

A REMARK ON THE RIEMANN-ROCH FORMULA ON AFFINE SCHEMES ASSOCIATED WITH NOETHERIAN LOCAL RINGS

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Abstract. The aim of this paper is to describe the Riemann-Roch map on affine schemes associated with Noetherian local rings. The Riemann-Roch theorem on singular affine schemes is one of the powerful tools in the commutative ring theory. Our main theorem enables us to calculate the Riemann-Roch maps under some assumption.

1. Main theorem. Let k be a field and $R = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} R_i$ a graded Noetherian ring which satisfies $R_0 = k$ and $R = R_0[R_1]$, i.e., R is a graded k -algebra generated by R_1 . We denote by \mathfrak{m} the homogeneous maximal ideal $\bigoplus_{i > 0} R_i$.

For an abelian group M , we write $M_{\mathbf{Q}}$ for $M \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}} \mathbf{Q}$, where \mathbf{Z} (resp. \mathbf{Q}) is the ring of integers (resp. the field of rational numbers).

Let $X = \text{Proj}(R)$ be a smooth projective variety over k of dimension d . We denote by $A_*(X) = \bigoplus_{i=0}^d A_i(X)$ the *Chow group* of X . If we put $\text{CH}^i(X) = A_{d-i}(X)$ for $i = 0, \dots, d$, then $\text{CH}(X) = \bigoplus_{i=0}^d \text{CH}^i(X)$ has the structure of a commutative ring (since X is smooth), and is called the *Chow ring* of X . (We refer the reader to [5] for definitions and basic facts.)

We put $c = c_1(\mathcal{O}_X(1)) \cap [X] \in A_{d-1}(X)_{\mathbf{Q}} = \text{CH}^1(X)_{\mathbf{Q}}$, where $c_1(\mathcal{O}_X(1))$ denotes the *first Chern class* of the invertible sheaf $\mathcal{O}_X(1)$, i.e., c stands for the Cartier divisor corresponding to the line bundle $\mathcal{O}_X(1)$. Let

$$(1.1) \quad \pi: \text{CH}(X)_{\mathbf{Q}} \rightarrow \text{CH}(X)_{\mathbf{Q}}/(c)$$

be the natural surjective ring homomorphism ((c) is the principal ideal of $\text{CH}(X)_{\mathbf{Q}}$ generated by c), and

$$(1.2) \quad \tau: K_0(R_{\mathfrak{m}})_{\mathbf{Q}} \rightarrow A_*(\text{Spec } R_{\mathfrak{m}})_{\mathbf{Q}}$$

the Riemann-Roch map for the affine scheme $\text{Spec } R_{\mathfrak{m}}$ (cf. [5, chap. 18]), where $K_0(R_{\mathfrak{m}})$ is the *Grothendieck group* of finitely generated $R_{\mathfrak{m}}$ -modules and $A_*(\text{Spec } R_{\mathfrak{m}})$ is the Chow group of $\text{Spec } R_{\mathfrak{m}}$.

Our main theorem is the following:

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