

VECTOR BUNDLES ON PROPER TORIC 3-FOLDS AND CERTAIN OTHER SCHEMES

MARKUS PERLING AND STEFAN SCHRÖER

Revised version, 14 July 2015

ABSTRACT. We show that a proper algebraic n -dimensional scheme Y admits nontrivial vector bundles of rank n , even if Y is non-projective, provided that there is a modification containing a projective Cartier divisor that intersects the exceptional locus in only finitely many points. Moreover, there are such vector bundles with arbitrarily large top Chern number. Applying this to toric varieties, we infer that every proper toric threefold admits such vector bundles of rank three. Furthermore, we describe a class of higher-dimensional toric varieties for which the result applies, in terms of convexity properties around rays.

CONTENTS

Introduction	1
1. Vector bundles on infinitesimal neighborhoods	3
2. An equivalence of categories	7
3. Elementary transformations	9
4. Computation of top Chern classes	13
5. Toric varieties	18
6. Examples with trivial Picard group	22
7. Projective divisors on threefolds	24
References	27

INTRODUCTION

Let X be an algebraic scheme, that is, a separated scheme of finite type over a ground field k , which is not necessarily quasiprojective. A fundamental question is whether or not every coherent sheaf \mathcal{F} on X is the quotient of some locally free sheaf \mathcal{E} of finite rank. If this property holds, one says that X has the *resolution property*. Totaro [51] gave a characterization of schemes having the resolution property: They admit some principal GL_n -bundle whose total space is quasiaffine. This should be seen as a far-reaching generalization of the pointed cone attached to an ample invertible sheaf.

On schemes X having the resolution property, any coherent sheaf \mathcal{F} can be replaced by a complex of locally free sheaves of finite rank, which has important consequence for K-theory. If the resolution property is unavailable, one relies on

2010 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* 14J60, 14M25.

ad hoc approaches, which may become intricate. Here we mention the definition of Chern classes for coherent sheaves on arbitrary compact complex manifolds taking values in Deligne cohomology constructed by Grivaux [26].

More generally, the resolution property makes sense for *algebraic stacks*. It is then related to Grothendieck’s question on the equality of the Brauer group and the cohomological Brauer group [14]. Note that the resolution property does not hold in each and every situation: One easily constructs non-separated schemes without resolution property. A natural example is the algebraic stack \mathcal{M}_0 of prestable curves of genus zero, as observed by Kresch [40].

An even more basic question is whether or not any proper scheme X admits locally free sheaves \mathcal{E} of finite rank that are not free, that is $\mathcal{E} \not\cong \mathcal{O}_X^{\oplus r}$. Winkelmann [52] showed that this indeed holds for compact complex manifolds. For proper schemes, one has the following facts:

Any curve is projective, so there are invertible sheaves \mathcal{L} with $c_1(\mathcal{L})$ arbitrary large. In contrast, there are normal surfaces S with trivial Picard group, see for example [47]. However, any surface admits locally free sheaves \mathcal{E} of rank $n = 2$, in fact with $c_2(\mathcal{E})$ arbitrary large ([48], actually the resolution property holds by results of Gross [27]). Based on these facts, one may arrive at the perhaps over-optimistic conjecture that *any proper scheme Y should admit locally free sheaves \mathcal{E} of rank $n = \dim(Y)$ with Chern number $c_n(\mathcal{E})$ arbitrarily large.*

The main goal of this paper is to provide further bits of evidence for this. Throughout the article, we assume that the ground field k is infinite, if not stated otherwise. One of our results deals with toric varieties of dimension three:

Theorem. *Let Y be a proper toric threefold. Then there are locally free sheaves \mathcal{E} on Y of rank $n = 3$ with arbitrarily large Chern number $c_3(\mathcal{E})$.*

In contrast to toric surfaces, smooth proper toric threefolds Y are not necessarily projective. A characterization of the non-projective ones in terms of triangulations of the 2-sphere was given by Oda ([42], Proposition 9.3). Eikelberg [16] gives examples of proper toric threefolds with trivial Picard group, see also the discussions by Fulton [19], pp. 25–26 and Ford and Stimets [17].

Examples of proper toric threefolds Y whose *toric* vector bundles of rank ≤ 3 are trivial were constructed by Payne [38]. In other words, the quotient stack $\mathcal{Y} = [Y/\mathbb{G}_m^3]$ has no non-trivial vector bundles of rank ≤ 3 . This result relies on the theory of branched coverings of cone complexes, together with a computer calculation. Payne also posed the question whether or not there are nontrivial vector bundles on Y at all. This question was taken up by Gharib and Karu [23], and our Theorem provides a positive answer to Payne’s question.

Note that there has been a strong interest in the K -theory of toric varieties in the recent past. For example, Anderson and Payne [2] showed that for proper toric threefolds over algebraically closed ground fields, the canonical map $KH^\circ(X) \rightarrow \text{op}K^\circ(X)$ from the K -group of perfect complexes to the operational K -groups of Fulton–MacPherson [20] is surjective. Gubeladze [35] constructed simplicial toric varieties with surprisingly large $K^\circ(X)$. We also would like to mention results of Cortiñas, Haesemeyer, Walker and Weibel, which express various K -groups of toric varieties in terms of the cdh-topology ([9], [10]).

Our theorem above is actually a simple consequence of the following more general statement, which is the main result of this paper:

Theorem. *Let Y be a proper scheme. Suppose there is a proper birational morphism $X \rightarrow Y$ and a Cartier divisor $D \subset X$ that intersects the exceptional locus in a finite set, and that the proper scheme D is projective. Then there are locally free sheaves \mathcal{E} of rank $n = \dim(Y)$ on Y with Chern number $c_n(\mathcal{E})$ arbitrarily large.*

Indeed, this is a generalization to higher dimensions of a result of the second author and Vezzosi [48] on proper surfaces, where the assumptions are vacuous. It would be interesting to find examples in dimension $n \geq 3$ where all vector bundles of rank $\leq n - 1$ are trivial.

This result also has applications to toric varieties in arbitrary dimension $n \geq 3$: Indeed, we give characterizations for proper toric n -folds Y so that there is a toric modification $f : X \rightarrow Y$ and a toric divisor $D \subset X$ satisfying the assumptions of our main result, in terms of convexity properties around the ray ρ corresponding to the Weil divisor $f(D) \subset Y$ in the fan Δ that describes the toric variety $Y = Y_\Delta$. Roughly speaking, any cone $\sigma \in \text{Star}(\rho)$ has to be a *pyramidal extension* of the cone σ' generated by the other rays $\rho' \neq \rho$ in σ . The notion of pyramidal extensions is closely related to the so-called *beneath-and-beyond method* of convex geometry, and leads to a condition on the ray $\rho \in \Delta$ which we choose to call *in Egyptian position*. In dimension $n \leq 3$, any ray is in Egyptian position, but the condition becomes nontrivial in higher dimensions.

The paper is organized as follows: We start in Section 1 by showing that under certain circumstances, locally free sheaves are determined on infinitesimal neighborhoods of exceptional sets. This is used in Section 2 to deduce an equivalence of categories between locally free sheaves on Y and certain proper Y -schemes X . Our main theorem appears in Section 3, in which we construct infinitely many locally free sheaves \mathcal{E}_i on certain proper schemes. To see that these sheaves have unbounded top Chern number, we investigate in Section 4 Chern classes for coherent sheaves admitting short global resolutions, without the usual assumption that any coherent sheaf is the quotient of a locally free sheaf. In Section 5, we apply our result to toric varieties, and in particular to toric threefolds. Section 6 contains concrete examples of toric varieties with trivial Picard group for which our results apply. The final Section 7 contains a sufficient condition for certain proper threefolds to contain projective divisors.

Acknowledgement. The authors wish to thank the referee for a thorough and careful report, which helped to remove some mistakes, to clarify certain arguments, and to improve the overall exposition.

1. VECTOR BUNDLES ON INFINITESIMAL NEIGHBORHOODS

In this section, we study the behavior of locally free sheaves near certain closed fibers. The set-up is as follows: Suppose R is a local noetherian ring, denote by $\mathfrak{m} = \mathfrak{m}_R$ its maximal ideal, and let $y \in \text{Spec}(R)$ be the corresponding closed point. Let $f : X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(R)$ be a proper morphism, and $X_y = f^{-1}(y)$ be the closed fiber. For each coherent sheaf \mathcal{F} on X , we regard the cohomology groups $H^p(X, \mathcal{F})$ as R -modules, which are finitely generated, though not of finite length in general. In what follows, we shall consider certain *infinitesimal neighborhoods* of the reduced closed fiber, that is, closed subschemes $E \subset X$ having the same topological space as $f^{-1}(y) \subset X$.

Theorem 1.1. *Let \mathcal{E} be a locally free sheaf of finite rank on X . Suppose that the local noetherian ring R is complete, and that the R -modules $H^1(X, \mathcal{E})$ and $H^2(X, \mathcal{E})$ have finite length. Then there exists an infinitesimal neighborhood E of the reduced closed fiber with the following property: For any locally free sheaf \mathcal{F} on X with $\mathcal{F}|_E \simeq \mathcal{E}|_E$, we already have $\mathcal{F} \simeq \mathcal{E}$.*

Proof. Set $\mathcal{I} = \mathfrak{m}\mathcal{O}_X$. Let $E_k \subset X$ be the closed subscheme corresponding to $\mathcal{I}^{k+1} \subset \mathcal{O}_X$, which are infinitesimal neighborhoods of the closed fiber $X_y = E_0$. We have inclusions of subschemes $E_0 \subset E_1 \subset \dots$, and the subsheaf $\mathcal{I}^{k+1}/\mathcal{I}^{k+2} \subset \mathcal{O}_X/\mathcal{I}^{k+2}$ is the ideal sheaf for $E_k \subset E_{k+1}$. Clearly, \mathcal{I} annihilates the coherent sheaf $\mathcal{I}^{k+1}/\mathcal{I}^{k+2}$, hence the schematic support $A_{k+1} \subset X$ of the latter is contained in E_0 .

Suppose for the moment that we already know that there is an integer $m \geq 0$ such that the groups $H^1(X, \underline{\text{End}}(\mathcal{E}_{A_{k+1}}) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{A_{k+1}}} \mathcal{I}^{k+1}/\mathcal{I}^{k+2})$, which coincide with

$$(1) \quad H^1(X, \underline{\text{End}}(\mathcal{E}) \otimes \mathcal{I}^{k+1}/\mathcal{I}^{k+2}) = H^1(X, \mathcal{I}^{k+1} \underline{\text{End}}(\mathcal{E})/\mathcal{I}^{k+2} \underline{\text{End}}(\mathcal{E})),$$

vanish for all $k \geq m$. We now check that $E = E_m$ has the desired property: Let \mathcal{F} be a locally free sheaf on X with $\mathcal{F}|_{E_m} \simeq \mathcal{E}|_{E_m}$. In light of Corollary 1.9, which for the sake of the exposition is deferred to the end of this section, it follows by induction that $\mathcal{F}|_{E_k} \simeq \mathcal{E}|_{E_k}$ for all $k \geq m$.

In turn, the isomorphism classes of \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{F} have the same image under the canonical map

$$H^1(X, \text{GL}_r(\mathcal{O}_X)) \longrightarrow \varprojlim_k H^1(E_k, \text{GL}_r(\mathcal{O}_{E_k})).$$

Let \mathfrak{X} be the formal completion of X along the closed fiber. As explained in [3], proof for Theorem 3.5, the canonical map

$$H^1(\mathfrak{X}, \text{GL}_r(\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}})) \longrightarrow \varprojlim_k H^1(E_k, \text{GL}_r(\mathcal{O}_{E_k})).$$

is bijective. In other words, the sheaves \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{F} are formally isomorphic. Since the local noetherian ring R is complete, we may apply the Existence Theorem ([31], Theorem 5.1.4) and conclude that \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{F} are isomorphic.

It remains to verify that the groups (1) indeed vanish for all k sufficiently large. This is a special case of the next assertion. \square

Proposition 1.2. *Let \mathcal{F} be a coherent sheaf on our scheme X and $p \geq 1$ an integer such that the R -modules $H^p(X, \mathcal{F})$ and $H^{p+1}(X, \mathcal{F})$ have finite length. Then there is an integer $m \geq 0$ so that $H^p(X, \mathfrak{m}^k \mathcal{F}/\mathfrak{m}^{k+1} \mathcal{F}) = 0$ for all $k \geq m$.*

Proof. Consider the Rees ring $S = \bigoplus_{k \geq 0} \mathfrak{m}^k$ corresponding to the \mathfrak{m} -adic filtration on R , which has invariant subring $S_0 = R$ and irrelevant ideal $S_+ = \bigoplus_{i \geq 1} \mathfrak{m}^i$. The graded S -module

$$\bigoplus_{k \geq 0} H^p(X, \mathfrak{m}^k \mathcal{F})$$

is finitely generated, according to the Generalized Finiteness Theorem ([31], Corollary 3.3.2). In particular, there is an integer $n \geq 1$ such that $H^p(X, \mathfrak{m}^{n+i} \mathcal{F}) = \mathfrak{m}^i H^p(X, \mathfrak{m}^n \mathcal{F})$ for all $i \geq 0$. The short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathfrak{m}^n \mathcal{F} \longrightarrow \mathcal{F} \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}/\mathfrak{m}^n \mathcal{F} \longrightarrow 0$$

yields an exact sequence

$$H^{p-1}(X, \mathcal{F}/\mathfrak{m}^n \mathcal{F}) \longrightarrow H^p(X, \mathfrak{m}^n \mathcal{F}) \longrightarrow H^p(X, \mathcal{F})$$

of finitely generated R -modules. The term on the right has finite length by assumption, and the term on the left is annihilated by $\mathfrak{m}^n \subset R$, thus has finite length as well. So the term in the middle has finite length. In particular, $H^p(X, \mathfrak{m}^n \mathcal{F})$ is annihilated by \mathfrak{m}^d for some integer $d \geq 0$. Consequently, $H^p(X, \mathfrak{m}^{n+i} \mathcal{F}) = 0$ for all $i \geq d$.

The same arguments apply in degree $p+1$ instead of p , and we thus have shown that there is an integer $m \geq 0$ such that $H^p(X, \mathfrak{m}^k \mathcal{F})$ and $H^{p+1}(X, \mathfrak{m}^k \mathcal{F})$ vanish for all $k \geq m$. The short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathfrak{m}^{k+1} \mathcal{F} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{m}^k \mathcal{F} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{m}^k \mathcal{F}/\mathfrak{m}^{k+1} \mathcal{F} \longrightarrow 0$$

of sheaves yields an exact sequence

$$H^p(X, \mathfrak{m}^k \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow H^p(X, \mathfrak{m}^k \mathcal{F}/\mathfrak{m}^{k+1} \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow H^{p+1}(X, \mathfrak{m}^{k+1} \mathcal{F})$$

of R -modules, and it follows that $H^p(X, \mathfrak{m}^k \mathcal{F}/\mathfrak{m}^{k+1} \mathcal{F})$ vanishes for $k \geq m$. \square

Remark 1.3. Theorem 1.1 remains true if R is the henselization of a ring A with respect to some prime ideal, provided that A is finitely generated over some field or some excellent Dedekind ring. Indeed, by [3], Theorem 3.5 the restriction map

$$H^1(X, \mathrm{GL}_r(\mathcal{O}_X)) \rightarrow H^1(\mathfrak{X}, \mathrm{GL}_r(\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}))$$

is injective, which relies on Artin's Approximation Theorem [3], Theorem 1.12. In light of Popescu's generalization [46], Theorem 1.3 (see also the discussions of Swan [50] and Conrad and de Jong [8]), it remains valid under the assumption that R is any henselian excellent local ring.

Remark 1.4. We may assume that the structure sheaf \mathcal{O}_E of the infinitesimal neighborhood $f^{-1}(y)_{\mathrm{red}} \subset E$ contains no nonzero local sections whose support is finite. Indeed, if $\mathcal{J} \subset \mathcal{O}_E$ is the ideal of such local sections, then we have $H^1(E, \underline{\mathrm{End}}(\mathcal{E}) \otimes \mathcal{J}) = 0$, and Corollary 1.9 below tells us that a locally free sheaf \mathcal{F} that with $\mathcal{F}|_{E'} \simeq \mathcal{E}|_{E'}$ already has $\mathcal{F}|_E \simeq \mathcal{E}|_E$.

Remark 1.5. The proof for Theorem 1.1 reveals that one may choose the infinitesimal neighborhood as $E = X_y$ provided that the groups (1) vanish for all $k \geq 0$. However, it appears difficult to give a natural interpretation for this condition if the ideal sheaf $\mathcal{I} = \mathfrak{m} \mathcal{O}_X$ is not invertible.

In the proof for Theorem 1.1, we have used Corollary 1.9 below, and we now gather the necessary facts from non-abelian cohomology. Let X be a scheme, $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{O}_X$ be a quasicohherent ideal sheaf with $\mathcal{I}^2 = 0$, and $X' \subset X$ be the corresponding closed subscheme. Let \mathcal{E} be a locally free sheaf of finite rank on X , and $\mathcal{E}' = \mathcal{E}|_{X'} = \mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{O}_{X'} = \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{I}\mathcal{E}$ its restriction to X' . Each homomorphism $f : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ necessarily has $f(\mathcal{I}\mathcal{E}) \subset \mathcal{I}\mathcal{E}$, therefore induces a map $f' : \mathcal{E}' \rightarrow \mathcal{E}'$. We thus obtain a homomorphism of group-valued sheaves

$$\underline{\mathrm{Aut}}(\mathcal{E}) \longrightarrow \underline{\mathrm{Aut}}(\mathcal{E}'), \quad f \longmapsto f'.$$

Furthermore, each homomorphism $h : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}\mathcal{E}$ yields a homomorphism

$$\mathcal{E} \longrightarrow \mathcal{E}, \quad s \longmapsto s + h(s).$$

Using $\mathcal{I}^2 = 0$, we see that $s \mapsto s - h(s)$ is an inverse, and that the resulting mapping $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{I}\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow \underline{\mathrm{Aut}}(\mathcal{E})$ is a homomorphism of group-valued sheaves. We thus obtain a sequence

$$(2) \quad 0 \longrightarrow \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{I}\mathcal{E}) \longrightarrow \underline{\mathrm{Aut}}(\mathcal{E}) \longrightarrow \underline{\mathrm{Aut}}(\mathcal{E}') \longrightarrow 1$$

of group-valued sheaves. Note that the term on the left is commutative and written additively, whereas the other terms are in general non-commutative, and written multiplicatively.

Lemma 1.6. *The sequence (2) is exact.*

Proof. This is a local problem, so it suffices to treat the case that $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{O}_X^{\oplus r}$ is free. It follows immediately from the definition of the maps that the sequence is a complex. Now let $x \in X$ be a point, $U \subset X$ an open neighborhood, and $A' \in \mathrm{GL}_r(\Gamma(U, \mathcal{O}_{X'}))$. Shrinking U , we may lift the entries of the invertible matrix A' and obtain a matrix $A \in \mathrm{Mat}_r(\Gamma(U, \mathcal{O}_X))$. Then $\det(A)$ is a unit, because it is a unit modulo the nilpotent ideal $\Gamma(U, \mathcal{I})$. Hence the complex is exact at the term on the right. An element $A \in \mathrm{Mat}_r(\Gamma(U, \mathcal{O}_X))$ mapping to the identity matrix in $\mathrm{GL}_r(\Gamma(U, \mathcal{O}_{X'}))$ differs from the identity matrix by some $h \in \mathrm{Mat}_r(\Gamma(U, \mathcal{I}))$, so the complex is exact in the middle. Since hom functors are left exact in the second variable, the induced map $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{I}\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E})$ is injective, therefore the corresponding map to $\underline{\mathrm{Aut}}(\mathcal{E})$ is injective as well. \square

One may simplify the term on the left in the short exact sequence (2) in rather general circumstances. In what follows, we tacitly suppose that the kernel \mathcal{N} of the canonical homomorphism $\mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \underline{\mathrm{End}}(\mathcal{I})$ is quasicoherent, which holds, for example, if \mathcal{I} is of finite presentation ([29], Corollary 2.2.2), and in particular if X is locally noetherian. Let $A \subset X$ be the corresponding closed subscheme, which is called the *schematic support* for the sheaf \mathcal{I} . Note that the \mathcal{O}_X -module \mathcal{I} is actually an \mathcal{O}_A -module. Since $\mathcal{I}^2 = 0$, we have $\mathcal{N} \supset \mathcal{I}$, hence $A \subset X'$.

Lemma 1.7. *There is a canonical identification*

$$\underline{\mathrm{End}}_{\mathcal{O}_A}(\mathcal{E}_A) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_A} \mathcal{I} = \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{I}\mathcal{E})$$

of quasicoherent \mathcal{O}_X -modules

Proof. The ideal sheaf $\mathcal{N} \subset \mathcal{O}_X$ annihilates $\mathcal{I}\mathcal{E}$, hence the canonical injection

$$\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_{\mathcal{O}_A}(\mathcal{E}/\mathcal{N}\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{I}\mathcal{E}) \longrightarrow \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{I}\mathcal{E})$$

is bijective. Using the identifications $\mathcal{E}/\mathcal{N}\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_A$ and $\mathcal{I}\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{I} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_A} \mathcal{E}_A$ and the fact that \mathcal{E}_A is locally free on A , we obtain an identification

$$\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}(\mathcal{E}/\mathcal{N}\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{I}\mathcal{E}) = \mathcal{E}_A^\vee \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_A} \mathcal{E}_A \otimes \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}(\mathcal{O}_A, \mathcal{I}) = \underline{\mathrm{End}}(\mathcal{E}_A) \otimes \mathcal{I},$$

where all tensor products and hom sheaves are over \mathcal{O}_A . \square

Now recall that $X' \subset X$ is a closed subscheme whose ideal \mathcal{I} has square zero, and $A \subset X'$ is the closed subscheme whose ideal is the kernel of $\mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \underline{\mathrm{End}}(\mathcal{I})$. Under these assumptions, we get the following result by combining the preceding lemmas:

Proposition 1.8. *There is a short exact sequence*

$$0 \longrightarrow \underline{\mathrm{End}}_{\mathcal{O}_A}(\mathcal{E}_A) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_A} \mathcal{I} \longrightarrow \underline{\mathrm{Aut}}(\mathcal{E}) \longrightarrow \underline{\mathrm{Aut}}(\mathcal{E}_{X'}) \longrightarrow 1$$

of group-valued sheaves.

This has the following consequence, which was used in a crucial way for the proof for Theorem 1.1:

Corollary 1.9. *Assumptions as above. If $H^1(X, \underline{\text{End}}_{\mathcal{O}_A}(\mathcal{E}_A) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_A} \mathcal{F}) = 0$, then a locally free sheaf \mathcal{F} on X is isomorphic to \mathcal{E} if and only if $\mathcal{F}_{X'} \simeq \mathcal{E}_{X'}$.*

Proof. The short exact sequence of group valued sheaves in the Proposition yields an exact sequence

$$H^1(X, \underline{\text{End}}_{\mathcal{O}_A}(\mathcal{E}_A) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_A} \mathcal{F}) \longrightarrow H^1(X, \underline{\text{Aut}}(\mathcal{E})) \longrightarrow H^1(X, \underline{\text{Aut}}(\mathcal{E}_{X'}))$$

of pointed sets, by the machinery of non-abelian cohomology exposed in [24], Chapter III, §3. The term in the middle is the set of isomorphism classes of \mathcal{O}_X -modules that are locally isomorphic to \mathcal{E} , which coincides with the set of isomorphism classes of locally free sheaves of rank $r = \text{rank}(\mathcal{E})$. Exactness means that the image of the map on the left is the set of isomorphism classes whose restrictions to X' become isomorphic to $\mathcal{E}_{X'}$. By assumption, the term on the left consists of a single element. \square

2. AN EQUIVALENCE OF CATEGORIES

Let X be a scheme. We denote by $\text{Vec}(X)$ the exact category of locally free sheaves of finite rank on X . Given a closed subscheme $E \subset X$, we write $\text{Vec}_E(X) \subset \text{Vec}(X)$ for the full subcategory of all locally free sheaves \mathcal{E} on X whose restriction to E is free, that is, $\mathcal{E}|_E \simeq \mathcal{O}_E^{\oplus r}$, with $r = \text{rank}(\mathcal{E})$. Note that if X is not connected, one has to regard the rank as a locally constant function $x \mapsto \text{rank}_x(\mathcal{E})$. More generally, if $\Phi = \{E_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in I}$ is a collection of closed subschemes (“family of supports”), we denote by

$$\text{Vec}_\Phi(X) \subset \text{Vec}(X)$$

the full subcategory of the \mathcal{E} that become free on each $E_\alpha \in \Phi$.

Now let Y be a noetherian scheme, and $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a proper morphism with $\mathcal{O}_Y = f_*(\mathcal{O}_X)$. Suppose that the coherent sheaves $R^1 f_*(\mathcal{O}_X)$ and $R^2 f_*(\mathcal{O}_X)$ have finite supports. Applying Theorem 1.1, we choose for each closed point $y \in Y$ with $\dim f^{-1}(y) \geq 1$ an infinitesimal neighborhood $f^{-1}(y)_{\text{red}} \subset E_y$ so that locally free sheaves of finite rank on $X \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \mathcal{O}_{Y,y}^\wedge$ that become free on E_y are already free. Let Φ be the collection of these E_y . We thus obtain a functor $f^* : \text{Vec}(Y) \rightarrow \text{Vec}_\Phi(X)$.

Theorem 2.1. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a proper morphism of noetherian schemes with $\mathcal{O}_Y = f_*(\mathcal{O}_X)$ such that $R^1 f_*(\mathcal{O}_X)$ and $R^2 f_*(\mathcal{O}_X)$ have finite supports, and let Φ be the collection of closed subschemes defined above. Then for every $\mathcal{E} \in \text{Vec}_\Phi(X)$, the coherent \mathcal{O}_Y -module $f_*(\mathcal{E})$ is locally free, and the functors*

$$f^* : \text{Vec}(Y) \longrightarrow \text{Vec}_\Phi(X) \quad \text{and} \quad f_* : \text{Vec}_\Phi(X) \longrightarrow \text{Vec}(Y)$$

are quasi-inverse equivalences of categories.

Proof. Suppose first that $Y = \text{Spec}(R)$ is the spectrum of a complete local noetherian ring, with closed point $y \in Y$. The assertion is trivial if the closed fiber is zero-dimensional, because then $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is an isomorphism. Suppose now that $\dim f^{-1}(y) \geq 1$. Let \mathcal{E} be a locally free sheaf of finite rank on X whose restriction to $E_y \subset X$ is free. This implies, by the choice of E_y , that \mathcal{E} is free. Using the assumption $\mathcal{O}_Y = f_*(\mathcal{O}_X)$, we infer that $f_*(\mathcal{E})$ is free. To see that $f^* f_*$ and $f_* f^*$ are isomorphic to the respective identity functors, it thus suffices to verify this for

the structure sheaves \mathcal{O}_X and \mathcal{O}_Y , which again follows from $\mathcal{O}_Y = f_*(\mathcal{O}_X)$. Thus the assertion holds in this special case.

We now come to the general case. Let $\mathcal{E} \in \text{Vec}_\Phi(X)$. To verify that the coherent sheaf $f_*(\mathcal{E})$ is locally free, it suffices to check that its stalks at closed points are free. Fix a closed point $y \in Y$. In order to check that $f_*(\mathcal{E})_y$ is free, we may assume that $Y = \text{Spec}(R)$ is the spectrum of a local ring. By faithfully flat descent (see [34], Expose VIII, Corollary 1.11), it suffices to treat the case that R is complete, which indeed holds by the preceding paragraph. Summing up, for each $\mathcal{E} \in \text{Vec}_\Phi(X)$, the coherent sheaf $f_*(\mathcal{E})$ is locally free.

To see that the natural adjunction map $f^*(f_*(\mathcal{E})) \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ is bijective for each $\mathcal{E} \in \text{Vec}_\Phi(X)$, it again suffices to treat the case that Y is the spectrum of a complete local noetherian ring. It then follows that \mathcal{E} is free, and bijectivity follows from $\mathcal{O}_Y = f_*(\mathcal{O}_X)$. Finally, checking the bijectivity of the natural adjunction map $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow f_*(f^*(\mathcal{F}))$ with $\mathcal{F} \in \text{Vec}(Y)$ is a local problem, so we may assume that \mathcal{F} is free, and then conclude with $\mathcal{O}_Y = f_*(\mathcal{O}_X)$. \square

Remark 2.2. Suppose that Y is normal and admits a resolution of singularities, and that $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is proper and birational. The assumption that $R^1 f_*(\mathcal{O}_X)$ and $R^2 f_*(\mathcal{O}_X)$ have finite support holds in particular if the local schemes $\text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{Y,y})$ have only rational singularities, for all nonclosed points $y \in Y$.

We are mainly interested in the following situation: Suppose that Y is a noetherian scheme and $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a proper morphism with $\mathcal{O}_Y = f_*(\mathcal{O}_X)$. Let $E \subset X$ be the *exceptional locus*, that is, the set of points $x \in X$ where $\dim_x f^{-1}(f(x)) > 0$, which is closed by Chevalley's Semicontinuity Theorem ([32], Theorem 13.1.3). This E can be viewed as the union of all irreducible curves mapping to points. Its image $f(E) \subset Y$, which is a closed set, is called the *critical locus*.

The exceptional locus $E \subset X$ can also be regarded as the set of points where the morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is ramified in the sense of [33], Definition 17.3.1. Thus there is a canonical scheme structure on E , being the support of the coherent sheaf $\Omega_{X/Y}^1$. In the following, however, we shall regard the exceptional locus either as a closed subset, or choose an infinitesimal neighborhood that makes the exceptional locus large enough in the following sense:

Corollary 2.3. *Let Y be a noetherian scheme, $f : X \rightarrow Y$ a proper morphism with $\mathcal{O}_Y = f_*(\mathcal{O}_X)$, whose critical locus is finite. Then there is an infinitesimal neighborhood E of the exceptional locus with the following property: For every $\mathcal{E} \in \text{Vec}_E(X)$, the coherent sheaf $f_*(\mathcal{E})$ is locally free, and the functors*

$$f^* : \text{Vec}(Y) \longrightarrow \text{Vec}_E(X) \quad \text{and} \quad f_* : \text{Vec}_E(X) \longrightarrow \text{Vec}(Y)$$

are quasi-inverse equivalences of categories.

Proof. Let $y_1, \dots, y_r \in Y$ be the points comprising the critical locus $C \subset Y$. Clearly, the coherent sheaves $R^p f_*(\mathcal{O}_X)$, $p \geq 1$ are supported by the finite set C . Moreover, the $f^{-1}(y_i)$, $1 \leq i \leq r$ are precisely the fibers that are not zero-dimensional, and their union is the exceptional locus for $f : X \rightarrow Y$. We then choose infinitesimal neighborhoods $f^{-1}(y_i) \subset E_{y_i}$ as for the Theorem, and for the union $E = E_{y_1} \cup \dots \cup E_{y_r}$, the assertion follows. \square

3. ELEMENTARY TRANSFORMATIONS

Fix an infinite ground field k , let Y be a proper scheme, and $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a proper birational morphism with $\mathcal{O}_Y = f_*(\mathcal{O}_X)$. Let $E \subset X$ be the exceptional locus.

Theorem 3.1. *Assumptions as above. Suppose the following three conditions:*

- (i) *The critical locus $f(E) \subset Y$ is finite.*
- (ii) *There is an effective Cartier divisor $D \subset X$ such that $D \cap E$ is finite.*
- (iii) *The proper scheme D is projective.*

Then there are infinitely many isomorphism classes of locally free sheaves on Y of rank $n = \dim(Y)$.

Proof. Let us first discuss the case $\dim(D) = 0$. Then each irreducible component $X' \subset X$ intersecting D is 1-dimensional. Since $X \rightarrow Y$ is birational, $X' \cap E$ is finite. It follows that the irreducible component $C = f(X')$ of Y is a curve. Since proper curves are projective, and every invertible sheaf on C can be represented by a Cartier divisor whose support is disjoint from the closure of $Y \setminus C \subset Y$, one easily sees that the restriction map $\text{Pic}(Y) \rightarrow \text{Pic}(C)$ is surjective. Hence the locally free sheaves on Y of the form $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{L}^{\oplus n}$, with \mathcal{L} invertible and $(\mathcal{L} \cdot C) = \deg(\mathcal{L}_C) > 0$ yield the assertion.

Suppose now that $\dim(D) \geq 1$. According to Corollary 2.3, we may choose a suitable infinitesimal neighborhood E of the exceptional set so that the pull-back functor f^* induces an equivalence between the category $\text{Vec}(Y)$ of locally free sheaves of finite rank on Y and the category $\text{Vec}_E(X)$ of locally free sheaves on X whose restriction to E are free. This allows us to work entirely on X rather than Y . In light of Remark 1.4, we additionally may assume that the structure sheaf \mathcal{O}_E contains no nontrivial local sections supported on the finite set $D \cap E$.

Let \mathcal{E} be some locally free sheaf of rank $n = \dim(Y) = \dim(X)$ on X that becomes free on E . For example, we could take the free sheaf $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{O}_X^{\oplus n}$. The following construction yields other locally free sheaves \mathcal{E}' on X that become free on E .

To start with, fix an ample invertible sheaf $\mathcal{O}_D(1)$. For simplicity, we write $\mathcal{E}_D = \mathcal{E}|_D$ for the induced locally free sheaf on the effective Cartier divisor $D \subset X$. By Proposition 3.2 below applied to the projective scheme D , which has dimension $\leq n - 1$, and the empty closed subscheme $A = \emptyset$, there is some integer $s \geq 1$ so that there exists a surjection $\mathcal{E}_D \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_D(s)$. Note that here our assumption that the ground field k is infinite enters. Composing with the canonical projection, we get a surjection $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_D(s)$. The short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_D(s) \rightarrow 0$$

defines a coherent sheaf \mathcal{F} on X , which is locally free because the stalks of $\mathcal{O}_D(s)$ have projective dimension ≤ 1 as modules over the stalks of \mathcal{O}_X . Such \mathcal{F} are called *elementary transformations* of \mathcal{E} . One may recover the latter from the former: Dualizing the preceding short exact sequence yields

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}^\vee \rightarrow \mathcal{F}^\vee \rightarrow \underline{\text{Ext}}^1(\mathcal{O}_D(s), \mathcal{O}_X) \rightarrow 0.$$

This is exact, because the sheaves $\underline{\text{Hom}}(\mathcal{O}_D(s), \mathcal{O}_X)$ and $\underline{\text{Ext}}^1(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{O}_X)$ vanish.

Now we view $\underline{\text{Ext}}^p(\mathcal{O}_D(s), \mathcal{M})$ and $\underline{\text{Ext}}^p(\mathcal{O}_D, \mathcal{M}) \otimes \mathcal{O}_D(-s)$ as δ -functors in \mathcal{M} . Obviously, both are exact and vanish on injective \mathcal{O}_X -modules \mathcal{M} , hence are

universal. Moreover, we have a canonical bijection $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}(\mathcal{O}_D, \mathcal{M}) \otimes \mathcal{O}_D(-s) \rightarrow \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}(\mathcal{O}_D(s), \mathcal{M})$ given by $h_1 \otimes h_2 \mapsto h_1 \circ h_2$, where we regard the local section h_2 of $\mathcal{O}_D(-s)$ as a homomorphism $\mathcal{O}_D(s) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_D$. In turn, our two universal δ -functors are isomorphic ([28], Section 2.1).

Using the resulting identification $\underline{\mathrm{Ext}}^1(\mathcal{O}_D(s), \mathcal{O}_X) = \mathcal{N}_D(-s)$, where $\mathcal{N}_D = \mathcal{O}_D(D)$ be the *normal sheaf* of the effective Cartier divisor, which is an invertible sheaf on D , we rewrite the preceding short exact sequence as

$$(3) \quad 0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{E}^{\vee} \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}^{\vee} \longrightarrow \mathcal{N}_D(-s) \longrightarrow 0,$$

and denote the surjective map on the right by $\phi : \mathcal{F}^{\vee} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_D(-s)$. Now suppose that $\psi : \mathcal{F}^{\vee} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_D(t-s)$ is another surjection for some integer $t \geq 0$. Then the short exact sequence

$$(4) \quad 0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{E}'^{\vee} \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}^{\vee} \xrightarrow{\psi} \mathcal{N}_D(t-s) \longrightarrow 0$$

defines a new locally free sheaf $\mathcal{E}' = \mathcal{E}'_{t,\psi}$ of rank n , whose dual is isomorphic to $\ker(\psi)$. In the special case $t = 0$ and $\psi = \phi$, we obviously have $\mathcal{E}' = \mathcal{E}$. In general, however, the exact sequences (3) and (4) yield

$$\chi(\mathcal{E}'^{\vee}) - \chi(\mathcal{E}^{\vee}) = P(t-s) - P(-s),$$

where $P(t) = \chi(\mathcal{N}_D(t)) = \sum_i (-1)^i h^i(\mathcal{N}_D(t))$ is the Hilbert polynomial of the invertible sheaf \mathcal{N}_D on D with respect to the ample sheaf $\mathcal{O}_D(1)$. This Hilbert polynomial has degree $\dim(D) \geq 1$, hence $P(t-s) - P(-s)$ is a nonzero polynomial in t , of the same degree. It follows that the locally free sheaves $\mathcal{E}' = \mathcal{E}'_{t,\psi}$ are pairwise non-isomorphic for t sufficiently large.

It remains to choose $t \geq 0$ and ψ so that the locally free sheaf \mathcal{E}' becomes free on the closed subscheme $E \subset X$. Restricting the short exact sequence of sheaves (3) to the subscheme E one obtains a short exact sequence

$$\underline{\mathrm{Tor}}_1^{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{O}_E, \mathcal{N}_D(-s)) \longrightarrow \mathcal{E}_E^{\vee} \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}_E^{\vee} \longrightarrow \mathcal{N}_D(-s)|_E \longrightarrow 0.$$

The map on the left vanishes, because the tor sheaf is supported by the finite set $D \cap E$, and \mathcal{E}_E^{\vee} , regarded as a locally free sheaf on E , has no local sections supported by $D \cap E$. The latter holds, because we have arranged things so that \mathcal{O}_E contains no such local sections. The upshot is that we get a short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{E}_E^{\vee} \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}_E^{\vee} \xrightarrow{\phi_E} \mathcal{N}_D(-s)|_E \longrightarrow 0.$$

Note that the term on the right is supported by $D \cap E$, which is finite. From (4) we likewise get a short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{E}'_E{}^{\vee} \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}_E^{\vee} \xrightarrow{\psi_E} \mathcal{N}_D(t-s)|_E \longrightarrow 0.$$

Now suppose that $t \geq 0$ and ψ are chosen so that there is an isomorphism of skyscraper sheaves $h : \mathcal{N}_D(-s)|_E \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_D(t-s)|_E$ with $\psi_E = h \circ \phi_E$. It then follows that $\mathcal{E}'_E{}^{\vee} = \ker(\psi_E)$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{E}_E^{\vee} = \ker(\phi_E)$, hence the restriction $\mathcal{E}'_E \simeq \mathcal{E}_E \simeq \mathcal{O}_E^{\oplus n}$ is free.

This can be achieved as follows: Choose an integer $t_0 \geq 0$ so that $\mathcal{O}_D(t)$ is globally generated for all $t \geq t_0$. According to Proposition 3.2 below, there is an integer $t_1 \geq 0$ so that for all $t \geq t_1$, there is a homomorphism $\mathcal{F}_D^{\vee} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_D(t-s)$ whose cokernel has as schematic support an infinitesimal neighborhood of $D \cap E \subset D$. Note that here again the assumption that the ground field k is infinite enters.

Now suppose that we have an integer t satisfying $t \geq \max(t_0, t_1)$. First, choose a homomorphism $\mathcal{F}_D^\vee \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_D(t-s)$ as above, and regard it as a homomorphism $h : \mathcal{F}^\vee \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_D(t-s)$ whose cokernel has an infinitesimal neighborhood of $D \cap E \subset D$ as schematic support. Thus the base-change of h to E yields an exact sequence

$$\mathcal{F}_E^\vee \xrightarrow{h_E} \mathcal{N}_D(t-s)|_E \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{D \cap E} \longrightarrow 0.$$

The two terms on the right are invertible $\mathcal{O}_{D \cap E}$ -modules, therefore the surjection on the right is bijective, such that $h_E = 0$. Second, choose a global section $g \in H^0(D, \mathcal{O}_D(t))$ that does not vanish at the finite subset $D \cap E$, and regard it as a map $g : \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_D(t)$, which is surjective at $D \cap E$. Now consider the homomorphism

$$\psi = \phi \otimes g + h : \mathcal{F}^\vee \longrightarrow \mathcal{N}_D(t-s).$$

On the subsheaf $\mathcal{E}^\vee \subset \mathcal{F}^\vee$, the map ϕ obviously vanishes and the map ψ coincides with h . The latter is surjective outside the subscheme $D \cap E \subset X$. Base-changed to the subscheme $E \subset X$, the map h vanishes and the map ψ coincides with $\phi \otimes g$, which is surjective at all points of $D \cap E$. The upshot is that ψ is surjective and thus qualifies for our construction: its kernel is locally free of rank n , hence of the form \mathcal{E}'^\vee for some locally free sheaf \mathcal{E}' .

We just saw that the base-change $\psi_E : \mathcal{F}_E^\vee \longrightarrow \mathcal{N}_D(t-s)|_E$ coincides with $(\phi \otimes g)_E$. Thus there is a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{F}_E^\vee & \xrightarrow{\phi_E} & \mathcal{N}_D(-s)|_E \\ \text{id} \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{id} \otimes g \\ \mathcal{F}_E^\vee & \xrightarrow{\psi_E} & \mathcal{N}_D(t-s)|_E. \end{array}$$

As discussed above, this implies that $\mathcal{E}'_E \simeq \mathcal{E}_E \simeq \mathcal{O}_E^{\oplus n}$. The upshot is that for each $t \geq \max(t_0, t_1)$, we indeed found some ψ giving a locally free sheaf $\mathcal{E}' = \mathcal{E}'_{t,\psi}$ on X whose restriction to E is free. This yields infinitely many isomorphism classes of locally free sheaves \mathcal{E}' on X of rank n that are free on $E \subset X$. \square

In the preceding proof, we have used the following fact:

Proposition 3.2. *Let X be a quasiprojective scheme, $\mathcal{O}_X(1)$ an ample invertible sheaf, \mathcal{E} a locally free sheaf of finite rank $r > \dim(X)$, and $A \subset X$ a finite closed subscheme. Then there is an integer t_0 so that for all $t \geq t_0$, there is a homomorphism $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(t)$ such that the schematic support of the cokernel is an infinitesimal neighborhood of A .*

Proof. We first reduce to the case that X is projective: Choose an embedding $X \subset \mathbb{P}^n$, consider the schematic closure $X' = \bar{X}$, and extend \mathcal{E} to a coherent sheaf \mathcal{E}' on X' . According to a result of Moishezon ([41], Lemma 3.5, see also [6]), there is a blowing-up $X'' \rightarrow X'$ so that the strict transform \mathcal{E}'' of \mathcal{E}' becomes locally free. Moreover, we may assume that the center of the blowing-up is disjoint from X , and that $\mathcal{O}_X(1)$ extends to some ample invertible sheaf on X'' . Thus, it suffices to treat the case that X is projective.

Next, we reduce to the case that A is disjoint from the set of associated points $\text{Ass}(\mathcal{O}_X) \subset X$: Let $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{O}_X$ be a quasicohereant ideal consisting of torsion sections supported by a single point $a \in A$, with $\text{length}(\mathcal{I}_a) = 1$, such that $\mathcal{I}_a \simeq \kappa(a)$. In other words, \mathcal{I}_a is a 1-dimensional vector subspace inside the socle of $\mathcal{O}_{X,a}$. Let $X' \subset X$ the corresponding closed subscheme, and $A' = A \cap X'$. Then there is a

module decomposition $\mathcal{O}_{X,a} \simeq \mathcal{O}_{X',a} \oplus \mathcal{I}_a$, which globalizes to $\mathcal{O}_X \simeq \mathcal{O}_{X'} \oplus \mathcal{I}$. Let $\mathcal{E}' = \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{I}\mathcal{E}$, and suppose there is an integer t_0 so that for each $t \geq t_0$, we have a homomorphism $\mathcal{E}' \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X'}(t)$ such that the cokernel has an infinitesimal neighborhood of $A' \subset X'$ as support. Using the module decomposition, we obtain a homomorphism $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X'}(t) \subset \mathcal{O}_X(t)$ whose cokernel has an infinitesimal neighborhood of A' that is strictly larger than A' , thus must contain A . Inductively, we are reduced to the situation that A contains no associated point of X .

We now proceed by induction on the rank $r = \text{rank}(\mathcal{E})$. The case $r = 1$ is trivial, because then the scheme X is zero-dimensional, the closed subscheme $A \subset X$ is also open, and every locally free sheaf is free. Suppose now that $r \geq 2$, and that the assertion is true for $r - 1$.

According to the Atiyah–Serre Theorem (see [37], Theorem 4.7), there is an invertible sheaf $\mathcal{L} \subset \mathcal{E}$ that is locally a direct summand, such that $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{L}$ is locally free of rank $r - 1$. We thus have a short exact sequence

$$(5) \quad 0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{L} \longrightarrow \mathcal{E} \longrightarrow \mathcal{F} \longrightarrow 0.$$

Choose an integer $n \geq 0$ so that $\mathcal{L}^\vee(t)$ and $\mathcal{O}_X(t)$ are globally generated for all $t \geq n$, and regular global sections

$$s \in H^0(X, \mathcal{L}^\vee(n)) \quad \text{and} \quad s_i \in H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(n+i))$$

for $i = 0, \dots, n-1$ that vanish on $A \subset X$. Let $D, D_i \subset X$ be the corresponding effective Cartier divisors and set $X_i = D \cup D_0 \cup D_i$, which contain A and have $\dim(X_i) < \dim(X)$, and in particular $\text{rank}(\mathcal{F}_{X_i}) > \dim(X_i)$. Let $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{O}_X$ be the ideal sheaf of $A \subset X$. Choose an integer $n' \geq 0$ so that for all $t \geq n'$, the groups

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ext}^1(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{I}(t)) &= H^1(X, \mathcal{I} \otimes \mathcal{F}^\vee(t)), \\ \text{Ext}^1(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{L}(t-3n-i)) &= H^1(X, \mathcal{E}^\vee \otimes \mathcal{L}(t-3n-i)) \end{aligned}$$

vanish for all $i = 0, \dots, n-1$, and that furthermore there are homomorphisms $\mathcal{F}_{X_i} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X_i}(t)$ whose cokernels have an infinitesimal neighborhood of $A \subset X_i$ as schematic support. The latter can be done by the induction hypothesis applied to the locally free sheaves \mathcal{F}_{X_i} on X_i for $i = 0, \dots, n-1$.

We claim that $t_0 = \max(3n, n')$ does the job: Suppose $t \geq t_0$. Write this integer as $t = n + mn + (n+i)$ for some $m \geq 1$ and some $0 \leq i \leq n-1$, and regard the sections s, s_i as homomorphisms $s : \mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(n)$ and $s_i : \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(n+i)$. Their tensor product yields a homomorphism

$$f = s \otimes s_0^m \otimes s_i : \mathcal{L} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(t),$$

whose cokernel is an invertible sheaf on some Cartier divisor. By construction, this Cartier divisor contains A , and is an infinitesimal neighborhood of X_i , the latter being defined by $s \otimes s_0 \otimes s_i$. It follows that $f_{X_i} = 0$. The short exact sequence (5) yields a long exact sequence

$$\text{Hom}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{I}(t)) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}(\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{I}(t)) \longrightarrow \text{Ext}^1(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{I}(t)),$$

and the term on the right vanishes. Thus we may extend the homomorphism f to a homomorphism $f : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(t)$, denoted by the same letter, which factors over $\mathcal{I}(t)$, such that the cokernel is annihilated by \mathcal{I} . Now choose a homomorphism $\mathcal{F}_{X_i} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X_i}(t)$ so that the schematic support of the cokernel is an infinitesimal neighborhood of $A \subset X_i$, and let

$$g : \mathcal{E} \longrightarrow \mathcal{F} \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}_{X_i} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X_i}(t)$$

the composite map. Arguing in a similar way as above, we may lift this to a map $g : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(t)$ denoted by the same letter.

It remains to check that the sum $h = f + g : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(t)$ has a cokernel whose schematic support is an infinitesimal neighborhood of $A \subset X$. On the subsheaf $\mathcal{L} \subset \mathcal{E}$, the map g obviously vanishes and f, h coincide. Since f is surjective outside X_i , the same holds for h . On the closed subscheme $X_i \subset X$, the base-change f_{X_i} vanishes, such that $h_{X_i} = g_{X_i}$. By construction, the cokernel of g_{X_i} has schematic support an infinitesimal neighborhood of $A \subset X_i$, so the same holds for h_{X_i} , and thus for h , because $A \subset X_i$. \square

Remark 3.3. We have used the assumption that the ground field k is infinite to apply the Atiyah–Serre Theorem on the existence of invertible subsheaves that are locally direct summands, provided that the rank of the vector bundle exceeds the dimension of the scheme (compare [49], [4], [37], and also [44]). We do not know whether this holds true for finite fields. There might be relations to the Bertini Theorem on smooth hyperplane sections over finite fields due to Gabber [21] and Poonen [45].

However, Theorem 3.1 holds true for finite ground fields k if one allows larger ranks: There is an integer $d \geq 1$ so that there are infinitely many isomorphism classes of locally free sheaves of rank $r = d \dim(Y)$. Indeed, one takes a suitable finite field extension $k \subset k'$ so that the construction exists over $Y' = Y \otimes_k k'$, and obtains the desired locally free sheaves on Y as push-forwards of the locally free sheaves on Y' .

Remark 3.4. The proper morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ in Theorem 3.1 induces a proper morphism $D \rightarrow f(D)$ whose exceptional set is finite. Thus $D \rightarrow f(D)$ is finite, and there is an ample effective divisor $H \subset D$ disjoint from the exceptional set. Consequently, $f(H) \subset f(D)$ is an effective divisor whose preimage on D is ample. It follows with [31], Proposition 2.6.2 that $f(H)$ is ample, such that the proper scheme $f(D)$ is projective.

Remark 3.5. In Theorem 3.1, the invertible sheaf $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{O}_X(D)$ is relatively semi-ample over Y by the Zariski–Fujita Theorem [18]. This holds because the relative base locus, which is contained in $D \cap E$, is finite over Y . Replacing X by the relative homogeneous spectrum of the sheaf of graded \mathcal{O}_Y -algebras $\mathcal{A} = f_*(\bigoplus_{t \geq 0} \mathcal{L}^{\otimes t})$, one thus may as well assume that the exceptional set $E \subset X$ is 1-dimensional.

Remark 3.6. The arguments in this section hold literally true for algebraic spaces or complex spaces.

4. COMPUTATION OF TOP CHERN CLASSES

In this section, we show that the vector bundles $\mathcal{E}' = \mathcal{E}_{t,\phi}$ constructed in the proof for Theorem 3.1 attain infinitely many Chern classes. In fact, their top Chern classes, regarded as numbers, become arbitrarily large. Naturally, Chern classes for coherent sheaves show up in this computation. Some care has to be taken for the definition of such Chern classes, because in our situation it is not permissible to assume that all coherent sheaves are quotients of locally free sheaves.

For a noetherian scheme X , one writes $\text{Coh}(X)$ for the abelian category of coherent sheaves, and $K^\circ(X)_{\text{naif}}$ for the K -group of the exact category $\text{Vec}(X)$ of locally free sheaves of finite rank (compare [5], Expose IV, Section 2). We write

$[\mathcal{E}] \in K^\circ(X)_{\text{naif}}$ for the class of $\mathcal{E} \in \text{Vec}(X)$. The next observation allows us to extend this to certain $\mathcal{F} \in \text{Coh}(X)$.

Lemma 4.1. *Let X be a noetherian scheme, and $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow 0$ a short exact sequence of coherent sheaves, with \mathcal{E}_0 and \mathcal{E}_1 locally free. Then the difference $[\mathcal{E}_0] - [\mathcal{E}_1] \in K^\circ(X)_{\text{naif}}$ depends only on the isomorphism class of $\mathcal{F} \in \text{Coh}(X)$.*

Proof. We have to check that the arguments of Borel and Serre ([7], Section 4), which work for exact sequences of arbitrary length but rely on the existence of global resolutions for *all* coherent sheaves, carry over. Suppose $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}'_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}'_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow 0$ is another short exact sequence. If there is a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{E}'_1 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{E}'_0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F} & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & f_1 \downarrow & & f_0 \downarrow & & \downarrow g & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{E}_1 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{E}_0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F} & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

with f_0, f_1 surjective and g bijective, the Snake Lemma implies that the induced map $\ker(f_1) \rightarrow \ker(f_0)$ is bijective, and thus $[\mathcal{E}_0] - [\mathcal{E}_1] = [\mathcal{E}'_0] - [\mathcal{E}'_1]$.

To exploit this in the general case, consider the fiber product $\mathcal{E}''_0 = \mathcal{E}_0 \times_{\mathcal{F}} \mathcal{E}'_0$, which can be defined by the exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{E}''_0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{E}_0 \oplus \mathcal{E}'_0 \xrightarrow{p-p'} \mathcal{F} \longrightarrow 0$$

where $p : \mathcal{E}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ and $p' : \mathcal{E}'_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ are the canonical maps. The coherent sheaf \mathcal{E}''_0 is already locally free, because the stalks of \mathcal{F} have projective dimension $\text{pd}(\mathcal{F}_x) \leq 1$. One easily sees that the map $\mathcal{E}''_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ given by $p \circ \text{pr}_1 = p' \circ \text{pr}_2$ is surjective, and its kernel \mathcal{E}''_1 is thus also locally free. Moreover, the canonical projection $\mathcal{E}''_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_0$ is surjective. The Snake Lemma ensures that the induced map $\mathcal{E}''_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_1$ is surjective as well. The preceding paragraph thus gives $[\mathcal{E}''_0] - [\mathcal{E}''_1] = [\mathcal{E}_0] - [\mathcal{E}_1]$. By symmetry, we also get $[\mathcal{E}''_0] - [\mathcal{E}''_1] = [\mathcal{E}'_0] - [\mathcal{E}'_1]$. In turn, the differences in question depend only on the isomorphism class of $\mathcal{F} \in \text{Coh}(X)$. \square

The following ad hoc terminology will be useful throughout: Let us call a coherent sheaf \mathcal{F} *admissible* if for each $x \in X$, the projective dimension of the stalk is $\text{pd}(\mathcal{F}_x) \leq 1$, and there is surjection $\mathcal{E}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ for some locally free sheaf \mathcal{E}_0 of finite rank. This ensures that the kernel $\mathcal{E}_1 \subset \mathcal{E}_0$ is locally free as well. By the preceding lemma, the class $[\mathcal{F}] = [\mathcal{E}_0] - [\mathcal{E}_1] \in K^\circ(X)_{\text{naif}}$ is well-defined.

Lemma 4.2. *Let $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}' \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}'' \rightarrow 0$ be a short exact sequence of admissible coherent sheaves. Then $[\mathcal{F}] = [\mathcal{F}'] + [\mathcal{F}'']$ in the group $K^\circ(X)_{\text{naif}}$.*

Proof. Choose surjections $p : \mathcal{E}'_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}'$ and $q : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ with \mathcal{E}'_0 and \mathcal{E} locally free of finite rank. Composing q with the canonical projection $\text{pr} : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}''$ yields a surjection $\text{pr} \circ q : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}''$. We then obtain a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{E}'_0 & \xrightarrow{\text{can}} & \mathcal{E}'_0 \oplus \mathcal{E} & \xrightarrow{\text{can}} & \mathcal{E} & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & p \downarrow & & \downarrow p+q & & \downarrow \text{pr} \circ q & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F}' & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F}'' & \longrightarrow & 0, \end{array}$$

whose rows are exact and whose vertical maps are surjective. Applying the Snake Lemma, one easily gets the assertion. \square

Given an admissible coherent sheaf \mathcal{F} , it is thus possible to define the *total Chern class*

$$c_\bullet(\mathcal{F}) = 1 + c_1(\mathcal{F}) + c_2(\mathcal{F}) + \dots = c_\bullet(\mathcal{E}_0)/c_\bullet(\mathcal{E}_1) \in A^\bullet(X),$$

where $A^\bullet(X)$ is any suitable cohomology theory with Chern classes for locally free sheaves satisfying the usual axioms, confer [7]. In light of Lemma 4.2, the *Whitney Sum Formula* $c_\bullet(\mathcal{F}) = c_\bullet(\mathcal{F}')c_\bullet(\mathcal{F}'')$ holds true for short exact sequences of admissible sheaves $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}' \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}'' \rightarrow 0$.

We now examine the following situation: Let k be an infinite ground field, X an irreducible proper scheme of dimension $n = \dim(X)$, and \mathcal{N} an invertible sheaf on X . Suppose that $D \subset X$ is an effective Cartier divisor, and \mathcal{L}_D is an invertible sheaf on D that is the quotient of a locally free sheaf of finite rank on X . Then the same holds for the tensor products $\mathcal{N}_D \otimes \mathcal{L}_D^{\otimes t}$ for all $t \geq 0$. Let us assume that there is a single locally free sheaf \mathcal{A} of finite rank, having surjections $\mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_D \otimes \mathcal{L}_D^{\otimes t}$ for all $t \geq 0$. Denote by $\mathcal{E}_t \subset \mathcal{A}$ its kernel, which is locally free of the same rank, such that we have a short exact sequence

$$(6) \quad 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_t \rightarrow \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_D \otimes \mathcal{L}_D^{\otimes t} \rightarrow 0.$$

We seek to express the total Chern class $c_\bullet(\mathcal{N}_D \otimes \mathcal{L}_D^{\otimes t}) \in A^\bullet(X)$, or rather its inverse, in dependence on $t \geq 0$. For simplicity, consider l -adic cohomology $A^i(X) = H^{2i}(X, \mathbb{Q}_l(i))$, where l denotes a prime number different from the characteristic of the ground field. We make the identification $A^n(X) = H^{2n}(X, \mathbb{Q}_l(n)) = \mathbb{Q}_l$ and regard cohomology classes in top degree as numbers. Moreover, we consider the descending filtration $\text{Fil}^j A^\bullet(X) = \bigoplus_{i \geq j} A^i(X)$.

Theorem 4.3. *Assumptions as above. Suppose that \mathcal{L}_D is globally generated. Then there is a proper birational morphism $f : X' \rightarrow X$ and classes $\alpha_j \in \text{Fil}^{j+1} A^\bullet(X')$, $1 \leq j \leq n-1$ such that*

$$c_\bullet(f^*(\mathcal{N}_D \otimes \mathcal{L}_D^{\otimes t}))^{-1} = 1 + \alpha_1 t + \dots + \alpha_{n-1} t^{n-1}$$

for all integers $t \geq 0$. Moreover, the coefficient $\alpha_{n-1} \in \text{Fil}^n A^\bullet(X) = A^n(X')$ is given by $\alpha_{n-1} = (-1)^n c_1^{n-1}(\mathcal{L}_D)$.

Proof. First, we consider the special case that $\mathcal{L}_D \in \text{Pic}(D)$ is the restriction of some $\mathcal{L} \in \text{Pic}(X)$. The exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{N} \otimes \mathcal{L}^{\otimes t}(-D) \rightarrow \mathcal{N} \otimes \mathcal{L}^{\otimes t} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_D \otimes \mathcal{L}_D^{\otimes t} \rightarrow 0$$

shows that the inverse of the total Chern class for $\mathcal{N}_D \otimes \mathcal{L}_D^{\otimes t}$ is

$$(1 + N + tL - D)/(1 + N + tL) = 1 - D \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (-1)^i (N + tL)^i.$$

Here $N, L \in A^2(X)$ are the first Chern classes of the invertible sheaves \mathcal{N} and \mathcal{L} , respectively. Using the equality of numbers $D \cdot L^{n-1} = c_1^{n-1}(\mathcal{L}_D)$, the statement already follows with $X' = X$.

Second, consider the special case that $D = D_1 \cup D_2$ is the schematic union of two effective Cartier divisors without common irreducible components. Interpreting the intersection number $c_1^{n-1}(\mathcal{L}_D)/(n-1)!$ as the coefficient in degree $n-1$ of the Hilbert polynomial $\chi(\mathcal{L}_D^{\otimes t})$, we deduce $c_1^{n-1}(\mathcal{L}_D) = c_1^{n-1}(\mathcal{L}_{D_1}) + c_1^{n-1}(\mathcal{L}_{D_2})$. Moreover, $D_1 \cap D_2$ is an effective Cartier divisor in both D_1, D_2 , and we have a short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{D_2}(-D_1) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_D \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{D_1} \rightarrow 0$. Clearly, the restrictions

$\mathcal{L}_{D_1}, \mathcal{L}_{D_2}$ are globally generated and admissible. Now suppose that our statement is already true for the effective Cartier divisors $D_1, D_2 \subset X$. Applying the Whitney Sum Formula to the short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{N}'_{D_2} \otimes \mathcal{L}_{D_2}^{\otimes t} \longrightarrow \mathcal{N}_D \otimes \mathcal{L}_D^{\otimes t} \longrightarrow \mathcal{N}_{D_1} \otimes \mathcal{L}_{D_1}^{\otimes t} \longrightarrow 0$$

where $\mathcal{N}' = \mathcal{N}(-D_1)$ easily yields the assertion.

We now come to the general situation. We proceed by induction on the *Kodaira–Ithaka dimension* $k = \text{kod}(\mathcal{L}_D)$ of the invertible sheaf $\mathcal{L}_D \in \text{Pic}(D)$. For globally generated invertible sheaves, this is the dimension of the image for the morphism $D \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^m$ coming from the linear system $H^0(D, \mathcal{L}_D)$, where $m+1 = h^0(\mathcal{L}_D)$. Moreover, it coincides with the *numerical Kodaira–Ithaka dimension*, which is the largest integer $k \geq 0$ so that the intersection number $c_1^k(\mathcal{L}_D) \cdot V$ is nonzero for some integral closed subscheme $V \subset D$ of dimension $k = \dim(V)$.

In the case $k = 0$, we have $\mathcal{L}_D = \mathcal{O}_D$, and the assertion holds by the first special case. Now suppose $k \geq 1$, and that the assertion is true for $k-1$. Choose a regular global section of \mathcal{L}_D , and let $A \subset D$ be its zero locus, such that $\mathcal{L}_D = \mathcal{O}_D(A)$. Let $f : X' \rightarrow X$ be the blowing-up with center $A \subset X$. Since f is birational, the locally free sheaves \mathcal{E}_t and $\mathcal{E}'_t = f^*(\mathcal{E}_t)$ have the same top Chern numbers. Furthermore, the exact sequence (6) induces an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{E}'_t \longrightarrow \mathcal{A}' \longrightarrow f^*(\mathcal{N}_D \otimes \mathcal{L}_D^{\otimes t}) \longrightarrow 0.$$

where $\mathcal{A}' = f^*(\mathcal{A})$. The latter is indeed exact, because $\mathcal{O}_{X'}$ has no torsion sections supported by the effective Cartier divisor $E = f^{-1}(A)$. Thus the coherent sheaf $\mathcal{F}_t = f^*(\mathcal{N}_D \otimes \mathcal{L}_D^{\otimes t})$ is admissible.

Consider the effective Cartier divisor $D' = f^{-1}(D)$. The universal property for blowing-ups gives a partial section $\sigma : D \rightarrow X'$ for the structure morphism $f : X' \rightarrow X$. We thus obtain a short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}_t(-\sigma(D))|_E \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}_t \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}_t|_{\sigma(D)} \longrightarrow 0,$$

where the term on the right is invertible on the effective Cartier divisor $\sigma(D) \subset X'$, and the term on the left is invertible on the effective Cartier divisor $E \subset X'$. This follows from Lemma 4.4 below. We now define another locally free sheaf $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}'_t$ as the kernel of the composite surjection $\mathcal{A}' \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_t \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_t|_{\sigma(D)}$, such that we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{E}'_t & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{A}' & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F}_t & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{id} & & \downarrow \text{can} & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \tilde{\mathcal{E}}'_t & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{A}' & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F}_t|_{\sigma(D)} & \longrightarrow & 0. \end{array}$$

By the Snake Lemma, the vertical map on the left is injective, with cokernel

$$\mathcal{F}_t(-\sigma(D))|_E = f^*(\mathcal{N}_A \otimes \mathcal{O}_A(tA))(-\sigma(D))|_E.$$

In turn, this sheaf is admissible. The Cartier divisor $D' = f^{-1}(D) \subset X'$ is the union of the two effective Cartier divisors $E, \sigma(D)$, which have no common irreducible component. Consider the globally generated invertible sheaf $\mathcal{L}_{D'} = f^*(\mathcal{L}_D) = f^*(\mathcal{O}_D(A))$ on D' . Its restriction to $\sigma(D)$ is nothing but $\mathcal{O}_{\sigma(D)}(E)$, which is the restriction of the invertible sheaf $\mathcal{O}_{X'}(E)$. Thus the assertion holds for $\mathcal{L}_{D'}|_{\sigma(D)}$ by the first special case. Moreover, the restriction $\mathcal{L}_{D'}|_E$ equals $f^*(\mathcal{O}_A(A))$. This

sheaf has Kodaira–Ithaka dimension smaller than that of $\mathcal{L}_D = \mathcal{O}_D(A)$, by its interpretation via intersection numbers. We thus may apply the induction hypothesis to $\mathcal{L}_{D'}|_E$. Using the second special case, we infer the assertion for $\mathcal{L}_{D'}$. \square

In the preceding proof, we have used the following fact:

Lemma 4.4. *Let X be a noetherian scheme, $D \subset X$ an effective Cartier divisor, $A \subset D$ an effective Cartier divisor, and $f : X' \rightarrow X$ the blowing-up with center A . Let $\sigma : D \rightarrow X'$ be the canonical partial section, $E = f^{-1}(A)$ the exceptional divisor, and $D' = f^{-1}(D)$. Then $E, D', \sigma(D) \subset X'$ are effective Cartier divisors, the subschemes $E, \sigma(D) \subset X'$ have no common irreducible components, their schematic union is D' , and there is a short exact sequence*

$$(7) \quad 0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_E(-\sigma(D)) \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{D'} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\sigma(D)} \longrightarrow 0.$$

Proof. We give a sketch and leave some details to the reader. The problem is local, so it suffices to treat the case that $X = \text{Spec}(R)$ is affine, and that there is a regular sequence $f, g \in R$ such that $D \subset X$ is defined by the ideal fR , and $A \subset X$ is defined by the ideal $I = (f, g)$.

Consider the Rees ring $S = \bigoplus I^n$, such that $X' = \text{Proj}(S)$. The closed subscheme $D' \subset X'$ can be identified with the homogeneous spectrum of $S \otimes_R (R/fR) = \bigoplus I^n/fI^n$, the exceptional divisor $E \subset X'$ with that of $S \otimes_R (R/I) = \bigoplus I^n/I^{n+1}$, and the section $\sigma(D) \subset X'$ with that of the graded R/fR -algebra $\bigoplus J^n$, where $J = I \cdot R/fR$ is the induced invertible ideal. The homogeneous components of the latter can be rewritten as $J^n = (I^n + fR)/fR = I^n/(fR \cap I^n)$.

Thus, in order to verify $D' = E \cup \sigma(D)$, it suffices to check that for each degree $n \geq 1$, the sequence

$$(8) \quad 0 \longrightarrow I^n/fI^n \longrightarrow I^n/I^{n+1} \times I^n/(fR \cap I^n) \longrightarrow I^n/(I^{n+1} + (fR \cap I^n)) \longrightarrow 0$$

is exact. Consider first the special case that $R = \mathbb{Z}[f, g]$, where f, g are indeterminates. One easily sees that each term in (8) is a free \mathbb{Z} -module, with basis given by certain monomials in f and g , from which one easily infers exactness.

Moreover, it follows from [15], Theorem 2 that if M is a module over $\mathbb{Z}[f, g]$ such that f, g is a regular sequence on M , then $\text{Tor}_p(\mathfrak{a}/\mathfrak{b}, M) = 0$ for all $p > 0$ and all monomial ideals $\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{b} \subset \mathbb{Z}[f, g]$ occurring according in the terms of (8), for example $\mathfrak{a} = I^n$ and $\mathfrak{b} = fI^n$. Using the long exact sequences for Tor , we infer that the exactness of (8) for the ring $\mathbb{Z}[f, g]$ implies the exactness for any local rings R with regular sequence $f, g \in R$. This indeed shows that $D' = E \cup \sigma(D)$ holds in general.

By the universal property of blowing-ups, the closed subscheme $E \subset X'$ is an effective Cartier divisor. Since f is regular on R , the same holds for the polynomial ring $R[T]$ and the subalgebra $S \subset R[T]$, such that $D' \subset X'$ is an effective Cartier divisor. Localizing at the generic points of $D \subset X$, one easily sees that $\sigma(D)$ and E have no common irreducible component. Using that there are no associated points on X and X' contained in the Cartier divisors D and E , respectively, we infer that $\sigma(D) = D' - E$ is an effective Cartier divisor. Finally, the Snake Lemma applied to the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_{X'}(-E - \sigma(D)) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_{X'} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_{D'} & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_{X'}(-\sigma(D)) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_{X'} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_{\sigma(D)} & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

yields the short exact sequence (7). \square

As an application, we now can compute the top Chern class for the locally free sheaves constructed in the course of the proof for Theorem 3.1. We work in the following set-up: Let X be a proper irreducible scheme of dimension $n = \dim(X)$. Suppose $D \subset X$ is an effective Cartier divisor, and \mathcal{N} an invertible sheaf on X , and \mathcal{L}_D be a globally generated invertible sheaf on D . Suppose we have a locally free sheaf \mathcal{A} of finite rank, and for each $t \geq 0$ some surjection $\mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_D \otimes \mathcal{L}_D^{\otimes t}$. Define the locally free sheaf \mathcal{E}_t by the short exact sequence

$$(9) \quad 0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{E}_t^\vee \longrightarrow \mathcal{A} \longrightarrow \mathcal{N}_D \otimes \mathcal{L}_D^{\otimes t} \longrightarrow 0,$$

and regard its top Chern class $c_n(\mathcal{E}_t) \in A^n(X) = H^{2n}(X, \mathbb{Q}_l(n)) = \mathbb{Q}_l$ as a number.

Proposition 4.5. *Assumptions as above. Then there are $\beta_0, \dots, \beta_{n-1} \in \mathbb{Q}_l$ with*

$$c_n(\mathcal{E}_t) = \beta_{n-1}t^{n-1} + \beta_{n-2}t^{n-2} + \dots + \beta_0,$$

for all $t \geq 0$, and the coefficient in degree $n-1$ is given by $\beta_{n-1} = c_1^{n-1}(\mathcal{L}_D)$.

Proof. Applying the Whitney Sum Formula to the short exact sequence (9) and using Theorem 4.3, we see that

$$c_\bullet(\mathcal{E}_t^\vee) = (1 + c_1(\mathcal{A}) + \dots + c_n(\mathcal{A})) \cdot (1 + \alpha_1 t + \dots + \alpha_{n-1} t^{n-1})$$

for certain cohomology classes $\alpha_j \in \text{Fil}^{j+1} A^\bullet(X)$, with $\alpha_{n-1} = (-1)^n c_1^{n-1}(\mathcal{L}_D)$. Strictly speaking, the classes α_j lie on X' for some proper birational morphism $X' \rightarrow X$, but this can be neglected because the canonical map $A^n(X) \rightarrow A^n(X')$ is bijective.

We conclude that $c_n(\mathcal{E}_t^\vee)$ is a polynomial function of degree $\leq n-1$ in $t \geq 0$. Its coefficient in degree $n-1$ is $(-1)^n c_1^{n-1}(\mathcal{L}_D)$, because $c_i(\mathcal{A}) \cdot \alpha_{n-1} \in \text{Fil}^{n+i} A^\bullet(X) = 0$ for all $i \geq 1$. The statement follows from the general fact that $c_i(\mathcal{E}^\vee) = (-1)^i c_i(\mathcal{E})$ for any locally free sheaf \mathcal{E} of finite rank. \square

Combining this computation with the proof for Theorem 3.1, we obtain the following, which is the main result of this paper:

Theorem 4.6. *Let Y be a proper scheme. Suppose there is a proper birational morphism $X \rightarrow Y$ and a Cartier divisor $D \subset X$ that intersects the exceptional locus in a finite set, and that the proper scheme D is projective. Then there are locally free sheaves \mathcal{E} of rank $n = \dim(Y)$ on Y with Chern number $c_n(\mathcal{E})$ arbitrarily large.*

Over the field of complex numbers $k = \mathbb{C}$, we see that there are infinitely many algebraic vector bundles of rank $n = \dim(Y)$ that are non-isomorphic as topological vector bundles. Of course, in this situation one could use singular cohomology $A^i(X) = H^{2i}(X^{\text{an}}, \mathbb{Z})$ of the associated complex space X^{an} rather than l -adic cohomology $A^i(X) = H^{2i}(X, \mathbb{Q}_l(i))$.

5. TORIC VARIETIES

In this section we study toric varieties and formulate a condition ensuring that a given toric prime divisor becomes \mathbb{Q} -Cartier on a small modification. If furthermore the toric divisor is projective, we conclude with Theorem 4.6 that there are non-trivial vector bundles. It turns out that this condition automatically holds in dimension $n = 3$. For general facts on toric varieties, we refer to [11] and [39].

Fix an infinite ground field k . As customary, we denote by $T = \mathbb{G}_m^n$ the standard torus, $M = \mathbb{Z}^{\oplus n}$ its character group and $N = \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(M, \mathbb{Z})$ the dual group of 1-parameter subgroups. Moreover, set $N_{\mathbb{R}} = N \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{R}$ and $M_{\mathbb{R}} = M \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{R}$. Any *strictly convex rational polyhedral cone* $\sigma \subset N_{\mathbb{R}}$ is of the form $\sum_{i=1}^t \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} v_i$, where $v_1, \dots, v_t \in N \subset N_{\mathbb{R}}$ are lattice vectors, such that σ does not contain non-trivial linear subspaces. Its dual cone is given by $\check{\sigma} = \{m \in M_{\mathbb{R}} \mid n(m) \geq 0 \text{ for all } n \in \sigma\}$. The affine toric variety U_{σ} associated to σ is the spectrum of the monoid ring $k[\check{\sigma} \cap M]$.

The *linear span* of σ is the linear subspace of $N_{\mathbb{R}}$ generated by σ . Its dimension is also called the dimension of the cone σ . Inside this linear span, we can distinguish between the interior and the boundary of σ . We call the former the *relative interior* of σ . A *face* of σ is either σ itself or given by an intersection $\sigma \cap H$, where $H \subset N_{\mathbb{R}}$ is a hyperplane disjoint from the relative interior of σ . A proper face (i.e. a face $\neq \sigma$) is again a strictly convex rational polyhedral cone contained in H . The set of faces of σ is closed under intersection and partially ordered, where we write $\tau \preceq \eta$ if and only if $\tau \subseteq \eta$. For any integer $l \geq 0$ we denote by $\sigma(l)$ the set of l -dimensional faces of σ . The most important faces are the *rays* $\rho \in \sigma(1)$ and the *facets* $\eta \in \sigma(d-1)$, where $d = \dim \sigma$. Note that $\sigma = \sum_{\rho \in \sigma(1)} \rho$.

From now on, we assume that $\dim \sigma = n$. Given a ray $\rho \in \sigma(1)$, we shall formulate certain conditions on the pair (σ, ρ) . For this, we use the *beneath-and-beyond method* from convex geometry (see [13], §8.4). In its original form, it deals with polytopes rather than cones. However, we can always choose an affine hyperplane H which passes through the interior of σ such that the cross-section $P = \sigma \cap H$ is a compact polytope and σ coincides with the $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ -linear span of P . Moreover, there is a one-to-one correspondence between the non-zero faces of σ and those of P , where the former are the $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ -linear spans of the latter. This way, the corresponding terminology in [13] straightforwardly carries over to our setting.

Consider a facet $\eta = \sigma \cap H_{\eta}$. Then the hyperplane H_{η} , which is unique for facets, separates $N_{\mathbb{R}}$ into two half spaces, one of which contains the interior of σ . We say that $x \in N_{\mathbb{R}}$ is *beneath* H_{η} if it is contained in the same half space that contains the relative interior of σ ; if it is contained in the opposite half space, we call x *beyond* H_{η} . Now set

$$\sigma' = \sum_{\rho' \in \sigma(1) \setminus \{\rho\}} \rho'.$$

One can distinguish two cases: First, $\dim \sigma' = n-1$ and therefore $\sigma' \subset \sigma$ is a proper face. Second, $\dim \sigma' = n$, i.e. σ' is a cone contained in σ and, in general, will share some of its faces with σ . The beneath-and-beyond method is an inductive procedure to describe the faces of σ in terms of the faces of σ' and the relative position of ρ with respect to the hyperplanes of the facets of σ' . Here, we are interested in the following special case:

Definition 5.1. Let $\rho, \sigma' \subset \sigma$ be as before. We say that σ is a *pyramidal extension* of σ' by ρ , if one of the following holds:

- (i) $\dim \sigma' = n-1$.
- (ii) $\dim \sigma' = n$ and there exists precisely one facet $\eta \subset \sigma'$ such that the relative interior of ρ is beyond H_{η} , and beneath every other facet of σ' .

In the first case, we set $\sigma'' = \sigma = \sigma' + \rho$. In the second case we write $\sigma'' = \eta + \rho$.

Note that in both cases, σ'' is an n -dimensional cone, which in [13] is called *pyramidal update* of σ' or η , respectively.

Example 5.2. Let τ be a $(n-1)$ -dimensional cone and $\kappa = \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}x$ for some $x \in N_{\mathbb{R}} \setminus H_{\tau}$. Then $\sigma = \tau + \kappa$ is a pyramidal extension with $\sigma' = \tau$, $\sigma'' = \sigma$ and $\rho = \kappa$.

Example 5.3. Recall that an n -dimensional cone is called *simplicial* if it is generated by n rays. In this case, for any $\rho \in \sigma(1)$, the cone σ' as above is $(n-1)$ -dimensional and therefore σ is a pyramidal extension of σ' by ρ .

Example 5.4. Let σ be a non-simplicial 3-dimensional cone and ρ be any element of $\sigma(1)$. Then $\rho = \tau_1 \cap \tau_2$ for two facets $\tau_1, \tau_2 \in \sigma(2)$ and there are $\kappa_1, \kappa_2 \in \sigma(1)$ such that $\tau_1 = \rho + \kappa_1$ and $\tau_2 = \rho + \kappa_2$. Then it is elementary to see that σ is a pyramidal extension of the n -dimensional cone $\sigma' = \sum_{\rho' \in \sigma(1) \setminus \{\rho\}} \rho'$ with respect to the facet $\eta = \kappa_1 + \kappa_2$. Together with Example 5.3, this shows that every 3-dimensional cone is a pyramidal extension.

We now paraphrase from [13], Lemmas 8.6 and 8.7 the classification of faces of σ and σ'' in terms of those of σ' and η for pyramidal extensions.

Lemma 5.5. *Let $\rho, \sigma', \sigma'' \subset \sigma$ be as before.*

- (i) *If $\dim \sigma' = n-1$, then every face of σ' is a face of σ'' . Moreover, any cone of the form $\tau + \rho$ with $\tau \preceq \sigma'$ is a face of σ'' and σ'' has no other faces.*
- (ii) *If $\dim \sigma' = n$, then every face of η is a face of σ'' . Moreover, any cone of the form $\tau + \rho$ with $\tau \preceq \eta$ is a face of σ'' and σ'' has no other faces.*
- (iii) *If $\dim \sigma' = n$, then every proper face of σ' is a face of σ if it does not coincide with η . For every proper face τ of η , the cone $\tau + \rho$ is a proper face of σ . There are no other proper faces of σ .*

Note that the characterization (i) will be convenient later on though it is somewhat redundant, because $\sigma'' = \sigma$ holds. Recall that a collection Δ of cones is called a *fan* if it is closed under taking intersections and faces.

Proposition 5.6. *If $\dim \sigma' = n$, then $\sigma' \cap \sigma'' = \eta$, and $\sigma' \cup \sigma'' = \sigma$, and the faces of σ' and σ'' form a fan.*

To any toric variety Y there is associated a fan Δ that encodes the orbit structure of the T -action on Y . More precisely, every $\sigma \in \Delta$ corresponds to an open affine subset $U_{\sigma} = \text{Spec } K[\check{\sigma} \cap M]$ which, in turn, contains a unique minimal orbit $\text{orb}(\sigma)$. This correspondence is compatible with inclusions, i.e. $\tau \preceq \sigma$ if and only if $U_{\tau} \subseteq U_{\sigma}$ if and only if $\text{orb}(\sigma)$ is contained in the closure of $\text{orb}(\tau)$ in Y . An orbit closure $V(\sigma) = \text{orb}(\sigma)$ by itself is again a toric variety with respect to the action of the torus T/T_{σ} , where $T_{\sigma} \subset T$ denotes the stabilizer subgroup of $\text{orb}(\sigma)$. Its orbit structure can be described with help of the *star* $\text{Star}(\sigma) = \{\tau \in \Delta \mid \sigma \preceq \tau\}$. All $\tau \in \text{Star}(\sigma)$ have σ as a common face and the sets $\bar{\tau} = (\tau + \langle \sigma \rangle_{\mathbb{R}}) / \langle \sigma \rangle_{\mathbb{R}}$ form a fan $\bar{\Delta}_{\sigma}$ in $N_{\mathbb{R}} / \langle \sigma \rangle_{\mathbb{R}}$ which encodes the toric structure of $V(\sigma)$.

Again, we are only interested in two special situations. The first is the case where τ is $(n-1)$ -dimensional. Then $\dim V(\tau) = 1$ and there are only three possibilities for what $V(\tau)$ can look like, depending on whether τ is contained in none, one, or two n -dimensional cones which correspond to $V(\tau) \simeq \mathbb{A}^1 \setminus \{0\}$, $V(\tau) \simeq \mathbb{A}^1$, and $V(\tau) \simeq \mathbb{P}^1$, respectively.

The second case is where ρ is a ray in Δ such that $V(\rho) = D_{\rho}$ is a *toric Weil divisor*. In what follows, we write $\Delta(1)$ for the collection of rays in the fan Δ , as customary.

Lemma 5.7. *Let $\rho \in \Delta(1)$ be such that for every n -dimensional cone $\sigma \in \text{Star}(\rho)$, we have $\dim \sigma' = n - 1$. Then $D_\rho \subset Y$ is \mathbb{Q} -Cartier.*

Proof. We have to find an integer $c \neq 0$ so that $cD_\rho \subset Y$ is Cartier. Any toric Weil divisor of the form $D = \sum_{\kappa \in \Delta(1)} a_\kappa D_\kappa$ with $a_\kappa \in \mathbb{Z}$, and D is Cartier if and only if for every maximal cone $\sigma \in \Delta$ there exists $m_\sigma \in M$ such that $m(l_\kappa) = -a_\kappa$ for every $\kappa \in \sigma(1)$, where $l_\kappa \in N$ denotes the *primitive generator* of κ . For our divisor D_ρ , we have $a_\kappa = 0$ for $\kappa \neq \rho$ and $a_\rho = 1$. Therefore, for any $\sigma \in \Delta$ which does not contain ρ , we can choose $m_\sigma = 0$. If $\rho \in \sigma(1)$ then, because the rays of σ' lie in a hyperplane in $M_\mathbb{R}$, we can choose $m'_\sigma \in M_\mathbb{R}$ so that $m'_\sigma(l_\kappa) = 0$ for every $\kappa \in \sigma'(1)$ and $m'_\sigma(l_\rho) = 1$. Then for a suitable multiple c , we have $m_\sigma = c \cdot m'_\sigma \in M$ for all $\sigma \in \text{Star}(\rho)$ and hence the m_σ describe the Cartier divisor cD_ρ . \square

Under the assumptions of Proposition 5.6, the cones σ' and σ'' generate a fan which is supported on σ . It arises from the fan generated by σ by removing the cone σ and introducing three new cones $\sigma', \sigma'', \sigma' \cap \sigma''$. This implies that $\sigma' \cup \sigma''$ extends to a refinement Δ' of the fan Δ such that the associated toric morphism $Y' \rightarrow Y$ corresponds to the contraction of a toric subvariety $V(\eta) \simeq \mathbb{P}^1$. Moreover, if D'_ρ denotes the strict transform of D_ρ on X , then $D'_\rho \cap V(\eta)$ consists of precisely one point.

Definition 5.8. We say that $\rho \in \Delta(1)$ is in *Egyptian position* if every n -dimensional cone $\sigma \in \text{Star}(\rho)$ is a pyramidal extension of σ' by ρ .

If Δ contains a ray ρ in Egyptian position, then for every $\sigma \in \text{Star}(\rho)$ with $\dim \sigma' = n$, we can consider the modification of $X \rightarrow Y$ corresponding to inserting the extra facets $\sigma' \cap \sigma''$ for every such σ . By our discussion above, the exceptional locus $E \subset X$ is a disjoint union of copies of \mathbb{P}^1 , such that $\dim E \cap D'_\rho = 0$. Summing up:

Proposition 5.9. *Let Y be an n -dimensional toric variety associated to a fan Δ in N and $\rho \in \Delta(1)$ in Egyptian position. For the corresponding toric modification $f : X \rightarrow Y$ with exceptional set $E \subset X$, denote $D'_\rho \subset X$ the strict transform of the toric prime divisor $D_\rho \subset Y$ associated to ρ . Then E is a curve, $D'_\rho \cap E$ is finite, and the induced morphism $D'_\rho \rightarrow D_\rho$ is an isomorphism.*

In general, multiples of a divisor that is quasiprojective are not necessarily quasiprojective. The following shows that this problem does not occur for toric prime divisors.

Proposition 5.10. *Let Y be an n -dimensional toric variety with fan Δ and $D = D_\rho$ a toric prime divisor for some $\rho \in \Delta(1)$. If the scheme D is quasiprojective, the same holds for cD for all integers $c > 0$.*

Proof. The divisor $D \subset Y$ is contained in the open subset $U = \bigcup_{\sigma \in \text{Star}(\rho)} U_\sigma$. It is enough to show that U admits an ample invertible sheaf. By construction, there is a toric morphism $\pi : U \rightarrow D_\rho$ which is induced by a map of fans $\pi' : \Delta_\rho \rightarrow \bar{\Delta}_\rho$, where Δ_ρ denotes the fan generated by $\text{Star}(\rho)$ and $\bar{\Delta}_\rho$ is the fan describing D_ρ as a toric variety. The map π' is induced by the projection $N_\mathbb{R} \rightarrow N_\mathbb{R}/\langle \rho \rangle_\mathbb{R}$. In particular, there is a one-to-one correspondence between maximal cones in Δ_ρ and maximal cones in $\bar{\Delta}_\rho$, given by $\sigma \mapsto \pi'(\sigma) = \bar{\sigma}$. Consequently, for every maximal cone $\bar{\sigma}$ and the corresponding open toric variety $U_{\bar{\sigma}}$, we have $\pi^{-1}(U_{\bar{\sigma}}) = U_\sigma$. Hence the morphism π is affine. Therefore, by [30], Proposition 5.1.6, the structure sheaf

\mathcal{O}_U is π -ample and with [30], Proposition 4.6.13 we conclude that U admits an ample invertible sheaf. \square

Remark 5.11. The fact that U as in the preceding proof is quasiprojective if and only if D_ρ is, has a nice interpretation in terms of the toric combinatorics. Recall that a very ample toric divisor $D = \sum_{\xi \in \Delta_\rho(1)} c_\xi D_\xi$ on U corresponds to an integral polyhedron $P_D = \{m \in M \mid l_\xi(m) \geq -c_\xi\}$ whose face lattice is dual to that of Δ_ρ . The restriction of $\mathcal{O}(D)$ to D_ρ corresponds to a divisor D' on D_ρ with associated polyhedron $P_{D'} \subset \rho^\perp \cap M$. Up to rational equivalence, we can always assume that $c_\rho = 0$ and then we can identify in a natural way $P_{D'}$ with $\rho^\perp \cap P_D$, which is the face of P_D orthogonal to ρ .

Conversely, every ray $\bar{\tau}$ in $\bar{\Delta}_\rho$ is the image of a two-dimensional cone τ in $\text{Star}(\rho)$, which in turn is generated by ρ and another ray $\xi \in \Delta_\rho(1)$. However, the generator of ξ might not map to a generator of $\bar{\tau}$. So, if $D' = \sum_{\tau \in \bar{\Delta}(1)} c_\tau D_\tau$ is an ample toric divisor on D_ρ with associated polyhedron $P_{D'} \subset \rho^\perp \cap M$, the naturally defined polyhedron P_D with $P_{D'} = P_D \cap \rho^\perp$ might only represent an ample \mathbb{Q} -Cartier divisor which can be made integral by passing from D' to an appropriate multiple.

We now come to the main result of this section:

Theorem 5.12. *Let Y be a proper toric variety with associated fan Δ . Suppose there is a ray $\rho \in \Delta(1)$ in Egyptian position such that the corresponding toric prime divisor D_ρ is projective. Then there are locally free sheaves \mathcal{E} on Y of rank $n = \dim(Y)$ with Chern number $c_n(\mathcal{E})$ arbitrarily large.*

Proof. By Proposition 5.9, we can subdivide Δ so that the corresponding modification $X \rightarrow Y$ has 1-dimensional exceptional set, whose intersection with the strict transform of D_ρ on X is zero-dimensional. By Lemma 5.7, D_ρ is \mathbb{Q} -Cartier and therefore there exists a multiple $c > 0$ such that cD_ρ is Cartier. Moreover, cD_ρ remains projective by Proposition 5.10. Hence, we can apply Theorem 4.6, which proves the assertion. \square

Corollary 5.13. *On every 3-dimensional proper toric variety Y there are locally free sheaves \mathcal{E} of rank 3 with arbitrarily large Chern number $c_3(\mathcal{E})$.*

Proof. We saw in Example 5.4 that in a 3-dimensional fan every ray is in Egyptian position. Moreover, every toric prime divisor is a toric surface and therefore projective, so the Theorem applies. \square

6. EXAMPLES WITH TRIVIAL PICARD GROUP

In this section we will construct in any dimension $n \geq 3$ an explicit family of toric varieties with trivial Picard group which admit a ray in Egyptian position. Let e_1, \dots, e_n be the standard basis of $N = \mathbb{Z}^n$ and $u > 0$ an integer. Consider the following $2n + 2$ primitive vectors:

$$\begin{aligned} e &= e_n, & f_i &= e_i \text{ for } 1 \leq i < n, & f_n &= -\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} e_i, \\ h &= -e, & g_i &= h - f_i \text{ for } 1 \leq i < n, & g_n &= uh - f_n. \end{aligned}$$

With these vectors, we define the following $\binom{n+1}{2}$ cones of dimension n :

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_i &= \langle e, g_i, f_k \mid k \neq i \rangle_{\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}} \text{ for every } 1 \leq i \leq n, \\ \sigma_{ij} &= \langle h, g_i, g_j, f_k \mid k \neq i, j \rangle_{\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}} \text{ for every pair } 1 \leq i \neq j \leq n.\end{aligned}$$

Let us now show that these cones generate a fan. We start by analyzing their face structure. Every cone has precisely $n+1$ generators and it is easy to see that the generators of a cone form a *circuit*, i.e. a minimally linearly dependent set of lattice vectors. In particular, the generators of the σ_i satisfy the following relations:

$$e + g_i = \sum_{j \neq i} f_j \text{ for } 1 \leq i < n, \quad \text{and} \quad ue + g_n = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} f_j,$$

and for the generators of the σ_{ij} we get:

$$g_i + g_j = \begin{cases} 2h + \sum_{k \neq i, j} f_k & \text{if } i, j \neq n; \\ (u+1)h + \sum_{k \neq i, j} f_k & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

The face structures of the cones σ_i, σ_{ij} can easily be read-off from these relations. In particular, every facet is simplicial (for details we refer to [22], §7). The $2n-2$ facets of σ_i are:

$$\langle e, f_j \mid j \neq i, k \rangle_{\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}} \quad \text{and} \quad \langle g_i, f_j \mid j \neq i, k \rangle_{\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}} \text{ for every } 1 \leq k \neq i \leq n,$$

and the $2n-2$ facets of σ_{ij} are:

$$\begin{aligned} &\langle h, g_i, f_l \mid j \neq i, j, k \rangle_{\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}} \quad \langle h, g_j, f_l \mid j \neq i, j, k \rangle_{\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}} \text{ for } 1 \leq k \neq i, j \leq n \\ &\text{and } \langle g_i, f_k \mid k \neq i, j \rangle_{\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}}, \quad \langle g_j, f_k \mid k \neq i, j \rangle_{\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}}.\end{aligned}$$

We have the following intersections of codimension one among the σ_i, σ_{ij} :

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_i \cap \sigma_j &= \langle e, f_k \text{ with } k \neq i, j \rangle_{\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}} \text{ for } i \neq j, \\ \sigma_{ik} \cap \sigma_{jk} &= \langle h, g_k, f_l, l \neq i, j, k \rangle_{\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}} \text{ for } i \neq j, \\ \sigma_i \cap \sigma_{ij} &= \langle g_i, f_k, k \neq i, j \rangle_{\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}} \text{ for } i \neq j.\end{aligned}$$

The remaining intersections are all of codimension three:

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_{ij} \cap \sigma_{pq} &= \langle h, f_k, k \neq i, j, p, q \rangle_{\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}} \text{ if } \{i, j\} \cap \{p, q\} = \emptyset, \\ \sigma_i \cap \sigma_{jk} &= \langle f_l, l \neq i, j, k \rangle_{\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}} \text{ if } i \neq j, k.\end{aligned}$$

So we see that any two cones intersect in a proper face and every facet is the intersection of two maximal cones. It follows that the cones σ_i, σ_{ij} generate a complete fan Δ_u . We denote Y_u the corresponding proper toric variety.

Proposition 6.1. *The toric variety Y_1 is projective, whereas $\text{Pic}(Y_u) = 0$ for $u > 1$.*

Proof. In general, on an n -dimensional proper toric variety Y with fan Δ , a toric Weil divisor $D = \sum_{\rho \in \Delta(1)} c_\rho D_\rho$ is Cartier if and only if there exist a collection of characters $(m_\sigma)_{\sigma \in \Delta(n)}$ such that $c_\rho = -m_\sigma(l_\rho)$ for every $\sigma \in \Delta$ with $\rho \in \sigma(1)$. Here we identify M with the dual of N and write $m_\sigma(l_\rho)$ for the evaluation of m_σ at the primitive vector l_ρ generating the ray ρ . Note that if $(m_\sigma)_{\sigma \in \Delta(n)}$ corresponds to a toric Cartier divisor, then so does $(m_\sigma + m)_{\sigma \in \Delta(n)}$ for any $m \in M$; this corresponds to a change of linearization of the line bundle $\mathcal{O}_X(D)$ by a global twist with m .

In our situation, we denote the toric prime divisors by $D_e, D_{f_i}, D_{g_i}, D_h$ and consider a family of characters m_i, m_{ij} corresponding to the cones σ_i, σ_{ij} . For

$u > 1$, the task is to show that if such a collection of characters corresponds to a Cartier divisor then there is an $m \in M$ with $m_i = m_{ij} = m$ for all i, j .

We can assume $m_n = 0$ without loss of generality, such that the corresponding toric Cartier divisor is of the form $-cD_{f_n} - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} c_i D_{g_i} - c_h D_h$. Then it follows that $m_i(f_n) = c$ for every $1 \leq i < n$. Moreover, for $1 \leq j \neq i < n$ we have $m_i(f_j) = 0$. Altogether we have a complete set of linearly independent conditions which determine m_i and we obtain $c_i = m_i(g_i) = c$ for every $1 \leq i < n$.

Next we consider any cone σ_{ij} , with $1 \leq i \neq j < n$. Then we have $m_{ij}(g_i) = m_{ij}(g_j) = m_{ij}(f_n) = c$, and $m_{ij}(f_k) = 0$ for every $k \neq i, j, n$. It follows that $m_{ij}(g_i) = m_{ij}(h - f_i) = m_{ij}(g_j) = m_{ij}(h - f_j) = c$, hence $m_{ij}(f_i) = m_{ij}(f_j) = m_{ij}(h) - c$ and therefore $m_{ij}(f_n) = -2m_{ij}(f_i) = c$, so we get $c_h = m_{ij}(h) = c/2$. At this point, we have shown that $\text{Pic}(Y_u)$ is exhausted by the parameter c and therefore has rank at most one.

Now we consider σ_{in} for any $1 \leq i < n$. Again, we have $m_{in}(g_i) = c$, but $m_{in}(g_n) = m_{in}(f_k) = 0$ for $1 \leq k \neq i < n$. With $m_{in}(g_i) = m_{in}(h) - m_{in}(f_i) = c/2 - m_{in}(f_i) = c$ it follows $m_{in}(f_i) = -c/2$. Then $m_{in}(g_n) = uc/2 - m_{in}(f_n) = uc/2 + m_{in}(f_i) = (u-1)c/2$. By our original assumption, we had $m_n(g_n) = m_{in}(g_n) = 0$, so for $u > 1$ we necessarily have $c = 0$ and hence a toric Cartier divisor is rationally equivalent to zero.

For the case $u = 1$, it is straightforward to check that for $c > 0$ the corresponding characters m_i, m_{ij} constitute a strictly convex piecewise linear function on Δ_1 ; we leave this as an exercise for the reader. \square

Proposition 6.2. *The ray generated by e is in Egyptian position and the corresponding divisor D_e on Y_u is projective.*

Proof. For any $1 \leq i \leq n$, the cone σ'_i is generated by $f_j, j \neq k$ and g_i and hence, by construction, σ_i is a pyramidal extension of σ'_i by e . So, D_e is Egyptian. The star $\text{Star}(\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}e)$ consists the maximal cones $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n$ and, again by construction, the fan in $N_{\mathbb{R}}/\mathbb{R}e$ generated by images of the σ_i under the projection map is the fan associated to \mathbb{P}^{n-1} and therefore we have $D_e \simeq \mathbb{P}^{n-1}$. \square

Now, by putting together Propositions 6.1 and 6.2 and Theorem 5.12, we obtain:

Theorem 6.3. *For all $n \geq 3$ and $u > 1$, the toric variety Y_u has no nontrivial invertible sheaves but admits locally free sheaves \mathcal{E} of rank $n = \dim(Y_u)$ with arbitrarily large top Chern class $c_n(\mathcal{E})$.*

7. PROJECTIVE DIVISORS ON THREEFOLDS

Let k be a ground field. Theorem 3.1 triggers the following question: Under what conditions does a proper scheme X contain a divisor $D \subset X$ so that the proper scheme D is projective? As far as we see, the existence of such a projective divisor is open for smooth proper threefolds that are non-projective. In this direction, we have a partial result:

Proposition 7.1. *Let X be an integral, normal, proper threefold that is \mathbb{Q} -factorial, and $S \subset X$ be an irreducible closed subscheme of dimension $\dim(S) = 2$. Suppose there is a quasiprojective open subset $U \subset X$ containing all points $x \in S$ of codimension $\dim(\mathcal{O}_{S,x}) = 1$. Then the proper scheme S is projective.*

Proof. First note that we may assume that the structure sheaf \mathcal{O}_S contains no nontrivial torsion sections. This follows inductively from the following observation:

If $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{O}_S$ is a quasicoherent ideal sheaf with $\dim(\mathcal{I}) \leq 1$, defining a closed subscheme $S' \subset S$, we have a short exact sequence of abelian sheaves

$$1 \longrightarrow 1 + \mathcal{I} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_S^\times \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{S'}^\times \longrightarrow 1,$$

In the long exact sequence

$$\mathrm{Pic}(S) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Pic}(S') \longrightarrow H^2(S, 1 + \mathcal{I}),$$

the term on the right vanishes because the sheaf $1 + \mathcal{I}$ is supported on a closed subset of dimension < 2 . It follows from [30], Proposition 4.5.13 that S is projective provided that S' is projective.

According to Chow's Lemma (in the refined form of [12], Corollary 1.4), there is a proper morphism $f : \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ with \tilde{X} projective and $f^{-1}(U) \rightarrow U$ an isomorphism. Clearly, we may also assume that \tilde{X} is integral and normal. Let $R \subset \tilde{X}$ be the exceptional locus, which we regard as a reduced closed subscheme. After replacing \tilde{X} by a blowing-up with center R , we may assume that $R \subset \tilde{X}$ is a Cartier divisor. Let $\tilde{S} \subset \tilde{X}$ be the strict transform of the surface S , that is, the schematic closure of $f^{-1}(U \cap S) \subset \tilde{X}$.

Choose an ample sheaf $\mathcal{L} \in \mathrm{Pic}(\tilde{X})$. Replacing \mathcal{L} by a suitable multiple, we may assume that $\mathcal{N} = \mathcal{L}(-R)$ is ample as well. Let $R = R_1 \cup \dots \cup R_t$ be the irreducible components. Since \tilde{S} intersects $f^{-1}(U)$, the scheme \tilde{S} contains none of the R_i , hence there are closed points $r_i \in R_i \setminus \tilde{S}$. Let $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{X}}$ be the quasicoherent ideal corresponding to the closed subscheme $\tilde{S} \cup A \subset \tilde{X}$, where $A = \{r_1, \dots, r_t\}$, and the union is disjoint. Choose some n_0 so that for all $n \geq n_0$, $H^1(\tilde{X}, \mathcal{N}^{\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{I}) = 0$. Next, choose some $n \geq n_0$ so that there is a regular section $s' \in H^0(\tilde{S}, \mathcal{N}_{\tilde{S}}^{\otimes n})$ whose zero set ($s' = 0$) $\subset \tilde{S}$ is irreducible. The short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{I} \otimes \mathcal{N}^{\otimes n} \longrightarrow \mathcal{N}^{\otimes n} \longrightarrow \mathcal{N}^{\otimes n}|_{\tilde{S} \cup A} \longrightarrow 0$$

yields an exact sequence

$$H^0(\tilde{X}, \mathcal{N}^{\otimes n}) \longrightarrow H^0(\tilde{S} \cup A, \mathcal{N}^{\otimes n}|_{\tilde{S} \cup A}) \longrightarrow H^1(\tilde{X}, \mathcal{N}^{\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{I}),$$

where the term on the right vanishes, and the term in the middle is a sum corresponding to the disjoint union $\tilde{S} \cup A$. Therefore we may extend s' to a section s over \tilde{X} that is nonzero at each generic point of R . It thus defines an ample Cartier divisor $\tilde{H} \subset \tilde{X}$ whose intersection with \tilde{S} is irreducible, and that contains no irreducible component of the exceptional divisor R . We now consider its image $H = f(\tilde{H})$, which is a closed subscheme of X .

Claim 1: Each irreducible component of H is of codimension one in X . Indeed: The irreducible components $\tilde{H}_i \subset \tilde{H}$ are of codimension one in \tilde{X} , and their generic points lie in $f^{-1}(U) = U$. It follows that their images $H_i = f(\tilde{H}_i)$ have codimension one.

Claim 2: The scheme $S \cap H$ is irreducible and 1-dimensional. Clearly, we have a union

$$S \cap H = f(\tilde{S} \cap \tilde{H}) \cup \bigcup_{s \in S} f((f^{-1}(s) \setminus \tilde{S}) \cap \tilde{H}).$$

By construction, $\tilde{S} \cap \tilde{H}$ is irreducible, and so is its image $f(\tilde{S} \cap \tilde{H})$. The sets on the right $(f^{-1}(s) \setminus \tilde{S}) \cap \tilde{H}$ can be nonempty only if $s \in S$ is a critical point for $f : \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$, that is, in the image of the exceptional set $R \subset \tilde{X}$, thus contained in $S \setminus U$, which is finite. The upshot is that $S \cap H$ is a disjoint union of the irreducible

closed subset $f(\tilde{S} \cap \tilde{H})$ and finitely many closed points $x_1, \dots, x_r \in S$. Now we use the assumption that X is \mathbb{Q} -factorial: The closed subset $H \subset X$ is the support of some Cartier divisor, so $S \cap H \subset S$ is the support of some Cartier divisor. In turn, each irreducible component of $S \cap H$ is purely of codimension one. It follows that $S \cap H = f(\tilde{S} \cap \tilde{H})$, and this must be 1-dimensional.

Claim 3: The scheme $S \setminus (S \cap H)$ is affine. To see this, note that

$$H = f(\tilde{H}) = f(\tilde{H} \cup R)$$

This is because \tilde{H} intersects each curve on \tilde{X} , in particular those mapping to points in X , and the latter cover R . Since $\mathcal{N}^{\otimes n}(nR) = \mathcal{L}^{\otimes n}$ is ample, the effective Cartier divisor $\tilde{H} \cup R$ is ample, hence its complement $\tilde{X} \setminus (\tilde{H} \cup R)$ is affine. Clearly, $\tilde{H} \cup R$ is saturated with respect to the map $f : \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$, thus $\tilde{H} \cup R = f^{-1}f(\tilde{H} \cup R) = f^{-1}(H)$. By construction,

$$X \setminus f(R) \supset X \setminus f(\tilde{H} \cup R) = X \setminus H.$$

We conclude that $f : \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ is an isomorphism over $X \setminus H$, and that

$$\tilde{X} \setminus f^{-1}(H) \simeq \tilde{X} \setminus (\tilde{H} \cup R) \simeq X \setminus H$$

is affine.

Claim 4: The scheme S is projective. Since X is \mathbb{Q} -factorial, we may endow the closed subset $H \subset X$ whose irreducible components are 1-codimensional with a suitable scheme structure so that it becomes an effective Cartier divisor. Then $S \cap H$ is an effective Cartier divisor, which is moreover irreducible, and has affine complement. According to Goodman's Theorem ([25], Theorem 2 on page 168), there is an ample divisor on S supported by $S \cap H$, in particular S is projective. Goodman formulated his result under the assumption that the local rings $\mathcal{O}_{S,s}$ are factorial for all $s \in S$, but the proof goes through with only minor modification under our assumption of \mathbb{Q} -factoriality. Compare also [36], Chapter II, §4, Theorem 4.2 for a nice exposition of Goodman's arguments. \square

The following observation emphasizes that the existence of large quasiprojective open subsets is a delicate condition:

Proposition 7.2. *Let X be an integral, normal, proper n -fold that is \mathbb{Q} -factorial but does not admit an ample invertible sheaf. Then there is no quasiprojective open subset $U \subset X$ containing all points $x \in X$ of codimension $\dim(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}) = n - 1$.*

Proof. Suppose there would be such an open subset $U \subset X$. Choose a very ample divisor $H_U \subset U$, and let $H \subset X$ be its closure. Since X is \mathbb{Q} -factorial, we may assume that $H \subset X$ is Cartier. Let $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{O}_X(H)$ be the corresponding invertible sheaf. Obviously, its base locus is contained in $A = X \setminus U$, which is finite. By the Zariski–Fujita Theorem [18], we may replace \mathcal{L} by some tensor power and assume that \mathcal{L} is globally generated. Let $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^m$ be the morphism coming from the linear system $H^0(X, \mathcal{L})$, with $m + 1 = h^0(\mathcal{L})$. Clearly, the morphism f is injective on U , thus has finite fibers. Then it follows from [31], Proposition 2.6.2 that the scheme X is projective, contradiction. \square

REFERENCES

- [1] T. Abe: The elementary transformation of vector bundles on regular schemes. *Trans. Amer. Math. Soc.* 359 (2007), 4285–4295.
- [2] D. Anderson, S. Payne: Operational K -theory. *Doc. Math.* 20 (2015), 357–399.
- [3] M. Artin: Algebraic approximation of structures over complete local rings. *Inst. Hautes Etudes Sci. Publ. Math.* 36 (1969), 23–58.
- [4] M. Atiyah: Vector bundles over an elliptic curve. *Proc. London Math. Soc.* 7 (1957) 414–452.
- [5] P. Berthelot, A. Grothendieck, L. Illusie (eds.): *Théorie des intersections et théorème de Riemann–Roch (SGA 6)*. Springer, Berlin, 1971.
- [6] F. Bogomolov, A. Landia: 2-cocycles and Azumaya algebras under birational transformations of algebraic schemes. *Compositio Math.* 76 (1990), 1–5.
- [7] A. Borel, J.P. Serre: Le théorème de Riemann–Roch. *Bull. Soc. Math. France* 86 (1958) 97–136.
- [8] B. Conrad, A. de Jong: Approximation of versal deformations. *J. Algebra* 255 (2002), 489–515.
- [9] G. Cortiñas, C. Haesemeyer, M. Walker, C. Weibel: The K -theory of toric varieties. *Trans. Amer. Math. Soc.* 361 (2009), 3325–3341.
- [10] G. Cortiñas, C. Haesemeyer, M. Walker, C. Weibel: The K -theory of toric varieties in positive characteristic. *J. Topol.* 7 (2014), 247–286.
- [11] D. Cox, J. Little, H. Schenck: *Toric varieties*. American Mathematical Society, Providence, RI, 2011.
- [12] P. Deligne: Le théorème de plongement de Nagata. *Kyoto J. Math.* 50 (2010), 661–670.
- [13] H. Edelsbrunner: *Algorithms in combinatorial geometry*. Springer, Berlin, 1987.
- [14] D. Edidin, B. Hassett, A. Kresch, A. Vistoli: Brauer groups and quotient stacks. *Amer. J. Math.* 123 (2001), 761–777.
- [15] J. Eagon, M. Hochster: R -sequences and indeterminates. *Quart. J. Math. Oxford* 25 (1974), 61–71.
- [16] M. Eikelberg: The Picard group of a compact toric variety. *Results Math.* 22 (1992), 509–527.
- [17] T. Ford, R. Stimets: The Picard group of a general toric variety of dimension three. *Comm. Algebra* 30 (2002), 5771–5779.
- [18] T. Fujita: Semipositive line bundles. *J. Fac. Sci. Univ. Tokyo* 30 (1983), 353–378.
- [19] W. Fulton: *Introduction to toric varieties*. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ, 1993.
- [20] W. Fulton, R. MacPherson: Categorical framework for the study of singular spaces. *Mem. Amer. Math. Soc.* 31 (1981), no. 243.
- [21] O. Gabber: On space filling curves and Albanese varieties. *Geom. Funct. Anal.* 11 (2001), 1192–1200.
- [22] I. Gelfand, M. Kapranov, and A. Zelevinsky: *Discriminants, resultants and multidimensional determinants*. Birkhäuser, Boston, 1994.
- [23] S. Gharib, K. Karu: Vector bundles on toric varieties. *C. R. Math. Acad. Sci. Paris* 350 (2012), 209–212. Corrigendum on page 965.
- [24] J. Giraud: *Cohomologie non abélienne*. Springer, Berlin, 1971.
- [25] J. Goodman: Affine open subsets of algebraic varieties and ample divisors. *Ann. of Math.* 89 (1969), 160–183.
- [26] J. Grivaux: Chern classes in Deligne cohomology for coherent analytic sheaves. *Math. Ann.* 347 (2010), 249–284.
- [27] P. Gross: The resolution property of algebraic surfaces. *Compos. Math.* 148 (2012), 209–226.
- [28] A. Grothendieck: Sur quelques points d’algèbre homologique. *Tohoku Math. J.* 9 (1957), 119–221.
- [29] A. Grothendieck, J. Dieudonné: *Éléments de géométrie algébrique I: Le langage des schémas*. Springer, Berlin, 1970.
- [30] A. Grothendieck: *Éléments de géométrie algébrique II: Étude globale élémentaire de quelques classes de morphismes*. *Publ. Math., Inst. Hautes Étud. Sci.* 8 (1961).

- [31] A. Grothendieck: Éléments de géométrie algébrique III: Étude cohomologique des faisceaux cohérent. Publ. Math., Inst. Hautes Étud. Sci. 11 (1961).
- [32] A. Grothendieck: Éléments de géométrie algébrique IV: Étude locale des schémas et des morphismes de schémas. Publ. Math., Inst. Hautes Étud. Sci. 28 (1966).
- [33] A. Grothendieck: Éléments de géométrie algébrique IV: Étude locale des schémas et des morphismes de schémas. Publ. Math., Inst. Hautes Étud. Sci. 32 (1967).
- [34] A. Grothendieck: Revêtements étales et groupe fondamental (SGA 1). Springer, Berlin, 1971.
- [35] J. Gubeladze: Toric varieties with huge Grothendieck group. Adv. Math. 186 (2004), 117–124.
- [36] R. Hartshorne: Ample subvarieties of algebraic varieties. Springer, Berlin, 1970.
- [37] S. Kleiman: Geometry on Grassmannians and applications to splitting bundles and smoothing cycles. Inst. Hautes Études Sci. Publ. Math. 36 (1969), 281–297.
- [38] S. Payne: Toric vector bundles, branched covers of fans, and the resolution property. J. Algebraic Geom. 18 (2009), 1–36.
- [39] G. Kempf, F. Knudsen, D. Mumford, B. Saint-Donat: Toroidal embeddings I. Springer, Berlin, 1973.
- [40] A. Kresch: Flattening stratification and the stack of partial stabilizations of prestable curves. Bull. Lond. Math. Soc. 45 (2013), 93–102.
- [41] B. Moishezon: The algebraic analog of compact complex spaces with a sufficiently large field of meromorphic functions. I. Math. USSR, Izv. 3 (1969), 167–226.
- [42] T. Oda: Torus embeddings and applications. Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, 1978.
- [43] T. Oda: Convex bodies and algebraic geometry. Springer, Berlin, 1988.
- [44] C. Okonek, M. Schneider, H. Spindler: Vector bundles on complex projective spaces. Birkhäuser, Boston, Mass., 1980.
- [45] B. Poonen: Bertini theorems over finite fields. Ann. of Math. 160 (2004), 1099–1127.
- [46] D. Popescu: General Néron desingularization. Nagoya Math. J. 100 (1985), 97–126.
- [47] S. Schröer: On non-projective normal surfaces. Manuscr. Math. 100 (1999), 317–321.
- [48] S. Schröer, G. Vezzosi: Existence of vector bundles and global resolutions on singular surfaces. Compositio Math. 140 (2004), 717–728.
- [49] J.-P. Serre: Modules projectifs et espaces fibrés fibre vectorielle. Séminaire P. Dubreil, M.-L. Dubreil-Jacotin et C. Pisot (1957/58), Exposé 23.
- [50] R. Swan: Néron–Popescu desingularization. In: M.-C. Kang (ed.), Algebra and geometry, pp. 135–192. Int. Press, Cambridge, MA, 1998.
- [51] B. Totaro: The resolution property for schemes and stacks. J. Reine Angew. Math. 577 (2004), 1–22.
- [52] J. Winkelmann: Every compact complex manifold admits a holomorphic vector bundle. Rev. Roumaine Math. Pures Appl. 38 (1993), 743–744.

FAKULTÄT FÜR MATHEMATIK, UNIVERSITÄT BIELEFELD, POSTFACH 100 131, 33501 BIELEFELD, GERMANY

E-mail address: perling@math.uni-bielefeld.de

MATHEMATISCHES INSTITUT, HEINRICH-HEINE-UNIVERSITÄT, 40204 DÜSSELDORF, GERMANY

E-mail address: schroer@math.uni-duesseldorf.de