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Symbolic Powers, Rees Algebras and Applications

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Introduction.

局所環 $A$ の完備化 $\hat{A}$ の任意の $\hat{p} \in \text{Ass}(\hat{A})$ 、或いは任意の $\hat{p} \in \text{Min}(\hat{A})$ に対し、
$\dim \hat{A}/\hat{p} = \dim A$ であるとき、$A$ は清純 (unmixed) 、或いは擬清純 (quasi-
unmixed) という。よく知られているように、局所整域 $A$ が強鎖状 (universally
catenary) である事と、$A$ が擬清純である事とは同値である。従って、$A$ が
擬清純であれば、$A$ の任意の素イデアル $P$ に対し、$A/P$ も擬清純である。
が、$A$ が清純であれば、$A$ の任意の素イデアル $P$ に対し、$A/P$ も清純であ
るかどうか、は長い間未解決であった。

を構成した。我々は、ここで彼らの例を統一的に再構成する。
第 1 節では、先ず Hochster [5] に従い、ネーター環の素イデアルの $n$ 乗と記
号的 $n$ 乗とがすべての $n$ で一致するための判定条件を述べる。その応用と
して、剰余環が Cohen–Macaulay ではないが、$n$ 乗と記号的 $n$ 乗とがすべ
ての $n$ で一致する素イデアルの例を考察する。この例は、最終節で利用され
る。
Rotthaus [1] 等に負う、与えられた完備局所環が完備化である局所整域の基
本構成法、及び、特異な素元を持つ局所整域の構成法を、簡単に復習する。
最終第 4 節は、前節までの応用として、Brodmann–Rotthaus 、Ogoma の例
の出来るだけ分かり易い再構成を与える。
1 Hochster’s Theorem and Example.

Throughout this paper, all rings are commutative with identity. We use fully the notation and terminology of EGA [3], Matsumura [7] and Nagata [8]. The set of natural numbers and that of non-negative integers are denoted respectively by N and N₀.

Throughout this section, R denotes a Noetherian domain, P = (p₁, . . . , pₖ) a prime ideal of R and p the k−tuple p₁, . . . , pₖ. As mentioned in Introduction, we first recall Hochster’s criteria for the equality of ordinal and symbolic powers of a prime ideal P of a Noetherian domain R, namely, criteria for the equality Pⁿ = P^(n) = PⁿRₚ ∩ R for any n. Then, for the later use, we review Hochster’s third example of a height 2 prime ideal P of a polynomial ring R in 4 variables over a field K such that R/P is not Cohen–Macaulay but Pⁿ = P^(n) for any n.

To state Hochster’s criteria, we fix notation. If P = (p₁, . . . , pₖ) is a prime ideal of a Noetherian domain R, taking k + 1 algebraically independent indeterminates t₁, . . . , tₖ, q over R, we set S = R[t₁, . . . , tₖ]. We define an increasing sequence of ideals of S recursively as follows:

\[ J₀(p) = (0), \quad Jₙ₊₁(p) = \{ \sum_{i=1}^{k} s_it_i \mid s_i \in S, \sum_{i=1}^{k} s_ip_i \in Jₙ(p) \} + Jₙ(p), \]
\[ J(p) = \bigcupₙ Jₙ(p). \]

**Theorem 1.1.** (Hochster [5]) The following conditions on a prime ideal P = (p₁, . . . , pₖ) of a Noetherian domain R are equivalent:

1.1.1 Pⁿ = P^(n) for every positive integer n, and the associated graded ring of Rₚ is a domain.
1.1.2 P₂ + J(p) is prime.
1.1.3 For some integer n > 0, P₂ + Jₙ(p) is a prime of height k. In this case, P₂ + Jₙ(p) = P₂ + J(p).
1.1.4 There is a height k prime Q of S such that Q ⊆ P₂ + J(p). In this case, Q = P₂ + J(p).
1.1.5 q is a prime element in the subring R[q, p₁/q, . . . , pₖ/q] of R[q, 1/q].

As applications of the theorem above, Hochster observed three examples of prime ideals whose ordinal and symbolic powers are equal. The first example
is a prime ideal generated by an $R$-sequence, the second one is the prime ideal generated by the $k$ by $k$ minors of a $k$ by $k+1$ matrix of indeterminates over a field. Though they are interesting as well, we shall only look close at the third one for our later purpose.

Let $X, Y$ be indeterminates over a field $K$. Set $A = K[X, XY, Y^2, Y^3]$, which is not Cohen–Macaulay. Let $x, z_1, z_2, z_3$ be indeterminates over $K$ and set $R = K[x, z_1, z_2, z_3]$. Let $\phi: R \rightarrow A$ be the $K$-homomorphism which maps $x, z_1, z_2, z_3$ to $X, XY, Y^2, Y^3$, respectively. Let $P = \text{Ker} \phi$. Then

Example 1.2 (cf.5, p.61). $P = (z_2^3 - z_3^2, z_2 z_1 - x z_3, z_2^2 x - z_3 z_1) = (p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4)$ is a height 2 prime ideal of $R$ where $R/P$ is not Cohen–Macaulay but $P^n = P^{(n)}$ for every positive integer $n$.

Indeed, $J_1(p)$ contains $a = xt_1 - z_3 t_3 - z_2 t_4, b = z_1 t_1 - z_2^2 t_3 - z_3 t_4, c = z_2 t_2 + z_1 t_3 - x t_4$ and $d = z_3 t_2 + z_2 x t_3 - z_1 t_4$. Then, $e = t_1 t_2 + z_2 t_3^2 - t_4^2 \in J_2(p)$. Hence, $Q = (p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4, a, b, c, d, e) S \subset PS + J_2(p) \subset PS + J(p)$. Hochster shows that $Q$ is a height 4 prime ideal of $S = R[t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4]$.

We end the first section by notifying that the five relations $a, b, c, d, e$ above appear again in a very crucial step of our reconstruction of Brodmann–Rotthaus peculiar unmixed local domain given below.

### 2 Construction of Peculiar Local Domains.

2.0 Notation. Let $K_0$ be a countable field, for example, $Q$ the field of rational numbers, $F_q$ the finite field with $q$ elements, or $\overline{F}_p$ the algebraic closure of the prime field of characteristic $p > 0$, etc., and let $K$ be a purely transcendental extension field of countable degree over $K_0$, that is, $K = K_0(a_{ik})$ with transcendental basis $\{a_{ik} | i = 1, \ldots, n; k = 1, 2, \ldots\}$. Further, for any $k \in \mathbb{N}$, let

$$(2.0.1) \quad K_k = K_{k-1}(a_{1k}, \ldots, a_{nk}) = K_{k-1}(a_{ik}) \text{ and } K = \bigcup_k K_k.$$ 

Let $u, z_1, \ldots, z_n$ be $n+1$ indeterminates over $K$, and set

$$(2.0.2) \quad S_0 = K_0[u, z_1, \ldots, z_n] \text{ and } \mathfrak{N}_0 = (u, z_1, \ldots, z_n) S_0,$$

$$(2.0.3) \quad S_k = S_{k-1}[a_{1k}, \ldots, a_{nk}] \text{ and } \mathfrak{N}_k = (u, z_1, \ldots, z_n) S_k.$$
Then, $S_k = K_0[a_{ih}, u, z_1, \ldots, z_n]$ with $i = 1, \ldots, n$ and $1 \leq h \leq k$. Further, we set

\[(2.0.4)\quad S = \bigcup_k S_k = K_0[u, z_1, \ldots, z_n] \text{ and } \mathfrak{M} = (u, z_1, \ldots, z_n)S,\]

where $i = 1, \ldots, n; \quad k = 1, 2, \ldots$. Moreover, let

\[(2.0.5)\quad R_0 = (S_0)\mathfrak{n}_0 = K_0[u, z_1, \ldots, z_n]_{(u, z_1, \ldots, z_n)} \text{ with } \mathfrak{n}_0 = (u, z)R_0,\]

\[(2.0.6)\quad R = S\mathfrak{n} = K[u, z_1, \ldots, z_n]_{(u, z_1, \ldots, z_n)} \text{ with } \mathfrak{n} = (u, z_1, \ldots, z_n)R.\]

Then $R$ is a countable regular local ring. With notation as above, let

\[(2.0.7)\quad \mathcal{P} = \left\{ p \in S \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{for each height one } \mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(R), \text{ there is } \\
\text{at least one element } p \text{ such that } p \in \mathfrak{p} \end{array} \right. \right\}.\]

Then, $\mathcal{P}$ is a countable set and we may assume that $u \in \mathcal{P}$ and that $\mathcal{P}$ contains an infinite number of elements of $S_0$.

2.1 Numbering. Now we come to an important lemma due to Heitmann [4], which guarantees a good enumeration on $\mathcal{P}$.

With notation and assumptions above, we fix a surjective mapping $\rho: \mathbb{N} \to \mathcal{P}$, called a numbering on $\mathcal{P}$, which, if we set $\rho(i) = p_i$, satisfies the following:

\[(2.1.1)\quad p_1 = u, \quad \text{and } p_i \in S_{i-2} \text{ for any } i \geq 2.\]

We define:

\[(2.1.2)\quad q_k = p_1 \cdots p_k,\]

\[(2.1.3)\quad z_{i0} = z_i \quad \text{and } z_{ik} = z_i + a_{i1}q_1 + \cdots + a_{ik}q_k^k.\]

Then $P_k = (z_{1k}, \ldots, z_{nk})R$ is a prime ideal of height $n$ for any $k \geq 0$.

**Lemma 2.2 (Heitmann's Lemma [4]).** Notation being as above, let $\rho$ be a numbering on $\mathcal{P}$ which satisfies (2.1.1). Then

\[(2.2.1)\quad p_h \notin P_k \text{ whenever } k \geq h - 1,\]

\[(2.2.2)\quad (z_{1k}, \ldots, z_{mk})S_k \text{ is a prime ideal, generated by an } S_k\text{-regular sequence } z_{1k}, \ldots, z_{mk} \text{ for any } m (1 \leq m \leq n).\]
2.3 Relations. Taking polynomials in \( n \) variables over \( K_0 \) without constant term: \( F_1(Z), \ldots, F_r(Z) \in K_0[Z_1, \ldots, Z_n] \), we set

\[
(2.3.1) \quad \alpha_{jk} = \frac{1}{q_k^j} F_j(z_{1k}, \ldots, z_{nk}) \in L = \mathcal{Q}(R), \quad j = 1, \ldots, r.
\]

Then, by definition

\[
\alpha_{j(k+1)} = \frac{1}{q_{k+1}^{j+1}} F_j(z_{1(k+1)}, \ldots, z_{n(k+1)})
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{q_{k+1}^{j+1}} F_j(z_{1k} + a_{1(k+1)q_{k}^{k+1}}, \ldots, z_{nk} + a_{n(k+1)q_{k+1}^{k+1}}).
\]

Thus

\[
(2.3.2) \quad \alpha_{jk} = \frac{q_{k+1}^{j+1}}{q_k^j} \alpha_{j(k+1)} + \frac{q_{k+1}^{j+1}}{q_k^j} r_{jk} \quad \text{with} \quad r_{jk} \in R.
\]

Let \( B = \bigcup_k R[\alpha_{jk}] \subset L \) with \( j = 1, \ldots, r \) and \( k = 1, 2, \ldots \). Then

**Lemma 2.4.** With notation as above, let \( M = (u, z_1, \ldots, z_n)B \). Then \( M \) is a maximal ideal of \( B \).

Notation being as above, for \( i = 1, \ldots, n \) and \( j = 1, \ldots, r \), we set

\[
\zeta_i = z_i + a_{i1}q_1 + \ldots + a_{ik}q_k^i + \ldots = z_i + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{ik}q_k^i,
\]

\[
f_j = F_j(\zeta_1, \ldots, \zeta_n) \in \hat{R} = K[[u, z_1, \ldots, z_n]] = K[[u, \zeta_1, \ldots, \zeta_n]].
\]

Let \( A = B_M \subset L \) be a quasi-local domain with maximal ideal \( \mathfrak{m} = MA \). Then

**Theorem 2.5.** \((A, \mathfrak{m})\) is a Noetherian local domain which satisfies the following conditions:

\[
(2.5.1) \quad \tilde{i} : K[[u, \zeta_1, \ldots, \zeta_n]]/(F_1(\zeta), \ldots, F_r(\zeta)) \cong \hat{R}/(f_1, \ldots, f_r) \cong \hat{A},
\]

\[
(2.5.2) \quad \hat{p} = (\tilde{i}(\zeta_1), \ldots, \tilde{i}(\zeta_n))\hat{A} \text{ is a prime ideal of } \hat{A} \text{ and } \hat{p} \cap A = (0),
\]

\[
(2.5.3) \quad A/p \text{ is essentially of finite type over } K \text{ for any non-zero prime } p \in \text{Spec}(A).
\]
3 Local Domains with Odd Non-zero Primes.

To begin with, we make a minor change of the previous notation.

3.0 Notation. Let $K_0$, $K$ and $K_k$ be as in (2.0.1). Take $n + 2$ indeterminates $u$, $x$, $z_1$, ..., $z_n$ over $K$, and set

(3.0.1) $S_0 = K_0[u, x, z_1, ..., z_n]$ and $\mathfrak{M}_0 = (u, x, z_1, ..., z_n)S_0$,

(3.0.2) $S_k = S_{k-1}[a_{1k}, ..., a_{nk}]$ and $\mathfrak{M}_k = (u, x, z_1, ..., z_n)S_k$.

Then, $S_k = K_0[a_{ih}, u, x, z_1, ..., z_n]$ with $i = 1, ..., n$ and $1 \leq h \leq k$. Further, we set

(3.0.3) $S = \bigcup_k S_k = K_0[a_{ik}, u, x, z_1, ..., z_n]$ and $\mathfrak{R}_k = (u, x, z_1, ..., z_n)S_k$,

where $i = 1, ..., n$; $k = 1, 2, ...$. Moreover, let

(3.0.4) $R_0 = (S_0)\mathfrak{M}_0 = K_0[u, x, z_1, ..., z_n]|_{(u, x, z)}$ with $\mathfrak{n}_0 = (u, x, z)R_0$,

(3.0.5) $R = S\mathfrak{n} = K[u, x, z_1, ..., z_n]|_{(u, x, z)}$ with $\mathfrak{n} = (u, x, z_1, ..., z_n)R$.

Then $R$ is a countable regular local ring.

3.1 Numbering. Putting $\text{Spec}(R)^* = \text{Spec}(R) \setminus \{xR\}$, let

(3.1.1) $\mathcal{P}^* = \left\{ p \in S \mid \begin{array}{l} \text{for each height one } \mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(R)^*, \text{there is} \\ \text{at least one element } p \text{ such that } p \in \mathfrak{p} \text{ and} \\ p \notin xR \end{array} \right\}$.

Then, $\mathcal{P}^*$ is a countable set and we may assume that $u \in \mathcal{P}^*$. Denoting by $\overline{s}$ the image of $s \in S$ in $\overline{S} = S/xS$ (or in $\overline{R} = R/xR$), we may further assume that $\overline{\mathcal{P}} = \{\overline{p} \in \overline{S} \mid p \in \mathcal{P}^*\}$ satisfies the same condition as in (2.0.7), namely,

(3.1.2) $\overline{\mathcal{P}} = \left\{ \overline{p} \in \overline{S} \mid \text{for each height one } \overline{\mathfrak{p}} \in \text{Spec}(\overline{R}), \text{there is} \\ \text{at least one element } \overline{p} \text{ such that } \overline{p} \in \overline{\mathfrak{p}} \right\}$.

Next, we fix a surjective mapping $\rho^* : \mathbb{N} \to \mathcal{P}^*$ with $\rho^*(i) = p_i$, a numbering on $\mathcal{P}^*$, which satisfies the following:

(3.1.3) $p_1 = u$, and $p_i \in S_{i-2}$ for any $i \geq 2$. 

Moreover, we remark that, if $\rho^*$ is the numbering above, then the induced mapping $\overline{p}: \mathbb{N} \to \overline{\mathcal{P}}$, which maps $i$ to $\overline{p}_i$, is also an enumeration on $\overline{\mathcal{P}}$ satisfying:

\[(3.1.4) \quad \overline{p}_1 = \overline{u}, \text{ and } \overline{p}_i \in \overline{S}_{i-2} = S_{i-2}/xS_{i-2} \text{ for any } i \geq 2.\]

Hence, $\overline{p}$ becomes a numbering on $\overline{\mathcal{P}}$. As in Section 2, we define:

\[(3.1.5) \quad z_{i0} = z_i \text{ and } z_{ik} = z_i + a_{i1}q_1 + \cdots + a_{ik}q_k^k \text{ with } q_k = p_1 \cdots p_k.\]

Then $Q_k = (x, z_{1k}, \ldots, z_{nk})R$ is a prime ideal of height $n + 1$ for any $k \geq 0$. And the same proof as in Lemma 2.2 shows:

**Lemma 3.2.** With notation as above, if $\rho^*$ is a numbering on $\mathcal{P}^*$ which satisfies (3.1.3), then

\[(3.2.1) \quad p_h \not\in Q_k \text{ whenever } k \geq h - 1,\]

\[(3.2.2) \quad (x, z_{1k}, \ldots, z_{mk})S_k \text{ is a prime ideal, generated by an } S_k\text{-regular sequence } x, z_{1k}, \ldots, z_{mk} \text{ for any } m(1 \leq m \leq n).\]

### 3.3 Relations.

Taking polynomials in $n + 1$ variables over $K_0$ without constant term: $G_1(X, Z), \ldots, G_r(X, Z) \in K_0[X, Z_1, \ldots, Z_n]$, we set

\[(3.3.0) \quad F_j(Z) = G_j(0, Z) \in K_0[Z_1, \ldots, Z_n],\]

\[(3.3.1) \quad \beta_{jk} = \frac{1}{q_k^k} G_j(x, z_{1k}, \ldots, z_{nk}) \in L = Q(R), \ j = 1, \ldots, r.\]

Then, by definition

\[
\beta_{j(k+1)} = \frac{1}{q_{k+1}^{k+1}} G_j(x, z_{1(k+1)}, \ldots, z_{n(k+1)}) = \frac{1}{q_{k+1}^{k+1}} G_j(x, z_{1k} + a_{1(k+1)}q_{k+1}^{k+1}, \ldots, z_{nk} + a_{n(k+1)}q_{k+1}^{k+1}).
\]

Thus

\[(3.3.2) \quad \beta_{jk} = \frac{q_{k+1}^{k+1}}{q_{k}^{k}} \beta_{j(k+1)} + \frac{q_{k+1}^{k+1}}{q_{k}^{k}} s_{jk} \text{ with } s_{jk} \in R.\]
Let $B = \bigcup_k R[\beta_{jk}] \subset L$ with $j = 1, \ldots, r$ and $k = 1, 2, \ldots$. Then, the same reasoning as in Lemma 2.4 gives:

**Lemma 3.4.** Notation being as above, let $M = (u, x, z_1, \ldots, z_n)B$. Then $M$ is a maximal ideal of $B$ and $B/M \cong R/n \cong K$.

With notation as above, for $i = 1, \ldots, n$ and $j = 1, \ldots, r$, we set

$$\zeta_i = z_i + a_{i1}q_1 + \ldots + a_{ik}q_k + \ldots = z_i + \sum_{k=1}^\infty a_{ik}q_k,$$

$$g_j = G_j(x, \zeta_1, \ldots, \zeta_n) \in \hat{R} = K[[u, x, z_1, \ldots, z_n]] = K[[u, x, \zeta_1, \ldots, \zeta_n]],$$

$$f_j = F_j(\zeta_1, \ldots, \zeta_n) \in \hat{R}/x\hat{R} = K[[u, z_1, \ldots, z_n]] = K[[u, \zeta_1, \ldots, \zeta_n]].$$

Let $A = B_M \subset L$ be a quasi-local domain with its maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m} = MA$.

On the other hand, let $\tilde{\phi}, \phi$ be ring homomorphisms:

$$\tilde{\phi}: K_0[U, X, Z][T_1, \ldots, T_r] \to K_0[U, X, Z][\frac{G_1}{U}, \ldots, \frac{G_r}{U}] \text{ with } T_j \mapsto G_j/U,$$

$$\phi: K_0[U, Z][T_1, \ldots, T_r] \to K_0[U, Z][\frac{F_1}{U}, \ldots, \frac{F_r}{U}] \text{ with } T_j \mapsto F_j/U.$$

Under the circumstances, we get:

**Theorem 3.5.** Regarding $K_0[U, Z]$ as $K_0[U, X, Z]/XK_0[U, X, Z]$, suppose that

(3.5.0) $\text{Ker } \phi = K_0[U, Z]\otimes_{K_0[U, X, Z]}\text{Ker } \tilde{\phi}.$

Then, $(A, \mathfrak{m})$ is a Noetherian local domain with prime element $x$ which satisfies the following conditions:

(3.5.1) $\hat{i}: K[[u, x, \zeta]]/(G_1(x, \zeta), \ldots, G_r(x, \zeta)) \cong \hat{R}/(g_1, \ldots, g_r) \cong \hat{A},$

(3.5.2) $\tilde{i}: K[[u, \zeta]]/(F_1(\zeta), \ldots, F_r(\zeta)) \cong (R/xR)^\wedge/(f_1, \ldots, f_r) \cong \hat{A}/x\hat{A},$

(3.5.3) $\hat{q} = (\hat{i}(x), \hat{i}(\zeta_1), \ldots, \hat{i}(\zeta_n))\hat{A}$ is a prime ideal and $\hat{q} \cap A = xA,$

(3.5.4) $A/p$ is essentially of finite type over $K$ for any non-zero prime $p \in \text{Spec}(A) \setminus \{xA\}.$
4 Brodmann - Rotthaus and Ogoma’s Examples.

In this section, we start with showing that Brodmann–Rotthaus example (Example 4.1) can be gained as a joint application of Theorem 3.5 and Example 1.2. Next, we shall remark that Ogoma’s example (Example 4.2) can be reproduced in the same manner. The crucial point in our reconstruction of these examples is to check the condition (3.5.0). Of course, even though they mentioned implicitly, the same is one of the essential and hard parts of their original work. Namely, Brodmann–Rotthaus use Hochster’s relations $a, b, c, d, e$ in Example 1.2 to get (3.5.0). As well, Ogoma wisely calculates the Kernels by hand. Nevertheless, we should announce that MACULAY [6] gives us the same result automatically.

Example 4.1 ([2]). Three dimensional analytically irreducible local domain $A$, hence unmixed, but has $p \in \text{Spec}(A)$ such that $A/p$ is not unmixed.

Construction. With notation as in Theorem 3.5, take

$$G_1(X, Z) = Z_2^2 - Z_3^2, \quad G_2(X, Z) = Z_2X^2 - Z_1^2,$$
$$G_3(X, Z) = Z_2Z_1 - XZ_3, \quad G_4(X, Z) = Z_2^2X - Z_3Z_1.$$ 

Here, MACAULAY gives us (cf. Example 1.2):

$$\text{Ker } \tilde{\phi} = (UT_1 - G_1, UT_2 - G_2, UT_3 - G_3, UT_4 - G_4, X T_1 - Z_3 T_3 - Z_2 T_4, Z_1 T_1 - Z_2^2 T_3 - Z_3 T_4, Z_2 T_2 + Z_1 T_3 - X T_4, Z_3 T_2 + Z_2 X T_3 - Z_1 T_4, T_1 T_2 + Z_2 T_3^2 - T_4^2),$$
$$\text{Ker } \phi = (UT_1 - G_1, UT_2 - G_2, UT_3 - G_3, UT_4 - G_4, Z_3 T_3 - Z_2 T_4, Z_1 T_1 - Z_2^2 T_3 - Z_3 T_4, Z_2 T_2 + Z_1 T_3, Z_3 T_2 - Z_1 T_4, T_1 T_2 + Z_2 T_3^2 - T_4^2).$$

Consequently, $\text{Ker } \phi = K_0[U, Z] \otimes_{K_0[U, X, Z]} \text{Ker } \tilde{\phi}$. Therefore, by Theorem 3.5, we get a local domain $(A, \mathfrak{m})$ with prime element $x$ which satisfies the following conditions:

$$\hat{A} \isom K[[u, x, \zeta]]/(G_1(x, \zeta), \ldots, G_r(x, \zeta)) \cong K[[u, x, xy, y^2, y^3]],$$
$$\hat{A}/x \hat{A} \cong K[[u, x, xy, y^2, y^3]]/xK[[u, x, xy, y^2, y^3]].$$
Example 4.2 ([11]). Three dimensional analytically unramified unmixed local domain $A$, which has $p \in \text{Spec}(A)$ such that $A/p$ is not unmixed.

Construction. Notation being as in Theorem 3.5, take

$$G_1(X, Z) = Z_1Z_3, \quad G_2(X, Z) = Z_1(X + Z_2),$$
$$G_3(X, Z) = Z_2Z_3, \quad G_4(X, Z) = Z_2(X + Z_2).$$

Then, by MACAULAY, we get:

$$\text{Ker } \tilde{\phi} = (UT_1 - G_1, UT_2 - G_2, UT_3 - G_3, UT_4 - G_4,$$
$$\quad (X + Z_2)T_1 - Z_3T_2, (X + Z_2)T_1 - Z_1T_3,$$
$$\quad (X + Z_2)T_2 - Z_1T_4, (X + Z_2)T_3 - Z_3T_4, T_1T_4 - T_2T_3),$$
$$\text{Ker } \phi = (UT_1 - G_1, UT_2 - G_2, UT_3 - G_3, UT_4 - G_4,$$
$$\quad Z_2T_1 - Z_3T_2, Z_2T_1 - Z_1T_3, Z_2T_2 - Z_1T_4,$$
$$\quad Z_2T_3 - Z_3T_4, T_1T_4 - T_2T_3).$$

Consequently, $\text{Ker } \phi = K_0[U, Z] \otimes_{K_0[U, X, Z]} \text{Ker } \tilde{\phi}$. Therefore, by Theorem 3.5, we get a local domain $(A, \mathfrak{m})$ with prime element $x$ which enjoys the following:

(4.2.1) \quad \hat{A} \cong K[[u, x, \zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3]]/((1, \zeta_2) \cap (3, x + \zeta_2),
(4.2.2) \quad \hat{A}/x\hat{A} \cong K[[u, \zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3]]/(\zeta_1\zeta_3, \zeta_1\zeta_2, \zeta_2\zeta_3, \zeta_2^2).

References


