

Presheaves Associated to Modules over Subrings of Dedekind Domains

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Introduction.

Let A be a commutative ring with unity. For a subset E of $\text{Spec} A$, we put

$$(1) \quad S_E = \bigcap_{\mathfrak{p} \in E} (A \setminus \mathfrak{p}) \quad (S_\emptyset = A).$$

Then S_E is a saturated multiplicatively closed set.

To an A -module M , we associate a presheaf \bar{M} in the following way. By putting

$$(2) \quad \bar{M}(U) = S_U^{-1} M$$

for an open subset U of $\text{Spec} A$, we define a presheaf \bar{M} of modules on $\text{Spec} A$. Here \bar{M} is not a sheaf in general. But the sheafification of \bar{M} turns out to be the quasi-coherent \tilde{A} -module \tilde{M} . Then we ask the question: When is the presheaf \bar{M} actually a sheaf?

Noting that \bar{M} is a sheaf if and only if $\bar{M} = \tilde{M}$, we introduce the following three conditions for a ring A :

$$(S.1) \quad \bar{M} = \tilde{M} \text{ for any } A\text{-module } M.$$

$$(S.2) \quad \bar{\mathfrak{a}} = \tilde{\mathfrak{a}} \text{ for any ideal } \mathfrak{a} \text{ of } A.$$

$$(S.3) \quad \bar{A} = \tilde{A}.$$

In the previous paper, the following facts are shown (see [5]):

FACT 1. *Suppose that A is a valuation ring. Then*

(i) *A satisfies the condition (S.3).*

(ii) *(S.1) \Leftrightarrow (S.2) \Leftrightarrow $\text{Spec} A$ is a noetherian topological space.*

FACT 2. *Let A be a Dedekind domain. Then*

$$(S.1) \Leftrightarrow (S.2) \Leftrightarrow (S.3) \Leftrightarrow \text{the ideal class group of } A \text{ is torsion.}$$

FACT 3. *Suppose that A is a unique factorization domain. Then*

(i) *A satisfies the condition (S.3).*