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For any system f of Diophantine equations, there exist positive integers $C(f)$, $D(f)$ with the following properties: For any nonnegative integer n, for any prime p, if v is the p-adic valuation, and if a vector x of integers satisfies the inequality

$$v(f(x)) > C(f)n + v(D(f))$$

then there is an algebraic p-adic integral solution y to the system f such that

$$v(x - y) > n .$$

This theorem is proved by techniques of algebraic geometry in the more general setting of Noetherian domains of characteristic zero. When f is just a single equation, the method of Birch and McCann gives an effective determination of $C(f)$ and $D(f)$.

Let R be a Noetherian integral domain, K its field of fractions. We will consider *Henselian discrete valuation rings* R_v (see [4]) containing R, where v is the valuation normalized so that $v(R_v)$ is the set of nonnegative integers (plus ∞). If $f = (f_1, \cdots, f_r)$ is a system of r polynomials in s variables with coefficients in R, and x is an s-tuple with coordinates in an extension ring of R, we set $f(x) = (f_1(x), \cdots, f_r(x))$. We define the valuation of an r-tuple (or s-tuple) to be the minimum of the valuations of its components.

THEOREM. *Assume R has characteristic zero. For each system f of polynomials with coefficients in R, there exists an integer $C(f) \geqq 1$ and an element $D(f) \neq 0$ in R with the following property: For any Henselian discrete valuation ring R_v containing R, and any nonnegative integer n, if an s-tuple x with components in R satisfies the inequality*

$$v(f(x)) > C(f)n + v(D(f)) \tag{1}$$

then there is a zero y of f in R_v such that

$$v(x - y) > n .$$

In particular, if R is the ring of algebraic integers in a number field, and we take $n = 0$, S = set of primes dividing $D(f)$, then we recover Greenleaf's theorem [3] to the effect that if $\mathfrak{p} \notin S$, then every zero of f mod $\mathfrak{p}$ may be refined to an actual zero of f in the $\mathfrak{p}$-adic integers — in fact, to an actual zero of f in the *algebraic* $\mathfrak{p}$-adic integers. The theorem above strengthens Greenleaf's result by giving information about the exceptional primes $\mathfrak{p} \in S$ and by providing a precise linear estimate of how close the actual zero y is to the approximate zero x. The hypothesis that R have characteristic zero is required by Greenleaf's counterexample ([3], p. 30).

Proof. Let $fR[X]$ be the ideal in the polynomial ring $R[X_1, \cdots, X_s]$ generated by $f_1(X), \cdots, f_r(X)$, and let V be the algebraic set in affine s-space over K which is the locus of zeroes of f.

Step 1. We may assume $fR[X]$ is equal to its own radical. For let g be a system of polynomials generating the radical, and suppose the mth power of the radical is contained in $fR[X]$. If $C(g)$, $D(g)$ are invariants for g, set

$$C(f) = mC(g) , \qquad D(f) = D(g)^m .$$

Then inequality (1) implies that for any polynomial $h \in fR[X]$, say $h = h_1 f_1 + \cdots + h_r f_r$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} v(h(x)) &\geqq \min_i \,[v(h_i(x)) + v(f_i(x))] \\ &\geqq \min_i v(f_i(x)) = v(f(x)) > C(f)n + v(D(f)) . \end{aligned}$$

In particular, for $h = g_j^m$, with g_j in g, we get

$$mv(g_j(x)) > m[C(g)n + v(D(g))] \qquad \text{for all } j$$

so that there is a zero y of g in R_v such that

$$v(x - y) > n .$$

Since y is also a zero of f, we have found the invariants for f.

Step 2. Granted that $fR[X]$ is its own radical, we may further assume $fR[X]$ is a prime ideal. Otherwise, it is an intersection of finitely many prime ideals, so by induction on the number of these, we may assume $fR[X]$ is the intersection of two ideals generated by systems g, g' for which invariants $C(g)$, $C(g')$, $D(g)$, $D(g')$ have already been found. We set

$$\begin{aligned} C(f) &= \max\,(2C(g), 2C(g')) \\ D(f) &= D(g)^2 D(g')^2 . \end{aligned}$$

Then for each $g_i \in g$ and $g'_j \in g'$, we have $g_i g'_j \in fR[X]$, so that as before, inequality (i) implies

$$v(g_i(x)) + v(g'_j(x)) \geqq v(f(x)) > C(f)n + v(D(f)) \; .$$

Suppose that for one index j, $v(g'_j(x)) < 1/2\, v(f(x))$. Fixing that j and letting i vary, we get $v(g_i(x)) > 1/2\, v(f(x))$ for all indices i, so that

$$v(g(x)) > \frac{1}{2}[C(f)n + v(D(f))] \; .$$

By definition of $C(f)$ and $D(f)$, the term on the right is at least as big as $C(g)n + v(D(g))$, so that there is a zero y of g — a fortiori of f — in R_v such that $v(x - y) > n$. If, on the other hand, $v(g'(v)) \geqq 1/2\, v(f(x))$, the same argument gives a zero y of g' — a fortiori of f — in R_v such that $v(x - y) > n$.

Step 3. Assuming $fR[X]$ is a prime ideal, we proceed by induction on the dimension m of the irreducible K-variety V. If V is empty, let $D(f)$ be any nonzero constant in $fR[X]$, and let $C(f) = 1$. Then the inequality (1) is never satisfied for any n, v, and x, so the theorem is vacuously true. Assume now that V is nonempty and the theorem established in dimensions less than m. Let J be the Jacobian matrix of f, Δ the system of minors $\Delta_{(i)(j)}$ of order $s - m$ taken from J. Since the characteristic is zero, the locus of common zeros of Δ and f is a proper K-closed subset of V (the singular locus); by inductive hypothesis, there are invariants C', D' for the system Δ plus f.

If (i) is a collection of $s - m$ indices $\leqq r$, $f_{(i)}$ the corresponding system of $s - m$ polynomials taken out of f, let $V_{(i)}$ be the algebraic set of zeros of $f_{(i)}$ and let $W_{(i)}$ be the union of the K-irreducible components of $V_{(i)}$ which have dimension m and are different from V. Let $g_{(i)}$ be a system of generators for the ideal of $W_{(i)}$ in $R[X]$; by inductive hypothesis, there are invariants $C_{(i)}$, $D_{(i)}$ for the system $g_{(i)}$ plus f (since $V \cap W_{(i)}$ is its locus). The results of Zariski (Trans. A.M.S. 62 (1947), pp. 14 and 28–29) tell us that if x is a point of $V_{(i)}$ such that for some (j)

$$\Delta_{(i)(j)} \neq 0$$

then x lies on exactly one component of $V_{(i)}$, that component having dimension m.

We now set

$$C(f) = C' + \max\{C', C_{(k)} \text{ all } (k)\}$$

$$D(f) = (D')^2 \prod_{(k)} D_{(k)}$$

so that $v(D(f)) \geqq v(D') + \max\{v(D'), v(D_{(k)}) \text{ all } (k)\}$. Assuming inequality (1), we then have three possibilities:

I. $v(\Delta(x)) > C'n + v(D')$. By inductive hypothesis, there is a singular zero y of f in R_v such that $v(x - y) > n$.

II. For some (i), $v(g_{(i)}(x)) > C_{(i)}n + v(D_{(i)})$. By inductive hypothesis, there is a zero y of f in R_v (lying on $V \cap W_{(i)}$) such that $v(x - y) > n$.

III. For some (i) and (j),

$$v(\Delta_{(i)(j)}(x)) \leqq C'n + v(D')$$

and for every (k), there is a polynomial $\gamma_{(k)}$ in the system $g_{(k)}$ for which

$$v(\gamma_{(k)}(x)) \leqq C_{(k)}n + v(D_{(k)}) .$$

By Hensel's Lemma, there is a zero y of the system $f_{(i)}$ in R_v such that

$$v(y - x) > \max \{C'n + v(D'),\ C_{(k)}n + v(D_{(k)}) \text{ all } k\} .$$

In that case $g_{(k)}(y) \neq 0$, for all (k), since

$$v(\gamma_{(k)}(y)) = v(\gamma_{(k)}(x)) .$$

Thus $y \notin W_{(k)}$ for any (k). As we also have

$$\Delta_{(i)(j)}(y) \neq 0$$

y must lie on V, so y is a zero of f.

Note 1. In the last part of the above argument we used a version of Hensel's Lemma which is a strengthening of Lemma 2, p. 63 of [2]. It says that if R_v is a Henselian discrete valuation ring with maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m}$, F a system of r polynomials in s variables with coefficients in R_v, $r \leqq s$, J its Jacobian matrix, $x \in R_v^s$, $a \in R_v$ so that

$$F(x) \equiv 0 \qquad (\operatorname{mod} ae^2\mathfrak{m})$$

where $e = D(x)$, D being a minor of order r taken from J, then there exists $y \in R_v^s$ such that $F(y) = 0$ and

$$y \equiv x \qquad (\operatorname{mod} ae\mathfrak{m}) .$$

(Since $h = v(a)$ is an arbitrary integer, we have applied this lemma by taking $F = f_{(i)}$ and

$$h = \max \{C'n + D',\ C_{(k)}n + D_{(k)} \text{ all } k\} - v(\Delta_{(i)(j)}(x))$$

in part III above.) The idea for proving this stronger Hensel's Lemma is the same as in [2], pp. 63–64, reducing to the case $r = s$, applying Taylor's formula to $F(aeX)$, obtaining $F(aeX) = aeJ(0)H(X)$, and if $y' \in \mathfrak{m}^s$ is zero of H as in Lemma 1 of [2], then $y = aey'$ is the zero we seek.

Note 2. Birch and McCann [1] proved the special case of the theorem where R is a *unique factorization domain*, and f is a single polynomial (in several variables). Their method has the advantage of providing an *effective* (but impractical) method of calculating $D(f)$ when f is a single polynomial. If f involves s variables, they use the notation $D_s(f)$ because their invariant is constructed by induction on s. They omit the definition of $C_s(f) = C(f)$, which can be given inductively on s as follows: If $s = 1$, $C_1(f) = d(f)$, where $d(f)$ is the degree of f. If $s > 1$, denote by f_i the polynomial f regarded as having coefficients in $R[X_i]$ and involving the other $s - 1$ variables. Then

$$C_s(f) = \max_{1 \leqq i \leqq s} \{C_{s-1}(f_i) + d(D_{s-1}f_i)\}$$

with $d(D_{s-1}f_i)$ being the degree in X_i of $D_{s-1}f_i \in R[X_i]$.

The proof by Birch and McCann then goes by induction on s. However, there is an error in the inductive step (their equation $D_{n-1}(\phi) = g_1(a_1)$ does not always hold, as is shown by the polynomial $f(X_1, X_2) = X_2^2 - X_1^2$, with $a_1 = 0$, where $g_1(a_1) = 0$ while $D_1(\phi) = 1$). This error can be rectified by proving the following result and its corollary, since the inequality in the corollary is all they really need for their argument.

SPECIALIZATION THEOREM. *Let R be a unique factorization domain of characteristic zero. Given $f \in R[X_0, X_1, \cdots, X_s]$ and $a_0 \in R$. Denote by a bar the specialization obtained by substituting a_0 for X_0. Let f_0 be f regarded as a polynomial in the variables $X_1, \cdots, X_s$ with coefficients in $R[X_0]$. Let $D_s f_0 \in R[X_0]$ and $D_s \bar{f}_0 \in R$ be the invariants defined by Birch-McCann. If*

$$\overline{D_s f_0} \neq 0$$

then $\overline{D_s f_0}$ is divisible by $D_s \bar{f}_0$ and they have the same irreducible factors.

COROLLARY. *For any valuation v nonnegative on R,*

$$v(D_s \bar{f}_0) \leqq v(\overline{D_s f_0}) \ .$$

2. Proof of the specialization theorem and the main theorem for the invariant of Birch-McCann. Recall how $D_s(f)$ is defined: For any polynomial g in one variable, $A(g)$ is the leading coefficient of g, $d(g)$ is its degree, and

$$rg = g/(g, g')$$

where (g, g') is the greatest common divisor of g and its derivative g'. Thus rg is the primitive polynomial having the same roots as g but all taken with multiplicity one. $\Delta(g)$ is the discriminant of g; if g has the linear factorization

$$g(X) = A(g) \prod_{i=1}^{d} (X - \alpha_i)$$

then

$$\Delta(g) = A^{2(d-1)} \prod_{i<j} (\alpha_i - \alpha_j)^2 .$$

Suppose f is a polynomial in s variables $X_1, \cdots, X_s$ and g_i is a polynomial in X_i only. Let $d(g_i) = d_i$, and let α_{ij}, with $1 \leqq j \leqq d_i$, be the roots of g_i counted with their multiplicities. Then the *eliminant* $E(Z) = E(f; g_1, \cdots, g_s)(Z)$ is the polynomial in Z of degree $d(E) = \prod d_i$ given by

$$E(Z) = \prod_i A(g_i)^{d(E)d(f)/d_i} \prod_{(j)} \{Z - f(\alpha_{1j_1}, \cdots, \alpha_{sj_s})\} .$$

Inductively, $D_s(f)$ is then defined as follows: If $s = 1$, $D_1(f) = A(f)^{(d-1)d^2} \Delta(rf)^d$. If $s > 1$, set $g_i = D_{s-1}(f_i)$, where f_i has been defined before as f regarded as a polynomial in the $s-1$ variables other than X_i; let E be $E(f; g_1, \cdots, g_s)$. Then

$$D_s(f) = \begin{cases} \prod_i D_1(g_i)\{A(E)^{d(E)}E(0)\}^{d(g_i)} & \text{if } E(0) \neq 0 \\ \prod_i D_1(g_i) D_1(E)^{d(g_i)} & \text{if } E(0) = 0 . \end{cases}$$

We will prove the Specialization Theorem by induction on s.

Case $s = 1$. Let $f_0(X_1) = A(f_0)X_1^d + \cdots$, and let $(rf_0)(X_1) = A(rf_0)X_1^\delta + \cdots$, so that $\delta \leqq d$ and $A(rf_0)$ divides $A(f_0)$. Since by hypothesis $\overline{D_1 f_0} \neq 0$, we have $\overline{A(f_0)} \neq 0$, so $\overline{A(f_0)} = A(\bar{f}_0)$ and $\bar{f}_0$ has the same degree d in X_1. Also $\overline{\Delta(rf_0)} = \Delta(\overline{rf_0}) \neq 0$, so $\overline{rf_0}$ has the same degree δ and only simple roots, but may not be primitive. Let c be the greatest common divisor of the coefficients of $\overline{rf_0}$; then $\overline{rf_0} = c(r\bar{f}_0)$. Now $\Delta(\overline{rf_0})$ is homogeneous of degree $2(\delta - 1)$ in the coefficients of $\overline{rf_0}$. Thus

$$\overline{D_1 f_0} = A(\bar{f}_0)^{(d-1)d^2} \Delta(c(r\bar{f}_0))^d = c^{2d(\delta-1)} D_1 \bar{f}_0 .$$

The theorem then follows from the fact that c divides $A(\overline{rf_0})$ which divides $A(\bar{f}_0)$ which divides $D_1 \bar{f}_0$.

To carry out the induction, we will need to strengthen our result for $s = 1$ with the following lemma.

LEMMA 1. *Let g, h be polynomials in one variable Y which satisfy*

$$g = c_1^{k_1} \cdots c_s^{k_s} h$$

with each c_i dividing h, and $k_i \geqq 1$. Then $D_1 g$ and $D_1 h$ satisfy the same type of relationship:

$$D_1 g = C_1^{m_1} \cdots C_t^{m_t} D_1 h$$

with each C_i dividing $D_1 h$.

Proof. Let $e =$ degree h, $\gamma_i =$ degree c_i, so that degree $g = \varepsilon = e + \sum_i k_i \gamma_i$, and

$$A(g) = A(c_1)^{k_1} \cdots A(c_s)^{k_s} A(h) .$$

Since each c_i divides h, g, and h have the same irreducible factors, so that $rg = rh$. Hence

$$D_1 g = A(g)^{(\varepsilon-1)\varepsilon^2} \Delta(rg)^{\varepsilon} = (\prod_i A(c_i)^{k_i})^{(\varepsilon-1)\varepsilon^2} A(h)^{(\varepsilon-1)\varepsilon^2} \Delta(rh)^{\varepsilon} .$$

Now $D_1 h = A(h)^{(e-1)e^2} \Delta(rh)^e$, and if we write $(\varepsilon - 1)\varepsilon^2 = (e-1)e^2 + m$ we get

$$D_1 g = (\prod_i A(c_i)^{k_i})^{(\varepsilon-1)\varepsilon^2} A(h)^m \Delta(rh)^{\varepsilon - e} D_1 h .$$

Since $A(c_i)$, $A(h)$, $\Delta(rh)$ each divide $D_1 h$, the lemma is proved.

The inductive step: By definition,

$$D_s f_0 = \sum_{i=1}^{s} D_1(g_i) M^{d(g_i)}$$

$$D_s \bar{f}_0 = \sum_{i=1}^{s} D_1(g_i^*) M^{*d(g_i^*)}$$

where $g_i = D_{s-1} f_{0i}$, f_{0i} being f_0 regarded as a polynomial in the variables X_j with $j \neq i$, $j \geqq 1$ (so that the coefficients of f_{0i} are polynomials in X_0 and X_i); $g_i^* = D_{s-1}(\bar{f}_0)_i$ is defined similarly. Also,

$$M = \begin{cases} A(E)^{d(E)} E(0) & \text{if } E(0) \neq 0 \\ D_1(E) & \text{if } E(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

where $E = E(f_0; g_1, \cdots, g_s)$; and

$$M^* = \begin{cases} A(E^*)^{d(E^*)} E^*(0) & \text{if } E^*(0) \neq 0 \\ D_1(E^*) & \text{if } E^*(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

where $E^* = E(\bar{f}_0; g_1^*, \cdots, g_s^*)$. Our hypothesis is $\overline{D_s f_0} \neq 0$, so that $\overline{D_1(g_i)} \neq 0$ for all i and $\bar{M} \neq 0$.

Since $\bar{g}_i \neq 0$ (because $\overline{A(g_i)}$, which is a factor of $\overline{D_1 g_i}$, is not zero), and $\overline{f_{0i}} = (\bar{f}_0)_i$, the inductive hypothesis provides us with $c_i \in R[X_i]$ such that

$$\overline{g_i} = c_i g_i^*$$

with each irreducible factor of c_i being a factor of g_i^*. By Lemma 1,

$$D_1\overline{g_i} = C_i D_1 g_i^*$$

with each irreducible factor of C_i dividing $D_1 g_i^*$. The step $n = 1$ already proved yields

$$\overline{D_1 g_i} = B_i D_1 \overline{g_i}$$

with each irreducible factor of B_i dividing $D_1\overline{g_i}$. Combining gives

$$\overline{D_1 g_i} = B_i C_i D_1 g_i^*$$

so that $\overline{D_1 g_i}$ and $D_1 g_i^*$ have the same irreducible factors.

The condition $\overline{A(g_i)} \neq 0$ implies $d(g_i) = d(\overline{g_i})$, and since g_i^* divides $\overline{g_i}$, $d(\overline{g_i}) \geqq d(g_i^*)$. As

$$\overline{D_s f_0} = \prod_{i=1}^{s} \overline{D_1 g_i}\, \bar{M}^{d(g_i)}$$

the theorem will be proved if we can show M^* divides $\bar{M}$ and they have the same irreducible factors.

$\bar{M}$ is the specialization of M and is given by the same formula as M with the specialization $\bar{E}$ of E taking the place of E. Now the function E, like Δ, commutes with specialization, so we have

$$\bar{E} = E(\overline{f_0}; \overline{g_1}, \cdots, \overline{g_s}) = E(\bar{f}_0; c_1 g_1^*, \cdots, c_s g_s^*) .$$

Notice also that if $E(0) \neq 0$ so $M = A(E)^{d(E)}E(0)$, $\bar{M} \neq 0$ implies $\overline{A(E)} \neq 0$, so $\overline{A(E)} = A(\bar{E})$, and $\overline{E(0)} \neq 0$, so $\bar{E}(0) \neq 0$. On the other hand, if $E(0) = 0$, then $M = D_1(E)$, and $\bar{M} \neq 0$ implies again $\overline{A(E)} \neq 0$, so again $\overline{A(E)} = A(\bar{E})$ and $d(E) = d(\bar{E})$.

The problem reduces to examining the relation between $\bar{E} = E(\bar{f}_0; c_1 g_1^*, \cdots, c_s g_s^*)$ and $E^* = E(\bar{f}_0; g_1^*, \cdots, g_s^*)$ given that every root of c_i is a root of g_i^*.

Note first that $A(E^*) = \prod_i A(g_i^*)^{\delta_i d(\bar{f}_0)}$, where $\delta_i = \prod_{j\neq i} d(g_j^*)$. If $\varepsilon_i = \prod_{j \neq i} (d(g_j^*) + d(c_j))$, then write $\varepsilon_i = \delta_i + \gamma_i$, so that

$$A(\bar{E}) = A(E^*) \prod_i A(c_i)^{\varepsilon_i d(\bar{f}_0)} A(g_i^*)^{\gamma_i d(\bar{f}_0)} .$$

Since every irreducible factor of c_i is an irreducible factor of g_i^*, every irreducible factor of $A(c_i)$ is an irreducible factor of $A(g_i^*)$, so the above expression shows that $A(\bar{E})$ and $A(E^*)$ have the same irreducible factors.

Thus in the case where $M = A(E)^{d(E)}E(0)$, we are reduced to proving that $\bar{E}(0)$ is divisible by $E^*(0)$ and they have the same irreducible factors. This will follow from the formula

$$E(f; gh, g_2, \cdots, g_s) = E(f; g, g_2, \cdots, g_s)E(f; h, g_2, \cdots, g_s)$$

whose proof is an easy exercise. From this formula we see that the constant term of $E(f; g_1, g_2, \cdots, g_s)$ is just a product of the constant terms of the various $E(f; p_1, p_2, \cdots p_s)$, where p_i runs through the irreducible factors of g_i for each $i = 1, \cdots, s$. Hence $\bar{E}(0)$ is divisible by $E^*(0)$ with the same irreducible factors.

Consider finally the case where $M = D_1(E)$. Since $\bar{E}$ is divisible by E^* with the same irreducible factors, it follows from Lemma 1 that $D_1(\bar{E})$ is divisible by $D_1(E^*)$ with the same irreducible factors. The proof for the case $s = 1$ showed that $\overline{D_1(E)}$ is divisible by $D_1(\bar{E})$ with the same irreducible factors.

Thus in both cases $\bar{M}$ is divisible by M^* with the same irreducible factors.

Having demonstrated the Specialization Theorem, we can now prove that the Birch-McCann invariant $D_s(f)$ and the other invariant $C_s(f)$ defined inductively by

$$C_1(f) = d(f) \quad \text{if} \quad s = 1$$

$$C_s(f) = \max_{1 \leq i \leq s} \{C_{s-1}(f_i) + d(D_{s-1}f_i)\}$$

satisfy our main theorem, if R is a unique factorization domain.

Proof. For $s = 1$ this is Birch-McCann's Theorem with $\underline{\underline{Z}}$ and $\mathfrak{o}_p$ replaced by R and R_v. The proof goes over word-for-word because v has a unique extension to the algebraic closure of the field of fractions of R_v (as follows from Nagata, *Local Rings*, statement (30.5), p. 105). Notice also that in this case ($s = 1$), the zero $y = b$ is *unique*.

For $s > 1$, we proceed by induction on s. Take $f \in R[X_0, X_1, \cdots, X_s]$, $a \in R^{s+1}$, and let $\bar{f}_0(X_1, \cdots, X_s) = f(a_0, X_1, \cdots, X_s)$, and similarly denote throughout by a bar the result of substituting a_0 for X_0. Now $D_s f_0 \in R[X_0]$ so can be written $g_0(X_0)$. Suppose

$$v(f(a)) > C_s(\bar{f}_0)n + v(D_s\bar{f}_0) .$$

Then the inductive hypothesis gives us a zero $b \in R_v^s$ of $\bar{f}_0$ such that $v(a_i - b_i) > n$ for $i = 1, \cdots, s$; hence $(a_0, b_1, \cdots, b_s)$ is the required zero for f. Otherwise

$$v(f(a)) \leq C_s(\bar{f}_0)n + v(D_s\bar{f}_0) .$$

In this inequality we propose to replace $C_s(\bar{f}_0)$ by $C_s(f_0)$ and $D_s\bar{f}_0$ by $\overline{D_s f_0} = g_0(a_0)$. If $g_0(a_0) = 0$, we get infinity on the right side. So suppose $g_0(a_0) \neq 0$. Then by the corollary to the Specialization Theorem, $v(D_s\bar{f}_0) \leqq v(\overline{D_sf_0}) = v(g_0(a_0))$. We need

Addendum to Specialization Theorem. Under the same hypotheses, $C_s(\bar{f}_0) \leqq C_s(f_0)$.

Proof by induction on s: For $s = 1$, C_1 is just the degree in the variable X_1, which stays the same or decreases under specialization. Assume the result for $s-1$. Then $C_{s-1}(\overline{f_{0i}}) \leqq C_{s-1}(f_{0i})$ for all $i = 1, \cdots, s$. In the notation of the proof of the Specialization Theorem, $\overline{D_{s-1}f_{0i}} = \overline{g_i} = c_i g_i^* = c_i D_{s-1}\overline{f_{0i}}$, so that

$$d(D_{s-1}\overline{f_{0i}}) \leqq d(\overline{g_i}) = d(g_i) = d(D_{s-1}f_{0i}) .$$

So by definition of C_s, $C_s(\bar{f}_0) \leqq C_s(f_0)$, proving the addendum.

We have thus obtained, arguing with respect to any other variable X_i as we have for X_0, the inequality

$$v(f(a)) \leqq C_s(f_i)n + v(g_i(a_i)) \tag{2}$$

for all $i = 0, 1, \cdots, s$. Combining with our hypothesis (1) on $v(f(a))$, with $a = x$, we obtain

$$[C_{s+1}(f) - C_s(f_i)]n + v(D_{s+1}f) < v(g_i(a_i)) \tag{3}$$

for all $i = 0, 1, \cdots, s$, where by definition of $C_{s+1}(f)$, the coefficient of n in the left side is nonnegative, hence

$$v(D_{s+1}f) < v(g_i(a_i)) \tag{4}$$

for all $i = 0, 1, \cdots, s$.

Arguing exactly as in Birch-McCann, we next show that inequality (4) implies that for every root $\alpha = (\alpha_0, \cdots, \alpha_s)$ of $(g_0, \cdots, g_s)$ such that $v(a - \alpha) > v(M)$ — and there exist such roots by (4) and the theorem for 1 variable applied $s+1$ times — we must have $f(\alpha) = 0$. Thus $E(0) = 0$, and hence $M = D_1(E)$.

By definition of C_{s+1}, the coefficient of n in inequality (3) is at least equal to $d(g_i)$, and by definition of D_{s+1}, we have $v(D_{s+1}f) \geqq v(D_1g_i)$ for all i. So we can apply the theorem for one variable to obtain a unique zero α_i of g_i such that $v(a_i - \alpha_i) > n$, for each $i = 0, 1, \cdots, s$.

Applying the definition of D_{s+1} again and using inequality (4), we obtain

$$d(g_i)v(M) + v(D_1g_i) < v(g_i(a_i))$$

for all i, hence by the theorem for one variable again there is a unique zero β_i of g_i in R_v such that $v(\alpha_i - \beta_i) > v(M)$ for each i. Define

$$\gamma_i = \begin{cases} \alpha_i & \text{if } n \geqq v(M) \\ \beta_i & \text{if } n \leqq v(M) . \end{cases}$$

Then, as remarked before, we must have $f(\gamma) = 0$, which proves the theorem.

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