and for this we consider the following

Example 2. Let R be a Semi-local PID, K the quotient field of R and x an indeterminate over R. The almost integral closure

$S = R + xK[x]$, is a two dimensional Bezout domain and is a URD (Example 1, this chapter).

If $P_1 = p_1R$, $P_2 = p_2R$, ..., $P_n = p_nR$ are all the non zero prime ideals of R then correspondingly p_iS $(i = 1,2,\ldots,n)$ are maximal ideals of R of rank 2. Now let

$T = \{ y \in S \mid y \notin p_iS \text{ for any } i = 1,2,\ldots,n\}$,

then it can be shown that T is a multiplicative saturated set. Localizing at T, S_T is a two dimensional Bezout domain with exactly n maximal ideals p_iS_T $(i = 1,2,\ldots,n)$. Obviously S is a semi quasi-local Bezout domain and so an HCF ring of Krull type. Finally that S_T is not a Semirigid Domain follows from the fact that $0 \neq \cap p_iS$ is a prime ideal. That is S_T is our example of an HCF ring of Krull type which is not a Semirigid Domain.

Note. S it self is an example of an HCF ring of Krull type. We have avoided S as an example on the basis that its verification becomes very lengthy.

Remark 2. Introduction of the concept of Unique Representation is the result of an effort to study and to single out those HCF domains in which the factorization is rather simple. We cannot at present guess the scope of this concept but it can be remarked that this concept could be of some help in the study of HCF rings of Krull type, semi quasi-local Prufer domains, *-essential Bezout domains etc. At least in these cases we could start with the knowledge that the elements of these integral domains have some factorization properties.