

ON THE MULTIPLICITY OF AN INTEGRAL EXTENSION OF A LOCAL RING

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ABSTRACT. The following theorem is proved: If R is a local domain with field of quotients F and S is a local integral extension of R contained in F , then the multiplicity of R is greater than or equal to the multiplicity of S .

Throughout this paper, all rings considered will be commutative with an identity element. For necessary background and terminology, the reader is referred to [1].

It is well known (see [1]) that if (R, M) is a local ring, then, for large n ,

$$l(R/M^{n+1}) = e_0 \binom{n+d}{d} - e_1 \binom{n+d-1}{d-1} + \cdots + (-1)^d e_d$$

where d is the altitude of R . The integer e_0 is called the multiplicity of R , and is denoted $m(R)$. In [2, p. 207], Nagata shows that if R is a local domain with field of quotients F and S is a *finite* local integral extension of R contained in F , then $m(S) \leq m(R)$. The purpose of this note is to indicate how the finiteness condition can be removed. In particular, the following is proved.

THEOREM. *Let (R, M) be a local domain with field of quotients F and let (S, N) be a local integral extension of R contained in F . Then $m(R) \geq m(S)$.*

PROOF. Let $N = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$, and let $T = R[a_1, \dots, a_n]$. By the Hilbert Basis Theorem T is Noetherian; also, T is quasilocal since it is dominated by S (see 10.7 of [1]). Thus T is local and finite over R , and, by Nagata's result, it now follows that $m(R) \geq m(T)$. So without loss of generality, it may be assumed that $MS = N$. This clearly implies that $M^k S = N^k$, for all k . Therefore $l(M^k/M^{k+1}) \geq l(N^k/N^{k+1})$ since these figures are equal to the minimum number of generators of M^k and N^k respectively. Now by summation, $l(R/M^n) \geq l(S/N^n)$, for all n . Finally, by comparison of these two polynomials which have equal degree, it follows that $m(R) \geq m(S)$. Q.E.D.

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In conclusion, it should be remarked that Nagata [1, p. 205] has given an example of a local domain R whose derived normal ring R' is local but not finite over R .

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