

## *A Note on Graded Gorenstein Modules*

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Recently the following conjecture was proposed by M. Nagata in [6]. Let  $A = \sum_{n \geq 0} A_n$  be a commutative Noetherian graded ring. If  $A_m$  is Cohen-Macaulay for every maximal ideal  $m$  with  $m \supset \sum_{n \geq 1} A_n$ , then  $A$  is Cohen-Macaulay. This conjecture was solved affirmatively by J. Matijevic and P. Roberts in [5]. The aim of this paper is to prove the following theorem which generalizes the assertion in [5].

**THEOREM.** *Let  $A = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} A_n$  be a commutative Noetherian graded ring and  $M = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} M_n$  be a non-zero, finite graded  $A$ -module. If  $M_p$  is a Gorenstein  $A_p$ -module (resp. a Cohen-Macaulay  $A_p$ -module) for every homogeneous prime ideal  $p \in \text{Supp}(M)$ , then  $M$  is Gorenstein (resp. Cohen-Macaulay).*

1. We denote by  $\mu^i(p, M)$  the dimension of the  $A_p/pA_p$ -vector space  $\text{Ext}_{A_p}^i(A_p/pA_p, M_p)$  (cf. [1]) and by  $ht_M p$  the Krull dimension of the local ring  $A_p/\text{Ann}(M)A_p$  (cf. [7]), where  $\text{Ann}(M)$  is the annihilator of  $M$  and  $p \in \text{Supp}(M)$ . The following lemma, due to Bass and Sharp, plays an important role in our discussion.

**LEMMA 1** (Bass [1, (3.7)] and Sharp [7, (3.11)]). *Let  $M$  be a finite  $A$ -module.*

(i)  *$M$  is a Cohen-Macaulay module if and only if, for each  $p \in \text{Supp}(M)$ ,  $\mu^i(p, M) = 0$  whenever  $i < ht_M p$ .*

(ii) *The following conditions are equivalent.*

(1)  *$M$  is a Gorenstein module.*

(2) *For each  $p \in \text{Supp}(M)$ ,  $\mu^i(p, M) = 0$  if and only if  $i \neq ht_M p$ .*

For an ideal  $a$  of the graded ring  $A$  we let  $a^*$  denote the homogeneous ideal generated by homogeneous elements of  $a$ .

**LEMMA 2.** *Let  $M$  be a graded  $A$ -module and  $p$  a prime ideal of  $A$ . Then  $p \in \text{Supp}(M)$  if and only if  $p^* \in \text{Supp}(M)$ .*

**PROOF.** Suppose that  $M_p = 0$ ; then, for each homogeneous element  $m$  in  $M$ , there is a homogeneous component of  $s$  with  $sm = 0$ , say  $s_u$ , which is not contained in  $p$ . Clearly  $s_u m = 0$  and this implies  $M_{p^*} = 0$ . The converse is obvious. q.e.d.