

# ON EXTENSION OF GABBER'S WORK

SANKAR DUTTA

Let  $(R, m, K)$  be a regular local ring of dimension  $n$  i.e.,  $m$  is the maximal ideal of a regular local ring  $R$  and  $K = R/m$ . Let  $M$  and  $N$  be two finitely generated  $R$ -modules such that  $\ell(M \otimes_R N) < \infty$ . Serre introduced the notion of  $\chi(M, N)$  as  $\sum (-1)^i \ell(\text{Tor}_i^R(M, N))$  (“ $\ell$ ” stands for length) and conjectured that i)  $\chi(M, N) \geq 0$  and ii)  $\chi(M, N) = 0$  if and only if  $\dim M + \dim N < \dim R$ . In the mid-nineties Gabber proved part i) of this conjecture. In the course of his proof he introduced the notion of  $\chi^{\mathcal{O}_{X'}}(\mathcal{O}_{Y'}, \mathcal{O}_{Z'})$  where  $X' = \mathbb{P}_R^n$ ,  $Y', Z'$  are closed subvarieties of  $X'$  such that  $Z'$  is regular and support of  $\text{Tor}_i^{\mathcal{O}_{X'}}(\mathcal{O}_{Y'}, \mathcal{O}_{Z'}) \subset \mathbb{P}_K^n$  for  $i \geq 0$ . In a highly ingenious way, he then showed that the closed fiber  $E$  over  $s (= [m])$  of the normal bundle corresponding to the imbedding  $Z' \hookrightarrow X'$  is generated by global sections. Finally he observed that if  $V$  is a subcone of such an  $E$  (i.e., generated by global sections) with  $\dim V \leq \text{rank } E$ , then  $\chi^{\mathcal{O}_E}(\mathcal{O}_V, \mathcal{O}_{Z'_s}) \geq 0$ . Following Gabber, we define intersection multiplicity on a regular variety  $X$  over an excellent discrete valuation ring  $V$  with algebraically closed residue field or an algebraically closed field  $k$ . Let  $\mathcal{F}$  and  $\mathcal{G}$  be two coherent  $\mathcal{O}_X$ -modules. Suppose that  $\ell(H^i(X, \text{Tor}_j^{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}))) < \infty$  for  $i, j \geq 0$ . We define

$$\chi^{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}) = \sum (-1)^{i+j} \ell(H^i(X, \text{Tor}_j^{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G})))$$

(Grothendieck's definition of hypercohomology, EGA III). Our main focus will be  $n$ -dimensional projective space over  $\text{spec}(R)$  and the blow up of  $\text{spec}(R)$  at the closed point.