2021年10月23日(土) 情報数理セミナー 「A family of Strongly invariant algebras」

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- \$1. Introduction.
- §2. Main result.
- §3. Proof of the main theorem .

Notation.

- · a ring = a commutative ring with 1.
- · an affine the-domain = an integral domain, fin. gen / the: a field.
- . A[n] = the polynomial ring / A: a ring

81: Introduction

Cancellation probrem

报: a field ← 標数等の仮定LTGII.

A, B: aff. the domains

contà, A^[1] ~ B^[1] ⇒ A ~ B m?

 $(X = Spec A, A^1 = Spec R[t] として <math>X \times A^1 = Spec (A \otimes R R[t])$ という 対党 $(X = Spec A, A^1 = Spec A,$

known - hesults

- · dim = 1 YES. (Abbyankar Eakin Heinser '72)
- . dim ≥ 1 No .
 - The 1st counter example: (Danielewski '89)

 $A_n := \mathbb{C}[x,y,\overline{x}] / (x^n z - y^2 + y) \qquad (n \ge 1)$

~>> An^[1] ~ A^[1] (m≥2) だが, A14 Am

- Higher cases: (Dubouloz, 2005)

Question

いっ Cancellation problem は 成立するか?

口

Today: Strongly invariant algebras も考察する.

Definition

A: a ring $n \ge 1$

S(A, n) := { B: a ring | A[n] ~ B[n] }

- A th n-invariant $\overset{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow}$ $\forall B \in S(A,n)$ with $A \simeq B$.
- (ii) A th' Strongly n-invariant $\Leftrightarrow B \in S(A,n)$ with $9:A^{Did} \xrightarrow{\sim} B^{Cid}$ is $A^{Cid} \simeq B^{Cid}$ at $A \simeq B$ $\Leftrightarrow B \in S(A,n)$ with $9:A^{Did} \simeq B^{Cid}$ at $A \simeq B$ $\Leftrightarrow B \in S(A,n)$ with $9:A^{Did} \simeq B^{Cid}$ at $A \simeq B$ $\Leftrightarrow B \in S(A,n)$ with $9:A^{Did} \simeq B^{Cid}$ at $A \simeq B$
- (Mi) Aが invariant 会 Aが 任意のカミノゼ カー invariant.
 (Strongly invariant) (strongly n-invariant)

Example

the: a field.

 $An := \mathbb{R}[x+y^n] \subseteq \mathbb{R}[x,y]$ ($An \cong \mathbb{R}^{[n]}$) is Not strongly inv. But invariant.

known results.

· [Abhyankar - Eakin - Heinzer '72.]

A: an aff. domain of the deg of A = 1.

 $\fine {A}$ is an invariant $\fine {A}$ the strongly inv.

· [Iitaka - Fujita ' 77]

根= tb, char(tb)=O はる aff tb-dom. Aに対して

 \overline{K} (Spec A \ Sing (Spec A)) $\geq 0 \Rightarrow A$ 12 strongly. inv.

The logarithmic Kodaina dimension of X (= Spec A \ sing (spec A))

1-10, 0,1,2, ..., dim X)

An the [X1,", Xn] tax" strongly inv.

\$2 Main result:

1R: a field $n \ge 1$.

A = \$[X, Y1, ..., Yn] (~ \$[n+1])

T := Xm Y1 Yn -1 € A

R(m,n) := A[U]/UT - (x-1)7 $= R[X, Y_1, ..., Y_n, U]/(x-1)7$ $= R[X, Y_1, ..., Y_n, X_{-1}]$

Theorem [N]

- (i) R(m,n) 12 strongly inv. of dim = n+1
- (ii) $R(m,n) \simeq R(r,s) \iff (m,n) = (r,s)$

更に 次がわかる.

- (iii) R(min) It UFD & R(min) = thx
- (iv) \$ = \$ t d m≥2 & Byll Aut (R(m,n)) = (\$ x) n-1 x Gn
- (V) $V(m,n) := Spec(R(m,n) \otimes R T)$ は Smooth で $\overline{K}(V(m,n)) \leq 0$. 特に Chan(T) = 0 又は N = 1 のときは $\overline{K}(V(m,n)) = 0$ である.

Remark

 $R(m.1) = \frac{1}{2} \left[x_1 y_1 + \frac{x-1}{x^{my-1}} \right]$ it [Freudenburg - Kojima - N '19] 127

- $V_m := Spec(R(m,1) \otimes_R \overline{R})$ is smooth $\vec{c} R(m,1) \otimes_R \overline{V} = 0$, $(R(m,1))^* = k^* \vec{c} \otimes 3$.
- · Vm \$ Vn (m ≠ n) & 53. ~ ∞-cases

これは Gurjan - Miyanishi's classification '1988 で Smooth - factorial surface with trivial unit が同型類 さ分類されていて、2種類しかはいことが発表されていたが、まちが、こいることがわかった。

「Pełka - Rażny, 2021] が 完全は分類が与えられた。

§3: Proof

A: an integral domain

Definition

$$0 \quad \delta: A \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z} \cup \{-\infty\} \text{ is a degree function}$$

$$\overset{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} \cdot \delta(f) = -\infty \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad f = 0$$

$$\cdot \delta(fg) = \delta(f) + \delta(g)$$

·
$$\delta(f+g) \leq \max \{\delta(f), \delta(g)\}$$
.

$$2$$
 δ ; a degree function is

• non-negative
$$\Leftrightarrow \delta(f) \ge 0$$
 for $\forall f \in A \setminus \{0\}$.

def

• trivial
$$\Leftrightarrow \delta(f) = 0$$
 for $\forall f \in A \setminus \{0\}$.

Lemma

 $\mathcal{S}: A \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z} \cup \{-\infty\}$: a degree function

 $A_o^{\delta} := \{f \in A \mid S(f) \leq 0\}$ は A_o 部分環である。 もしるが non-negative つらばい $A^{\times} \subset A_o^{\delta}$

(proof)

· 0 E A है 時期5か.

$$\delta(1) = \delta(1 \cdot 1) = \delta(1) + \delta(1) \quad \text{(a)} \quad \delta(1) = 0 \quad \text{for } 1 \in A^{\delta}.$$

.
$$f,g \in A_0^{\delta}$$
 canny, $\delta(fg) = \delta(f) + \delta(g) \leq 0$. For $fg \in A_0^{\delta}$.

$$\cdot \ f \in \ A_{\delta}^{\delta} \ \ \text{75} \ \ \delta(-f) = \ \delta(-1) + \delta(f) = \ \delta(f) \ , \qquad \text{4.7} \quad -f \in \ A_{\delta}^{\delta} \ .$$

. 舞长陪 nA to BA (HENS

もし、るが non-negative はら, UEAX に対して

$$0 = \delta(1) = \delta(u) + \delta(u^{-1})$$

5

D

Definition

$$\mathcal{L}$$
 $\mathsf{ML}(\mathsf{A}) := \bigcap \mathsf{A}^{\mathsf{D}}.$

D: locally nilp. der.

$$\Delta^{\circ}(A) := \bigcap_{\delta : \text{ non-neg.}} A_{\circ}^{\delta}$$

: the degree neutral invariant of A

Remark

 $A: t_{R}-domain \Rightarrow t_{R} \subset \Delta^{\circ}(A) \subset A$.

Theorem [FKN'19]

 \bullet L, \triangle °(A) = A \leftrightarrow \bullet \leftrightarrow \bullet A \leftrightarrow Strangly inv. \circ \leftrightarrow \bullet .

Remark

$$\Delta^{\circ}(A) = A \iff A_{\circ}^{\delta} = A \text{ for } \forall \delta : \text{non-deg}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \delta(f) = 0 \text{ for } \forall f \in A \setminus \{o\}, \forall \delta : \text{non-deg}.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall \text{non-deg func. is trivial.}$$

(proof of outline)

$$0 \quad \forall: A \xrightarrow{\sim} B \quad \leadsto \quad \forall: \triangle^{\circ}(A) \xrightarrow{\sim} \triangle^{\circ}(B)$$

(a)
$$\triangle^{\circ}(A) = A$$
 \longrightarrow $\triangle^{\circ}(A^{[n]}) = A$ for $\forall n \ge 1$

(3)
$$\triangle^{\circ}(A) = A$$
, $A^{[n]} \sim B^{[n]} \sim \triangle^{\circ}(B) \simeq B$.

$$Y: \Delta^{0} \longrightarrow B^{(n)} \times Y_{n} \times \mathbb{C}^{2}$$

$$Y: \Delta^{0} (A^{(n)}) \longrightarrow \Delta^{0} (B^{(n)})$$

$$II \otimes II \otimes . \otimes$$

$$A \qquad B$$

3) 4|A:A≃B. For A 17 Strongly Inv.