

Heretter:  $(A, \mathfrak{m})$  lokal Noeth,  $M$  endgen  $A$ -modul. For et ideal  $\mathfrak{a} \subseteq A$ :

$$\text{Gr}_{\mathfrak{a}}(A) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathfrak{a}^n / \mathfrak{a}^{n+1} = A/\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{a}/\mathfrak{a}^2 \oplus \mathfrak{a}^2/\mathfrak{a}^3 \oplus \dots$$

$$\text{Gr}_{\mathfrak{a}}(M) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathfrak{a}^n M / \mathfrak{a}^{n+1} M = M/\mathfrak{a}M \oplus \mathfrak{a}M/\mathfrak{a}^2 M \oplus \dots$$

Lemma 48: La  $a_1, \dots, a_t \in \mathfrak{a}$  være generatorene. Da er  $\text{Gr}_{\mathfrak{a}}(A)$  ges som  $\text{alg} / \text{Gr}_{\mathfrak{a}}(A)_0$  av  $a_1 + \mathfrak{a}^2, \dots, a_t + \mathfrak{a}^2 \in \text{Gr}_{\mathfrak{a}}(A)_1$ . Spesielt er  $\text{Gr}_{\mathfrak{a}}(A)$  Noeth. Videre er  $\text{Gr}_{\mathfrak{a}}(M)$  en endgen  $\text{Gr}_{\mathfrak{a}}(A)$ -modul.

Lemma 49: For  $\mathfrak{q} \subseteq \mathfrak{m}$  ideal:

$$\mathfrak{q} \text{ m-primært} \Leftrightarrow A/\mathfrak{q} \text{ Artinsk} \Leftrightarrow \mathfrak{m}^t \subseteq \mathfrak{q} \text{ for en } t \geq 1.$$

Proposisjon 50 Anta  $\mathfrak{q} \subseteq A$  er  $\mathfrak{m}$ -primært.

(1)  $l_A(M/\mathfrak{q}^n M) < \infty$  for  $n \geq 1$ .

(2) Betrakt  $P(\text{Gr}_{\mathfrak{q}}(M), x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} l_{A/\mathfrak{q}}(\mathfrak{q}^n M / \mathfrak{q}^{n+1} M) x^n$ . Fra Prop 46 er

$$P(\text{Gr}_{\mathfrak{q}}(M), x) = f(x)/(1-x)^d$$

for en  $0 \leq d \leq t$  med  $f(1) \neq 0$  hvis  $d \geq 1$  (og  $f(x) \in \mathbb{Z}\langle x \rangle$ ). Funksjonen

$$X_{\mathfrak{q}}^M(n) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} l_A(M/\mathfrak{q}^{n+1} M)$$

er da et polynom av grad  $d$  for  $n \geq \deg f$ .

(3) Hvis  $\mathfrak{q}'$  er et annet  $\mathfrak{m}$ -primært ideal, så er  $\deg X_{\mathfrak{q}}^M(n) = \deg X_{\mathfrak{q}'}^M(n)$ .

Bervis: (1) Induksjon på  $n \geq 1$ . For  $n=1$  er

$$l_A(M/\mathfrak{q}M) = l_{A/\mathfrak{q}}(M/\mathfrak{q}M) < \infty$$

siden  $A/\mathfrak{q}$  Artinsk og  $M/\mathfrak{q}M$  endgen  $A/\mathfrak{q}$ -modul. For  $n \geq 2$ , se på

$$0 \rightarrow \mathfrak{q}^{n-1}M/\mathfrak{q}^n M \rightarrow M/\mathfrak{q}^n M \rightarrow M/\mathfrak{q}^{n-1}M \rightarrow 0$$

Her  $l_A(M/\mathfrak{q}^{n-1}M) < \infty$  pr induksjon, og også

$$l_A(\mathfrak{q}^{n-1}M/\mathfrak{q}^n M) = l_{A/\mathfrak{q}}(\mathfrak{q}^{n-1}M/\mathfrak{q}^n M) < \infty$$

siden (igjen)  $A/\mathfrak{q}$  Artinsk og  $\mathfrak{q}^{n-1}M/\mathfrak{q}^n M$  endgen  $A/\mathfrak{q}$ -modul. Så

$$l_A(M/\mathfrak{q}^n M) = l_A(M/\mathfrak{q}^{n-1}M) + l_A(\mathfrak{q}^{n-1}M/\mathfrak{q}^n M) < \infty$$

(2) Fra beviset for (1) får vi ved induksjon på  $n$

$$X_{\mathfrak{q}}^M(n) = \sum_{s=0}^n l_A(\mathfrak{q}^s M / \mathfrak{q}^{s+1} M)$$

$$= \sum_{s=0}^n l_{A/\mathfrak{q}}(\mathfrak{q}^s M / \mathfrak{q}^{s+1} M)$$

Hvis  $d=0$  er  $l_{A/\mathfrak{q}}(\mathfrak{q}^s M / \mathfrak{q}^{s+1} M) = 0$  for  $s > \deg f$ , så for  $n \geq \deg f$  er da

$$\chi_n^q(n) = \sum_{s=0}^{\deg f} l_{A/q} (q^{sn}/q^{s+1}n)$$

dvs et konstantpolynom av grad 0. Anta nå  $d \geq 1$ , og la

$$f(x) = b_m x^m + \dots + b_1 x + b_0$$

Fra beviset for Prop 47 er da

$$l_{A/q} (q^{sn}/q^{s+1}n) = \sum_{i=0}^m b_i \binom{s-i+d-1}{s-i}$$

for  $s \geq m$ , så for  $n \geq m$  får vi

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_n^q(n) &= \underbrace{\sum_{s=0}^{m-1} l_{A/q} (q^{sn}/q^{s+1}n)}_b + \sum_{s=m}^n l_{A/q} (q^{sn}/q^{s+1}n) \\ &= b + \sum_{s=m}^n \left( \sum_{i=0}^m b_i \binom{s-i+d-1}{s-i} \right) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^m b_i \left( \sum_{s=m}^n \binom{s-i+d-1}{s-i} \right) + b \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^m b_i \left( c + \sum_{s=i}^n \binom{s-i+d-1}{s-i} \right) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^m b_i \left( \sum_{s=i}^n \binom{s-i+d-1}{s-i} \right) + b' \end{aligned}$$

For  $u \geq v$  er

$$\begin{aligned} \binom{u}{v} &= \binom{u-1}{v-1} + \binom{u-1}{v} = \binom{u-1}{v-1} + \binom{u-2}{v-1} + \binom{u-2}{v} + \dots \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{u-v} \binom{u-1-j}{v-1} = \sum_{s=0}^{u-v} \binom{s+v-1}{v-1} \end{aligned}$$

Dette gir for  $n \geq m$

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_n^q(n) &= \sum_{i=0}^m b_i \left( \sum_{s=0}^{n-i} \binom{s+d-1}{d-1} \right) + b' \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^m b_i \binom{n-i+d}{d} + b' \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^m \frac{b_i}{d!} \underbrace{(n-i+d) \dots (n-i+1)}_{d \text{ faktorer}} + b' \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^m \frac{b_i}{d!} n^d + g_i(n) \quad (\deg g_i \leq n-1) \\ &= \frac{f(1)}{d!} n^d + g(n) \quad (\deg g \leq n-1) \end{aligned}$$

Siden  $f(1) \neq 0$  er dette et polynom av grad  $d$ .

- (3) Fra Lemma 49 finnes  $r, s \geq 1$  med  $\underline{m}^r \subseteq q \subseteq \underline{m}$  og  $\underline{m}^s \subseteq q' \subseteq \underline{m}$ .  
Da er  $q^s \subseteq \underline{m}^s \subseteq q'$  og  $(q')^r \subseteq \underline{m}^r \subseteq q$ , og videre da

$$q^{s(n+1)} = (q^s)^{n+1} \in (q')^{n+1}$$

$$(q')^{r(n+1)} = ((q')^r)^{n+1} \in q^{n+1}$$

Dette gir surjektjoner

$$M/q^{s(n+1)}M \longrightarrow M/(q')^{n+1}M$$

$$M/(q')^{r(n+1)}M \longrightarrow M/q^{n+1}M$$

slik at

$$\chi_n^{q'}(n) \leq \chi_n^q(s_n + s - 1)$$

$$\chi_n^q(n) \leq \chi_n^{q'}(r_n + r - 1)$$

Da må  $\deg \chi_n^q = \deg \chi_n^{q'}$ .  $\square$

Def:  $d(n) = \deg \chi_n^m(n) = \deg \chi_n^q(n)$  for alle  $m$ -primære  $q \in A$ .  
 $\uparrow$  Prop 50

Merke: La  $t \geq 1$  og definer  $f_t: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$  ved

$$f_t(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n i^t = 1^t + 2^t + \dots + n^t$$

Faulhabers formel gir da at  $f_t$  er et rasjonalt polynom av grad  $t+1$ , nærmere bestemt er

$$f_t(n) = \frac{1}{t+1} n^{t+1} + g(n) \quad \deg g \leq t$$

Hvis vi viser/godtar dette blir beviset for Prop 50(2) mye kortere:

$$\chi_n^q(n) = \sum_{s=0}^n l_{A/q} (q^{sn} / q^{s+1}n)$$

Fra Prop 47  $\exists \phi(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$  av grad  $d-1$  med  $l_{A/q} (q^{sn} / q^{s+1}n) = \phi(s)$  for  $s > \deg f$ , så for  $n > \deg f = m$

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_n^q(n) &= \sum_{s=0}^m l_{A/q} (q^{sn} / q^{s+1}n) + \sum_{s=m+1}^n \phi(s) \\ &= \underbrace{\sum_{s=0}^m l_{A/q} (q^{sn} / q^{s+1}n)}_b - \sum_{s=0}^m \phi(s) + \sum_{s=0}^n \phi(s) \end{aligned}$$

For Faulhabers formel er  $\sum_{s=0}^n \phi(s)$  et polynom i  $n$  av grad  $d$ .