

LOCALLY POLYNOMIAL ALGEBRAS ARE SYMMETRIC

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Communicated by Hyman Bass, April 8, 1976

Quillen's recent solution [4] of Serre's problem (on projective modules over polynomial rings) is based on the following remarkable theorem.

Let K be a commutative ring, $\max(K)$ its set of maximal ideals, and T an indeterminate.

THEOREM 1 (QUILLEN [4, THEOREM 1]). *Let M be a finitely presented $K[T]$ -module and put $M_0 = M/TM$. If $M_m \cong M_0[T]_m$ for all $m \in \max(K)$, then $M \cong M_0[T]$.*

We have developed an axiomatic version of Quillen's arguments, also using ideas of [1], which yields the following results, among others. Detailed proofs will appear elsewhere.

THEOREM 2. *Theorem 1 is valid with the word "module" replaced by "algebra".*

Theorem 1 follows from Theorem 2, applied to the symmetric algebra $S(M)$.

Call a commutative K -algebra A *invertible* if, for some K -algebra B , $A \otimes_K B$ is a polynomial algebra $K[X_1, \dots, X_n]$. Then A admits an augmentation, $0 \rightarrow \bar{A} \rightarrow A \rightarrow K \rightarrow 0$, and the K -module $JA = \bar{A}/\bar{A}^2$ depends, up to isomorphism, only on A . We say A is *stably isomorphic* to a K -algebra B if $A \otimes_K C \cong B \otimes_K C$ for some invertible K -algebra C .

THEOREM 3. *Let A be a finitely presented K -algebra.*

(a) *If A_m is a polynomial K_m -algebra for all $m \in \max(K)$ then A is a symmetric algebra $S(P)$ of a projective K -module P .*

(b) *If A_m is an invertible K_m -algebra for all $m \in \max(K)$ then A is invertible.*

COROLLARY. *Let A and B be invertible K -algebras. If JA and JB are stably isomorphic, and if A_m and B_m are stably isomorphic for all $m \in \max(K)$, then A and B are stably isomorphic.*

REMARKS. The title of the paper refers to part (a), which solves a problem posed in [2, p. 67], [3], [5, §6], and [6, p. 3]. In geometric language it asserts that every affine space bundle over $\text{spec}(K)$ arises from a vector bundle. Part (b)

is proved by reducing it to part (a). Part (a) is proved by first constructing an augmentation $A \rightarrow K$ and then applying the following general result, which has various other applications.

THEOREM 4. *Let A be a finitely presented (not necessarily commutative) K -algebra equipped with an augmentation, $0 \rightarrow \bar{A} \rightarrow A \rightarrow K \rightarrow 0$, and put $\gamma A = \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \bar{A}^n / \bar{A}^{n+1}$, the associated graded algebra. If $A_m \cong \gamma A_m$ (as filtered algebras) for all $m \in \max(K)$, then $A \cong \gamma A$.*

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