

ON THE COMPLEXITY OF THE INTEGRAL CLOSURE

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Dedicated to Aron Simis on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday

Abstract

The computation of the integral closure of an affine ring has been the focus of several modern algorithms. We will treat here one related problem: the number of generators the integral closure of an affine ring may require. This number, and the degrees of the generators in the graded case, are major measures of cost of the computation. We prove several polynomial type bounds for various kinds of algebras, and establish in characteristic zero an exponential type bound for homogeneous algebras with a small singular locus.

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1 Introduction

Let k be a field and let A be a reduced ring which is a finitely generated k -algebra. The integral closure \overline{A} is also an affine algebra over k ,

$$A = k[x_1, \dots, x_n]/I \hookrightarrow \overline{A} = k[y_1, \dots, y_m]/J.$$

The least n , among all such presentations of A , is the *embedding dimension* of A , $\text{embdim}(A)$. We focus on the number of indeterminates needed to present \overline{A} . If A is \mathbb{N} -graded, \overline{A} is similarly graded and there will be presentations where the y_i are homogeneous elements. We will denote by $\text{embdeg}(\overline{A})$ the smallest value of $\max\{\deg(y_i)\}$ achieved among all presentations; we call that integer the *embedding degree* of \overline{A} .

These numbers are major measures for the complexity of computing \overline{A} . Our aim here is to give estimates for the embedding dimension of \overline{A} , and in the graded case for the embedding degree, under some restrictions. Whenever possible we will seek to control the embedding dimension of all intermediate rings which occur in the construction of \overline{A} . A major concern is to make use of known properties of A , such as information about its singular locus, or expected geometric properties of \overline{A} , in particular regarding its depth.

We introduce here a geometric approach to this problem. A direct approach would be to attempt to bound degree data on the presentation ideal J in terms of n and I . We will follow a different path, as we will assume that we possess information about A with a geometric content, such as the dimension of A and its multiplicity, and in certain cases some fine data on its singular locus. Our results will then be expressed by bounding either $\text{embdim}(\overline{A})$ or $\text{embdeg}(\overline{A})$ in terms of these data.

In order to explain our results, let us bring out the invariants of an affine ring A which are likely to occur in any estimate for $\text{embdim}(\overline{A})$ and for $\text{embdeg}(\overline{A})$. We shall assume that A is reduced and equidimensional of dimension d . One source of difficulty lies in the fact that the ring $B = \overline{A}$ may also be the integral closure of other rings. This fuzziness is at the same time a path to dealing with this problem in some cases of interest. Assume that k is an infinite field, so that after a possible change of variables, the subring generated by the images of the first d variables x_i is a Noether normalization of A ,

$$T = k[x_1, \dots, x_d] \hookrightarrow A.$$

We define the multiplicity $\text{deg}(A)$ of A to be the least rank of A as a T -module for all possible Noether normalizations; this number is equal to the ordinary multiplicity $\text{deg}(A)$ when A is a standard graded k -algebra. If k is perfect we may assume by the theorem of the primitive element, that there exists an element $u \in A$ so that $\text{deg}(A) = \text{deg}(T[u])$. Notice that $T[u] = T[t]/(f)$ for some monic polynomial f in $T[t]$ with $\text{deg} f = \text{deg}(A)$. Hence $S = T[t]/(f)$ is a subring of A such that B is also the integral closure of S . This shows that the only general numerical invariants we can really use for \overline{A} are the dimension and the multiplicity of A , and to a lesser extent the Jacobian ideal of S .

There are many instances when an estimate for $\text{embdim}(\overline{A})$ is easy to obtain, for example the case where \overline{A} is Cohen–Macaulay. The ring \overline{A} is then a free module over T , of rank $\deg(A)$ having T as a summand. Therefore $\text{embdim}(\overline{A}) \leq \dim A + \deg(A) - 1$. For example, if $\dim A \leq 2$ this will always hold. Another instance are the rings A generated by monomials; by the well-known theorem of Hochster ([12]), \overline{A} will be Cohen–Macaulay.

Our overall aim is to derive elementary functions $\beta(d, e)$ and $\delta(d, e)$, polynomial in e for fixed d , such that for any standard graded equidimensional reduced algebra A of dimension $d = \dim A$ and multiplicity $e = \deg(A)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{embdim}(\overline{A}) &\leq \beta(\dim A, \deg(A)) \\ \text{embdeg}(\overline{A}) &\leq \delta(\dim A, \deg(A)). \end{aligned}$$

The existence of non-elementary bounds, albeit not in any explicit form, and therefore without the link to complexity, has been established in [6, Theorem 3.1] in a model theoretic formulation grounded on the explicit construction of integral closures of [20] and [23]. Our own estimates, tracking the constructions of \overline{A} using the Jacobian methods of either [14] or [24], yield Gröbner bases bounds of very high order indeed: $\beta(d, e)$ comes in as a very ‘tall’ function, with the number of levels of exponentiation at least quadratic in e . The bounds given here, beyond their effective character, seek to derive formulas for $\beta(d, e)$ and $\delta(d, e)$ that are sensitive to additional information known about A , such as the dimension of A being at most 3 or the singular locus being small. To exercise this kind of control one must however work in very strict characteristics, usually zero.

We shall now outline the organization of the paper. We assume for simplicity that A is a reduced and equidimensional algebra over a perfect field (or, at places, a field of characteristic zero), and that A has of dimension $d \geq 1$ and multiplicity $e \geq 3$. In the next section we give the expected bound for $\text{embdim}(\overline{A})$ and, in the graded case, for $\text{embdeg}(\overline{A})$ provided \overline{A} is Cohen–Macaulay. They will be $e + d - 1$ and $e - 2$ respectively (Theorem 2.1). In Section 3 we deal with rings of dimension 3, or more generally with standard graded algebras A over a field of characteristic zero for which $\text{depth } \overline{A} \geq \dim A - 1$. The bound obtained for $\text{embdim}(\overline{A})$ is $e(e - 2) + d$ (Theorem 3.2 and Remark 3.3).

In Section 4, we consider ways to deal with non-homogeneous algebras. It becomes harder to track multiplicities. Nevertheless, we obtain, under similar depth conditions as above, a general bound for $\text{embdim}(\overline{A})$ (Theorem 4.3).

Heretofore we have used no numerical information on the algebra A besides its dimension and multiplicity. In Section 5 we assume that $d \geq 4$ and that the singular locus of A is sufficiently small. Roughly it is shown that if A is standard graded and satisfies Serre’s condition R_{d-3} , then

$$\text{embdim}(\overline{A}) \leq 1/2(e(e - 1))^{2^{d-3}} - 1/2(e(e - 1))^{2^{d-4}} + 2d - 2$$

(Corollary 5.7; see also Theorem 5.6 for a more general estimate).

Section 6 deals with bounds on the embedding degree; they are restricted to standard graded algebras satisfying the condition R_1 at least, but are surprisingly low as at worst we

have found quadratic bounds. The first result (Theorem 6.3) has a conjectural aspect. For algebras satisfying the condition R_2 , it gives the bound of

$$\text{embdeg}(\overline{A}) \leq e(e - 2),$$

provided $d - 1$ is in the range where the Eisenbud–Goto conjecture holds ([7]). In particular it will apply in many cases where $d \leq 5$. The other result (Theorem 6.5) is very pleasing: If A satisfies R_1 and $\text{depth } \overline{A} \geq d - 1$ then

$$\text{embdeg}(\overline{A}) \leq 3e - 5.$$

For domains over algebraically closed fields of characteristic zero we are able to extend this estimate using a result of Mumford (Theorem 6.6): If A satisfies R_{d-t} for $t = \text{depth}_A \overline{A}$ then

$$\text{embdeg}(\overline{A}) \leq (d - t + 1)(e - 2).$$

We conclude with a comparative study of the bounds which the general complexity theory of Gröbner bases would provide under the same hypotheses. They will be consistently of a higher order of complexity.

2 Cohen–Macaulay integral closure

We begin by introducing some notation and terminology and make some general comments. Throughout we use standard terminology: an affine k -algebra A will denote a finitely generated algebra over a field k , and a standard graded k -algebra will be an \mathbb{N} -graded affine k -algebra generated by its homogeneous elements of degree 1. For general results in commutative algebra, particularly on Cohen–Macaulay rings, we refer the reader to [5].

Suppose A is an affine algebra, and $T = k[x_1, \dots, x_d]$ is one of its Noether normalizations. The rank of A over T is the dimension of the K -vector space $A \otimes_T K$, where K is the field of fractions of T . This dimension may vary with the choice of the Noether normalization. When A is a standard graded algebra and the z_i are homogeneous of degree 1, this rank is equal to the multiplicity $\text{deg}(A)$ of A as provided by its Hilbert function. It is thus independent of the choice of such Noether normalization. In the non-graded case, by abuse of terminology, we let $\text{deg}(A)$ denote the infimum of the ranks of A over its various Noether normalizations, a terminology that is consistent in the case of standard graded algebras over infinite fields (see also [22, p. 250]).

If S is a ring we write $\nu_S(\cdot)$ for the minimal number of generators of S -modules.

Theorem 2.1 *Let A be a reduced and equidimensional affine algebra over a field k with $e = \text{deg}(A)$. Let $A \subset B$ be a finite and birational ring extension, and assume that B is Cohen–Macaulay.*

- (a) $\nu_A(B) \leq e$ and $\text{embdim}(B) \leq e + d - 1$.

- (b) *If k is a perfect field, A is a standard graded k -algebra, and $A \subset B$ is an extension of graded rings, then as an A -module B can be generated by elements of degrees at most $\max\{0, e - 2\}$; in particular $\text{embdeg}(B) \leq \max\{1, e - 2\}$.*

Proof. Let T be a Noether normalization of A with $\text{rank}_T A = \text{deg}(A) = e$. Being a Cohen–Macaulay ring, B is also a maximal Cohen–Macaulay T -module. Hence B is a free T -module, necessarily of rank e .

(a) The first assertion is obvious now and the second one follows because 1 is locally basic for the T -module B , forcing B/T to be free of rank $e - 1$.

(b) We may assume that k is an infinite field. There exists a standard graded subring $S = T[t]/(f(t))$ of A with $f(t)$ a monic polynomial in t of degree e . Notice that S is a graded free T -module of rank e generated in degrees at most $e - 1$. Consider the exact sequence of graded T -modules,

$$0 \rightarrow S \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow 0.$$

Since B is free, S is a syzygy-module of C . Thus a syzygy-module of C is generated in degrees at most $e - 1$. But C has rank zero and hence does not have a nontrivial free summand. It follows that the graded T -module C is generated in degrees at most $e - 2$. Hence as a graded S -module, B is generated in degrees at most $\max\{0, e - 2\}$, and our assertions follow. \square

The situation of Theorem 2.1 is optimal, but it is rarely achieved. The Cohen–Macaulay assumption is satisfied for $B = \overline{A}$ if $d \leq 2$ or $\text{deg}(A) \leq 2$, and by a theorem of Hochster ([12, Theorem 1]), if the algebra A is generated by monomials. In many other constructions however, it is assured not to happen. Here is a partial explanation:

Proposition 2.2 *Let A be an affine normal domain over a field of characteristic zero. If A is not Cohen–Macaulay then any finite integral extension B which is a domain is not Cohen–Macaulay either.*

Proof. Let $K \subset L$ be the quotient fields of A and B , respectively. The trace map $\text{tr}_{L/K}$ induces an A -linear map

$$\frac{1}{s} \text{tr}_{L/K} : B \rightarrow A,$$

where s is the relative degree $[L : K]$ of the field extension. It provides a splitting of A -modules

$$B = A \oplus M.$$

On the other hand, for every prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of A we have the standard inequality for the depth of direct summands

$$\text{depth}_{A_{\mathfrak{p}}} B_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq \text{depth } A_{\mathfrak{p}},$$

and then B cannot be a Cohen–Macaulay ring. \square

An example of such rings is built as follows. Let $R = k[x, y, z]/(f)$, say $f = x^3 + y^3 + z^3$, over a field k of characteristic zero. Let A be the Rees algebra of $(x, y, z)R$. It is easy to see that A is normal, but not Cohen–Macaulay.

3 Dimension 3^{++}

The case of $\dim A \leq 2$ or $\deg(A) \leq 2$ being considered above, we focus here on the conditions that are always present when $\dim A \geq 3$ and $\deg(A) \geq 3$. Because of their dependence on Jacobian ideals most of our assertions will only be valid over fields of large characteristic.

Let A be an affine algebra over a field k , of dimension d with integral closure $B = \overline{A}$. We write $\mathfrak{c}(A)$ for the *conductor* $A :_A B$ of A . If $\Omega_k(A)$ is the module of Kähler differentials of A over k , we denote by $J(A)$ the *Jacobian ideal* $\text{Fitt}_d(\Omega_k(A))$ of A over k . Recall that $V(J(A)) = \text{Sing}(A)$ in case k is perfect and A is reduced and equidimensional. Under the same assumptions one has $J(A) \subset \mathfrak{c}(A)$ by [17, Theorem 2] (see also [18] or [15, G.11]). We write $\deg(\cdot)$ for the multiplicity of finite graded modules over standard graded k -algebras.

Lemma 3.1 *Let k be a field of characteristic zero, let S be a reduced and equidimensional standard graded k -algebra of dimension d and multiplicity e and assume that $\text{embdim}(S) \leq d + 1$. Let $S \subset B$ be a finite and birational extension of graded rings.*

(a) *The S -module B/S satisfies*

$$\deg(B/S) \leq (e - 1)^2.$$

If $e \geq 3$ then

$$\deg(B/S) \leq (e - 1)^2 - 1.$$

If $e \geq 4$ or if B is S_2 , but not Cohen–Macaulay, then

$$\deg(B/S) \leq (e - 1)^2 - 2.$$

(b) *If B is Cohen–Macaulay then*

$$\deg(B/S) \leq \binom{e}{2}.$$

If moreover k is algebraically closed and S is a domain, then

$$\deg(B/S) \leq \binom{e - 1}{2}.$$

Proof. (a) We may assume that $S \neq B$. As S satisfies S_2 and the extension $S \subset B$ is finite and birational, it follows that the S -module B/S is of pure codimension one. Thus, since S is Gorenstein,

$$\deg(B/S) = \deg(\text{Ext}_S^1(B/S, S)).$$

Applying $\text{Hom}_S(\cdot, S)$ to the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow S \rightarrow B \rightarrow B/S \rightarrow 0$$

yields an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow S/S :_S B \longrightarrow \text{Ext}_S^1(B/S, S) \longrightarrow \text{Ext}_S^1(B, S) \rightarrow 0.$$

Since B is torsionfree over the Gorenstein ring S , the S -module $\text{Ext}_S^1(B, S)$ has codimension at least 2. Thus

$$\deg(\text{Ext}_S^1(B/S, S)) = \deg(S/S :_S B).$$

On the other hand write $S = R/(f)$ with $R = k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ a polynomial ring and f a form of degree e . Consider the R -ideal $J = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \right)$. One has $f \in J$ since $\text{char } k = 0$, and therefore $J/(f) = J(S)$. In particular J is an R -ideal of height at least 2. As J is generated by forms of degree $e - 1$ there exist homogeneous polynomials g, h in J of degree $e - 1$, so that g, h and f, h are regular sequences. Write K for the preimage of $S :_S B$ in R , which is an R -ideal of height 2. One has $J(S) \subset \mathfrak{c}(S) = S_S \bar{S}$ by [17, Theorem 2] (see also [18] or [15, G.11]). Hence $J(S) \subset S :_S B$, which implies $J \subset K$. Consequently, the regular sequences g, h and f, h are contained in the height 2 ideal K . Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \deg(S/S :_S B) = \deg(R/K) &= \deg(R/(g, h)) - \deg(R/(g, h) :_R K) \\ &= (e - 1)^2 - \deg(R/(g, h) :_R K). \end{aligned}$$

Suppose that $\deg(R/(g, h) :_R K)$ is 0 or 1, respectively. In this case the ideal $(g, h) :_R K$ is the unit ideal or is generated by linear forms, hence the double link $(f, h) :_R K$ contains a linear or a quadratic form, respectively. On the other hand

$$(f, h) :_R K/(f) = hS :_S (S :_S B) \subset h\bar{S}.$$

As the nonzero homogeneous elements of $h\bar{S}$ have degrees at least $e - 1$ it would follow that $e \leq 2$ or $e \leq 3$, respectively. Furthermore, if B is S_2 then $hS :_S (S :_S B) = hB$, hence $B[-(e - 1)] \cong (f, h) :_R K/(f)$. But the latter is a Cohen–Macaulay S -module because the R ideal $(g, h) :_R K$ is perfect. Thus B would be a Cohen–Macaulay ring.

(b) We use the same notation as in the proof of Theorem 2.1(b). In particular we consider the exact sequence of graded T -modules,

$$0 \rightarrow S \xrightarrow{\phi} B \longrightarrow C \rightarrow 0.$$

Since S and B are graded free T -modules of rank e , reducing $C = \text{coker}(\phi) = B/S$ modulo $d - 1$ general linear form in T one sees that $\deg_T(C)$ is equal to the degree of the form $\det(\phi)$. Hence

$$\deg_S(B/S) \leq \deg_T(C) = \deg \det(\phi).$$

However, $S \cong \bigoplus_{i=0}^{e-1} T(-i)$ and $B \cong \bigoplus_{i=0}^{e-1} T(-a_i)$ with $a_i \geq 0$. Hence the degree of $\det(\phi)$ is at most

$$1 + 2 + \dots + (e - 1) = \binom{e}{2},$$

in the first case.

If k is algebraically closed and S is a domain, then only one a_i is zero so that the degree of $\det(\phi)$ is bounded by

$$(1 - 1) + (2 - 1) + \cdots + (e - 1 - 1) = \binom{e - 1}{2},$$

as asserted. \square

Theorem 3.2 *Let k be a field of characteristic zero and let A be a reduced and equidimensional standard graded k -algebra of dimension d and multiplicity e . If $A \subset B$ is a finite and birational extension of graded rings with $\text{depth}_A B \geq d - 1$ then*

$$\nu_A(B) \leq (e - 1)^2 + 1$$

and

$$\text{embdim}(B) \leq (e - 1)^2 + d + 1.$$

Proof. There exists a homogeneous subalgebra S of A so that $\text{embdim}(S) \leq d + 1$ and the extension $S \subset A$ is finite and birational. Notice that $\deg(S) = \deg(A) = e$. The S -module B/S is Cohen–Macaulay. Therefore $\nu_S(B/S) \leq \deg(B/S)$ and the assertions follow from Lemma 3.1(a). \square

Remark 3.3 Theorem 2.1 and Lemma 3.1 show that the estimates of Theorem 3.2 can be sharpened under suitable conditions. Indeed, if $e \geq 3$ then

$$\nu_A(B) \leq (e - 1)^2 \quad \text{and} \quad \text{embdim}(B) \leq (e - 1)^2 + d.$$

If $e \geq 4$ or if B satisfies S_2 and $e \geq 3$ then

$$\nu_A(B) \leq (e - 1)^2 - 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \text{embdim}(B) \leq (e - 1)^2 + d - 1.$$

Corollary 3.4 *Let k be a field of characteristic zero and let A be a reduced and equidimensional standard graded k -algebra of dimension 3 and multiplicity $e \geq 3$. The integral closure $B = \overline{A}$ satisfies*

$$\text{embdim}(B) \leq (e - 1)^2 + 2.$$

Remark 3.5 If in the setting of Theorem 3.2 and its proof, T is a homogeneous Noether normalization of A , then $\nu_T(B) \leq e(e - 1)^2 + e$ as can be seen by applying the theorem with $A = S$. This bound is not strictly module theoretic, the algebra structure of B really matters. The assertion fails if B is merely a finite T -module, even a graded reflexive T -module, with $\text{depth}_T B \geq d - 1$. For example, let T be a polynomial ring in d variables over a field and I a homogeneous perfect T -ideal of height 2 that is generically a complete intersection, but has a large number of generators (such ideals exist whenever $d \geq 3$). There is an exact sequence of the form

$$0 \rightarrow T(-a) \rightarrow E \rightarrow I \rightarrow 0,$$

with E a graded reflexive T -module. Now indeed $\deg(E) = 2$, whereas $\nu_T(E) \gg 0$.

4 Non-homogeneous algebras

We now formulate a version of the estimates of the two previous sections valid for general affine algebras. We will deal with the non-homogeneous version of Lemma 3.1 and Theorem 3.2. Here we write $\deg(\cdot)$ for the multiplicity of finite modules over Noetherian local rings.

Proposition 4.1 *Let $R = k[x_1, \dots, x_{d+1}]$ be a polynomial over a field k , let f, g be an R -regular sequence, and let \mathfrak{p} be a prime ideal containing f, g .*

(a) *If the degrees of f and g in the variables x_1, \dots, x_{d+1} are m and n , then*

$$\deg((R/(f, g))_{\mathfrak{p}}) \leq mn.$$

(b) *If the degrees of f and g in the variables x_1, \dots, x_d are m' and n' , the degrees of f and g in x_{d+1} are m'' and n'' , and g is monic in x_{d+1} , then*

$$\deg((R/(f, g))_{\mathfrak{p}}) \leq (m'n'' + m''n')n''.$$

Proof. We may assume that \mathfrak{p} is a maximal ideal containing f, g , and after passing to the algebraic closure of k we may suppose that $\mathfrak{p} = (x_1, \dots, x_{d+1})$.

To prove (a) let z be a new variable, $\tilde{R} = R[z]$, $\tilde{\mathfrak{p}} = \mathfrak{p}\tilde{R}$, and \tilde{f}, \tilde{g} the homogenizations of f and g with respect to z . Notice that \tilde{f}, \tilde{g} are homogeneous of degrees m, n and form a regular sequence in \tilde{R} . Thus $\deg(\tilde{R}/(\tilde{f}, \tilde{g})) = mn$. On the other hand, $\tilde{\mathfrak{p}}$ is contained in the homogeneous maximal ideal of \tilde{R} and $(\tilde{R}/(\tilde{f}, \tilde{g}))_{\tilde{\mathfrak{p}}} = (\tilde{R}/(\tilde{f}, \tilde{g}))_{(\tilde{\mathfrak{p}})}(z)$. Since $(\tilde{R}/(\tilde{f}, \tilde{g}))_{(\tilde{\mathfrak{p}})} = (R/(f, g))_{\mathfrak{p}}$, we conclude that $\deg((R/(f, g))_{\mathfrak{p}}) \leq mn$.

To prove (b) write $T = k[x_1, \dots, x_d]$, $\mathfrak{q} = \mathfrak{p} \cap T$, and let h be the resultant of the polynomials f, g with respect to the variable x_{d+1} . Now $h \neq 0$ since f and g form a regular sequence, $h \in (f, g) \cap T$, and h has degree at most $m'n'' + m''n'$ in the variables x_1, \dots, x_d . Thus $\deg((T/(h))_{\mathfrak{q}}) \leq m'n'' + m''n'$. Furthermore, $(R/(f, g))_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is a module over $(T/(h))_{\mathfrak{q}}$ whose dimension is maximal and whose number of generators is at most n'' . Thus $\deg(R/(f, g))_{\mathfrak{q}} \leq (m'n'' + m''n')n''$. Finally, the multiplicity of the ring $(R/(f, g))_{\mathfrak{p}}$ cannot exceed that of the module $(R/(f, g))_{\mathfrak{q}}$. \square

Lemma 4.2 *Let k be a field of characteristic zero, let $R = k[x_1, \dots, x_{d+1}]$ be a polynomial ring and $f \neq 0$ a reduced polynomial, and write $S = R/(f)$. Let $S \subset B$ be a finite and birational extension of rings and let \mathfrak{p} be a prime ideal of R .*

(a) *If the degree of f in the variables x_1, \dots, x_{d+1} is e , then*

$$\deg(B/S)_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq (e - 1)^2.$$

(b) *If the degree of f in the variables x_1, \dots, x_d is e' and f is monic in x_{d+1} of degree e'' , then*

$$\deg(B/S)_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq e'(e'' - 1)(2e'' - 1).$$

Proof. We may assume that $e \geq 2$ and $e'' \geq 2$. In part (a) we may apply a linear change of variables to suppose that f is monic in x_{d+1} . Thus in either case, the homomorphism $k[x_1, \dots, x_d] \rightarrow S$ is finite and generically smooth. Therefore f and its derivative $f' = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{d+1}}$ form a regular sequence in R . Consider the R -ideal $J = (\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{d+1}})$. We may assume that $(J, f) \subset \mathfrak{p}$ since otherwise $(B/S)_{\mathfrak{p}} = 0$. As $f \in \sqrt{J}$, one has $\text{height } J \geq 2$, and J contains a regular sequence g, h consisting of polynomials of degrees at most $e - 1$. Applying Proposition 4.1(a) we conclude that $\deg((R/(g, h))_{\mathfrak{p}}) \leq (e - 1)^2$ in part (a), and from Proposition 4.1(b) we obtain

$$\deg((R/(f, f'))_{\mathfrak{p}}) \leq (e'(e'' - 1) + e''e')(e'' - 1) = e'(e'' - 1)(2e'' - 1)$$

in the setting of (b).

Now one proceeds as in the proof of Lemma 3.1(a). □

Theorem 4.3 *Let k be a field of characteristic zero and let A be a reduced and equidimensional affine k -algebra of dimension d . Let S be a k -subalgebra of A with $\text{embdim}(S) \leq d + 1$ so that the extension $S \subset A$ is finite and birational, and write $S = k[x_1, \dots, x_{d+1}]/(f)$. Further let $A \subset B$ be a finite and birational extension of rings with $S \neq B$ satisfying $\text{depth}_{A_{\mathfrak{p}}} B_{\mathfrak{p}} \geq d - 1$ for every maximal ideal \mathfrak{p} of A .*

(a) *If the degree of f in the variables x_1, \dots, x_{d+1} is $e \geq 3$, then*

$$\nu_A(B) \leq (e - 1)^2 + d - 1$$

and

$$\text{embdim}(B) \leq (e - 1)^2 + 2d - 1.$$

(b) *If the degree of f in the variables x_1, \dots, x_d is e' and f is monic in x_{d+1} of degree e'' , then*

$$\text{embdim}(B) \leq e'(e'' - 1)(2e'' - 1) + 2d - 1.$$

Proof. In either case we may assume that f is monic in x_{d+1} . Using Lemma 4.2 one proceeds as in the proof of Theorem 3.2 to obtain estimates for the local numbers of generators $\nu_{S_{\mathfrak{p}}}((B/S)_{\mathfrak{p}})$ with \mathfrak{p} any prime ideal of S . Also notice that locally in codimension one in $T = k[x_1, \dots, x_d]$, the T -module B/T is free of rank at most $e - 1$ for (a) and of rank $e'' - 1$ for (b). Now the appropriate global bounds for $\nu_S(B/S)$ follow from Forster's theorem ([9, Satz 1]). □

Remark 4.4 *If $e = 2$ in the setting of Theorem 4.3(a), then*

$$\nu_A(B) \leq d + 2 \quad \text{and} \quad \text{embdim}(B) \leq 2d + 2.$$

Remark 4.5 Let A be an affine k -algebra and write $A = R/I$ with R a polynomial ring over k . For z a new variable let \tilde{I} denote the homogenization of I in $\tilde{R} = R[z]$ and set $\tilde{A} = \tilde{R}/\tilde{I}$. The integer e occurring in the estimate of Theorem 4.3(a) satisfies the inequalities $\deg(A) \leq e \leq \deg(\tilde{A})$. Unlike Theorems 2.1(a) and 3.2, the assertion of the present theorem is no longer true with $\deg(A)$ in place of e , even if A is a positively graded k -algebra. In fact it is impossible to estimate the embedding dimension of B only in terms of the dimension and the degree of A , unless A is standard graded or B is Cohen–Macaulay.

For example let T be a polynomial ring in $d \geq 2$ variables over a field k , let $u \in T$ be a quadratic form which is not a square (which exists), and let $I \neq 0$ be a homogeneous T -ideal of projective dimension at most 1. Write t for the image of the indeterminate z in the ring $C = T[z]/(z^2 - u)$, and set $B = T \oplus It \subset C$. Now C is a standard graded domain over k and B is a positively graded k -subalgebra of C (with integral closure C if $\text{char } k \neq 2$ and u is squarefree). The assumptions of Theorem 4.3(a) are satisfied for $A = B$ (if $\text{char } k = 0$). Notice that $\deg(A) = 2$, whereas $\text{embdim}(B) = n + d$ with $n = \nu(I)$, which can be arbitrarily large. We compare this to the prediction of Theorem 4.3, if I has height 2 and a linear presentation matrix (and $\text{char } k = 0$). In this case one can choose $e = e' = 2n$ and $e'' = 2$. Therefore parts (a) and (b) of the theorem give the estimates $\text{embdim}(B) \leq (2n - 1)^2 + 2d - 1$ and $\text{embdim}(B) \leq 6n + 2d - 1$, respectively. Also note the significance of the S_2 condition of Serre for A : It forces I to be a divisorial ideal and hence implies $\text{embdim}(B) = d + 1$, contrasting the example of Remark 3.5.

5 Serre condition R_ℓ ($\ell \geq 1$)

Let A be a reduced and equidimensional affine algebra over a perfect field k , let $J = J(A)$ be its Jacobian ideal and $B = \overline{A}$ its integral closure. In this section we consider the case where the singular locus of A is suitably small.

Suppose that $\text{height } J \geq 2$, a condition equivalent to $A_{\mathfrak{p}} = B_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for each prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of A with $\text{height } \mathfrak{p} = 1$. This means that B is the S_2 -ification of A , and one may describe B as the outcome of a single operation (see [25, Theorem 6.4.5] for a discussion):

Theorem 5.1 *Let k be a perfect field and let A be a reduced and equidimensional affine k -algebra with $J = J(A)$. If A satisfies the condition R_1 , its integral closure $B = \overline{A}$ is given by*

$$B = A : J.$$

The issue is to estimate how many generators this process requires. One of our results, for $d = 4$, will do precisely this. For higher dimensions we shall require a condition of the order R_{d-3} . Before we can get to this we need to examine various ‘approximations’ of B by some more tractable subrings much in the manner that the hypersurface subring S was used in Section 3. They will be aimed at converting information about the degrees of the generators of a ‘thick’ portion of the Jacobian ideal J in terms of the multiplicity of A . If (S, \mathfrak{n}) is a Noetherian local ring we write $\text{embdim}(S) = \nu_S(\mathfrak{n})$ and $\text{ecodim}(S) = \text{embdim}(S) - \dim S$.

Proposition 5.2 *Let k be an infinite perfect field, let A be an affine k -algebra of dimension d , and let \mathfrak{p} be a prime ideal of A . If $\text{ecodim}(A_{\mathfrak{p}}) \leq g$ for some $g \geq 1$, then there exists a k -subalgebra $S = k[x_1, \dots, x_{d+g}] \subset A$ so that the extension $S \subset A$ is finite and*

$$S_{\mathfrak{p} \cap A} = A_{\mathfrak{p} \cap A} = A_{\mathfrak{p}}.$$

If in addition A is standard graded then x_1, \dots, x_{d+g} can be chosen to be linear forms, and if A is reduced and equidimensional then the extension $S \subset A$ can be chosen to be birational.

Proof. Write $A = k[y_1, \dots, y_n]$, where y_1, \dots, y_n are chosen to be linear forms if A is standard graded. Let x_1, \dots, x_{d+g} be sufficiently general k -linear combinations of y_1, \dots, y_n . Write $S = k[x_1, \dots, x_{d+g}]$ and $\mathfrak{q} = \mathfrak{p} \cap S$. Obviously A is finite over S . If A is reduced and equidimensional then the extension is birational since $g \geq 1$.

To show that the inclusion $S \subset A$ induces isomorphisms $S_{\mathfrak{q}} \cong A_{\mathfrak{q}} \cong A_{\mathfrak{p}}$, write $k(\mathfrak{p})$ for the residue field of \mathfrak{p} and consider the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{D} \rightarrow R = k(\mathfrak{p}) \otimes_k A \rightarrow k(\mathfrak{p}) \rightarrow 0 \quad (1)$$

induced by the multiplication map $A \otimes_k A \rightarrow A$. Notice that $\mathbb{D} = \sum_{i=1}^n R(\overline{y_i} \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes y_i)$ is a maximal ideal of R . Since

$$\nu(\mathbb{D}_{\mathbb{D}}) \leq \nu(\Omega_k(A_{\mathfrak{p}})) = \text{embdim}(A_{\mathfrak{p}}) + \dim A/\mathfrak{p} \leq d + g,$$

one has $\mathbb{D}_{\mathbb{D}} = \sum_{i=1}^{d+g} R_{\mathbb{D}}(\overline{x_i} \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes x_i)$. On the other hand as $\dim R = d < d + g$, $\mathbb{D} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{d+g} R(\overline{x_i} \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes x_i)}$; to see this recall that every ideal in a d -dimensional ring containing an infinite field k is generated up to radical by $d+1$ general k -linear combinations of its generators. It follows that $\mathbb{D} = \sum_{i=1}^{d+g} R(\overline{x_i} \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes x_i)$. Thus by (1), $k(\mathfrak{p}) \otimes_S A \simeq k(\mathfrak{p})$. Comparing numbers of generators over the ring $S_{\mathfrak{q}}$ we conclude that $\nu_{S_{\mathfrak{q}}}(A_{\mathfrak{q}}) = 1$, hence $S_{\mathfrak{q}} = A_{\mathfrak{q}}$. In particular $A_{\mathfrak{q}}$ is local and we also obtain $A_{\mathfrak{q}} = A_{\mathfrak{p}}$. \square

Corollary 5.3 *Let k be an infinite perfect field and let A be a reduced and equidimensional standard graded k -algebra of dimension d . Write \mathcal{A} for the set of all homogeneous subalgebras $S = k[x_1, \dots, x_{d+1}]$ generated by linear forms of A so that the extension $S \subset A$ is finite and birational, and set $\mathcal{J} = \sum_{S \in \mathcal{A}} A \cdot J(S)$. Then $\sqrt{J(A)} = \sqrt{\mathcal{J}}$.*

Proof. For a fixed prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of A we apply Proposition 5.2 with $g = 1$. The proposition shows that $A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is regular if and only if $S_{\mathfrak{p} \cap S}$ is regular for some $S \in \mathcal{A}$. Since S is again equidimensional one has $J(A) \subset \mathfrak{p}$ if and only if $J(S) \subset \mathfrak{p} \cap S$ if and only if $A \cdot J(S) \subset \mathfrak{p}$ for every $S \in \mathcal{A}$. \square

Corollary 5.4 *Let k be an infinite perfect field and let A be a reduced and equidimensional standard graded k -algebra with $e = \deg(A)$ and $c = \text{codim}(\text{Sing}(A))$. Then the conductor of A contains an ideal of height c generated by forms of degree $e - 1$.*

Proof. We claim that the ideal \mathcal{J} of Corollary 5.3 has the desired properties. First, by the corollary, $\text{height } \mathcal{J} = c$. Now let $S \in \mathcal{A}$. Since $S = k[x_1, \dots, x_{d+1}]$ is reduced and equidimensional of dimension d we can write $S = k[X_1, \dots, X_{d+1}]/(f)$ where f is a form. As the homogeneous extension $S \subset A$ is finite and birational one has $\deg(S) = \deg(A)$, thus $\deg f = e$. Therefore $J(S)$ is generated by forms of degree $e - 1$ and hence \mathcal{J} has the same property. Finally by [17] or [18], $J(S)$ is contained in the conductor $\mathfrak{c}(S)$ of S . But $\mathfrak{c}(S) \subset \mathfrak{c}(A)$ since the extension $S \subset A$ is finite and birational. Thus indeed $\mathcal{J} \subset \mathfrak{c}(A)$. \square

The proof of the main theorem in this section requires another preparatory result akin to Proposition 5.2, a generic projection lemma that is known in a geometric context, at least for algebras with small singular locus:

Proposition 5.5 *Let k be an infinite perfect field, let $A = k[y_1, \dots, y_n]$ be an equidimensional k -algebra of dimension d , and let s be a positive integer. Let x_1, \dots, x_{d+s} be general k -linear combinations of y_1, \dots, y_n and write $S = k[x_1, \dots, x_{d+s}] \subset A$. If $\text{ecodim}(A_{\mathfrak{p}}) \leq \dim A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for every prime \mathfrak{p} of A with $\dim A_{\mathfrak{p}} \leq s - 1$ then $S_{\mathfrak{q}} = A_{\mathfrak{q}}$ for every prime \mathfrak{q} of S with $\dim S_{\mathfrak{q}} \leq s - 1$.*

Proof. Consider the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{D} \rightarrow R = A \otimes_k A \xrightarrow{\text{mult}} A \rightarrow 0. \quad (2)$$

According to [21, 2.2], the ring R is equidimensional and $\mathbb{D} = \sum_{i=1}^n R(y_i \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes y_i)$ is an ideal of height d . Furthermore by our assumption, $\nu(\mathbb{D}_Q) \leq \dim R_Q$ for every $Q \in V(\mathbb{D})$ with $\dim R_Q \leq d + s - 1$, i.e., \mathbb{D} satisfies the condition G_{d+s} from [1, p. 312]. But then by [1, 2.3],

$$\text{height} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{d+s} R(x_i \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes x_i) \right) : \mathbb{D} \geq d + s. \quad (3)$$

Now let \mathfrak{q} be a prime of S with $\dim S_{\mathfrak{q}} \leq s - 1$. As $\dim A_{\mathfrak{q}} \otimes_k A_{\mathfrak{q}} \leq \dim A_{\mathfrak{q}} + \dim A \leq d + s - 1$, (3) implies that

$$(A_{\mathfrak{q}} \otimes_k A_{\mathfrak{q}})\mathbb{D} = \sum_{i=1}^{d+s} (A_{\mathfrak{q}} \otimes_k A_{\mathfrak{q}})(x_i \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes x_i).$$

Thus $A_{\mathfrak{q}} \otimes_{S_{\mathfrak{q}}} A_{\mathfrak{q}} \simeq A_{\mathfrak{q}}$ by (2). Since $A_{\mathfrak{q}}$ is a finite $S_{\mathfrak{q}}$ -module, comparing numbers of generators then yields $\nu_{S_{\mathfrak{q}}}(A_{\mathfrak{q}}) = 1$, hence $S_{\mathfrak{q}} = A_{\mathfrak{q}}$. \square

Theorem 5.6 *Let k be a field of characteristic zero and let A be a reduced and equidimensional standard graded k -algebra of dimension $d \geq 3$ and multiplicity e . Let $A \subset B$ be a finite and birational extension of graded rings and write $t = \min\{d - 2, \text{depth}_A B\}$. If A satisfies R_{d-t-1} then*

$$\nu_A(B) \leq 1/2(e(e-1))^{2^{d-t-1}} - 1/2(e(e-1))^{2^{d-t-2}} + 1$$

and

$$\text{embdim}(B) \leq 1/2(e(e-1))^{2^{d-t-1}} - 1/2(e(e-1))^{2^{d-t-2}} + 2d - t.$$

Proof. By Proposition 5.5 we may replace A by a suitable k -subalgebra to assume that $\text{embdim}(A) \leq 2d - t$. Thus it suffices to show that

$$\nu_A(B/A) \leq 1/2(e(e-1))^{2^{d-t-1}} - 1/2(e(e-1))^{2^{d-t-2}}.$$

Let $\mathbf{x} = x_1, \dots, x_{t-1}$ be a sequence of general linear forms in A . Notice that \mathbf{x} form a regular sequence on B . Write $B' = B/(\mathbf{x})B$ and A' for the image of A in B' . Since $\dim_A B/A \leq t$ one has $\dim_{A'} B'/A' \leq \dim_A B'/A' \leq 1$. Furthermore by [8, 4.7], B' satisfies R_{d-t-1} , and is reduced and equidimensional of dimension $d - t + 1 \geq 3$. Thus the standard graded k -algebra A' has the same properties. Moreover $\deg(A') = \deg_{A'}(B') = \deg_A(B) = \deg(A) = e$. By the graded Nakayama lemma, as $B'/A' \subset \overline{A'}/A'$, it suffices to show that for every A' -submodule C of $\overline{A'}/A'$,

$$\nu_{A'}(C) \leq 1/2(\deg(A')(\deg(A') - 1))^{2^{\dim A' - 2}} - 1/2(\deg(A')(\deg(A') - 1))^{2^{\dim A' - 3}}.$$

Changing notation we prove the following: If A is a reduced and equidimensional standard graded k -algebra of dimension $d \geq 3$ and multiplicity e satisfying R_{d-2} , then for every A -submodule C of \overline{A}/A ,

$$\nu_A(C) \leq 1/2(e(e-1))^{2^{d-2}} - 1/2(e(e-1))^{2^{d-3}}. \quad (4)$$

Now write $B = \overline{A}$ for the integral closure and $\mathfrak{c} = \mathfrak{c}(A)$ for the conductor of A . By Corollary 5.4, \mathfrak{c} contains forms of degree $e - 1$ that generate an ideal \mathcal{J} of height at least $d - 1$. Let x be a general k -linear combination of these forms. Write $B' = B/xB$ and let A' be the image of A in B' . As $\text{height } \mathcal{J} \geq d - 1$, it follows that B' satisfies R_{d-3} ([8, 4.7]), and B' is reduced and equidimensional of dimension $d - 1 \geq 2$. Since $\dim_{A'} B'/A' \leq 1$, A' then has the same properties. Notice that $\deg(A') = e(e - 1)$ because x is a B -regular form of degree $e - 1$. On the other hand, as $x \in \mathfrak{c} = \text{ann}_A(B/A)$ we have $B/A = B'/A'$ and therefore $C \subset B/A = B'/A' \subset \overline{A'}/A'$.

We are now ready to prove (4) by induction on $d \geq 3$. We may assume $C \neq 0$. If $d = 3$ let x_1, x_2, x_3 be general linear forms in A , and write $S = k[x_1, x_2, x_3]$ and S' for the image of S in A' . Now $S' \subset A' \subset \overline{A'}$ are finite and birational extensions of two-dimensional rings, $\text{embdim}(S') \leq 3 = \dim S' + 1$, $\deg(S') = \deg(A')$, and S' and $\overline{A'}$ are Cohen–Macaulay. Thus the S' -module $\overline{A'}/S'$ is Cohen–Macaulay of dimension 1 and has multiplicity at most $\binom{\deg(A')}{2}$ by Lemma 3.1(b). Let $D \subset \overline{A'}/S'$ be the preimage of $C \subset \overline{A'}/A'$ under the natural projection from $\overline{A'}/S'$ to $\overline{A'}/A'$. As an S' -submodule of $\overline{A'}/S'$, D is also Cohen–Macaulay of dimension 1. It follows that $\nu_{S'}(D) \leq \deg(D) \leq \deg(\overline{A'}/S')$. Therefore

$$\nu_A(C) \leq \nu_{S'}(C) \leq \nu_{S'}(D) \leq \deg(\overline{A'}/S') \leq \binom{\deg(A')}{2} = 1/2(e(e-1))^2 - 1/2e(e-1),$$

establishing (4) for $d = 3$.

If $d \geq 4$ then by the induction hypothesis,

$$\begin{aligned} \nu_A(C) = \nu_{A'}(C) &\leq 1/2(\deg(A')(\deg(A') - 1))^{2^{\dim A' - 2}} - 1/2(\deg(A')(\deg(A') - 1))^{2^{\dim A' - 3}} \\ &= 1/2(e(e-1)(e(e-1) - 1))^{2^{d-3}} - 1/2(e(e-1)(e(e-1) - 1))^{2^{d-4}} \\ &\leq 1/2(e(e-1))^{2^{d-2}} - 1/2(e(e-1))^{2^{d-3}}. \end{aligned}$$

To see the last inequality one may assume that $e \geq 2$; set $a = e(e-1) \geq 2$ and $\alpha = 2^{d-4} \geq 1$, and use the fact that $(a-1)^\alpha \leq a^\alpha - a^{\alpha-1}$ to deduce $(a(a-1))^{2^\alpha} - (a(a-1))^\alpha \leq a^{4\alpha} - a^{2\alpha}$. \square

Corollary 5.7 *Let k be a field of characteristic zero and let A be a reduced and equidimensional standard graded k -algebra of dimension $d \geq 4$ and multiplicity e . If A satisfies R_{d-3} then for $B = \overline{A}$,*

$$\text{embdim}(B) \leq 1/2(e(e-1))^{2^{d-3}} - 1/2(e(e-1))^{2^{d-4}} + 2d - 2.$$

In particular if $d = 4$ and A satisfies R_1 then

$$\text{embdim}(B) \leq 1/2e^4 - e^3 + 1/2e + 6.$$

6 Bounds on degrees

In this section we give degree bounds for the generators of the integral closure of standard graded integral domains over a field of characteristic zero. Besides being interesting in their own right, such bounds also lead to estimates of the embedding dimension, due to the following observation:

Proposition 6.1 *Let k be a perfect field and let A be a reduced and equidimensional standard graded k -algebra of dimension $d \geq 1$ and multiplicity e . Let $A \subset B$ be a finite and birational extension of graded rings.*

(a) *If the graded A -module B is generated in degrees at most s then*

$$\nu_A(B) \leq \binom{s+e+d-1}{d} - \binom{s+d-1}{d}.$$

(b) *If $\text{embdeg}(B) = s$ then*

$$\text{embdim}(B) \leq \binom{s+e+d-1}{d} - \binom{s+d-1}{d} + d.$$

Proof. We may assume that k is infinite. Replacing A by any $S \in \mathcal{A}$ as in Corollary 5.3 we may further suppose that $\text{embdim}(A) \leq d + 1$. Thus $A = k[x_1, \dots, x_{d+1}]/(f)$ with f a homogeneous polynomial of degree e . Let $D \subset B$ be the A -submodule generated by all forms in B of degrees $\leq s$. By Corollary 5.4, $A : B$ contains a homogeneous element x of degree $e - 1$ that is regular on A , hence on B . Thus $I = xD \cong D[-(e - 1)]$ is a homogeneous A -ideal generated by forms of degrees $\leq s + e - 1$. Let y be a linear form that is regular on A . Multiplying the elements of a homogeneous minimal generating set of I by suitable powers of y one sees that

$$\nu_A(I) \leq \dim_k A_{s+e-1} = \binom{s+e+d-1}{d} - \binom{s+d-1}{d}.$$

Now part (a) follows since in this case $B = D \cong I[e - 1]$ as A -modules. As to (b) notice that the A -module $D \cong I[e - 1]$ is minimally generated by a set of the form $\{1\} \cup W$, where W has $\nu_A(I) - 1$ elements. Since W generates the A -algebra B , the assertion follows in this case as well. \square

If A is a standard graded algebra over a field we write $\text{reg}(A)$ for the *Castelnuovo–Mumford regularity* and $\text{ecodim}(A) = \text{embdim}(A) - \dim A$ for the *embedding codimension* of A . Some of our bounds have a conjectural basis, as they depend on the validity of the conjecture of [7]:

Conjecture 6.2 (Eisenbud–Goto) *Let k be an algebraically closed field and A a standard graded domain over k . Then the Castelnuovo–Mumford regularity of A is bounded by*

$$\text{reg}(A) \leq \text{deg}(A) - \text{ecodim}(A).$$

The bound of (6.2) has been established in low dimensions (≤ 4), often with additional restrictions.

Theorem 6.3 *Let k be an algebraically closed field and let A be a standard graded domain over k of dimension d and multiplicity $e \geq 3$. Assume that A satisfies R_2 . If (6.2) holds in dimension $d - 1$ then for $B = \overline{A}$, the graded A -module B is generated in degrees at most $e(e - 2) - 1$; in particular*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{embdeg}(B) &\leq e(e - 2) - 1, \\ \nu_A(B) &\leq \binom{e(e - 1) + d - 2}{d} - \binom{e(e - 2) + d - 2}{d}, \\ \text{embdim}(B) &\leq \binom{e(e - 1) + d - 2}{d} - \binom{e(e - 2) + d - 2}{d} + d. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. We may assume that A is not Cohen–Macaulay as otherwise $B = A$. Thus $\text{ecodim}(A) \geq 2$. By Corollary 5.4, the conductor $\mathfrak{c}(A) = A : B$ contain an ideal \mathcal{J} of height ≥ 3 generated by homogeneous elements of degree $e - 1$. Let x be a general form of degree

$e-1$ in \mathcal{J} . Since $\text{height } \mathcal{J} \geq 3$ and B satisfies S_2 , [8, 4.10] shows that $B' = B/xB$ is a domain. Notice that $xB \subset A$, hence $A' = A/xB$ is a subring of B' . Thus A' is a domain of dimension $d-1$. The finite extension $A' \subset B'$ is birational since $\dim_{A'}(B'/A') = \dim_A(B/A) \leq d-3$. Therefore $\deg(A') = e(e-1)$. As $e-1 \geq 2$ and B is concentrated in nonnegative degrees it follows that $\text{ecodim}(A') = \text{ecodim}(A) + 1$. However, $\text{ecodim}(A) \geq 2$ by the above. According to our assumption, (6.2) holds for the standard graded domain A' of dimension $d-1$. Therefore $\text{reg}(A') \leq e(e-1) - 3$.

Let R be a polynomial ring over k mapping onto A and \mathfrak{P} a prime ideal of R with $A' \cong R/\mathfrak{P}$. The homogeneous R -ideal \mathfrak{P} is generated in degrees at most $\text{reg}(A') + 1 \leq e(e-1) - 2$. On the other hand since $A' \cong A/xB$, it follows that \mathfrak{P} maps onto xB . Therefore the graded A -module $B \cong xB[e-1]$ is generated in degrees at most $e(e-1) - 2 - (e-1) = e(e-2) - 1$.

The estimates for $\nu_A(B)$ and $\text{embdim}(B)$ now follow from Proposition 6.1. \square

Remark 6.4 In Theorem 6.3 one can replace the condition R_2 by R_1 if one assumes that (6.2) holds in dimension $d-1$ over an arbitrary field k . In this case one can pass to a purely transcendental field extension and apply [13, Theorem] instead of [8, 4.10] where the R_2 condition is needed. On the other hand, if (6.2) is only assumed for isolated singularities of dimension $d-1$, then the theorem holds with the additional assumption that A is an isolated singularity. To see this notice that the property of being an isolated singularity passes from A to the ring A' in the proof of the theorem.

Theorem 6.5 *Let k be a perfect field, let A be a reduced and equidimensional standard graded k -algebra of dimension d and multiplicity $e \geq 2$, and let $A \subset B$ be a finite and birational extension of graded rings. If A satisfies R_1 and $\text{depth}_A B \geq d-1$, then the graded A -module B is generated in degrees at most $3e - 5$.*

Proof. We may assume that k is infinite and then by Proposition 5.5 we may reduce to the case where $A = k[x_1, \dots, x_{d+2}]$ with the x_i linear forms. Take x_1, \dots, x_{d+2} to be general, map the polynomial ring $R = k[X_1, \dots, X_{d+2}]$ onto A by sending X_i to x_i , and write $T = k[X_1, \dots, X_{d-1}] \subset R$, $S = k[x_1, \dots, x_{d+1}] \subset A$. We may assume that B/S is a finite T -module. Furthermore one has $S = k[X_1, \dots, X_{d+1}]/(f)$ for some form f of degree e . Since S is reduced there exists a form $g \in k[X_1, \dots, X_{d+1}]$ of degree $e-1$ so that f, g is a regular sequence on $k[X_1, \dots, X_{d+1}]$ and the image of g in S lies in $J(S)$, hence in the conductor of S ([17] or [18]). By the general choice of x_1, \dots, x_{d+1} we may also assume that $X_1, \dots, X_{d-1}, f, g$ form a regular sequence on $k[X_1, \dots, X_{d+1}]$. Now write $k[x_1, \dots, x_d, x_{d+2}] = k[X_1, \dots, X_d, X_{d+2}]/(h)$ where h is a form of degree e . As h is monic in X_{d+2} , it follows that $X_1, \dots, X_{d-1}, f, g, h$ is an R -regular sequence.

Consider the ring $A' = R/(f, g, h)$. Since the socle of the complete intersection $A'/(x_1, \dots, x_{d-1})$ is concentrated in degree $\deg f + \deg g + \deg h - 3 = 3e - 4$, we conclude that the graded T -module A' is generated in degrees at most $3e - 4$. But A' maps onto A/gA , which in turn maps onto A/S since g is in the conductor of S . Thus as a T -module, A/S is generated in degrees at most $3e - 4$.

Now consider the exact sequence of finite graded T -modules,

$$0 \rightarrow A/S \longrightarrow B/S \longrightarrow B/A \rightarrow 0.$$

Here B/S is a maximal Cohen–Macaulay module, hence free. Thus A/S is a first syzygy module of B/A . But A/S is generated in degrees at most $3e - 4$, and B/A has no nontrivial free summand as $\dim B/A \leq d - 2 < \dim T$. It follows that the T -module B/A is generated in degrees at most $3e - 4 - 1 = 3e - 5$, and then the same holds for the A -module B . \square

Theorem 6.6 *Let k be an algebraically closed field of characteristic zero and let A be a standard graded domain over k of dimension d and degree $e \geq 2$. Let $A \subset B$ be a finite and birational extension of graded rings with $t = \text{depth}_A B$*

- (a) *If A satisfies R_{d-t} then the graded A -module B is generated in degrees at most $(d - t + 1)(e - 2)$, and*

$$\text{embdim}(B) \leq \binom{(d - t + 2)(e - 1)}{d - t + 1} - \binom{(d - t + 1)(e - 1) - 1}{d - t + 1} + d.$$

- (b) *If $t = d - 1$ and $\dim_A(B/A) \leq d - 2$, or if $t = d - 2$ and A satisfies R_2 , or if $t = d - 3$ and $\text{ecodim}(A) \geq 6$ and A satisfies R_3 , then the graded A -module B is generated in degrees at most $e - 3$, and*

$$\text{embdim}(B) \leq \binom{2e + d - t - 3}{d - t + 1} - \binom{e + d - t - 3}{d - t + 1} + d.$$

Proof. By Theorem 2.1 we may assume that B is not Cohen–Macaulay. Let $\mathbf{x} = x_1, \dots, x_{t-1}$ be a sequence of general linear forms in A , set $B' = B/(\mathbf{x})B$, and write A' for the image of A in B' . Our assumptions and conclusions are preserved upon replacing $A \subset B$ by $A' \subset B'$, as can be seen as in the proof of Theorem 5.6; also notice that B' is a domain by [8, 4.10] since $d - (t - 2) \geq 3$, and that $\text{ecodim}(A') = \text{ecodim}(A)$ since \mathbf{x} form a basis of $[(\mathbf{x})B]_1$ over $[B]_0 = k$. Now we may assume that $d = d - t + 1$, and hence $\dim_A(B/A) = 0$.

Let \mathfrak{m} denote the homogeneous maximal ideal of A . The exact sequence of A -modules

$$0 \rightarrow A \longrightarrow B \longrightarrow B/A \rightarrow 0$$

yields an embedding

$$B/A = H_{\mathfrak{m}}^0(B/A) \hookrightarrow H_{\mathfrak{m}}^1(A).$$

Now in (a), A is an isolated singularity and thus according to a result of Mumford ([2, 3.12.b], [4, 2.1]), $H_{\mathfrak{m}}^1(A)$ is concentrated in degrees at most $d(e - 2)$. In (b) on the other hand either $d = 2$, or $d = 3$ and A is an isolated singularity, or $d = 4$ and $\text{ecodim}(A) \geq 6$ and A is an isolated singularity. Therefore (6.2) holds for A by [11, 1.1], [16, Corollary], and [19, Corollary 3], respectively. It follows that $H_{\mathfrak{m}}^1(A)$ is concentrated in degrees at most $\text{reg}(A) - 1 \leq e - \text{ecodim}(A) - 1$. On the other hand $\text{ecodim}(A) \geq 2$, because otherwise

A would be Cohen–Macaulay, hence $A = B$, which would force B to be Cohen–Macaulay. Therefore $e - \text{ecodim}(A) - 1 \leq e - 3$.

The assertions about $\text{embdim}(B)$ are immediate consequences of these estimates and Proposition 6.1. \square

Corollary 6.7 *Let k be an algebraically closed field of characteristic zero and let A be a standard graded domain over k of dimension d and degree $e \geq 3$. If A satisfies R_{d-2} then for $B = \overline{A}$,*

$$\text{embdeg}(B) \leq (d-1)(e-2).$$

We will now discuss degree bounds that could be derived from the complexity theory for Gröbner bases. We use the notation: k is a field of characteristic zero, A is a reduced and equidimensional standard graded k -algebra of multiplicity $e \geq 2$, and $A \subset B$ is a finite and birational extension of graded rings. Suppose that A satisfies the condition R_1 and B the condition S_2 . By Corollary 5.3, there exist two forms f, g of degree $e - 1$ in the Jacobian ideal of A , that generate an ideal of height 2. As the discussion of [25, Theorem 6.4.5] makes clear, we have

$$B = A : (f, g),$$

where the colon is taken in the total ring of quotients of A . In other words, the elements of B are obtained from the syzygies $a \cdot f - b \cdot g = 0$ as they give rise to $b/f \in B$. In fact, collecting the coefficient ideal L of g in these syzygies, we have

$$B = Lf^{-1} = A[Lf^{-1}].$$

This calculation is realized as follows. Write $A = R/I$, where R is a polynomial ring in $n = \text{embdim}(A)$ variables. For a set f_1, \dots, f_m of generators of I , we consider the syzygies \mathcal{S} of F, G, f_1, \dots, f_m , where F and G are lifts of f and g . The desired syzygies over A are the images of \mathcal{S} in A .

Let $\mathcal{G} = \{g_1, \dots, g_s\}$ be a Gröbner basis of the ideal $J = \{F, G, f_1, \dots, f_m\}$, and write $\delta = \max\{\deg F, \deg G, \deg f_1, \dots, \deg f_m\}$. The set \mathcal{S} will arise from division relations amongst the g_i 's and therefore \mathcal{S} will be generated in degrees bounded by $\Delta = \max\{\deg g_i\}$. According to [3, Appendix], and especially [10], Δ is bounded by a polynomial in δ of degree a^n (with a of the order of $\sqrt{3}$). This is obviously much larger than the bounds of Theorems 6.3, 6.5 and 6.6.

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