

Theorem 11.11.

R_1, \dots, R_n : 互に商体を val. ring.

$R_i \not\subseteq R_j$ ($i \neq j$). $\mathfrak{p}_i : R_i$ a max. ideal.

$\mathfrak{D} = \bigcap R_i$. $q_i = \mathfrak{p}_i \cap \mathfrak{D} \cap \mathbb{Q} \neq \emptyset$.

- \mathfrak{D} a max. ideal は q_i となる.
- $R_i = \mathfrak{D}_{q_i}$

Proof.

$a \in R_i$

$$\frac{1}{1+a+\dots+a^{s-1}}$$

$$\frac{a}{1+a+\dots+a^{s-1}} \in \mathfrak{D}$$

$$1+a+\dots+a^{s-1} \in R_i$$

$$\left(R_i \text{ is a unit} \iff \mathfrak{p}_i \text{ is not } \lambda \text{ } \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{1+a+\dots+a^{s-1}} \in q_i \text{ is } \lambda \text{ } \implies$$

$$\implies a \in \mathfrak{D}_{q_i}$$

$$\mathfrak{D}_{q_i} \subseteq R_{(q_i)} = R_i \quad (2)$$

$$\implies q_i \subseteq q_j$$

$A = \{q_i : q_i \text{ is a prime divisor of } \pi\}$

$a_i = \text{valuation of } \pi \text{ at } q_i$

$$q = \prod_{i \in I} q_i^{a_i}$$

$$\sum a_i q_i \in \mathbb{Z}$$

if q_i is a prime divisor

Absolutely

R is not a UFD $\rightarrow D$ is not a UFD.

$\hookrightarrow a = \text{maximal}$

(if a valuation is not a UFD, then it is not a UFD.)

q. is not a UFD

□

Theorem 11.12.

R is int dom. then

- normal
- $\text{Quot}(R)$ is a val. ring or intersection.

Proof

2. \Rightarrow 1.

1. \Rightarrow 2. is not a UFD

R : normal.

$b \in K - R$.

$$R' = R[\frac{1}{b}]$$

$$\underbrace{(\frac{1}{b}) \sum a_i (\frac{1}{b})^i = 1}_{1 = 1 + 0 + 0 + \dots}$$

$\frac{1}{b}$ は R' の unit $\rightarrow 1$ は R' である。

$$R' \subseteq V \subseteq K$$

(val. ring)

$$V \ni \frac{1}{b}$$

$$b \notin V.$$

□

(11.13).

R : normal.

$b \in \text{Quot}(R) \setminus R$ ~~とある~~ $\pi: R[x] \rightarrow R[b]$ a kernel.

π は $\cdot b = \frac{d}{c}$ と表せる $c, d \in R$ かつ $c \nmid d$ である。
 $c \nmid d$ \rightarrow π は injective である。

Proof.

$$\sum a_i x^i \in \pi \rightarrow \sum a_i b^i = 0$$

$b \notin R$ 除外する

~~とある~~ π は injective である $V \in R, \pi \in R$.

$\sum a_i b^i = 0$ $a_n b^n \in R$.

$V \ni \frac{1}{b}$ $a_n x - a_n b$ π \rightarrow π は injective である

$$a_n b^n V \subseteq b^{n-1} V \rightarrow a_n b V \in V$$

induction π

§12 Noetherian normal rings.

(12.1) $(R, m) =$ Noether BPF Ric. \Rightarrow \exists $\gamma \rightarrow \delta \dots$

THE

- val ring.
- height $m \geq 1$, $m = \text{principal}$
- (• height $m = 1$, $m = \dots$)

Proof.

$1 \Rightarrow 3 \Rightarrow 2$. is Obvi.

2. \Rightarrow is.

Kull's height theorem \rightarrow height $m = 1$.

$q = 0$ or prime divisor. $m = (p)$.

$p \notin q$.

$q \subseteq pR$
maximal.

$b \neq 0 \in R$.

• $A \subseteq aR$.

• $A : aR = A$

$$A = \left(a(A : a) \right) = aA$$

\uparrow
 $a \in aR$

$A = 0$.

→ Review (4.3)

a : Jacobson radical. (of R)

$A, b = T \bar{T}^n R$.

• $b \subseteq A$.

• $A \subseteq aR + b$

• $A = aR = A$.

$$\Rightarrow a = b$$

$q : p = q$ all.
 $q = 0$

R : domain

$$r \cdot r^u \nmid a \neq 0. \quad = a \cdot r^u.$$

$$a \in p^n R. \quad a \notin p^{n+1} R.$$

$$a = (a : p^n) p^n$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} a : p^n \neq R. \iff a : p^n \in p R. \\ \implies a \in p^{n+1} R. \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(a : p^n = R. \implies a = p^n R. \right) \quad \square$$
