DIRECT SUMMAND CONJECTURE
AND DESCENT FOR FLATNESS

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Abstract. We prove the equivalence of the direct summand conjecture and
descent of flatness for integral extensions.

The purpose of this paper is to prove the following theorem.

Theorem. The following two statements are equivalent:

(D) If \( R \) is a regular Noetherian ring and \( S (\supset R) \) is a module-finite \( R \)-algebra,
then \( R \) is a direct summand of \( S \) as an \( R \)-module.

(F) Let \( A \) be a Noetherian ring and let \( B \) be an integral extension ring of \( A \).
Then the extension descends the flatness, that is, if \( M \) is an \( A \)-module such that
\( M \otimes_A B \) is \( B \)-flat, then \( M \) is \( A \)-flat.

The statement (D) is well known as the “Direct summand conjecture” proposed
by M. Hochster in [1]. The statement (F) was proposed by M. Raynaud and L. Gru-
son in [3] (see Questions (1. 4. 3) in Part II).

Throughout this paper, all rings are commutative, with identity, all modules are
unitary, and ring homomorphisms are assumed to preserve the identity.

Proof. Suppose that (F) holds. Let \( R \) be a complete regular local ring, \( E \) an
injective hull of the residue field of \( R \), and \( T \) the integral closure of \( R \) in an algebraic
closure of its fraction field of \( R \). Since \( E \) is not \( R \)-flat, \( T \otimes_R E \) cannot be 0, which
is flat. Since \( \text{Hom}_R(-, E) \) is a faithfully exact functor, we obtain that

\[
\text{Hom}_R(T \otimes_R E, E) \simeq \text{Hom}_R(T, R) \neq 0.
\]

Therefore the equivalence of (1) and (4) in Theorem (6.1) of [2] shows that the
statement (D) is true.

Conversely, suppose that (D) holds. The statement (F) can be reduced to study-
ing the case where \( A \) is a complete regular local ring and \( B \) is the integral closure of
\( A \) in an algebraic closure of its fraction field of \( A \) (see p. 67 of [3]). Then Theorem
(6.1) in [2] shows that \( \text{Hom}_A(B, A) \neq 0 \). Corollaire 1.2.10 in Part II of [3] together
with Remarque 1.2.11 yields the result that (F) is true.

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REFERENCES


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