$+\dim R$, and that $e_R(M)=(n-1+\dim R)!$ (leading coefficient of $P_f(\nu, R)$) is a positive integer which depends only on the module M. Furthermore, we have shown [3, 4.3] that

$$\chi H_*\left(\overset{p}{\wedge} f, R\right) = \binom{n-1}{n-p} e_R(M)$$

if f is a parameter matrix, i.e., if $m-n+1=\dim R$, where χH_* stands for the Euler-Poincaré characteristic. We observe that f is a parameter matrix if and only if $I(X(f))$ is an ideal of definition for $\tilde{S}$ generated by a system of parameters, where $S=R[X_{11}, \cdots, X_{mn}]$ and $\tilde{S}=(S/I(g(m, n)))_{\tilde{\mathfrak{m}}}$. Therefore, Theorem 2.4 yields immediately

COROLLARY 2.6. *Let $f: R^m \to R^n$ be a parameter matrix. Then* $e_R(M) = e_{\tilde{S}}(\tilde{S}/I(X(f)))$, *where* $M = \text{Coker}\, f$.

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Page 165, (3.2). For a_ν read α_ν.

Page 167, line −1. For 9 5 3 1, read 11 5 3 1.