

QUASI-COHERENT MODULES ON QUASI-AFFINE SCHEMES

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ABSTRACT. It is shown that a quasi-coherent sheaf of modules on a quasi-compact open subset of an affine scheme can be realized as an object in a subcategory of a module category. In particular, the modules of sections is canonically isomorphic to a (torsion theoretic) localized module. This generalizes the noetherian case of P.-J. Cahen. A few simple examples exploit this relationship.

1. Introduction. If A is a noetherian ring and U is an open subset of $X = \text{Spec } A$, then P.-J. Cahen [1, Theorem 6.1] has shown, by torsion theoretic methods, that for any A -module M , the module of sections $r(u, \tilde{M})$ of the quasi-coherent \mathcal{Q}_x -module \tilde{M} is the module of quotients $Q_U(M) = \lim \rightarrow \text{Hom}(I, M)$ where the direct limit is taken over the set $\phi_u = \{I \subseteq A \mid \forall p \in U, I \not\subseteq p\}$. Our aim is to generalize this result to an arbitrary (commutative) ring in the case U is a quasi-compact open subset of $\text{Spec } A$.

We show that for any such U : 1) every quasi-coherent \mathcal{Q}_U -module F is the restriction to U of some quasi-coherent \mathcal{Q}_X -module \tilde{M} ; 2) if \tilde{M} is any extension of F , the module of sections $\Gamma(U, F) = \Gamma(U, \tilde{M})$ is just the module of quotients $Q_U(M) = \lim \rightarrow \text{Hom}(I, \overline{M})$ where $\overline{M} = M/T_u(M)$ and $T_U(M) = \{x \in M \mid (0 : x)\varepsilon_U^\phi\}$ is the torsion submodule of M with respect to the torsion class T_U ; and 3) the category of quasi-coherent \mathcal{Q}_U -modules is equivalent to the category $(A, T_U) - \text{mod}$. Here $(A, T_U) - \text{mod}$ is the full subcategory $\{M \in A - \text{mod} \mid \phi_M : M = \text{Hom}(A, M) \rightarrow Q_U(M) \text{ is an isomorphism}\}$. As a corollary, torsion theoretic methods in $(A, T_U) - \text{mod}$ yield interesting proofs of generalizations of standard theorems in algebraic geometry as well as new theorems in this class of \mathcal{Q}_U -modules. We give an example of the latter by characterizing the injective objects in the category of quasi-coherent \mathcal{Q}_U -modules.

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