

Erratum to Localization on singular varieties

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Marc Levine

Northeastern University, Department of Mathematics, Boston MA 02115, USA

There is an error in the proof of Theorem 3.3 (p. 447). Retaining the notations of that proof, we incorrectly claimed that a variety of the form \mathbf{A}^n/G is a rational variety. There are counterexamples to this, due to Saltman [S]. The theorem remains correct as stated however, and the main thread of the argument is the same. The following should replace paragraph 3 of page 448, “Since G acts linearly ...”.

Let W be the blowup of \mathbf{A}^n at the origin 0 , P the exceptional divisor. The inclusion of P in W is split by the map $\pi: W \rightarrow P$ sending a line through the origin to the associated point on $P = \mathbf{P}T_0(\mathbf{A}^n)$. G acts on W and on P , and since the action is linear, the projection $\pi: W \rightarrow P$ induces a map $p: W/G \rightarrow P/G$. Each fiber of p is an affine line, and we have a morphism $h: W/G \rightarrow X$ which is an isomorphism over U . We may assume that the map $f: Z \rightarrow X$ factors through some projective closure of W/G .

If V is a Noetherian scheme, we have the Quillen spectral sequence

$$E_1^{p,q}(V) = \bigoplus_{x \in V^p} K_{-p-q}(k(x)) \Rightarrow K'_{-p-q}(V).$$

For Z a closed subscheme of V of pure codimension d , $U = V - Z$, there is an exact localization sequence for the E_2 terms:

$$\rightarrow E_2^{p-d, q-d}(Z) \rightarrow E_2^{p,q}(V) \rightarrow E_2^{p,q}(U) \rightarrow E_2^{p-d+1, q-d}(Z) \rightarrow.$$

If V is a regular scheme over a field, then Quillen [Q] shows there is a natural isomorphism $H^p(V, \mathcal{K}_q) \cong E_2^{p,-q}(V)$.

Lemma. *Let V be an n -dimensional variety over an algebraically closed field k . Suppose V is a finite union of disjoint, locally closed subsets V_i , where each V_i is a locally trivial \mathbf{A}^1 bundle, $p_i: V_i \rightarrow B_i$. Then the map $CH_1(V) \otimes k^* \rightarrow E_2^{n-1, -n}(V)$ is surjective.*

Proof. Sherman [Sh] shows that the E_2 term is a homotopy invariant. Thus, for a variety B , the map $p_1^*: E_2^{r-1, -r}(B) \rightarrow E_2^{r-1, -r}(B \times \mathbf{A}^1)$ is an isomorphism.

If B has dimension $r-1$, then $E_2^{r-1, -r}(B)$ is generated by $CH_0(B) \otimes k^*$, so $E_2^{r-1, -r}(B \times \mathbf{A}^1)$ is generated by $CH_1(B \times \mathbf{A}^1) \otimes k^*$. The result then follows from localization. \square

We can stratify P/G by locally closed subsets B_i so that $p: p^{-1}(B_i) \rightarrow B_i$ is a locally trivial \mathbf{A}^1 bundle. From the lemma, it follows that $E_2^{n-1, -n}(W/G)$ is generated by $CH_1(W/G) \otimes k^*$. Factoring the map $H^{n-1}(\bar{Z}, \mathcal{K}_n) \rightarrow H^{n-1}(U, \mathcal{K}_n)$ through $E_2^{n-1, -n}(W/G)$, it follows that the image of $H^{n-1}(\bar{Z}, \mathcal{K}_n)$ in $H^{n-1}(U, \mathcal{K}_n)$ is generated by $CH^{n-1}(U) \otimes k^*$. Since $H^{n-1}(\bar{Z}, \mathcal{K}_n) \rightarrow H^{n-1}(Z, \mathcal{K}_n)$ is surjective, this implies that the image $\text{Im}H$ of $H^{n-1}(Z, \mathcal{K}_n)$ in $H^{n-1}(U, \mathcal{K}_n)$ is generated by $CH^{n-1}(U) \otimes k^*$. The surjective map $H^{n-1}(Z, \mathcal{K}_n) \rightarrow F^n SK_0$ factors through $\text{Im}H$, hence $F^n SK_0$ is divisible. $F^n SK_0$ is $|G|$ -torsion by Theorem 2.7, hence zero.

In addition, there is an incorrect reference on page 449, line 3: the injectivity of the Bloch map was shown by Merkurjev and Suslin in [M-S]. Finally, the paper [Q2] "Higher algebraic K-theory II" was written by D. Grayson, after notes of D. Quillen.

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References

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