

in this chapter.

In the first section we improve Lemma 2.12 of [14] to Theorem 1, which gives a formula for the transform of an ideal in an integral domain which is a locally finite intersection of a family of overrings, while Theorem 2, provides a neat formula for the ideal transform of an ideal in a GKD. In section 2, we generalize the property (u) discussed in [15] page 207 to property (v) (cf Definition 1) and record the consequences of this generalization.

Brewer's Theorem for Krull domains which is included as (4) of Theorem 9, establishes the relationship of an integral domain (which is not quasi-local) and the transforms of its proper principal ideals. In section 3, we provide an analogue of this result for GKD's, and analyse the situation for quasi local domains.

Section 4, includes miscellaneous results, in other words those results which could not find a place in the earlier sections but seem to be interesting enough to be included in this chapter.

The notions and notations used in this chapter are either familiar or properly explained with the exception

that by an ideal we mean an integral ideal including (0) and  $R$  (the integral domain) as ideals and by an invertible ideal we mean an ideal which has an inverse in the group of fractional ideals.

In the following we include without proof, some basic results already in the literature, and will use them where necessary with little or no reference.

Definition 0 (cf [15]) An integral domain  $R$  is called a

(1)  $T_1$ -domain if  $T(AB) = T(A) + T(B)$  for every two ideals