

# Ulrich ideals of dimension one

Shiro GOTO and Naoki TANIGUCHI

S. Goto, K. Ozeki, R. Takahashi, K.-i. Watanabe, and K.-i. Yoshida [GOTWY] have recently generalized the notions of Ulrich ideal and Ulrich module, and closely studied their relations and structures as well. In the present lecture we shall continue the research [GOTWY] of dimension one, giving some practical methods for counting Ulrich ideals.

Let  $(A, \mathfrak{m})$  be a Cohen–Macaulay local ring and  $d = \dim A \geq 0$ . Assume that the residue class field  $A/\mathfrak{m}$  of  $A$  is infinite. Let  $M$  be a finitely generated  $A$ -module. In [BHU], B. Ulrich and other authors gave structure theorems of Maximally Generated Maximal Cohen–Macaulay modules, i.e., those Cohen–Macaulay  $A$ -modules  $M$  such that  $\dim_A M = d$  and  $e_{\mathfrak{m}}^0(M) = \mu_A(M)$ , where  $e_{\mathfrak{m}}^0(M)$  (resp.  $\mu_A(M)$ ) denotes the multiplicity of  $M$  with respect to  $\mathfrak{m}$  (resp. the number of elements in a minimal system of generators for  $M$ ). This notion of MGMCM module has been generalized by [GOTWY] in the following way.

**Definition 1** ([GOTWY]). Let  $I$  be an  $\mathfrak{m}$ -primary ideal in  $A$  and let  $M$  be a finitely generated  $A$ -module. Then  $M$  is called an Ulrich  $A$ -module with respect to  $I$ , if

- (1)  $M$  is a Cohen–Macaulay  $A$ -module with  $\dim_A M = d$ ,
- (2)  $e_I^0(M) = \ell_A(M/IM)$ , and
- (3)  $M/IM$  is  $A/I$ -free,

where  $\ell_A(*)$  stands for the length.

Similarly, Ulrich ideals are defined as follows.

**Definition 2** ([GOTWY]). Let  $I$  be an  $\mathfrak{m}$ -primary ideal in  $A$ . Then we say that  $I$  is an Ulrich ideal of  $A$ , if  $I/I^2$  is  $A/I$ -free,  $I$  is not a parameter ideal of  $A$ , but contains a minimal reduction  $Q$  such that  $I^2 = QI$ .

One of the fundamental results in [GOTWY] is the following. Let  $\mathcal{X}_A$  be the set of Ulrich ideals in  $A$ . Then, giving the complete lists of Ulrich ideals in certain one-dimensional Cohen–Macaulay local rings  $A$  of finite C–M representation type, they proved the following.

**Theorem 3** ([GOTWY]). *Suppose that  $A$  is of finite C–M representation type. Then  $\mathcal{X}_A$  is a finite set.*

Based on this result, they intensively explored Ulrich ideals also in two-dimensional rational singularities  $A$ , and gave the complete lists of Ulrich ideals in  $A$ , using McKay correspondences.

In our lecture we shall study the more basic question of how many Ulrich ideals are contained in a given Cohen–Macaulay local ring  $A$  with  $\dim A = 1$ . This was partially done by [GOTWY] for numerical semigroup rings

$$A = k[[t^{a_1}, t^{a_2}, \dots, t^{a_\ell}]] \subseteq k[[t]]$$

over a field  $k$ , where  $0 < a_1, a_2, \dots, a_\ell \in \mathbb{Z}$  such that  $\text{GCD}(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_\ell) = 1$ . In fact, they showed that the set  $\mathcal{X}_A^g$  of Ulrich ideals in  $A$  which are generated by powers of  $t$  is finite, exploring several concrete examples, say:

- (1)  $\mathcal{X}_{k[[t^3, t^4, t^5]]}^g = \{\mathfrak{m}\}$ .
- (2)  $\mathcal{X}_{k[[t^4, t^5, t^6]]}^g = \{(t^4, t^6)\}$ .
- (3)  $\mathcal{X}_{k[[t^a, t^{a+1}, \dots, t^{2a-2}]]}^g = \emptyset$ , if  $a \geq 5$ .
- (4) Let  $1 < a < b$  be integers such that  $\text{GCD}(a, b) = 1$ . Then  $\mathcal{X}_{k[[t^a, t^b]]}^g \neq \emptyset$  if and only if  $a$  or  $b$  is even.
- (5) Let  $A = k[[t^4, t^6, t^{4\ell-1}]]$  ( $\ell \geq 2$ ). Then  $\#\mathcal{X}_A^g = 2\ell - 2$ .

We continue the research of one–dimensional case, and provide certain practical methods which are different from those given by [GOTWY] for counting Ulrich ideals, proving the following as applications.

- Theorem 4.**
- (1)  $\mathcal{X}_{k[[t^3, t^5]]} = \emptyset$ .
  - (2)  $\mathcal{X}_{k[[t^3, t^7]]} = \{(t^6 - ct^7, t^{10}) \mid 0 \neq c \in k\}$ .
  - (3)  $\mathcal{X}_{k[[t^{2q+i} \mid 1 \leq i \leq 2q]]} = \emptyset$  for  $\forall q \geq 2$ .
  - (4)  $\mathcal{X}_{k[[t^{2q+i} \mid 0 \leq i \leq 2q-2]]} = \emptyset$  for  $\forall q \geq 3$ .
  - (5)  $\#(\mathcal{X}_{k[[X, Y]]/(Y^n)}) = \infty$  for  $\forall n \geq 2$ .

## REFERENCES

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S. GOTO AND N. TANIGUCHI: DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MEIJI UNIVERSITY, 1-1-1 HIGASHIMITA, TAMA-KU, KAWASAKI 214-8571, JAPAN

*E-mail address:* goto@math.meiji.ac.jp

*E-mail address:* taniguti@math.meiji.ac.jp