

## Differential Forms on Ringed Spaces of Valuation Rings

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In memory of Professor Yukiyoji Kawada

### Introduction.

Given a field  $K$  and a subring  $A$  of  $K$ , we consider the set of valuation rings of  $K$  which contain  $A$ . This set has a structure of a local ringed space, denoted by  $\text{Zar}(K|A)$  (see [6] or [7]).

In this paper, we shall show that normal integral schemes  $(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$  proper over  $\text{Spec} A$  with rational function field  $K$  are quotient spaces of  $\text{Zar}(K|A)$  and  $\mathcal{O}_X = \Phi_{X*} \mathcal{O}_Z$ . Here  $\mathcal{O}_Z$  is the structure sheaf of  $Z = \text{Zar}(K|A)$  and  $\Phi_X: Z \rightarrow X$  is the quotient mapping. In order to show this, we introduce a category  $\mathcal{C}_0(K|A)$  of local ringed spaces, which contains both  $\text{Zar}(K|A)$  and all integral schemes proper over  $\text{Spec} A$  with rational function field  $K$  (see Theorems 1 and 1').

For objects  $X$  of  $\mathcal{C}_0(K|A)$ , we introduce sheaves  $\Omega_X^m$  of differential forms as in the case of schemes over  $\text{Spec} A$ . In particular if  $A$  is a perfect field and  $X$  is a regular scheme, then  $\Omega_X^m$  coincides with the ordinary sheaf of regular differential forms and  $\Omega_X^m = \Phi_{X*} \Omega_Z^m$  for any multi-index  $m$  (see Theorem 2). From this, the birational invariance of regular differential forms of regular varieties follows immediately.

To define structure sheaves on quotient spaces of  $\text{Zar}(K|A)$  and sheaves  $\Omega_X^m$  on objects  $X$  of  $\mathcal{C}_0(K|A)$  in a unified way, we shall introduce the notion of intersection sheaf in §0.

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**§0.** Let  $\mathcal{A}$  be the category of  $A$ -modules or the category of  $A$ -rings, where  $A$  is a commutative ring with unity. For an object  $N$  of  $\mathcal{A}$ , we denote by  $\text{Sub}_{\mathcal{A}}(N)$  the totality of subobjects of  $N$ . For a subset  $E$  of  $N$ , we put

$$\text{Sub}_{\mathcal{A}}(N|E) = \{M \in \text{Sub}_{\mathcal{A}}(N) \mid E \subset M\}.$$

Let  $(E_i)_{i \in I}$  be a family of subsets of  $N$ . Then