

A RECOGNITION PRINCIPLE FOR THE EXISTENCE OF DESCENT DATA.

ANDREW SALCH

ABSTRACT. Suppose $R \rightarrow S$ is a faithfully flat ring map. Given an S -module N , does there exist some R -module M such that $S \otimes_R M \cong N$? In this paper we work out (as a special case of a more general question about extensions of comonads) a criterion for the existence of such an R -module M , under some reasonable hypotheses on the map $R \rightarrow S$.

CONTENTS

1. Introduction.	1
2. The main definitions and the main result.	2
3. Special cases and applications.	6
References	9

1. INTRODUCTION.

Suppose $R \rightarrow S$ is an effective descent morphism of rings, for example, a faithfully flat morphism. We will write $\text{Rep}(R), \text{Rep}(S)$ for the representation semirings of R and S , that is, the isomorphism classes of finitely generated R -modules and S -modules, respectively. Here addition is given by direct sum and multiplication by tensor product. We have a base-change (“tensoring-up”) map

$$\text{Rep}(R) \xrightarrow{f} \text{Rep}(S).$$

This map may fail to be injective, but we have excellent control over its failure to be injective. If $N \in \text{im } f$, then descent theory identifies the preimage $f^{-1}(N)$ with the set of S/R -descent data that N admits. When this set is nonempty, there are useful and classical cohomological descriptions of it. See [4] for a nice exposition of some results of this kind. A modern, very general version is in Mesablishvili’s paper [1].

If one wants to understand the map $\text{Rep}(R) \xrightarrow{f} \text{Rep}(S)$, however, something is missing from this picture: one needs to get some control over the failure of f to be *surjective*. In other words, we do not know how to recognize which elements of $\text{Rep}(S)$ are indeed in the image of f . Another way of putting it is that we want to know, given a finitely generated S -module N , whether there exists *any* S/R -descent datum on N at all. Equivalently, we want to have a simple criterion for determining whether $N \cong S \otimes_R M$ for some R -module M . Such a recognition principle, along with the descent theory described above, is what one needs in order to understand the relationship between $\text{Rep}(R)$ and $\text{Rep}(S)$, or more generally, to understand how the module theory of a ring changes under faithfully flat extension of that ring.

The purpose of this note is to describe and prove such a recognition principle (Theorem 2.4). Our recognition principle is an abstract statement about extensions of comonads, and as such, it has sufficient generality to be applied to many nonclassical situations (e.g. cases in which the rings R, S are not commutative, and may have gradings that we insist the modules respect; and there may perhaps be interesting applications which are not of an algebraic nature at all). A short list of the easiest cases to see that this recognition principle applies in is Theorem 3.2, with consequences listed in Corollaries 3.5 and 3.6.

The most familiar setting in which our main result applies is the case in which we have a pair of maps

$$(1.0.1) \quad A \rightarrow B \rightarrow k \otimes_A B$$

of finite-dimensional commutative augmented algebras over a field k , such that the map $A \rightarrow B$ is a split monomorphism as a map of A -modules, and such that, whenever $a \in A$ is in the kernel of the augmentation map $A \rightarrow k$, then $ba \in A$ for all $b \in B$. Then our Corollary 3.5 states that a B -module M is of the form $B \otimes_A N$ for some A -module N if and only if $(k \otimes_A B) \otimes_B M \cong k \otimes_B M$ is a free $k \otimes_A B$ -module. In other words, we have our criterion for the existence of a B/A -descent datum on a finitely-generated B -module M : such a descent datum exists if and only if $(k \otimes_A B) \otimes_B M$ is a free $k \otimes_A B$ -module.

Consequently, if every finitely generated projective A -module is free and every finitely-generated projective B -module is free (both of which are often satisfied in cases of interest—for example, when A, B are both Artin k -algebras, since they are then nilpotent extensions of k and hence local rings), then we get an exact sequence of commutative monoids

$$\text{StableRep}(A) \rightarrow \text{StableRep}(B) \rightarrow \text{StableRep}(B \otimes_A k) \rightarrow 0,$$

where we write StableRep for the commutative monoid of stable equivalence classes of finitely generated modules. This is our Corollary 3.6.

We use these results in our work on stable representation theory and stable algebraic G -theory, [3].

We note that the initial version of this paper was entirely in terms of “extensions of abelian categories,” and an anonymous referee suggested rephrasing and generalizing the results to be in basically the level of generality of Definition 2.1. Namely: one has two comonads \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c} on categories \mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C} and a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathbf{c}\text{-coalg} & \xrightarrow{F} & \mathbf{b}\text{-coalg} & \xrightarrow{f^*} & \mathbf{c}\text{-coalg} \\ & & \downarrow U_{\mathbf{b}} & & \downarrow U_{\mathbf{c}} \\ & & \mathcal{B} & \xrightarrow{s^*} & \mathcal{C}, \end{array}$$

and given an object X of \mathcal{B} such that s^*X admits the structure of a \mathbf{c} -coalgebra, one wants to know whether X admits the structure of a \mathbf{b} -coalgebra. Our Theorem 2.4 gives necessary and sufficient conditions for this to be so, and it in turns implies our main result with algebraic applications, Theorem 3.2. It would be interesting to know if there exist non-algebraic applications for our Theorem 2.4.

We are grateful to the anonymous referee for their apt and helpful suggestions, and also to C. Weibel for his editorial help.

2. THE MAIN DEFINITIONS AND THE MAIN RESULT.

Definition 2.1. *Let \mathcal{C} be a category, \mathbf{c} a comonad on \mathcal{C} . By a pointed extension of \mathbf{c} we mean the following data:*

- a category \mathcal{B} and a comonad \mathbf{b} on \mathcal{B} , and
- functors F, t^*, s^* which admit right adjoints G, t_*, s_* , respectively, which fit into the following diagram and make it commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \mathbf{c}\text{-coalg} & \xrightarrow{F} & \mathbf{b}\text{-coalg} & \xrightarrow{t^*} & \mathbf{c}\text{-coalg} \\
 & & \downarrow U_{\mathbf{b}} & & \downarrow U_{\mathbf{c}} \\
 & & \mathcal{B} & \xrightarrow{s^*} & \mathcal{C},
 \end{array}$$

where by $\mathbf{c}\text{-coalg}$ and $\mathbf{b}\text{-coalg}$ we mean the categories of \mathbf{c} -coalgebras and \mathbf{b} -coalgebras, respectively, and by $U_{\mathbf{c}}, U_{\mathbf{b}}$ we mean the usual forgetful functors. (In what follows, we will write $W_{\mathbf{c}}, W_{\mathbf{b}}$ for the usual right adjoints to these functors.)

The above data is required to satisfy the following conditions:

- (Pointedness.) $t^* \circ F \simeq \text{id}_{\mathbf{c}\text{-coalg}}$.
- (Beck-Chevalley condition.) $U_{\mathbf{b}} \circ t_* = s_* \circ U_{\mathbf{c}}$.
- (Affineness.) The functors G and $W_{\mathbf{b}}$ preserve epimorphisms.
- (Semisimplicity.) Every epimorphism in the category of \mathbf{c} -coalgebras is split.
- (Nakayama axiom.) The unit map $X \rightarrow s_* s^* X$ of the adjunction is an epimorphism for all objects X of \mathcal{B} , and $s_* s^*$ has the property that if $s_* s^* f$ is an isomorphism, then f is an epimorphism.

The names of the axioms which suggest a geometric origin are because these axioms are motivated by, and satisfied in, algebraic situations of geometric interest. Specifically, in the case where we have a field k , an augmented commutative k -algebra R , and a monomorphism of commutative k -algebras $R \rightarrow S$, we let \mathcal{B} be the category of S -modules and we let \mathcal{C} be the category of $k \otimes_R S$ -modules, with t^* the base change functor $M \mapsto (k \otimes_R S) \otimes_S M$. We let \mathbf{b} be the base-change comonad $M \mapsto S \otimes_R M$ on S -modules, and we let \mathbf{c} be the base-change comonad $M \mapsto (k \otimes_R S) \otimes_k M$ on $k \otimes_R S$ -modules. Then the category of \mathbf{c} -coalgebras is equivalent to the category of k -modules (thanks to the anonymous referee, who pointed out this useful fact!), and the category of \mathbf{b} -coalgebras is equivalent to the category of R -modules if the morphism $R \rightarrow S$ is an effective descent morphism.

In that situation, the pointedness axiom in Definition 2.1 is satisfied because of R being an augmented, i.e., pointed, k -algebra. The affineness axiom is satisfied because the scheme morphisms $\text{Spec } S \rightarrow \text{Spec } R$ and $\text{Spec } R \rightarrow \text{Spec } k$ are affine morphisms, so their induced direct image functors on the quasicohherent module categories are right exact, i.e., preserve epimorphisms. The semisimplicity axiom is satisfied because the category of k -vector spaces is semisimple. On restricting to the finitely-generated module categories, the Nakayama condition is satisfied when the kernel of $S \rightarrow k \otimes_R S$ is contained in the Jacobson radical of S , by Nakayama's lemma.

Now we define what it means for an object to be “formally supported” by a comonad. The definition looks technical at a glance, but it has two advantages: first, the objects X formally supported by a comonad \mathbf{b} have the property that they admit the structure of a \mathbf{b} -coalgebra if and only if $s^* X$ admits the structure of a \mathbf{c} -coalgebra. See Theorem 2.4 for this result. Second, the condition required for an object to be formally supported by a comonad is actually concrete enough that it is checkable in situations of concrete interest, and frequently holds for *all* objects on which the comonad is defined. See our Theorem 3.2, where we verify that all objects are formally supported by certain base-change comonads arising in a wide class of very concrete and explicit algebraic cases of interest.

Definition 2.2. Let \mathbf{c} be a comonad and $(\mathbf{b}, F, t^*, s^*)$ a pointed extension of \mathbf{c} . (Our notation is as in Definition 2.1.) We say that an object M of \mathcal{B} is formally supported by $\mathbf{b}, F, t^*, s^*, \mathbf{c}$, or formally supported by \mathbf{b} for short, if the following condition is satisfied:

- (Lifting axiom.) For every \mathbf{c} -coalgebra Y and every epimorphism $\tilde{\sigma} : U_{\mathbf{b}}FY \rightarrow M$ such that $s^*\tilde{\sigma}$ is an isomorphism, there exists a map $\tilde{\phi} : M \rightarrow U_{\mathbf{b}}W_{\mathbf{b}}M$ making the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U_{\mathbf{b}}FY & \xrightarrow{U_{\mathbf{b}}\eta_{FY}} & U_{\mathbf{b}}W_{\mathbf{b}}U_{\mathbf{b}}FY \\ \downarrow \tilde{\sigma} & & \downarrow U_{\mathbf{b}}W_{\mathbf{b}}\tilde{\sigma} \\ M & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\phi}} & U_{\mathbf{b}}W_{\mathbf{b}}M \end{array}$$

commute.

If enough objects are formally supported by a comonad, we say that the pointed extension of comonads is *short*:

Definition 2.3. Let \mathbf{c} be a comonad and $(\mathbf{b}, F, t^*, s^*)$ a pointed extension of \mathbf{c} . We say that \mathbf{b} is an short extension of \mathbf{c} if, whenever M is an object of \mathcal{B} such that s^*M is isomorphic to $s^*U_{\mathbf{b}}FY$ for some \mathbf{c} -coalgebra Y , we have that M is formally supported by \mathbf{b} .

Now here is our main technical result, which implies the concrete results in the next section:

Theorem 2.4. Let \mathbf{c} be a comonad and $(\mathbf{b}, F, t^*, s^*)$ a pointed extension of \mathbf{c} . (Our notation is as in Definition 2.1.) Suppose M is an object of \mathcal{B} which is formally supported by \mathbf{b} . Then M admits the structure of a \mathbf{b} -coalgebra if and only if s^*M admits the structure of a \mathbf{c} -coalgebra.

Proof. Suppose s^*M admits the structure of a \mathbf{c} -coalgebra. Then we can choose a \mathbf{c} -coalgebra Y such that $U_{\mathbf{c}}Y = s^*M$ in \mathcal{C} . Let $\sigma : U_{\mathbf{b}}FY \rightarrow s_*s^*M$ be the composite

$$(2.0.1) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} U_{\mathbf{b}}FY & \xrightarrow{\eta_{U_{\mathbf{b}}FY}} & s_*s^*U_{\mathbf{b}}FY & \xrightarrow{\cong} & s_*U_{\mathbf{c}}t^*FY \\ \downarrow \tilde{\sigma} & \searrow \sigma & & & \downarrow \cong \\ M & \xrightarrow{\eta_M} & s_*s^*M & \xleftarrow{=} & s_*U_{\mathbf{c}}Y \end{array}$$

i.e., $s = \eta_{U_{\mathbf{b}}FY}$.

We have the commutative diagram of hom-sets

$$(2.0.2) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{hom}_{\mathcal{B}}(U_{\mathbf{b}}FY, M) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{hom}_{\mathcal{B}}(U_{\mathbf{b}}FY, s_*s^*M) \\ \downarrow \cong & & \downarrow \cong \\ \mathrm{hom}_{\mathbf{c}\text{-coalg}}(Y, GW_{\mathbf{b}}M) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{hom}_{\mathbf{c}\text{-coalg}}(Y, GW_{\mathbf{b}}s_*s^*M) \end{array}$$

in which the bottom horizontal map is split epic, since $M \rightarrow s_*s^*M$ is epic by the Nakayama axiom in Definition 2.1, since $G, W_{\mathbf{b}}$ both preserve epimorphisms by the affineness axiom in Definition 2.1, and since every epimorphism in \mathbf{c} -coalgebras is split by the semisimplicity axiom in Definition 2.1. So the top horizontal map in diagram 2.0.2 is also a split epimorphism. So the map $\sigma \in \mathrm{hom}_{\mathcal{B}}(U_{\mathbf{b}}FY, s_*s^*M)$ lifts to a map $\tilde{\sigma} \in \mathrm{hom}_{\mathcal{B}}(U_{\mathbf{b}}FY, M)$ which fills in the dotted arrow in diagram 2.0.1.

We claim that $\tilde{\sigma}$ is epic. By the commutativity of diagram 2.0.1, $s_*s^*\tilde{\sigma}$ makes the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} s_*s^*U_{\mathbf{b}}FY & \xrightarrow{\cong} & s_*U_{\mathbf{c}}t^*FY \\ \downarrow s_*s^*\tilde{\sigma} & & \downarrow \cong \\ s_*s^*M & \xleftarrow{=} & s_*U_{\mathbf{c}}Y \end{array}$$

commute, hence $s_*s^*\tilde{\sigma}$ is an isomorphism. Now since $s_*s^*\tilde{\sigma}$ is an isomorphism, $\tilde{\sigma}$ is an epimorphism by the Nakayama axiom.

We now have the diagram in \mathcal{B} :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U_{\mathbf{b}}FY & \xrightarrow{U_{\mathbf{b}}\eta_{FY}^{\mathbf{b}}} & U_{\mathbf{b}}W_{\mathbf{b}}U_{\mathbf{b}}FY \\ \downarrow \tilde{\sigma} & & \downarrow U_{\mathbf{b}}W_{\mathbf{b}}\tilde{\sigma} \\ M & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\psi}} & U_{\mathbf{b}}W_{\mathbf{b}}M, \end{array}$$

and the lifting axiom in Definition 2.2 now guarantees the existence of a map $\tilde{\psi}$ filling in the dotted arrow and making the diagram commute.

We claim that $\tilde{\psi}$ is in fact a \mathbf{b} -coalgebra structure map on M . To prove this claim, we must check that it is counital and coassociative.

We check counitality first: we have the commutative diagram with exact columns

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \text{id} & & \\ & & \curvearrowright & & \\ U_{\mathbf{b}}FY & \xrightarrow{\psi_{std}} & U_{\mathbf{b}}W_{\mathbf{b}}U_{\mathbf{b}}FY & \xrightarrow{\epsilon U_{\mathbf{b}}FY} & U_{\mathbf{b}}FY \\ \downarrow \tilde{\sigma} & & \downarrow U_{\mathbf{b}}W_{\mathbf{b}}\tilde{\sigma} & & \downarrow \tilde{\sigma} \\ M & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\psi}} & U_{\mathbf{b}}W_{\mathbf{b}}M & \xrightarrow{\epsilon M} & M, \end{array}$$

where ϵ is the counit natural transformation of the adjunction of $U_{\mathbf{b}}, W_{\mathbf{b}}$. We are also writing ψ_{std} for the standard \mathbf{b} -coalgebra structure map on $U_{\mathbf{b}}FY$, that is, $\psi_{std} = U_{\mathbf{b}}\eta_{FY}^{\mathbf{b}}$. We get the identity map across the top of the diagram because of ψ_{std} being itself an $U_{\mathbf{b}}W_{\mathbf{b}}$ -coalgebra structure map, hence itself counital. From the commutativity of this diagram we get the equality

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon M \circ \tilde{\psi} \circ \tilde{\sigma} &= \tilde{\sigma} \circ \epsilon U_{\mathbf{b}}FY \circ \psi_{std} \\ &= \tilde{\sigma}. \end{aligned}$$

Now since $\tilde{\sigma}$ is epic, i.e., right-cancellable, we have that $\epsilon M \circ \tilde{\psi} = \text{id}$, which is precisely the statement of counitality for $\tilde{\psi}$.

Now we check coassociativity. Due to basic properties of adjunctions and their comonads and also coassociativity of ψ_{std} since it itself is a \mathbf{b} -coalgebra structure map, we have

the equalities

$$\begin{aligned}
U_{\mathbf{b}}W_{\mathbf{b}}\tilde{\psi} \circ \tilde{\psi} \circ \tilde{\sigma} &= U_{\mathbf{b}}W_{\mathbf{b}}\tilde{\psi} \circ U_{\mathbf{b}}W_{\mathbf{b}}\tilde{\sigma} \circ \psi_{std} \\
&= U_{\mathbf{b}}W_{\mathbf{b}}(\tilde{\psi} \circ \tilde{\sigma}) \circ \psi_{std} \\
&= U_{\mathbf{b}}W_{\mathbf{b}}(U_{\mathbf{b}}W_{\mathbf{b}}\tilde{\sigma} \circ \psi_{std}) \circ \psi_{std} \\
&= U_{\mathbf{b}}W_{\mathbf{b}}U_{\mathbf{b}}W_{\mathbf{b}}\tilde{\sigma} \circ U_{\mathbf{b}}\eta W_{\mathbf{b}}U_{\mathbf{b}}FY \circ \psi_{std} \\
&= U_{\mathbf{b}}\eta W_{\mathbf{b}}M \circ U_{\mathbf{b}}W_{\mathbf{b}}\tilde{\sigma} \circ \psi_{std} \\
&= U_{\mathbf{b}}\eta W_{\mathbf{b}}M \circ \tilde{\psi} \circ \tilde{\sigma},
\end{aligned}$$

and since $\tilde{\sigma}$ is epic, i.e., right-cancellable, this tells us that

$$U_{\mathbf{b}}W_{\mathbf{b}}\tilde{\psi} \circ \tilde{\psi} = U_{\mathbf{b}}\eta W_{\mathbf{b}}M \circ \tilde{\psi},$$

which is precisely the statement that $\tilde{\psi}$ is coassociative.

Conversely, if M is a \mathbf{b} -coalgebra, then M is in the image of $U_{\mathbf{b}}$. Choose N in the category of \mathbf{b} -coalgebras such that $M = U_{\mathbf{b}}(N)$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned}
s^*M &= s^*U_{\mathbf{b}}N \\
&= U_{\mathbf{c}}t^*N,
\end{aligned}$$

so s^*M is in the image of $U_{\mathbf{c}}$. So s^*M admits the structure of a \mathbf{c} -coalgebra. \square

Corollary 2.5. *Let \mathbf{c} be a comonad and let \mathbf{b} be an short extension of \mathbf{c} . Then an object M of \mathcal{B} admits the structure of a \mathbf{b} -coalgebra if and only if s^*M admits the structure of a \mathbf{c} -coalgebra.*

Corollary 2.5 makes it clear that the relationship between \mathbf{c} -coalgebras and \mathbf{b} -coalgebras is very simple when \mathbf{b} is an short extension of \mathbf{c} . We claim that short extensions of comonads are actually not unusual, in fact occurring in practical, concrete situations. See Theorem 3.2 for a wide class of examples.

3. SPECIAL CASES AND APPLICATIONS.

Now we introduce a useful definition which plays an essential role in Theorem 3.2.

Definition 3.1. *Suppose k is a field, and A, B are k -algebras. Suppose A is equipped with a k -algebra augmentation map $\epsilon : A \rightarrow k$. We say that a monomorphism $f : A \rightarrow B$ of k -algebras is (right) short if, for each element $b \in B$ and each element $a \in \ker \epsilon$, the element $ba \in B$ is in $\text{im } f \subseteq B$.*

One can define a ‘‘left short’’ morphism by simply swapping right-multiplication out for left-multiplication in Definition 3.1.

Note that any short morphism $R \rightarrow S$ has the property that $S \rightarrow S \otimes_R k$ is a (right) square-zero extension of algebras, but the converse is not necessarily true: if $S \rightarrow S \otimes_R k$ is a right square-zero extension, it is not always true that $R \rightarrow S$ is a right short morphism, even when $R \rightarrow S$ is injective. For example, let $S = k[x]/x^4$ and let $R = k[y]/y^2$, and let $R \rightarrow S$ send y to x^2 . This map is not short, but $S \rightarrow S \otimes_R k$ is a square-zero extension. On the other hand, the map of k -algebras $k[y]/y^2 \rightarrow k[x]/x^3$ sending y to x^2 is a good example of a short morphism.

Here are some examples of pointed extensions of comonads, to which Theorem 2.4 applies.

Theorem 3.2. *Suppose k is a field. Suppose A is an augmented commutative algebra over k , and $f : A \rightarrow B$ is an effective descent morphism of commutative k -algebras. Suppose both A and B are finite-dimensional as k -vector spaces. Let C be the algebra $B \otimes_A k$, and suppose the kernel of the ring map $B \rightarrow B \otimes_A k$ is contained in the Jacobson radical of B . Then the commutative diagram of categories and functors*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathrm{fgMod}(k) & \xrightarrow{F} & \mathrm{fgMod}(A) & \xrightarrow{f^*} & \mathrm{fgMod}(k) \\ & & \downarrow U_{\mathbf{b}} & & \downarrow U_{\mathbf{c}} \\ & & \mathrm{fgMod}(B) & \xrightarrow{s^*} & \mathrm{fgMod}(C) \end{array}$$

expresses \mathbf{b} as a pointed extension of \mathbf{c} , where we are writing \mathbf{b} for the base change comonad $M \mapsto \mathbf{b}M = M \otimes_A B$ on $\mathrm{fgMod}(B)$, and \mathbf{c} for the base-change comonad $M \mapsto \mathbf{c}M = M \otimes_B C$ on $\mathrm{fgMod}(C)$. Here $F, U_{\mathbf{b}}, U_{\mathbf{c}}, t^*$ are all the obvious base-change (tensoring-up) functors.

Furthermore, if f is short, then \mathbf{b} is an short extension of \mathbf{c} .

Proof. Suppose A is an augmented commutative algebra over k , and $f : A \rightarrow B$ is an effective descent morphism of commutative k -algebras. Suppose both A and B are finite-dimensional as k -vector spaces. Let C be the algebra $B \otimes_A k$. Then the category of \mathbf{c} -coalgebras is naturally equivalent to the category of k -vector spaces, since the unit k -algebra map $k \rightarrow C$ is clearly faithfully flat, hence an effective descent morphism. Furthermore, the category of \mathbf{b} -coalgebras is naturally equivalent to the category of A -modules, by the assumption that f is an effective descent morphism. It is trivial that these statements remain true with the adjective ‘‘finitely generated’’ included throughout.

Now we check the relevant conditions, from Definition 2.1, for \mathbf{b} to be a pointed extension of \mathbf{c} .

- Pointedness is immediate from the composite of the k -algebra maps $k \rightarrow C \rightarrow k$ being the identity on k .
- The Beck-Chevalley condition is a classical property of restriction and induction of scalars.
- The affineness condition is classical: the restriction of scalars functor induced by a map of rings (or k -algebras) is exact.
- Semisimplicity is due to k being a field, hence the category of k -modules (or of finitely-generated k -modules) is semisimple.
- For the Nakayama condition: since the morphism of k -algebras $B \rightarrow C$ is surjective, we have that $M \cong B \otimes_B M \rightarrow C \otimes_B M \cong s_* s^* M$ is surjective for all B -modules M . So the unit map $\mathrm{id} \rightarrow s_* s^*$ is always an epimorphism, satisfying the first part of the Nakayama condition.

For the second part, we must use the assumption that all our modules are finitely generated. Now the functor $s_* s^*$ is the functor

$$M \mapsto M \otimes_B (B \otimes_A k) \cong M \otimes_A k \cong M/M(\ker f).$$

If $M/M(\ker f) \cong 0$, then the inclusion $M(\ker f) \hookrightarrow M$ is an isomorphism. Nakayama’s Lemma now applies: since $(\ker f)$ is contained in the Jacobson radical of B , $(\ker f)M = M$ and M finitely generated together imply that $M = 0$.

Now suppose that f is short, and suppose that M is a finitely-generated B -module equipped with an epimorphism $U_{\mathbf{b}}FY = Y \otimes_k B \xrightarrow{i} M$ of B -modules such that $s^*i = i \otimes_B C$ is an isomorphism, where Y is a finitely-generated k -module. We will write $\epsilon : A \rightarrow k$ for

the augmentation map on A . Then $\ker i$ consists entirely of elements of the free B -module $Y \otimes_k B$ which are divisible by elements in $\ker \epsilon$, that is, $\ker i$ consists entirely of elements of the form ya for some $y \in Y \otimes_k B$ and some $a \in \ker \epsilon$.

Now we choose a basis y_1, \dots, y_n for Y . If ya is some element of $\ker i$, we write it in the form

$$ya = \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j y_j \right) a$$

and we observe that, since f is short, each element $\alpha_j y_j a \in B\{y_j\} \cong B$ is contained in $\text{im } f$. Hence ya is contained in

$$Y \otimes_k \text{im } f : Y \otimes_k A \rightarrow Y \otimes_k B.$$

Hence, in the commutative diagram

(3.0.1)

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \ker i & & \\ & & \downarrow & & \\ & \swarrow \text{---} & & \searrow & \\ Y \otimes_k A & \longrightarrow & Y \otimes_k B & \longrightarrow & Y \otimes_k B \otimes_A B \\ & & \downarrow i & & \downarrow \\ & & M & & M \otimes_A B \end{array}$$

there exists a map as in the dotted arrow which makes the diagram commute. Since the row in diagram 3.0.1 is exact and since the middle column in diagram 3.0.1 is a short exact sequence, the composite map $\ker i \rightarrow M \otimes_A B$ is zero, hence there exists a map $M \rightarrow M \otimes_A B = s_* s^* M$ fitting into the bottom row of diagram 3.0.1 and making the diagram commute. This is precisely the lifting axiom in Definition 2.2. So if $M \otimes_B C$ is a free B -module, then M is formally supported by \mathbf{b} . So \mathbf{b} is an short extension of \mathbf{c} . \square

A version of Theorem 3.2 also holds for the categories of graded modules, under the additional assumption that all algebras in question are graded, and the algebra homomorphisms preserve the gradings.

It is convenient to have a characterization of effective descent morphisms which is applicable to short k -algebra morphisms, so that one can use Theorem 3.2 in practical situations. One knows, from classical descent theory, that faithfully flat ring morphisms are effective descent morphisms. This is not so helpful, however, since it is very rare for a short k -algebra map to be flat. Instead, the more general Joyal-Tierney theorem is quite helpful for determining when a short morphism of commutative k -algebras is an effective descent morphism. See [2] for the following result, which Mesablishvili attributes to Joyal and Tierney, but which was apparently never written up by Joyal and Tierney themselves:

Theorem 3.3. (Joyal-Tierney.) *Suppose $f : R \rightarrow S$ is a homomorphism of commutative rings. Then f is an effective descent morphism if and only if f is a pure monomorphism.*

We remind the reader that a monomorphism of R -modules $f : M \rightarrow N$ is said to be *pure* if, for every R -module M_0 , the tensor product $M_0 \otimes_R f : M_0 \otimes_R M \rightarrow M_0 \otimes_R N$ is a monomorphism. So the condition of Theorem 3.3 is that the map $R \rightarrow S$ is a pure monomorphism, as a map of R -modules.

The following is a corollary of the Joyal-Tierney theorem but is also not hard to prove directly.

Corollary 3.4. *Suppose $f : R \rightarrow S$ is a homomorphism of commutative rings which is a split monomorphism as a map of R -modules. Then f is an effective descent morphism.*

Proof. If f is a split monomorphism as a map of R -modules, we can write S as $R \oplus M$ for some R -module M , with the map f being the inclusion of the summand R . Then, for any R -module M_0 , the map

$$M_0 \cong M_0 \otimes_R R \xrightarrow{M_0 \otimes_R f} M_0 \otimes_R (R \oplus M) \cong M \oplus M_0 \otimes_R M$$

is also inclusion of a summand, hence still a monomorphism. Hence f is a pure monomorphism, hence an effective descent morphism by Theorem 3.3. \square

Now we can list some more corollaries of Theorem 3.2.

Corollary 3.5. *Suppose, for any ring R , we write $\text{Rep}(R)$ for the commutative monoid of isomorphism classes of finitely-generated right R -modules, with addition given by direct sum. Suppose k is a field, A is an augmented commutative k -algebra, and B is a commutative k -algebra equipped with a short k -algebra monomorphism $f : A \rightarrow B$. Suppose A, B are both finite-dimensional as k -vector spaces, and suppose that f , when regarded as a map of A -modules, is a split monomorphism. Finally, suppose the kernel of the ring map $B \rightarrow B \otimes_A k$ is contained in the Jacobson radical of B . Then the image of the base-change (“tensoring up”) map of monoids $\text{Rep}(A) \rightarrow \text{Rep}(B)$ consists of exactly the isomorphism classes of B -modules M such that $M \otimes_A k$ is a free $B \otimes_A k$ -module.*

Corollary 3.6. *Suppose k, A, B, f are as in Corollary 3.5. Write $\text{StableRep}(A)$ (resp. $\text{StableRep}(B)$) for the stable representation monoid of A (resp. B), that is, the monoid of stable equivalence classes of finitely generated A -modules (resp. finitely generated B -modules). Suppose every finitely generated projective $B \otimes_A k$ -module is free. Then the sequence of monoid maps*

$$(3.0.2) \quad \text{StableRep}(A) \rightarrow \text{StableRep}(B) \rightarrow \text{StableRep}(B \otimes_A k) \rightarrow 0$$

is exact.

We would be very interested in knowing whether there is any natural way to extend exact sequence 3.0.2 to the left. This would make Corollary 3.6 quite useful for making very concrete computations of stable representation rings of Artin algebras.

Warning 3.7. The reader should be careful to note that, while the sequence 3.0.2 is an exact sequence of commutative monoids—that is, the image of each map is equal to the kernel of the next—the same is not necessarily true after one takes the Grothendieck group completion of those monoids. Furthermore, exact sequences of commutative monoids really are quite different from exact sequences of abelian groups. In particular, $\text{StableRep}(B)$ is capable of being non-finitely-generated even when both $\text{StableRep}(A)$ and $\text{StableRep}(B \otimes_A k)$ are finitely generated. This actually occurs in the case where $A \rightarrow B$ is the short morphism $k[y]/y^2 \hookrightarrow k[x, y]/x^2, xy, y^2$.

REFERENCES

- [1] B. Mesablishvili. On descent cohomology. *Preliminary version available from Mesablishvili’s website*, 2012.
- [2] Bachuki Mesablishvili. Pure morphisms of commutative rings are effective descent morphisms for modules—a new proof. *Theory Appl. Categ.*, 7:No. 3, 38–42, 2000.
- [3] Andrew Salch. Relative homological algebra, Waldhausen K -theory, and quasi-Frobenius conditions. *available on arXiv*.
- [4] William C. Waterhouse. *Introduction to affine group schemes*, volume 66 of *Graduate Texts in Mathematics*. Springer-Verlag, New York, 1979.