

FLATNESS IN GEOMETRY

1. INTRODUCTION

In this notes we study flatness for morphism of ringed spaces with special emphasis on flatness in scheme theory. We use frequently and without any further mention the homological criterion for flatness [Monygham, 2018b, Proposition 3.3].

2. FLATNESS ON RINGED SPACES

Definition 2.1. Let $f : (X, \mathcal{O}_X) \rightarrow (Y, \mathcal{O}_Y)$ be a morphism of ringed spaces and \mathcal{F} be a sheaf of \mathcal{O}_X -modules. We say that \mathcal{F} is f -flat or flat over Y at point $x \in X$ if \mathcal{F}_x is flat as $\mathcal{O}_{Y, f(x)}$ -module.

Definition 2.2. We say that \mathcal{F} is f -flat or flat over Y if it is f -flat at every point $x \in X$ and we define f to be a flat morphism if \mathcal{O}_X is flat over Y .

Proposition 2.3 (Transitivity). Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ and $g : Y \rightarrow Z$ be morphisms of ringed spaces, $x \in X$ and \mathcal{F} be a sheaf of \mathcal{O}_X -modules. Assume that \mathcal{F} is f -flat at x and g is flat at $f(x)$. Then \mathcal{F} is $(g \cdot f)$ -flat at x .

Proof. The fact that g is flat at $f(x)$ means that morphism $\mathcal{O}_{Z, g(f(x))} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{Y, f(x)}$ is a flat morphism of rings. Since \mathcal{F}_x is flat $\mathcal{O}_{Y, f(x)}$ -module, we derive that it is also flat as $\mathcal{O}_{Z, g(f(x))}$ -module. Hence \mathcal{F} is $(g \cdot f)$ -flat at x . \square

Proposition 2.4. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a flat morphism of ringed spaces. Suppose that \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{G} are sheaves of \mathcal{O}_Y -modules. If \mathcal{F} is of finite presentation, then the natural morphism

$$f^* \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_Y}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}) \xrightarrow{\theta_{\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}}} \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_X}(f^* \mathcal{F}, f^* \mathcal{G})$$

is an isomorphism.

Proof. Since the question is local, we may assume that \mathcal{F} is globally of finite presentation on \mathcal{O}_Y that is there exists an exact sequence

$$\mathcal{O}_Y^{\oplus m} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_Y^{\oplus n} \longrightarrow \mathcal{F} \longrightarrow 0$$

Now we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & f^* \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_Y}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}) & \longrightarrow & f^* \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_Y}(\mathcal{O}_Y^{\oplus n}, \mathcal{G}) & \longrightarrow & f^* \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_Y}(\mathcal{O}_Y^{\oplus m}, \mathcal{G}) \\ & & \downarrow \theta_{\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}} & & \downarrow \cong & & \downarrow \cong \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_X}(f^* \mathcal{F}, f^* \mathcal{G}) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{O}_X^{\oplus n}, f^* \mathcal{G}) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{O}_X^{\oplus m}, f^* \mathcal{G}) \end{array}$$

Due to flatness of f rows in the commutative diagram above are left exact. Moreover, two right-most vertical arrows in the diagram are isomorphisms as it is denoted. Thus $\theta_{\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}}$ is an isomorphism. \square

3. INFINITESIMAL AND GRADED CRITERIA FOR FLATNESS

In this section we are going to prove powerful criteria for flatness over noetherian commutative rings. We use them in the last section to prove two important results in the theory of locally noetherian schemes.

Definition 3.1. Suppose that A is a ring, $\mathfrak{a} \subseteq A$ is an ideal and M is an A -module. We say that M is \mathfrak{a} -adically ideal-separated if for every finitely generated ideal $I \subseteq A$ module $I \otimes_A M$ is \mathfrak{a} -adically separated.

Theorem 3.2 (Infinitesimal criterion for flatness). *Suppose that A is a ring, $\mathfrak{a} \subseteq A$ is an ideal and M is an A -module. Consider the following assertions.*

- (i) M is flat over A .
- (ii) M/\mathfrak{a} is flat over A/\mathfrak{a} and $\mathrm{Tor}_1^A(M, A/\mathfrak{a}) = 0$.
- (iii) $\mathrm{Tor}_1^A(M, N) = 0$ for every A/\mathfrak{a} -module N .
- (iv) For every $k \in \mathbb{N}$ module $M/\mathfrak{a}^k M$ is flat over A/\mathfrak{a}^k .

Then (i) \Rightarrow (ii) \Rightarrow (iii) \Rightarrow (iv).

Moreover, if \mathfrak{a} is nilpotent or M is \mathfrak{a} -adically ideal-separated and A is noetherian, then (iv) \Rightarrow (i).

Proof. Clearly (i) implies (ii).

Suppose that (ii) holds and assume that N is A/\mathfrak{a} -module. Fix an exact sequence of A/\mathfrak{a} -modules

$$0 \longrightarrow K \longrightarrow F \longrightarrow N \longrightarrow 0$$

where F is a free A/\mathfrak{a} -module. Then we have an exact sequence

$$\mathrm{Tor}_1^A(M, F) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Tor}_1^A(M, N) \longrightarrow M \otimes_A K \longrightarrow M \otimes_A F$$

Since $M \otimes_A K \cong M/\mathfrak{a}M \otimes_{A/\mathfrak{a}} K$, $M \otimes_A F \cong M/\mathfrak{a}M \otimes_{A/\mathfrak{a}} F$ and $M/\mathfrak{a}M$ is flat over A/\mathfrak{a} , we derive that $\mathrm{Tor}_1^A(M, N) \rightarrow M \otimes_A K$ has zero image. Using the fact that $\mathrm{Tor}_1^A(M, F) = 0$, we deduce that $\mathrm{Tor}_1^A(M, N) = 0$.

Next we shall prove (iii) \Rightarrow (iv). We will show that for every A/\mathfrak{a}^k -module N we have $\mathrm{Tor}_1^A(M, N) = 0$. This is certainly true for $k = 1$. Suppose that it holds for some $k \geq 1$ and let N be an A/\mathfrak{a}^{k+1} -module. Consider an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathfrak{a}^k N \longrightarrow N \longrightarrow N/\mathfrak{a}^k N \longrightarrow 0$$

Thus we have an exact sequence

$$\mathrm{Tor}_1^A(M, \mathfrak{a}^k N) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Tor}_1^A(M, N) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Tor}_1^A(M, N/\mathfrak{a}^k N)$$

Since $\mathfrak{a}^k N$ is an A/\mathfrak{a} -module and $N/\mathfrak{a}^k N$ is an A/\mathfrak{a}^k -module, we derive that $\mathrm{Tor}_1^A(M, N) = 0$. Thus what we have claimed holds for all k . From this it easily follows that $M/\mathfrak{a}^k M$ is flat as A/\mathfrak{a}^k -module.

It remains to prove that (iv) implies (i) under our extra hypotheses. If \mathfrak{a} is nilpotent, then the assertion is trivial. Suppose that M is \mathfrak{a} -adically ideal-separated and A is noetherian. Fix an ideal

$I \subseteq A$. In order to show that M is flat over A it is enough to show that the canonical morphism ϕ given by

$$I \otimes_A M \xrightarrow{a \otimes m \mapsto a \cdot m} M$$

is a monomorphism. According to Artin-Rees lemma filtration $I \cap \mathfrak{a}^k$ of I is \mathfrak{a} -stable i.e. there exists $l \geq 0$ such that for every $k \geq l$ we have inclusions

$$\mathfrak{a}^k I \subseteq \mathfrak{a}^k \cap I \subseteq \mathfrak{a}^{k-l} I$$

Let $\psi_k = 1_{A/\mathfrak{a}^k} \otimes_A \phi$ for $k \in \mathbb{N}$. We will also denote by $\phi_k : I/(\mathfrak{a}^k \cap I) \otimes_A M \rightarrow M/\mathfrak{a}^k M$ for $k \in \mathbb{N}$ the morphism isomorphic to the morphism

$$I/(\mathfrak{a}^k \cap I) \otimes_{A/\mathfrak{a}^k} M/\mathfrak{a}^k M \longrightarrow M/\mathfrak{a}^k M$$

induced by the inclusion $I/(\mathfrak{a}^k \cap I) \rightarrow A/\mathfrak{a}^k$. Observe that for $k \geq l$ we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} I/\mathfrak{a}^k I \otimes_A M & \xrightarrow{\psi_k} & M/\mathfrak{a}^k M \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow = \\ I/(\mathfrak{a}^k \cap I) \otimes_A M & \xrightarrow{\phi_k} & M/\mathfrak{a}^k M \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ I/\mathfrak{a}^{k-l} I \otimes_A M & \xrightarrow{\psi_{k-l}} & M/\mathfrak{a}^{k-l} M \end{array}$$

in which the left column is induced by inclusions coming from Artin-Rees lemma. We infer that

$$\lim_{k \in \mathbb{N}} (I/\mathfrak{a}^k I \otimes_A M) = \lim_{k \in \mathbb{N}} (I/(\mathfrak{a}^k \cap I) \otimes_A M)$$

and

$$\lim_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \psi_k = \lim_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \phi_k$$

Since ϕ_k are all monomorphisms by (iv), we derive that $\lim_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \psi_k$ is a monomorphism. We have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} I \otimes_A M & \xrightarrow{\phi} & M \\ \downarrow i & & \downarrow \\ \lim_{k \in \mathbb{N}} (I/\mathfrak{a}^k I \otimes_A M) & \xrightarrow{\lim_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \psi_k} & \lim_{k \in \mathbb{N}} M/\mathfrak{a}^k M \end{array}$$

in which i (M is \mathfrak{a} -adically ideal-separated) and $\lim_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \psi_k$ are monomorphism. Therefore, ϕ is a monomorphism. \square

Theorem 3.3 (Graded criterion for flatness). *Suppose that A is a ring, $\mathfrak{a} \subseteq A$ is an ideal and M is an A -module. Consider the following conditions.*

- (i) M is flat A -module.

(ii) $M/\mathfrak{a}M$ is flat as A/\mathfrak{a} -module and the canonical morphism

$$\mathrm{gr}_{\mathfrak{a}}(A) \otimes_{A/\mathfrak{a}} M/\mathfrak{a}M \xrightarrow{\gamma} \mathrm{gr}_{\mathfrak{a}}(M)$$

is an isomorphism.

Then (i) \Rightarrow (ii). Moreover, if \mathfrak{a} is nilpotent or M is \mathfrak{a} -adically ideal-separated and A is noetherian, then (ii) \Rightarrow (i).

Proof. Before the proof let us clarify that for every $k \in \mathbb{N}$ the k -th graded part of γ is given by formula

$$\gamma_k((a + \mathfrak{a}^{k+1}) \otimes (m + \mathfrak{a})) = a \cdot m + \mathfrak{a}^{k+1}M$$

We prove that (i) \Rightarrow (ii). If M is flat over A , then for every $k \in \mathbb{N}$ we have an isomorphism

$$\mathfrak{a}^k/\mathfrak{a}^{k+1} \otimes_{A/\mathfrak{a}^{k+1}} M/\mathfrak{a}^{k+1}M \ni (a + \mathfrak{a}^{k+1}) \otimes m \mapsto am + \mathfrak{a}^{k+1}M \in \mathfrak{a}^k M/\mathfrak{a}^{k+1}M$$

It is clear that this is isomorphic to k -th graded part of γ for each $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Hence γ is an isomorphism. Flatness of $M/\mathfrak{a}M$ over A/\mathfrak{a} is clear.

Now we prove that (ii) \Rightarrow (i) under additional assumptions indicated in the statement. Assume that γ is an isomorphism. We prove by induction that for every integer $k \geq 1$ the morphism

$$\mathfrak{a}/\mathfrak{a}^k \otimes_{A/\mathfrak{a}^k} M/\mathfrak{a}^k M \xrightarrow{\alpha_k} \mathfrak{a}M/\mathfrak{a}^k M$$

given by formula $\alpha_k((a + \mathfrak{a}^k) \otimes (m + \mathfrak{a}^k M)) = a \cdot m + \mathfrak{a}^k M$ is a monomorphism. For $k = 1$ this is clear. Fix $k \geq 1$ and assume that α_k is a monomorphism. Consider a commutative diagram with exact rows

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \mathfrak{a}^k/\mathfrak{a}^{k+1} \otimes_{A/\mathfrak{a}^{k+1}} M/\mathfrak{a}^{k+1}M & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{a}/\mathfrak{a}^{k+1} \otimes_{A/\mathfrak{a}^{k+1}} M/\mathfrak{a}^{k+1}M & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{a}/\mathfrak{a}^k \otimes_{A/\mathfrak{a}^{k+1}} M/\mathfrak{a}^{k+1}M & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ \downarrow \beta_k & & \downarrow \alpha_{k+1} & & \downarrow \alpha_k & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{a}^k M/\mathfrak{a}^{k+1}M & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{a}M/\mathfrak{a}^{k+1}M & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{a}M/\mathfrak{a}^k M \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

where $\beta_k((a + \mathfrak{a}^{k+1}) \otimes (m + \mathfrak{a}^{k+1}M)) = a \cdot m + \mathfrak{a}^{k+1}M$. Then β_k is isomorphic with γ_k and hence is an isomorphism. By induction α_k is a monomorphism. Thus the diagram above implies that α_{k+1} is a monomorphism. This finishes proof of the induction step. The conclusion is that α_k is a monomorphism for every $k \geq 1$. This implies that

$$\mathrm{Tor}_1^{A/\mathfrak{a}^k}(M/\mathfrak{a}^k M, A/\mathfrak{a}) = 0$$

for every $k \geq 1$. By (ii) module $M/\mathfrak{a}M$ is flat over A/\mathfrak{a} . Theorem 3.2 applied to ring A/\mathfrak{a}^k , nilpotent ideal $\mathfrak{a}/\mathfrak{a}^k$ and A/\mathfrak{a}^k -module $M/\mathfrak{a}^k M$ shows that $M/\mathfrak{a}^k M$ is flat as A/\mathfrak{a}^k -module for every k . Since for every $k \in \mathbb{N}$ module $M/\mathfrak{a}^k M$ is flat over A/\mathfrak{a}^k and either \mathfrak{a} is nilpotent or M is \mathfrak{a} -adically ideal-separated, we derive by Theorem 3.2 that M is flat over A . \square

Now we prove important implications of Theorems 3.2 and 3.3.

Fact 3.4. Let $f : A \rightarrow B$ be a morphism of noetherian rings and $\mathfrak{a} \subseteq A$ be an ideal such that $f(\mathfrak{a})$ is contained in the Jacobson radical $\mathfrak{J}(B)$ of B . Then every finitely generated B -module is \mathfrak{a} -adically ideal-separated as A -module.

Proof. Let M be a finitely generated B -module. Fix an ideal I of A . Then I is finitely generated as A is noetherian. Hence $I \otimes_A M$ is finitely generated as B -module. It is clear that \mathfrak{a} -adic topology on $I \otimes_A M$ as the A -module is the same as $f(\mathfrak{a})B$ -adic topology on $I \otimes_A M$ as the B -module. Since $f(\mathfrak{a})B \subseteq \mathfrak{J}(B)$, we derive that $I \otimes_A M$ equipped with \mathfrak{a} -adic topology is separated. \square

Corollary 3.5. *Let $f : A \rightarrow B$ be a morphism of noetherian rings and $\mathfrak{a} \subseteq A$ be an ideal such that $f(\mathfrak{a})$ is contained in the Jacobson radical $\mathfrak{J}(B)$ of B . Then for every finitely generated B -module M the following assertions are equivalent.*

- (i) M is flat over A .
- (ii) M/\mathfrak{a} is flat over A/\mathfrak{a} and $\mathrm{Tor}_1^A(M, A/\mathfrak{a}) = 0$.
- (iii) $M/\mathfrak{a}M$ is flat A/\mathfrak{a} -module and the canonical morphism

$$\gamma : \mathrm{gr}_{\mathfrak{a}}(A) \otimes_{A/\mathfrak{a}} M/\mathfrak{a}M \rightarrow \mathrm{gr}_{\mathfrak{a}}(M)$$

is an isomorphism.

Proof. This is a straightforward consequence of Fact 3.4, Theorems 3.2 and 3.3. \square

Corollary 3.6. *Let $f : A \rightarrow B$ be a morphism of noetherian rings and $\mathfrak{a} \subseteq A$ be an ideal such that $f(\mathfrak{a})$ is contained in the Jacobson radical $\mathfrak{J}(B)$ of B . Suppose that $u : M \rightarrow N$ is a morphism of finitely generated B -modules and assume that N is flat as A -module. Then the following assertions are equivalent.*

- (i) u is a monomorphism and $N/u(M)$ is flat.
- (ii) $u \otimes_A 1_{A/\mathfrak{a}}$ is a monomorphism and $N/u(M) \otimes_A A/\mathfrak{a}$ is a flat A/\mathfrak{a} -module.

Proof. The implication (ii) \Rightarrow (i) is obvious.

Assume that (ii) holds. Consider an exact sequence of B -modules

$$0 \longrightarrow u(M) \longrightarrow N \longrightarrow N/u(M) \longrightarrow 0$$

Since $u \otimes 1_{A/\mathfrak{a}}$ is a monomorphism, we derive that the sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow u(M) \otimes_A A/\mathfrak{a} \longrightarrow N \otimes_A A/\mathfrak{a} \longrightarrow N/u(M) \otimes_A A/\mathfrak{a} \longrightarrow 0$$

is exact. Hence $\mathrm{Tor}_1^A(N/u(M), A/\mathfrak{a}) = 0$ by flatness of N over A . Thus Corollary 3.5 implies that $N/u(M)$ is flat over A . Hence $u(M)$ is flat over A . Consider now $K = \ker(u) \subseteq M$. This is also the kernel of the morphism $M \rightarrow u(M)$. Thus $K \otimes_A A/\mathfrak{a} = 0$ by flatness of $u(M)$. Since K is finitely generated over B and $f(\mathfrak{a}) \subseteq \mathfrak{J}(B)$, Nakayama lemma implies that $K = 0$. Hence u is a monomorphism. Thus we infer (i). \square

4. GROTHENDIECK'S LEMMA ON GENERIC FREENESS

In this section we are going to prove extremely useful result due to Grothendieck. As usual we assume that all rings and algebras are commutative.

Theorem 4.1 (Grothendieck's lemma on generic freeness). *Let B be an algebra of finite presentation over a domain A and M be a finitely presented B -module. Then there exists nonzero $s \in A$ such that M_s is free A -module.*

We now proof the theorem. First for every noetherian domain A and every finitely generated A -algebra B consider the following **statement**.

For every finitely generated B -module M there exists a nonzero element $s \in A$ such that M_s is free A -module.

Now we prove two lemmas.

Lemma 4.1.1. *Let A be a noetherian domain. Suppose that the **statement** holds for some finitely generated A -algebra B . Then it also holds for a polynomial B -algebra $B[x]$ considered as an A -algebra.*

Proof of the lemma. Pick a finitely generated $B[x]$ -module M . Let $M_0 = 0$ and M_1 be a B -submodule of M generated by some fixed finite set of generators of M over $B[x]$. Next we define

$$M_{n+1} = M_n + xM_n$$

Clearly $\{M_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is an ascending family of finitely generated B -submodules of M . Moreover, $\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} M_n = M$. For every $n \geq 1$ we have an epimorphism $\phi_n : M_n/M_{n-1} \rightarrow M_{n+1}/M_n$ of B -modules given by formula

$$\phi_n(m + M_{n-1}) = xm + M_n$$

where $m \in M_n$. Since for all $n \geq 1$ modules M_n/M_{n-1} are noetherian over B , we derive that there exists $k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for every $n \geq k$ morphism ϕ_n is an isomorphism. Now by assumption **statement** holds for B . Hence there are nonzero elements $s_1, \dots, s_k \in A$ such that $(M_i/M_{i-1})_{s_i}$ is a free A_{s_i} -module for every $1 \leq i \leq k$. If $s = \prod_{i=1}^k s_i$, then $(M_{n+1}/M_n)_s$ is a free A_s -module for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Thus M_s is isomorphic as an A_s -module with $\bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{N}} (M_{n+1}/M_n)_s$. Therefore, M_s is a free A_s -module. \square

Lemma 4.1.2. *Let A be a noetherian domain. Then for every finitely generated A -module M there exists nonzero element $s \in A$ such that M_s is free over A_s .*

Proof of the lemma. Let K be a field of fractions for A . Then $K \otimes_A M$ is free of finite rank. Since M is finitely generated module over a noetherian ring, we deduce that M_s is free over A_s for some nonzero element $s \in A$. \square

Now we prove the theorem.

proof of the theorem. Easy induction and Lemmas 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 proved above show that the **statement** holds for any noetherian domain A and finitely generated A -algebra B .

Now consider finitely presented algebra B over a domain A and a finitely presented B -module M . Let

$$\begin{array}{ccc} B & \xleftarrow{s'} & B' \\ f \uparrow & & \uparrow f' \\ A & \xleftarrow{g} & A' \end{array}$$

be a cocartesian diagram of rings, where A' is finitely generated subring of A and g is the inclusion of A' into A and $f' : A' \rightarrow B'$ is of finite type. We may assume that there exists finitely generated B' -module M' such that $M = M' \otimes_{A'} A = M' \otimes_{B'} B$. Since **statement** holds for A' -algebra B' , there exists nonzero $s' \in A'$ such that $(M')_{s'}$ is free $A'_{s'}$ -module. Let $s = g(s')$. Then $M_s = (M' \otimes_{A'} A)_s = (M')_{s'} \otimes_{A'_{s'}} A_s$ is a free A_s -module. \square

5. FLATNESS ON SCHEMES

Proposition 5.1 (Base change). *Let*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X' & \xrightarrow{g'} & X \\ f' \downarrow & & \downarrow f \\ Y' & \xrightarrow{g} & Y \end{array}$$

be a cartesian diagram in the category of schemes. Assume that \mathcal{F} is a quasi-coherent module on X , which is flat over Y at some point $x \in X$. Suppose that x' is a point in X' such that $g'(x') = x$. Then $g'^\mathcal{F}$ is flat over Y' at x' .*

Proof. Since the question is local we may assume that all schemes are affine. In this case this is proved by an easy argument in commutative algebra. \square

Theorem 5.2 (Generic flatness). *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of schemes of finite presentation. Suppose that \mathcal{F} is quasi-coherent module on X of finite presentation and Y is integral. Then there exists an open nonempty subset $V \subseteq Y$ such that \mathcal{F} is f -flat at every point of $f^{-1}(V)$.*

Proof. The question is local. We assume that $Y = \text{Spec } A$ for some domain A . We pick an open cover $X = \bigcup_{i=1}^n U_i$, where $U_i \subseteq X$ are open affines. By Theorem 4.1 we deduce that there exist $s_1, \dots, s_n \in A$ such that \mathcal{F} is flat at each point of $f^{-1}(D(s_i)) \cap U_i$. If $s = \prod_{i=1}^n s_i$, then $f^{-1}(D(s)) \cap U_i \subseteq f^{-1}(D(s_i)) \cap U_i$ for every $1 \leq i \leq n$ and hence $f^{-1}(D(s))$ is contained in flat locus of \mathcal{F} . \square

Theorem 5.3 (Openess of flat locus). *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a locally of finite type morphism between locally noetherian schemes. For every coherent module \mathcal{F} on X the set of points at which \mathcal{F} is f -flat is open.*

Proof. Clearly the result is local. Thus we may assume that $g : A \rightarrow B$ is a finite type morphism of noetherian rings and M is a finitely generated B -module. Let $E \subseteq \text{Spec } B$ be the set of all points at which \tilde{M} is $\text{Spec } g$ -flat. We show that for every $x \in E$ there exists an open neighbourhood U of x such that $U \cap \text{cl}\{x\} \subseteq E$. Suppose that for some prime ideal $\mathfrak{q} \subseteq B$ module $M_{\mathfrak{q}}$ is flat over $A_{\mathfrak{p}}$, where $\mathfrak{p} = g^{-1}(\mathfrak{q})$. We are going to prove that there exists $b \in B \setminus \mathfrak{q}$ such that for every prime ideal $\mathfrak{q}' \in D(b) \cap V(\mathfrak{q}) \subseteq \text{Spec } B$ the following two conditions

(1) $M_{\mathfrak{q}'}/\mathfrak{p}M_{\mathfrak{q}'}$ is flat $A_{\mathfrak{p}'}/\mathfrak{p}A_{\mathfrak{p}'}$ -module

(2) $\text{Tor}_1^{A_{\mathfrak{p}'}}(M_{\mathfrak{q}'}, A_{\mathfrak{p}'}/\mathfrak{p}A_{\mathfrak{p}'}) = 0$

where $\mathfrak{p}' = g^{-1}(\mathfrak{q}')$ are satisfied. Observe that Theorem 4.1 shows that there exists nonzero $s \in A/\mathfrak{p}$ such that $(M/\mathfrak{p}M)_s$ is a free $(A/\mathfrak{p})_s$ -module. Let $a \in A$ be an element with the property that

$$s = a \bmod \mathfrak{p}$$

Then $a \notin \mathfrak{p}$. Now for every $\mathfrak{q}' \in D(g(a)) \cap V(\mathfrak{q})$ we have a flat $A_{\mathfrak{p}'}/\mathfrak{p}A_{\mathfrak{p}'}$ -module $M_{\mathfrak{q}'}/\mathfrak{p}M_{\mathfrak{q}'}$, where $\mathfrak{p}' = g^{-1}(\mathfrak{q}')$. Hence (1) holds for $\mathfrak{q}' \in D(g(a)) \cap V(\mathfrak{q})$. Next observe that $\text{Tor}_1^{A_{\mathfrak{p}}}(M_{\mathfrak{q}}, A_{\mathfrak{p}}/\mathfrak{p}A_{\mathfrak{p}}) = 0$ according to flatness of $M_{\mathfrak{q}}$ over $A_{\mathfrak{p}}$. Moreover, the existence of the following isomorphism is straightforward

$$\text{Tor}_1^{A_{\mathfrak{p}'}}(M_{\mathfrak{q}'}, A_{\mathfrak{p}'}/\mathfrak{p}A_{\mathfrak{p}'}) = B_{\mathfrak{q}'} \otimes_B \text{Tor}_1^A(M, A/\mathfrak{p})$$

for every $\mathfrak{q}' \in \text{Spec } B$ and $\mathfrak{p}' = g^{-1}(\mathfrak{q}')$. Thus finitely generated B -module $\text{Tor}_1^A(M, A/\mathfrak{p})$ vanishes at \mathfrak{q} . Hence it also vanishes at some neighborhood of \mathfrak{q} . This means that there exists $c \in B$ such that $c \notin \mathfrak{q}$ and for every $\mathfrak{q}' \in D(c) \subseteq \text{Spec } B$ we have

$$\text{Tor}_1^{A_{\mathfrak{p}'}}(M_{\mathfrak{q}'}, A_{\mathfrak{p}'}/\mathfrak{p}A_{\mathfrak{p}'}) = 0$$

where $p' = g^{-1}(p')$. Thus the condition (2) holds for $q' \in D(c)$. Therefore, if $q' \in D(b)$ and $b = g(a)c$, then both conditions are satisfied. Now for every $q' \in D(b) \cap V(q)$ flatness of $M_{q'}$ over $A_{p'}$ follows from Corollary 3.5. Indeed, $g(p)B_{q'}$ is contained in the Jacobson radical of $B_{q'}$. This proves that for every $x \in E$ there exists an open neighbourhood U of x such that $U \cap \text{cl}\{x\} \subseteq E$. Clearly E is closed under generization. In particular, if $x \notin E$ then $E \cap \text{cl}\{x\} = \emptyset$. By [Monygham, 2018a, Proposition 1.7] we derive that E is constructible. By [Monygham, 2018c, Corollary 4.6] we deduce that E is an open subset of $\text{Spec } B$. \square

Theorem 5.4 (Fiberwise criterion for flatness). *Let Z be a locally noetherian scheme, $f : Y \rightarrow Z$ and $h : X \rightarrow Z$ be locally noetherian Z -schemes and \mathcal{F} be a sheaf of \mathcal{O}_X -modules. Suppose that $g : X \rightarrow Y$ is a morphism of Z -schemes. Assume that x is a point of X such that \mathcal{F}_x is a nontrivial finitely generated $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ -module. Denote $g(x) = y$ and $h(x) = z = f(y)$. Then the following conditions are equivalent.*

- (1) \mathcal{F} is g -flat at x and f is flat at y .
- (2) \mathcal{F} is h -flat at x and $\mathcal{F}_{|X_z}$ is flat with respect to $g_z = g \times_Z 1_{\text{Spec } k(z)}$ at x .

Proof. Suppose that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (B, \mathfrak{n}) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & (C, \mathfrak{k}) \\ & \nwarrow \quad \nearrow & \\ & (A, \mathfrak{m}) & \end{array}$$

is a commutative diagram of local morphisms between local noetherian rings. Fix a finitely generated C -module M such that $M \neq 0$ and consider the following two statements

- (1) M is flat B -module and B is flat A -module
- (2) M is flat A -module and $M/\mathfrak{m}M$ is flat $B/\mathfrak{m}B$ -module

The implication (1) \Rightarrow (2) is easy. We now prove that (2) \Rightarrow (1) so let us assume (2). We are free to use graded criterion for flatness of Theorem 3.3. We have the following commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{gr}_{\mathfrak{m}}(A) \otimes_{A/\mathfrak{m}} M/\mathfrak{m}M & \xrightarrow{\quad \gamma \quad} & \text{gr}_{\mathfrak{m}}(M) \\ \uparrow = & & \uparrow \delta \\ \text{gr}_{\mathfrak{m}}(A) \otimes_{A/\mathfrak{m}} B/\mathfrak{m}B \otimes_{B/\mathfrak{m}B} M/\mathfrak{m}M & \xrightarrow{\quad \sigma \otimes_{B/\mathfrak{m}B} 1_{M/\mathfrak{m}M} \quad} & \text{gr}_{\mathfrak{m}B}(B) \otimes_{B/\mathfrak{m}B} M/\mathfrak{m}M \end{array}$$

where γ , δ and σ are the canonical morphisms. According to (2) the morphism γ is an isomorphism. Clearly δ and σ are epimorphisms. Thus $\sigma \otimes_{B/\mathfrak{m}B} 1_{M/\mathfrak{m}M}$ and δ are isomorphisms. Hence we deduce that M is flat as B -module. Next we are going to show that σ is a monomorphism. Note that $M/\mathfrak{m}M$ is a flat $B/\mathfrak{m}B$ -module. From this we derive that $\ker(\sigma) \otimes_{B/\mathfrak{m}B} M/\mathfrak{m}M = \ker(\sigma \otimes_{B/\mathfrak{m}B} 1_{M/\mathfrak{m}M}) = 0$. If $L \subseteq \ker(\sigma)$ is a finitely generated $B/\mathfrak{m}B$ -module, then $L \otimes_{B/\mathfrak{m}B} M/\mathfrak{m}M = 0$ according to flatness of $M/\mathfrak{m}M$ over $B/\mathfrak{m}B$. Hence

$$0 = (L \otimes_{B/\mathfrak{m}B} M/\mathfrak{m}M) \otimes_{B/\mathfrak{m}B} B/\mathfrak{n}B = L \otimes_{B/\mathfrak{m}B} M/\mathfrak{n}M$$

Now there exists an epimorphism of C -modules $M/\mathfrak{n}M \rightarrow M/\mathfrak{k}M$ and $M/\mathfrak{k}M \neq 0$ because $M \neq 0$ and M is finitely generated over C . Hence $M/\mathfrak{n}M \neq 0$. Utilizing the fact that L was chosen to be a finitely generated module over $B/\mathfrak{m}B$, we deduce by Nakayama lemma that $L = 0$. As L was arbitrarily finitely generated $B/\mathfrak{m}B$ -submodule of $\ker(\sigma)$, we infer that $\ker(\sigma) = 0$. Thus indeed σ is a monomorphism and hence it is an isomorphism. By Theorem 3.3 we deduce that B is flat

over A . Now **(1)** is proved.

Finally the geometric statement reduces to the algebraic one studied above. \square

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