

NON-COMMUTATIVE RESOLUTIONS AND GROTHENDIECK GROUPS

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ABSTRACT. Let R be a noetherian normal domain. We investigate when R admits a faithful module whose endomorphism ring has finite global dimension. This can be viewed as a non-commutative desingularization of $\text{Spec}(R)$. We show that the existence of such modules forces stringent conditions on the Grothendieck group of finitely generated modules over R . In some cases those conditions are enough to imply that $\text{Spec}(R)$ has only rational singularities.

1. INTRODUCTION

The use of non-commutative algebras with finite global dimension was initiated by M. Auslander in representation theory of Cohen-Macaulay rings, or more generally, orders [1, 2, 36]. He introduced two important classes of non-commutative algebras with finite global dimension called Auslander algebras and non-singular orders. Auslander algebras are defined as the endomorphism algebras of additive generators in the category of Cohen-Macaulay modules over representation-finite orders. Then representation theory of representation-finite orders is encoded in the structure of their Auslander algebras, and this picture was the starting point of Auslander-Reiten theory. On the other hand, the representation theory of non-singular orders is most basic since all Cohen-Macaulay modules are projective.

Recently, the study of such algebras have found striking applications in algebraic geometry. Perhaps the most well-known example is Van den Bergh's definition of *non-commutative crepant resolution*, usually abbreviated by NCCR ([32]). We recall Van den Bergh's definition, in a slightly more general setting: A reflexive module M over a commutative noetherian normal domain R is said to give an NCCR of $\text{Spec}(R)$ if $\Lambda = \text{End}_R(M)$ is a non-singular R -order (i.e. $\Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is a maximal Cohen-Macaulay $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -module and $\text{gl. dim } \Lambda_{\mathfrak{p}} = \dim R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for any $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(R)$).

These non-commutative objects provide a particularly pleasant explanation of the Bondal-Orlov conjecture on the derived equivalence of threefolds related by a flop. Van den Bergh's work has quickly generated a sizable body of research, see for example the recent survey [22].

In this note we study a weaker notion which is called a *non-commutative resolution* (NCR).

Definition 1.1. A finitely generated module M over a commutative noetherian ring R is said to give a NCR of $\text{Spec}(R)$ (or just R by abuse of notation) if M is faithful and $\text{End}_R(M)$ has finite global dimension.

The assumption that M is faithful in Definition 1.1 is reasonable since, for example, any simple R -module k gives $k = \text{End}_R(k)$ which always has finite global dimension. Basic examples of NCRs appeared in representation theory: Auslander algebras [1], higher Auslander algebras [17, 19] and NCCRs [32]. It is known that NCRs exist when R is artinian, or reduced and one-dimensional (see [22]).

We shall try to give information on the following

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Question 1.2. *When does R have a NCR?*

We give necessary conditions which focus on the *Grothendieck group* of the category of finitely generated modules over R and its subcategories (see 2.1, 2.2, 2.5). Our results show that the existence of NCRs still implies strong constraints on the singularities of R . For example, we prove that a standard graded Cohen-Macaulay algebra R over \mathbb{C} with only rational singularities outside the irrelevant ideal has a NCR only if R has rational singularities (Theorem 3.11). Our proofs utilize some non-trivial results from algebraic K-theory. For surface singularities over an algebraically closed field, we observe that the existence of NCRs actually characterizes rational singularities (Corollary 3.3). This adds a new member to a long list of interesting equivalent conditions for rationality of surface singularities.

2. NCRs AND GROTHENDIECK GROUPS

Throughout this note, we denote by R a commutative noetherian ring, and by $\text{mod } R$ the category of finitely generated R -modules. We denote by $K_0(R)$ the Grothendieck group of the abelian category $\text{mod } R$. When R is a normal domain, we denote by $\text{Cl}(R)$ the class group of R . Our main technical result (Theorem 2.5) given later in this section relates the existence of NCRs and certain finiteness properties of Grothendieck groups and class groups. The first application is the following, which deals with NCRs over a normal domain.

Corollary 2.1. *Let R be a semilocal normal domain. If R has a NCR, then $\text{Cl}(R)$ is a finitely generated abelian group.*

A typical example of a ring which has an infinitely generated class group is $R := \mathbb{C}[[x, y, z]]/(x^3 + y^3 + z^3)$, see 3.7. In particular, R has no faithful module giving rise to a NCR by the above theorem. This gives an answer to a question by Burban [5].

The second application of our main result is the following, which deals with NCRs given by modules which are locally generators on the outside of a closed set of dimension at most one.

Corollary 2.2. *Let R be a semilocal ring. If M is an R -module which is locally a generator outside a closed subscheme of $\text{Spec}(R)$ of dimension at most one and gives a NCR, then $K_0(R)$ is a finitely generated abelian group.*

Let us now state and prove our key technical result. Let $(-)^* := \text{Hom}_R(-, R)$. For an R -module M , let $E := \text{End}_R(M)$ and we denote by

$$a_M : M \otimes_E M^* \rightarrow R$$

the natural map sending $m \otimes f \in M \otimes_E M^*$ to $f(m)$.

Definition 2.3. We define the *non-generating locus* $\text{NG}(M)$ of M as the support of $\text{Cok}(a_M)$.

For $M \in \text{mod } R$, we denote by $\text{add}_R M = \text{add } M$ the full subcategory of $\text{mod } R$ consisting of direct summands of direct sums of copies of M . Recall that $M \in \text{mod } R$ is called a *generator* of $\text{mod } R$ if there exists a surjection from a direct sum of copies of M to R , or equivalently, $R \in \text{add } M$. The following observation explains the name of $\text{NG}(M)$.

Proposition 2.4. *$\text{NG}(M)$ is the set of prime ideals \mathfrak{p} such that $M_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is not a generator of $\text{mod } R_{\mathfrak{p}}$.*

Proof. Let \mathfrak{p} be a prime ideal of R . Then $M_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is a generator of $\text{mod } R_{\mathfrak{p}}$, if and only if $\sum_{f \in M_{\mathfrak{p}}^*} f(M_{\mathfrak{p}}) = R_{\mathfrak{p}}$, if and only if $(a_M)_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is surjective, if and only if $(\text{Cok } a_M)_{\mathfrak{p}} = 0$. \square

For a full subcategory \mathcal{C} of $\text{mod } R$, we denote by $\langle \mathcal{C} \rangle$ the subgroup of $K_0(R)$ generated by elements $[X]$ with $X \in \mathcal{C}$. Our main result in this section is the following:

Theorem 2.5. *Let R be a semilocal ring and M give a NCR of R . Let \mathcal{C}_M be the full subcategory of $\text{mod } R$ consisting of X satisfying $\text{supp } X \subset \text{NG}(M)$. Then $K_0(R)/\langle \mathcal{C}_M \rangle$ is a finitely generated abelian group.*

First let us recall a well-known fact on Grothendieck groups. Let \mathcal{C} be a Serre subcategory of $\text{mod } R$ (i.e. \mathcal{C} is closed under submodules, factor modules and extensions), and let $(\text{mod } R)/\mathcal{C}$ be the quotient abelian category of $\text{mod } R$ [26]: The objects of $(\text{mod } R)/\mathcal{C}$ is the same as $\text{mod } R$, and the morphism set is given by

$$\text{Hom}_{(\text{mod } R)/\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) := \varinjlim_{X', Y'} \text{Hom}_R(X', Y/Y')$$

where X' and Y' run over all submodules of X and Y respectively such that $X/X', Y' \in \mathcal{C}$. In this case we have the following observation.

Proposition 2.6. [14] $K_0((\text{mod } R)/\mathcal{C})$ is isomorphic to $K_0(R)/\langle \mathcal{C} \rangle$.

We need the following general observations on generators.

Lemma 2.7. Let $M \in \text{mod } R$ be a generator and $E := \text{End}_R(M)$. Then we have the following properties.

- (a) M^* is a projective E -module.
- (b) The natural map $a_M : M \otimes_E M^* \rightarrow R$ is an isomorphism.

Proof. (a) Since $R \in \text{add}_R M$, we have $M^* \in \text{add}_E \text{Hom}_R(M, M) = \text{add}_E E$.

(b) For any $X \in \text{mod } R$, we denote by $b_X : M \otimes_E \text{Hom}_R(M, X) \rightarrow X$ the natural map sending $m \otimes f$ to $f(m)$. This gives a natural transformation $b : M \otimes_E \text{Hom}_R(M, -) \rightarrow 1_{\text{mod } R}$ of additive functors $\text{mod } R \rightarrow \text{mod } R$. Since b_M is clearly an isomorphism, so is b_X for any $X \in \text{add}_R M$. In particular, b_R is an isomorphism. Since $a_M = b_R$, we have the assertion. \square

Clearly \mathcal{C}_M is a Serre subcategory of $\text{mod } R$. Let $(\text{mod } R)/\mathcal{C}_M$ be the quotient abelian category of $\text{mod } R$. We define a functor

$$F : \text{mod } E \xrightarrow{\text{Hom}_E(M^*, -)} \text{mod } R \rightarrow (\text{mod } R)/\mathcal{C}_M$$

where $\text{mod } R \rightarrow (\text{mod } R)/\mathcal{C}_M$ is a natural functor.

Lemma 2.8. F is an exact functor.

Proof. Let $0 \rightarrow X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z \rightarrow 0$ be an exact sequence in $\text{mod } E$. Applying $\text{Hom}_E(M^*, -)$, we have an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Hom}_E(M^*, X) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_E(M^*, Y) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_E(M^*, Z) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_E^1(M^*, X)$$

We only have to show $\text{Ext}_E^1(M^*, X) \in \mathcal{C}_M$. For any prime ideal $\mathfrak{p} \notin \text{NG}(M)$, we have that $M_{\mathfrak{p}}^*$ is a projective $E_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -module by Lemma 2.7. Thus we have

$$\text{Ext}_E^1(M^*, X)_{\mathfrak{p}} = \text{Ext}_{E_{\mathfrak{p}}}^1(M_{\mathfrak{p}}^*, X_{\mathfrak{p}}) = 0,$$

and so $\text{supp } \text{Ext}_E^1(M^*, X) \subset \text{NG}(M)$. \square

Next we show the following property of F .

Lemma 2.9. F is a dense functor.

Proof. For any $X \in \text{mod } R$, let $Y := \text{Hom}_R(M, X) \in \text{mod } E$. Then we have

$$F(Y) = \text{Hom}_E(M^*, \text{Hom}_R(M, X)) \cong \text{Hom}_R(M \otimes_E M^*, X).$$

For any prime ideal $\mathfrak{p} \notin \text{NG}(M)$, we have that $M_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is a generator of $\text{mod } R_{\mathfrak{p}}$. Thus $(a_M)_{\mathfrak{p}} : (M \otimes_E M^*)_{\mathfrak{p}} \rightarrow R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is an isomorphism by Lemma 2.7(b). Hence the natural map

$$(a_M \cdot) : X \rightarrow \text{Hom}_R(M \otimes_E M^*, X) = F(Y)$$

induced by a_M has the kernel and the cokernel in \mathcal{C}_M . Consequently X is isomorphic to $F(Y)$ in $(\text{mod } R)/\mathcal{C}_M$. \square

By Lemma 2.8 and Proposition 2.6, we have a homomorphism

$$K_0(E) \rightarrow K_0((\text{mod } R)/\mathcal{C}_M) \cong K_0(R)/\langle \mathcal{C}_M \rangle$$

of abelian groups. This is surjective by Lemma 2.9.

Lemma 2.10. *Let R be a semilocal ring and E a module-finite R -algebra. If the global dimension of E is finite, then $K_0(E)$ is finitely generated.*

Proof. Since the global dimension is finite, $K_0(E)$ is generated by indecomposable projective E -modules. Since R is semilocal, it follows from [11, Theorem 9] that there exist only finitely many isomorphism classes of indecomposable projective E -modules. Thus $K_0(E)$ is finitely generated. \square

The above lemma completes the proof of Theorem 2.5. \square

Now we prove Corollary 2.1. We need the following fact, see [7].

Proposition 2.11. *Let R be a normal domain and Φ be the set of prime ideals of R with height at least two. Let \mathcal{D} be the full subcategory of $\text{mod } R$ consisting of X satisfying $\text{supp } X \subset \Phi$. Then $K_0(R)/\langle \mathcal{D} \rangle$ is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z} \oplus \text{Cl}(R)$.*

Assume that M gives a NCR of R . Since R is a normal domain and M is a faithful R -module, we have that $M_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is a faithful $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -module and hence $M_{\mathfrak{p}}$ has a non-zero free summand for any prime ideal $\mathfrak{p} \notin \Phi$. Thus we have $\text{NG}(M) \subset \Phi$ and $\mathcal{C}_M \subset \mathcal{D}$. By Theorem 2.5, we have that $K_0(R)/\langle \mathcal{D} \rangle$ is finitely generated. By Proposition 2.11, we have the assertion. \square

Finally we prove Corollary 2.2. As R is semilocal and $\dim \text{NG}(M) \geq 1$, the set $\text{NG}(M)$ is finite. Since $\langle \mathcal{C}_M \rangle$ is generated by R/\mathfrak{p} with $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{NG}(M)$, it is finitely generated. Since $K_0(R)/\langle \mathcal{C}_M \rangle$ is finitely generated by Theorem 2.5, so is $K_0(R)$. \square

3. NCRs AND RATIONAL SINGULARITIES

In this section let R be a normal domain containing a field k . We wish to discuss the following:

Question 3.1. *Suppose R has a NCR. When can we deduce that $\text{Spec}(R)$ has rational singularities?*

Recall that a variety Y is said to have *rational singularities* if for any (equivalently, some) resolution of singularity $f : X \rightarrow Y$, we have $R^i f_* \mathcal{O}_X = 0$ for $i > 0$. When $Y = \text{Spec}(R)$ this reduces to $H^i(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = 0$ for $i > 0$ (see [30, Section 1]).

The above question is motivated by a beautiful result by Stafford and Van den Bergh ([31, Theorem 4.2]):

Theorem 3.2. *(Stafford-Van den Bergh) Let k be an algebraically closed field of characteristic 0 and Δ be a prime affine k -algebra that is finitely generated as a module over its center $Z(\Delta)$. If Δ is a non-singular $Z(\Delta)$ -order then $Z(\Delta)$ has only rational singularities.*

In particular, suppose R is a Gorenstein normal affine k -algebra. If R has an NCCR, then $\text{Spec}(R)$ has only rational singularities.

In fact, at the end of their paper Stafford and Van den Bergh raised the question of whether it is enough to only assume that we have a maximal Cohen-Macaulay module giving a NCR but R is not necessarily Gorenstein ([31, Question 5.2]).

Our first result shows that having rational (isolated) singularity characterizes the existence of NCRs for surface singularities. For a Cohen-Macaulay ring R , let $\Omega\text{CM}(R)$ denote the category of first syzygies of some maximal Cohen-Macaulay modules. Thus $\Omega\text{CM}(R)$ consists of all $X \in \text{mod } R$ such that there exists an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow X \rightarrow P \rightarrow Y \rightarrow 0$ with a projective R -module P and a maximal Cohen-Macaulay R -module Y .

Corollary 3.3. *Let (R, \mathfrak{m}, k) be a local normal domain of dimension two. Consider the following:*

- (1) $\Omega\text{CM}(R)$ is of finite type (that is, there exists $M \in \text{mod}(R)$ such that $\Omega\text{CM}(R) = \text{add } M$).
- (2) R has a NCR.
- (3) $\text{Cl}(R)$ is a finitely generated abelian group.
- (4) $\text{K}_0(R) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$ is a finite dimensional \mathbb{Q} -vector space (equivalently, $\text{Cl}(R)$ has a finite rank).
- (5) $\text{Spec}(R)$ has rational singularities.

Then (1) \Rightarrow (2) \Rightarrow (3) \Rightarrow (4). If R is excellent, henselian and k is algebraically closed, then (3) \Rightarrow (5) \Rightarrow (1). If in addition k has characteristic 0 then (4) \Rightarrow (5).

Proof. The implication (1) \Rightarrow (2) is [18, Theorem 2.10] and (2) \Rightarrow (3) is Corollary 2.1. The implication (3) \Rightarrow (4) is trivial. The implication (3) \Rightarrow (5) is essentially [23, 17.3]. The proof works almost the same, except for the crucial Complement 11.3, where one needs to replace condition (2) of Theorem 1.7 in [4] by the condition that the Picard group of the curve Z is finitely generated. Similarly (4) \Rightarrow (5) in characteristic 0. The statement (5) \Rightarrow (1) follows from the fact that there are only finitely many indecomposable special Cohen-Macaulay modules (see [35], [18, Theorems 3.6 and 2.10]). Note that the result in [35] was stated for singularities over complex numbers, but the proof also works for our case, the extra information we need is the existence of a (minimal) desingularization of $\text{Spec } R$, which is known (cf. [23, Theorem 4.1]). One can bypass the use of Grauert-Riemenschneider vanishing used in Wunram's proof by the discussion before Theorem 5 in [12]. \square

Example 3.4. The implication (3) \Rightarrow (5) in Corollary 3.3 really requires all the assumptions. It is not true when k is not algebraically closed (but R is complete): Salmon ([29]) showed that $k(u)[[x, y, z]]/(x^2 + y^3 + uz^6)$ is factorial for any field k . The condition that R is henselian is also crucial: the ring $R = k[x, y, z]_{(x, y, z)}/(x^r + y^s + z^t)$ where r, s, t are pairwise prime, is factorial over any field k ([10, Corollary 10.17]).

Also, the implication (4) \Rightarrow (5) may fail in positive characteristics. In fact, when $k = \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$ the class group will always be locally finite.

Now we discuss Question 3.1 in higher dimension. We may assume R is a complete local ring to study Question 3.1 by the following:

Lemma 3.5. *Suppose M gives a NCR of R and $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(R)$. Then $M_{\mathfrak{p}}$ gives a NCR of $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$. If (R, \mathfrak{m}) is local then the completion \hat{M} of M gives a NCR of \hat{R} .*

Proof. Let Λ be a module-finite R -algebra. We denote by $\text{f.l. } \Lambda$ the category of Λ -modules of finite length. We only have to show $\text{gl. dim}(S \otimes_R \Lambda) \leq \text{gl. dim } \Lambda$ for $S := R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ or $S := \hat{R}$.

When $S = R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ (respectively, $S = \hat{R}$), there is an exact dense functor $S \otimes_R - : \text{mod } \Lambda \rightarrow \text{mod}(S \otimes_R \Lambda)$ (respectively, $S \otimes_R - : \text{f.l. } \Lambda \rightarrow \text{f.l.}(S \otimes_R \Lambda)$). In particular we have $\text{proj. dim}_{S \otimes_R \Lambda}(S \otimes_R M) \leq \text{proj. dim}_{\Lambda} M$. Since $\text{gl. dim } \Lambda = \sup_{X \in \text{mod } \Lambda} \{\text{proj. dim}_{\Lambda} X\} = \sup_{X \in \text{f.l. } \Lambda} \{\text{proj. dim}_{\Lambda} X\}$, the assertion follows. \square

The next result shows that NCRs also behave well under separable field extensions.

Lemma 3.6. *Let R be a commutative algebra over a field K and L a separable field extension of K . If M gives a NCR of R , then $L \otimes_K M$ gives a NCR of $L \otimes_K R$.*

Proof. Let $E := \text{End}_R(M)$. Clearly we have $\text{End}_{L \otimes_K R}(L \otimes_K M) = L \otimes_K E$. We only have to show that $L \otimes_K E$ has finite global dimension. For any $X \in \text{mod } E$, clearly the $L \otimes_K E$ -module $L \otimes_K X$ has finite projective dimension. It is enough to show that any simple $L \otimes_K E$ -module S is a direct summand of $L \otimes_K X$ for some $X \in \text{mod } E$.

We regard S as an E -module, and we take a simple E -submodule X of S . Then we have $LX = S$, and we have a surjection $L \otimes_K X \rightarrow S$ of $L \otimes_K E$ -modules sending $l \otimes x \rightarrow lx$. Since L is a separable extension of K , we have that $L \otimes_K X$ is a semisimple $L \otimes_K E$ -module [8, Corollary 7.8(ii)]. Thus S is a direct summand of $L \otimes_K X$ and we complete the proof. \square

For a scheme X let $\mathrm{CH}_i(X)$ denote the Chow group of algebraic cycles of dimension i and $\mathrm{CH}_*(X)$ the total Chow group. We shall need the following well-known facts, see [13, Exercise II.6.3], [24] and [20]:

Theorem 3.7. *Let A be the homogeneous coordinate ring of a projective variety X over a field k and R be the local ring of A at the irrelevant ideal. Let h denote the class in $\mathrm{CH}(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ of a hyperplane section on X .*

(1) *There is an exact sequence*

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathrm{Cl}(X) \rightarrow \mathrm{Cl}(R) \rightarrow 0$$

where the first map sends 1 to h .

(2) *We have the following isomorphisms of \mathbb{Q} -vector spaces:*

$$\mathrm{CH}_*(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}/(h \cap \mathrm{CH}_*(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}) \cong \mathrm{CH}_*(A)_{\mathbb{Q}} \cong \mathrm{CH}_*(R)_{\mathbb{Q}} \cong \mathrm{K}_0(R)_{\mathbb{Q}}$$

where the first two are graded isomorphisms.

The second isomorphism in Theorem 3.7(2) is [20, Lemma 4.1] and the first isomorphism is only stated for X smooth in [20, Theorem 1.3]. However we notice that the isomorphism holds without assuming X smooth, *cf.* the proof of Proposition 3.10.

Before moving on we recall the definition of Serre's conditions (S_n) . For a non-negative integer n , M is said to satisfy (S_n) if:

$$\mathrm{depth}_{R_p} M_p \geq \min\{n, \dim(R_p)\} \quad \forall p \in \mathrm{Spec}(R)$$

Proposition 3.8. *Let R be a normal local ring. Let M be a finitely generated faithful R -module. Then $\mathrm{NG}(M)$ is a closed subscheme of $\mathrm{Spec}(R)$ of codimension at least 2. If in addition we assume that $\mathrm{End}_R(M)$ is (S_3) , then M is locally free outside the singular locus $\mathrm{Sing}(R)$. In particular, $\mathrm{NG}(M) \subseteq \mathrm{Sing}(R)$.*

If moreover M gives a NCR and $\dim \mathrm{Sing}(R) \leq 1$, then $\mathrm{K}_0(R)$ is a finitely generated abelian group.

Proof. The first assertion follows from the proof of 2.1. The last assertion follows from Corollary 2.2. Assume now that $\mathrm{End}_R(M)$ is (S_3) . The assumption implies that $\mathrm{End}_R(M)$ is reflexive as an R -module. Thus $\mathrm{End}_R(M^{**}) \cong \mathrm{End}_R(M)$, and we may assume that M is reflexive. Now what we need to prove follows from the fact that if R is a regular local ring and M is a reflexive R -module, then $\mathrm{End}_R(M)$ is (S_3) if and only if M is free (see [15, Corollary 2.9]). \square

The following result is essentially due to Roitman [27]. We give a proof for sake of completeness. Given a variety X , $\mathrm{CH}_0(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is said to be *supported* in dimension l if there exists an l -dimensional closed subvariety Z of X such that the proper pushforward map $\mathrm{CH}_0(Z)_{\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow \mathrm{CH}_0(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is surjective.

Lemma 3.9. *Let X be a smooth projective variety over \mathbb{C} . If $\mathrm{CH}_0(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is supported in dimension l , then $H^i(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = 0$ for all $i > l$.*

Proof. By localization there is an l -dimensional subscheme $j : Z \hookrightarrow X$ such that $\mathrm{CH}_0(X - Z)_{\mathbb{Q}} = 0$. Let d be the dimension of X over \mathbb{C} . By a result of Bloch-Srinivas on the decomposition of the diagonal [6, Proposition 1], there is a decomposition $\Delta_X = \Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2 \in \mathrm{CH}_d(X \times X)_{\mathbb{Q}}$. Here Δ_X is the class of the diagonal inside $\mathrm{CH}_d(X \times X)_{\mathbb{Q}}$, Γ_1 is a cycle supported on $X \times Z$ and Γ_2 is a cycle supported on $D \times X$ for some divisor D inside X . Let's write $f : \tilde{D} \rightarrow D$ for a resolution of singularities of D and $g : \tilde{Z} \rightarrow Z$ for a resolution of singularities of Z . Then the contravariant actions of Γ_1 and Γ_2 on $H^i(X, \mathbb{Q})$ are morphisms of Hodge structures. The morphism $\Gamma_1^* : H^i(X, \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H^i(X, \mathbb{Q})$ factors through $j^* : H^i(X, \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H^i(\tilde{Z}, \mathbb{Q})$ and the morphism $\Gamma_2^* : H^i(X, \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H^i(X, \mathbb{Q})$ factors through the Gysin morphism $f_* : H^{i-2}(\tilde{D}, \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H^i(X, \mathbb{Q})$. In particular, Γ_1 acts trivially on $H^i(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ for $i > l$. Now, since f_* is a morphism of Hodge structures of bidegree $(1, 1)$, it follows that the intersection of the image of f_* with $H^i(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = H^{0,i}(X)$ is zero. Thus, if $i > l$ and if α is any cohomology class in $H^i(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$, we have

$$\alpha = \Delta_X^* \alpha = \Gamma_1^* \alpha + \Gamma_2^* \alpha = 0,$$

i.e. $H^i(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = 0$. □

Proposition 3.10. *Let k be a field, let R be a standard graded algebra over k , i.e. a graded Noetherian ring with $R_0 = k$ and $R = R_0[R_1]$, of dimension at least 3. Let $\mathfrak{m} := \bigoplus_{i>0} R_i$, $X = \text{Proj } R$ and let Z be a closed subscheme of codimension at least 2 in $\text{Spec } R$. Let \mathcal{C} be the subcategory of $\text{mod } R$ generated by the finitely generated R -modules M with $\text{supp } M \subseteq Z$. Assume $K_0(R)/\langle \mathcal{C} \rangle$ is finitely generated. Then $\text{CH}_0(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is supported in codimension 1.*

Proof. By Riemann-Roch [24, §18], we have an isomorphism $\tau_X : K_0(R)_{\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow \text{CH}_*(R)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ which is covariant with respect to proper morphisms. The subgroup $\langle \mathcal{C} \rangle$ of $K_0(R)$ is included in the image of $K_0(Z)$ inside $K_0(R)$ and it follows that $K_0(R)$ is generated by $K_0(Z)$ via the natural inclusion $Z \hookrightarrow \text{Spec } R$ and by finitely many classes. Thus $\text{CH}_1(R)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is generated by $\text{CH}_1(Z)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ and by finitely many 1-cycles. Up to adding finitely many components of codimension ≥ 2 in $\text{Spec } R$ to Z , we may even assume that $\text{CH}_1(R)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is supported on Z .

In the proof of [20, Theorem 1.3], Kurano establishes the existence of the following exact sequence for $v > 0$ (see [20, (4.16)]) and notice that no smoothness assumption on X is necessary for (4.16) to hold):

$$\text{CH}_v(X) \rightarrow \text{CH}_{v-1}(X) \rightarrow \text{CH}_v(R) \rightarrow 0.$$

The map on the left is given by intersecting with $c_1(\mathcal{O}_X(1))$ and the second map is the composite

$$\text{CH}_{v-1}(X) \xrightarrow{\eta^*} \text{CH}_v(\tilde{X} - \{t\}) \xrightarrow{(j^*)^{-1}} \text{CH}_v(\tilde{X}) \xrightarrow{k^*} \text{CH}_v(R).$$

Here \tilde{X} is the projective cone over X , $\{t\}$ is the vertex of \tilde{X} and $\text{Spec } R = \tilde{X} - X$ is the affine cone over X . We refer to [20] for more details. Important to us is that $k : \text{Spec } R \rightarrow \tilde{X}$ and $j : \tilde{X} - \{t\} \rightarrow \tilde{X}$ are open immersions and that $\eta : \tilde{X} - \{t\} \rightarrow X$ is a smooth \mathbb{A}_k^1 -bundle. In particular these three morphisms are flat. Let \tilde{Z} be the closure of Z inside \tilde{X} and let Y be the image (closed by definition) in X of $\tilde{Z}|_{\tilde{X}-\{t\}}$ via η . By definition of flat pullbacks for Chow groups, we see that if

$\text{CH}_1(R)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is supported on Z , then the composite map $\text{CH}_0(Y)_{\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow \text{CH}_0(X)_{\mathbb{Q}} \xrightarrow{k^*(j^*)^{-1}\eta^*} \text{CH}_1(R)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is surjective. It follows from the short exact sequence above that $\text{CH}_0(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is supported on the union of Y with a hyperplane section. It is obvious that each component of Y has codimension at least one inside X . Therefore $\text{CH}_0(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is supported in codimension one. □

Combining Proposition 3.8 and Lemma 3.9 with Theorem 2.5 and Proposition 3.10, we obtain:

Theorem 3.11. *Let R be a normal, Cohen-Macaulay standard graded algebra over a subfield k of \mathbb{C} . Let \mathfrak{m} be the irrelevant ideal of R . Suppose that $\text{Spec}(R) - \{\mathfrak{m}\}$ has only rational singularities. Suppose moreover that there exists an R -module M giving a NCR. Then $\text{Spec}(R)$ has only rational singularities.*

Proof. By Lemma 3.6 we can assume $k = \mathbb{C}$. Let $X = \text{Proj } R$ and $d = \dim X$. By [34, Theorem 2.2] we only need to show that $H^d(X, \mathcal{O}_X(n)) = 0$ for $n \geq 0$. It is actually enough to show that $H^d(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = 0$. Indeed, letting H be a hyperplane section of X , we have a short exact sequence for any i :

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(i-1) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(i) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_H(i) \rightarrow 0,$$

whose long exact sequence of cohomology gives exact sequences

$$H^d(X, \mathcal{O}_X(i-1)) \rightarrow H^d(X, \mathcal{O}_X(i)) \rightarrow H^d(X, \mathcal{O}_H(i)) = 0$$

as $\dim H = d - 1$. Induction on n shows that $H^d(X, \mathcal{O}_X(n)) = 0$ for $n \geq 0$, as desired.

Let's therefore show that $H^d(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = 0$. By Proposition 3.8, $NG(M)$ is contained in a closed subscheme of $\text{Spec } R$ of codimension 2 by normality of R . By Theorem 2.5 and Proposition 3.10, it follows that $\text{CH}_0(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is supported on a divisor D , i.e. $\text{CH}_0(X - D)_{\mathbb{Q}} = 0$. Let $f : \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ be a resolution of singularities of X and let $\tilde{D} = f^{-1}(D)$. Up to adding some components to D , we may assume that f induces an isomorphism $\tilde{X} - \tilde{D} \rightarrow X - D$. Also we still have $\text{CH}_0(X - D)_{\mathbb{Q}} = 0$ and it follows that $\text{CH}_0(\tilde{X} - \tilde{D})_{\mathbb{Q}} = 0$, i.e. that $\text{CH}_0(\tilde{X})_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is supported on a divisor. By Lemma 3.9, we

then have $H^d(\tilde{X}, \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{X}}) = 0$. Since X has only rational singularities, we see from the Leray-Serre spectral sequence that $H^d(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = 0$. \square

A consequence of the first half of the proof of Theorem 3.11 and of Lemma 3.9 (applied in the case $l = 0$) is the following

Corollary 3.12. *Let X be a smooth projective variety over \mathbb{C} . If $\dim_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathrm{CH}_0(X)_{\mathbb{Q}} < \infty$, then X admits an embedding into a projective space whose homogeneous coordinate ring has only rational singularities.*

In view of Proposition 3.8 and Theorem 3.7 we ask:

Question 3.13. *Let (R, \mathfrak{m}, k) be a Cohen-Macaulay complete local normal domain with k an algebraically closed field. If $K_0(R)$ is finitely generated, must $\mathrm{Spec}(R)$ have only rational singularities?*

Corollary 3.3 shows that the answer is yes in dimension 2. Of course, in higher dimensions the existence of desingularizations is not known for positive or mixed characteristics, so one may need to replace the condition of rational singularities with suitable concepts such as being F -rational or pseudo-rational.

Our last example illustrates some subtlety involving Lemma 3.9.

Example 3.14. Lemma 3.9 might not be true over fields of characteristic 0 whose transcendence degree over their prime subfield is not large enough. Indeed, consider a K3-surface X over the algebraic closure of \mathbb{Q} . Then, $H^2(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ is not zero but it is expected (as part of the Bloch-Beilinson conjectures) that $\mathrm{CH}_0(X)_{\mathbb{Q}} = \mathbb{Q}$.

Provided such an example exists, it could potentially yield a negative example to Question 3.13. Note that $\mathrm{CH}(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is a finite dimensional \mathbb{Q} -vector space (it is known that the rank of the Picard group of X is finite). We can use an very ample line bundle on X to embed X into some projective space. Let R be the homogeneous coordinate ring of such an embedding, thus $\dim_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathrm{CH}(R)_{\mathbb{Q}} < \infty$. But if R has rational singularities, then $H^2(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = 0$ (cf. [34, Theorem 2.2] and [33]).

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