) is a sheaf of ideals of \( f^{-1} \mathcal{O}_X \). Via the map \( f^\sharp : f^{-1} \mathcal{O}_X \to \mathcal{O}_Y \) this
acts on \( \mathcal{F} \). Then \( f^{-1} \mathcal{I} \mathcal{F} \) is the subsheaf generated by sums of local sections of the
form \( s \) where \( a \) is a local section of \( f^{-1} \mathcal{I} \) and \( s \) is a local section of \( \mathcal{F} \). It is a
quasi-coherent \( \mathcal{O}_Y \)-submodule of \( \mathcal{F} \) because it is also the image of a natural map
\( f^\sharp \mathcal{I} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \mathcal{F} \to \mathcal{F} \).

Having said this the proof is straightforward. Namely, the question is local and
hence we may assume \( X \) is affine. Since \( f \) is affine we see that \( Y \) is affine too. Thus
we may write \( Y = \text{Spec}(B), \ X = \text{Spec}(A), \ F = \tilde{M}, \) and \( I = \tilde{I}. \) The assertion of the lemma in this case boils down to the statement that
\[
I(M_A) = ((IB)M)_A
\]
where \( M_A \) indicates the \( A \)-module associated to the \( B \)-module \( M. \)

\[\square\]

**Lemma 13.3.** Let \( f : Y \to X \) be a morphism of schemes. Assume

(1) \( f \) finite,
(2) \( f \) surjective,
(3) \( Y \) affine, and
(4) \( X \) Noetherian.

Then \( X \) is affine.

**Proof.** We will prove that under the assumptions of the lemma for any coherent \( \mathcal{O}_X \)-module \( F \) we have \( H^1(X, F) = 0. \) This will in particular imply that \( H^1(X, I) = 0 \) for every quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals of \( \mathcal{O}_X. \) Then it follows that \( X \) is affine from either Lemma 3.1 or Lemma 3.2.

Let \( P \) be the property of coherent sheaves \( F \) on \( X \) defined by the rule
\[
P(F) \iff H^1(X, F) = 0.
\]

We are going to apply Lemma 12.8. Thus we have to verify (1), (2) and (3) of that lemma for \( P. \) Property (1) follows from the long exact cohomology sequence associated to a short exact sequence of sheaves. Property (2) follows since \( H^1(X, -) \) is an additive functor. To see (3) let \( Z \subset X \) be an integral closed subscheme with generic point \( \xi. \) Let \( F \) be a coherent sheaf on \( Y \) such that the support of \( f_* F \) is equal to \( Z \) and \( (f_* F)_{\xi} \) is annihilated by \( m_{\xi}, \) see Lemma 13.1. We claim that taking \( G = f_* F \) works. We only have to verify part (3)(c) of Lemma 12.8. Hence assume that \( J \subset \mathcal{O}_X \) is a quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals such that \( J_{\xi} = \mathcal{O}_{X, \xi}. \) A finite morphism is affine hence by Lemma 13.2 we see that \( JG = f_* (f^{-1} J F) \). Also, as pointed out in the proof of Lemma 13.2 the sheaf \( f^{-1} J F \) is a quasi-coherent \( \mathcal{O}_Y \)-module. Since \( Y \) is affine we see that \( H^1(Y, f^{-1} J F) = 0, \) see Lemma 2.2. Since \( f \) is finite, hence affine, we see that
\[
H^1(X, J G) = H^1(X, f_* (f^{-1} J F)) = H^1(Y, f^{-1} J F) = 0
\]
by Lemma 2.4. Hence the quasi-coherent subsheaf \( G' = J G \) satisfies \( P. \) This verifies property (3)(c) of Lemma 12.8 as desired.

\[\square\]

**14. Coherent sheaves on \( \text{Proj}, I \)**

In this section we discuss coherent sheaves on \( \text{Proj}(A) \) where \( A \) is a Noetherian graded ring generated by \( A_1 \) over \( A_0. \) In the next section we discuss what happens if \( A \) is not generated by degree 1 elements. First, we formulate an all-in-one result for projective space over a Noetherian ring.

**Lemma 14.1.** Let \( R \) be a Noetherian ring. Let \( n \geq 0 \) be an integer. For every coherent sheaf \( F \) on \( \mathbb{P}^n_R \) we have the following:

(1) There exists an \( r \geq 0 \) and \( d_1, \ldots, d_r \in \mathbb{Z} \) and a surjection
\[
\bigoplus_{j=1, \ldots, r} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n_R}(d_j) \to F.
\]

(2) We have \( H^i(\mathbb{P}^n_R, F) = 0 \) unless \( 0 \leq i \leq n. \)
(3) For any $i$ the cohomology group $H^i(\mathbb{P}^n_R, \mathcal{F})$ is a finite $R$-module.

(4) If $i > 0$, then $H^i(\mathbb{P}^n_R, \mathcal{F}(d)) = 0$ for all $d$ large enough.

(5) For any $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ the graded $R[T_0, \ldots, T_n]$-module

$$\bigoplus_{d \geq k} H^0(\mathbb{P}^n_R, \mathcal{F}(d))$$

is a finite $R[T_0, \ldots, T_n]$-module.

**Proof.** We will use that $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n_R}(1)$ is an ample invertible sheaf on the scheme $\mathbb{P}^n_R$. This follows directly from the definition since $\mathbb{P}^n_R$ covered by the standard affine opens $D_+(T_i)$. Hence by Properties, Proposition 26.13 every finite type quasi-coherent $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n_R}$-module is a quotient of a finite direct sum of tensor powers of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n_R}(1)$. On the other hand coherent sheaves and finite type quasi-coherent sheaves are the same thing on projective space over $R$ by Lemma 9.1. Thus we see (1).

Projective $n$-space $\mathbb{P}^n_R$ is covered by $n + 1$ affines, namely the standard opens $D_+(T_i), i = 0, \ldots, n$, see Constructions, Lemma 13.3. Hence we see that for any quasi-coherent sheaf $\mathcal{F}$ on $\mathbb{P}^n_R$ we have $H^i(\mathbb{P}^n_R, \mathcal{F}) = 0$ for $i \geq n + 1$, see Lemma 13.2. Hence (2) holds.

Let us prove (3) and (4) simultaneously for all coherent sheaves on $\mathbb{P}^n_R$ by descending induction on $i$. Clearly the result holds for $i \geq n + 1$ by (2). Suppose we know the result for $i + 1$ and we want to show the result for $i$. (If $i = 0$, then part (4) is vacuous.) Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a coherent sheaf on $\mathbb{P}^n_R$. Choose a surjection as in (1) and denote $\mathcal{G}$ the kernel so that we have a short exact sequence

$$0 \to \mathcal{G} \to \bigoplus_{j=1, \ldots, r} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n_R}(d_j) \to \mathcal{F} \to 0$$

By Lemma 9.2 we see that $\mathcal{G}$ is coherent. The long exact cohomology sequence gives an exact sequence

$$H^i(\mathbb{P}^n_R, \bigoplus_{j=1, \ldots, r} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n_R}(d_j)) \to H^i(\mathbb{P}^n_R, \mathcal{F}) \to H^{i+1}(\mathbb{P}^n_R, \mathcal{G}).$$

By induction assumption the right $R$-module is finite and by Lemma 8.1 the left $R$-module is finite. Since $R$ is Noetherian it follows immediately that $H^i(\mathbb{P}^n_R, \mathcal{F})$ is a finite $R$-module. This proves the induction step for assertion (3). Since $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n_R}(d)$ is invertible we see that twisting on $\mathbb{P}^n_R$ is an exact functor (since you get it by tensoring with an invertible sheaf, see Constructions, Definition 10.1). This means that for all $d \in \mathbb{Z}$ the sequence

$$0 \to \mathcal{G}(d) \to \bigoplus_{j=1, \ldots, r} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n_R}(d_j + d) \to \mathcal{F}(d) \to 0$$

is short exact. The resulting cohomology sequence is

$$H^i(\mathbb{P}^n_R, \bigoplus_{j=1, \ldots, r} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n_R}(d_j + d)) \to H^i(\mathbb{P}^n_R, \mathcal{F}(d)) \to H^{i+1}(\mathbb{P}^n_R, \mathcal{G}(d)).$$

By induction assumption we see the module on the right is zero for $d \gg 0$ and by the computation in Lemma 8.1 the module on the left is zero as soon as $d \geq -\min\{d_j\}$ and $i \geq 1$. Hence the induction step for assertion (4). This concludes the proof of (3) and (4).

In order to prove (5) note that for all sufficiently large $d$ the map

$$H^0(\mathbb{P}^n_R, \bigoplus_{j=1, \ldots, r} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n_R}(d_j + d)) \to H^0(\mathbb{P}^n_R, \mathcal{F}(d))$$

is short exact.
is surjective by the vanishing of $H^1(P^n_R, \mathcal{G}(d))$ we just proved. In other words, the module

$$M_k = \bigoplus_{d \geq k} H^0(P^n_R, \mathcal{F}(d))$$

is for $k$ large enough a quotient of the corresponding module

$$N_k = \bigoplus_{d \geq k} H^0(P^n_R, \bigoplus_{j=1,...,r} \mathcal{O}_{P^n_R}(d_j + d))$$

When $k$ is sufficiently small (e.g. $k < -d_j$ for all $j$) then

$$N_k = \bigoplus_{j=1,...,r} R[T_0, \ldots, T_n](d_j)$$

by our computations in Section 8. In particular it is finitely generated. Suppose $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ is arbitrary. Choose $k_- \ll k \ll k_+$. Consider the diagram

$$
\begin{array}{c}
\downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & 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Let $A$ be a graded ring such that $A_0$ is Noetherian and $A$ is generated by finitely many elements of $A_1$ over $A_0$. Let $M$ be a finite graded $A$-module. Set $X = \text{Proj}(A)$ and let $\widehat{M}$ be the quasi-coherent $\mathcal{O}_X$-module on $X$ associated to $M$. The maps

$$M_n \to \Gamma(X, \widehat{M}(n))$$

from Constructions, Lemma 10.3 are isomorphisms for all sufficiently large $n$.

**Proof.** Because $M$ is a finite $A$-module we see that $\widehat{M}$ is a finite type $\mathcal{O}_X$-module, i.e., a coherent $\mathcal{O}_X$-module. Set $N = \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \Gamma(X, \widehat{M}(n))$. We have to show that the map $M \to N$ of graded $A$-modules is an isomorphism in all sufficiently large degrees. By Properties, Lemma 28.5 we have a canonical isomorphism $\widetilde{N} \to \widehat{M}$ such that $M_n \to N_n = \Gamma(X, \widehat{M}(n))$ is the canonical map. Let $K = \text{Ker}(M \to N)$ and $Q = \text{Coker}(M \to N)$. Recall that the functor $M \mapsto \widehat{M}$ is exact, see Constructions, Lemma 8.4. Hence we see that $\widetilde{K} = 0$ and $\widetilde{Q} = 0$. On the other hand, $A$ is a Noetherian ring and $M$ and $N$ are finitely generated $A$-modules (for $N$ this follows from the last part of Lemma 14.2). Hence $K$ and $Q$ are finite $A$-modules. Thus it suffices to show that a finite $A$-module $K$ with $\widetilde{K} = 0$ has only finitely many nonzero homogeneous parts $K_d$. To do this, let $x_1, \ldots, x_r \in K$ be homogeneous generators say sitting in degrees $d_1, \ldots, d_r$. Let $f_1, \ldots, f_n \in A_1$ be elements generating $A$ over $A_0$. For each $i$ and $j$ there exists an $n_{ij} \geq 0$ such that $f_i^{n_{ij}} x_j = 0$ in $K_{d_i + n_{ij}}$: if not then $x_i/f_i^{d_i} \notin K(f_i)$ would not be zero, i.e., $\widetilde{K}$ would not be zero. Then we see that $K_d$ is zero for $d > \text{max}_j(d_j + \sum_i n_{ij})$ as every element of $K_d$ is a sum of terms where each term is a monomials in the $f_i$ times one of the $x_j$ of total degree $d$. 

Let $A$ be a graded ring such that $A_0$ is Noetherian and $A$ is generated by finitely many elements of $A_1$ over $A_0$. Recall that $A_+ = \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} A_n$ is the irrelevant ideal. Let $M$ be a graded $A$-module. Recall that $M$ is an $A_+$-power torsion module if for all $x \in M$ there is an $n \geq 1$ such that $(A_+)^n x = 0$, see More on Algebra, Definition 79.1. If $M$ is finitely generated, then we see that this is equivalent to $M_n = 0$ for $n \gg 0$. Sometimes $A_+$-power torsion modules are called torsion modules. Sometimes a graded $A$-module $M$ is called torsion free if $x \in M$ with $(A_+)^n x = 0$, $n > 0$ implies $x = 0$. Denote $\text{Mod}_A$ the category of graded $A$-modules, $\text{Mod}^{fg}_A$ the full subcategory of finitely generated ones, and $\text{Mod}^{fg}_{A, \text{torsion}}$ the full subcategory of modules $M$ such that $M_n = 0$ for $n \gg 0$.

**Proposition 14.4.** Let $A$ be a graded ring such that $A_0$ is Noetherian and $A$ is generated by finitely many elements of $A_1$ over $A_0$. Set $X = \text{Proj}(A)$. The functor $M \mapsto M$ induces an equivalence

$$\text{Mod}^{fg}_A / \text{Mod}^{fg}_{A, \text{torsion}} \to \text{Coh}(\mathcal{O}_X)$$

whose quasi-inverse is given by $\mathcal{F} \mapsto \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \Gamma(X, \mathcal{F}(n))$. 

for the coherent sheaf $i_* \mathcal{F}$ (Lemma 9.8) on $\mathbf{P}^n_{A_0}$. For example, by this lemma there exists a surjection

$$\bigoplus_{j=1, \ldots, r} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}^n_{A_0}}(d_j) \to i_* \mathcal{F}.\] By adjunction this corresponds to a map $\bigoplus_{j=1, \ldots, r} \mathcal{O}_X(d_j) \to \mathcal{F}$ which is surjective as well. The statements on cohomology follow from the fact that $H^p(X, \mathcal{F}(d)) = H^p(\mathbf{P}^n_{A_0}, i_* \mathcal{F}(d))$ by Lemma 2.4 \[ \Box \]
In this section we discuss coherent sheaves on Proj. Let 

The subcategory Mod\(\text{fg}_{A,\text{torsion}}\) is a Serre subcategory of Mod\(\text{fg}_A\), see Homology, Definition [9.1]. This is clear from the description of objects given above but it also follows from More on Algebra, Lemma [79.5]. Hence the quotient category on the left of the arrow is defined in Homology, Lemma [9.6]. To define the functor of the proposition, it suffices to show that the functor \(M \mapsto \widetilde{M}\) sends torsion modules to 0. This is clear because for any \(f \in A_+\) homogeneous the module \(M_f\) is zero and hence the value \(M(f)\) of \(\widetilde{M}\) on \(D_+(f)\) is zero too.

By Lemma [14.2] the proposed quasi-inverse makes sense. Namely, the lemma shows that \(\mathcal{F} \mapsto \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \Gamma(X, \mathcal{F}(n))\) is a functor \(\text{Coh}(\mathcal{O}_X) \to \text{Mod}_{A_+}^{\text{fg}}\) which we can compose with the quotient functor \(\text{Mod}_{A_+}^{\text{fg}} \to \text{Mod}_A^{\text{fg}} / \text{Mod}_{A,\text{torsion}}^{\text{fg}}\).

By Lemma [14.3] the composite left to right to left is isomorphic to the identity functor.

Finally, let \(\mathcal{F}\) be a coherent \(\mathcal{O}_X\)-module. Set \(M = \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \Gamma(X, \mathcal{F}(n))\) viewed as a graded \(A\)-module, so that our functor sends \(\mathcal{F}\) to \(M_{\geq 0} = \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} M_n\). By Properties, Lemma [28.5] the canonical map \(M \to \mathcal{F}\) is an isomorphism. Since the inclusion map \(M_{\geq 0} \to M\) defines an isomorphism \(M_{\geq 0} \to \widetilde{M}\) we conclude that the composite right to left to right is isomorphic to the identity functor as well. \(\square\)

\section{15. Cohomology of schemes}

In this section we discuss coherent sheaves on \(\text{Proj}(A)\) where \(A\) is a Noetherian graded ring. Most of the results will be deduced by sleight of hand from the corresponding result in the previous section where we discussed what happens if \(A\) is generated by degree 1 elements.

\begin{lemma}[15.1]
Let \(A\) be a Noetherian graded ring. Set \(X = \text{Proj}(A)\). Then \(X\) is a Noetherian scheme. Let \(\mathcal{F}\) be a coherent \(\mathcal{O}_X\)-module.

\begin{enumerate}
\item There exists an \(r \geq 0\) and \(d_1, \ldots, d_r \in \mathbb{Z}\) and a surjection 
\[ \bigoplus_{j=1, \ldots, r} \mathcal{O}_X(d_j) \to \mathcal{F}. \]
\item For any \(p\) the cohomology group \(H^p(X, \mathcal{F})\) is a finite \(A_0\)-module.
\item If \(p > 0\), then \(H^p(X, \mathcal{F}(d)) = 0\) for all \(d\) large enough.
\item For any \(k \in \mathbb{Z}\) the graded \(A\)-module 
\[ \bigoplus_{d \geq k} H^0(X, \mathcal{F}(d)) \]

is a finite \(A\)-module.
\end{enumerate}
\end{lemma}

\textbf{Proof.} We will prove this by reducing the statement to Lemma [14.2]. By Algebra, Lemmas [57.2] and [57.1], the ring \(A_0\) is Noetherian and \(A\) is generated over \(A_0\) by finitely many elements \(f_1, \ldots, f_r\) homogeneous of positive degree. Let \(d\) be a sufficiently divisible integer. Set \(A' = A^{(d)}\) with notation as in Algebra, Section [55]. Then \(A'\) is generated over \(A_0' = A_0\) by elements of degree 1, see Algebra, Lemma [55.2]. Thus Lemma [14.2] applies to \(X' = \text{Proj}(A')\).

By Constructions, Lemma [11.8] there exist an isomorphism of schemes \(i : X \to X'\) and isomorphisms \(\mathcal{O}_X(n) \to i^* \mathcal{O}_{X'}(n)\) compatible with the map \(A' \to A\) and the maps \(A_n \to H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(n))\) and \(A'_n \to H^0(X', \mathcal{O}_{X'}(n))\). Thus Lemma [14.2] implies...
X is Noetherian and that (1) and (2) hold. To see (3) and (4) we can use that for any fixed \( k, p, \) and \( q \) we have
\[
\bigoplus_{dn+q \geq k} H^p(X, F(dn+q)) = \bigoplus_{dn+q \geq k} H^p(X', (i_*F(q))(n))
\]
by the compatibilities above. If \( p > 0 \), we have the vanishing of the right hand side for \( k \) depending on \( q \) large enough by Lemma 14.2. Since there are only a finite number of congruence classes of integers modulo \( d \), we see that (3) holds for \( F \) on \( X \). If \( p = 0 \), then we have that the right hand side is a finite \( A' \)-module by Lemma 14.2. Using the finiteness of congruence classes once more, we find that \( \bigoplus_{n \geq k} H^0(X, F(n)) \) is a finite \( A' \)-module too. Since the \( A' \)-module structure comes from the \( A \)-module structure (by the compatibilities mentioned above), we conclude it is finite as an \( A \)-module as well.

0B5R Lemma 15.2. Let \( A \) be a Noetherian graded ring and let \( d \) be the lcm of generators of \( A \) over \( A_0 \). Let \( M \) be a finite graded \( A \)-module. Set \( X = \text{Proj}(A) \) and let \( \widetilde{M} \) be the quasi-coherent \( \mathcal{O}_X \)-module on \( X \) associated to \( M \). Let \( k \in \mathbb{Z} \).

1. \( N' = \bigoplus_{n \geq k} H^0(X, \widetilde{M}(n)) \) is a finite \( A \)-module,
2. \( N = \bigoplus_{n \geq k} H^0(X, \widetilde{M}(n)) \) is a finite \( A \)-module,
3. there is a canonical map \( N \to N' \),
4. if \( k \) is small enough there is a canonical map \( M \to N' \),
5. the map \( M_n \to N'_n \) is an isomorphism for \( n \gg 0 \),
6. \( N_n \to N'_n \) is an isomorphism for \( d \).

Proof. The map \( N \to N' \) in (3) comes from Constructions, Equation 10.1.5 by taking global sections.

By Constructions, Equation 10.1.6 there is a map of graded \( A \)-modules \( M \to \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} H^0(X, \widetilde{M}(n)) \). If the generators of \( M \) sit in degrees \( \geq k \), then the image is contained in the submodule \( N' \subset \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} H^0(X, \widetilde{M}(n)) \) and we get the map in (4).

By Algebra, Lemmas 57.2 and 57.1 the ring \( A_0 \) is Noetherian and \( A \) is generated over \( A_0 \) by finitely many elements \( f_1, \ldots, f_r \) homogeneous of positive degree. Let \( d = \text{lcm}(\text{deg}(f_i)) \). Then we see that (6) holds for example by Constructions, Lemma 10.4.

Because \( M \) is a finite \( A \)-module we see that \( \widetilde{M} \) is a finite type \( \mathcal{O}_X \)-module, i.e., a coherent \( \mathcal{O}_X \)-module. Thus part (2) follows from Lemma 15.1.

We will deduce (1) from (2) using a trick. For \( q \in \{0, \ldots, d-1\} \) write
\[
qN = \bigoplus_{n+q \geq k} H^0(X, \widetilde{M}(n+q))
\]
By part (2) these are finite \( A \)-modules. The Noetherian ring \( A \) is finite over \( A^{(d)} = \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} A_{dn} \), because it is generated by \( f_i \) over \( A^{(d)} \) and \( f_i^d \in A^{(d)} \). Hence \( qN \) is a finite \( A^{(d)} \)-module. Moreover, \( A^{(d)} \) is Noetherian (follows from Algebra, Lemma 56.9). It follows that the \( A^{(d)} \)-submodule \( qN^{(d)} = \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} qN_{dn} \) is a finite module over \( A^{(d)} \). Using the isomorphisms \( M(dn+q) = M(q)(dn) \) we can write
\[
N' = \bigoplus_{q \in \{0, \ldots, d-1\}} \bigoplus_{dn+q \geq k} H^0(X, \widetilde{M}(q)(dn)) = \bigoplus_{q \in \{0, \ldots, d-1\}} qN^{(d)}
\]
Thus \( N' \) is finite over \( A^{(d)} \) and a fortiori finite over \( A \). Thus (1) is true.
Let $K$ be a finite $A$-module such that $\tilde{K} = 0$. We claim that $K_n = 0$ for $d|n$ and $n \gg 0$. Arguing as above we see that $K^{(d)}$ is a finite $A^{(d)}$-module. Let $x_1, \ldots, x_m \in K$ be homogeneous generators of $K^{(d)}$ over $A^{(d)}$, say sitting in degrees $d_1, \ldots, d_m$ with $d|d_j$. For each $i$ and $j$ there exists an $n_{ij} \geq 0$ such that $f_i^{n_{ij}} x_j = 0$ in $K_{d_i+n_{ij}}$; if not then $x_j/f_i^{d_i/d\deg(f_i)} \in K_{(f_i)}$ would not be zero, i.e., $\tilde{K}$ would not be zero. Here we use that $\deg(f_i)|d|d_j$ for all $i, j$. We conclude that $K_n$ is zero for $n$ with $d|n$ and $n \gg \max_i(d_i + \sum_j n_{ij} \deg(f_i))$ as every element of $K_n$ is a sum of terms where each term is a monomials in the $f_i$ times one of the $x_j$ of total degree $n$.

To finish the proof, we have to show that $M \to N'$ is an isomorphism in all sufficiently large degrees. The map $N \to N'$ induces an isomorphism $\bar{N} \to \bar{N}'$ because on the affine opens $D_+(f_i) = D_+(f_i^d)$ the corresponding modules are isomorphic: $N_{(f_i)} \cong N'_{{(f_i^d)}} \cong N'_{(f_i)}$ by property (6). By Properties, Lemma 28.5 we have a canonical isomorphism $\bar{N} \to \bar{M}$. The composition $\bar{N} \to \bar{M} \to \bar{N}'$ is the isomorphism above (proof omitted; hint: look on standard affine opens to check this). Thus the map $M \to N'$ induces an isomorphism $\bar{M} \to \bar{N'}$. Let $K = \text{Ker}(M \to N')$ and $Q = \text{Coker}(M \to N')$. Recall that the functor $M \to \bar{M}$ is exact, see Constructions, Lemma 8.4. Hence we see that $\bar{K} = 0$ and $\bar{Q} = 0$. By the result of the previous paragraph we see that $K_n = 0$ and $Q_n = 0$ for $d|n$ and $n \gg 0$. At this point we finally see the advantage of using $N'$ over $N$: the functor $M \to N'$ is compatible with shifts (immediate from the construction). Thus, repeating the whole argument with $M$ replaced by $M(q)$ we find that $K_n = 0$ and $Q_n = 0$ for $n \equiv q \pmod{d}$ and $n \gg 0$. Since there are only finitely many congruence classes modulo $n$ the proof is finished. □

Let $A$ be a Noetherian graded ring. Recall that $A_+ = \bigoplus_{n > 0} A_n$ is the irrelevant ideal. By Algebra, Lemmas 27.2 and 27.1 the ring $A_0$ is Noetherian and $A$ is generated over $A_0$ by finitely many elements $f_1, \ldots, f_r$ homogeneous of positive degree. Let $d = \text{lcm}(\deg(f_i))$. Let $M$ be a graded $A$-module. In this situation we say a homogeneous element $x \in M$ is irrelevant \footnote{This is nonstandard notation.} if

\[(A_+ x)_{nd} = 0 \quad \text{for all} \quad n \gg 0\]

If $x \in M$ is homogeneous and irrelevant and $f \in A$ is homogeneous, then $fx$ is irrelevant too. Hence the set of irrelevant elements generate a graded submodule $M_{\text{irrelevant}} \subset M$. We will say $M$ is irrelevant if every homogeneous element of $M$ is irrelevant, i.e., if $M_{\text{irrelevant}} = M$. If $M$ is finitely generated, then we see that this is equivalent to $M_{nd} = 0$ for $n \gg 0$. Denote $\text{Mod}_A$ the category of graded $A$-modules, $\text{Mod}_A^{fg}$ the full subcategory of finitely generated ones, and $\text{Mod}_A^{fg, \text{irrelevant}}$ the full subcategory of irrelevant modules.

\[\text{Proposition 15.3.} \quad \text{Let} \ A \ \text{be a Noetherian graded ring. Set} \ X = \text{Proj}(A). \ \text{The functor} \ M \mapsto \bar{M} \ \text{induces an equivalence}

\[\text{Mod}_A^{fg}/\text{Mod}_A^{fg, \text{irrelevant}} \to \text{Coh}(\mathcal{O}_X)\]

\[\text{whose quasi-inverse is given by} \ \mathcal{F} \mapsto \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \Gamma(X, \mathcal{F}(n)).\]

\[1\]This is nonstandard notation.
Proof. We urge the reader to read the proof in the case where $A$ is generated in degree 1 first, see Proposition [14.4]. Let $f_1, \ldots, f_r \in A$ be homogeneous elements of positive degree which generate $A$ over $A_0$. Let $d$ be the lcm of the degrees $d_i$ of $f_i$. Let $M$ be a finite $A$-module. Let us show that $\tilde{M}$ is zero if and only if $M$ is an irrelevant graded $A$-module (as defined above the statement of the proposition). Namely, let $x \in M$ be a homogeneous element. Choose $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ sufficiently small and let $N \to N'$ and $M \to N'$ be as in Lemma [15.2]. We may also pick $l$ sufficiently large such that $M_n \to N_n$ is an isomorphism for $n \geq l$. If $\tilde{M}$ is zero, then $N = 0$. Thus for any $f \in A_+$ homogeneous with $\deg(f) + \deg(x) = nd$ and $nd > l$ we see that $fx$ is zero because $N_{nd} \to N_{nd}'$ and $M_{nd} \to N_{nd}'$ are isomorphisms. Hence $x$ is irrelevant. Conversely, assume $\tilde{M}$ is irrelevant. Then $M_{nd}$ is zero for $n \gg 0$ (see discussion above proposition). Clearly this implies that $M(f_i) = M((f_i)^{d_i/\deg(f_i)}) = 0$, whence $\tilde{M} = 0$ by construction.

It follows that the subcategory $\text{Mod}_{A,\text{irrelevant}}^f$ is a Serre subcategory of $\text{Mod}_{A}^f$ as the kernel of the exact functor $M \mapsto \tilde{M}$, see Homology, Lemma [9.4] and Constructions, Lemma [8.4]. Hence the quotient category on the left of the arrow is defined in Homology, Lemma [9.6]. To define the functor of the proposition, it suffices to show that the functor $\tilde{M} \mapsto \tilde{M}$ sends irrelevant modules to 0 which we have shown above.

By Lemma [15.1] the proposed quasi-inverse makes sense. Namely, the lemma shows that $\mathcal{F} \mapsto \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \Gamma(X, \mathcal{F}(n))$ is a functor $\text{Coh}(\mathcal{O}_X) \to \text{Mod}_{A}^f$ which we can compose with the quotient functor $\text{Mod}_{A}^f / \text{Mod}_{A,\text{irrelevant}}^f$.

By Lemma [15.2] the composite left to right to left is isomorphic to the identity functor. Namely, let $M$ be a finite graded $A$-module and let $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ sufficiently small and let $N \to N'$ and $M \to N'$ be as in Lemma [15.2]. Then the kernel and cokernel of $M \to N'$ are nonzero in only finitely many degrees, hence are irrelevant. Moreover, the kernel and cokernel of the map $N \to N'$ are zero in all sufficiently large degrees divisible by $d$, hence these are irrelevant modules too. Thus $M \to N'$ and $N \to N'$ are both isomorphisms in the quotient category, as desired.

Finally, let $\mathcal{F}$ be a coherent $\mathcal{O}_X$-module. Set $M = \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \Gamma(X, \mathcal{F}(n))$ viewed as a graded $A$-module, so that our functor sends $\mathcal{F}$ to $M_{\geq 0} = \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} M_n$. By Properties, Lemma [28.5] the canonical map $\tilde{M} \to \mathcal{F}$ is an isomorphism. Since the inclusion map $M_{\geq 0} \to M$ defines an isomorphism $\tilde{M}_{\geq 0} \to \tilde{M}$ we conclude that the composite right to left is isomorphic to the identity functor as well. □

16. Higher direct images along projective morphisms
(3) For any \( p \) the cohomology group \( H^p(X, \mathcal{F}) \) is a finite \( R \)-module.

(4) If \( p > 0 \), then \( H^p(X, \mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{L}^\otimes d) = 0 \) for all \( d \) large enough.

(5) For any \( k \in \mathbb{Z} \) the graded \( A \)-module

\[
\bigoplus_{d \geq k} H^0(X, \mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{L}^\otimes d)
\]

is a finite \( A \)-module.

**Proof.** By Morphisms, Lemma 37.4 there exists a \( \text{immersion} (\text{Morphisms, Lemma 39.7}) \). Thus we have \( P \).

Proof of (1). Set \( \mathcal{F} \).

Proof of (2). This follows from Properties, Proposition 26.13.

Proof of (3). Apply Lemma 14.1 and use \( \mathcal{F} \).

Proof of (4). Fix \( \mathcal{F} \).

Proof of (5). Fix an integer \( k \). Set \( M = \bigoplus_{n \geq k} H^0(X, \mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{L}^\otimes n) \). Arguing as above we conclude that \( \bigoplus_{n \geq k} A_{nd+q} \) is a finite graded \( S \)-module. Since \( M = \bigoplus_{q \in \{0, \ldots, d-1\}} \bigoplus_{n \geq k} A_{nd+q} \) we see that \( M \) is finite as an \( S \)-module. Since the \( S \)-module structure factors through the ring map \( S \to A \), we conclude that \( M \) is finite as an \( A \)-module.

**Lemma 16.2.** Let \( f : X \to S \) be a morphism of schemes. Let \( \mathcal{F} \) be a quasi-coherent \( \mathcal{O}_X \)-module. Let \( \mathcal{L} \) be an invertible sheaf on \( X \). Assume that

\begin{itemize}
  \item[(1)] \( S \) is Noetherian,
  \item[(2)] \( f \) is proper,
  \item[(3)] \( \mathcal{F} \) is coherent, and
  \item[(4)] \( \mathcal{L} \) is relatively ample on \( X/S \).
\end{itemize}

Then there exists an \( n_0 \) such that for all \( n \geq n_0 \) we have

\[
R^pf_* (\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{L}^\otimes n) = 0
\]

for all \( p > 0 \).
Choose a finite affine open covering $S = \bigcup V_j$ and set $X_j = f^{-1}(V_j)$. Clearly, if we solve the question for each of the finitely many systems $(X_j \to V_j, \mathcal{L}|_{X_j}, \mathcal{F}|_{V_j})$ then the result follows. Thus we may assume $S$ is affine. In this case the vanishing of $R^p f_* (\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{L}^\otimes n)$ is equivalent to the vanishing of $H^p(X, \mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{L}^\otimes n)$, see Lemma 4.6. Thus the required vanishing follows from Lemma 16.1 (which applies because $\mathcal{L}$ is ample on $X$ by Morphisms, Lemma 37.4).

**Lemma 16.3.** Let $S$ be a locally Noetherian scheme. Let $f : X \to S$ be a locally projective morphism. Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a coherent $\mathcal{O}_X$-module. Then $R^i f_* \mathcal{F}$ is a coherent $\mathcal{O}_S$-module for all $i \geq 0$.

**Proof.** We first remark that a locally projective morphism is proper (Morphisms, Lemma 41.5) and hence of finite type. In particular $X$ is locally Noetherian (Morphisms, Lemma 41.6) and hence the statement makes sense. Moreover, by Lemma 4.5 the sheaves $R^p f_* \mathcal{F}$ are quasi-coherent.

Having said this the statement is local on $S$ (for example by Cohomology, Lemma 8.4). Hence we may assume $S = \text{Spec}(R)$ is the spectrum of a Noetherian ring, and $X$ is a closed subscheme of $\mathbb{P}^n_R$ for some $n$, see Morphisms, Lemma 41.4. In this case, the sheaves $R^p f_* \mathcal{F}$ are the quasi-coherent sheaves associated to the $R$-modules $H^p(X, \mathcal{F})$, see Lemma 4.6. Hence it suffices to show that $R$-modules $H^p(X, \mathcal{F})$ are finite $R$-modules (Lemma 9.1). This follows from Lemma 16.1 (because the restriction of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n_R}(1)$ to $X$ is ample on $X$).

**17. Ample invertible sheaves and cohomology**

Here is a criterion for ampleness on proper schemes over affine bases in terms of vanishing of cohomology after twisting.

**Lemma 17.1.** Let $R$ be a Noetherian ring. Let $f : X \to \text{Spec}(R)$ be a proper morphism. Let $\mathcal{L}$ be an invertible $\mathcal{O}_X$-module. The following are equivalent:

1. $\mathcal{L}$ is ample on $X$ (this is equivalent to many other things, see Properties, Proposition 26.13 and Morphisms, Lemma 37.4),
2. for every coherent $\mathcal{O}_X$-module $\mathcal{F}$ there exists an $n_0 \geq 0$ such that $H^p(X, \mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{L}^\otimes n) = 0$ for all $n \geq n_0$ and $p > 0$, and
3. for every quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{O}_X$, there exists an $n \geq 1$ such that $H^1(X, \mathcal{I} \otimes \mathcal{L}^\otimes n) = 0$.

**Proof.** The implication $(1) \Rightarrow (2)$ follows from Lemma 16.1. The implication $(2) \Rightarrow (3)$ is trivial. The implication $(3) \Rightarrow (1)$ is Lemma 3.3.

**Lemma 17.2.** Let $R$ be a Noetherian ring. Let $f : Y \to X$ be a morphism of schemes proper over $R$. Let $\mathcal{L}$ be an invertible $\mathcal{O}_X$-module. Assume $f$ is finite and surjective. Then $\mathcal{L}$ is ample if and only if $f^* \mathcal{L}$ is ample.

**Proof.** The pullback of an ample invertible sheaf by a quasi-affine morphism is ample, see Morphisms, Lemma 35.7. This proves one of the implications as a finite morphism is affine by definition. To prove the other we will use the criterion of Lemma 17.1.

Assume that $f^* \mathcal{L}$ is ample. Let $P$ be the following property on coherent $\mathcal{O}_X$-modules $\mathcal{F}$: there exists an $n_0$ such that $H^p(X, \mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{L}^\otimes n) = 0$ for all $n \geq n_0$ and $p > 0$. We will prove that $P$ holds for any coherent $\mathcal{O}_X$-module $\mathcal{F}$, which suffices
Let by references cited earlier in this proof. Hence the quasi-coherent subsheaf $X$.

Cohomology is functorial. In particular, given a ringed space $n$ for $O_f$ that $I$ is an isomorphism.

induced by the map such that $J \subset O_G$. Hence assume that $J \subset O_X$ is a quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals such that $J_\xi = O_{X, \xi}$. A finite morphism is affine hence by Lemma 13.2 we see that $J' = f_i(f^{-1}JF)$. Also, as pointed out in the proof of Lemma 13.2 the sheaf $f^{-1}JF$ is a coherent $O_Y$-module. By assumption we see that there exists an $n_0$ such that

$$H^p(Y, f^{-1}JF \otimes_{O_Y} f^*L^{\otimes n}) = 0,$$

for $n \geq n_0$ and $p > 0$. Since $f$ is finite, hence affine, we see that

$$H^p(X, JG \otimes_{O_X} L^{\otimes n}) = H^p(X, f_*(f^{-1}JF) \otimes_{O_X} L^{\otimes n})$$

$$= H^p(X, f_*(f^{-1}JF \otimes_{O_Y} f^*L^{\otimes n}))$$

$$= H^p(Y, f^{-1}JF \otimes_{O_Y} f^*L^{\otimes n}) = 0$$

by references cited earlier in this proof. Hence the quasi-coherent subsheaf $G' = JG$ satisfies $P$. This verifies property (3)(c) of Lemma 12.8 as desired.

Cohomology is functorial. In particular, given a ringed space $X$, an invertible $O_X$-module $L$, a section $s \in \Gamma(X, L)$ we get maps

$$H^p(X, F) \longrightarrow H^p(X, F \otimes_{O_X} L), \quad \xi \longmapsto s\xi$$

induced by the map $F \to F \otimes_{O_X} L$ which is multiplication by $s$. We set $\Gamma_s(X, L) = \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \Gamma(X, L^{\otimes n})$ as a graded ring, see Modules, Definition 22.7. Given a sheaf of $O_X$-modules $F$ and an integer $p \geq 0$ we set

$$H^p_s(X, L, F) = \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} H^p(X, F \otimes_{O_X} L^{\otimes n})$$

This is a graded $\Gamma_s(X, L)$-module by the multiplication defined above. Warning: the notation $H^p_s(X, L, F)$ is nonstandard.

**Lemma 17.3.** Let $X$ be a scheme. Let $L$ be an invertible sheaf on $X$. Let $s \in \Gamma(X, L)$. Let $F$ be a quasi-coherent $O_X$-module. If $X$ is quasi-compact and quasi-separated, the canonical map

$$H^p_s(X, L, F)(s) \longrightarrow H^p(X, s, F)$$

which maps $\xi/s^n$ to $s^{-n}\xi$ is an isomorphism.

**Proof.** Note that for $p = 0$ this is Properties, Lemma 17.2. We will prove the statement using the induction principle (Lemma 4.1) where for $U \subset X$ quasi-compact open we let $P(U)$ be the property: for all $p \geq 0$ the map

$$H^p_s(U, L, F)(s) \longrightarrow H^p(U, s, F)$$

is an isomorphism.

If $U$ is affine, then both sides of the arrow displayed above are zero for $p > 0$ by Lemma 2.2 and Properties, Lemma 26.4 and the statement is true. If $P$ is true
for $U$, $V$, and $U \cap V$, then we can use the Mayer-Vietoris sequences (Cohomology, Lemma [9.2]) to obtain a map of long exact sequences

$$
\begin{align*}
H^p_{\bullet}(U \cap V, \mathcal{F}(s)) & \longrightarrow H^p(U \cup V, \mathcal{F})_{(s)} \oplus H^p(U, \mathcal{F})_{(s)} \\
& \longrightarrow H^p(U_s \cap V_s, \mathcal{F}) \longrightarrow H^p(U_s, \mathcal{F}) \oplus H^p(V_s, \mathcal{F})
\end{align*}
$$

(only a snippet shown). Observe that $U_s \cap V_s = (U \cap V)_s$ and that $U_s \cup V_s = (U \cup V)_s$. Thus the left and right vertical maps are isomorphisms (as well as one more to the right and one more to the left which are not shown in the diagram). We conclude that $P(U \cup V)$ holds by the 5-lemma (Homology, Lemma [5.20]). This finishes the proof. \hfill \Box

**Lemma 17.4.** Let $X$ be a scheme. Let $\mathcal{L}$ be an invertible $\mathcal{O}_X$-module. Let $s \in \Gamma(X, \mathcal{L})$ be a section. Assume that

1. $X$ is quasi-compact and quasi-separated, and
2. $X_s$ is affine.

Then for every quasi-coherent $\mathcal{O}_X$-module $\mathcal{F}$ and every $p > 0$ and all $\xi \in H^p(X, \mathcal{F})$ there exists an $n \geq 0$ such that $s^n \xi = 0$ in $H^p(X, \mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{L}^\otimes n)$.

**Proof.** Recall that $H^p(X_s, \mathcal{G})$ is zero for every quasi-coherent module $\mathcal{G}$ by Lemma [2.2]. Hence the lemma follows from Lemma [17.3]. \hfill \Box

For a more general version of the following lemma see Limits, Lemma [11.4].

**Lemma 17.5.** Let $i : Z \to X$ be a closed immersion of Noetherian schemes inducing a homeomorphism of underlying topological spaces. Let $\mathcal{L}$ be an invertible sheaf on $X$. Then $i^* \mathcal{L}$ is ample on $Z$, if and only if $\mathcal{L}$ is ample on $X$.

**Proof.** If $\mathcal{L}$ is ample, then $i^* \mathcal{L}$ is ample for example by Morphisms, Lemma [35.7]. Assume $i^* \mathcal{L}$ is ample. We have to show that $\mathcal{L}$ is ample on $X$. Let $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{O}_X$ be the coherent sheaf of ideals cutting out the closed subscheme $Z$. Since $i(Z) = X$ set theoretically we see that $\mathcal{I}^n = 0$ for some $n$ by Lemma [10.2]. Consider the sequence

$$X = Z_n \supset Z_{n-1} \supset Z_{n-2} \supset \ldots \supset Z_1 = Z$$

of closed subschemes cut out by $0 = \mathcal{I}^n \subset \mathcal{I}^{n-1} \subset \ldots \subset \mathcal{I}$. Then each of the closed immersions $Z_i \to Z_{i-1}$ is defined by a coherent sheaf of ideals of square zero. In this way we reduce to the case that $\mathcal{I}^2 = 0$.

Consider the short exact sequence

$$0 \to \mathcal{I} \to \mathcal{O}_X \to i_* \mathcal{O}_Z \to 0$$

of quasi-coherent $\mathcal{O}_X$-modules. Tensoring with $\mathcal{L}^\otimes n$ we obtain short exact sequences

$$0 \to \mathcal{I} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{L}^\otimes n \to \mathcal{L}^\otimes n \to i_* i^* \mathcal{L}^\otimes n \to 0$$

As $\mathcal{I}^2 = 0$, we can use Morphisms, Lemma [1.1] to think of $\mathcal{I}$ as a quasi-coherent $\mathcal{O}_Z$-module and then $\mathcal{I} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{L}^\otimes n = \mathcal{I} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Z} i^* \mathcal{L}^\otimes n$ with obvious abuse of notation. Moreover, the cohomology of this sheaf over $Z$ is canonically the same as the cohomology of this sheaf over $X$ (as $i$ is a homeomorphism).
Let \( x \in X \) be a point and denote \( z \in Z \) the corresponding point. Because \( i^*\mathcal{L} \) is ample there exists an \( n \) and a section \( s \in \Gamma(Z,i^*\mathcal{L}^\otimes n) \) with \( z \in Z_s \) and with \( Z_s \) affine. The obstruction to lifting \( s \) to a section of \( \mathcal{L}^\otimes n \) over \( X \) is the boundary
\[
\xi = \partial s \in H^1(X, \mathcal{I} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{L}^\otimes n) = H^1(Z, \mathcal{I} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Z} i^*\mathcal{L}^\otimes n)
\]
coming from the short exact sequence of sheaves \([17.5.1]\). If we replace \( s \) by \( s^{e+1} \) then \( \xi \) is replaced by \( \partial(s^{e+1}) = (e+1)s^e\xi \) in \( H^1(Z, \mathcal{I} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Z} i^*\mathcal{L}^{\otimes(e+1)n}) \) because the boundary map for
\[
0 \to \bigoplus_{m \geq 0} \mathcal{I} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{L}^\otimes m \to \bigoplus_{m \geq 0} \mathcal{L}^\otimes m \to \bigoplus_{m \geq 0} i_*i^*\mathcal{L}^\otimes m \to 0
\]
is a derivation by Cohomology, Lemma \([26.3]\). By Lemma \([17.4]\) we see that \( s^e\xi \) is zero for \( e \) large enough. Hence, after replacing \( s \) by a power, we can assume \( s \) is the image of a section \( s' \in \Gamma(X, \mathcal{L}^\otimes n) \). Then \( X_{s'} \) is an open subscheme and \( Z_s \to X_{s'} \) is a surjective closed immersion of Noetherian schemes with \( Z_s \) affine. Hence \( X_s \) is affine by Lemma \([13.3]\) and we conclude that \( \mathcal{L} \) is ample.

For a more general version of the following lemma see Limits, Lemma \([11.5]\).

**Lemma 17.6.** Let \( i : Z \to X \) be a closed immersion of Noetherian schemes inducing a homeomorphism of underlying topological spaces. Then \( X \) is quasi-affine if and only if \( Z \) is quasi-affine.

**Proof.** Recall that a scheme is quasi-affine if and only if the structure sheaf is ample, see Properties, Lemma \([27.1]\). Hence if \( Z \) is quasi-affine, then \( \mathcal{O}_Z \) is ample, hence \( \mathcal{O}_X \) is ample by Lemma \([17.5]\) hence \( X \) is quasi-affine. A proof of the converse, which can also be seen in an elementary way, is gotten by reading the argument just given backwards.

**Lemma 17.7.** Let \( X \) be a scheme. Let \( \mathcal{L} \) be an ample invertible \( \mathcal{O}_X \)-module. Let \( n_0 \) be an integer. If \( H^p(X, \mathcal{L}^{-n}) = 0 \) for \( n \geq n_0 \) and \( p > 0 \), then \( X \) is affine.

**Proof.** We claim \( H^p(X, \mathcal{F}) = 0 \) for every quasi-coherent \( \mathcal{O}_X \)-module and \( p > 0 \). Since \( X \) is quasi-compact by Properties, Definition \([26.1]\) the claim finishes the proof by Lemma \([3.1]\). The scheme \( X \) is separated by Properties, Lemma \([26.8]\). Say \( X \) is covered by \( e+1 \) affine opens. Then \( H^p(X, \mathcal{F}) = 0 \) for \( p > e \), see Lemma \([4.2]\). Thus we may use descending induction on \( p \) to prove the claim. Writing \( \mathcal{F} \) as a filtered colimit of finite type quasi-coherent modules (Properties, Lemma \([22.3]\)) and using Cohomology, Lemma \([20.1]\) we may assume \( \mathcal{F} \) is of finite type. Then we can choose \( n > n_0 \) such that \( \mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{L}^\otimes n \) is globally generated, see Properties, Proposition \([26.13]\). This means there is a short exact sequence
\[
0 \to \mathcal{F}' \to \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathcal{L}^\otimes -n \to \mathcal{F} \to 0
\]
for some set \( I \) (in fact we can choose \( I \) finite). By induction hypothesis we have \( H^{p+1}(X, \mathcal{F}') = 0 \) and by assumption (combined with the already used commutation of cohomology with colimits) we have \( H^p(X, \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathcal{L}^\otimes -n) = 0 \). From the long exact cohomology sequence we conclude that \( H^p(X, \mathcal{F}) = 0 \) as desired.

**Lemma 17.8.** Let \( X \) be a quasi-affine scheme. If \( H^p(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = 0 \) for \( p > 0 \), then \( X \) is affine.

**Proof.** Since \( \mathcal{O}_X \) is ample by Properties, Lemma \([27.1]\) this follows from Lemma \([17.7]\).
18. Chow’s Lemma

In this section we prove Chow’s lemma in the Noetherian case (Lemma 18.1). In Limits, Section 12 we prove some variants for the non-Noetherian case.

Lemma 18.1. Let \( S \) be a Noetherian scheme. Let \( f : X \to S \) be a separated morphism of finite type. Then there exists an \( n \geq 0 \) and a diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
X & \xleftarrow{\pi} & X' \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
S & = & \mathbf{P}^n_S
\end{array}
\]

where \( X' \to \mathbf{P}^n_S \) is an immersion, and \( \pi : X' \to X \) is proper and surjective. Moreover, we may arrange it such that there exists a dense open subscheme \( U \subset X \) such that \( \pi^{-1}(U) \to U \) is an isomorphism.

Proof. All of the schemes we will encounter during the rest of the proof are going to be of finite type over the Noetherian scheme \( S \) and hence Noetherian (see Morphisms, Lemma 14.6). All morphisms between them will automatically be quasi-compact, locally of finite type and quasi-separated, see Morphisms, Lemma 14.8 and Properties, Lemmas 5.4 and 5.8.

The scheme \( X \) has only finitely many irreducible components (Properties, Lemma 5.7). Say \( X = X_1 \cup \ldots \cup X_r \) is the decomposition of \( X \) into irreducible components. Let \( \eta_i \in X_i \) be the generic point. For every point \( x \in X \) there exists an affine open \( U_x \subset X \) which contains \( x \) and each of the generic points \( \eta_i \). See Properties, Lemma 29.4. Since \( X \) is quasi-compact, we can find a finite affine open covering \( X = U_1 \cup \ldots \cup U_m \) such that each \( U_i \) contains \( \eta_1, \ldots, \eta_r \). In particular we conclude that the open \( U = U_1 \cap \ldots \cap U_m \subset X \) is a dense open. This and the fact that the \( U_i \) are affine opens covering \( X \) is all that we will use below.

Let \( X^* \subset X \) be the scheme theoretic closure of \( U \to X \), see Morphisms, Definition 6.2. Let \( U_i^* = X^* \cap U_i \). Note that \( U_i^* \) is a closed subscheme of \( U_i \). Hence \( U_i^* \) is affine. Since \( U \) is dense in \( X \) the morphism \( X^* \to X \) is a surjective closed immersion. It is an isomorphism over \( U \). Hence we may replace \( X \) by \( X^* \) and \( U \) by \( U_i^* \) and assume that \( U \) is scheme theoretically dense in \( X \), see Morphisms, Definition 7.1.

By Morphisms, Lemma 37.3 we can find an immersion \( j_i : U_i \to \mathbf{P}^{n_i}_S \) for each \( i \). By Morphisms, Lemma 7.7 we can find closed subschemes \( Z_i \subset \mathbf{P}^{n_i}_S \) such that \( j_i : U_i \to Z_i \) is a scheme theoretically dense open immersion. Note that \( Z_i \to S \) is proper, see Morphisms, Lemma 11.5. Consider the morphism

\[
j = (j_1|_U, \ldots, j_m|_U) : U \longrightarrow \mathbf{P}^{n_1}_S \times_S \ldots \times_S \mathbf{P}^{n_m}_S.
\]

By the lemma cited above we can find a closed subscheme \( Z \) of \( \mathbf{P}^{n_1}_S \times_S \ldots \times_S \mathbf{P}^{n_m}_S \) such that \( j : U \to Z \) is an open immersion and such that \( U \) is scheme theoretically dense in \( Z \). The morphism \( Z \to S \) is proper. Consider the \( i \)th projection

\[
pr_i|_Z : Z \longrightarrow \mathbf{P}^{n_i}_S.
\]

This morphism factors through \( Z_i \) (see Morphisms, Lemma 6.6). Denote \( p_i : Z \to Z_i \) the induced morphism. This is a proper morphism, see Morphisms, Lemma 39.7 for example. At this point we have that \( U \subset U_i \subset Z_i \) are scheme theoretically dense open immersions. Moreover, we can think of \( Z \) as the scheme theoretic image of the “diagonal” morphism \( U \to Z_1 \times_S \ldots \times_S Z_m \).
Set $V_i = p_i^{-1}(U_i)$. Note that $p_i|_{V_i} : V_i \to U_i$ is proper. Set $X' = V_1 \cup \ldots \cup V_m$. By construction $X'$ has an immersion into the scheme $\mathbf{P}^{n_1}_S \times_S \ldots \times_S \mathbf{P}^{n_m}_S$. Thus by the Segre embedding (see Constructions, Lemma 13.6) we see that $X'$ has an immersion into a projective space over $S$.

By construction $X'$ has an immersion into the scheme $\mathbf{P}^{n_1}_S \times_S \ldots \times_S \mathbf{P}^{n_m}_S$. Thus by the Segre embedding (see Constructions, Lemma 13.6) we see that $X'$ has an immersion into a projective space over $S$.

We claim that the morphisms $p_i|_{V_i} : V_i \to U_i$ glue to a morphism $X' \to X$. Namely, it is clear that $p_i|_{U}$ is the identity map from $U$ to $U$. Since $U \subset X'$ is scheme theoretically dense by construction, it is also scheme theoretically dense in the open subscheme $V_i \cap V_j$. Thus we see that $p_i|_{V_i \cap V_j} = p_j|_{V_i \cap V_j}$ as morphisms into the separated $S$-scheme $X$, see Morphisms, Lemma 7.10. We denote the resulting morphism $\pi : X' \to X$.

We claim that $\pi^{-1}(U_i) = V_i$. Since $\pi|_{V_i} = p_i|_{V_i}$ it follows that $V_i \subset \pi^{-1}(U_i)$. Consider the diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
V_i & \xrightarrow{\pi^{-1}(U_i)} & U_i \\
p_i|_{V_i} & \downarrow & \\
 & U_i
\end{array}
\]

Since $V_i \to U_i$ is proper we see that the image of the horizontal arrow is closed, see Morphisms, Lemma 39.7. Since $V_i \subset \pi^{-1}(U_i)$ is scheme theoretically dense (as it contains $U$) we conclude that $V_i = \pi^{-1}(U_i)$ as claimed.

This shows that $\pi^{-1}(U_i) \to U_i$ is identified with the proper morphism $p_i|_{U_i} : V_i \to U_i$. Hence we see that $X$ has a finite affine covering $X = \bigcup U_i$ such that the restriction of $\pi$ is proper on each member of the covering. Thus by Morphisms, Lemma 39.3 we see that $\pi$ is proper.

Finally we have to show that $\pi^{-1}(U) = U$. To see this we argue in the same way as above using the diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
U & \xrightarrow{\pi^{-1}(U)} & U \\
 & \downarrow & \\
 & U
\end{array}
\]

and using that $\text{id}_U : U \to U$ is proper and that $U$ is scheme theoretically dense in $\pi^{-1}(U)$. \qed

\textbf{Remark 18.2.} In the situation of Chow’s Lemma 18.1:

1. The morphism $\pi$ is actually $H$-projective (hence projective, see Morphisms, Lemma 41.3) since the morphism $X' \to \mathbf{P}^{n_1}_S \times_S \ldots \times_S \mathbf{P}^{n_m}_S$ is a closed immersion (use the fact that $\pi$ is proper, see Morphisms, Lemma 39.7).

2. We may assume that $\pi^{-1}(U)$ is scheme theoretically dense in $X'$. Namely, we can simply replace $X'$ by the scheme theoretic closure of $\pi^{-1}(U)$. In this case we can think of $U$ as a scheme theoretically dense open subscheme of $X'$. See Morphisms, Section 6.

3. If $X$ is reduced then we may choose $X'$ reduced. This is clear from (2).

19. Higher direct images of coherent sheaves

In this section we prove the fundamental fact that the higher direct images of a coherent sheaf under a proper morphism are coherent.
Let $S$ be a locally Noetherian scheme. Let $f : X \to S$ be a proper morphism. Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a coherent $\mathcal{O}_X$-module. Then $R^if_*\mathcal{F}$ is a coherent $\mathcal{O}_S$-module for all $i \geq 0$.

Proof. Since the problem is local on $S$ we may assume that $S$ is a Noetherian scheme. Since a proper morphism is of finite type we see that in this case $X$ is a Noetherian scheme also. Consider the property $\mathcal{P}$ of coherent sheaves on $X$ defined by the rule

$$\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{F}) \iff R^p f_* \mathcal{F} \text{ is coherent for all } p \geq 0$$

We are going to use the result of Lemma 12.6 to prove that $\mathcal{P}$ holds for every coherent sheaf on $X$.

Let

$$0 \to \mathcal{F}_1 \to \mathcal{F}_2 \to \mathcal{F}_3 \to 0$$

be a short exact sequence of coherent sheaves on $X$. Consider the long exact sequence of higher direct images

$$R^{p-1}f_*\mathcal{F}_3 \to R^p f_* \mathcal{F}_1 \to R^p f_* \mathcal{F}_2 \to R^p f_* \mathcal{F}_3 \to R^{p+1} f_* \mathcal{F}_1$$

Then it is clear that if 2-out-of-3 of the sheaves $\mathcal{F}_i$ have property $\mathcal{P}$, then the higher direct images of the third are sandwiched in this exact complex between two coherent sheaves. Hence these higher direct images are also coherent by Lemma 9.2 and 9.3. Hence property $\mathcal{P}$ holds for the third as well.

Let $Z \subset X$ be an integral closed subscheme. We have to find a coherent sheaf $\mathcal{F}$ on $X$ whose support is contained in $Z$, whose stalk at the generic point $\xi$ of $Z$ is a 1-dimensional vector space over $\kappa(\xi)$ such that $\mathcal{P}$ holds for $\mathcal{F}$. Denote $g = f|_Z : Z \to S$ the restriction of $f$. Suppose we can find a coherent sheaf $\mathcal{G}$ on $Z$ such that (a) $\mathcal{G}_\xi$ is a 1-dimensional vector space over $\kappa(\xi)$, (b) $R^pg_*\mathcal{G} = 0$ for $p > 0$, and (c) $g_*\mathcal{G}$ is coherent. Then we can consider $\mathcal{F} = (Z \to X)_*\mathcal{G}$. As $Z \to X$ is a closed immersion we see that $(Z \to X)_*\mathcal{G}$ is coherent on $X$ and $R^p(Z \to X)_*\mathcal{G} = 0$ for $p > 0$ (Lemma 9.9). Hence by the relative Leray spectral sequence (Cohomology, Lemma 14.8) we will have $R^p f_* \mathcal{F} = R^p g_* \mathcal{G} = 0$ for $p > 0$ and $f_*\mathcal{F} = g_*\mathcal{G}$ is coherent. Finally $\mathcal{F}_\xi = ((Z \to X)_*\mathcal{G})_\xi = \mathcal{G}_\xi$ which verifies the condition on the stalk at $\xi$. Hence everything depends on finding a coherent sheaf $\mathcal{G}$ on $Z$ which has properties (a), (b), and (c).

We can apply Chow’s Lemma 18.1 to the morphism $Z \to S$. Thus we get a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
Z & \xrightarrow{\pi} & Z' \\
\downarrow{g} & & \downarrow{g'} \\
S & \xrightarrow{i} & \mathbb{P}^n_S
\end{array}$$

as in the statement of Chow’s lemma. Also, let $U \subset Z$ be the dense open subscheme such that $\pi^{-1}(U) \to U$ is an isomorphism. By the discussion in Remark 18.2 we see that $i' = (i, \pi) : Z' \to \mathbb{P}^n_S$ is a closed immersion. Hence

$$L = i^*\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n_S}(1) \cong (i')^*\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n_S}(1)$$

is $g'$-relatively ample and $\pi$-relatively ample (for example by Morphisms, Lemma 37.7). Hence by Lemma 16.2 there exists an $n \geq 0$ such that both $R^p\pi_*\mathcal{L}^{\otimes n} = 0$ for all $p > 0$ and $R^p(g'_*)\mathcal{L}^{\otimes n} = 0$ for all $p > 0$. Set $\mathcal{G} = \pi_*\mathcal{L}^{\otimes n}$. Property (a) holds.
Let the morphism (details omitted). In other words, and 4.6 we know that

\[ E_2^{p,q} = R^p g_* R^q \pi_* \mathcal{L}^\otimes \Rightarrow R^{p+q} (g')_* \mathcal{L}^\otimes \]

and by choice of \( n \) the only nonzero terms in \( E_2^{p,q} \) are those with \( q = 0 \) and the only nonzero terms of \( R^{p+q} (g')_* \mathcal{L}^\otimes \) are those with \( p = q = 0 \). This implies that \( R^p g_* \mathcal{G} = 0 \) for \( p > 0 \) and that \( g_* \mathcal{G} = (g')_* \mathcal{L}^\otimes \). Finally, applying the previous Lemma 16.3 we see that \( g_* \mathcal{G} = (g')_* \mathcal{L}^\otimes \) is coherent as desired. \( \square \)

**Lemma 19.2.** Let \( S = \text{Spec}(A) \) with \( A \) a Noetherian ring. Let \( f : X \to S \) be a proper morphism. Let \( \mathcal{F} \) be a coherent \( \mathcal{O}_X \)-module. Then \( H^i(X, \mathcal{F}) \) is finite \( A \)-module for all \( i \geq 0 \).

**Proof.** This is just the affine case of Proposition 19.1 Namely, by Lemmas 4.5 and 4.6 we know that \( R^i f_* \mathcal{F} \) is the quasi-coherent sheaf associated to the \( A \)-module \( H^i(X, \mathcal{F}) \) and by Lemma 9.1 this is a coherent sheaf if and only if \( H^i(X, \mathcal{F}) \) is an \( A \)-module of finite type. \( \square \)

**Lemma 19.3.** Let \( A \) be a Noetherian ring. Let \( B \) be a finitely generated graded \( A \)-algebra. Let \( f : X \to \text{Spec}(A) \) be a proper morphism. Set \( B = f^* \tilde{B} \). Let \( \mathcal{F} \) be a quasi-coherent graded \( B \)-module of finite type.

1. For every \( p \geq 0 \) the graded \( B \)-module \( H^p(X, \mathcal{F}) \) is a finite \( B \)-module.
2. If \( \mathcal{L} \) is an ample invertible \( \mathcal{O}_X \)-module, then there exists an integer \( d_0 \) such that \( H^p(X, \mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{L}^\otimes) = 0 \) for all \( p > 0 \) and \( d \geq d_0 \).

**Proof.** To prove this we consider the fibre product diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
X' = \text{Spec}(B) \times_{\text{Spec}(A)} X & \xrightarrow{\pi} & X \\
\downarrow f' & & \downarrow f \\
\text{Spec}(B) & \xrightarrow{f} & \text{Spec}(A)
\end{array}
\]

Note that \( f' \) is a proper morphism, see Morphisms, Lemma 39.5. Also, \( B \) is a finitely generated \( A \)-algebra, and hence Noetherian (Algebra, Lemma 30.1). This implies that \( X' \) is a Noetherian scheme (Morphisms, Lemma 14.6). Note that \( X' \) is the relative spectrum of the quasi-coherent \( \mathcal{O}_X \)-algebra \( B \) by Constructions, Lemma 14.6. Since \( f \) is a quasi-coherent \( B \)-module we see that there is a unique quasi-coherent \( \mathcal{O}_{X'} \)-module \( \mathcal{F}' \) such that \( \pi_* \mathcal{F}' = \mathcal{F} \), see Morphisms, Lemma 11.6. Since \( \mathcal{F} \) is finite type as a \( B \)-module we conclude that \( \mathcal{F}' \) is a finite type \( \mathcal{O}_{X'} \)-module (details omitted). In other words, \( \mathcal{F}' \) is a coherent \( \mathcal{O}_{X'} \)-module (Lemma 9.1). Since the morphism \( \pi : X' \to X \) is affine we have

\[ H^p(X, \mathcal{F}) = H^p(X', \mathcal{F}') \]

by Lemma 2.4. Thus (1) follows from Lemma 19.2. Given \( \mathcal{L} \) as in (2) we set \( \mathcal{L}' = \pi^* \mathcal{L} \). Note that \( \mathcal{L}' \) is ample on \( X' \) by Morphisms, Lemma 35.7. By the projection formula (Cohomology, Lemma 45.2) we have \( \pi_* (\mathcal{F}' \otimes \mathcal{L}') = \mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{L} \). Thus part (2) follows by the same reasoning as above from Lemma 16.2. \( \square \)
20. The theorem on formal functions

In this section we study the behaviour of cohomology of sequences of sheaves either of the form \( \{I^n\}_{n \geq 0} \) or of the form \( \{\mathcal{F}/I^n\mathcal{F}\}_{n \geq 0} \) as \( n \) varies.

Here and below we use the following notation. Given a morphism of schemes \( f : X \to Y \), a quasi-coherent sheaf \( \mathcal{F} \) on \( X \), and a quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals \( \mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{O}_Y \) we denote \( \mathcal{I}^n \mathcal{F} \) the quasi-coherent subsheaf generated by products of local sections of \( f^{-1}(\mathcal{I}^n) \) and \( \mathcal{F} \). In a formula

\[
\mathcal{I}^n \mathcal{F} = \text{Im} \left( f^*(\mathcal{I}^n) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{F} \to \mathcal{F} \right).
\]

Note that there are natural maps

\[
f^{-1}(\mathcal{I}^n) \otimes_{f^{-1}\mathcal{O}_Y} \mathcal{I}^m \mathcal{F} \to f^*(\mathcal{I}^n) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{I}^m \mathcal{F} \to \mathcal{I}^{n+m} \mathcal{F}
\]

Hence a section of \( \mathcal{I}^n \mathcal{F} \) will give rise to a map \( R^p f_* (\mathcal{I}^m \mathcal{F}) \to R^p f_* (\mathcal{I}^{n+m} \mathcal{F}) \) by functoriality of higher direct images. Localizing and then sheafifying we see that there are \( \mathcal{O}_Y \)-module maps

\[
\mathcal{I}^n \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} R^p f_* (\mathcal{I}^m \mathcal{F}) \to R^p f_* (\mathcal{I}^{n+m} \mathcal{F}).
\]

In other words we see that \( \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} R^p f_* (\mathcal{I}^n \mathcal{F}) \) is a graded \( \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \mathcal{I}^n \)-module.

If \( Y = \text{Spec}(A) \) and \( \mathcal{I} = \mathcal{I} \) we denote \( \mathcal{I}^n \mathcal{F} \) simply \( I^n \mathcal{F} \). The maps introduced above give \( M = \bigoplus H^p(X, I^n \mathcal{F}) \) the structure of a graded \( S = \bigoplus I^n \)-module. If \( f \) is proper, \( A \) is Noetherian and \( \mathcal{F} \) is coherent, then this turns out to be a module of finite type.

0208 **Lemma 20.1.** Let \( A \) be a Noetherian ring. Let \( I \subset A \) be an ideal. Set \( B = \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} I^n \). Let \( f : X \to \text{Spec}(A) \) be a proper morphism. Let \( \mathcal{F} \) be a coherent sheaf on \( X \). Then for every \( p \geq 0 \) the graded \( B \)-module \( \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} H^p(X, I^n \mathcal{F}) \) is a finite \( B \)-module.

**Proof.** Let \( B = \bigoplus I^n \mathcal{O}_X = f^* \mathcal{B} \). Then \( \bigoplus I^n \mathcal{F} \) is a finite type graded \( B \)-module. Hence the result follows from Lemma [19.3](#19.3) part (1). \( \square \)

0209 **Lemma 20.2.** Given a morphism of schemes \( f : X \to Y \), a quasi-coherent sheaf \( \mathcal{F} \) on \( X \), and a quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals \( \mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{O}_Y \). Assume \( Y \) locally Noetherian, \( f \) proper, and \( \mathcal{F} \) coherent. Then

\[
\mathcal{M} = \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} R^p f_* (\mathcal{I}^n \mathcal{F})
\]

is a graded \( \mathcal{A} = \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \mathcal{I}^n \)-module which is quasi-coherent and of finite type.

**Proof.** The statement is local on \( Y \), hence this reduces to the case where \( Y \) is affine. In the affine case the result follows from Lemma [20.1](#20.1). Details omitted. \( \square \)

020A **Lemma 20.3.** Let \( A \) be a Noetherian ring. Let \( I \subset A \) be an ideal. Let \( f : X \to \text{Spec}(A) \) be a proper morphism. Let \( \mathcal{F} \) be a coherent sheaf on \( X \). Then for every \( p \geq 0 \) there exists an integer \( c \geq 0 \) such that

1. the multiplication map \( I^{n-c} \otimes H^p(X, I^n \mathcal{F}) \to H^p(X, I^n \mathcal{F}) \) is surjective for all \( n \geq c \), and
2. the image of \( H^p(X, I^{n+m} \mathcal{F}) \to H^p(X, I^n \mathcal{F}) \) is contained in the submodule \( I^{m-c} H^p(X, I^n \mathcal{F}) \) for all \( n \geq 0 \), \( m \geq c \).
Lemma 20.4. Let $A$ be a Noetherian ring. Let $I \subset A$ be an ideal. Let $f : X \to \text{Spec}(A)$ be a proper morphism. Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a coherent sheaf on $X$. Fix $p \geq 0$.

1. There exists a $c_1 \geq 0$ such that for all $n \geq c_1$ we have
   $\ker(H^p(X, \mathcal{F}) \to H^p(X, \mathcal{F}/I^n\mathcal{F})) \subset I^{p-c_1}H^p(X, \mathcal{F})$.

2. The inverse system
   $$(H^p(X, \mathcal{F}/I^n\mathcal{F}))_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$$
   satisfies the Mittag-Leffler condition (see Homology, Definition 28.2).

3. In fact for any $p$ and $n$ there exists a $c_2(n) \geq n$ such that
   $\text{Im}(H^p(X, \mathcal{F}/I^n\mathcal{F}) \to H^p(X, \mathcal{F}/I^n\mathcal{F})) = \text{Im}(H^p(X, \mathcal{F}) \to H^p(X, \mathcal{F}/I^n\mathcal{F}))$
   for all $k \geq c_2(n)$.

Proof. Let $c_1 = \max\{c_p, c_{p+1}\}$, where $c_p, c_{p+1}$ are the integers found in Lemma 20.3 for $H^p$ and $H^{p+1}$. We will use this constant in the proofs of (1), (2) and (3).

Let us prove part (1). Consider the short exact sequence
$$0 \to I^n\mathcal{F} \to \mathcal{F} \to \mathcal{F}/I^n\mathcal{F} \to 0$$
From the long exact cohomology sequence we see that
$$\ker(H^p(X, \mathcal{F}) \to H^p(X, \mathcal{F}/I^n\mathcal{F})) = \text{Im}(H^p(X, \mathcal{F}) \to H^p(X, \mathcal{F}))$$
Hence by our choice of $c_1$ we see that this is contained in $I^{p-c_1}H^p(X, \mathcal{F})$ for $n \geq c_1$.

Note that part (3) implies part (2) by definition of the Mittag-Leffler condition.

Let us prove part (3). Fix an $n$ throughout the rest of the proof. Consider the commutative diagram
$$\begin{array}{c}
0 & \to & I^n\mathcal{F} & \to & \mathcal{F} & \to & \mathcal{F}/I^n\mathcal{F} & \to & 0 \\
\uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \\
0 & \to & I^{n+m}\mathcal{F} & \to & \mathcal{F} & \to & \mathcal{F}/I^{n+m}\mathcal{F} & \to & 0 \\
\end{array}$$
This gives rise to the following commutative diagram

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
H^p(X, I^n\mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & H^p(X, \mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & H^p(X, \mathcal{F}/I^n\mathcal{F}) \\
\biguparrow 1 & & \biguparrow \delta & & \biguparrow a \\
H^p(X, I^{n+m}\mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & H^p(X, \mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & H^p(X, \mathcal{F}/I^{n+m}\mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & H^{p+1}(X, I^{n+m}\mathcal{F}) \\
\end{array}
\]

If \( m \geq c_1 \) we see that the image of \( a \) is contained in \( I^{m-c_1}H^{p+1}(X, I^n\mathcal{F}) \). By the Artin-Rees lemma (see Algebra, Lemma 50.3) there exists an integer \( c(n) \) such that

\[
I^N H^{p+1}(X, I^n\mathcal{F}) \cap \text{Im}(\delta) \subset \delta \left( I^{N-c_1(n)}H^p(X, \mathcal{F}/I^n\mathcal{F}) \right)
\]

for all \( N \geq c_3(n) \). As \( H^p(X, \mathcal{F}/I^n\mathcal{F}) \) is annihilated by \( I^n \), we see that if \( m \geq c_3(n) + c_1 + n \), then

\[
\text{Im}(H^p(X, \mathcal{F}/I^{n+m}\mathcal{F}) \to H^p(X, \mathcal{F}/I^n\mathcal{F})) = \text{Im}(H^p(X, \mathcal{F}) \to H^p(X, \mathcal{F}/I^n\mathcal{F}))
\]

In other words, part (3) holds with \( c_2(n) = c_3(n) + c_1 + n \).

**Theorem 20.5** (Theorem on formal functions). Let \( A \) be a Noetherian ring. Let \( I \subset A \) be an ideal. Let \( f : X \to \text{Spec}(A) \) be a proper morphism. Let \( \mathcal{F} \) be a coherent sheaf on \( X \). Fix \( p \geq 0 \). The system of maps

\[
H^p(X, \mathcal{F})/I^n H^p(X, \mathcal{F}) \longrightarrow H^p(X, \mathcal{F}/I^n\mathcal{F})
\]

define an isomorphism of limits

\[
H^p(X, \mathcal{F})^\wedge \longrightarrow \lim_n H^p(X, \mathcal{F}/I^n\mathcal{F})
\]

where the left hand side is the completion of the \( A \)-module \( H^p(X, \mathcal{F}) \) with respect to the ideal \( I \), see Algebra, Section 95. Moreover, this is in fact a homeomorphism for the limit topologies.

**Proof.** In fact, this follows immediately from Lemma 20.4. We spell out the details. Set \( M = H^0(X, \mathcal{F}) \) and \( M_n = H^0(X, \mathcal{F}/I^n\mathcal{F}) \). Denote \( N_n = \text{Im}(M \to M_n) \). By the description of the limit in Homology, Section 28 we have

\[
\lim_n M_n = \{(x_n) \in \prod M_n \mid \varphi_i(x_n) = x_{n-1}, \ n = 2, 3, \ldots\}
\]

Pick an element \( x = (x_n) \in \lim_n M_n \). By Lemma 20.4 part (3) we have \( x_n \in N_n \) for all \( n \) since by definition \( x_n \) is the image of some \( x_{n+m} \in M_{n+m} \) for all \( m \). By Lemma 20.4 part (1) we see that there exists a factorization

\[
M \to N_n \to M/I^{n-c_1}M
\]

of the reduction map. Denote \( y_n \in M/I^{n-c_1}M \) the image of \( x_n \) for \( n \geq c_1 \). Since for \( n' \geq n \) the composition \( M \to M_{n'} \to M_n \) is the given map \( M \to M_n \) we see that \( y_{n'} \) maps to \( y_n \) under the canonical map \( M/I^{n'-c_1}M \to M/I^{n-c_1}M \). Hence \( y = (y_{n+c_1}) \) defines an element of \( \lim_n M/I^n M \). We omit the verification that \( y \) maps to \( x \) under the map

\[
M^\wedge = \lim_n M/I^n M \longrightarrow \lim_n M_n
\]

of the lemma. We also omit the verification on topologies.
Lemma 20.6. Let $A$ be a ring. Let $I \subset A$ be an ideal. Assume $A$ is Noetherian and complete with respect to $I$. Let $f : X \to \text{Spec}(A)$ be a proper morphism. Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a coherent sheaf on $X$. Then

$$H^p(X, \mathcal{F}) = \lim_n H^p(X, \mathcal{F}/I^n\mathcal{F})$$

for all $p \geq 0$.

Proof. This is a reformulation of the theorem on formal functions (Theorem 20.5) in the case of a complete Noetherian base ring. Namely, in this case the $A$-module $H^p(X, \mathcal{F})$ is finite (Lemma 19.2) hence $I$-adically complete (Algebra, Lemma 96.1) and we see that completion on the left hand side is not necessary. □

Lemma 20.7. Given a morphism of schemes $f : X \to Y$ and a quasi-coherent sheaf $\mathcal{F}$ on $X$. Assume

1. $Y$ locally Noetherian,
2. $f$ proper, and
3. $\mathcal{F}$ coherent.

Let $y \in Y$ be a point. Consider the infinitesimal neighbourhoods

$$X_n = \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{Y,y}/m^n_y) \times_Y X \xrightarrow{i_n} X$$

of the fibre $X_1 = X_y$ and set $\mathcal{F}_n = i_{n,*}\mathcal{F}$. Then we have

$$(R^p f_* \mathcal{F})^\wedge_y \cong \lim_n H^p(X_n, \mathcal{F}_n)$$

as $\mathcal{O}_{Y,y}$-modules.

Proof. This is just a reformulation of a special case of the theorem on formal functions, Theorem 20.5. Let us spell it out. Note that $\mathcal{O}_{Y,y}$ is a Noetherian local ring. Consider the canonical morphism $c : \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{Y,y}) \to Y$, see Schemes, Equation (13.1.1). This is a flat morphism as it identifies local rings. Denote momentarily $f' : X' \to \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{Y,y})$ the base change of $f$ to this local ring. We see that $c^* R^p f_* \mathcal{F} = R^p f'_* \mathcal{F}'$ by Lemma 5.2. Moreover, the infinitesimal neighbourhoods of the fibre $X_y$ and $X'_y$ are identified (verification omitted; hint: the morphisms $c_n$ factor through $c$).

Hence we may assume that $Y = \text{Spec}(A)$ is the spectrum of a Noetherian local ring $A$ with maximal ideal $m$ and that $y \in Y$ corresponds to the closed point (i.e., to $m$). In particular it follows that

$$(R^p f_* \mathcal{F})^\wedge_y = \Gamma(Y, R^p f_* \mathcal{F}) = H^p(X, \mathcal{F}).$$

In this case also, the morphisms $c_n$ are each closed immersions. Hence their base changes $i_n$ are closed immersions as well. Note that $i_{n,*}\mathcal{F}_n = i_{n,*}i_{n,*}\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}/m^n\mathcal{F}$.

By the Leray spectral sequence for $i_n$, and Lemma 9.9 we see that

$$H^p(X_n, \mathcal{F}_n) = H^p(X, i_{n,*}\mathcal{F}) = H^p(X, \mathcal{F}/m^n\mathcal{F})$$

Hence we may indeed apply the theorem on formal functions to compute the limit in the statement of the lemma and we win. □
Here is a lemma which we will generalize later to fibres of dimension $> 0$, namely the next lemma.

**Lemma 20.8.** Let $f : X \to Y$ be a morphism of schemes. Let $y \in Y$. Assume

1. $Y$ locally Noetherian,
2. $f$ is proper, and
3. $f^{-1}(\{y\})$ is finite.

Then for any coherent sheaf $\mathcal{F}$ on $X$ we have $(R^p f_* \mathcal{F})_y = 0$ for all $p > 0$.

**Proof.** The fibre $X_y$ is finite, and by Morphisms, Lemma [19.7] it is a finite discrete space. Moreover, the underlying topological space of each infinitesimal neighbourhood $X_n$ is the same. Hence each of the schemes $X_n$ is affine according to Schemes, Lemma [11.7]. Hence it follows that $H^p(X_n, \mathcal{F}_n) = 0$ for all $p > 0$. Hence we see that $(R^p f_* \mathcal{F})_y = 0$ by Lemma [20.7]. Note that $R^p f_* \mathcal{F}$ is coherent by Proposition [19.1] and hence $R^p f_* \mathcal{F}_y$ is a finite $\mathcal{O}_{Y,y}$-module. By Nakayama's lemma (Algebra, Lemma [19.1]) if the completion of a finite module over a local ring is zero, then the module is zero. Whence $(R^p f_* \mathcal{F})_y = 0$. □

**Lemma 20.9.** Let $f : X \to Y$ be a morphism of schemes. Let $y \in Y$. Assume

1. $Y$ locally Noetherian,
2. $f$ is proper, and
3. $\dim(X_y) = d$.

Then for any coherent sheaf $\mathcal{F}$ on $X$ we have $(R^p f_* \mathcal{F})_y = 0$ for all $p > d$.

**Proof.** The fibre $X_y$ is of finite type over $\text{Spec}(\kappa(y))$. Hence $X_y$ is a Noetherian scheme by Morphisms, Lemma [14.6]. Hence the underlying topological space of $X_y$ is Noetherian, see Properties, Lemma [5.5]. Moreover, the underlying topological space of each infinitesimal neighbourhood $X_n$ is the same as that of $X_y$. Hence $H^p(X_n, \mathcal{F}_n) = 0$ for all $p > d$ by Cohomology, Proposition [21.7]. Hence we see that $(R^p f_* \mathcal{F})_y = 0$ by Lemma [20.7] for $p > d$. Note that $R^p f_* \mathcal{F}$ is coherent by Proposition [19.1] and hence $R^p f_* \mathcal{F}_y$ is a finite $\mathcal{O}_{Y,y}$-module. By Nakayama’s lemma (Algebra, Lemma [19.1]) if the completion of a finite module over a local ring is zero, then the module is zero. Whence $(R^p f_* \mathcal{F})_y = 0$. □

### 21. Applications of the theorem on formal functions

We will add more here as needed. For the moment we need the following characterization of finite morphisms (in the Noetherian case – for a more general version see the chapter More on Morphisms, Section [38]).

**Lemma 21.1.** (For a more general version see More on Morphisms, Lemma [38.4]). Let $f : X \to S$ be a morphism of schemes. Assume $S$ is locally Noetherian. The following are equivalent

1. $f$ is finite, and
2. $f$ is proper with finite fibres.

**Proof.** A finite morphism is proper according to Morphisms, Lemma [42.11]. A finite morphism is quasi-finite according to Morphisms, Lemma [42.10]. A quasi-finite morphism has finite fibres, see Morphisms, Lemma [19.10]. Hence a finite morphism is proper and has finite fibres.
Assume \( f \) is proper with finite fibres. We want to show \( f \) is finite. In fact it suffices to prove \( f \) is affine. Namely, if \( f \) is affine, then it follows that \( f \) is integral by Morphisms, Lemma 32.7 whereupon it follows from Morphisms, Lemma 32.4 that \( f \) is finite.

To show that \( f \) is affine we may assume that \( S \) is affine, and our goal is to show that \( X \) is affine too. Since \( f \) is proper we see that \( X \) is separated and quasi-compact. Hence we may use the criterion of Lemma 3.2 to prove that \( X \) is affine. To see this let \( \mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{O}_X \) be a finite type ideal sheaf. In particular \( \mathcal{I} \) is a coherent sheaf on \( X \). By Lemma 20.8 we conclude that \( R^1f_*\mathcal{I} = 0 \) for all \( s \in S \). In other words, \( R^1f_*\mathcal{I} = 0 \).

Hence we see from the Leray Spectral Sequence for \( f \) that \( H^1(X, \mathcal{I}) = H^1(S, f_*\mathcal{I}) \).

Since \( S \) is affine, and \( f_*\mathcal{I} \) is quasi-coherent (Schemes, Lemma 24.1) we conclude \( H^1(S, f_*\mathcal{I}) = 0 \) from Lemma 22 as desired. Hence \( H^1(X, \mathcal{I}) = 0 \) as desired. \( \square \)

As a consequence we have the following useful result.

02OH. **Lemma 21.2.** (For a more general version see More on Morphisms, Lemma 38.5). Let \( f : X \to S \) be a morphism of schemes. Let \( s \in S \). Assume

1. \( S \) is locally Noetherian,
2. \( f \) is proper, and
3. \( f^{-1}(\{s\}) \) is a finite set.

Then there exists an open neighbourhood \( V \subset S \) of \( s \) such that \( f|_{f^{-1}(V)} : f^{-1}(V) \to V \) is finite.

**Proof.** The morphism \( f \) is quasi-finite at all the points of \( f^{-1}(\{s\}) \) by Morphisms, Lemma 19.7. By Morphisms, Lemma 32.2 the set of points at which \( f \) is quasi-finite is an open \( U \subset X \). Let \( Z = X \setminus U \). Then \( s \notin f(Z) \). Since \( f \) is proper the set \( f(Z) \subset S \) is closed. Choose any open neighbourhood \( V \subset S \) of \( s \) with \( Z \cap V = \emptyset \). Then \( f^{-1}(V) \to V \) is locally quasi-finite and proper. Hence it is quasi-finite (Morphisms, Lemma 19.9), hence has finite fibres (Morphisms, Lemma 19.10), hence is finite by Lemma 21.1. \( \square \)

0D2M. **Lemma 21.3.** Let \( f : X \to Y \) be a proper morphism of schemes with \( Y \) Noetherian. Let \( L \) be an invertible \( \mathcal{O}_X \)-module. Let \( F \) be a coherent \( \mathcal{O}_X \)-module. Let \( y \in Y \) be a point such that \( L_y \) is ample on \( X_y \). Then there exists a \( d_0 \) such that for all \( d \geq d_0 \) we have

\[
R^p f_*(\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} L^{\otimes d})_y = 0 \quad \text{for} \quad p > 0
\]

and the map

\[
f_*(\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} L^{\otimes d})_y \to H^0(X_y, \mathcal{F}_y \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X_y}} L_y^{\otimes d})
\]

is surjective.

**Proof.** Note that \( \mathcal{O}_{Y,y} \) is a Noetherian local ring. Consider the canonical morphism \( c : \mathrm{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{Y,y}) \to Y \), see Schemes, Equation (13.1.1). This is a flat morphism as it identifies local rings. Denote momentarily \( f' : X' \to \mathrm{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{Y,y}) \) the base change of \( f \) to this local ring. We see that \( c^* R^p f_* F = R^p f'_* F' \) by Lemma 5.2. Moreover, the fibres \( X_y \) and \( X'_y \) are identified. Hence we may assume that \( Y = \mathrm{Spec}(A) \) is the spectrum of a Noetherian local ring \( (A, m, \kappa) \) and \( y \in Y \) corresponds to \( m \). In this case \( R^p f_*(\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} L^{\otimes d})_y = H^p(X, \mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} L^{\otimes d}) \) for all \( p \geq 0 \). Denote \( f'_y : X_y \to \mathrm{Spec}(\kappa) \) the projection.

Let \( B = \mathrm{Gr}_m(A) = \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} m^n/m^{n+1} \). Consider the sheaf \( B = f'_y^* \widetilde{B} \) of quasi-coherent graded \( \mathcal{O}_X \)-algebras. We will use notation as in Section 20 with \( I \) replaced by
m. Since $X_\eta$ is the closed subscheme of $X$ cut out by $m_\mathcal{O}_X$ we may think of $m^n\mathcal{F}/m^{n+1}\mathcal{F}$ as a coherent $\mathcal{O}_{X_\eta}$-module, see Lemma 19.3. Then $\bigoplus_{n \geq 0} m^n\mathcal{F}/m^{n+1}\mathcal{F}$ is a quasi-coherent graded $\mathcal{B}$-module of finite type because it is generated in degree zero over $\mathcal{B}$ and because the degree zero part is $\mathcal{F}_y = \mathcal{F}/m\mathcal{F}$ which is a coherent $\mathcal{O}_{X_\eta}$-module. Hence by Lemma 19.3 part (2) we see that
\[
H^p(X_\eta, m^n\mathcal{F}/m^{n+1}\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{O}_{X_\eta} \mathcal{L}_y^d) = 0
\]
for all $p > 0$, $d \geq d_0$, and $n \geq 0$. By Lemma 2.4 this is the same as the statement that $H^p(X, m^n\mathcal{F}/m^{n+1}\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{O}_X \mathcal{L}_d) = 0$ for all $p > 0$, $d \geq d_0$, and $n \geq 0$.

Consider the short exact sequences
\[
0 \to m^n\mathcal{F}/m^{n+1}\mathcal{F} \to \mathcal{F}/m^{n+1}\mathcal{F} \to \mathcal{F}/m^n\mathcal{F} \to 0
\]
of coherent $\mathcal{O}_X$-modules. Tensoring with $\mathcal{L}^d$ is an exact functor and we obtain short exact sequences
\[
0 \to m^n\mathcal{F}/m^{n+1}\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{O}_X \mathcal{L}^d \to \mathcal{F}/m^{n+1}\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{O}_X \mathcal{L}^d \to \mathcal{F}/m^n\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{O}_X \mathcal{L}^d \to 0
\]
Using the long exact cohomology sequence and the vanishing above we conclude (using induction) that
\[
\begin{align*}
(1) & \quad H^p(X, \mathcal{F}/m^n\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{O}_X \mathcal{L}^d) = 0 \text{ for all } p > 0, \ d \geq d_0, \text{ and } n \geq 0, \text{ and} \\
(2) & \quad H^p(X, \mathcal{F}/m^n\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{O}_X \mathcal{L}^d) \to H^0(X_\eta, \mathcal{F}_y \otimes \mathcal{O}_{X_\eta} \mathcal{L}_y^d) \text{ is surjective for all } d \geq d_0 \text{ and } n \geq 1.
\end{align*}
\]
By the theorem on formal functions (Theorem 20.5) we find that the $m$-adic completion of $H^p(X, \mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{O}_X \mathcal{L}^d)$ is zero for all $d \geq d_0$ and $p > 0$. Since $H^p(X, \mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{O}_X \mathcal{L}^d)$ is a finite $A$-module by Lemma 19.2 it follows from Nakayama’s lemma (Algebra, Lemma 10.19.1) that $H^p(X, \mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{O}_X \mathcal{L}^d)$ is zero for all $d \geq d_0$ and $p > 0$. For $p = 0$ we deduce from Lemma 20.4 part (3) that $H^0(X, \mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{O}_X \mathcal{L}^d) \to H^0(X_\eta, \mathcal{F}_y \otimes \mathcal{O}_{X_\eta} \mathcal{L}_y^d)$ is surjective, which gives the final statement of the lemma. □

Lemma 21.4. (For a more general version see More on Morphisms, Lemma 43.3). Let $f : X \to Y$ be a proper morphism of schemes with $Y$ Noetherian. Let $\mathcal{L}$ be an invertible $\mathcal{O}_X$-module. Let $y \in Y$ be a point such that $\mathcal{L}_y$ is ample on $X_y$. Then there is an open neighbourhood $V \subset Y$ of $y$ such that $\mathcal{L}_{f^{-1}(V)}$ is ample on $f^{-1}(V)/V$.

Proof. Pick $d_0$ as in Lemma 21.3 for $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{O}_X$. Pick $d \geq d_0$ so that we can find $r \geq 0$ and sections $s_{y,0}, \ldots, s_{y,r} \in H^0(X_y, \mathcal{L}_y^d)$ which define a closed immersion
\[
\varphi_y : \mathcal{L}_y^d \to \mathcal{P}_r^{\kappa(y)}.
\]
This is possible by Morphisms, Lemma 37.4 but we also use Morphisms, Lemma 39.7 to see that $\varphi_y$ is a closed immersion and Constructions, Section 13 for the description of morphisms into projective space in terms of invertible sheaves and sections. By our choice of $d_0$, after replacing $Y$ by an open neighbourhood of $y$, we can choose $s_0, \ldots, s_r \in H^0(X, \mathcal{L}_d)$ mapping to $s_{y,0}, \ldots, s_{y,r}$. Let $X_s \subset X$ be the open subset where $s_i$ is a generator of $\mathcal{L}_d$. Since the $s_{y,i}$ generate $\mathcal{L}_y^d$ we see that $X_y \subset U = \bigcup X_s$. Since $X \to Y$ is closed, we see that there is an open neighbourhood $V \subset Y$ such that $f^{-1}(V) \subset U$. After replacing $Y$ by $V$ we may assume that the $s_i$ generate $\mathcal{L}_d$. Thus we obtain a morphism
\[
\varphi = \varphi_{\mathcal{L}_d^d, (s_0, \ldots, s_r)} : X \to \mathcal{P}_r^{Y}
\]
with $\mathcal{L}_d^d \cong \varphi^*\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{P}_r^Y}(1)$ whose base change to $y$ gives $\varphi_y$. 
We will finish the proof by a sleight of hand; the “correct” proof proceeds by directly showing that \( \varphi \) is a closed immersion after base changing to an open neighbourhood of \( y \). Namely, by Lemma 21.2 we see that \( \varphi \) is a finite over an open neighbourhood of the fibre \( P^r_{\kappa(y)} \) of \( P^r_Y \to Y \) above \( y \). Using that \( P^r_Y \to Y \) is closed, after shrinking \( Y \) we may assume that \( \varphi \) is finite. Then \( L^d \cong \varphi^*O_{P^r_Y}(1) \) is ample by the very general Morphisms, Lemma 35.7. □

22. Cohomology and base change, III

In this section we prove the simplest case of a very general phenomenon that will be discussed in Derived Categories of Schemes, Section 21. Please see Remark 22.2 for a translation of the following lemma into algebra.

Lemma 22.1. Let \( A \) be a Noetherian ring and set \( S = \text{Spec}(A) \). Let \( f : X \to S \) be a proper morphism of schemes. Let \( F \) be a coherent \( O_X \)-module flat over \( S \). Then

1. \( R\Gamma(X, F) \) is a perfect object of \( D(A) \), and
2. for any ring map \( A \to A' \) the base change map

\[
R\Gamma(X, F) \otimes_A A' \longrightarrow R\Gamma(X_{A'}, F_{A'})
\]

is an isomorphism.

Proof. Choose a finite affine open covering \( X = \bigcup_{i=1}^n U_i \). By Lemmas 7.1 and 7.2 the Čech complex \( K^\bullet = \check{C}^\bullet(U, F) \) satisfies

\[
K^\bullet \otimes_A A' = R\Gamma(X_{A'}, F_{A'})
\]

for all ring maps \( A \to A' \). Let \( K^\bullet_{alt} = \check{C}^\bullet_{alt}(U, F) \) be the alternating Čech complex. By Cohomology, Lemma 24.6 there is a homotopy equivalence \( K^\bullet_{alt} \to K^\bullet \) of \( A \)-modules. In particular, we have

\[
K^\bullet_{alt} \otimes_A A' = R\Gamma(X_{A'}, F_{A'})
\]

as well. Since \( F \) is flat over \( A \) we see that each \( K^\bullet_{alt} \) is flat over \( A \) (see Morphisms, Lemma 24.2). Since moreover \( K^\bullet_{alt} \) is bounded above (this is why we switched to the alternating Čech complex) \( K^\bullet_{alt} \otimes_A A' = K^\bullet_{alt} \otimes_A^L A' \) by the definition of derived tensor products (see More on Algebra, Section 57). By Lemma 19.2 the cohomology groups \( H^i(K^\bullet_{alt}) \) are finite \( A \)-modules. As \( K^\bullet_{alt} \) is bounded, we conclude that \( K^\bullet_{alt} \) is pseudo-coherent, see More on Algebra, Lemma 62.18. Given any \( A \)-module \( M \) set \( A' = A \oplus M \) where \( M \) is a square zero ideal, i.e., \((a, m) \cdot (a', m') = (aa', am' + a'm)\). By the above we see that \( K^\bullet_{alt} \otimes_A^L A' \) has cohomology in degrees 0, \ldots, \( n \). Hence \( K^\bullet_{alt} \otimes_A^L M \) has cohomology in degrees 0, \ldots, \( n \). Hence \( K^\bullet_{alt} \) has finite Tor dimension, see More on Algebra, Definition 63.1. We win by More on Algebra, Lemma 69.2. □

Remark 22.2. A consequence of Lemma 22.1 is that there exists a finite complex of finite projective \( A \)-modules \( M^\bullet \) such that we have

\[
H^i(X_{A'}, F_{A'}) = H^i(M^\bullet \otimes_A A')
\]

functorially in \( A' \). The condition that \( F \) is flat over \( A \) is essential, see [Har98].
23. Coherent formal modules

As we do not yet have the theory of formal schemes to our disposal, we develop a bit of language that replaces the notion of a "coherent module on a Noetherian adic formal scheme".

Let $X$ be a Noetherian scheme and let $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{O}_X$ be a quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals. We will consider inverse systems $(\mathcal{F}_n)$ of coherent $\mathcal{O}_X$-modules such that

1. $\mathcal{F}_n$ is annihilated by $\mathcal{I}^n$, and
2. the transition maps induce isomorphisms $\mathcal{F}_{n+1}/\mathcal{I}^n \mathcal{F}_{n+1} \to \mathcal{F}_n$.

A morphism of such inverse systems is defined as usual. Let us denote the category of these inverse systems with $\text{Coh}(X, \mathcal{I})$. We are going to proceed by proving a bunch of lemmas about objects in this category. In fact, most of the lemmas that follow are straightforward consequences of the following description of the category in the affine case.

**Lemma 23.1.** If $X = \text{Spec}(A)$ is the spectrum of a Noetherian ring and $\mathcal{I}$ is the quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals associated to the ideal $I \subset A$, then $\text{Coh}(X, \mathcal{I})$ is equivalent to the category of finite $A^\wedge$-modules where $A^\wedge$ is the completion of $A$ with respect to $I$.

**Proof.** Let $\text{Mod}^{fg}_{A, I}$ be the category of inverse systems $(M_n)$ of finite $A$-modules satisfying: (1) $M_n$ is annihilated by $I^n$ and (2) $M_{n+1}/I^n M_{n+1} = M_n$. By the correspondence between coherent sheaves on $X$ and finite $A$-modules (Lemma 9.1) it suffices to show $\text{Mod}^{fg}_{A, I}$ is equivalent to the category of finite $A^\wedge$-modules. To see this it suffices to prove that given an object $(M_n)$ of $\text{Mod}^{fg}_{A, I}$ the module $M = \lim M_n$ is a finite $A^\wedge$-module and that $M/I^n M = M_n$. As the transition maps are surjective, we see that $M \to M_1$ is surjective. Pick $x_1, \ldots, x_t \in M$ which map to generators of $M_1$. This induces a map of systems $(A/I^n)^{\oplus t} \to M_n$. By Nakayama’s lemma (Algebra, Lemma 19.1) these maps are surjective. Let $K_n \subset (A/I^n)^{\oplus t}$ be the kernel. Property (2) implies that $K_{n+1} \to K_n$ is surjective, in particular the system $(K_n)$ satisfies the Mittag-Leffler condition. By Homology, Lemma 28.3 we obtain an exact sequence $0 \to K \to (A^\wedge)^{\oplus t} \to M \to 0$ with $K = \lim K_n$. Hence $M$ is a finite $A^\wedge$-module. As $K \to K_n$ is surjective it follows that

$$M/I^n M = \text{Coker}(K \to (A/I^n)^{\oplus t}) = (A/I^n)^{\oplus t}/K_n = M_n$$

as desired. \qed

**Lemma 23.2.** Let $X$ be a Noetherian scheme and let $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{O}_X$ be a quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals.

1. The category $\text{Coh}(X, \mathcal{I})$ is abelian.
2. For $U \subset X$ open the restriction functor $\text{Coh}(X, \mathcal{I}) \to \text{Coh}(U, \mathcal{I}|_U)$ is exact.
3. Exactness in $\text{Coh}(X, \mathcal{I})$ may be checked by restricting to the members of an open covering of $X$.

**Proof.** Let $\alpha = (\alpha_n) : (\mathcal{F}_n) \to (\mathcal{G}_n)$ be a morphism of $\text{Coh}(X, \mathcal{I})$. The cokernel of $\alpha$ is the inverse system $(\text{Coker}(\alpha_n))$ (details omitted). To describe the kernel let

$$K'_{l,m} = \text{Im}(\text{Ker}(\alpha_l) \to \mathcal{F}_m)$$

for $l \geq m$. We claim:
Let $\alpha$ be a Noetherian ring (Algebra, Lemma 96.6). Choose an integer $c \geq 0$ such that $K \cap I^n M \subseteq I^{n-c} K$ for $n \geq c$ (Algebra, Lemma 50.2) and which satisfies Algebra, Lemma 50.3 for the map $f$ and the ideal $I^c = IA^\wedge$. Then $K_{l,m}'$ corresponds to the $A$-module

$$K_{l,m}' = \frac{a^{-1}(I^l N) + I^m M}{I^m M} = \frac{K + I^{l-c} f^{-1}(I^c N) + I^m M}{I^m M} = \frac{K + I^m M}{I^m M}$$

where the last equality holds if $l \geq m + c$. So $K_{l,m}'$ corresponds to the $A$-module $K/K \cap I^n M$ and $K_{l,m}'/I^n K_{l,m}'$ corresponds to

$$\frac{K}{K \cap I^n M + I^n K} = \frac{K}{I^n K}$$

for $m \geq n + c$ by our choice of $c$ above. Hence $K_n$ corresponds to $K/I^n K$.

We prove (d). It is clear from the description on affines above that the composition $(K_n) \to (F_n) \to (G_n)$ is zero. Let $\beta : (H_n) \to (F_n)$ be a morphism such that $\alpha \circ \beta = 0$. Then $H_l \to F_l$ maps into $\text{Ker}(a_l)$. Since $H_n = H_l/I^n H_l$ for $l \geq m$ we obtain a system of maps $H_m \to K_{l,m}'$. Thus a map $H_m \to K_{l,m}'$. Since $H_n = H_m/I^n H_m$ we obtain a system of maps $H_n \to K_{l,m}'/I^n K_{l,m}'$ and hence a map $H_n \to K_n$ as desired.

To finish the proof of (1) we still have to show that $\text{Coim} = \text{Im}$ in $\text{Coh}(X, \mathcal{I})$. We have seen above that taking kernels and cokernels commutes, over affines, with the description of $\text{Coh}(X, \mathcal{I})$ as a category of modules. Since $\text{Im} = \text{Coim}$ holds in the category of modules this gives $\text{Coim} = \text{Im}$ in $\text{Coh}(X, \mathcal{I})$. Parts (2) and (3) of the lemma are immediate from our construction of kernels and cokernels.

\[\square\]

**Lemma 23.3.** Let $X$ be a Noetherian scheme and let $\mathcal{I} \subseteq \mathcal{O}_X$ be a quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals. A map $(\mathcal{F}_n) \to (\mathcal{G}_n)$ is surjective in $\text{Coh}(X, \mathcal{I})$ if and only if $\mathcal{F}_1 \to \mathcal{G}_1$ is surjective.

**Proof.** Omitted. Hint: Look on affine opens, use Lemma [23.1] and use Algebra, Lemma [19.1].

Let $X$ be a Noetherian scheme and let $\mathcal{I} \subseteq \mathcal{O}_X$ be a quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals. There is a functor

$$\text{Coh}(\mathcal{O}_X) \to \text{Coh}(X, \mathcal{I}), \quad \mathcal{F} \mapsto \mathcal{F}^\wedge$$

which associates to the coherent $\mathcal{O}_X$-module $\mathcal{F}$ the object $\mathcal{F}^\wedge = (\mathcal{F}/I^n \mathcal{F})$ of $\text{Coh}(X, \mathcal{I})$.

**Lemma 23.4.** The functor $(23.3.1)$ is exact.

**Proof.** It suffices to check this locally on $X$. Hence we may assume $X$ is affine, i.e., we have a situation as in Lemma [23.1]. The functor is the functor $\text{Mod}^\wedge_A \to \text{Mod}^\wedge_A$ which associates to a finite $A$-module $M$ the completion $M^\wedge$. Thus the result follows from Algebra, Lemma [96.2].

\[\square\]
Lemma 23.5. Let $X$ be a Noetherian scheme and let $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{O}_X$ be a quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals. Let $\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}$ be coherent $\mathcal{O}_X$-modules. Set $\mathcal{H} = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$. Then
\[
\lim H^n(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{H}/\mathcal{I}^n\mathcal{H}) = \text{Mor}_{\text{Coh}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{I})}(\mathcal{G}^\wedge, \mathcal{F}^\wedge).
\]

Proof. To prove this we may work affine locally on $X$. Hence we may assume $X = \text{Spec}(A)$ and $\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}$ given by finite $A$-module $M$ and $N$. Then $\mathcal{H}$ corresponds to the finite $A$-module $H = \text{Hom}_A(M, N)$. The statement of the lemma becomes the statement
\[
H^\wedge = \text{Hom}_A(M^\wedge, N^\wedge)
\]
via the equivalence of Lemma 23.1. By Algebra, Lemma 96.2 (used 3 times) we have
\[
H^\wedge = \text{Hom}_A(M, N) \otimes_A A^\wedge = \text{Hom}_A(M \otimes_A A^\wedge, N \otimes_A A^\wedge) = \text{Hom}_A(M^\wedge, N^\wedge)
\]
where the second equality uses that $A^\wedge$ is flat over $A$ (see More on Algebra, Remark 62.21). The lemma follows.

Let $X$ be a Noetherian scheme. Let $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{O}_X$ be a quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals. We say an object $(\mathcal{F}_n)$ of $\text{Coh}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{I})$ is $I$-power torsion or is annihilated by a power of $\mathcal{I}$ if there exists a $c \geq 1$ such that $\mathcal{F}_n = \mathcal{F}_c$ for all $n \geq c$. If this is the case we will say that $(\mathcal{F}_n)$ is annihilated by $I^c$. If $X = \text{Spec}(A)$ is affine, then, via the equivalence of Lemma 23.1, these objects corresponds exactly to the finite $A$-modules annihilated by a power of $I$ or by $I^c$.

Lemma 23.6. Let $X$ be a Noetherian scheme and let $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{O}_X$ be a quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals. Let $\mathcal{G}$ be a coherent $\mathcal{O}_X$-module. Let $(\mathcal{F}_n)$ an object of $\text{Coh}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{I})$.

1. If $\alpha : (\mathcal{F}_n) \to \mathcal{G}^\wedge$ is a map whose kernel and cokernel are annihilated by a power of $\mathcal{I}$, then there exists a unique (up to unique isomorphism) triple $(\mathcal{F}, a, \beta)$ where
   (a) $\mathcal{F}$ is a coherent $\mathcal{O}_X$-module,
   (b) $a : \mathcal{F} \to \mathcal{G}$ is an $\mathcal{O}_X$-module map whose kernel and cokernel are annihilated by a power of $\mathcal{I}$,
   (c) $\beta : (\mathcal{F}_n) \to \mathcal{F}^\wedge$ is an isomorphism, and
   (d) $a = a^\wedge \circ \beta$.

2. If $\alpha : \mathcal{G}^\wedge \to (\mathcal{F}_n)$ is a map whose kernel and cokernel are annihilated by a power of $\mathcal{I}$, then there exists a unique (up to unique isomorphism) triple $(\mathcal{F}, a, \beta)$ where
   (a) $\mathcal{F}$ is a coherent $\mathcal{O}_X$-module,
   (b) $a : \mathcal{G} \to \mathcal{F}$ is an $\mathcal{O}_X$-module map whose kernel and cokernel are annihilated by a power of $\mathcal{I}$,
   (c) $\beta : \mathcal{F}^\wedge \to (\mathcal{F}_n)$ is an isomorphism, and
   (d) $a = \beta \circ a^\wedge$.

Proof. Proof of (1). The uniqueness implies it suffices to construct $(\mathcal{F}, a, \beta)$ Zariski locally on $X$. Thus we may assume $X = \text{Spec}(A)$ and $\mathcal{I}$ corresponds to the ideal $I \subset A$. In this situation Lemma 23.1 applies. Let $M'$ be the finite $A^\wedge$-module corresponding to $(\mathcal{F}_n)$. Let $N$ be the finite $A$-module corresponding to $\mathcal{G}$. Then $\alpha$ corresponds to a map
\[
\varphi : M' \to N^\wedge
\]
whose kernel and cokernel are annihilated by $I^t$ for some $t$. Recall that $N^\wedge = N \otimes_A A^\wedge$ (Algebra, Lemma 96.1). By More on Algebra, Lemma 80.16 there is
an $A$-module map $\psi : M \to N$ whose kernel and cokernel are $I$-power torsion and an isomorphism $M \otimes_A A^\wedge = M'$ compatible with $\varphi$. As $N$ and $M'$ are finite modules, we conclude that $M$ is a finite $A$-module, see More on Algebra, Remark [80.19]. Hence $M \otimes_A A^\wedge = M^\wedge$. We omit the verification that the triple $(M, N \to M, M^\wedge \to M')$ so obtained is unique up to unique isomorphism.

The proof of (2) is exactly the same and we omit it. □

**Lemma 23.7.** Let $X$ be a Noetherian scheme and let $I \subset O_X$ be a quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals. Any object of $\text{Coh}(X, I)$ which is annihilated by a power of $I$ is in the essential image of $(23.3.1)$. Moreover, if $\mathcal{F}$, $\mathcal{G}$ are in $\text{Coh}(O_X)$ and either $\mathcal{F}$ or $\mathcal{G}$ is annihilated by a power of $I$, then the maps

$$
\text{Hom}_X(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}) \quad \text{Ext}_X(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G})
$$

are isomorphisms.

**Proof.** Suppose $(\mathcal{F}_n)$ is an object of $\text{Coh}(X, I)$ which is annihilated by $I^c$ for some $c \geq 1$. Then $\mathcal{F}_n \to \mathcal{F}_c$ is an isomorphism for $n \geq c$. Hence if we set $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}_c$, then we see that $\mathcal{F}^\wedge \cong (\mathcal{F}_n)$). This proves the first assertion.

Let $\mathcal{F}$, $\mathcal{G}$ be objects of $\text{Coh}(O_X)$ such that either $\mathcal{F}$ or $\mathcal{G}$ is annihilated by $I^c$ for some $c \geq 1$. Then $\mathcal{H} = \text{Hom}_{O_X}(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$ is a coherent $O_X$-module annihilated by $I^c$. Hence we see that

$$
\text{Hom}_X(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F}) = H^0(X, \mathcal{H}) = \lim H^0(X, \mathcal{H}/I^n\mathcal{H}) = \text{Mor}_{\text{Coh}(X, I)}(\mathcal{G}^\wedge, \mathcal{F}^\wedge).
$$

see Lemma [23.5]. This proves the statement on homomorphisms.

The notation Ext refers to extensions as defined in Homology, Section [6]. The injectivity of the map on Ext’s follows immediately from the bijectivity of the map on Hom’s. For surjectivity, assume $\mathcal{F}$ is annihilated by a power of $I$. Then part (1) of Lemma [23.6] shows that given an extension

$$
0 \to \mathcal{G}^\wedge \to (\mathcal{E}_n) \to \mathcal{F}^\wedge \to 0
$$

in $\text{Coh}(U, IO_U)$ the morphism $\mathcal{G}^\wedge \to (\mathcal{E}_n)$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{G} \to \mathcal{E}^\wedge$ for some $\mathcal{G} \to \mathcal{E}$ in $\text{Coh}(O_U)$. Similarly in the other case. □

**Lemma 23.8.** Let $X$ be a Noetherian scheme and let $I \subset O_X$ be a quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals. If $(\mathcal{F}_n)$ is an object of $\text{Coh}(X, I)$ then $\bigoplus \text{Ker}(\mathcal{F}_{n+1} \to \mathcal{F}_n)$ is a finite type, graded, quasi-coherent $\bigoplus I^n/I^{n+1}$-module.

**Proof.** The question is local on $X$ hence we may assume $X$ is affine, i.e., we have a situation as in Lemma [23.7]. In this case, if $(\mathcal{F}_n)$ corresponds to the finite $A^\wedge$ module $M$, then $\bigoplus \text{Ker}(\mathcal{F}_{n+1} \to \mathcal{F}_n)$ corresponds to $\bigoplus I^nM/I^{n+1}M$ which is clearly a finite module over $\bigoplus I^n/I^{n+1}$. □

**Lemma 23.9.** Let $f : X \to Y$ be a morphism of Noetherian schemes. Let $\mathcal{J} \subset O_Y$ be a quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals and set $I = f^{-1}\mathcal{J}O_X$. Then there is a right exact functor

$$
f^* : \text{Coh}(Y, \mathcal{J}) \to \text{Coh}(X, I)
$$

which sends $(\mathcal{G}_n)$ to $(f^*\mathcal{G}_n)$. If $f$ is flat, then $f^*$ is an exact functor.
In this section we discuss Grothendieck’s existence theorem for the projective case. We will use the notion of coherent formal modules developed in Section 23. The reader who is familiar with formal schemes is encouraged to read the statement and proof of the theorem in [DG67].
Lemma 24.1. Let $A$ be Noetherian ring complete with respect to an ideal $I$. Let $f : X \to \text{Spec}(A)$ be a proper morphism. Let $\mathcal{I} = \mathcal{I}_X$. Then the functor $\mathcal{I}$ is fully faithful.

**Proof.** Let $\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}$ be coherent $\mathcal{O}_X$-modules. Then $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}\hom_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$ is a coherent $\mathcal{O}_X$-module, see Modules, Lemma 20.5. By Lemma 23.5 the map

$$\lim_n H^0(X, \mathcal{H}/\mathcal{I}^n\mathcal{H}) \to \text{Mor}_{\text{Coh}(X, \mathcal{I})}(\mathcal{G}^\wedge, \mathcal{F}^\wedge)$$

is bijective. Hence fully faithfulness of $\mathcal{I}$ follows from the theorem on formal functions (Lemma 20.6) for the coherent sheaf $\mathcal{H}$. □

Lemma 24.2. Let $A$ be Noetherian ring and $I \subset A$ and ideal. Let $f : X \to \text{Spec}(A)$ be a proper morphism and let $\mathcal{L}$ be an $f$-ample invertible sheaf. Let $\mathcal{I} = \mathcal{I}_X$. Let $(\mathcal{F}_n)$ be an object of $\text{Coh}(X, \mathcal{I})$. Then there exists an integer $d_0$ such that

$$H^1(X, \text{Ker}(\mathcal{F}_{n+1} \to \mathcal{F}_n) \otimes \mathcal{L}^\otimes d) = 0$$

for all $n \geq 0$ and all $d \geq d_0$.

**Proof.** Set $B = \bigoplus I^n/I^{n+1}$ and $B = \bigoplus I^n/I^{n+1} = f^* \tilde{B}$. By Lemma 23.8 the graded quasi-coherent $B$-module $G = \bigoplus \text{Ker}(\mathcal{F}_{n+1} \to \mathcal{F}_n)$ is of finite type. Hence the lemma follows from Lemma 19.3 part (2). □

Lemma 24.3. Let $A$ be Noetherian ring complete with respect to an ideal $I$. Let $f : X \to \text{Spec}(A)$ be a projective morphism. Let $\mathcal{I} = \mathcal{I}_X$. Then the functor $\mathcal{I}$ is an equivalence.

**Proof.** We have already seen that $\mathcal{I}$ is fully faithful in Lemma 24.1. Thus it suffices to show that the functor is essentially surjective.

We first show that every object $(\mathcal{F}_n)$ of $\text{Coh}(X, \mathcal{I})$ is the quotient of an object in the image of $\mathcal{I}$. Let $\mathcal{L}$ be an $f$-ample invertible sheaf on $X$. Choose $d_0$ as in Lemma 24.2. Choose a $d \geq d_0$ such that $\mathcal{F}_1 \otimes \mathcal{L}^\otimes d$ is globally generated by some sections $s_{1,1}, \ldots, s_{t,1}$. Since the transition maps of the system

$$H^0(X, \mathcal{F}_{n+1} \otimes \mathcal{L}^\otimes d) \to H^0(X, \mathcal{F}_n \otimes \mathcal{L}^\otimes d)$$

are surjective by the vanishing of $H^1$ we can lift $s_{1,1}, \ldots, s_{t,1}$ to a compatible system of global sections $s_{1,n}, \ldots, s_{t,n}$ of $\mathcal{F}_n \otimes \mathcal{L}^\otimes d$. These determine a compatible system of maps

$$(s_{1,n}, \ldots, s_{t,n}) : (\mathcal{L}^\otimes d)^\otimes t \to \mathcal{F}_n$$

Using Lemma 23.3 we deduce that we have a surjective map

$$((\mathcal{L}^\otimes d)^\otimes t) \to (\mathcal{F}_n)$$

as desired.

The result of the previous paragraph and the fact that $\text{Coh}(X, \mathcal{I})$ is abelian (Lemma 23.2) implies that every object of $\text{Coh}(X, \mathcal{I})$ is a cokernel of a map between objects coming from $\text{Coh}(\mathcal{O}_X)$. As $\mathcal{I}$ is fully faithful and exact by Lemmas 24.1 and 23.4 we conclude. □
25. Grothendieck’s existence theorem, II

In this section we discuss Grothendieck’s existence theorem in the proper case. Before we give the statement and proof, we need to develop a bit more theory regarding the categories $\text{Coh}(X, \mathcal{I})$ of coherent formal modules introduced in Section 23.

**Remark 25.1.** Let $X$ be a Noetherian scheme and let $\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{K} \subset \mathcal{O}_X$ be quasi-coherent sheaves of ideals. Let $\alpha : (\mathcal{F}_n) \to (\mathcal{G}_n)$ be a morphism of $\text{Coh}(X, \mathcal{I})$. Given an affine open $\text{Spec}(A) = U \subset X$ with $\mathcal{I}|_U, \mathcal{K}|_U$ corresponding to ideals $I, K \subset A$ denote $\alpha_U : M \to N$ of finite $A^\wedge$-modules which corresponds to $\alpha|_U$ via Lemma 23.1. We claim the following are equivalent

1. there exists an integer $t \geq 1$ such that $\text{Ker}(\alpha_n)$ and $\text{Coker}(\alpha_n)$ are annihilated by $K^t$ for all $n \geq 1$,
2. for any affine open $\text{Spec}(A) = U \subset X$ as above the modules $\text{Ker}(\alpha_U)$ and $\text{Coker}(\alpha_U)$ are annihilated by $K^t$ for some integer $t \geq 1$, and
3. there exists a finite affine open covering $X = \bigcup U_i$ such that the conclusion of (2) holds for $\alpha_{U_i}$.

If these equivalent conditions hold we will say that $\alpha$ is a map whose kernel and cokernel are annihilated by a power of $K$. To see the equivalence we use the following commutative algebra fact: suppose given an exact sequence

$$0 \to T \to M \to N \to Q \to 0$$

of $A$-modules with $T$ and $Q$ annihilated by $K^t$ for some ideal $K \subset A$. Then for every $f, g \in K^t$ there exists a canonical map $"fg" : N \to M$ such that $M \to N \to M$ is equal to multiplication by $fg$. Namely, for $y \in N$ we can pick $x \in M$ mapping to $fy$ in $N$ and then we can set $"fg"(y) = gx$. Thus it is clear that $\text{Ker}(M/JM \to N/JN)$ and $\text{Coker}(M/JM \to N/JN)$ are annihilated by $K^{2t}$ for any ideal $J \subset A$.

Applying the commutative algebra fact to $\alpha_{U_i}$ and $J = I^n$ we see that (3) implies (1). Conversely, suppose (1) holds and $M \to N$ is equal to $\alpha_U$. Then there is a $t \geq 1$ such that $\text{Ker}(M/I^nM \to N/I^nN)$ and $\text{Coker}(M/I^nM \to N/I^nN)$ are annihilated by $K^t$ for all $n$. We obtain maps $"fg" : N/I^nN \to M/I^nM$ which in the limit induce a map $N \to M$ as $N$ and $M$ are $I$-adically complete. Since the composition with $N \to M \to N$ is multiplication by $fg$ we conclude that $fg$ annihilates $T$ and $Q$. In other words $T$ and $Q$ are annihilated by $K^{2t}$ as desired.

**Lemma 25.2.** Let $X$ be a Noetherian scheme. Let $\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{K} \subset \mathcal{O}_X$ be quasi-coherent sheaves of ideals. Let $X_e \subset X$ be the closed subscheme cut out by $\mathcal{K}^e$. Let $\mathcal{I}_e = \mathcal{I}\mathcal{O}_{X_e}$. Let $(\mathcal{F}_n)$ be an object of $\text{Coh}(X, \mathcal{I})$. Assume

1. the functor $\text{Coh}(\mathcal{O}_{X_e}) \to \text{Coh}(X_e, \mathcal{I}_e)$ is an equivalence for all $e \geq 1$, and
2. there exists a coherent sheaf $\mathcal{H}$ on $X$ and a map $\alpha : (\mathcal{F}_n) \to \mathcal{H}^\wedge$ whose kernel and cokernel are annihilated by a power of $K$.

Then $(\mathcal{F}_n)$ is in the essential image of $(23.3.1)$.

**Proof.** During this proof we will use without further mention that for a closed immersion $i : Z \to X$ the functor $i_*$ gives an equivalence between the category of coherent modules on $Z$ and coherent modules on $X$ annihilated by the ideal sheaf of $Z$, see Lemma 9.8. In particular we may identify $\text{Coh}(\mathcal{O}_{X_e})$ with the category of coherent $\mathcal{O}_{X_e}$-modules annihilated by $K^e$ and $\text{Coh}(X_e, \mathcal{I}_e)$ as the full subcategory of
Coh(X, I) of objects annihilated by K^n. Moreover (1) tells us these two categories are equivalent under the completion functor (23.3.1).

Applying this equivalence we get a coherent O_X-module G_e annihilated by K^n corresponding to the system \((F_n/K^n F_n)\) of Coh(X, I). The maps \(F_n/K^n+1 F_n \rightarrow F_n/K^n F_n\) correspond to canonical maps \(G_{e+1} \rightarrow G_e\) which induce isomorphisms \(G_{e+1}/K^n G_{e+1} \rightarrow G_e\). Hence \((G_e)\) is an object of Coh(X, K). The map \(α\) induces a system of maps

\[ F_n/K^n F_n \rightarrow \mathcal{H}/(I^n + K^n)\mathcal{H} \]

whence maps \(G_e \rightarrow \mathcal{H}/K^n\mathcal{H}\) (by the equivalence of categories again). Let \(t \geq 1\) be an integer, which exists by assumption (2), such that \(K^t\) annihilates the kernel and cokernel of all the maps \(F_n \rightarrow \mathcal{H}/I^n\mathcal{H}\). Then \(K^{2t}\) annihilates the kernel and cokernel of the maps \(F_n/K^n F_n \rightarrow \mathcal{H}/(I^n + K^n)\mathcal{H}\), see Remark 25.1. Whereupon we conclude that \(K^{4t}\) annihilates the kernel and the cokernel of the maps

\[ G_e \rightarrow \mathcal{H}/K^n\mathcal{H}, \]

see Remark 25.1. We apply Lemma 23.6 to obtain a coherent \(O_X\)-module \(F\), a map \(α : F \rightarrow \mathcal{H}\) and an isomorphism \(β : (G_e) \rightarrow (F/K^n F)\) in Coh(X, K). Working backwards, for a given \(n\) the triple \((F/\mathcal{I}^n F, α \mod \mathcal{I}^n, β \mod \mathcal{I}^n)\) is a triple as in the lemma for the morphism \(α_n \mod K^n : (F_n/K^n F_n) \rightarrow (\mathcal{H}/(\mathcal{I}^n + K^n)\mathcal{H})\) of Coh(X, K). Thus the uniqueness in Lemma 23.6 gives a canonical isomorphism \(F/\mathcal{I}^n F \rightarrow F_n\) compatible with all the morphisms in sight. This finishes the proof of the lemma.

088B Lemma 25.3. Let \(Y\) be a Noetherian scheme. Let \(J, K \subset O_Y\) be quasi-coherent sheaves of ideals. Let \(f : X \rightarrow Y\) be a proper morphism which is an isomorphism over \(V = Y \setminus V(K)\). Set \(I = f^{-1} J O_X\). Let \((G_n)\) be an object of Coh(Y, J), let \(F\) be a coherent \(O_X\)-module, and let \(β : (f^* G_n) \rightarrow F^\wedge\) be an isomorphism in Coh(X, I). Then there exists a map

\[ α : (G_n) \rightarrow (f_* F)^\wedge \]

in Coh(Y, J) whose kernel and cokernel are annihilated by a power of \(K\).

Proof. Since \(f\) is a proper morphism we see that \(f_* F\) is a coherent \(O_Y\)-module (Proposition 19.1). Thus the statement of the lemma makes sense. Consider the compositions

\[ γ_n : G_n \rightarrow f_* f^* G_n \rightarrow f_* (F/\mathcal{I}^n F). \]

Here the first map is the adjunction map and the second is \(f_* β_n\). We claim that there exists a unique \(α\) as in the lemma such that the compositions

\[ G_n \xrightarrow{α_n} f_* F/\mathcal{I}^n f_* F \rightarrow f_* (F/\mathcal{I}^n F) \]

equal \(γ_n\) for all \(n\). Because of the uniqueness we may assume that \(Y = \text{Spec}(B)\) is affine. Let \(J \subset B\) corresponds to the ideal \(J\). Set

\[ M_n = H^0(X, F/\mathcal{I}^n F) \quad \text{and} \quad M = H^0(X, F) \]

By Lemma 20.4 and Theorem 20.5 the inverse limit of the modules \(M_n\) equals the completion \(M^\wedge = \lim M/J^n M\). Set \(N_n = H^0(Y, G_n)\) and \(N = \lim N_n\). Via the equivalence of categories of Lemma 23.1 the finite \(B^\wedge\) modules \(N\) and \(N^\wedge\) correspond to \((G_n)\) and \(f_* F^\wedge\). It follows from this that \(α\) has to be the morphism of Coh(Y, J) corresponding to the homomorphism

\[ \lim γ_n : N = \lim N_n \rightarrow \lim M_n = M^\wedge \]
of finite $B\wedge$-modules.

We still have to show that the kernel and cokernel of $\alpha$ are annihilated by a power of $K$. Set $Y' = \text{Spec}(B')$ and $X' = Y' \times_Y X$. Let $K'$, $f'$, $G_n'$ and $I'$, $F'$ be the pullback of $K$, $f$, $G_n$, and $I$, $F$, to $Y'$ and $X'$. The projection morphism $f' : X' \to Y'$ is the base change of $f$ by $Y' \to Y$. Note that $Y' \to Y$ is a flat morphism of schemes as $B \to B\wedge$ is flat by Algebra, Lemma 96.2. Hence $f'_*F'$, resp. $f'_*(f')^*G'_n$ is the pullback of $f_*F$, resp. $f_*f^*G_n$ to $Y'$ by Lemma 5.2. The uniqueness of our construction shows the pullback of $\alpha$ to $Y'$ is the corresponding map $\alpha'$ constructed for the situation on $Y'$. Moreover, to check that the kernel and cokernel of $\alpha$ are annihilated by $K'$ it suffices to check that the kernel and cokernel of $\alpha'$ are annihilated by $(K')'$. Namely, to see this we need to check this for kernels and cokernels of the maps $\alpha_n$ and $\alpha'_n$, resp. (see Remark 5.2) and the ring map $B \to B\wedge$ induces an equivalence of categories between modules annihilated by $J^n$ and $(J')^n$, see More on Algebra, Lemma 80.3. Thus we may assume $B$ is complete with respect to $J$.

Assume $Y = \text{Spec}(B)$ is affine, $J$ corresponds to the ideal $J \subset B$, and $B$ is complete with respect to $J$. In this case $(G_n)$ is in the essential image of the functor $\text{Coh}(\mathcal{O}_Y) \to \text{Coh}(Y,J)$. Say $\mathcal{G}$ is a coherent $\mathcal{O}_Y$-module such that $(G_n) = \mathcal{G}^\wedge$. Note that $f^*(\mathcal{G}^\wedge) = (f^*\mathcal{G})^\wedge$. Hence Lemma 24.1 tells us that $\beta$ comes from an isomorphism $b : f^*\mathcal{G} \to \mathcal{F}$ and $\alpha$ is the completion functor applied to $\mathcal{G} \to f_*f^*\mathcal{G} \cong f_*\mathcal{F}$.

Hence we are trying to verify that the kernel and cokernel of the adjunction map $c : \mathcal{G} \to f_*f^*\mathcal{G}$ are annihilated by a power of $K$. However, since the restriction $f|_{f^{-1}(V)} : f^{-1}(V) \to V$ is an isomorphism we see that $c|_V$ is an isomorphism. Thus the coherent sheaves $\text{Ker}(c)$ and $\text{Coker}(c)$ are supported on $V(K)$ hence are annihilated by a power of $K$ (Lemma 10.2) as desired.

The following proposition is the form of Grothendieck’s existence theorem which is most often used in practice.

**Proposition 25.4.** Let $A$ be a Noetherian ring complete with respect to an ideal $I$. Let $f : X \to \text{Spec}(A)$ be a proper morphism of schemes. Set $\mathcal{I} = I\mathcal{O}_X$. Then the functor (23.3.1) is an equivalence.

**Proof.** We have already seen that (23.3.1) is fully faithful in Lemma 24.1. Thus it suffices to show that the functor is essentially surjective.

Consider the collection $\Xi$ of quasi-coherent sheaves of ideals $K \subset \mathcal{O}_X$ such that every object $(\mathcal{F}_n)$ annihilated by $K$ is in the essential image. We want to show $\mathcal{O}$ is in $\Xi$. If not, then since $X$ is Noetherian there exists a maximal quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals $K$ not in $\Xi$, see Lemma 10.1. After replacing $X$ by the closed subscheme of $X$ corresponding to $K$ we may assume that every nonzero $K$ is in $\Xi$. (This uses the correspondence by coherent modules annihilated by $K$ and coherent modules on the closed subscheme corresponding to $K$, see Lemma 9.8.) Let $(\mathcal{F}_n)$ be an object of $\text{Coh}(X,\mathcal{I})$. We will show that this object is in the essential image of the functor (23.3.1), thereby completion the proof of the proposition.

Apply Chow’s lemma (Lemma 18.1) to find a proper surjective morphism $f : X' \to X$ which is an isomorphism over a dense open $U \subset X$ such that $X'$ is projective over $A$. Let $K$ be the quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals cutting out the reduced complement.
X \setminus U. By the projective case of Grothendieck’s existence theorem (Lemma \ref{lem:exist}) there exists a coherent module \( F' \) on \( X' \) such that \((F')^\wedge \cong (f^* F_n)\). By Proposition \ref{prop:existence} the \( \mathcal{O}_X \)-module \( H = f_* F' \) is coherent and by Lemma \ref{lem:coherent} there exists a morphism \((F_n) \rightarrow H^\wedge\) of \( \text{Coh}(X, I) \) whose kernel and cokernel are annihilated by a power of \( K \). The powers \( K^e \) are all in \( \Xi \) so that \((23.3.1)\) is an equivalence for the closed subschemes \( X_e = V(K^e) \). We conclude by Lemma \ref{lem:equivalence}.

26. Being proper over a base

This is just a short section to point out some useful features of closed subsets proper over a base and finite type, quasi-coherent modules with support proper over a base.

Lemma 26.1. Let \( f : X \rightarrow S \) be a morphism of schemes which is locally of finite type. Let \( Z \subseteq X \) be a closed subset. The following are equivalent

1. the morphism \( Z \rightarrow S \) is proper if \( Z \) is endowed with the reduced induced closed subscheme structure (Schemes, Definition \ref{def:proper}).
2. for some closed subscheme structure on \( Z \) the morphism \( Z \rightarrow S \) is proper,
3. for any closed subscheme structure on \( Z \) the morphism \( Z \rightarrow S \) is proper.

Proof. The implications \( (3) \Rightarrow (2) \) and \( (1) \Rightarrow (2) \) are immediate. Thus it suffices to prove that \( (2) \) implies \( (3) \). We urge the reader to find their own proof of this fact. Let \( Z' \) and \( Z'' \) be closed subscheme structures on \( Z \) such that \( Z' \rightarrow S \) is proper. We have to show that \( Z'' \rightarrow S \) is proper. Let \( Z''' = Z' \cup Z'' \) be the scheme theoretic union, see Morphisms, Definition \ref{def:union}. Then \( Z''' \) is another closed subscheme structure on \( Z \). This follows for example from the description of scheme theoretic unions in Morphisms, Lemma \ref{lem:union}. Since \( Z'' \rightarrow Z''' \) is a closed immersion it suffices to prove that \( Z''' \rightarrow S \) is proper (see Morphisms, Lemmas \ref{lem:closed} and \ref{lem:proper}). The morphism \( Z' \rightarrow Z''' \) is a bijective closed immersion and in particular surjective and universally closed. Then the fact that \( Z' \rightarrow S \) is separated implies that \( Z''' \rightarrow S \) is separated, see Morphisms, Lemma \ref{lem:separated}. Moreover \( Z''' \rightarrow S \) is locally of finite type as \( X \rightarrow S \) is locally of finite type (Morphisms, Lemmas \ref{lem:finite} and \ref{lem:finite}). Since \( Z' \rightarrow S \) is quasi-compact and \( Z' \rightarrow Z''' \) is a homeomorphism we see that \( Z''' \rightarrow S \) is quasi-compact. Finally, since \( Z' \rightarrow S \) is universally closed, we see that the same thing is true for \( Z''' \rightarrow S \) by Morphisms, Lemma \ref{lem:universal}. This finishes the proof.

Definition 26.2. Let \( f : X \rightarrow S \) be a morphism of schemes which is locally of finite type. Let \( Z \subseteq X \) be a closed subset. We say \( Z \) is proper over \( S \) if the equivalent conditions of Lemma \ref{lem:proper} are satisfied.

The lemma used in the definition above is false if the morphism \( f : X \rightarrow S \) is not locally of finite type. Therefore we urge the reader not to use this terminology if \( f \) is not locally of finite type.

Lemma 26.3. Let \( f : X \rightarrow S \) be a morphism of schemes which is locally of finite type. Let \( Y \subseteq Z \subseteq X \) be closed subsets. If \( Z \) is proper over \( S \), then the same is true for \( Y \).

Proof. Omitted.
Lemma 26.4. Consider a cartesian diagram of schemes

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
X' & \longrightarrow & X \\
\downarrow^g & & \downarrow^f \\
S' & \longrightarrow & S
\end{array}
\]

with \(f\) locally of finite type. If \(Z\) is a closed subset of \(X\) proper over \(S\), then \((g')^{-1}(Z)\) is a closed subset of \(X'\) proper over \(S'\).

Proof. Observe that the statement makes sense as \(g'\) is locally of finite type by Morphisms, Lemma 14.4. Endow \(Z\) with the reduced induced closed subscheme structure. Denote \(Z' = (g')^{-1}(Z)\) the scheme theoretic inverse image (Schemes, Definition 17.7). Then \(Z' = X' \times_X Z = (S' \times_S X) \times_Y Z = S' \times_S Z\) is proper over \(S'\) as a base change of \(Z\) over \(S\) (Morphisms, Lemma 39.5).

Lemma 26.5. Let \(S\) be a scheme. Let \(f : X \rightarrow Y\) be a morphism of schemes which are locally of finite type over \(S\).

(1) If \(Y\) is separated over \(S\) and \(Z \subset X\) is a closed subset proper over \(S\), then \(f(Z)\) is a closed subset of \(Y\) proper over \(S\).

(2) If \(f\) is universally closed and \(Z \subset X\) is a closed subset proper over \(S\), then \(f(Z)\) is a closed subset of \(Y\) proper over \(S\).

(3) If \(f\) is proper and \(Z \subset Y\) is a closed subset proper over \(S\), then \(f^{-1}(Z)\) is a closed subset of \(X\) proper over \(S\).

Proof. Proof of (1). Assume \(Y\) is separated over \(S\) and \(Z \subset X\) is a closed subset proper over \(S\). Endow \(Z\) with the reduced induced closed subscheme structure and apply Morphisms, Lemma 39.10 to \(Z \rightarrow Y\) over \(S\) to conclude.

Proof of (2). Assume \(f\) is universally closed and \(Z \subset X\) is a closed subset proper over \(S\). Endow \(Z\) and \(Z' = f(Z)\) with their reduced induced closed subscheme structures. We obtain an induced morphism \(Z \rightarrow Z'\). Denote \(Z'' = f^{-1}(Z')\) the scheme theoretic inverse image (Schemes, Definition 17.7). Then \(Z'' \rightarrow Z'\) is universally closed as a base change of \(f\) (Morphisms, Lemma 39.5). Hence \(Z \rightarrow Z'\) is universally closed as a composition of the closed immersion \(Z \rightarrow Z''\) and \(Z'' \rightarrow Z'\) (Morphisms, Lemmas 39.6 and 39.4). We conclude that \(Z' \rightarrow S\) is separated by Morphisms, Lemma 39.11 since \(Z \rightarrow S\) is quasi-compact and \(Z \rightarrow Z'\) is surjective we see that \(Z' \rightarrow S\) is quasi-compact. Since \(Z' \rightarrow S\) is the composition of \(Z' \rightarrow Y\) and \(Y \rightarrow S\) we see that \(Z' \rightarrow S\) is locally of finite type (Morphisms, Lemmas 14.5 and 14.3). Finally, since \(Z \rightarrow S\) is universally closed, we see that the same thing is true for \(Z' \rightarrow S\) by Morphisms, Lemma 39.8. This finishes the proof.

Proof of (3). Assume \(f\) is proper and \(Z \subset Y\) is a closed subset proper over \(S\). Endow \(Z\) with the reduced induced closed subscheme structure. Denote \(Z' = f^{-1}(Z)\) the scheme theoretic inverse image (Schemes, Definition 17.7). Then \(Z' \rightarrow Z\) is proper as a base change of \(f\) (Morphisms, Lemma 39.5). Whence \(Z' \rightarrow S\) is proper as the composition of \(Z' \rightarrow Z\) and \(Z \rightarrow S\) (Morphisms, Lemma 39.4). This finishes the proof.

Lemma 26.6. Let \(f : X \rightarrow S\) be a morphism of schemes which is locally of finite type. Let \(Z_i \subset X, i = 1, \ldots, n\) be closed subsets. If \(Z_i, i = 1, \ldots, n\) are proper over \(S\), then the same is true for \(Z_1 \cup \ldots \cup Z_n\).
Proof. Endow $Z_i$ with their reduced induced closed subscheme structures. The morphism

$$Z_1 \amalg \ldots \amalg Z_n \to X$$

is finite by Morphisms, Lemmas [212.12] and [212.13]. As finite morphisms are universally closed (Morphisms, Lemma [212.11]) and since $Z_1 \amalg \ldots \amalg Z_n$ is proper over $S$, we conclude by Lemma [26.5] part (2) that the image $Z_1 \cup \ldots \cup Z_n$ is proper over $S$.

Let $f : X \to S$ be a morphism of schemes which is locally of finite type. Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a finite type, quasi-coherent $\mathcal{O}_X$-module. Then the support $\text{Supp}(\mathcal{F})$ of $\mathcal{F}$ is a closed subset of $X$, see Morphisms, Lemma [5.3]. Hence it makes sense to say “the support of $\mathcal{F}$ is proper over $S$”.

**Lemma 26.7.** Let $f : X \to S$ be a morphism of schemes which is locally of finite type. Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a finite type, quasi-coherent $\mathcal{O}_X$-module. The following are equivalent

1. the support of $\mathcal{F}$ is proper over $S$,
2. the scheme theoretic support of $\mathcal{F}$ (Morphisms, Definition [5.3]) is proper over $S$, and
3. there exists a closed subscheme $Z \subset X$ and a finite type, quasi-coherent $\mathcal{O}_Z$-module $\mathcal{G}$ such that (a) $Z \to S$ is proper, and (b) $(Z \to X)_* \mathcal{G} = \mathcal{F}$.

**Proof.** The support $\text{Supp}(\mathcal{F})$ of $\mathcal{F}$ is a closed subset of $X$, see Morphisms, Lemma [5.3]. Hence we can apply Definition [26.2]. Since the scheme theoretic support of $\mathcal{F}$ is a closed subscheme whose underlying closed subset is $\text{Supp}(\mathcal{F})$ we see that (1) and (2) are equivalent by Definition [26.2]. It is clear that (2) implies (3). Conversely, if (3) is true, then $\text{Supp}(\mathcal{F}) \subset Z$ (an inclusion of closed subsets of $X$) and hence $\text{Supp}(\mathcal{F})$ is proper over $S$ for example by Lemma [26.3].

**Lemma 26.8.** Consider a cartesian diagram of schemes

$\begin{array}{ccc}
X' & \xrightarrow{g'} & X \\
\downarrow{f'} & & \downarrow{f} \\
S' & \xrightarrow{g} & S
\end{array}$

with $f$ locally of finite type. Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a finite type, quasi-coherent $\mathcal{O}_X$-module. If the support of $\mathcal{F}$ is proper over $S$, then the support of $(g')^* \mathcal{F}$ is proper over $S'$.

**Proof.** Observe that the statement makes sense because $(g')^* \mathcal{F}$ is of finite type by Modules, Lemma [9.2]. We have $\text{Supp}((g')^* \mathcal{F}) = (g')^{-1}(\text{Supp}(\mathcal{F}))$ by Morphisms, Lemma [5.3]. Thus the lemma follows from Lemma [26.4].

**Lemma 26.9.** Let $f : X \to S$ be a morphism of schemes which is locally of finite type. Let $\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}$ be finite type, quasi-coherent $\mathcal{O}_X$-modules.

1. If the supports of $\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}$ are proper over $S$, then the same is true for $\mathcal{F} \oplus \mathcal{G}$, for any extension of $\mathcal{G}$ by $\mathcal{F}$, for $\text{Im}(u)$ and $\text{Coker}(u)$ given any $\mathcal{O}_X$-module map $u : \mathcal{F} \to \mathcal{G}$, and for any quasi-coherent quotient of $\mathcal{F}$ or $\mathcal{G}$.
2. If $S$ is locally Noetherian, then the category of coherent $\mathcal{O}_X$-modules with support proper over $S$ is a Serre subcategory (Homology, Definition [9.1]) of the abelian category of coherent $\mathcal{O}_X$-modules.
Proof. Proof of (1). Let \( Z, Z' \) be the support of \( \mathcal{F} \) and \( \mathcal{G} \). Then all the sheaves mentioned in (1) have support contained in \( Z \cup Z' \). Thus the assertion itself is clear from Lemmas 26.3 and 26.6 provided we check that these sheaves are finite type and quasi-coherent. For quasi-coherence we refer the reader to Schemes, Section 24. For “finite type” we suggest the reader take a look at Modules, Section 9.

Proof of (2). The proof is the same as the proof of (1). Note that the assertions make sense as \( X \) is locally Noetherian by Morphisms, Lemma 14.6 and by the description of the category of coherent modules in Section 9.

\begin{lemma}
Let \( S \) be a locally Noetherian scheme. Let \( f : X \to S \) be a morphism of schemes which is locally of finite type. Let \( \mathcal{F} \) be a coherent \( \mathcal{O}_X \)-module with support proper over \( S \). Then \( R^p f_* \mathcal{F} \) is a coherent \( \mathcal{O}_S \)-module for all \( p \geq 0 \).
\end{lemma}

**Proof.** By Lemma 26.7 there exists a closed immersion \( i : Z \to X \) and a finite type, quasi-coherent \( \mathcal{O}_Z \)-module \( \mathcal{G} \) such that (a) \( g = f \circ i : Z \to S \) is proper, and (b) \( i_* \mathcal{G} = \mathcal{F} \). We see that \( R^p g_* \mathcal{G} \) is coherent on \( S \) by Proposition 19.1. On the other hand, \( R^q i_* \mathcal{G} = 0 \) for \( q > 0 \) (Lemma 9.9). By Cohomology, Lemma 14.8 we get \( R^p f_* \mathcal{F} = R^p g_* \mathcal{G} \) which concludes the proof.

\begin{lemma}
Let \( S \) be a Noetherian scheme. Let \( f : X \to S \) be a finite type morphism. Let \( \mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{O}_X \) be a quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals. The following are Serre subcategories of \( \text{Coh}(X, \mathcal{I}) \)
\begin{enumerate}
\item the full subcategory of \( \text{Coh}(X, \mathcal{I}) \) consisting of those objects \( (\mathcal{F}_n) \) such that the support of \( \mathcal{F}_1 \) is proper over \( S \),
\item the full subcategory of \( \text{Coh}(X, \mathcal{I}) \) consisting of those objects \( (\mathcal{F}_n) \) such that there exists a closed subscheme \( Z \subset X \) proper over \( S \) with \( \mathcal{I}_Z \mathcal{F}_n = 0 \) for all \( n \geq 1 \).
\end{enumerate}
\end{lemma}

**Proof.** We will use the criterion of Homology, Lemma 9.7. Moreover, we will use that if \( 0 \to (\mathcal{G}_n) \to (\mathcal{F}_n) \to (\mathcal{H}_n) \to 0 \) is a short exact sequence of \( \text{Coh}(X, \mathcal{I}) \), then (a) \( \mathcal{G}_n \to \mathcal{F}_n \to \mathcal{H}_n \to 0 \) is exact for all \( n \geq 1 \) and (b) \( \mathcal{G}_n \) is a quotient of \( \text{Ker}(\mathcal{F}_m \to \mathcal{H}_m) \) for some \( m \geq n \). See proof of Lemma 23.2.

Proof of (1). Let \( (\mathcal{F}_n) \) be an object of \( \text{Coh}(X, \mathcal{I}) \). Then \( \text{Supp}(\mathcal{F}_n) = \text{Supp}(\mathcal{F}_1) \) for all \( n \geq 1 \). Hence by remarks (a) and (b) above we see that for any short exact sequence \( 0 \to (\mathcal{G}_n) \to (\mathcal{F}_n) \to (\mathcal{H}_n) \to 0 \) of \( \text{Coh}(X, \mathcal{I}) \) we have \( \text{Supp}(\mathcal{G}_1) \cup \text{Supp}(\mathcal{H}_1) = \text{Supp}(\mathcal{F}_1) \). This proves that the category defined in (1) is a Serre subcategory of \( \text{Coh}(X, \mathcal{I}) \).

Proof of (2). Here we argue the same way. Let \( 0 \to (\mathcal{G}_n) \to (\mathcal{F}_n) \to (\mathcal{H}_n) \to 0 \) be a short exact sequence of \( \text{Coh}(X, \mathcal{I}) \). If \( Z \subset X \) is a closed subscheme and \( \mathcal{I}_Z \) annihilates \( \mathcal{F}_n \) for all \( n \), then \( \mathcal{I}_Z \) annihilates \( \mathcal{G}_n \) and \( \mathcal{H}_n \) for all \( n \) by (a) and (b) above. Hence if \( Z \to S \) is proper, then we conclude that the category defined in (2) is closed under taking sub and quotient objects inside of \( \text{Coh}(X, \mathcal{I}) \). Finally, suppose that \( Z \subset X \) and \( Y \subset X \) are closed subschemes proper over \( S \) such that \( \mathcal{I}_Z \mathcal{G}_n = 0 \) and \( \mathcal{I}_Y \mathcal{H}_n = 0 \) for all \( n \geq 1 \). Then it follows from (a) above that \( \mathcal{I}_{Z \cup Y} = \mathcal{I}_Z \cdot \mathcal{I}_Y \) annihilates \( \mathcal{F}_n \) for all \( n \). By Lemma 26.6 (and via Definition 26.2) which tells us we may choose an arbitrary scheme structure used on the union) we see that \( Z \cup Y \to S \) is proper and the proof is complete.
27. Grothendieck’s existence theorem, III

To state the general version of Grothendieck’s existence theorem we introduce a bit more notation. Let $A$ be a Noetherian ring complete with respect to an ideal $I$. Let $f : X \to \text{Spec}(A)$ be a separated finite type morphism of schemes. Set $\mathcal{I} = IO_X$.

In this situation we let $\text{Coh}^{\text{support proper over } A(O_X)}$ be the full subcategory of $\text{Coh}(O_X)$ consisting of those coherent $O_X$-modules whose support is proper over $\text{Spec}(A)$. This is a Serre subcategory of $\text{Coh}(O_X)$, see Lemma 26.9. Similarly, we let $\text{Coh}^{\text{support proper over } A(X, \mathcal{I})}$ be the full subcategory of $\text{Coh}(X, \mathcal{I})$ consisting of those objects $(F_n)$ such that the support of $F_1$ is proper over $\text{Spec}(A)$. This is a Serre subcategory of $\text{Coh}(X, \mathcal{I})$ by Lemma 26.11 part (1). Since the support of a quotient module is contained in the support of the module, it follows that (23.3.1) induces a functor

$$\text{Coh}^{\text{support proper over } A(O_X)} \to \text{Coh}^{\text{support proper over } A(X, \mathcal{I})}$$

We are now ready to state the main theorem of this section.

**Theorem 27.1** (Grothendieck’s existence theorem). Let $A$ be a Noetherian ring complete with respect to an ideal $I$. Let $X$ be a separated, finite type scheme over $A$. Then the functor (27.0.1) is an equivalence.

**Proof.** We will use the equivalence of categories of Lemma 9.8 without further mention. For a closed subscheme $Z \subset X$ proper over $A$ in this proof we will say a coherent module on $X$ is “supported on $Z$” if it is annihilated by the ideal sheaf of $Z$ or equivalently if it is the pushforward of a coherent module on $Z$.

By Proposition 25.4 we know that the result is true for the functor between coherent modules and systems of coherent modules supported on $Z$. Hence it suffices to show that every object of $\text{Coh}^{\text{support proper over } A(O_X)}$ and every object of $\text{Coh}^{\text{support proper over } A(X, \mathcal{I})}$ is supported on a closed subscheme $Z \subset X$ proper over $A$. This holds by definition for objects of $\text{Coh}^{\text{support proper over } A(O_X)}$. We will prove this statement for objects of $\text{Coh}^{\text{support proper over } A(X, \mathcal{I})}$ using the method of proof of Proposition 25.4. We urge the reader to read that proof first.

Consider the collection $\Xi$ of quasi-coherent sheaves of ideals $\mathcal{K} \subset O_X$ such that the statement holds for every object $(F_n)$ of $\text{Coh}^{\text{support proper over } A(X, \mathcal{I})}$ annihilated by $\mathcal{K}$. We want to show $(0)$ is in $\Xi$. If not, then since $X$ is Noetherian there exists a maximal quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals $\mathcal{K}$ not in $\Xi$, see Lemma 10.1. After replacing $X$ by the closed subscheme of $X$ corresponding to $\mathcal{K}$ we may assume that every nonzero $\mathcal{K}$ is in $\Xi$. Let $(F_n)$ be an object of $\text{Coh}^{\text{support proper over } A(X, \mathcal{I})}$. We will show that this object is supported on a closed subscheme $Z \subset X$ proper over $A$, thereby completing the proof of the theorem.

Apply Chow’s lemma (Lemma 18.1) to find a proper surjective morphism $f : Y \to X$ which is an isomorphism over a dense open $U \subset X$ such that $Y$ is H-projective over $A$. Choose an open immersion $j : Y \to Y'$ with $Y'$ projective over

We urge the reader to read that proof first.
In this situation we consider systems \( (\mathcal{F}_n, \varphi_n) \) where

1. \( \mathcal{F}_n \) is a coherent \( \mathcal{O}_{X_n} \)-module,
2. \( \varphi_n : i_n^*\mathcal{F}_{n+1} \to \mathcal{F}_n \) is an isomorphism, and
3. \( \text{Supp}(\mathcal{F}_1) \) is proper over \( S_1 \).

Theorem 27.1 says that the completion functor

\[
\text{coherent } \mathcal{O}_X \text{-modules } \mathcal{F} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \text{systems } (\mathcal{F}_n)
\]

with support proper over \( A \) as above.
is an equivalence of categories. In the special case that $X$ is proper over $A$ we can omit the conditions on the supports.

### 28. Grothendieck’s algebraization theorem

Our first result is a translation of Grothendieck’s existence theorem in terms of closed subschemes and finite morphisms.

**Lemma 28.1.** Let $A$ be a Noetherian ring complete with respect to an ideal $I$. Write $S = \text{Spec}(A)$ and $S_n = \text{Spec}(A/I^n)$. Let $X \to S$ be a separated morphism of finite type. For $n \geq 1$ we set $X_n = X \times_S S_n$. Suppose given a commutative diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
Z_1 & \to & Z_2 & \to & Z_3 & \to & \ldots \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
X_1 & \overset{i_1}{\to} & X_2 & \overset{i_2}{\to} & X_3 & \to & \ldots
\end{array}
$$

of schemes with cartesian squares. Assume that

1. $Z_1 \to X_1$ is a closed immersion, and
2. $Z_1 \to S_1$ is proper.

Then there exists a closed immersion of schemes $Z \to X$ such that $Z_n = Z \times_S S_n$. Moreover, $Z$ is proper over $S$.

**Proof.** Let’s write $j_n : Z_n \to X_n$ for the vertical morphisms. As the squares in the statement are cartesian we see that the base change of $j_n$ to $X_1$ is $j_1$. Thus Morphisms, Lemma 43.7 shows that $j_n$ is a closed immersion. Set $\mathcal{F}_n = j_{n,*}\mathcal{O}_{Z_n}$, so that $j_{n,*}$ is a surjection $\mathcal{O}_{X_n} \to \mathcal{F}_n$. Again using that the squares are cartesian we see that the pullback of $\mathcal{F}_{n+1}$ to $X_n$ is $\mathcal{F}_n$. Hence Grothendieck’s existence theorem, as reformulated in Remark 27.2 tells us there exists a map $\mathcal{O}_X \to \mathcal{F}$ of coherent $\mathcal{O}_X$-modules whose restriction to $X_n$ recovers $\mathcal{O}_{X_n} \to \mathcal{F}_n$. Moreover, the support of $\mathcal{F}$ is proper over $S$. As the completion functor is exact (Lemma 23.4) we see that the cokernel $\mathcal{Q}$ of $\mathcal{O}_X \to \mathcal{F}$ has vanishing completion. Since $\mathcal{F}$ has support proper over $S$ and so does $\mathcal{Q}$ this implies that $\mathcal{Q} = 0$ for example because the functor (27.0.1) is an equivalence by Grothendieck’s existence theorem. Thus $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{O}_X/\mathcal{J}$ for some quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals $\mathcal{J}$. Setting $Z = V(\mathcal{J})$ finishes the proof. \qed

In the following lemma it is actually enough to assume that $Y_1 \to X_1$ is finite as it will imply that $Y_n \to X_n$ is finite too (see More on Morphisms, Lemma 3.3).

**Lemma 28.2.** Let $A$ be a Noetherian ring complete with respect to an ideal $I$. Write $S = \text{Spec}(A)$ and $S_n = \text{Spec}(A/I^n)$. Let $X \to S$ be a separated morphism of finite type. For $n \geq 1$ we set $X_n = X \times_S S_n$. Suppose given a commutative diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
Y_1 & \to & Y_2 & \to & Y_3 & \to & \ldots \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
X_1 & \overset{i_1}{\to} & X_2 & \overset{i_2}{\to} & X_3 & \to & \ldots
\end{array}
$$

of schemes with cartesian squares. Assume that

1. $Y_n \to X_n$ is a finite morphism, and
2. $Y_1 \to S_1$ is proper.
Then there exists a finite morphism of schemes $Y \to X$ such that $Y_n = Y \times_S S_n$. Moreover, $Y$ is proper over $S$.

**Proof.** Let’s write $f_n : Y_n \to X_n$ for the vertical morphisms. Set $F_n = f_{n*}O_{Y_n}$. This is a coherent $O_{X_n}$-module as $f_n$ is finite (Lemma 9.9). Using that the squares are cartesian we see that the pullback of $F_{n+1}$ to $X_{n+1}$ is $F_n$. Hence Grothendieck’s existence theorem, as reformulated in Remark 27.2, tells us there exists a coherent $O_{X_0}$-module $F$ whose restriction to $X_n$ recovers $F_n$. Moreover, the support of $F$ is proper over $S$. As the completion functor is fully faithful (Theorem 27.1) we see that the multiplication maps $F_n \otimes O_{X_n} F_n \to F_n$ fit together to give an algebra structure on $F$. Setting $Y = \text{Spec}_X(F)$ finishes the proof. □

**Lemma 28.3.** Let $A$ be a Noetherian ring complete with respect to an ideal $I$. Write $S = \text{Spec}(A)$ and $S_n = \text{Spec}(A/I^n)$. Let $X, Y$ be schemes over $S$. For $n \geq 1$ we set $X_n = X \times_S S_n$ and $Y_n = Y \times_S S_n$. Suppose given a compatible system of commutative diagrams

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
X_n & \xrightarrow{g_n} & Y_n \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
X_{n+1} & \xrightarrow{g_{n+1}} & Y_{n+1} \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
S_n & \xrightarrow{g_n} & S_{n+1}
\end{array}
\]

Assume that

1. $X \to S$ is proper, and
2. $Y \to S$ is separated of finite type.

Then there exists a unique morphism of schemes $g : X \to Y$ over $S$ such that $g_n$ is the base change of $g$ to $S_n$.

**Proof.** The morphisms $(1, g_n) : X_n \to X_n \times_S Y_n$ are closed immersions because $Y_n \to S_n$ is separated (Schemes, Lemma 21.12). Thus by Lemma 28.1 there exists a closed subscheme $Z \subset X \times_S Y$ proper over $S$ whose base change to $S_n$ recovers $X_n \subset X_n \times_S Y_n$. The first projection $p : Z \to X$ is a proper morphism (as $Z$ is proper over $S$, see Morphisms, Lemma 39.7) whose base change to $S_n$ is an isomorphism for all $n$. In particular, $p : Z \to X$ is finite over an open neighbourhood of $X_0$ by Lemma 21.2. As $X$ is proper over $S$ this open neighbourhood is all of $X$ and we conclude $p : Z \to X$ is finite. Applying the equivalence of Proposition 25.4 we see that $p_*O_Z = O_X$ as this is true modulo $I^n$ for all $n$. Hence $p$ is an isomorphism and we obtain the morphism $g$ as the composition $X \cong Z \to Y$. We omit the proof of uniqueness. □

In order to prove an “abstract” algebraization theorem we need to assume we have an ample invertible sheaf, as the result is false without such an assumption.

**Theorem 28.4** (Grothendieck’s algebraization theorem). Let $A$ be a Noetherian ring complete with respect to an ideal $I$. Set $S = \text{Spec}(A)$ and $S_n = \text{Spec}(A/I^n)$. 089A
Consider a commutative diagram

\[
\begin{array}{c}
X_1 \xrightarrow{i_1} X_2 \xrightarrow{i_2} X_3 \rightarrow \ldots \\
\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \\
S_1 \xrightarrow{} S_2 \xrightarrow{} S_3 \rightarrow \ldots
\end{array}
\]

of schemes with cartesian squares. Suppose given \((L_n, \varphi_n)\) where each \(L_n\) is an invertible sheaf on \(X_n\) and \(\varphi_n : i_n^* L_{n+1} \rightarrow L_n\) is an isomorphism. If

(1) \(X_1 \rightarrow S_1\) is proper, and

(2) \(L_1\) is ample on \(X_1\)

then there exists a proper morphism of schemes \(X \rightarrow S\) and an ample invertible \(O_X\)-module \(L\) and isomorphisms \(X_n \cong X \times_S S_n\) and \(L_n \cong L|_{X_n}\) compatible with the morphisms \(i_n\) and \(\varphi_n\).

**Proof.** Since the squares in the diagram are cartesian and since the morphisms \(S_n \rightarrow S_{n+1}\) are closed immersions, we see that the morphisms \(i_n\) are closed immersions too. In particular we may think of \(X_m\) as a closed subscheme of \(X_n\) for \(m < n\).

In fact \(X_m\) is the closed subscheme cut out by the quasi-coherent sheaf of ideals \(I_m O_{X_n}\). Moreover, the underlying topological spaces of the schemes \(X_1, X_2, X_3, \ldots\) are all identified, hence we may (and do) think of sheaves \(O_{X_n}\) as living on the same underlying topological space; similarly for coherent \(O_{X_n}\)-modules. Set \(F_n = \text{Ker}(O_{X_{n+1}} \rightarrow O_{X_n})\) so that we obtain short exact sequences

\[
0 \rightarrow F_n \rightarrow O_{X_{n+1}} \rightarrow O_{X_n} \rightarrow 0
\]

By the above we have \(F_n = I^n O_{X_{n+1}}\). It follows \(F_n\) is a coherent sheaf on \(X_{n+1}\) annihilated by \(I\), hence we may (and do) think of it as a coherent module \(O_{X_1}\)-module. Observe that for \(m > n\) the sheaf

\[
I^n O_{X_m}/I^{n+1} O_{X_m}
\]

maps isomorphically to \(F_n\) under the map \(O_{X_m} \rightarrow O_{X_{n+1}}\). Hence given \(n_1, n_2 \geq 0\) we can pick an \(m > n_1 + n_2\) and consider the multiplication map

\[
I^{n_1} O_{X_m} \times I^{n_2} O_{X_m} \rightarrow I^{n_1 + n_2} O_{X_m} \rightarrow F_{n_1 + n_2}
\]

This induces an \(O_{X_1}\)-bilinear map

\[
F_{n_1} \times F_{n_2} \rightarrow F_{n_1 + n_2}
\]

which in turn defines the structure of a graded \(O_{X_1}\)-algebra on \(F = \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} F_n\).

Set \(B = \bigoplus I^n/I^{n+1}\); this is a finitely generated graded \(A/I\)-algebra. Set \(B = (X_1 \rightarrow S_1)^* B\). The discussion above provides us with a canonical surjection

\[
B \twoheadrightarrow F
\]

of graded \(O_{X_1}\)-algebras. In particular we see that \(F\) is a finite type quasi-coherent graded \(B\)-module. By Lemma [19.3] we can find an integer \(d_0\) such that \(H^1(X_1, F \otimes L^{\otimes d}) = 0\) for all \(d \geq d_0\). Pick a \(d \geq d_0\) such that there exist sections \(s_{0,1}, \ldots, s_{N,1} \in \Gamma(X_1, L_1^{\otimes d})\) which induce an immersion

\[
\psi_1 : X_1 \rightarrow \mathbf{P}_{S_1}^N
\]
over $S_1$, see Morphisms, Lemma 37.4. As $X_1$ is proper over $S_1$ we see that $\psi_1$ is a closed immersion, see Morphisms, Lemma 39.7 and Schemes, Lemma 10.4. We are going to “lift” $\psi_1$ to a compatible system of closed immersions of $X_n$ into $\mathbf{P}^N$.

Upon tensoring the short exact sequences of the first paragraph of the proof by $\mathcal{L}_{n+1}^{\otimes d}$ we obtain short exact sequences

$$0 \to \mathcal{F}_n \otimes \mathcal{L}_{n+1}^{\otimes d} \to \mathcal{L}_{n+1}^{\otimes d} \to \mathcal{L}_{n}^{\otimes d} \to 0$$

Using the isomorphisms $\varphi_n$ we obtain isomorphisms $\mathcal{L}_{n+1} \otimes \mathcal{O}_{X_l} = \mathcal{L}_l$ for $l \leq n$. Whence the sequence above becomes

$$0 \to \mathcal{F}_n \otimes \mathcal{L}_1^{\otimes d} \to \mathcal{L}_{n+1}^{\otimes d} \to \mathcal{L}_{n}^{\otimes d} \to 0$$

The vanishing of $H^1(X, \mathcal{F}_n \otimes \mathcal{L}_1^{\otimes d})$ implies we can inductively lift $s_{0,1}, \ldots, s_{N,1} \in \Gamma(X_1, \mathcal{L}_{1}^{\otimes d})$ to sections $s_{0,n}, \ldots, s_{N,n} \ to 0{\in} \Gamma(X_n, \mathcal{L}_{n}^{\otimes d})$. Thus we obtain a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
X_1 & \rightarrow & X_2 \\
\downarrow \psi_1 & & \downarrow \psi_2 \\
\mathbf{P}^N_{S_1} & \rightarrow & \mathbf{P}^N_{S_2} \\
\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc}
X_2 & \rightarrow & X_3 \\
\downarrow \psi_2 & & \downarrow \psi_3 \\
\mathbf{P}^N_{S_2} & \rightarrow & \mathbf{P}^N_{S_3} \\
\end{array} \quad \cdots
$$

where $\psi_n = \varphi(\mathcal{L}_n,(s_{0,n},\ldots,s_{N,n}))$ in the notation of Constructions, Section 13. As the squares in the statement of the theorem are cartesian we see that the squares in the above diagram are cartesian. We win by applying Lemma 28.1. □

29. Other chapters

Preliminaries

(1) Introduction

(2) Conventions

(3) Set Theory

(4) Categories

(5) Topology

(6) Sheaves on Spaces

(7) Sites and Sheaves

(8) Stacks

(9) Fields

(10) Commutative Algebra

(11) Brauer Groups

(12) Homological Algebra

(13) Derived Categories

(14) Simplicial Methods

(15) More on Algebra

(16) Smoothing Ring Maps

(17) Sheaves of Modules

(18) Modules on Sites

(19) Injectives

(20) Cohomology of Sheaves

(21) Cohomology on Sites

(22) Differential Graded Algebra

(23) Divided Power Algebra

(24) Hypercoverings

Schemes

(25) Schemes

(26) Constructions of Schemes

(27) Properties of Schemes

(28) Morphisms of Schemes

(29) Cohomology of Schemes

(30) Divisors

(31) Limits of Schemes

(32) Varieties

(33) Topologies on Schemes

(34) Descent

(35) Derived Categories of Schemes

(36) More on Morphisms

(37) More on Flatness

(38) Groupoid Schemes

(39) More on Groupoid Schemes

(40) Étale Morphisms of Schemes

Topics in Scheme Theory

(41) Chow Homology

(42) Intersection Theory

(43) Picard Schemes of Curves

(44) Adequate Modules
(45) Dualizing Complexes
(46) Duality for Schemes
(47) Discriminants and Differents
(48) Local Cohomology
(49) Algebraic and Formal Geometry
(50) Algebraic Curves
(51) Resolution of Surfaces
(52) Semistable Reduction
(53) Fundamental Groups of Schemes
(54) Étale Cohomology
(55) Crystalline Cohomology
(56) Pro-étale Cohomology

Algebraic Spaces
(57) Algebraic Spaces
(58) Properties of Algebraic Spaces
(59) Morphisms of Algebraic Spaces
(60) Decent Algebraic Spaces
(61) Cohomology of Algebraic Spaces
(62) Limits of Algebraic Spaces
(63) Divisors on Algebraic Spaces
(64) Algebraic Spaces over Fields
(65) Topologies on Algebraic Spaces
(66) Descent and Algebraic Spaces
(67) Derived Categories of Spaces
(68) More on Morphisms of Spaces
(69) Flatness on Algebraic Spaces
(70) Groupoids in Algebraic Spaces
(71) More on Groupoids in Spaces
(72) Bootstrap
(73) Pushouts of Algebraic Spaces

Topics in Geometry
(74) Chow Groups of Spaces
(75) Quotients of Groupoids
(76) More on Cohomology of Spaces
(77) Simplicial Spaces
(78) Duality for Spaces

Deformation Theory
(79) Formal Algebraic Spaces
(80) Restricted Power Series
(81) Resolution of Surfaces Revisited

Algebraic Stacks
(82) Formal Deformation Theory
(83) Deformation Theory
(84) The Cotangent Complex
(85) Deformation Problems

Topics in Moduli Theory
(86) Algebraic Stacks
(87) Examples of Stacks
(88) Sheaves on Algebraic Stacks
(89) Criteria for Representability

Miscellany
(90) Artin’s Axioms
(91) Quot and Hilbert Spaces
(92) Properties of Algebraic Stacks
(93) Morphisms of Algebraic Stacks
(94) Limits of Algebraic Stacks
(95) Cohomology of Algebraic Stacks
(96) Derived Categories of Stacks
(97) Introducing Algebraic Stacks
(98) More on Morphisms of Stacks
(99) The Geometry of Stacks

Topics in Geometry
(100) Moduli Stacks
(101) Moduli of Curves

Miscellany
(102) Examples
(103) Exercises
(104) Guide to Literature
(105) Desirables
(106) Coding Style
(107) Obsolete
(108) GNU Free Documentation License
(109) Auto Generated Index

References