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Contents

Commutative algebras

1. Introduction

2. Graded commutative algebra

Let G be an Abelian group. We write the group operation of G multiplicatively and denote the identity of G as 1.

Definition 2.1. Let A be an Abelian group. A *G-grading* on A is a coproduct decomposition

$$A = \bigoplus_{g \in G} A_g$$

of Abelian groups such that $A_g \subseteq A$. An Abelian group with a G-grading is called a *G-graded Abelian group.*

An element $a \in A$ is said to be *homogeneous* if there is $g \in G$ such that $a \in A_g$. If a is furthermore non-zero, we write $g = \rho(a)$. We set $\rho(0) = 0$. We will write $\rho(A)$ for the set of $\rho(a)$ when a runs over all homogeneous elements in A.

A *G-graded homomorphism* between G-graded Abelian groups A and B is a homogeneous of the underlying Abelian groups $f : A \to B$ such that $f(A_g) \subseteq B_g$ for any $g \in G$.

The category of G-graded Abelian groups is denoted by $\mathcal{A}\mathrm{b}^G$.

Remark 2.2. A usual Abelian group A can be given the *trivial G-grading*: $A_0 = A$ and $A_g = 0$ for $g \in G$, $g \neq 0$. In this way, we find a fully faithful embedding

$$\mathcal{A}\mathrm{b} \to \mathcal{A}\mathrm{b}^G.$$

When we regard an Abelian group as a G-graded Abelian group and there are no natural gradings, we always understand that we are taking the trivial G-grading.

More generally, let G' be a subgroup of G. Then any G'-graded Abelian group can be canonically identified with a G-graded Abelian group: for the extra pieces in the grading, we simply put 0.

Conversely, if G' be a subgroup of G and A is a G-graded Abelian group, we write

$$A^{G'} := \bigoplus_{g \in G'} A_g.$$

This is a G'-graded Abelian group.

The same remark applies to all the other constructions in this section, which we will not repeat.

Definition 2.3. A *G-graded ring* is a commutative ring A endowed with a G-grading:

$$A = \bigoplus_{g \in G} A_g$$

as Abelian groups and such that

(1) $A_g A_h \subseteq A_{gh}$ for any $g, h \in G$;
(2) $1 \in A_1$.

A *G-graded homomorphism* of G-graded rings A and B is a ring homomorphism $f : A \to B$ such that $f(A_g) \subseteq B_g$ for each $g \in G$. A *G-graded subring* of a G-graded ring B is a subring A of B such that the grading on B restricts to a grading on A.

The category of G-graded rings is denoted by $\mathcal{R}\text{ing}^G$.

Example 2.4. Let A be a G-graded ring, $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $g = (g_1, \dots, g_n) \in G^n$. Then there is a unique G-grading on $A[T_1, \dots, T_n]$ extending the grading on A and such that $\rho(T_i) = g_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$. We will denote $A[T_1, \dots, T_n]$ with this grading as $A[g_1^{-1}T_1, \dots, g_n^{-1}T_n]$ or simply $A[g^{-1}T]$.

Example 2.5. Let A be a G-graded ring and S be a multiplicative subset of A consisting of homogeneous elements, then $S^{-1}A$ has a natural G-grading. To see this, recall the construction of $S^{-1}A$ in [Stacks, Tag 00CM]. One defines an equivalence relation on $A \times S$: $(x, s) \sim (y, t)$ if there is $u \in S$ such that $(xt - ys)u = 0$. For each $g \in G$, we define $(S^{-1}A)_g$ as the set of (x, s) for all $s \in S$ and $x \in A_{g\rho(s)}$. It is easy to verify that this is a well-defined G-grading on $S^{-1}A$. Add details.

In particular, if $f \in A$ is a non-zero homogeneous element, then we define A_f as $S^{-1}f$ with $S = \{f^n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$.

Definition 2.6. Let A be a G-graded ring. A *G-homogeneous ideal* in A is an ideal I in G such that if $a \in A$ can be written as

$$a = \sum_{g \in G} a_g, \quad a_g \in A_g$$

with almost all $a_g = 0$, then $a_g \in I$.

Example 2.7. Let A be a G-graded ring and $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $a_1, \dots, a_n$ be homogeneous elements in A. Then $a_1, \dots, a_n$ generate a G-homogeneous ideal $(a_1, \dots, a_n)$ as follows:

$$(a_1, \dots, a_n)_g = \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{g\rho(a_i)^{-1}} a_i$$

for any $g \in G$.

Lemma 2.8. Let $f : A \to B$ be a G-homomorphism of G-graded rings. Then $\ker f$ is a G-homogeneous ideal in A.

Proof. We need to show that

$$\ker f = \sum_{g \in G} (\ker f) \cap A_g.$$

Take $x \in \ker f$, we can write x as

$$\sum_{g \in G} a_g, \quad a_g \in A_g$$

and almost all a_g's are 0. Then

$$f(x) = \sum_{g \in G} f(a_g), \quad f(a_g) \in B_g.$$

It follows that $f(a_g) = 0$ for each $g \in G$ and hence $a_g \in (\ker f) \cap A_g$. □

Definition 2.9. Let A be a G-graded ring and I be a G-homogeneous ideal in A. Then we define a G-grading on A/I as follows: for any $g \in G$

$$(A/I)_g := (A_g + I)/I.$$

Proposition 2.10. Let A be a G-graded ring and I be a G-homogeneous ideal in A. Then the construction in Definition 2.9 defines a grading on A/I. The natural map $\pi : A \to A/I$ is a G-homomorphism.

For any G-graded ring B and any G-homomorphism $f : A \to B$ such that $I \subseteq \ker A$, there is a unique G-homomorphism $f' : A/I \to B$ such that $f' \circ \pi = f$.

Proof. We first argue that for different $g, h \in G$, $(A/I)_g \cap (A/I)_h = 0$. Suppose $x \in (A/I)_g \cap (A/I)_h$, we can lift x to both $y_g + i_g \in A$ and $y_h + i_h \in A$ with $y_g, y_h \in A$ and $i_g, i_h \in I$. It follows that $y_g - y_h \in I$. But I is a G-homogeneous ideal, so it follows that $y_g, y_h \in I$ and hence $x = 0$.

Next we argue that

$$A/I = \sum_{g \in G} (A/I)_g.$$

Lift an element $x \in A/I$ by $a \in A$, we represent a as

$$a = \sum_{g \in G} a_g, \quad a_g \in A_g$$

with almost all a_g's equal to 0. Then x can be represented as

$$x = \sum_{g \in G} \pi(a_g).$$

We have shown that the construction in Definition 2.9 gives a G-grading on A. It is clear from the definition that π is a G-homomorphism.

Next assume that B and f are given as in the proposition. Then there is a ring homomorphism $f' : A/I \to B$ such that $f = f' \circ \pi$. We need to argue that f' is a G-homomorphism. For this purpose, take $g \in G$, $x \in (A/I)_g$, we need to show that $f'(x) \in B_g$. Lift x to $y + i$ with $y \in A_g$ and $i \in I$, then we know that $f'(x) = \pi(y + i) = \pi(y) \in B_g$. □

Definition 2.11. Let A be a G-graded ring.

Let M an A-module which is also a G-graded Abelian group. We say M is a *G-graded A-module* if for each $g, h \in G$, we have

$$A_g M_h \subseteq M_{gh}.$$

A *G-graded homomorphism* of G-graded A-modules M and N is an A-module homomorphism $f : M \to N$ which is at the same time a homomorphism of the underlying G-graded Abelian groups.

The category of G-graded A-modules is denoted by $\mathcal{M}\mathrm{od}_A^G$.

A *G-graded A-algebra* is a G-graded ring B together with a G-graded ring homomorphism $A \to B$ such that B is also a G-graded A-module.

A *G-graded homomorphism* between G-graded A-algebras B and C is a G-graded homomorphism between the underlying G-graded rings that is at the same time a G-graded homomorphism of G-graded A-modules.

Observe that G-homogeneous ideals of A are G-graded submodules of A. Also observe that $\mathcal{M}\mathrm{od}_{\mathbb{Z}}^G$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{A}\mathrm{b}^G$.

Proposition 2.12. Let A be a G-graded ring. Then $\mathcal{M}\mathrm{od}_A^G$ is an Abelian category satisfying AB5.

Proof. We first show that $\mathcal{M}\mathrm{od}_A^G$ is preadditive. Given $M, N \in \mathcal{M}\mathrm{od}_A^G$, we can regard $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{M}\mathrm{od}_A^G}(M, N)$ as a subgroup of $\mathrm{Hom}_A(M, N)$. It is easy to see that this gives $\mathcal{M}\mathrm{od}_A^G$ an enrichment over $\mathcal{A}\mathrm{b}$.

Next we show that $\mathcal{M}\mathrm{od}_A^G$ is additive. The zero object is clearly given by 0 with the trivial grading. Given $M, N \in \mathcal{M}\mathrm{od}_A^G$, we define

$$(M \oplus N)_g := M_g \oplus N_g, \quad g \in G.$$

This construction makes $M \oplus N$ a G-graded A-module. It is easy to verify that $M \oplus N$ is the biproduct of M and N.

Next we show that $\mathcal{M}\mathrm{od}_A^G$ is pre-Abelian. Given an arrow $f : M \to N$ in $\mathcal{M}\mathrm{od}_A^G$, we need to define its kernel and cokernel. We define

$$(\ker f)_g := (\ker f) \cap M_g$$

and $(\operatorname{coker} f)_g$ as the image of N_g for any $g \in G$. It is straightforward to verify that these are kernels and cokernels.

Next, given a monomorphism $f : M \to N$, it is obvious that the map f is injective and f can be identified with the kenrel of the natural map $N/\operatorname{Im} f$. A dual argument shows that an epimorphism is the cokernel of some morphism as well.

The AB5 condition is easily verified. Expand the details of this argument! □

Next we define the tensor product of G-graded modules.

Definition 2.13. Let A be a G-graded ring and M, N be G-graded A-modules. We define a G-grading on $M \otimes_A N$ as follows: for any $g \in G$, $(M \otimes_A N)_g$ is defined as the image of $\sum_{h \in G} M_h \times N_{gh^{-1}}$ in $M \otimes_A N$. We always endow $M \otimes_A N$ with this G-grading.

Verify the universal property; show that this is indeed a grading

Example 2.14. This is a continuition of Example 2.5. Let A be a G-graded ring and S be a multiplicative subset of A consisting of homogeneous elements. Consider a G-graded A-module M. We define a G-grading on $S^{-1}M$. Recall that $S^{-1}M$ can be realized as follows: one defines an equivalence relation on $M \times S$: $(x, s) \sim (y, t)$ if there is $u \in S$ such that $(xt - ys)u = 0$. For each $g \in G$, we define $(S^{-1}M)_g$ as the set of (x, s) for all $s \in S$ and $x \in M_{g\rho(s)}$. It is easy to verify that this is a well-defined G-grading on $S^{-1}M$ and $S^{-1}M$ is a G-graded $S^{-1}A$-module. Add details.

Example 2.15. Let A be a G-graded ring and $g \in G$. We define $g^{-1}A$ as the G-graded A-module:

$$(g^{-1}A)_h = A_{g^{-1}h}$$

for any $h \in G$. Observe that $1 \in (g^{-1}A)_g$.

Definition 2.16. Let A be a G-graded ring and M be a G-graded A-module. We say M is *free* if there exists a family $\{g_i\}_{i \in I}$ in G such that

$$M = \coprod_{i \in I} g_i^{-1} A.$$

Definition 2.17. Let $f : A \to B$ be a G-graded homomorphism of G-graded rings. We say f is *finite* (resp. *finitely generated*, resp. *integral*) if it is finite (resp. finitely generated, resp. integral) as a usual ring map.

Proposition 2.18. Let $f : A \to B$ be a G-graded homomorphism of G-graded rings. Then

(1) f is finite if and only if there are $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $g_1, \dots, g_n \in G$ and a surjective G-graded homomorphism
$$\bigoplus_{i=1}^{n} (g_i^{-1} A)^n \to B$$
of graded A-modules.

(2) f is finitely generated if and only if there are $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $g_1, \dots, g_n \in G$ and a surjective G-graded A-algebra homomorphism
$$A[g_1^{-1}T_1, \dots, g_n^{-1}T_n] \to B.$$

(3) f is integral if and only if for any non-zero homogeneous element $b \in B$, there is $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and homogeneous elements $a_1, \dots, a_n \in A$ such that
$$b^n + f(a_1)b^{n-1} + \dots + f(a_n) = 0.$$

(4) A non-zero homogeneous element $b \in B$ is integral over A if there is $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and homogeneous elements $a_1, \dots, a_n \in A$ such that
$$b^n + f(a_1)b^{n-1} + \dots + f(a_n) = 0.$$

Proof. (1) The non-trivial direction is the direct implication. Assume that f is finite. Take $b_1, \dots, b_n \in B$ so that $\sum_{i=1}^{n} f(A)b_i = B$. Up to replacing the collection $\{b_i\}_i$ by the finite collection of non-zero homogeneous components of the b_i's, we may assume that each b_i is homogeneous. We define $g_i = \rho(b_i)$ and the map $\bigoplus_{i=1}^{n} (g_i^{-1} A)^n \to B$ sends 1 at the i-th place to b_i.

(2) The non-trivial direction is the direct implication. Suppose f is finitely generated, say by $b_1, \dots, b_n$. Up to replacing the collection $\{b_i\}_i$ by the finite collection of non-zero homogeneous components of the b_i's, we may assume that each b_i is homogeneous. Then we define $g_i = \rho(b_i)$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$ and the A-algebra homomorphism $A[g_1^{-1}T_1, \dots, g_n^{-1}T_n] \to B$ sends T_i to b_i for $i = 1, \dots, n$.

(3) Assume that f is integral, then for any non-zero homogeneous element $b \in B$, we can find $a_1, \dots, a_n \in A$ such that
$$b^n + f(a_1)b^{n-1} + \dots + f(a_n) = 0.$$
Obviously, we can replace a_i by its component in $\rho(b)^i$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$ and the equation remains true.

The reverse direction follows from [Stacks, Tag 00GO].

(4) This is argued in the same way as (3). □

Definition 2.19. A G-graded ring A is a *G-graded field* if

(1) $A \neq 0$.
(2) A does not admit any non-zero proper G-homogeneous ideals.

Proposition 2.20. Let A be a non-zero G-graded ring. Then the following conditions are equivalent:

(1) A is a G-graded field.

(2) Any non-zero homogeneous element in A is invertible.

Proof. Assume that A is a G-graded field. Let $a \in A$ be a non-zero homogeneous element. Consider the G-homogeneous ideal (a) generated by a as in Example 2.7. As $a \neq 0$, it follows that $(a) = 1$. Hence, a is invertible.

Conversely, suppose that any non-zero homogeneous element in A is invertible. If I is a non-zero G-homogeneous ideal in A. There is a non-zero homogeneous element $a \in I$. But we know that a is invertible and hence $I = A$. □

Definition 2.21. A G-graded ring A is an *integral domain* if for any non-zero homogeneous elements $a, b \in A$, $ab \neq 0$.

Lemma 2.22. Let A be a G-graded integral domain. Let S denote the set of non-zero homogeneous elemnts in A. Then $S^{-1}A$ is a graded field. The natural map $A \to S^{-1}A$ is injective.

Recall that $S^{-1}A$ is defined in Example 2.5.

Proof. By Proposition 2.20, it suffices to show that each non-zero homogeneous element in $S^{-1}A$ is invertible. Such an element has the form a/s for some homogeneous element $a \in A$ and $s \in S$. As A is a G-graded integral domain, a is invertible and hence $s/a \in S^{-1}A$.

In general, the kernel of the localzation map is given by $\{a \in A : \text{ there is } s \in S \text{ such that } sa = 0\}$. As $A \to S^{-1}A$ is a G-graded homomorphism, the kernel is in addition a G-homogeneous ideal in A by Lemma 2.8. So it suffices to show that each homogeneous element in the kenrel vanishes: if $a \in A$ is a homogeneous element and there is $s \in S$ such that $sa = 0$, then $a = 0$. Otherwise, a is invertible by Proposition 2.20, which is a contradiction. □

Definition 2.23. Let A be a G-graded integral domain. We call the graded field defined in Lemma 2.22 the *fraction G-graded field* of A and denote it by $\operatorname{Frac}^G A$.

Definition 2.24. Let A be a G-graded ring. A proper G-homogeneous ideal I in A is called *prime* if the G-graded ring A/I is a G-graded integral domain.

Proposition 2.25. Let A be a G-graded ring and I be a proper homogeneous ideal in A. Then the following are equivalent:

(1) I is a G-graded prime ideal in A.
(2) For any homogeneous elements $a, b \in A$ satisfying $ab \in I$, at least one of a and b lies in I.

Proof. Assume that I is a G-graded prime ideal in A. Let $a, b \in A$ be homogeneous elements satisfying $ab \in I$. Let $\bar{a}, \bar{b}$ be the images of a, b in A/I. Then $\bar{a}, \bar{b}$ are homogeneous and $\bar{a}\bar{b} = 0$. So at least one of $\bar{a}$ and $\bar{b}$ is zero. That is, a or b lies in I.

Conversely, assume that the conditon in (2) is satisfied. Take $x, y \in A/I$ with $xy = 0$. We need to show that at least one of x and y is 0. Lift x and y to $a + i$ and $b + i'$ in A with a, b being homogeneous and $i, i' \in I$. Then $ab \in I$ and hence $a \in I$ or $b \in I$. It follows that $x = 0$ or $y = 0$. □

Definition 2.26. Let A be a G-graded ring and $\mathfrak{p}$ be a prime G-homogeneousideal in A. Then we define the *G-graded localization* $A^G_{\mathfrak{p}}$ of A at $\mathfrak{p}$ as $S^{-1}A$, where S is the set of homogeneous elements in $A \setminus \mathfrak{p}$.

Similarly, let M be a G-graded A-module. We define the *G-graded localization* $M_{\mathfrak{p}}^G$ as $S^{-1}M$.

Recall that $S^{-1}A$ and $S^{-1}M$ are defined in Example 2.5 and Example 2.14.

Definition 2.27. Let A be a G-graded ring.

A G-homogeneous ideal I in A is said to be *maximal* if it is proper, and it is not contained in any other proper G-homogeneous ideals.

We call A a *G-graded local ring* if it has a unique maximal homogeneous ideal. This ideal is called the *maximal G-homogeneous ideal* of A.

Proposition 2.28. Let A be a G-graded ring and I be a G-homogeneous ideal in A. Then the following are equivalent:

(1) I is a maximal G-homogeneous ideal in A;
(2) A/I is a G-graded field.

In particular, a maximal G-homogeneous ideal is a prime G-homogeneousideal.

Proof. Assume (1). Then I is a proper ideal, so A/I is non-zero. Suppose that A/I has a proper G-homogeneous ideal J, it lifts to an ideal J' of A. We claim that J' is G-homogeneous. In fact, we set $J'_g := \{x \in A_g : x + I \in J\}$ for $g \in G$, we need to show that

$$J' = \sum_{g\in G} J'_g.$$

For any $j \in J'$, we can expand $j + I$ as $\sum_{g\in G} a_g + I$ with $a_g \in A_g$ and almost all a_g's are 0. We take $i \in I$ so that

$$j = i + \sum_{g\in G} a_g.$$

The desired equation follows. But then it follows that $J' = I$ and hence $J = 0$.

Assume (2). Then I is a proper ideal in A. If J is a G-homogeneous proper ideal of A containing I, then J/I is a G-homogeneous proper ideal of A/I. It follows that $J/I = 0$ and hence $J = I$. □

Corollary 2.29. Let A be a non-zero G-graded ring, then A admits a prime G-homogeneousideal.

Proof. By our assumption, 0 is a proper ideal in A. By Zorn's lemma, A admits a maximal G-homogeneous ideal, which is prime by Proposition 2.28. □

Proposition 2.30. Let A be a G-graded ring and $a \in A$ be a homogeneous element. Then a is a unit in A if and only if a is not contained in any maximal G-homogeneous ideal of A.

Proof. The direct implication is trivial. Assume that a is not a unit. Then the ideal (a) generated by a is G-homogeneous. By Zorn's lemma, there is a maximal G-homogeneous ideal containing (a). □

Lemma 2.31. Let $f : A \to B$ be a G-graded homomorphism of G-graded rings. Let $b_1, \ldots, b_n \in B$ be a finite set of homogeneous elements integral over A, then there is a G-graded A-subalgebra $B' \subseteq B$ containing $b_1, \ldots, b_n$ such that $A \to B'$ is finite.

Proof. We may assume that none of the b_i's is zero. By Proposition 2.18, we can find $m_1, \dots, m_n \in \mathbb{N}$ and homogeneous elements $a_{i,j} \in A$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$ and $j = 1, \dots, m_i$ such that

$$b_i^{m_i} + f(a_{i,1}) b_i^{m_i - 1} + \dots + f(a_{i,m_i}) = 0$$

for $i = 1, \dots, n$. It suffices to take B' as the A-submodule generated by $a_{i,j}$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$ and $j = 1, \dots, m_i$. □

Proposition 2.32. Let $f : A \to B$ be an injective integral G-graded homomorphism of G-graded rings. Then for any prime G-homogeneousideal $\mathfrak{p}$ in A, there is a prime G-homogeneousideal $\mathfrak{p}'$ in B such that $\mathfrak{p} = f^{-1}\mathfrak{p}'$.

Proof. We may assume that $A \neq 0$, as otherwise there is nothing to prove.

It suffices to show that $\mathfrak{p}B_{\mathfrak{p}} \neq B_{\mathfrak{p}}$. Include a proof We could localize that $\mathfrak{p}$ and assume that $\mathfrak{p}$ is a maximal G-homogeneous ideal. Include details about localization It suffices then to show that $\mathfrak{p}B \neq B$. Assume by contrary that we can write $1 = \sum_{i=1}^n f_i b_i$ for some homogeneous elements $f_i \in \mathfrak{p}$ and some homogeneous elements $b_i \in B$. Let B' be a G-graded subring of B containg A and $b_1, \dots, b_n$ and such that $A \to B'$ is finite. The existence of B' is guaranteed by Lemma 2.31. Then we find immediately $B' = \mathfrak{m}_A B'$. Then $B' = 0$ by the graded Nakayama's lemma. Include details So $A = 0$, which is a contradiction. □

Lemma 2.33. Let A be a G-graded ring. Then the following are equivalent:

(1) A is a G-graded local ring;
(2) There is a proper homogeneous ideal I in A such that any non-invertible homogeneous element in A is contained in I.

In fact, I in (2) is just the maximal G-homogeneous ideal in A.

Proof. Assume that (1) holds, let I be the maximal G-homogeneous ideal of A. Let a be a non-invertible homogeneous element in A. Then the image of a in A/I is invertible by Proposition 2.28 and Proposition 2.20.

Assume (2). We show that I is the maximal G-homogeneous ideal in A. By Proposition 2.28, it suffices to show that A/I is a graded field. By Proposition 2.20, we need to show that any non-zero homogeneous element $b \in A/I$ is invertible. Lift b to $a + i \in A$ with $a \in A$ homogeneous and $i \in I$. If a is not invertible, then $a \in I$ by the assumption hence $b = 0$. This is a contradiction. □

Lemma 2.34. Let k be a G-graded field and A be a graded k-algebra. Suppose that $\rho(A) = \rho(k)$, then

(1) For any $g \in G$, there is a natural isomorphism
$$A_g \cong A_1 \otimes_{k_1} k_g.$$
(2) The map $I \mapsto I \cap A_1$ is a bijection between the set of G-homogeneous ideals (resp. prime G-homogeneousideals) in A and ideals (resp. prime ideals) in A_1.

Proof. (1) Take $g \in \rho(A)$. As $\rho(A) = \rho(k)$, we can take a non-zero homogeneous element $b \in k_g$. Then b and b^{-1} induces inverse bijections between A_1 and A_g.

(2) The part about ideals can be proved in the same way as (1). The part about prime ideals follows easily. □

Proposition 2.35. Let k be a G-graded field and M be a G-graded A-module. Then M is free as G-graded A-module.

Proof. We may assume that $M \neq 0$. Let $\{m_i\}_{i\in I}$ be a maximal set of non-zero homogeneous elements in M such that the corresponding homomorphism

$$F := \bigoplus_{i\in I}(\rho(f))^{-1}k \to M$$

is injective. The existence of $\{m_i\}_{i\in I}$ follows from Zorn's lemma.

If $f \in M/F$ is a non-zero homogeneous element, then we get a homomorphism $(\rho(f))^{-1}k \to M/F$. This map is necessarily injective as $(\rho(f))^{-1}k$ does not have non-zero proper graded submodules. This contradicts the definition of F. □

Corollary 2.36. Let k be a G-graded field, C be a G-graded k-algebra. Consider a G-graded homomorphism of G-graded k-algebras $f : A \to B$. Then the following are equivalent:

(1) f is finite (resp. finitely generated);
(2) $f \otimes_k C$ is finite (resp. finitely generated).

Proof. (1) $\implies$ (2): This implication is trivial.

(2) $\implies$ (1): By Proposition 2.35, this implication follows from fpqc descent [Stacks, Tag 02YJ]. □

Definition 2.37. Let K be a G-graded field. A G-graded subring $A \subseteq K$ is a *G-graded valuation ring* in K if

(1) A is a local G-graded ring;
(2) the natural map $\operatorname{Frac}^G A \to K$ is an isomorphism;
(3) For any non-zero homogeneous element $f \in K$, either $f \in A$ or $f^{-1} \in A$.

Definition 2.38. Let K be a G-graded field and A, B be G-graded local subrings of K. We say B *dominates* A if $A \subseteq B$ and $\mathfrak{m}_B \cap A = \mathfrak{m}_A$, where $\mathfrak{m}_A$ and $\mathfrak{m}_B$ are the maximal G-homogeneous ideals in A and B.

Proposition 2.39. Let K be a G-graded field and $A \subseteq K$ be a G-graded local subring. Then the following are equivalent:

(1) A is a G-graded valuation ring in K.
(2) A is maximal among the G-graded local subrings of K with respect to the order of domination.

Proof. Assume (1). We may assume that $A \neq K$. Then A is not a G-graded field as $\operatorname{Frac}^G = K$. Let $\mathfrak{m}$ be a maximal G-homogeneous ideal in A. Then $\mathfrak{m} \neq 0$.

We argue first that A is a G-graded local ring. Assume the contrary. Let $\mathfrak{m}' \neq \mathfrak{m}$ be maximal G-homogeneous ideal in A. Choose non-zero homogeneous elements $x, y \in A$ with $x \in \mathfrak{m}' \setminus \mathfrak{m}$, $y \in \mathfrak{m} \setminus \mathfrak{m}'$. Then $x/y \notin A$ as otherwise $x = (x/y)y \in \mathfrak{m}$. Similarly, $y/x \notin A$. This is a contradiction.

Next suppose that A' is a G-graded local subring of K dominating A. Let $x \in A'$ be a non-zero homogeneous element, we need to show that $x \in A$. If not, we have $x^{-1} \in A$ and as x^{-1} is not a unit, $x^{-1} \in \mathfrak{m}_A$. But then $x^{-1} \in \mathfrak{m}_{A'}$, the maximal G-homogeneous ideal in A'. This contradicts the fact that $x \in A'$.

Assume (2). Take a homogeneous element $x \in K \setminus A$, we need to argue that $x^{-1} \in A$. Let A' denote the minimal G-homogeneous subring of K containing A and x. It is easy to see that A' is the usual subring generated by A and x.

By our assumption, there is no G-graded prime ideal of A' lying over $\mathfrak{m}_A$, as otherwise, if $\mathfrak{p}$ is such an ideal, the G-graded local subring $A'^G_{\mathfrak{p}}$ of K dominates A.

In other words, the G-graded ring $A'/\mathfrak{m}_A A'$ does not have any homogeneous prime ideals and hence $A' = \mathfrak{m}_A A'$ by Corollary 2.29.

We can therefore write

$$1 = \sum_{i=0}^{d} t_i x^i$$

with some homogeneous elements $t_i \in \mathfrak{m}_A$. In particular,

$$(1 - t_0)(x^{-1})^d - \sum_{i=1}^{d} t_i (x^{-1})^{d-i} = 0.$$

So x^{-1} is integral over A. Let A'' be the subring of K generated by A and x^{-1}. Then $A \to A''$ is finite and there is a G-homgeneous prime ideal $\mathfrak{m}''$ of A'' lying over $\mathfrak{m}_A$ by Proposition 2.32. By our assumption, $A = A''^G_{\mathfrak{m}''}$ and hence $x^{-1} \in A$.

It remains to verify that $\operatorname{Frac}^G A = K$. Suppose that it is not the case, let $B \subseteq K$ be a G-graded local subring dominating A. Take a homogeneous element $t \in K$ that is not in $\operatorname{Frac}^G A$. Observe that t can not be transcendental over A, as otherwise $A[t] \in K$ is a G-graded subring, and we can localize it at the prime G-homogeneousgenerated by t and $\mathfrak{m}_A$. We get a G-graded local ring dominating A that is different from A.

So t is algebraic over A. We can then take a non-zero homogeneous $a \in A$ such that at is integral over A. The ring $A' \subseteq K$ generated by A and ta is a G-graded subring and $A \to A'$ is finite. By Proposition 2.32, tehre is a prime G-homogeneousideal $\mathfrak{m}'$ of A' lifting $\mathfrak{m}_A$. But then $A'^G_{\mathfrak{m}'}$ dominates A and so $A = A'^G_{\mathfrak{m}'}$. It follows that $t \in \operatorname{Frac}^G A$, which is a contradiction. □

Corollary 2.40. Let K be a G-graded field. Any G-graded local subring $B \subseteq K$ is dominated by a G-graded valuation subring of K.

Proof. This follows from Proposition 2.39 and Zorn's lemma. □

In the next lemma, graded rings are written additively.

Lemma 2.41. Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $R = \mathbb{Z}[1^{-1}A_1, \dots, n^{-1}A_n]$ be the $\mathbb{Z}$-graded polynomial ring in n-variables. Consider a ring homomorphism

$$\Phi : R[T_0, n^{-1}T_1, (n+1)^{-1}T_2, \dots, (2n-1)^{-1}T_n] \to R[T]$$

sending T_0 to T and T_i to $T^{i-1}(T^n + A_1 T^{n-1} + \cdots + A_n)$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$. Then for all $l \in \mathbb{N}$, there are homogeneous polynomials $G_l \in R[n^{-1}T_1, \dots, (2n-1)^{-1}T_n]$ and $H_l \in R[T_0]$ of degree l such that $\deg_{T_0} H_l \leq n-1$ and $T_0^l - G_l - H_l \in \ker \Phi$.

Proof. Fix $l \geq 0$, consider a polynoimal $G_l \in R[n^{-1}T_1, \dots, (2n-1)^{-1}T_n]$ homogeneous of degree l such that $\Phi(T_0^l - G_l)$ has the minimal possible degree. We have to show that this degree is less than n. If not, say the leading term is cT^a with $a \geq n$ and $c \in R$ is a homogeneous element. Observe the leading term of the image of T_i in $R[T]$ is T^{n+i-1} for $i = 1, \dots, n$. We can always find a monomial Q in $T_1, \dots, T_n$ such that the leading term of its image in $R[T]$ is T^a. Then set $G_l' = G_l - cQ$, we find that $\deg \Phi(G_l') < \deg \Phi(G_l)$. This is a contradiction.

Now we can write

$$\Phi(T_0^l - G_l) = c_{n-1} T^{n-1} + \cdots + c_0.$$

It suffices to take $H_l = c_{n-1}T_0^{n-1} + \cdots + c_0$. □

3. Graded algebraic geometry

Let G be an Abelian group. We write the group operation of G multiplicatively and denote the identity of G as 1.

Definition 3.1. Let A be a G-graded ring. We define the *G-graded affine spectrum* $\operatorname{Spec}^G(A)$ as follows: as a set $\operatorname{Spec}^G(A)$ consists of all prime G-homogeneousideals of A; we endow $\operatorname{Spec}^G(A)$ with the *Zariski topology*, whose base consists of sets of the form

$$D(f) := \left\{\mathfrak{p} \in \operatorname{Spec}^G(A) : f \notin \mathfrak{p}\right\}$$

for all homogeneous elements $f \in A$.

Lemma 3.2. Let k be a G-graded field and A be a finitely generated G-graded k-algebra. Then $\operatorname{Spec}^G(A)$ has only finitely many maximal points.

Proof. Take a G-graded field K/k such that $\rho(A) \subseteq \rho(K)$. By Lemma 2.34, the statement of the lemma holds for $A \otimes_k k'$. But each generic point of an irreducible component of $\operatorname{Spec}^G(A)$ can be lifted to a generic point of an irreducible component in $\operatorname{Spec}^G(A \otimes_k k')$. □

4. Graded Riemann–Zariski spaces

Let G be an Abelian group. Let k be a G-graded field and K/k be a G-graded field extension.

Definition 4.1. We let $\mathbf{P}_{K/k}$ denote the set of G-graded valuation rings $\mathcal{O}$ of K with G-graded fraction field K such that $k \subseteq \mathcal{O}$. If there is a risk of confusion, we write $\mathbf{P}^G_{K/k}$ instead.

We endow $\mathbf{P}_{K/k}$ with the weakest topology with respect to which $\{\mathcal{O} \in \mathbf{P}_{K/k} : f \in \mathcal{O}\}$ is open for any homogeneous element $f \in K$.

The space $\mathbf{P}_{K/k}$ is called the *Riemann–Zariski space* of K/k.

Given an inclusion of G-graded fields $i : L \to K$ over k, we have a natural continuous map $i^\# : \mathbf{P}_{K/k} \to \mathbf{P}_{L/k}$ sending $\mathcal{O}$ to $i^{-1}(\mathcal{O}) \cap K$.

Given $X \subseteq \mathbf{P}_{K/k}$ and $A \subseteq K$ consisting of homogeneous elements, we write

$$X\{A\} := \{\mathcal{O} \in X : f \in \mathcal{O} \text{ for all non-zero } f \in A\},$$
$$X\{\{A\}\} := \{\mathcal{O} \in X : f \in \mathfrak{m}_{\mathcal{O}} \text{ for all non-zero } f \in A\},$$

where $\mathfrak{m}_{\mathcal{O}}$ is the maximal G-homogeneous ideal of $\mathcal{O}$. When A consists of finitely many elements $f_1, \ldots, f_n$, we will write $X\{f_1, \ldots, f_n\}$ and $X\{\{f_1, \ldots, f_n\}\}$ instead. When $A \subseteq K$ consists of non-homogeneous elements as well, $X\{A\}$ means $X\{B\}$, where B is the set of homogeneous elements in A.

Definition 4.2. An *affine subset* of $\mathbf{P}_{K/k}$ is a subset of $\mathbf{P}_{K/k}$ of the form: $\mathbf{P}_{K/k}\{F\}$ for some finite set F of homogeneous elements in K.

Lemma 4.3. Let $X \subseteq \mathbf{P}_{K/k}$ and $f \in K$ be a non-zero homogeneous element. Then

$$X \setminus X\{f\} = X\{\{f^{-1}\}\}.$$

Proof. We first observe that $X\{f\} \cap X\{\{f^{-1}\}\} = \emptyset$. Otherwise, let $\mathcal{O}$ be a G-graded valuation ring in this intersection, then $f \in \mathcal{O}$ and $f^{-1} \in \mathfrak{m}_{\mathcal{O}}$. So $1 \in \mathfrak{m}_{\mathcal{O}}$, which is a contradiction.

To show that $X\{f\} \cup X\{\{f^{-1}\}\} = X$, we may assume that $X = \mathbf{P}_{K/k}$. Let $\mathcal{O} \in \mathbf{P}_{K/k}$. We need to show that $f \in \mathcal{O}$ or $f^{-1} \in \mathfrak{m}_{\mathcal{O}}$.

By definition, either $f \in \mathcal{O}$ or $f^{-1} \in \mathcal{O}$. We may assume that $f \notin \mathcal{O}$ and $f^{-1} \in \mathcal{O}$. If $f^{-1} \notin \mathfrak{m}_{\mathcal{O}}$, then f^{-1} is invertible in $\mathcal{O}$ by Lemma 2.33. In particular, $f \in \mathcal{O}$, which is a contradiction. □

Lemma 4.4. Let $A \subseteq K$ be a subset of K, then $\mathbf{P}_{K/k}\{A\}$ is quasi-compact.

Proof. By our convention, we may assume that A consists of homogeneous elements.

We may replace A by the G-graded subring generated of K generated by A. So we may assume that A is a G-graded subring of K.

Write $X = \mathbb{P}_{K/k}\{A\}$. By definition, a sub-base for the topology on X is given by $X\{f\}$ for all non-zero homogeneous elements $f \in K$.

By Alexander sub-base theorem and Lemma 4.3, in order to show that X is quasi-compact, it suffices to show that if $F \subseteq K$ consists of homogeneous elements and if for any finite subset $F_0 \subseteq F$, $X\{\{F_0\}\} \neq \emptyset$, then $X\{\{F\}\}$ is non-empty. We assume by contrary that $X\{\{F\}\}$ is empty.

Let B be the G-graded subring of K generated by A and F. Let $\mathfrak{m}$ be the G-homogeneous ideal of B generated by elements in F. We claim that $\mathfrak{m} = B$. Otherwise, let $\mathfrak{p}$ be a maximal G-homogeneous ideal of B containing $\mathfrak{m}$, then we can find a G-graded valuation subring $\mathcal{O}$ of K dominating $B^G_{\mathfrak{p}}$. The existence of $\mathcal{O}$ is guaranteed by Proposition 2.39. It follows that $\mathcal{O} \in \{\{F\}\}$.

We write $1 = b_1 f_1 + \cdots + b_n f_n$ for some $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$, $b_1, \ldots, b_n \in B$ and $f_1, \ldots, f_n \in F$. Then $X\{\{f_1, \ldots, f_n\}\}$ is empty. □

Lemma 4.5. Let $A \subseteq B \subseteq K$ be G-graded k-subalgebras of K. Assume that both A and B are finitely generated over k. Then the following are equivalent:

(1) $\mathbf{P}_{K/k}\{A\} = \mathbf{P}_{K/k}\{B\}$;
(2) B is finite over A;
(3) B is integral over A.

Proof. (3) $\implies$ (1): Let $\mathcal{O} \in \mathbf{P}_{K/k}\{A\}$ and $x \in B$ a non-zero homogeneous element, we need to show that $x \in \mathcal{O}$. If not, $x^{-1} \in \mathfrak{m}_{\mathcal{O}}$ by Lemma 4.3. As x is integral over A, we can find $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$, homogeneous elements $a_1, \ldots, a_n \in A$ such that

$$b^n + a_1 b^{n-1} + \cdots + a_0 = 0$$

by Proposition 2.18. So

$$1 = -b^{-n}\left(a_1 b^{n-1} + \cdots + a_0\right) \in \mathfrak{m}_{\mathcal{O}},$$

which is a contradiction.

(1) $\implies$ (3): Suppose $x \in B$ is a homogeneous element which is not integral over A. The existence of x is guaranteed by Proposition 2.18. Then x^{-1} is not invertible in $C = A[1/x]$: otherwise, we can find $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $a_1, \ldots, a_n \in A$ such that

$$(a_n x^{-n} + a_{n-1} x^{1-n} + \cdots + a_0) x^{-1} = 1$$

or equivalently,

$$x^{n+1} = a_0 x^n + \cdots + a_n.$$

This contradicts the fact that x is not integral. In particular, there is a maximal G-homogeneous ideal $\mathfrak{p}$ containing x^{-1} by Proposition 2.30. Let $\mathcal{O}$ be a G-graded valuation ring of K dominating $C_{\mathfrak{p}}^G$, whose existence is guaranteed by Corollary 2.40. But then x^{-1} lies in the maximal ideal of $\mathcal{O}$ and hence $x \notin \mathcal{O}$ by Lemma 4.3. It follows that $B \nsubseteq \mathcal{O}$.

(2) ≡ (3): This followss from [Stacks, Tag 02JJ].

□

Definition 4.6. Let X be an open subset of $\mathbf{P}_{K/k}$. A *Laurent covering* of X is a covering of X of the form

$$\{X\{f_1^{\epsilon_1}, \dots, f_n^{\epsilon_n}\} : \epsilon_i = \pm 1 \text{ for } i = 1, \dots, n\},$$

where $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$, $f_1, \dots, f_n \in K$ are homogeneous. We say the Laurent covering is *generated by* $f_1, \dots, f_n$.

Definition 4.7. Let X be an open subset of $\mathbf{P}_{K/k}$. A *rational covering* of X is a covering of the form:

$$\left\{X\left\{\frac{f_1}{f_i}, \dots, \frac{f_n}{f_i}\right\} : i = 1, \dots, n\right\},$$

where $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$, $f_1, \dots, f_n \in K$ are non-zero homogeneous elements. We say the rational covering is *generated by* $f_1, \dots, f_n$.

Lemma 4.8. Let X be an open subset of $\mathbf{P}_{K/k}$. Any finite covering $\mathcal{U}$ of X by open subsets of the form $X\{A\}$ for some finite set of homogeneous elements $A \subseteq K$ has a refinement which is a Laurent covering of X.

Proof. **Step 1**. We show that $\mathcal{U}$ admits a refinement by a rational covering. We may assume that there is $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ such that $\mathcal{U}$ consists of $U_1, \dots, U_m$ below:

$$U_i = X\{f_{i1}, \dots, f_{in}\}$$

with $f_{ij} \in K$ being non-zero and homogeneous for $i = 1, \dots, m$ and $j = 1, \dots, n$. In addition, we may assume that $f_{in} = 1$ for $i = 1, \dots, m$.

Let

$$J := \left\{\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m) \in \mathbb{N}^m : 1 \leq \alpha_i \leq n \text{ for } i = 1, \dots, m; \max_{i=1,\dots,m} \alpha_i = n\right\}.$$

We claim that the rational covering generated by $g_\alpha = f_{1\alpha_1} \cdots f_{m\alpha_m}$ with $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m) \in J$ refines $\mathcal{U}$.

Given $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m) \in J$, we consider the set

$$V_\alpha = X\left\{g_\beta / g_\alpha : \beta \in J\right\}.$$

Let $i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ such that $j_i = n$. We claim that

$$V_\alpha \subseteq U_i.$$

Suppose it is not the case, let $\mathcal{O} \in V_\alpha$ not lying in U_i, we need to verify that $f_{ik} \in \mathcal{O}$ for $k = 1, \dots, n$. Take $l \neq i$ so that $\mathcal{O} \in U_l$. So $f_{lj_l} \in \mathcal{O}$. On the other hand, if $\beta \in J$ with $\beta_l = n$ and $\beta_k = \alpha_k$ for $k \neq l$, we have $f_{lj_l}^{-1} = g_\beta / g_\alpha \in \mathcal{O}$, so f_{lj_l} is invertible in $\mathcal{O}$.

Fix $k = 1, \dots, n$, consider $\gamma \in J$ given by $\gamma_i = k$, $\gamma_l = n$ and $\gamma_p = \alpha_p$ otherwise. Then $g_\gamma / g_\alpha = f_{ik} / f_{lj_l} \in \mathcal{O}$ and $f_{ik} \in \mathcal{O}$.

Step 2. It remains to show that each rational convering generated by non-zero homogeneous elements $f_1, \dots, f_n \in K$ admits a refinement by Laurent coverings.

We claim that the Laurent covering of X generated by $g_{ij} = f_i/f_j$ with $1 \leq i < j \leq n$ refines the given covering. Let V be a subset of the form

$$V = X\{g_{ij}^{\epsilon_{ij}} : 1 \leq i < j \leq n\}$$

for some $\epsilon_{ij} = \pm 1$ for $1 \leq i < j \leq n$. We need to show that V is contained in a set in $\mathcal{U}$.

For $1 \leq i, j \leq n$ and $i \neq j$, we write $i \preceq j$ if $i < j$ and $\epsilon_{ij} = 1$ or $i > j$ and $\epsilon_{ji} = -1$. This is an ordering on $\{1, \ldots, n\}$. Choose a maixmal element i. Then $f_j/f_i \in \mathcal{O}$ for all $\mathcal{O} \in V$, so

$$V \subseteq X\left\{f_1/f_i, \ldots, f_n/f_i\right\}.$$

□

5. Strictness in graded Riemann–Zariski spaces

In this section, graded will mean $\mathbb{R}_{>0}$-graded unless we explicitly state the grading. Similarly, a graded Riemann–Zariski space without specifying the grading means the $\mathbb{R}_{>0}$-graded one.

Let H be a subgroup of $\mathbb{R}_{>0}$. Fix graded field extension K/k.

Definition 5.1. Consider the natural continuous map

$$\psi^H_{K/k} : \mathbf{P}_{K/k} \to \mathbf{P}_{K^H/k^H}$$

defined by sending a graded valuation ring $\mathcal{O}$ to $\mathcal{O}^H$.

A quasi-compact open subset U of $\mathbf{P}_{K/k}$ is *H-strict* if U is the preimage of some quasi-compact open subset U' of $\mathbf{P}_{K^H/k^H}$.

Lemma 5.2. Let $U \subseteq \mathbf{P}_{K/k}$ be a quasi-compact open subset. The following are equivalent:

(1) U is H-strict;
(2) U is $\sqrt{\rho(k^\times)\cdot H}$-strict.

Proof. (1) $\implies$ (2): This is trivial.

(2) $\implies$ (1): Let $S \subseteq L^{\sqrt{\rho(k^\times)\cdot H}}$ be a finite set. For any $f \in S$, we can find a non-zero homogeneous element $a_f \in k$ and $n_f \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ such that $a_f f^{n_f} \in L^H$. We let $S' = \{a_f f^{n_f}\}_{f \in S}$, then

$$\mathbf{P}_{L/K}\{S\} = \mathbf{P}_{L/K}\{S'\}.$$

□

Lemma 5.3. Let A be a graded k-subalgebra of K. Then

$$\psi^H_{K/k}\left(\mathbf{P}_{K/k}\{A\}\right) = \mathbf{P}_{K^H/k^H}\{A^H\}.$$

In particular, $\psi^H_{K/k}$ is a surjective open map.

Proof. The inclusion

$$\psi^H_{K/k}\left(\mathbf{P}_{K/k}\{A\}\right) \subseteq \mathbf{P}_{K^H/k^H}\{A^H\}$$

is obvious. Conversely, let $\mathcal{O} \in \mathbf{P}_{K^H/k^H}\{A^H\}$. We set

$$B = A \cdot \mathcal{O}.$$

Observe that for $h \in H$, $B_h = A_h$, so

$$B \cap K^H = \mathcal{O}, \quad \mathfrak{m}_{\mathcal{O}} B \cap \mathcal{O} = \mathfrak{m}_{\mathcal{O}}.$$

In particular, there is a prime homogeneous ideal $\mathfrak{p}$ of B with $\mathfrak{p} \cap \mathcal{O} = \mathfrak{m}_{\mathcal{O}}$. Take a graded valuation ring $\mathcal{O}' \in \mathbf{P}_{K/k}$ dominating $B_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathbb{R}_{>0}}$. The existence of $\mathcal{O}'$ follows from Corollary 2.40. Moreover, $\mathcal{O}' \cap K_H = \mathcal{O}$ the left-hand side dominates $\mathcal{O}$. But then

$$\mathcal{O}' \in \mathbf{P}_{K/k}\{A\}$$

and $\psi^H_{K/k}(\mathcal{O}') = \mathcal{O}$. □

Corollary 5.4. Suppose that $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $f_1, \ldots, f_n$ is a finite set of non-zero homogeneous elements in K. Then the following are equivalent:

(1) $\mathbf{P}_K\{f_1, \ldots, f_n\}$ is H-strict;
(2) $\rho(f) \in \sqrt{\rho(k^\times) \cdot H}$.

Proof. (2) $\implies$ (1): This follows from Lemma 5.2.

(2) $\implies$ (1): Let A be the graded k-algebra generated by $f_1, \ldots, f_n$. By Lemma 5.3, $\mathbf{P}_{K/k}\{f_1, \ldots, f_n\} = \mathbf{P}_{K/k}\{A\}$ is H-strict if and only if it coincides with $\mathbf{P}_{K/k}\{A^H\}$. By Lemma 4.5, the latter is equivalent to that A is integral over A_H. But then it is clear that

$$\rho(A) \subseteq \sqrt{\rho(A_H)}$$

and (1) follows. □

Corollary 5.5. The natural map

$$\mathbf{P}_{K^{\sqrt{\rho(k^\times)\cdot H}}/k} \to \mathbf{P}_{K^H/k^H}$$

is a homeomorphism.

Proof. We may assume that $\rho(K^\times) \subseteq \sqrt{\rho(k^\times) \cdot H}$ and identify the given map with $\psi^H_{K/k}$. We know that $\psi^H_{K/k}$ is open by Lemma 5.3. It is continuous by construction. So it remains to argue that $\psi^H_{K/k}$ is bijective.

By Lemma 5.3 again, we know that $\psi^H_{K/k}$ is surjective. On the other hand, if $|\bullet|$ is the valuation corresponding to $\mathcal{O} \in \mathbf{P}_{K^H/k^H}$, it is clear that the extension to $K = K^{\sqrt{\rho(k^\times)\cdot H}}$ is unique: if f is a non-zero homogeneous element in K, then we can find a non-zero homogeneous element $a \in K$, a non-zero homogeneous element $g \in K^H$ and an integer $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ such that

$$f^n = ag.$$

The valuation is uniquely determined at a and g, hence so is its value at f. □

Proposition 5.6. The fibers of

$$\psi^H_{K/k} : \mathbf{P}_{K/k} \to \mathbf{P}_{K^H/k^H}$$

are connected.

Proof. Let $\mathcal{O} \in \mathbf{P}_{K^H/k^H}$ and $X = \psi^{H,-1}_{K/k}(\{\mathcal{O}\})$. We need to show that X is connected.

Assume to the contrary that X is the disjoint union of two non-empty open subsets U and V.

Step 1. We show that X is quasi-compact.

We set

$$Y = \left\{\mathcal{O}' \in \mathbf{P}_{K^H/k^H} : \mathcal{O}' \supseteq \mathcal{O}\right\},$$
$$X_Y = \left\{\mathcal{O}' \in \mathbf{P}_{K/k} : \mathcal{O}' \supseteq \mathcal{O}\right\}.$$

In other words, $X_Y = \psi^{H,-1}_{K/k}(Y)$. Observe that Y and X_Y are both quasi-compact by Lemma 4.4.

Observe that $\mathcal{O}$ is a closed point in Y:

$$Y \setminus \{\mathcal{O}\} = \bigcup_f Y\{f\},$$

where f runs over all non-zero homogeneous elements of K not lying in $\mathcal{O}$. It follows that X is closed in X_Y. In particular, X is quasi-compact.

In particular, U and V are both quasi-compact.

Step 2. We reduce to the case where $H \supseteq \rho(k^\times)$, $\sqrt{H} = H$ and $\rho(K^\times)/H$ is finitely generated.

By Step 1, U and V can be both covered by finitely many sets of the form $X\{f_1, \dots, f_n\}$ with $f_1, \dots, f_n \in K$ being some homogeneous elements. Let H' be the subgroup of $\mathbb{R}_{>0}$ generated by H and $\rho(f_i)$ for the f_i's to guarantee that the inverse image of $\{\mathcal{O}\}$ in $\mathbf{P}_{K^{H'}/k}$ is not connected. It suffices to prove the theorem with $K^{H'}$ in place of K. Moreover, by Corollary 5.5, we may assume that $H \supseteq \rho(k^\times)$ and $\sqrt{H} = H$.

In particular, $\rho(K^\times)/H$ is locally free of finite rank. Let n be its rank.

Step 3. We provide a contradiction when $n = 1$.

We claim that in this case, $K = K^H[g^{-1}T, gT^{-1}]$ for some $g \in \rho(K^\times) \setminus H$.

In fact, let $g \in \rho(K^\times) \setminus H$ and take $f \in K_g$. Then we have an obvious $\rho(K^\times)$-graded ring homomorphism

$$K^H[g^{-1}T, gT^{-1}] \to K$$

sending T to f. But $K^H[g^{-1}T, gT^{-1}]$ is clearly a $\rho(K^\times)$-graded field. So this map is injective. It is an isomorphism by Lemma 2.34.

Observe that a basis of the topology on X is given by sets of the form $X\{aT^i, bT^{-j}\}$ with $a, b \in K^H$ and $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$. Up to replacing aT^i by a^jT^{ij} and bT^{-j} by b^iT^{-ij}, we may assume that $i = j$.

We cover U and V by $W_1, \dots, W_l$ and $W_{l+1}, \dots, W_m$ repsectively such that

$$W_i = X\{a_iT^{k_i}, b_iT^{-k_i}\},$$

where $a_i, b_i \in K^H$ and $k_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ for $i = 1, \dots, m$. By the same argument as above, we may guarantee that $k_1 = \dots = k_m$, and we call this common value k.

Let $|\bullet|$ be the valuation determined by $\mathcal{O}$, we may assume that $|a_1| \leq |a_i|$ for all $i = 1, \dots, m$. Then U, V are both contained in $X\{a_1T^k\}$ so $X\{a_1T^k\} = X$ and $a_1 = 0$.

If $W_i \cap W_1 \neq \emptyset$ for some $i = 2, \dots, m$, then $a_ib_1 \in \mathcal{O}$ and $W_1' := W_1 \cup W_i$ is the same as $X\{\max\{b_1, b_i\}T^{-k}\}$, where $\max\{b_1, b_i\}$ is one of b_1 and b_i such that the valuation under $|\bullet|$ is smaller. We could remove W_i from the list and replace W_1 with W_1'. Repeating this process, we may guarantee that W_1 is disjoint with all other W_i's.

But then W_1 is an open and closed subset of X contained in U. So $b_1 \neq 0$. We claim that the set $W_1 = X\{b_1T^{-k}\}$ is not closed: consider

$$\mathcal{O}_1' := \left\{\mathcal{O}[xT^k, yT^{-k}] : x, y \text{ are homogeneous elements in } K \text{ such that } |y| < |b_1|, |x| \leq |b_1|^{-1}\right\}$$

and

$$\mathcal{O}_2' := \left\{\mathcal{O}[xT^k, yT^{-k}] : x, y \text{ are homogeneous elements in } K \text{ such that } |y| \leq |b_1|, |x| \leq |b_1|^{-1}\right\}.$$

Extend them to graded valuation rings $\mathcal{O}_1$ and $\mathcal{O}_2$ of K. These extensions exist and are unique by Corollary 5.5. Then $\mathcal{O}_1 \notin W_1$ while $\mathcal{O}_2 \in W_1$. But $\mathcal{O}_2$ contains $\mathcal{O}_1$ so $\mathcal{O}_1$ is a specialization of $\mathcal{O}_2$. This is a contradiction.

Step 4. We argue the general case by induction on $n > 1$. Assume that we have shown the result for smaller n.

Choose a subgroup L of $\rho(K^\times)$ such that $L \supseteq H$ and $\rho(K^\times)/L \cong \mathbb{Z}$. We can factorize $\psi^H_{K/k}$ as

$$\mathbf{P}_{K/k} \xrightarrow{\psi^L_{K/k}} \mathbf{P}_{K^L/k} \xrightarrow{\psi^H_{K^L/k}} \mathbf{P}_{K^H/k}.$$

Both maps have connected fibers, hence so is their composition. □

6. The birational categories

In this section, graded will mean $\mathbb{R}_{>0}$-graded unless we explicitly state the grading.

Fix graded field extension K/k. Let H be a subgroup of $\mathbb{R}_{>0}$.

Definition 6.1. The category $\mathcal{T}_{K/k}$ is the full subcategory of the category $\mathcal{T}\mathrm{op}_{/\mathbf{P}_{K/k}}$ consisting of objects $X \to \mathbf{P}_{K/k}$ satisfying

(1) X is quasi-compact and quasi-separated;
(2) $X \to \mathbf{P}_{K/k}$ is a local homeomorphism.

We will also say X is an object of $\mathcal{T}_{K/k}$.

Let X be an object of $\mathcal{T}_{K/k}$. A *chart* of X is a quasi-compact open subset U of X such that $U \to \mathbf{P}_{K/k}$ is a homeomorphism onto an open subset of $\mathbf{P}_{K/k}$. An *atlas* is a finite covering of X by charts.

Recall that a topological space is quasi-compact if each quasi-compact open subset is retrocompact.

Example 6.2. Each quasi-compact open subset U of $\mathbf{P}_{K/k}$ can be identified with an object in $\mathcal{T}_{K/k}$ using the natural inclusion.

The only non-trivial point is to show that U is quasi-seaprated. For this, it suffices to show that $\mathbf{P}_{K/k}$ is quasi-separated. This follows from the fact that the intersection of two affine open subsets is still affine.

Definition 6.3. Let X be an object of $\mathcal{T}_{K/k}$.

A chart U of X is *H-strict* if its image in $\mathbf{P}_{K/k}$ is H-strict.

An atlas $\{U_i\}_{i\in I}$ of X is *H-strict* if $U_i, U_i \cap U_j$ are H-strict for all $i, j \in I$.

We say X is *H-strict* if it admits an H-strict altas.

A quasi-compact open subset of X is *H-strict* if it is H-strict as an object of $\mathcal{T}_{K/k}$.

The notion of H-strictness of a quasi-compact open subset of $\mathbf{P}_{K/k}$ in Definition 6.3 is the same as in Definition 5.1.

Observe that X is H-strict if and only if

$$X = Y \times_{\mathbf{P}_{K^H/k^H}} \mathbf{P}_{K/k}$$

for some object Y in $\mathbf{P}_{K^H/k^H}$. The fiber product is taken in $\mathcal{T}\mathrm{op}$. We will say X is the *base change* of Y to K/k in this case. The base change is clearly functorial. The natural map $X \to Y$ is denoted by $\psi^H_{K/k}$.

Proposition 6.4. The base change $\mathcal{T}_{K^H/k^H} \to \mathcal{T}_{K/k}$ is fully faithful.

In particular, for each H-strict object $X \in \mathcal{T}_{K/k}$, there is a unique object (up to canonical isomorphisms) $\mathcal{T}_{K^H/k^H}$ whose base change to K/k is X. We will denote this object by X^H.

Proof. Let $Y, Y' \in \mathcal{T}_{K^H/k^H}$ and X, X' be their base changes to K/k. We let $f : X \to X'$ be a morphism in $\mathcal{T}_{K/k}$.

We are looking for a dotted morphism making the diagram below commutative:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} X & \xrightarrow{\psi^H_{K/k}} & Y & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{P}_{K^H/k^H} \\ \downarrow f & & \vdots & \nearrow & \\ X' & \xrightarrow{\psi^H_{K/k}} & Y' & & \end{array}$$

As $\psi^H_{K/k} : X \to Y$ is open and surjective by Lemma 5.3, it suffices to show that set-theorically the dotted map exists and is unique.

Let Z be a fiber of $\psi^H_{K/k} : X \to Y$, then Z is connected by Proposition 5.6. The image of Z in $\mathbf{P}_{K^H/k^H}$ is a single point, so the image of Z in Y' is a discrete set. As Z is connected, its image in Y' is a single point. This shows the existence and uniqueness of the dotted map. □

Proposition 6.5. Let F/K be a graded extension of fields. Consider an object Y (resp. X) in $\mathbf{P}_{F/k}$ (resp. $\mathbf{P}_{K/k}$) and a continuous map $Y \to X$ making the following diagram commutative:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Y & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{P}_{F/k} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ X & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{P}_{K/k} \end{array},$$

where the horizontal maps are the maps in the definition of X and Y, the map on the right-hand side is the restriction map. We assume that Y and X are H-strict, then there is a unique continuous map $Y^H \to X^H$ making the following diagram commutative:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & Y & \longrightarrow & & \mathbf{P}_{F/k} \\ \swarrow & \downarrow & & \swarrow & \downarrow \\ Y^H & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{P}_{F^H/k^H} & & \\ \vdots & X & \longrightarrow & \downarrow & \mathbf{P}_{K/k} \\ \downarrow & \swarrow & & & \swarrow \\ X^H & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{P}_{K^H/k^H} & & \end{array}.$$

Proof. The uniqueness follows from the surjectivity of $Y \to Y^H$. The latter follows from Lemma 5.3.

The existence follows from the same arguments as Proposition 6.4. □

Proposition 6.6. Let X be an H-strict object of $\mathcal{T}_{K/k}$, then there is a bijection from the set of quasi-compact open subsets of X^H to the set of H-strict quasi-compact open subsets of X.

The forward direction sends V to $V \times_{X^H} X$.

Proof. It suffices to establish a quasi-inverse functor.

Let U be an H-sstrict quasi-compact open susbet of X. By Proposition 6.4, we can find a continuous map $U^H \to X^H$ inducing the inclusion map $U \to X$ by base change. Consider the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} U & \longrightarrow & X & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{P}_{K/k} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ U^H & \longrightarrow & X^H & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{P}^H_{K/k} \end{array} .$$

Observe that $U^H \to X^H$ is injective as $U \to X$ is. So U^H is a quasi-compact open subset of X^H. This construction is functorial in U.

This functor is clearly quasi-inverse to the given functor. □

7. The birational category à la Temkin

The gradings refer to $\mathbb{R}_{>0}$-grading in this section. Let k be a graded field.

Definition 7.1. The category bir_k is defined as follows:

(1) the objects are pairs (X, K), where K is a graded field extension of k and X is an object in $\mathcal{T}_{K/k}$;

(2) a morphism

$$(X, K)$$

to (Y, L) is a pair (h, i), where $h : X \to Y$ is a continuous map and $i : L \to K$ is an embedding of G-graded fields such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{P}_{K/k} \\ \downarrow{\scriptstyle h} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle i^\#} \\ Y & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{P}_{L/k} \end{array} ;$$

(3) the composition of morphisms (h, i) and (h', i') is $(h \circ h', i \circ i')$.

We will always omit i from our notations.

We observe that there is a final object in bir_k: X is a single point, $K = k$.

Definition 7.2. Let $(X, K), (Y, L) \in \mathrm{bir}_k$ and $h : (X, K) \to (Y, L)$ be a morphism. We say the morphism is *separated* (resp. *proper*) if $X \to Y \times_{\mathbb{P}_{L/k}} \mathbb{P}_{K/k}$ is injective (resp. bijective).

Here the fiber product is in the category of topological spaces.

We say $(X, K) \in \mathrm{bir}_k$ is *separated* (resp. *proper*) if the morphism to the final object is separated (resp. proper).

Observe that $X \to Y \times_{\mathbb{P}_{L/k}} \mathbb{P}_{K/k}$ is automatically an open embedding (resp. a homeomorphism).

8. Miscellany

Proposition 8.1. Let R be a noetherian N-2 integral domain. Let $\psi : R \to S$ be a ring homomorphism such that S is reduced, torsion-free as R-module and has finite rank as R-module. Then ψ is finite.

[BGR84, Page 122]. Reproduce the argument later.

Proof. As ψ is injective by assumption, we may assume that R is a subring of S and ψ is identity. The ring $S_{R\setminus\{0\}} = \operatorname{Frac} S$ is a finite-dimensional reduced $\operatorname{Frac} R$-algebra, hence as a ring, $\operatorname{Frac} S$ is the product of finitely many finite field extensions of $\operatorname{Frac} R$, say $K_1, \dots, K_t$. As R is N-2, the integral closure R_i of R in K_i is finite as R-module for $i = 1, \dots, t$. As S is integral over R, we have

$$S \subseteq R_1 \times \cdots \times R_t.$$

Since R is noetherian, we conclude that S is finite as R-module. □

Lemma 8.2. Let R be a commutative ring. A polynomial $a_0 + a_1X + \cdots + a_nX^n \in R[X]$ is a unit if and only if a_0 is a unit in R and $a_1, \dots, a_n$ are nilpotents.

Lemma 8.3. Let $f : A \to B$ be a homomorphism of noetherian rings, M be a finite B-module and J be an ideal of B such that $A \to B/J$ is of finite type. Then

$$\{x \in \operatorname{Spec} B/J : M \text{ is } f\text{-flat at } x\}$$

is open in $\operatorname{Spec} B/J$.

If moreover, A is an integral domain, then there is $f \neq 0$ in A such that M_f is A-flat at all prime idelas of $\operatorname{Spec}(B/J)_f$.

Proof. This is a well-known result, for a proof we refer to [Kie67, Satz 1]. □

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