

ZERO DIVISORS IN NOETHERIAN-LIKE RINGS

BY
E. GRAHAM EVANS, JR.⁽¹⁾,⁽²⁾

Abstract. The zero divisors of R/I for every ideal I of a Noetherian ring is a finite union of primes. We take this property as a definition and study the class of rings so defined. Such rings are stable under localization and quotients. They are not stable under integral closure and are highly unstable under polynomial adjunction. The length of maximal R sequences is well defined on them.

In this paper all rings are commutative with unit and all modules are unitary.

DEFINITIONS. Let R be a ring and M a nonzero R module. Then the zero divisors on M , $Z_R(M)$, is $\{r \in R \mid \exists 0 \neq m \in M \text{ with } rm=0\}$. We will drop the R when there is no possibility of confusion. R is a zero divisor ring, Z.D. ring, if $Z_R(R/I)$ is a finite union of prime ideals for all ideals I of R . M is a zero divisor module, Z.D. module, if $Z_R(M/M')$ is a finite union of prime ideals for all submodules M' of M .

LEMMA 1. *Let R be a ring, M an R module, and S a multiplicatively closed subset of R contained in $R-Z(M)$. Then*

$$(1) \quad Z_R(M_S) = Z_R(M)$$

and

$$(2) \quad Z_{R_S}(M_S) = Z_R(M) \cdot R_S.$$

Proof. (1) If $r \in Z_R(M)$, then there exists $0 \neq m \in M$ with $rm=0$. Then $rm/1=0$ in R_S . But $m/1 \neq 0/1$ in M_S since $S \subset R-Z(M)$. Thus $r \in Z_R(M_S)$.

If $r \in Z_R(M_S)$, then there exists $0/1 \neq m/s$ with $rm/s=0$. Then $rsm/s=rm/1=0$. Hence, there is a $t \in S$ such that $trm=0$. But $tm \neq 0$ and $trm=0$ implies $r \in Z_R(M)$.

(2) is immediate from (1).

LEMMA 2. *Let M be an R module and $S \subset R-Z(M)$. If $Z_{R_S}(M_S)=P_1 \cup \dots \cup P_n$ where $P_i=p_{i_S}$ with P_i and p_i prime ideals, then $Z_R(M)=p_1 \cup \dots \cup p_r$.*

Proof. Let $r \in p_1 \cup \dots \cup p_r$ then pick a nonzero $m/1 \in M_S$ with $m \in M$ such that $(r/1)(m/1)=0/1$. Then there is a $t \in S$ with $trm=0$. But $tm \neq 0$. Hence $r \in Z_R(M)$.

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⁽²⁾ Current address: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139.

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Let $a \in Z_R(M)$. Then $a/1 \in Z_{R_S}(M_S)$ by Lemma 1. Say $a/1 = p/s$ with $p \in p_1$ and $s \in S$. Then there exists a $t \in S$ with $tsa = tp$. Hence $tsa \in p_1$ but $ts \notin p_1$ since $p_1 \subset Z_R(M)$. Thus $a \in p_1$ as desired.

PROPOSITION 3. (1) *If R is a Z.D. ring, then R_S is a Z.D. ring for all multiplicatively closed subsets S of R .*

(2) *If M is a Z.D. R module, then M_S is a Z.D. R_S module for all multiplicatively closed sets S of R .*

Proof. (1) Let I' be an ideal of R_S and I be the inverse image of I' under the map $f: R \rightarrow R_S$ given by $f(r) = r/1$. Then $S \subset R - Z(R/I)$. For, if $sr \in I$, then $sr/1 \in I'$. Hence $(1/s)(sr/1) = r/1 \in I'$ and $r \in I$. $Z(R/I)$ is a finite union of primes by hypothesis. Hence, $Z_{R_S}(R_S/I')$ is a finite union of primes by Lemma 1(2).

(2) Let M' be an R_S submodule of M_S and M'' be the inverse image of M' in M . Then $S \subset R - Z_R(M/M'')$, $Z_R(M_S/M') = Z_R(M/M'')$, and $Z_{R_S}(M_S/M') = Z_R(M/M'')R_S$. Hence, M_S is a Z.D. R_S module.

PROPOSITION 4. *Let R be any ring. Then the Z.D. R modules form a Serre subcategory of all R modules. That is, if $0 \rightarrow M' \rightarrow M \rightarrow M'' \rightarrow 0$ is an exact sequence of R modules, then M is a Z.D. R module if and only if M' and M'' are.*

Proof. Let M' and M'' be Z.D. modules and N a submodule of M . Then the sequence

$$(*) \quad 0 \rightarrow M'/M' \cap N \rightarrow M/N \rightarrow M''/M' + N \rightarrow 0$$

induced from the given sequence is exact. Let $S = R - Z(M/N)$. Then the tensored sequence

$$(**) \quad 0 \rightarrow (M'/M' \cap N)_S \rightarrow (M/N)_S \rightarrow (M''/M' + N)_S \rightarrow 0$$

is exact. If $Z_{R_S}((M/N)_S)$ is a finite union of primes, then $Z_R(M/N)$ is by Lemma 2. $(M'/M' \cap N)_S$ and $(M''/M' + N)_S$ are Z.D. R_S modules by Proposition 3. $Z_{R_S}((M/N)_S) \subset Z_{R_S}((M/N)_S) \cup Z_{R_S}((M''/M' + N)_S)$ since the sequence $(**)$ is exact. But $Z_{R_S}((M/N)_S)$ is all the nonunits of R_S . Hence

$$Z_{R_S}((M/N)_S) = Z_{R_S}((M'/M' \cap N)_S) \cup Z_{R_S}((M''/M' + N)_S);$$

$Z_{R_S}((M/N)_S)$ is a finite union of primes; and M is a Z.D. module.

If M is a Z.D. module, then M'' is since any image of M'' is an image of M . It remains to show that submodules of Z.D. modules are Z.D. Let M' be a submodule of the Z.D. module M and M'' a submodule of M' . Then M/M'' is Z.D. Hence it is enough to show that submodules of Z.D. are Z.D. Hence it is enough to show $Z(M')$ is a finite union of primes. Let $S = R - Z(M')$. Then M_S is a Z.D. R_S module and $Z_{R_S}(M'_S) = Z_R(M')R_S$. $Z_{R_S}(M'_S) \subset Z_{R_S}(M_S)$ since M'_S is a submodule of M_S . But $Z_{R_S}(M'_S)$ is all the nonunits of R_S by construction. Hence $Z_{R_S}(M'_S) = Z_{R_S}(M_S)$ is a finite union of primes. Thus, $Z_R(M')$ is a finite union of primes by Lemma 2.

COROLLARY 5. *Let R be a Z.D. ring. Then finitely generated R modules are Z.D.*

Proof. We proceed by induction on the number of generators. $n=1$ is the hypothesis. Let $M=\{m_1, \dots, m_n\}$, $M'=\{m_1, \dots, m_{n-1}\}$ and $M''=M/M'$. Then M' is Z.D. by inductive hypothesis. M'' is Z.D. since it is cyclic. Hence, M is Z.D. by Proposition 4.

COROLLARY 6. *Let R be a ring with a finitely generated faithful Z.D. module M . Then R is a Z.D. ring.*

Proof. Say $M=\{m_1, \dots, m_n\}$. Then the cyclic modules $\{m_i\}$ are Z.D. by Proposition 4. Hence, so is their direct sum, $\{m_1\} \oplus \dots \oplus \{m_n\} = M'$. The map $f: R \rightarrow M'$ given by $f(r)=rm_1 + \dots + rm_n$ is a monomorphism since M is faithful. But $f(R)$ is a Z.D. module by Proposition 4 and $f(R)$ is isomorphic to R . Thus, R is a Z.D. R module. That is, R is a Z.D. ring.

DEFINITIONS. Let R be a ring and I an ideal of R . I is primary if $ab \in I$ and $a \notin I$ implies $b^n \in I$ for some n . A ring is called Laskerian if every ideal is the intersection of a finite number of primary ideals.

Information on primary ideals, primary decomposition, and Laskerian rings abounds. See, for example, [1, Chapitre 4].

The next proposition is certainly known although I have been unable to find a suitable reference for it since treatments of primary decomposition often assume R Noetherian.

PROPOSITION 7. *Laskerian rings are Z.D.*

Proof. Let I be an ideal of R . Then $I=Q_1 \cap \dots \cap Q_i$ with Q_i primary and no Q_i containing the intersection of the others. Let P_i be the radical of Q_i . Then P_i is prime. I claim $Z(R/I)=P_1 \cup \dots \cup P_n$. Suppose $ab \in I$ and $b \notin I$. Then $b \notin Q_i$ for some i . Then $ab \in Q_i$ and $b \notin Q_i$ implies $b \in P_i$. Thus $Z(R/I) \subset P_1 \cup \dots \cup P_n$.

Pick $a \in P_i$ and $b \in Q_1 \cap \dots \cap \hat{Q}_i \cap \dots \cap Q_n - I$ where $\hat{}$ indicates omission. Then $a^m \in Q_i$ for some m . Hence $a^m b \in I$. Hence, there exists an $s \geq 0$ such that $a^s b \notin I$ and $a(a^s b) \in I$. Thus, $a \in Z(R/I)$ and $P_1 \cup \dots \cup P_n \subset Z(R/I)$. Hence $Z(R/I)=P_1 \cup \dots \cup P_n$ as claimed.

The converse is false, for Bourbaki [1, p. 170, Exercise 19] shows that a rank 2 valuation ring is not Laskerian. Any valuation ring is Z.D. since in it any union of primes is a prime.

DEFINITIONS. Let R be a ring and M an R module. Then $\text{Ass}(M)$ is the set of primes of R which are the annihilators of elements of M . If $\{m_i\}_{i \in I}$ is a set of elements of M , then $\{m_i\}_{i \in I}$ are weakly independent if m_i is not in the submodule of M generated by $\{m_j\}_{j \in I - \{i\}}$ for all $i \in I$. The $\{m_i\}_{i \in I}$ are strongly independent if no m_i is 0 and for all $i \in I$, rm_i in the submodule generated by $\{m_j\}_{j \in I - \{i\}}$ implies $rm_i=0$.

PROPOSITION 8. *Let R be a ring and M an R module. If every weakly independent set of M is finite, then any set of primes in $\text{Ass}(M)$ which are pairwise incomparable is finite.*

Proof. Let $\{P_i\}_{i \in I}$ be an infinite set of pairwise incomparable elements of $\text{Ass}(M)$. Say $P_i = \text{ann}(m_i)$. Then $\{m_i\}_{i \in I}$ is not weakly independent. Thus for some $j, j_1, \dots, j_n \in I$ and $r_{j_k} \in R$, $m_j = \sum_{k=1}^n r_{j_k} m_{j_k}$. Hence $P_j \supset \bigcap_{k=1}^n P_{j_k}$. P_j prime implies $P_j \supset P_{j_k}$ for some k . This contradicts the choice of the P 's.

THEOREM 9. *Let R be a ring and X and Y indeterminants over R . Then*

- (1) *If R is not Noetherian, $R[X]$ has an infinite weakly independent set.*
- (2) *If R has an infinite weakly independent set, then R/I has an infinite strongly independent set for some ideal I of R .*
- (3) *If R has an infinite strongly independent set, then $R[Y]$ is not Z.D.*

Proof. (1) Let $(a_1) \subset (a_1, a_2) \subset \dots$ be a strictly increasing set of ideals of R . Then $\{a_i X^i\}_{i \in \mathbb{Z}^+}$ is an infinite weakly independent set. Suppose not. Then

$$a_j X^j = \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} r_k a_k X^k + \sum_{k=j+1}^n r_k a_k X^k$$

for some n and some $r_k \in R[X]$. Comparing coefficients of X^k and noting that only $\sum_{k=1}^{j-1} r_k a_k X^k$ has terms in X^j on the right-hand side, we see that $a_j \in (a_1, \dots, a_{j-1})$. This is a contradiction.

(2) Let $\{r_j\}_{j \in J}$ be an infinite weakly independent set. Let I be the ideal generated by $\{s_j r_j \mid s_j r_j \text{ is in the ideal generated by } r_k \text{ where } k \in J - \{j\}\}$ where it is understood that r_j runs over all the elements of $\{r_j\}_{j \in J}$. Then if r'_j is the image of r_j in R/I , $\{r'_j\}_{j \in J}$ is an infinite strongly independent set of R/I . Suppose $t' r'_j$ is in the ideal generated by $(r'_k)_{k \in J - \{j\}}, I'_j$. Then $t r_j - m \in I$ where $m \in I_j$, the ideal generated by $(r_k)_{k \in J - \{j\}}$. Hence

$$t r_j - m = \sum_{q=1}^n s_{j_q} r_j + \sum_{q=1}^p s_{k_q} r_{k_q}$$

where $r_{k_q} \neq r_j$ for all q . Rearranging we get

$$\left(t + \sum_{q=1}^n s_{j_q} \right) r_j = m + \sum_{q=1}^p s_{k_q} r_{k_q}$$

is in I_j . $\sum_{q=1}^n s_{j_q} r_j \in I$ since $s_{j_q} r_j$ were generators of I . Hence, $t r_j \in I$ and $t' r'_j = 0$ as desired.

(3) Let $\{r_j\}_{j \in J}$ be a countable strongly independent set of R . Let $a_j = \text{ann}(r_j)$ and \mathfrak{m}_j be a maximal ideal containing a_j . Several \mathfrak{m}_j may be equal. (If they could be selected distinct, R itself would fail to be Z.D.) $\{r_j\}$ is strongly independent when thought of in $R[Y]$. In $R[Y]$ we can expand the \mathfrak{m}_j to countably many distinct maximal ideals M'_j of $R[Y]$ such that $M'_j \cap R = \mathfrak{m}_j$. Hence, we can pick M_j maximal in $R[Y]$ with $M_j \cap R = \mathfrak{m}_j$ and all the M_j distinct. Let I be the ideal generated by $\{r_j M_j\}_{j \in J}$. We remark $M_j \supset I$ for all j . For $M_j \supset (r_j M_j)$. If $j \neq k$, then $r_j r_k = r_k r_j$. Hence, r_k annihilates r_j since the r_i are strongly independent. Thus, $M_j \supset \text{ann}(r_j) \supset (r_k)$ and $M_j \supset (r_k M_k)$ for $j \neq k$. Let r'_j be the image of r_j in $R[Y]/I$.

If $r'_j \neq 0$, then $\text{ann}_{R[Y]/I}(r'_j) \supset M_j/I$ and hence equals it since M_j/I is maximal. Then, $Z(R[Y]/I) \supset \bigcup M_j/I$ which is not even contained in any finite union of primes. Thus, $R[Y]$ is not Z.D.

Suppose $r'_j = 0$. Then $r_j = \sum_{i=1}^n s_i r_{j_i} m_i + r_j m_j$, where $m_j \in M_j$, $m_{j_i} \in M_{j_i}$, and $r_{j_i} \neq r_j$ for all i . Then $(1 - m_j)r_j$ is in the ideal generated by $(r_k)_{k \in J - \{j\}}$. Hence $(1 - m_j)r_j = 0$ by strong independence. Hence, $1 - m_j \in \text{ann}(r_j) \subset M_j$. This is a contradiction. Thus, $R[Y]$ is not Z.D.

COROLLARY 10. *If $R[X, Y]$ is Z.D., then R is Noetherian.*

Proof. Immediate from Theorem 9.

The Hilbert basis theorem, the Lasker-Noether decomposition theorem, and Proposition 7 combine to give the converse of Corollary 10. Hence, Noetherian rings are the biggest class of rings closed under polynomial adjunction which is Laskerian. I do not know if one indeterminant is enough for Corollary 10.

The following is used in Proposition 13.

PROPOSITION 11. *If R is a non-Noetherian ring which contains an infinite field F as a subring with the same unit, then $R[X]$ is not Z.D.*

Proof. Let (f_i) , $i \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, be countably many distinct elements of $F - \{0\}$. Let $(a_1) \subset (a_1, a_2) \subset \dots$ be a strictly increasing set of ideals of R . Let

$$\mathfrak{a}_n = \{r \in R \mid ra_n \in (a_1, \dots, a_{n-1})\}.$$

Then the \mathfrak{a}_n are all proper ideals of R . The set $b_1 = a_1(X - f_1)$, $b_2 = a_2(x - f_1)(X - f_2)$, \dots , $b_n = a_n(X - f_1) \cdots (X - f_n)$, \dots is a weakly independent set of $R[X]$. For if $b_n = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} r_i b_i + \sum_{i=n+1}^m r_i b_i$, then factoring out by $(X - f_{n+1})$ gives $a_n f_n^* \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} r'_i a_i f_i^*$ where $r'_i \in R$ and f_i^* are nonzero elements of F and hence units of R . Thus $a_n \in (a_1, \dots, a_{n-1})$ which is a contradiction.

Let $B_n = \{r \in R[X] \mid rb_n \in ((b_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}^+ - \{n\}})\}$. Then $B_n \subset (\mathfrak{a}_n, (X - f_{n+1}))$. Hence, the B_i can be expanded to distinct maximal ideals M_n and if $I = (b_n M_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^+}$, then $\bigcup M_n \subset Z(R[X]/I)$. Hence $R[X]$ is not Z.D. To prove $B_n \subset (\mathfrak{a}_n, (X - f_{n+1}))$ we suppose that $rb_n = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} s_i b_i + \sum_{i=n+1}^m s_i b_i$, then factoring out by $(X - f_{n+1})$ gives $r' a_n f_n^* = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} s_i f_i^* a_i$ where f_i^* is a nonzero element of F . Thus $r' a_n = f_n^{*-1} (\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} s_i f_i^* a_i)$. Hence, $r' \in \mathfrak{a}_n$ and $r \in (\mathfrak{a}_n, (X - f_{n+1}))$.

Corollary 10 indicates the scarcity of non-Noetherian Z.D. rings. We have already mentioned that arbitrary valuation rings are Z.D. So are rings with only finitely many primes. Finite direct sums of Z.D. rings are Z.D. by Proposition 4. The following gives a nontrivial class of Z.D. rings.

PROPOSITION 12. *Let R be a semilocal Noetherian domain of Krull dimension 3 and let R' be the integral closure of R in its quotient field. Then R' is Z.D.*

Proof. By [4, p. 118, (33.10)(2)], R' has only finitely many maximal ideals $\mathfrak{m}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{m}_n$. Hence for each i , there is an $m_i \in \mathfrak{m}_i$ not in any other \mathfrak{m}_j . Then R''

$=R[m_1, \dots, m_n]$ is still semilocal Noetherian, 3-dimensional with integral closure R' . There is a one-to-one correspondence between the maximal ideals of R' and R'' given by $\mathfrak{m}_i \leftrightarrow \mathfrak{m}_i \cap R''$. We proceed by induction on n after replacing R by R'' . Let $n=1$ and I be an ideal of R' . If $Z_{R'}(R'/I)$ contains $\mathfrak{m}_1 \cap R_1$, then it equals \mathfrak{m}_1 since \mathfrak{m}_1 is the only prime of R' containing $\mathfrak{m}_1 \cap R$. Hence, $Z_{R'}(R'/I)$ is a finite union of primes. If $Z_{R'}(R'/I) \not\supset \mathfrak{m}_1 \cap R$, there exists $f \in \mathfrak{m}_1 \cap R - Z(R'/I)$. Let $S=\{1, f, f^2, \dots\}$. Then $Z_{R'_S}((R'/I)_S) = Z_{R'}(R'/I)R_S$ by Lemma 1 and $Z(R'/I)$ is a finite union of primes if and only if $Z((R'/I)_S)$ is by Lemma 2. But R'_S is the integral closure of R_S which is a 2-dimensional Noetherian ring. Hence R'_S is Noetherian by [4, p. 120, (33.12)] and $Z_{R'_S}((R'/I)_S)$ is a finite union of primes.

Assume the proposition is true for all $n \leq m$. Let R' have m maximal ideals. Let I be an ideal of R' . If $Z_{R'}(R'/I) \supset (\mathfrak{m}_1 \cap R) \cup \dots \cup (\mathfrak{m}_m \cap R)$, then $Z_{R'}(R'/I) = \mathfrak{m}_1 \cup \dots \cup \mathfrak{m}_m$ which is a finite union of primes. Otherwise there exists an $f \in (\mathfrak{m}_1 \cap R) \cup \dots \cup (\mathfrak{m}_m \cap R) - Z_{R'}(R'/I)$. Let $S=\{1, f, f^2, \dots\}$. As before it is enough to prove that $Z_{R'_S}((R'/I)_S)$ is a finite union of primes. But R'_S is the integral closure of R_S and R'_S , and the maximal ideals of R_S and R'_S are in one-to-one correspondence. But R_S is either 2-dimensional which forces R'_S to be Noetherian or R_S is 3-dimensional with strictly fewer maximal ideals. Hence, $Z_{R'_S}((R'/I)_S)$ is a finite union of primes and R' is Z.D. as desired.

Nagata in [4, p. 207] gives an example of a 3-dimensional Noetherian local ring, R , whose integral closure, R' , is not Noetherian. Proposition 12 asserts R' will be Z.D. R' is a domain whose prime structure is at least as complicated as R 's. In particular R' has many infinite sets of pairwise incomparable primes which could make R' fail to be Z.D. if they were the zero divisors on some R'/I .

Nagata's example contains an imperfect (and hence infinite) field. $R[X]$ will be 4-dimensional with integral closure $R'[X]$ which is not Z.D. by Proposition 11. Hence, Proposition 12 cannot be significantly strengthened. We state this as

PROPOSITION 13. *The integral closure of a 4-dimensional Noetherian domain can fail to be Z.D.*

LEMMA 14. *Let M be a Z.D. R module and I a finitely generated ideal of zero divisors on M . Then I is contained in the annihilator of some element $m \neq 0$ of M .*

Proof. The proof is by induction on the number of generators of I . The case $n=1$ is obvious. Let $I=(i_1, \dots, i_{n+1})$. Expand I to a prime ideal P of zero divisors on M . Let

$$N = \{m \in M \mid \exists s \geq 1 \text{ with } i_{n+1}^s m = 0\}.$$

Then N is a submodule of M and $i_{n+1} \notin Z(M/N)$. $Z(M) \subset Z(N) \cup Z(M/N)$. Both N and M/N are Z.D. by Proposition 4. Say $Z(N)=P_1 \cup \dots \cup P_m$ and $Z(M/N)=Q_1 \cup \dots \cup Q_k$. $P \subset Z(M)$ and $P \not\subset Q_i$ for any i . Hence, $P \subset P_j$ for some j . Thus $I \subset Z(N)$. Then $I'=(i_1, \dots, i_n) \subset Z(N)$ and, hence, I' is contained in the

annihilator of some $n' \in N$. Thus there exists an $s \geq 0$ such that $i_{n+1}^s n' \neq 0$ and $i_{n+1}^{s+1} n' = 0$. Thus $\text{ann}(i_{n+1}^s n') \supset I' \cup \{i_{n+1}\}$. Hence, $\text{ann}(i_{n+1}^s n') \supset I$ as desired.

DEFINITION. Let R be a ring and A an R module. The ordered sequence of elements x_1, \dots, x_n of R is an R sequence on M if

- (1) $(x_1, \dots, x_n)A \neq A$, and
- (2) for $i=1, \dots, n$, $x_i \notin Z(A/(x_1, \dots, x_{i-1})A)$.

At this point we quote a theorem of Kaplansky on R sequences which appears in [3, p. 86, Theorem 118].

THEOREM A. *Let x_1, \dots, x_n be an R sequence on A . Then the sequence obtained by interchanging x_i and x_{i-1} is an R sequence on A if and only if*

$$x_i \notin Z(A/(x_1, \dots, x_{i-1})A).$$

There are at least two proofs of the invariance of the length of a maximal R sequence in the Noetherian case. The homological one breaks down for nondiscrete rank 1 valuation rings mod any nontrivial ideal. The second proof taken from [2] or [3, p. 88] adapts almost without change to the Z.D. case. In the Noetherian case, R sequences are finite. I do not know this for Z.D. rings. Hence the following theorem is to be interpreted as allowing infinite R sequences if they exist.

THEOREM 15. *Let R be a ring. A a Z.D. R module, and I an ideal of R with $IA \neq A$. Then any two maximal R sequences on A contained in I have the same length.*

Proof. It evidently suffices to prove the following: If $x_i, y_i \in I$ and x_1, \dots, x_n is a maximal R sequence on A and y_1, \dots, y_n is an R sequence on A , then y_1, \dots, y_n is maximal. We proceed by induction on n .

$n=1$. After a change of notation we have the following setup: x and y are in I , they are nonzero divisors on A , and I consists of zero divisors on A/xA . We must prove that I consists of zero divisors on A/yA . Pick any $i \in I$. Then (i, y) is a finitely generated ideal of zero divisors on A/xA . Hence, by Lemma 14 there is an element $u^+ \neq 0$ in A/xA annihilated by (i, y) . Restating this in A , we have $u \in A - xA$ with $(i, y)u \subset xA$. Say $yu = xv$ and $iu = xw$. Then we claim $v \notin yA$ and $iv \in yA$. Hence $i \in Z(A/yA)$ and $i \subset Z(A/yA)$ as desired. If $v = ya$, then $xv = xy a = yu$. Cancelling the y , since it is a nonzero divisor, yields $xa = u$. But $u \notin xA$. Next we show $iv \in yA$. For $xiv = iyu = yxw$. Cancelling the x gives $iv = yw$.

General n . For brevity let us write

$$B_i = A/(x_1, \dots, x_{i-1})A \quad \text{and} \quad C_i = A/(y_1, \dots, y_{i-1})A \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, n.$$

C_i and B_i are Z.D. for all i by Proposition 4. Hence $\bigcup_{i=1}^n (Z(B_i) \cup Z(C_i))$ is a finite union of primes. The existence of the x_i and y_i show that $I \not\subset Z(B_i)$ and $I \not\subset Z(C_i)$. Hence $I \not\subset \bigcup_{i=1}^n (Z(B_i) \cup Z(C_i))$. Pick $z \in I - \bigcup_{i=1}^n (Z(B_i) \cup Z(C_i))$. $z \notin Z(B_n)$ while x_n is a maximal R sequence on B_n . Now the fact that z is not a member of any of $Z(B_{n-2}), Z(B_{n-3}), \dots, Z(B_1)$, together with Theorem A, allows us to push z ahead of the x 's one step at a time until we reach the conclusion that

z, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1} is an R sequence on A . It is clearly maximal. Similarly z, y_1, \dots, y_{n-1} is an R sequence on A . Now we pass to A/zA on which we have two R sequences of length $n-1$: x_1, \dots, x_{n-1} and y_1, \dots, y_{n-1} , of which we know the first to be maximal. By induction y_1, \dots, y_{n-1} is a maximal R sequence on A/zA , which implies that y_1, \dots, y_{n-1}, z is a maximal R sequence on A . This implies that y_1, \dots, y_n is a maximal R sequence on A as desired.

I do not know if R sequences can be permuted under radical assumptions as in the Noetherian case. However, using Theorem A and Proposition 14 we can replace any R sequence by another which can be permuted.

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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024