

GROTHENDIECK TOPOLOGIES OVER COMPLETE LOCAL RINGS

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1. Introduction. J. Tate [8] has introduced a theory of cohomological dimension for fields using the *étale* Grothendieck (= Galois) cohomology. In recent work, M. Artin has extended these methods to produce a dimension theory for noetherian preschemes. On the other hand, the author [5] has used the flat Grothendieck cohomology over a field to study certain duality questions (see also [7], [9] for the *étale* case); so it is natural to ask whether there exists a dimension theory based on the flat cohomology. We shall show that the answer is, in general, no. Full proofs will appear in [6].

2. Terminology. A Grothendieck topology is a pair consisting of a category $\text{Cat } T$ and a set $\text{Cov } T$ of families of morphisms of $\text{Cat } T$. They are subjected to the axioms:

(1) If ϕ is an isomorphism, $\{\phi\} \in \text{Cov } T$.

(2) If $\{U_i \rightarrow U\} \in \text{Cov } T$ and $\{V_{ij} \rightarrow U_i\} \in \text{Cov } T$, for all i , then $\{V_{ij} \rightarrow U\} \in \text{Cov } T$.

(3) If $\{U_i \rightarrow U\} \in \text{Cov } T$ and $V \rightarrow U$ is arbitrary, then $U_i \times_U V$ exists for each i , and $\{U_i \times_U V \rightarrow V\} \in \text{Cov } T$.

A presheaf (of abelian groups) on T is a contravariant functor from $\text{Cat } T$ to the category of abelian groups, while a sheaf, F , is a presheaf which satisfies the axiom

$$(S) \quad \text{For all } \{U_i \rightarrow U\} \in \text{Cov } T, \text{ the natural sequence} \\ F(U) \rightarrow \prod_i F(U_i) \rightrightarrows \prod_{i,j} F(U_i \times_U U_j)$$

is exact (i.e., $F(U)$ is mapped bijectively onto the set of all $x \in \prod_i F(U_i)$ whose images by the two maps shown agree in $\prod_{i,j} F(U_i \times_U U_j)$.) Roughly speaking, all that is done in Godement's book [2] for classical sheaf theory may be done in this general setting [1]. If X is a prescheme [3, Vol. I, p. 97], we let $\text{Cat } T$ be the category of all preschemes Y which are separated, finitely presented, flat, and quasi-finite over X [3, Vol. I, p. 135, p. 144; Vol. IV, p. 5; Vol. II, p. 115]. $\text{Cov } T$ consists of arbitrary families of flat morphisms whose disjoint sum is faithfully flat [3, Vol. IV, Part 2, p. 9]. It is known that these

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