

(10.13), Theorem.

R : normal, $R \subset R'$: int, ext, ~~no~~ nonzero element of R is zero div. in R' ,
 nonzero elem. of R is nonzero div. in R' .



このとき.

下降定理が成り立つ.

Proof.

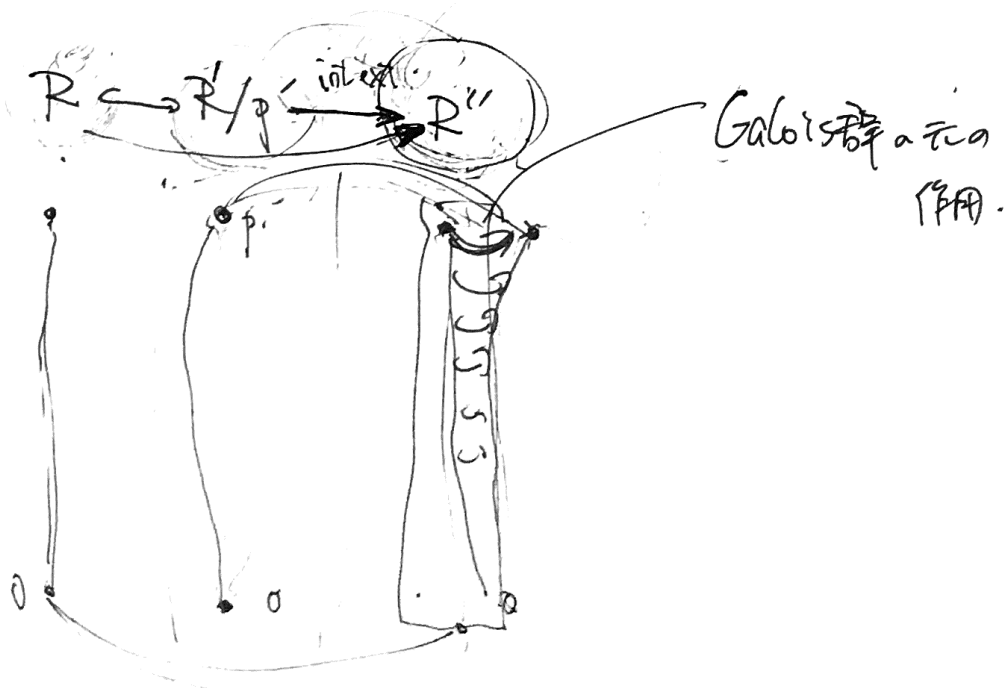
~~$R \hookrightarrow R'/p$ の場合を考える.~~



$R' \not\cong 1$ の因子. ($R' \not\cong 1$ zero div. $\Leftarrow \pi \in R' \setminus R$).

$q' \cap R = (0)$.

$R \hookrightarrow R'/p$ int. ext.



(10.14) Theorem

$R \hookrightarrow R'$: int. ext. normal ring. nonzero elem. of R is
nonzerodiv. in R' .

$$a' \text{ の引当金は } L \text{ である。} \quad 1 = 7 \times 2.$$

height $a = \text{height } a'$.

Proof.

[書: 7-2-2]

α' : prime $\neq \alpha$.

$$\alpha' = \beta'_0 > \dots > \beta'_s$$

\mathcal{R} is a \mathbb{R} -algebra (lying-over) and
 \mathcal{R} is chain-stable.

$$\text{height } a' \leq \text{height } a$$

a prime. $z = z'$

$$a = p_1 \rightarrow \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \rightarrow p_5.$$

2

1

P.

GOING-DOWN 21.

height $a \leq \text{height } a'$.

[~~BA~~4-2]

R の素因子 $p' \nmid \text{height } a' = \text{height } y_2 = 3$.

$$\phi \cap R \text{ is a } \mathbb{Z}\text{-lattice.}$$

$$\text{height } a \leq \text{height } p \cap R = \text{height } p' = \text{height } a'$$

$a \sim \frac{1}{2} \text{ (23) } p \text{ ; } \therefore \text{ height } a = \text{height } q.$

(Flying-over) ill. of a ~~finite~~ p -o- a .
($R/a \hookrightarrow R/a'$)

$$\text{height } a' \leq \text{height } p' = \text{height } p = \text{height } a$$

(10.15.) R = normal ring, $f(x)$: monic poly.

$$R' = R[x]/(f(x)). \quad d \text{ of } f(x) \text{ a 非181式}$$

$$R^* \in R' \text{ a } T_{\text{Quot}}(R') \text{ a 整域包, } \Rightarrow \exists d \neq 0 \text{ s.t. } dR^* \subseteq R'.$$

Proof.

$$d = 0.$$

$$d \neq 0, \text{ a 非0:}$$

$$R' \text{ is a ring } \Rightarrow \text{ a normal ring } \Rightarrow \text{ a normal ring.}$$

$$K = \text{Quot}(R), \quad L \text{ is } f(x) \text{ a 正整数域.}$$

$$\boxed{R \rightarrow R'}$$

$$R^* \text{ a } \pi \text{ b } \neq 0 \text{ b' zero div.}$$

$$b \cdot \boxed{\text{XXXXX}} = \underline{b}$$

$$(\text{new, old, ... } \Rightarrow \text{ b' zero div.})$$

Δ

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= T_{\text{Quot}}(R'), \\ &= \underline{K[a]}. \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) \text{ a } \mathbb{R} \text{ a } i \in L \text{ is } L.$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} R^* & \xrightarrow{\phi_i} & L \\ & \searrow & \nearrow \\ & K[a] & \end{array}$$

$$b \in R^* \Rightarrow \text{ a } b = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} u_j a^j$$

$$\phi_i(b) = \sum u_j a^j.$$

$$\text{old } \dots = 0$$

$$Q = \text{Quot}(\boxed{R[x]/(f(x))}).$$

$$\text{old } \dots = 0$$

$$\boxed{R[x]/(f(x))} \times \dots \times \dots$$

$$Q \times Q \times Q \times \dots$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} a^1 & \xrightarrow{\phi_i} & 0 \\ a^{-1} & \xrightarrow{\phi_i} & 0 \end{array}$$

$\phi_i(b)$ は R 上整. a_i は R 上整.
 (b は R 上整). (a は R 上整)

$$R \cong R^* \xrightarrow{\phi_i} \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \phi_i(b) \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 u_1 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

行列式は \sqrt{d} .

du_i は $\frac{dx}{dy}$ (over R).

$u_i \in K, d \in R.$

$du_i \in K \longrightarrow (R\text{-normalization}) du_i \in R.$

$db \in R'$

so, $dR^* \subseteq R',$

II

(10.16). R' : almost finite separable int. ext. of Noetherian normal r.e.g. R .

$\Rightarrow R'$: finite- R -red.

Proof.

$$R \subseteq R[a] \subset R'$$

$$\uparrow$$

$$R[x]/f(x).$$

$d \neq 0$. (sep., irred.).

$$\underline{dR' \subseteq R[a]}.$$

$$R' \subseteq R[a] \cdot \frac{1}{d},$$

$\Rightarrow R'$: finite R -red.

II

(10.17) f : monic, ov. int. dom. R .

ex. $u \in f \in R$, $f' \in R$ is not 0.

$n \geq 3$.

$$d = (-1)^{\frac{r(r-1)}{2}} \prod f'(u_i). \quad (r = \deg f).$$

Proof.

$$f(x) = (x - a_1) \cdots (x - a_r).$$

$$f'(x) = \sum g_i(x).$$

$$g'_i(u_i) = (u_1 - u_i) \cdots (u_r - u_i).$$

$$\prod f'(u_i) \cdot (-1)^{\frac{r(r-1)}{2}} \rightarrow \text{result}.$$

III

(10.18). R : normal, $f(x)$ = monic, a : root of $f(x)$. ^{irred.}

$R^* \in R[a]$ 整数 $\in \mathbb{Z}$.

$$f'(a)R^* \subseteq R[a].$$

Proof. f a $\mathbb{Z}[x]$ $a, u_2, \dots, u_r \neq 0$.

$$g_i(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x - u_i}.$$

$$f'(a) = g_i(a)$$

$$a: \text{insep} \rightarrow f'(a) = 0$$

$a: \text{sep.}$

R' : almost firt sep. Galois ext of R .
cont, a .

$$\text{Gal}(R'/R) =: G$$

$H \in \text{Aut}(R^*)$ 整数 $\in \mathbb{Z}$ 分母 $\in \mathbb{Z}$.

$\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_r$ 整数 $\in \mathbb{Z}$ 分母 $\in \mathbb{Z}$.

$$a^{\sigma_i} = u_i \text{ 整数 } G \text{ 分母 } \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$G = \sum H \sigma_i \text{ (整数)}.$$

$$g_i(x) = g_i^{\sigma_i}(x).$$

$g_i(x) \in R[a][x]$ 整数 $\in \mathbb{Z}$ 分母 $\in \mathbb{Z}$. $(f(x) \in R[x], \text{ 整数 } R[a], \text{ 整数 } \in \mathbb{Z})$
 $x - a$ 整数 $\in \mathbb{Z}$ 分母 $\in \mathbb{Z}$.

$b \in R^*$ 整数 $\in \mathbb{Z}$.

$$b f'(a) = b g_i(a) = \sum b^{\sigma_i} g_i(a).$$

$$= \left[\sum_{i,j} b^{\sigma_i} c_j^{\sigma_i} \right] a^j$$

G -stable $\in R$ 整数 $\in \mathbb{Z}$.

$$b f'(a) \in R[a].$$

§11. Valuation Rings.

Theorem. TFAE.

1. R : int. domain. 単項整域 $\iff R = \text{int. dom.}$.
2. R : f.g. \implies principal. quasi-local. (int. do.).
3. $R \subseteq K$: A.v. $\text{quot}(R) = K$.
 $a \in K \implies a \in R \text{ or } a \in R^{-1}$.

Proof.

1 \iff 2.

単項整域 \iff 全単射



f.g. \implies principal.

1 \implies 2.

quasi-local?

非単元 + 非単元 = 非単元.

$a \sim b$

(a). (b) $\in R$ \implies

2. \implies 1

(a), (b) \implies 1.

~~(a, b) = (c)~~

(a, b) は単項整域.

\parallel
M.

(R -int. do. \iff (int. do.) \iff R is local).

$M/\mathfrak{m}M$ は $a \sim b \iff a \sim b$ \iff 非単元 \iff 非単元.

$\} \text{ NAK.}$

$M = (a) \implies \exists r \in R (b).$

1. \implies 3.

$R \subseteq \text{Quot}(R)$.

$\frac{c}{b} = a \in \text{Quot}(R)$

3. \implies 1.

(b), (c)

$\frac{c}{b} \in R ? \frac{b}{c} \in R.$

\square

(11.2).

R : val. ring.

- $a \in R, b \notin a \rightarrow a \in bR.$

- p : prime, R/p : valuation ring.

- $p = pR_p$

$$R \hookrightarrow R_p$$

$$p \hookrightarrow pR_p.$$

$$q \in pR_p.$$

$$\exists a \notin p \rightarrow pR \subset (a).$$

$$aq \in p \rightarrow q \in R.$$

$$q \in p. \rightarrow \text{Set-theoretic.}$$

(11.3).

R : val. $\subseteq K$: quot.

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

val. ring.

$$\Rightarrow \exists a \in R, \exists R' \subseteq K: p \subseteq R' \parallel R' = R_p.$$

Proof.

$$R' \text{ a max. in } R \cap \{R' \mid \exists R' \subseteq K, R' \text{ val. ring}\}.$$

$$R_p \subseteq R'$$

$$R' - R \ni a \quad \frac{1}{a} \in R.$$

$$\frac{1}{a} \in p \rightarrow \frac{1}{a} \in \text{max. in } R' \rightarrow \frac{1}{a} \in R, \text{ s.t.}$$

$$\left(a = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{a}\right)} \right) \quad (R \subseteq R')$$

$$R' \subseteq R_p.$$

□

(11.4) R : val. $\subset K$: quot.

p : max. of R .

R^* : val. $\subset R/p$: quot.

$$R = \{x \mid x \in R, x \bmod p \in R^*\}$$

is val. rsg of K .

$$R'_p = R.$$

$$R'/p = R^*.$$

Proof. R' : val. is above.

$$R' - p = \{x \mid x \in R, x \bmod p \in R^* - \{0\}\}$$

$$R - p = 0$$

$$\bmod p: 0 \longrightarrow R' - p$$

$$\bmod p: 0 \longrightarrow R' - p \quad (R' - p \text{ is } R^*)$$

$$\text{is } R' - p \text{ is } R^* - \{0\}.$$

$$\longrightarrow OK.$$

$$R'/p = R^*$$

II

compositum $\subset \bar{K}$.

(11.5) R : val. $\subset K$.

$R \subset K$: subfield. $\Rightarrow R \cap K \neq K$ a val. ring.

(11.6) valuation ring \Rightarrow normal.

$$v: K^* \longrightarrow G^*$$

$$v(ab) = v(a) + v(b)$$

$$v(a+b) \geq \min(v(a), v(b)).$$

付值 \rightarrow val sing.

val. ring \rightarrow 环道.

(11.9) $R \subseteq K$.

$$\partial \subseteq p.c. - C_{ps}.$$

valuation ring $V \in K$.

$$\mathcal{P} \subseteq V: \text{prime ideals } n_1 \rightarrow n_5$$

lying-over, $p_1 - p_2$

Pres f.

$$S = 1, \quad 1 = 2, 2, \dots$$

• $P = \varphi$, $\eta = \frac{1}{2} \text{Euler}$ R_p , $\tau = 1000000$.

$P, S \neq S$ 故 $R \subseteq S$ 与 $\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{1}{2}$ (Zorn) 矛盾.

$$S^* \stackrel{\text{max}}{=} \mathbb{R} \rightarrow S^k$$
$$g^k: \langle \text{eq} \mid \neg \text{eq} \rangle \rightarrow S^k_{10} S^k_{31} \text{ or } \frac{1}{2} S^k_{10} S^k_{31}$$

S^* : local.

$$x \in K - S^* \quad \text{and} \quad x \in S^*.$$

7. $S^*[x] \ni 1$.

$$\rightarrow (1 + p_0 + p_1 x + \dots + p_n x^n) = 0$$

WZ +

$$x-1 \text{ は } \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \text{ の倍数}$$

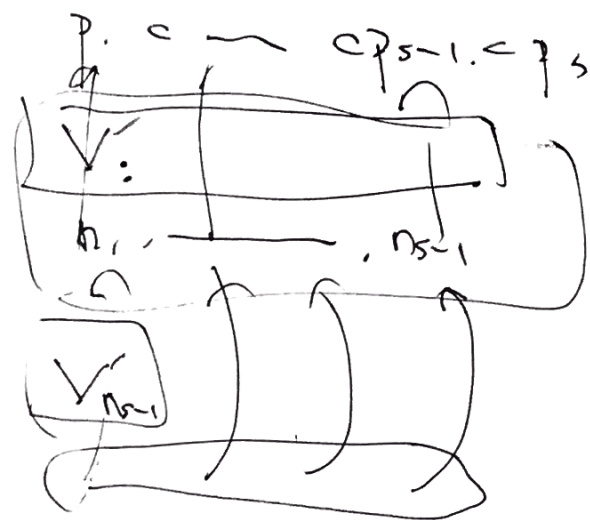
$p, S^*[x^{-1}] \neq S^*, \text{ so } x^{-1} \in S^*, \quad ; S^* = \text{valuation ring.}$

$$p, c \sim c_{p-1}$$

$\nabla_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}$ $n_1 - n_2$.

$$\mathbb{R}/\mathfrak{p}_{r-1} \subseteq V/\mathfrak{p}_{s-1}.$$

$V' = 700 \text{ (15-17) 1000000}$



$$\mathbb{R}/p_{s-1} \hookrightarrow V/n_{s-1}.$$

$s = 1$ の場合.

... $V^* \subseteq V/n_{s-1}$...

$(p_s/p_{s-1} \text{ の } \pm \text{ の } \dots)$

computation ...

(11.10) \mathbb{R}_i — \mathbb{R} val ring. $\subseteq K$.

$a \in K, \exists s \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\left(\frac{1}{1+a+a^2+\dots+(a^{s-1})} \right) \frac{1}{1+a+a^2+\dots+a^{s-1}} \in \bigcap \mathbb{R}_i$$

Proof

$\exists \mathbb{R}_i$ such that

$$v(1+a+\dots+a^{s-1}) = v(a^{s-1})$$

$s \geq 2$ clear.

$a \in \mathbb{R}_i \Rightarrow$

$$\left(\frac{1}{1+a+\dots+a^{s-1}} \right) \frac{1}{1+a+\dots+a^{s-1}} = \frac{1-a^s}{1-a}$$

$a \in \mathbb{R}_i$ implies

$\mathbb{R}_i \subseteq \mathbb{R}$

$a \in \mathbb{R}_i \Rightarrow \mathbb{R}/p_i$ a ch. 1 = ...

...

...

□