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If $R \subset T$ is an integral extension of domains and R is Noetherian, then T satisfies (the conclusion of the) generalized principal ideal theorem (or GPIT for short). An example is given of a two-dimensional quasilocal domain R satisfying GPIT such that the integral closure of R is finite over R but does not satisfy GPIT. If a commutative ring R satisfies GPIT and an ideal I of R is generated by an R -sequence, then R/I satisfies GPIT. If R is a Noetherian domain and G is a torsionfree abelian group, then $R[G]$ satisfies GPIT. An example is given of a three-dimensional quasilocal Krull domain that does not satisfy GPIT because its maximal ideal is the radical of a 2-generated ideal.

1. Introduction. All rings considered in this paper are commutative with identity. Let R be a ring. As in [4], we say that R satisfies PIT (for “principal ideal theorem”) if $ht(P) \leq 1$ for each prime ideal P of R which is minimal over a principal ideal of R . According to Krull’s *Hauptidealsatz*, which has been called “the most important single theorem in the theory of Noetherian rings” by Kaplansky [12, p. 104], each Noetherian ring satisfies PIT. So does each Krull domain. A generalization of this fact has been noted by Davis [5, p. 182]. Additional examples of rings satisfying PIT were obtained in [4] (see especially [4, Corollary 3.5, Theorem 3.10, Corollary 3.11 and Theorem 6.5]). Much of [4] addressed the stability of “satisfies PIT” under various ring-theoretic passages. The purpose of this paper is to study similar questions concerning GPIT (for “generalized principal ideal theorem”). By definition, a ring R satisfies GPIT if $ht(P) \leq n$ for each prime ideal P of R which is minimal over an n -generated ideal of R .

According to Krull’s generalized principal ideal theorem [12, Theorem 152] (also known as Krull’s altitude theorem [13, Theorem 9.3]), each Noetherian ring satisfies GPIT. However, not every Krull domain satisfies GPIT. The first example of this phenomenon seems to be the one discovered by Eakin and Heinzer in 1969 after further analysis of their work in [6] concerning a construction of Rees [14]. Later

examples of this phenomenon have appeared in the literature (cf. [7]). For instance, Anderson and Mulay were stimulated to develop [1] in the summer of 1987 after being shown the details of the Eakin-Heinzer example. That example, now nearly twenty years old, is developed in Example 5.1. This work gives as a bonus (see Example 5.2) an example of an (integral) domain R satisfying PIT such that R/P does not satisfy PIT for some principal prime ideal P of R . Example 5.2 relates to the theme of §3, namely the behavior of GPIT under homomorphic images. The most noteworthy result in this section, Theorem 3.3, establishes that R/I satisfies GPIT if R satisfies GPIT and I is an ideal of R which is generated by an R -sequence.

Section 2 concerns the behavior of GPIT under integral extensions. A positive result, Corollary 2.3, is available in the Noetherian case: if $R \subset T$ is an integral extension of domains and R is Noetherian, then T satisfies GPIT. This result is of interest for several reasons discussed in §2. For instance, an example of Nagata [13] shows that such T need not be Noetherian even if T is an overring of R and $\dim(R) = 2$. On the other hand, Example 2.4 shows, in the absence of the Noetherian hypothesis, that the conclusion of Corollary 2.3 fails, even if T is finite over R and $\dim(R) = 2$. One moral is that GPIT does not satisfy the Noetherian-like stability typified by the Hilbert Basis Theorem.

Section 4 concerns monoid domains. Its principal application, Corollary 4.3, includes the following assertion. If R is a Noetherian domain and G a torsionfree abelian group, then $R[G]$ satisfies GPIT. As Example 4.5 shows, the results are qualitatively different if G is replaced by an arbitrary abelian monoid.

It will be convenient to follow [12, p. 40], denoting the lying-over, going-up, going-down and incomparability properties by LO, GU, GD and INC, respectively. The radical of an ideal I of a ring R will be denoted by $\text{rad}_R(I)$, or $\text{rad}(I)$ if no confusion can result. The integral closure of a ring R will be denoted by R' . Other notation will be standard, as in [12], [13].

2. GPIT and integrality. It is easy to verify that “satisfies GPIT” is a local property. In other words, a domain R satisfies GPIT if and only if R_M satisfies GPIT for each maximal ideal M of R . Studying such results on the passage of “satisfies GPIT” is our main concern, with this section focused on integral extensions. We begin with a result stated in [4, Remark 5.3(a)]. Its proof is an easy adaptation of the proofs of [4, Proposition 5.1 and Corollary 5.2] and is hence omitted.

PROPOSITION 2.1. *Let $R \subset T$ be an extension of domains. Then:*

- (a) *Suppose $R \subset T$ satisfies LO, INC and GD. If T satisfies GPIT, then R satisfies GPIT.*
- (b) *Suppose $R \subset T$ satisfies GU and INC. If T satisfies GPIT, then R satisfies GPIT.*
- (c) *If T is integral over R and T satisfies GPIT, then R satisfies GPIT.*

Notice that a two-dimensional domain satisfies GPIT if (and only if) it satisfies PIT. Of course, each domain of dimension ≤ 1 satisfies GPIT. Accordingly, two-dimensional domains receive special attention below.

It seems natural to ask about the converse of Proposition 2.1(c). In other words, if $R \subset T$ is an integral extension of domains and R satisfies GPIT, must T also satisfy this property? Corollary 2.3 gives an affirmative answer in case R is Noetherian. Thus, (any Krull domain arising as) the integral closure of a Noetherian domain satisfies GPIT. Also, by taking integral closure in a suitable infinite-dimensional field extension, we can find an integrally closed non-Krull domain satisfying GPIT. Moreover, although a famous example of Nagata [13, Example 4, p. 207] shows that an integral overring T of a two-dimensional Noetherian domain R need not be Noetherian, Corollary 2.3 assures that any such T must satisfy GPIT. However, as Example 2.4 reveals, in the absence of the Noetherian hypothesis, “satisfies (G)PIT” fails to ascend from R to T , even if $\dim(R) = 2$.

THEOREM 2.2. *For a domain R , the following conditions are equivalent:*

- (1) *If u_1, \dots, u_n are finitely many elements of a domain which contains R and is integral over R , then $R[u_1, \dots, u_n]$ satisfies GPIT;*
- (2) *If R is a subring of a domain T which is integral over R , then T satisfies GPIT.*

Proof. (2) \Rightarrow (1) trivially. Suppose that the converse fails. Then there exists $P \in \text{Spec}(T)$ such that P is minimal over some n -generated ideal J of T and $ht(P) > n$. Choose an n -generating set $\{u_i\}$ for J . We may replace R with $R[u_1, \dots, u_n]$. We thus have $J = IT$, for the n -generated ideal $I = \sum Ru_i$ of R .

Pick a chain $P = P_0 \supset P_1 \supset \cdots \supset P_{n+1}$ of distinct primes in T . Consider the ring $S = R'T$ (inside the quotient field of T). Evidently, S is integral over T . Applying LO and GU, we have a chain $N = N_0 \supset \cdots \supset N_{n+1}$ of primes in S lying over the given chain $\{P_i\}$ in T . Moreover, since $T \subset S$ satisfies INC, we have N minimal over $\sum Su_i = IS = JS$. Put $Q_i = N_i \cap R'$ in $\text{Spec}(R')$. Since S is integral over R' , it follows via INC that $\{Q_i\}$ consists of $n + 2$ distinct primes of R' , whence $ht(Q_0) > n$. Next, observe via the classical result of Krull (cf. [13, Theorem 10.13]) that $R' \subset S$ satisfies GD. As N is minimal over $\sum Su_i$, it now follows via GD that Q_0 is minimal over $\sum R'u_i$. In particular, R' does not satisfy GPIT, the desired contradiction to (1). \square

The proof of Theorem 2.2 also establishes the following assertion. Let $R \subset T$ be an integral extension of domains. If $R[u_1, \dots, u_n]'$ satisfies GPIT for each finite subset $\{u_i\}$ of T , then T satisfies GPIT.

COROLLARY 2.3. *If $R \subset T$ is an integral extension of domains and R is Noetherian, then T satisfies GPIT.*

Proof. By Theorem 2.2, it suffices to show that $R[u_1, \dots, u_n]'$ satisfies GPIT if u_1, \dots, u_n are integral elements of a domain containing R . As $R[u_1, \dots, u_n]$ is Noetherian (by the Hilbert Basis Theorem), we may replace R with $R[u_1, \dots, u_n]$. Thus, our task is reduced to showing that $T = R'$ satisfies GPIT.

Without loss of generality, R is local. Hence, by [11, Chapitre 0, Corollaire 23.2.5, p. 218], R has a finitely generated (integral) overring S such that the canonical map $\text{Spec}(T) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(S)$ is injective (in fact, radiciel). Since S is Noetherian and $T = S'$, we may replace R with S .

Consider a prime ideal P of T such that P is minimal over a finitely generated ideal (v_1, \dots, v_k) of T . Put $A = R[v_1, \dots, v_k]$. Since $R \subset A \subset T$ and $\text{Spec}(T) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(R)$ is injective, it follows that $\text{Spec}(T) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(A)$ is injective. As $A \subset T$ also satisfies LO and GU by integrality, it now follows easily that $A \subset T$ satisfies GD. Hence, $Q = P \cap A$ is minimal over $\sum Av_i$. Since A is Noetherian, A satisfies GPIT by Krull's altitude theorem ([12, Theorem 152], [13, Theorem 9.3]), and so $ht(Q) \leq k$. But $ht(P) \leq ht(Q)$ since $A \subset T$, being integral, satisfies INC. Thus $ht(P) \leq k$, whence T satisfies GPIT. \square

EXAMPLE 2.4. There exists a quasilocal two-dimensional domain R satisfying GPIT and an element u such that $R' = R[u]$ and R' does not satisfy (G)PIT.

Proof. Let X, Y be algebraically independent indeterminates over a field k . Put $D = k[X, Y]_{(X-1, Y-1)}$. Then $D = k + M_1$, where $M_1 = (X - 1, Y - 1)D$ is the unique maximal ideal of D . Next, consider the rank 2 valuation v of $k(X, Y)$ over k , with value group $\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$ lexicographically ordered, determined as follows. Put $v(X) = (1, 0)$ and $v(Y) = (0, 1)$. It follows that the value of v at any nonzero polynomial in $k[X, Y]$ is the infimum of the values of its constituent monomials. The associated valuation ring is $V = k[Y]_{(Y)} + Xk[X, Y]_{(X)}$, which can be written as $V = k + M_2$, where $M_2 = YV$ is the maximal ideal of V . Put $J = M_1 \cap M_2$ and $R = k + J$. We shall show that R has the asserted properties.

We shall first show $R' = D \cap V$. (The following proof is inspired by that of [10, Example 4.3].) Since D and V are each integrally closed and contain R , it is clear that $R' \subset D \cap V$. For the reverse inclusion, it suffices to show that each $t \in D \cap V$ is integral over R . (To be sure, one should also observe that $D \cap V$ is an overring of R ; for this, just notice that J is a common nonzero ideal of $D \cap V$ and R .) Now, write $t = a_1 + m_1 = a_2 + m_2$, with $a_i \in k$ and $m_i \in M_i$. Then $(t - a_1)(t - a_2) = m_1 m_2 \in M_1 \cap M_2 = J \subset R$, and so t is a root of the monic polynomial $Z^2 + (-a_1 - a_2)Z + a_1 a_2 - m_1 m_2 \in R[Z]$. It follows that $R' = D \cap V$.

Next, we claim that R is quasilocal, with unique maximal ideal J . To see this, argue as in [13, E2.1, p. 204]: if $r \in J$, then $(1+r)^{-1} - 1 = -r(1+r)^{-1} \in J$ and so $(1+r)^{-1} \in 1+J$. Hence J , which is obviously maximal in R , is contained in the Jacobian radical of R , proving the claim.

Consider the primes $P_1 = M_1 \cap R'$ and $P_2 = M_2 \cap R'$. As each of these meets R in J , it follows via integrality that P_1 and P_2 are maximal in R' . Moreover, they are distinct, since $X \in P_2 \setminus P_1$. We claim next that $R'_{P_1} = D$ and $R'_{P_2} = V$. Now, for any multiplicatively closed subset S of R' , we have $R'_S = D_S \cap V_S$. Hence, with S_i denoting $R' \setminus P_i$, the claims will follow if we show that $V_{S_1} = k(X, Y)$ and $D_{S_2} = k(X, Y)$.

Consider any nonzero $g \in k[X, Y]$. If $v(g) = (i, j)$, then $v(g(X^i Y^j)^{-1}) = (i, j) - (i, 0) - (0, j) = 0$, whence $gV = X^i Y^j V$. It follows easily that $V[(XY)^{-1}] = k(X, Y)$. As $XY \in R' \setminus P_1 = S_1$,

we have $V_{S_1} = k(X, Y)$. Moreover, for g as above,

$$h = g(X^i Y^j)^{-1} \in (V \setminus M_2) \cap D = R' \setminus P_2 = S_2.$$

Since $(X^i Y^j)^{-1} \in D$, we have $g^{-1} = (X^i Y^j)^{-1} h^{-1} \in D_{S_2}$. It follows that $D_{S_2} = k(X, Y)$, and the claims have been established.

Since V is a two-dimensional valuation domain, V does not satisfy PIT. As $R'_{P_2} = V$, it follows from [4, Proposition 3.1(a)] that R' does not satisfy PIT.

Notice that $R \neq R'$ since $X \in R' \setminus R$. Moreover, X satisfies a quadratic integrality equation over R , as $X(X-1) \in M_1 \cap M_2 = J \subset R$. We claim that $R[X] = R'$. (In other words, $u = X$ satisfies the assertion.) To see this, first note that the equality $R'_{P_1} = D$ leads to canonical isomorphisms $k \xrightarrow{\cong} D/M_1 \xrightarrow{\cong} R'/P_1$, whence $R' = k + P_1$. Similarly, $R'_{P_2} = V$ leads to $k \xrightarrow{\cong} V/M_2 \xrightarrow{\cong} R'/P_2$, whence $R' = k + P_2$. Since $XP_1 \subset XM_1 \subset M_1$ and $XP_1 \subset M_2V = M_2$, we have $XP_1 \subset J$, so that

$$XR' = X(k + P_1) = Xk + XP_1 \subset XR + J \subset R[X].$$

As $X-1 \in R' \cap M_1 = P_1$ and

$$P_1 P_2 \subset P_1 \cap P_2 = M_1 \cap M_2 \cap R' = J \cap R' = J,$$

we also have

$$\begin{aligned} (X-1)R' &= (X-1)(k + P_2) \\ &= (X-1)k + (X-1)P_2 \subset R[X] + P_1 P_2 = R[X]. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, $R' \subset XR' + (X-1)R' \subset R[X]$; that is, $R[X] = R'$, as claimed.

Since R' is integral over R , any maximal ideal M of R' meets R in $J = M_1 \cap M_2 = P_1 \cap P_2$. It follows that M contains (and hence equals) one of P_1, P_2 . Thus, P_1 and P_2 are all the maximal ideals of R' , and so

$$\dim(R') = \sup\{\dim(R'_{P_1}), \dim(R'_{P_2})\} = \sup\{\dim(D), \dim(V)\} = 2.$$

By integrality, $\dim(R) = \dim(R') = 2$.

It remains only to show that R satisfies GPIT. As $\dim(R) = 2$, we need only show that R satisfies PIT, namely that J is not minimal over any nonzero principal ideal Rs . Consider $s \in J \setminus \{0\}$. In the (Noetherian) ring D , the prime $P_1 D$ has height 2 and contains s , but cannot be minimal over Ds (by Krull's altitude theorem). Hence $Ds \subset QD \subsetneq P_1 D$ for some prime Q of R' properly contained in P_1 .

By INC, we have $Q \cap R \subsetneq P_1 \cap R = J$. As $s \in QD \cap R = Q \cap R$, J is not minimal over Rs . \square

To close the section, we record some additional results on the passage of “satisfies GPIT” that are analogous to results in [4].

PROPOSITION 2.5. (a) *Let R and T be subrings of a field K such that $\text{Spec}(R) = \text{Spec}(T)$ as sets. Then R satisfies GPIT if and only if T satisfies GPIT.*

(b) *Let T be a quasilocal domain with nonzero maximal ideal M and residue field $k = T/M$, let $\pi: T \rightarrow k$ denote the canonical surjection, and let D be a subring of k . Then $\pi^{-1}(D)$ satisfies GPIT if and only if D is a field and T satisfies GPIT.*

Proof. The proof of (a) follows that of [4, Corollary 3.2(b)] provided that $R \subset T$. One reduces to this case (assuming, without loss of generality, that R is not a field) by considering the unique smallest subring of $R \cap T$ that has the same spectrum as R and T . (Cf. [3, Proposition 2.3].) As for (b), argue as in the proof of [4, Corollary 3.2(c)], with (a) now playing the role of [4, Corollary 3.2(b)]. \square

3. GPIT and homomorphic images. We begin this section with a simple sufficient condition for a ring to satisfy GPIT (cf. [12, Exercise 6, p. 114]).

PROPOSITION 3.1. *If R is a ring such that R/P satisfies GPIT for each minimal prime ideal P of R , then R satisfies GPIT.*

Proof. Suppose the assertion fails. Then there exists $Q \in \text{Spec}(R)$ such that Q is minimal over some n -generated ideal I of R and $ht(Q) > n$. Pick a chain

$$Q = P_0 \supset P_1 \supset \cdots \supset P_{n+1} = P$$

of distinct primes in R . Without loss of generality, P is a minimal prime. Since the ring R/P satisfies GPIT and its prime $\overline{Q} = Q/P$ is minimal over the n -generated ideal $(I+P)/P$, it follows that $ht(\overline{Q}) \leq n$. However, the chain $\{P_i/P\}$ of distinct primes reveals that $ht(\overline{Q}) > n$, the desired contradiction. \square

It is natural to ask whether a variation of the converse of Proposition 3.1 is valid. In this regard, it was claimed in [4, Remark 5.3(a)] that if R satisfies GPIT, then so does R/I for each finitely generated ideal I of R . *The authors of [4] now view this claim as suspect, and*

hereby retract it. A weaker positive result will be obtained in Theorem 3.3. Before this, we give an easy variant of Proposition 3.1.

PROPOSITION 3.2. *A ring R satisfies GPIT if and only if R_{red} satisfies GPIT.*

Proof. The proof follows from the next three observations. The chains of distinct primes in R are in one-to-one correspondence with the chains of distinct primes in R_{red} , with the chain $P_0 \supset \cdots \supset P_{n+1}$ in R corresponding to the chain $\{P_i/\text{rad}(R)\}_{i=0}^{n+1}$ in R_{red} ; thus, $ht(P_0) = ht(P_0/\text{rad}(R))$; and $P_0/\text{rad}(R)$ is minimal over an n -generated ideal J of R_{red} if and only if J can be written as $J = (I + \text{rad}(R))/\text{rad}(R)$, where I is an n -generated ideal of R such that P_0 is minimal over I . \square

THEOREM 3.3. *If a ring R satisfies GPIT and an ideal I of R is generated by an R -sequence, then R/I satisfies GPIT.*

It will be convenient to make the following definition and remarks before proving Theorem 3.3. If R is a ring and n is a nonnegative integer, we shall say that R satisfies n -PIT in case $ht(P) \leq n$ for each $P \in \text{Spec}(R)$ which is minimal over an n -generated ideal of R . Evidently, each ring R satisfies 0-PIT and n -PIT for all $n \geq \dim(R)$; 1-PIT is equivalent to PIT; and R satisfies GPIT if and only if R satisfies n -PIT for each $n \geq 0$. It is easy to see from the above proofs that Propositions 2.1, 2.5(a), 3.1 and 3.2 all remain valid if one replaced “GPIT” with “ n -PIT” in their statements. Such generalizations aside, our purpose in introducing n -PIT is to develop the next result, which immediately implies Theorem 3.3.

LEMMA 3.4. *Let R be a ring satisfying k -PIT for some $k > 0$. Let I be an ideal of R generated by an R -sequence y_1, \dots, y_n , for some $n < k$. Then $\overline{R} = R/I$ satisfies $(k - n)$ -PIT.*

Proof. We shall proceed by induction on n , which clearly can be assumed positive.

Case $n = 1$: Since $y = y_1$ is a non-zero-divisor, y lies in no minimal prime of R (cf. [12, Theorem 84]). Suppose the assertion fails. Then there exists a prime P/I of \overline{R} such that $ht(P/I) > k - 1$ and P/I is minimal over $(\overline{x_1}, \dots, \overline{x_{k-1}})$. (As usual, if $x \in R$, then \overline{x} denotes $x + (y) \in \overline{R}$.) Hence there is a chain $P \supset P_1 \supset \cdots \supset P_k$

of distinct primes in R containing y . As noted above, y is in no minimal prime. Thus, being nonminimal, P_k properly contains a minimal prime of R . It follows that $ht(P) \geq k+1$. However, $ht(P) \leq k$ since R satisfies k -PIT and P is minimal over the k -generated ideal (x_1, \dots, x_{k-1}, y) . This (desired) contradiction establishes the induction basis.

Induction step: By the induction hypothesis, $A = R/(y_1, \dots, y_{n-1})$ satisfies $(k - (n - 1))$ -PIT; that is, $(k - n + 1)$ -PIT. Consider $z = y_n + (y_1, \dots, y_{n-1}) \in A$. Since y_1, \dots, y_n is an R -sequence, z is a non-zero-divisor in A . It follows from the proof of the “case $n = 1$ ” that $A/(z)$ satisfies $((k - n + 1) - 1)$ -PIT; that is, $(k - n)$ -PIT. Since $A/(z) \cong \overline{R}$, the proof of Lemma 3.4 (and hence of Theorem 3.3) is complete. \square

4. GPIT and monoid domains. In this section, we study when a monoid domain $R[S]$ satisfies GPIT. ([8] is an excellent reference for monoid domains.) We show in Corollary 4.3 that any torsionfree abelian group ring over a Noetherian domain satisfies GPIT, and next give an example to show that “almost anything” can happen for a monoid domain. For simplicity, we assume that all coefficient rings in this section are domains. We begin with a result noted in the remarks preceding [4, Proposition 6.4]; its proof is omitted.

PROPOSITION 4.1. *Let R be a domain. Then $R[\{X_\alpha\}]$ satisfies GPIT for each family $\{X_\alpha\}$ of algebraically independent indeterminates if and only if the polynomial ring $R[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ satisfies GPIT for each positive integer n .*

In general, $R[X]$ need not satisfy GPIT when R satisfies GPIT (cf. [4, Remark 6.2]). However, if $R[X]$ satisfies GPIT, then by Theorem 3.3, $R \cong R[X]/(X)$ also satisfies GPIT. Our next result, the main one of this section, shows that “GPIT-stability” (in the sense of Proposition 4.1) characterizes the validity of GPIT for certain group rings over R .

THEOREM 4.2. *Let G be a nonzero torsionfree abelian group with $n = \text{rank}(G)$ finite. Let R be a domain. Then the following conditions are equivalent:*

- (1) $R[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ satisfies GPIT;
- (2) $R[X_1, X_1^{-1}, \dots, X_n, X_n^{-1}]$ satisfies GPIT;
- (3) $R[G]$ satisfies GPIT.

Proof. (1) \Rightarrow (2) since GPIT is preserved by localization.

(2) \Rightarrow (3): Suppose that $B = R[G]$ does not satisfy GPIT. Then there exist $f_1, \dots, f_r \in B$ and a prime ideal P of B with $ht(P) > r$ such that P is minimal over $(f_1, \dots, f_r)B$. Choose a finitely generated subgroup F of G with $\text{rank}(F) = n$ such that $f_1, \dots, f_r \in A = R[F]$ and $Q = P \cap A$ has $ht(Q) > r$. Since A satisfies GPIT by (2), there exists a prime ideal Q_1 of A with $(f_1, \dots, f_r)A \subset Q_1 \subsetneq Q$. As B is a flat (in fact, free [8, Theorem 12.1]) A -module, $A \subset B$ satisfies GD (cf. [12, Exercise 37, p. 44]). Thus there is a prime ideal P_1 of B with $(f_1, \dots, f_r)B \subset P_1 \subsetneq P$, contradicting the minimality of P .

(3) \Rightarrow (2): Choose a finitely generated subgroup F of G with $\text{rank}(F) = n$. Hence G/F is a torsion group, and thus

$$A = R[X_1, X_1^{-1}, \dots, X_n, X_n^{-1}] \cong R[F] \subset R[G]$$

is an integral extension. By Proposition 2.1(c), A satisfies GPIT.

(2) \Rightarrow (1): Suppose that a prime ideal P of $A = R[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ is minimal over $I = (f_1, \dots, f_r)$. We show that $ht(P) \leq r$. By applying a suitable automorphism, $f(X_1, \dots, X_n) \mapsto f(X_1 + a_1, \dots, X_n + a_n)$ of A , we may assume that $X_i \notin P$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$. Let $B = R[X_1, X_1^{-1}, \dots, X_n, X_n^{-1}]$. Then PB is minimal over IB since B is a ring of fractions of A . Thus $ht(PB) \leq r$ since B satisfies GPIT. But $ht(P) = ht(PB)$. \square

COROLLARY 4.3. *Let R be a domain. Then $R[G]$ satisfies GPIT for each torsionfree abelian group G if and only if $R[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ satisfies GPIT for each positive integer n . In particular, if R is a domain containing, and integral over, a Noetherian domain, then $R[G]$ satisfies GPIT for each torsionfree abelian group or free abelian monoid G .*

Proof. (\Rightarrow) follows directly from Theorem 4.2. Conversely, suppose that $R[G]$ does not satisfy GPIT, for some torsionfree abelian group G . Arguing as in the proof of (2) \Rightarrow (3) of Theorem 4.2, we see that $R[F]$ does not satisfy GPIT for some finitely generated subgroup F of G with $\text{rank}(F) = n$. But this contradicts (1) \Rightarrow (2) of Theorem 4.2 because $R[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ satisfies GPIT by hypothesis.

The “in particular” statement follows from the first assertion and Corollary 2.3 for the group ring case, and from Proposition 4.1 and Corollary 2.3 for the free abelian monoid case. \square

REMARKS 4.4. (a) It is worthwhile to note, via Theorem 3.3 and Theorem 4.2, that if $R[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ satisfies GPIT, then $R[G]$ satisfies GPIT for each torsionfree abelian group G with $\text{rank}(G) \leq n$.

(b) Corollary 4.3 may be used to construct additional examples of non-Noetherian domains which satisfy GPIT. In particular, the group ring $k[G]$ satisfies GPIT for any field k and torsionfree abelian group G . This construction has been used to construct finite-dimensional non-Noetherian UFD's [9, Theorem 2] and [8, §14]). (Recall that $k[G]$ is a Krull domain $\Leftrightarrow k[G]$ is a UFD \Leftrightarrow each ring-one subgroup of G is cyclic [8, Theorems 16.2, 14.7, 14.10, and 14.15].) Thus, the non-Noetherian Krull domains constructed as group rings over a field satisfy GPIT.

(c) Finally, we note that Proposition 4.1 and Theorem 4.2 have n -PIT analogues; we leave these to the interested reader.

It is natural to ask if monoid domains other than polynomial rings and group rings satisfy GPIT. Our next example shows that the answer may be negative even for a very nice domain (cf. [12, Exercise 8, p. 114] and [4, Remark 3.6(c)]).

EXAMPLE 4.5. Let k be a field and $1 \leq m < n \leq \infty$. Set $T = k[\{X_i\}_{i=1}^n]$, $P = (X_1, \dots, X_m)T$, and $R = k + P$. Then $R = k[S]$, where S is the submonoid of \mathbb{Z}_+^n determined by the exponents of the monomials in R . Moreover:

- (1) $\dim(R) = \dim_v(R) = n$.
- (2) R is an integrally closed Mori domain.
- (3) $ht_R(P) = n$ and $P = \text{rad}_R((X_1, \dots, X_m)R)$.
- (4) R does not satisfy r -PIT for $m \leq r \leq n - 1$.
- (5) R satisfies r -PIT for $1 \leq r \leq m - 1$.

Proof. We assume that $n < \infty$; the case $n = \infty$ may be treated in a similar manner.

(1) Since $\langle S \rangle = \mathbb{Z}^n$, $\dim(R) = n$ by [8, Theorem 21.4 and Theorem 17.1], while $\dim_v(R) = n$ by [2, Theorem 1.17].

(2) Just note that $R = T \cap (k + PT_P)$ (cf. [4, Remark 3.6(c)]).

(3) By (1), $ht_R(P) \leq n$. Put $P_i = (X_i, X_{i+1}, \dots, X_n)T \cap R$. Since $P = P_1 \supset P_2 \supset \dots \supset P_n \supset \{0\}$ is a chain of $n + 1$ distinct prime ideals of R , we have $ht_R(P) = n$. To show that $P = \text{rad}_R((X_1, \dots, X_m)R)$, it suffices to show that any prime ideal Q of R which contains X_1, \dots, X_m also contains P . If $f \in P$, then $f^2 \in (X_1, \dots, X_m)R \subset Q$, and so $f \in Q$. Hence $P = Q$.

(4) This is an immediate consequence of (3).

(5) Suppose that $1 \leq r \leq m - 1$. Let Q be a prime ideal of R minimal over (f_1, \dots, f_r) for some $f_1, \dots, f_r \in R$. We show that $ht(Q) \leq r$. If $X_i \notin Q$ for some $1 \leq i \leq m$, then $R[X_i^{-1}] = T[X_i^{-1}]$ satisfies GPIT because it is Noetherian, and so $ht(Q) = ht(Q[X_i^{-1}]) \leq r$. Thus we may assume that $(X_1, \dots, X_m)R \subset Q$. Then, by (3), $P = Q$. Thus P is minimal, as a prime ideal of T , over $(f_1, \dots, f_r)T$. Since $ht_T(P) = m > r$, this contradicts the fact that T satisfies GPIT. \square

5. A Krull domain not satisfying GPIT. A celebrated theorem of Mori-Nagata [13, Theorem 33.10(1)] asserts that the integral closure of a Noetherian domain must be a Krull domain. Thus, by Corollary 2.3, each Krull domain arising in this way must satisfy GPIT. As shown in Remark 4.4(b), group algebras lead to other examples of Krull domains satisfying GPIT. Moreover, each Krull domain of dimension ≤ 2 satisfies (G)PIT. We next present an example of a three-dimensional Krull domain that does not satisfy GPIT. (The history of this example was explained in the introduction.) Finally, as a consequence, we show in Example 5.2 that the class of domains satisfying PIT is not stable under factoring out principal prime ideals.

EXAMPLE 5.1. There exists a quasilocal three-dimensional Krull domain whose maximal ideal is the radical of a 2-generated ideal. Thus, this domain does not satisfy GPIT.

Proof. Following Rees [14], we take (R, M) to be a two-dimensional integrally closed (Noetherian) local domain having a height 1 prime ideal P such that R/P is a DVR and P is not the radical of a principal ideal. (For instance, R can be built from a nonsingular cubic curve over the complex numbers, say $R = \mathbb{C}[x, y, z]_{(x, y, z)}$ where $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = 0$.) As usual let $P^{(n)} = P^n R_P \cap R$ denote the n th symbolic power of P . Set

$$B = R[t^{-1}, Pt, \dots, P^{(n)}t^n, \dots],$$

the symbolic Rees ring with respect to P . It is known that B is a Krull domain (by adapting a proof of Rees [14, p. 147]: see [6, Lemma 2.1]), non-Noetherian (cf. [6, Theorem 2.2]) and three-dimensional. Observe that B is a \mathbb{Z} -graded domain: the homogeneous terms of degree n constitute $P^{(n)}T^n$ if $n > 0$, and Rt^n if $n \leq 0$. We shall show that

$$N = (M, t^{-1}, Pt, \dots, P^{(n)}t^n, \dots)$$

is a height 3 (maximal) ideal of B and is the radical of a 2-generated ideal. It will follow that B_N has the properties asserted in the statement of Example 5.1.

Consider the multiplicatively closed set $S = R \setminus P$. Since R_P is a DVR, we have $B_S = R_P[t^{-1}, \pi t]$, where $\pi \in P \setminus P^{(2)}$. Identify

$$B_S = R_P[u, v]/(uv - \pi).$$

Evidently, B_S is a two-dimensional graded domain with maximal graded ideal $(t^{-1}, \pi t)$ having height 2. Hence, $ht_B(N) = 3$. It remains only to show that N is the radical of a 2-generated ideal.

Next, consider the graded domain $A = B/(t^{-1}) = R/P \oplus P/P^{(2)} \oplus \dots \oplus P^{(n)}/P^{(n+1)} \oplus \dots$. Let $K = R_P/PR_P$, the quotient field of R/P . Since localization commutes with the formation of factor rings, we can identify

$$A_S \cong R_P[u, v]/(u, uv - \pi) = R_P[u, v]/(u, \pi) \cong K[v],$$

a polynomial ring in one variable over K . Observe that v in $K[v]$ has been identified with the canonical image of πt in A_S . We thus have

$$(R/P)[v] \subset A \subset K[v]$$

and $A = \bigoplus F_n v^n$, where each F_n is a fractional ideal of R/P . Let $\bar{x} = x + P$ generate the maximal ideal of R/P (where $x \in M$). We shall show that the maximal graded ideal of A , namely $N/(t^{-1})$, is the radical in A of $\bar{x}A$. It will follow that $N = \text{rad}_B(t^{-1}, x)$, as desired.

It suffices to show that $F_n v^n \subset \text{rad}(\bar{x}A)$ for each $n \geq 1$. We claim that there exists $m \geq 1$ such that $\bar{x}^{-1}(F_n v^n)^m \subset F_{nm} v^{nm}$. If not, then $(F_n)^m = F_{nm}$ for each $m \geq 1$. Since $F_i = (\bar{x}^{-d_i})$ for some nondecreasing sequence $\{d_i\}$, a calculation shows that $A = (R/P)[\{F_i v^i : 1 \leq i \leq n\}]$. This contradicts the fact that A is not Noetherian, and thus proves the claim. Then $(F_n v^n)^m \subset \bar{x}A$, whence $F_n v^n \subset \text{rad}(\bar{x}A)$. □

The preceding example now leads to an application in the spirit of §3.

EXAMPLE 5.2. There exists a domain B satisfying PIT and a principal prime ideal bB such that B/bB does not satisfy PIT. It can be arranged that B is a three-dimensional Krull domain.

Proof. Let B be as in Example 5.1 and put $b = t^{-1}$. Then $B/bB = A$ in the above notation. We showed in the proof of Example 5.1 that $\bar{N} = N/(t^{-1}) = \text{rad}_A(\bar{x}A)$; thus, N is minimal over $\bar{x}A$. It remains only to observe that $ht(\bar{N}) = 2$. □

We have seen in Example 5.1 that not all Krull domains exhibit the Noetherian-like behavior of satisfying GPIT. Another instance of this phenomenon is provided by Fujita's example [7] of a three-dimensional noncatenarian UFD. Indeed, it is easy to show that any three-dimensional UFD satisfying GPIT must be catenarian.

Finally, we turn to other Noetherian-like behavior. As in [2], we say that a domain R is a Jaffard domain in case $\dim_v(R) = \dim(R) < \infty$. It is an open problem to compute the valuative dimension of an arbitrary Krull domain. With respect to Corollary 4.3 and Example 4.5, it should be noted via [2, Corollary 1.19] that $k[G]$ is a Jaffard domain for each field k and each finite-rank G as in Corollary 4.3. Also, the finite-dimensional Krull domains of Anderson-Mulay [1, (4)] are all Jaffard domains.

In closing, we ask whether the Krull domains that occur in the (generalized) 14th problem of Hilbert must be Jaffard domains. Specifically, let k be a field and let T be either a polynomial ring in n indeterminate over k , or (more generally) a normal affine domain over k or a localization of such a domain. Let F be a field between k and the quotient field of T , and set $R = T \cap F$. Does it follow that R is a Jaffard domain?

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