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**ARITHMETIC OF CUTS IN ORDERED ABELIAN GROUPS
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FRANZ-VIKTOR KUHLMANN AND KATARZYNA KUHLMANN

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We investigate the existence, uniqueness and maximality of solutions T for equations $S_1 + T = S_2$ and inequalities $S_1 + T \subseteq S_2$, where S_1 and S_2 are final segments of ordered abelian groups. Since cuts are determined by their upper cut sets, which are final segments, this gives information about the corresponding equalities and inequalities for cuts. We apply our results to investigate the existence, uniqueness and maximality of solutions J for equations $I_1 J = I_2$ and inequalities $I_1 J \subseteq I_2$, where I_1 and I_2 are ideals of valuation rings. This enables us to compute the annihilators of quotients of the form I_1/I_2 .

1. Introduction

For the notions and notation we use in this paper, see Sections 2.1, 2.2, 3.1 and 3.2.

One main purpose of this article is to address a problem that comes up in the papers [3; 2]. There we work with valued field extensions $(L|K, v)$ of prime degree with unique extension of the valuation v from K to L . We show that the module of relative differentials (Kähler differentials) for the extension $\mathcal{O}_L|\mathcal{O}_K$ of the respective valuation rings is isomorphic, as \mathcal{O}_L -module, to a quotient U/UV of ideals U and V of \mathcal{O}_L . We wish to compute the annihilator of such a quotient U/UV . It will contain V , but there are cases where it is bigger.

In the present article, we will consider the more general case of quotients I_1/I_2 of \mathcal{O}_v -ideals I_1, I_2 (see Section 3.5). To this end, we consider equations $I_1 J = I_2$ and inequalities $I_1 J \subseteq I_2$, as we will describe in detail below.

Our approach is to translate questions about ideals to corresponding questions about final segments in the value group vK of (K, v) . The latter are connected with the investigation of cuts in ordered abelian groups which has appeared at several points in the literature. For a survey and a list of references, see [8]. The present paper uses, and improves on, parts of the unpublished manuscript [9]. Let us describe the background on cuts first.

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Take an ordered abelian group (G, \leq) . By a *cut* in (G, \leq) we mean a pair

$$\Lambda = (\Lambda^L, \Lambda^R),$$

where Λ^L is an initial segment of G and Λ^R is a final segment of G such that $\Lambda^L \cup \Lambda^R = G$ and $\Lambda^L \cap \Lambda^R = \emptyset$. We call Λ^L the *lower cut set* of Λ , and Λ^R the *upper cut set* of Λ . For basic information on cuts and final segments, see Sections 2.1 and 2.2. When we speak of final segments we will always assume that they are proper nonempty subsets of G .

In the present paper we are particularly interested in the *addition of cuts*. The two obvious ways to define the sum $\Lambda_1 + \Lambda_2$ of two cuts Λ_1 and Λ_2 are following:

- (1) the lower cut set of $\Lambda_1 + \Lambda_2$ is $\Lambda_1^L + \Lambda_2^L$, and
- (2) the upper cut set of $\Lambda_1 + \Lambda_2$ is $\Lambda_1^R + \Lambda_2^R$,

where for any $S_1, S_2 \subseteq G$, $S_1 + S_2 := \{\alpha + \beta \mid \alpha \in S_1, \beta \in S_2\}$. The two additions usually do not yield the same results, but their properties are very similar. Under both additions, the set of all cuts in G is a commutative monoid. However, in general it is not a group, since for fixed Λ the function

$$\Lambda' \mapsto \Lambda + \Lambda'$$

may not be injective. There may even be idempotents; see Section 2.2.

In the present paper, we will exclusively work with the second definition, which we call the *upper cut set addition*. Every cut is uniquely determined by its upper cut set, so instead of cuts we will just work with final segments (for a reason that will be explained later). The set of final segments of G is linearly ordered by inclusion, and unions, intersections and sums of any collections of final segments are again final segments, as long as they are proper nonempty subsets of G .

From our observations about cut addition, the following questions arise. Take final segments S_1 and S_2 of G .

(QFS1) *Is there a final segment T of G such that*

$$S_1 + T = S_2 \tag{1}$$

holds?

(QFS2) *If yes, is T uniquely determined? If so, determine it.*

(QFS3) *If T exists but is not uniquely determined, determine the largest final segment T_{\max} such that $S_1 + T_{\max} = S_2$.*

(QFS4) *If T does not exist, compute the largest final segment T_{\max} such that $S_1 + T_{\max} \subset S_2$.*

One aim of this paper is to answer these questions, which will be done in Section 2.7.

Obviously,

$$S_2 -_{\text{fs}} S_1 := \{\alpha \in G \mid \alpha + S_1 \subseteq S_2\} \quad (2)$$

is the largest solution T_{\max} for the inequality $S_1 + T \subseteq S_2$; hence if a solution of (1) exists, then $S_2 -_{\text{fs}} S_1$ is the largest. However, in the literature there does not seem to exist any recipe for computing $S_2 -_{\text{fs}} S_1$ in terms of (elementwise) sums and differences of final segments derived from S_1 and S_2 that would help solve the problems that came up in the papers [3; 2] and which we will explain below.

A key to the answers to the above questions is the notion of *invariance group* of a final segment, which always is a convex subgroup of G (see Section 2.4). This sheds light on the important role that convex subgroups play in nonarchimedean ordered groups for the answers to the above questions. The case of archimedean ordered groups, which have no proper nontrivial convex subgroups, is significantly easier. Our answers to the above questions are given in Theorems 2.33 and 2.34.

Our interest in these questions arose from our work with cuts and its applications to ordered abelian groups and ordered fields; see the survey article [8], which lists many references to background literature. Recently, it gained even more importance for us because of applications to the theory of ideals over valuation rings.

Take a valued field (K, v) with value group vK and valuation ring \mathcal{O}_v . For $a \in K$ we write va in place of $v(a)$. When we talk of \mathcal{O}_v -ideals we will always assume them to be nonzero, and we also include fractional ideals; in other words, we talk about nonzero \mathcal{O}_v -modules $I \subseteq K$. Just like the set of final segments of vK , the set of \mathcal{O}_v -ideals is linearly ordered by inclusion, and unions, intersections and products of any collections of \mathcal{O}_v -ideals are again \mathcal{O}_v -ideals, as long as they are nonzero \mathcal{O}_v -modules properly contained in K . The function

$$v : I \mapsto vI := \{vb \mid 0 \neq b \in I\} \quad (3)$$

is an order-preserving bijection from the set of all \mathcal{O}_v -ideals onto the set of all final segments of vK : $J \subseteq I$ holds if and only if $vJ \subseteq vI$ holds. The inverse of this function is the order-preserving function

$$S \mapsto I_S := \{a \in K \mid va \in S\} = \{a \in K \mid va \in S\} \cup \{0\}. \quad (4)$$

Further, the function (3) is a homomorphism from the multiplicative monoid of \mathcal{O}_v -ideals onto the additive monoid of final segments:

$$vIJ = vI + vJ \quad \text{and} \quad I_{S+S'} = I_S I_{S'}. \quad (5)$$

Via the function (3), the following questions translate to questions (QFS1)–(QFS4). Take nonzero \mathcal{O}_v -ideals I_1 and I_2 .

(QID1) *Is there an \mathcal{O}_v -ideal J such that*

$$I_1 J = I_2 \quad (6)$$

holds?

(QID2) *If yes, is J uniquely determined? If so, compute it.*

(QID3) *If J exists but is not uniquely determined, compute the largest \mathcal{O}_v -ideal J_{\max} such that $I_1 J_{\max} = I_2$.*

(QID4) *If J does not exist, compute the largest \mathcal{O}_v -ideal J_{\max} such that $I_1 J_{\max} \subset I_2$.*

We will derive answers to these questions in [Section 3.4](#), using the results of [Section 2.7](#). Here, a key role is played by the notion of the *invariance valuation ring* of an ideal I , which corresponds to the invariance group of the final segment vI .

Obviously,

$$I_2 : I_1 := \{a \in K \mid aI_1 \subseteq I_2\} \quad (7)$$

is the largest solution J_{\max} for the inequality $I_1 J \subseteq I_2$. Again, in the literature there does not seem to exist any recipe for computing $I_1 : I_2$ from I_1 and I_2 that would help solve the problems addressed in [Section 3.5](#). This section is devoted to the computation of the annihilators $I_2 : I_1$ of quotients I_1/I_2 of \mathcal{O}_v -ideals I_1, I_2 with $I_2 \subseteq I_1$. The results are then applied in [Section 3.6](#) to compute the annihilators of some special quotients that appear in [\[3\]](#) and [\[2\]](#) and to answer the question in what cases they are equal to the maximal ideal \mathcal{M}_v of \mathcal{O}_v . Our answers to the above questions are given in [Theorems 3.13](#) and [3.14](#).

Ideals over valuation domains have been studied extensively; see for instance [\[7, Chapter II, §4\]](#). This article lists a number of properties of such ideals; in [Section 3.3](#) we present the corresponding properties of final segments of the value group and use them to give alternate proofs for the properties of ideals I by deriving them from the properties of the final segments vI .

Equations of the form $I_1 J = I_2$ are implicitly related to groups in the semigroups formed by the isomorphy classes of the ideals, which for instance are studied in [\[1\]](#). Further, the connection between ideals of valuation rings and the final segments of value groups is described and used in [\[1\]](#), and it is pointed out that something similar was already done by Paulo Ribenboim in [\[11\]](#). In fact, Ribenboim arrives at the same criteria that answer questions (QFS1) and (QID1) as we give in [Theorems 2.33](#) and [3.13](#). Also invariance groups appear in [\[11\]](#), in a somewhat disguised form. However, the machinery used by Ribenboim and cited in [\[1\]](#) is heavy. We show in this paper that embedding the value group in a Hahn product and even working with the natural valuation of an ordered abelian group is not necessary. The fact that final segments in ordered abelian groups of higher rank may not have infima in suitably defined extensions of the group may be scary, but it really is no obstacle.

2. Final segments

2.1. Preliminaries on cuts and final segments. Take (Γ, \leq) to be the underlying ordered set of any nonzero ordered abelian group (by “ordered”, we will always mean “totally ordered”). Note that (Γ, \leq) does not have a smallest or largest element, and the definitions in this section also work without the presence of the group structure. If M_1, M_2 are nonempty subsets of Γ and $\alpha \in \Gamma$, we will write $\alpha < M_2$ if $\alpha < \beta$ for all $\beta \in M_2$, and we will write $M_1 < M_2$ if $\alpha < M_2$ for all $\alpha \in M_1$. Similarly, we use the relations $>, \leq$ and \geq in place of $<$.

An ordered set (Γ, \leq) is *discretely ordered* if every element has an immediate successor, and it is *densely ordered* if for every $\alpha, \beta \in \Gamma$ with $\alpha < \beta$ there is $\gamma \in \Gamma$ with $\alpha < \gamma < \beta$.

A subset M of Γ is called *convex in* (Γ, \leq) if for all $\alpha, \beta \in M$ and all $\gamma \in \Gamma$ such that $\alpha \leq \gamma \leq \beta$, it follows that $\gamma \in M$. A subset S of Γ is an *initial segment of* Γ if for every $\alpha \in S$ and every $\gamma \in \Gamma$ with $\gamma \leq \alpha$, it follows that $\gamma \in S$. Symmetrically, S is a *final segment of* Γ if for every $\alpha \in S$ and every $\gamma \in \Gamma$ with $\gamma \geq \alpha$, it follows that $\gamma \in S$. Throughout, we will assume initial and final segments to be nonempty and not equal to Γ . Then S is a final segment of Γ if and only if $\Gamma \setminus S$ is an initial segment of Γ . We will denote the set of all final segments of (Γ, \leq) by

$$\Gamma^\uparrow.$$

If $\emptyset \neq M_1, M_2 \subsetneq \Gamma$ are such that $M_1 \leq M_2$ and $\Gamma = M_1 \cup M_2$, then we call (M_1, M_2) a *quasicut* in Γ , and we write $\Lambda^L = M_1$, $\Lambda^R = M_2$, and $\Lambda = (\Lambda^L, \Lambda^R)$. It follows that M_1 is an initial segment of Γ , M_2 is a final segment of Γ , and the intersection of M_1 and M_2 consists of at most one element. If this intersection is empty, then (M_1, M_2) is called a (*Dedekind*) *cut* in Γ .

For any nonempty subset $M \subseteq \Gamma$, we set

$$M^+ := \{\gamma \in \Gamma \mid \gamma > M\}.$$

If this is nonempty, it is the largest final segment having empty intersection with M . Similarly, we set

$$M^- := \{\gamma \in \Gamma \mid \exists m \in M : \gamma \geq m\}.$$

That is, if $M^- \neq \Gamma$, then it is the smallest final segment of Γ which contains M .

We will write γ^+ instead of $\{\gamma\}^+$ and γ^- instead of $\{\gamma\}^-$. A final segment of the form γ^- will be called *principal*; it has smallest element γ . The principal final segments are exactly the final segments that contain smallest elements. Analogously, we define an initial segment to be *principal* if it contains a largest element.

For every subset M of Γ , we will denote by M^c its complement in Γ , i.e.,

$$M^c = \Gamma \setminus M.$$

We note that if $S \subsetneq \Gamma$ is a final segment of Γ , then $S^c = \{\gamma \in \Gamma \mid \gamma < S\}$ is an initial segment and (S^c, S) is a cut.

The proof of the following lemma is straightforward.

Lemma 2.1. *Take a final segment S of the ordered set Γ .*

- (1) *If S is nonprincipal but has infimum γ in Γ , then S^c is principal with largest element γ .*
- (2) *We have that S^c has a supremum if and only if S has an infimum in Γ .*
- (3) *If Γ is densely ordered, then an element $\gamma \in \Gamma$ is an infimum of S if and only if it is a supremum of S^c . \square*

Every nonempty ordered set (Γ, \leq) without smallest or largest element carries a topology with the open intervals (α, β) , $\alpha, \beta \in \Gamma$ with $\alpha < \beta$, as its basic open sets. We leave the proof of the following lemma to the reader.

Lemma 2.2. *Take a final segment S in Γ .*

- (1) *If S is principal, then it is closed, and it is clopen if and only if Γ is discretely ordered.*
- (2) *If S does not have an infimum in Γ , then it is clopen.*
- (3) *If S is nonprincipal but has an infimum in Γ , then S is open, but not closed.*
- (4) *The final segment S is closed if and only if S is principal or does not have an infimum in Γ . \square*

Given a final segment S in Γ , we set

$$\widehat{S} := \begin{cases} S \cup \{\gamma\} & \text{if } S \text{ has infimum } \gamma \text{ in } \Gamma, \\ S & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Then \widehat{S} is the closure of S in Γ . We will also write S^\wedge for \widehat{S} in case the expression S is too long to accommodate a hat.

The function

$$\Gamma \ni \gamma \mapsto \gamma^- \in \Gamma^\uparrow \tag{8}$$

is an embedding of (Γ, \leq) in $(\Gamma^\uparrow, \subseteq)$. Also sending γ to γ^+ produces such an embedding, but throughout this paper we will work with the embedding (8).

2.2. Final segments in ordered abelian groups. From now on, we will work with ordered abelian groups (G, \leq) and their final segments. The definitions and results of the previous section remain valid for $\Gamma = G$. We note that (G, \leq) is discretely ordered if and only if it contains a smallest positive element, and it is densely ordered otherwise.

If M, M_1 and M_2 are nonempty subsets of G , then we set $M_1 + M_2 = \{\alpha + \beta \mid \alpha \in M_1, \beta \in M_2\}$ and $M_1 - M_2 = \{\alpha - \beta \mid \alpha \in M_1, \beta \in M_2\}$. From this, the sets $\alpha + M, \alpha - M$ and $M - \alpha$ are obtained via replacing α by $\{\alpha\}$. We set $-M := 0 - M$.

If S_1 and S_2 are final segments, then so is $S_1 + S_2$. With this addition, $G \uparrow$ is a commutative monoid with neutral element 0^- . It is in general not a group and can even contain idempotents other than 0^- ; see Lemma 2.3(1) and Lemma 2.6(3). For example, the lexicographically ordered group $G = \mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Z}$ has the proper nontrivial subgroup $H = \{0\} \times \mathbb{Z}$, which gives rise to two idempotent final segments. Indeed, since $H + H = H$, both

$$\{\alpha \in G \mid \forall \beta \in H : \alpha > \beta\} \quad \text{and} \quad \{\alpha \in G \mid \exists \beta \in H : \alpha \geq \beta\}$$

are idempotent, and it can be shown that they are the only idempotent final segments in G .

For $\Gamma = G$ the embedding (8) is a homomorphism, that is,

$$(\gamma_1 + \gamma_2)^- = \gamma_1^- + \gamma_2^- . \tag{9}$$

We note that

$$\gamma^- + 0^+ = \gamma^+ . \tag{10}$$

Further, the reader may prove:

Lemma 2.3. (1) G is densely ordered if and only if $0^+ + 0^+ = 0^+$.

(2) Assume that G is discretely ordered. If the final segment S of G has an infimum, then this is the smallest element of S and S is principal. □

Proposition 2.4. Take final segments S_1 and S_2 of G .

(1) The sum of two final segments is again a final segment. The sum of two principal final segments is again a principal final segment. The sum of two final segments of which at least one is nonprincipal is a nonprincipal final segment.

(2) If S_2 is principal but S_1 is not, then (1) has no solution.

(3) If S_1 has infimum α_1 and S_2 has infimum α_2 , then $S_1 + S_2$ has infimum $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$.

(4) If S is a final segment of G and $\alpha \in G$, then

$$\alpha + S = \alpha^- + S . \tag{11}$$

Proof. The proof of parts (1) and (4) are straightforward. Part (2) follows immediately from part (1).

(3) If both S_1 and S_2 are principal, then the assertion follows from (9). If at least one of them is nonprincipal, then by Lemma 2.3(2), G must be densely ordered. Now we have to consider the following two cases (up to symmetry). If $S_1 = \alpha_1^-$

and $S_2 = \alpha_2^+$, then by (10) and (9),

$$S_1 + S_2 = \alpha_1^- + \alpha_2^+ = \alpha_1^- + \alpha_2^- + 0^+ = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)^- + 0^+ = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)^+. \quad (12)$$

If $S_1 = \alpha_1^+$ and $S_2 = \alpha_2^+$, then by (10) and (9) together with Lemma 2.3(1),

$$\begin{aligned} S_1 + S_2 &= \alpha_1^+ + \alpha_2^+ = \alpha_1^- + 0^+ + \alpha_2^- + 0^+ \\ &= (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)^- + 0^+ = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)^+. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Via the embedding (8) we can view (G, \leq) as an ordered subgroup of the ordered monoid (G^\uparrow, \subseteq) , consisting of all principal final segments in G^\uparrow . From this, we obtain the following positive answers to questions (QFS1) and (QFS2) in the case of principal final segments. The proofs are straightforward.

Proposition 2.5. *Take elements α, α_1^- and α_2^- in G .*

(1) *The function*

$$G^\uparrow \ni T \mapsto \alpha^- + T \in G^\uparrow \quad (13)$$

is a bijection with inverse $G^\uparrow \ni T \mapsto (-\alpha)^- + T \in G^\uparrow$.

(2) *If S is any final segment of G , then the unique final segment T of G such that $\alpha^- + T = S$ is $T = S + (-\alpha)^- = S - \alpha$. Consequently, if S_1 and S_2 are final segments of G and S_1 is principal, say $S_1 = \alpha^-$, then (1) has the unique solution*

$$T = S_2 -_{\text{fs}} S_1 = S_2 - \alpha. \quad \square$$

Part (1) of this proposition shows that the function

$$G^\uparrow \ni T \mapsto S + T \in G^\uparrow \quad (14)$$

is injective if $S \in G^\uparrow$ is principal. Part (3) of the following Lemma shows that if S is nonprincipal, then the function (14) is never injective, provided that G is nontrivial.

Lemma 2.6. *Take final segments S and T of G .*

(1) *We have that $0^+ + T = \{\beta \in T \mid \alpha < \beta \text{ for some } \alpha \in T\}$.*

(2) *If there is $\alpha \in G$ such that $T = \alpha^-$, then $0^+ + T = \alpha^+$.*

(3) *If T is nonprincipal, then $0^+ + T = T$.*

(4) *If S is nonprincipal, then $S + T = S + \widehat{T}$.*

Proof. The proof of statements (1) and (2) is straightforward. If T is nonprincipal, then for every $\beta \in T$ there is some $\alpha \in T$ such that $\alpha < \beta$. Therefore, part (3) follows from part (1).

(4) Since S is nonprincipal, part (3) yields $S = S + 0^+$. If T is closed in G , then $\widehat{T} = T$ and there is nothing to show. If T is not closed in G , then by part (4) of [Lemma 2.2](#), T has an infimum $\alpha \in G \setminus T$. Thus, $\widehat{T} = \alpha^-$ and $0^+ + \widehat{T} = \alpha^+ = T$, so that $S + \widehat{T} = S + 0^+ + \widehat{T} = S + T$. \square

Corollary 2.7. *For every $\alpha \in G$ and nonprincipal final segment T of G ,*

$$\alpha + T = \alpha^- + T = \alpha^+ + T. \quad (15)$$

Hence the function

$$T \mapsto \alpha^+ + T \quad (16)$$

is a bijection on the set of all nonprincipal final segments of G , and there it is equal to the function (13).

Proof. The first equality of (15) follows from (11). The second equality holds since $\alpha^- + T = \alpha^- + (0^+ + T) = (\alpha^- + 0^+ + T) = \alpha^+ + T$ by [Lemma 2.6\(3\)](#) and equation (10). The final statement follows from the second equality of (15) together with [Proposition 2.5\(1\)](#) and [Proposition 2.4\(1\)](#). \square

For the conclusion of this section, we note the following fact; its proof is straightforward. If $M \subseteq G$ and $\alpha \in G$, then

$$\alpha^- + M = (\alpha + M)^-. \quad (17)$$

2.3. Subtraction of final segments. The notion of subtraction of Dedekind cuts has been defined in articles in the literature, such as [\[5\]](#) and [\[6\]](#). When upper cut set addition is used, then for two Dedekind cuts $\Lambda_1 = (\Lambda_1^L, \Lambda_1^R)$ and $\Lambda_2 = (\Lambda_2^L, \Lambda_2^R)$, their difference $\Lambda_2 - \Lambda_1$ has been defined to be the cut with upper cut set $\Lambda_2^R - \Lambda_1^L$, which is the sum of the final segments Λ_2^R and $-\Lambda_1^L$ and thus again a final segment.

Analogously, we can define a difference of two final segments S_2 and S_1 of G as

$$S_2 - S_1^c = S_2 + (-S_1^c) = S_2 + \{\gamma \in G \mid \gamma > -S_1\}. \quad (18)$$

Note that $(-S)^c = -(S^c)$ since $\gamma \in (-S)^c \Leftrightarrow \gamma > -S \Leftrightarrow -\gamma < S \Leftrightarrow -\gamma \in S^c \Leftrightarrow \gamma \in -(S^c)$. Therefore we will omit the brackets and just write “ $-S^c$ ”.

Definition (18) has for instance been used in [\[5; 6\]](#). However, it does not extend the difference operation of the embedded copy of G . Indeed, for every $\alpha \in G$ we have

$$\alpha^- - (\alpha^-)^c = \alpha^- + \{\gamma \in G \mid \gamma > -\alpha^-\} = \alpha^- + \{\gamma \in G \mid \gamma > -\alpha\} = 0^+.$$

In order to obtain a difference operation that extends the one of G , replacing “ $>$ ” by “ \geq ” in (18) we define the (*modified*) *final segment subtraction* of two final segments S_2 and S_1 as

$$S_2 -_{\text{mc}} S_1 := S_2 + \{\gamma \in G \mid \gamma \geq -S_1\}.$$

In other words, we are replacing the complement S_1^c in (18) by the “modified complement” $\{\gamma' \in G \mid \gamma' \leq S_1\}$. This subtraction extends the subtraction of G : for arbitrary $\alpha, \beta \in G$,

$$\alpha^- \text{ -}_{\text{mc}} \beta^- = \alpha^- + \{\gamma \mid \gamma \geq -\beta^-\} = \alpha^- + \{\gamma \mid \gamma \geq -\beta\} = (\alpha - \beta)^-. \quad (19)$$

To simplify notation, for a final segment S of G we set

$$\Delta S := \{\gamma \in G \mid \gamma \geq -S\} = \widehat{-S^c}.$$

Lemma 2.8. (1) For each $\alpha \in G$,

$$\Delta\alpha^- = (-\alpha)^-. \quad (20)$$

(2) If S is a nonprincipal final segment of G , then $\Delta S = -S^c$.

(3) For every final segment S of G , we have $\Delta(\Delta S) = \widehat{S}$.

Proof. (1) We have $\Delta\alpha^- = \{\gamma \in G \mid \gamma \geq -\alpha^-\} = \{\gamma \in G \mid \gamma \geq -\alpha\} = (-\alpha)^-$.

(2) If S is a nonprincipal final segment of G , then $\gamma \geq -S \Leftrightarrow -\gamma \leq S \Leftrightarrow -\gamma < S \Leftrightarrow -\gamma \in S^c \Leftrightarrow \gamma \in -S^c$, so $\Delta S = -S^c$.

(3) If $S = \alpha^-$ for some $\alpha \in G$, then $\Delta(\Delta S) = \Delta((-\alpha)^-) = \alpha^- = S = \widehat{S}$, where we have used part (1) twice. If S is a nonprincipal final segment of G , then $\Delta(\Delta S) = \Delta(-S^c) = (-(-S^c)^c)^\wedge = (-(-S))^\wedge = \widehat{S}$, where we have used part (2) and the definition of Δ . \square

Remark 2.9. The final segment α^+ is nonprincipal if and only if G is densely ordered; if G has smallest positive element γ , then $\alpha^+ = (\alpha + \gamma)^-$. Therefore, we have

$$\Delta\alpha^+ = \begin{cases} (-\alpha)^- & \text{if } G \text{ is densely ordered,} \\ (-\alpha - \gamma)^- & \text{if } G \text{ is discretely ordered.} \end{cases}$$

Lemma 2.10. Take final segments S_1 and S_2 of G .

(1) We have that

$$S_2 \text{ -}_{\text{mc}} S_1 = S_2 + \Delta S_1.$$

In particular, $0^- \text{ -}_{\text{mc}} S_1 = \Delta S_1$.

(2) The sets ΔS_1 , $S_2 \text{ -}_{\text{mc}} S_1$, $-S_1^c$ and $S_2 - S_1^c$ are again final segments of G .

(3) If S_1 is nonprincipal, then

$$S_2 \text{ -}_{\text{mc}} S_1 = S_2 - S_1^c. \quad (21)$$

(4) If S_1 is principal, say $S_1 = \alpha^-$ for some $\alpha \in G$, then

$$S_2 \text{ -}_{\text{mc}} S_1 = S_2 + (-\alpha)^- = S_2 - \alpha.$$

(5) *The following holds:*

$$S_1 + (S_2 -_{\text{mc}} S_1) = (S_1 -_{\text{mc}} S_1) + S_2. \quad (22)$$

(6) *The following holds:*

$$S_2 -_{\text{mc}} (0^- -_{\text{mc}} S_1) = S_2 + \widehat{S}_1.$$

In particular,

$$0^- -_{\text{mc}} (0^- -_{\text{mc}} S_1) = \widehat{S}_1. \quad (23)$$

Proof. (1) This follows from the definitions of $S_2 -_{\text{mc}} S_1$ and ΔS_1 .

(2) For ΔS_1 this holds by definition, so for $S_2 -_{\text{mc}} S_1$ it follows from part (1). For $-S_1^c$ we observe that S_1^c is an initial segment, hence $-S_1^c$ is a final segment and the same holds for $S_2 - S_1^c = S_2 + (-S_1^c)$.

(3) This follows from part (1) together with [Lemma 2.8\(2\)](#).

(4) This follows from part (1) together with [\(20\)](#) and [Proposition 2.4\(4\)](#).

(5) The proof is straightforward, using part (1).

(6) Using parts (1) and part (3) of [Lemma 2.8](#), we compute

$$S_2 -_{\text{mc}} (0^- -_{\text{mc}} S_1) = S_2 -_{\text{mc}} \Delta S_1 = S_2 + \Delta(\Delta S_1) = S_2 + \widehat{S}_1. \quad \square$$

Remark 2.11. The final segment $S_2 -_{\text{mc}} S_1$ is closed, except in the following cases. If $S_1 = \alpha^-$ and $S_2 = \beta^+$ for some $\alpha, \beta \in G$ and β has no immediate successor in G , then $\beta - \alpha$ has no immediate successor in G and therefore, $S_2 -_{\text{mc}} S_1 = (\beta - \alpha)^+$ is not closed. If S_2 and S_1 have no infimum in G , then $S_2 -_{\text{mc}} S_1$ may or may not have an infimum in G . For instance, if $G = \mathbb{Q}$ and $S_1 = S_2 = \{\alpha \in \mathbb{Q} \mid \alpha > \pi\}$, then $\Delta S_1 = \{\alpha \in \mathbb{Q} \mid \alpha > -\pi\}$ and $S_2 -_{\text{mc}} S_1 = 0^+$ which is not closed although S_1 and S_2 are.

The question arises whether the difference operation $-_{\text{mc}}$ provides some positive answer to our questions (QFS1) and (QFS2). As [Proposition 2.5\(2\)](#) in conjunction with [Lemma 2.10\(4\)](#) shows, it indeed gives a complete answer to these questions in the case where S_1 is principal. It now remains to deal with the case where S_1 is nonprincipal. This case is much more complex and we need some preparation.

2.4. Invariance groups. Throughout, we let G be an arbitrary ordered abelian group. For a subset M of G , we define its *invariance group* to be

$$\mathcal{G}(M) := \{\gamma \in G \mid M + \gamma = M\}.$$

Lemma 2.12. *Take any nonempty subset $M \subseteq G$.*

(1) $\mathcal{G}(M)$ is a subgroup of G .

(2) We have

$$\mathcal{G}(M) = \{\gamma \in G \mid M + \gamma \subseteq M \text{ and } M - \gamma \subseteq M\}. \quad (24)$$

(3) The following holds:

$$\mathcal{G}(M) = \mathcal{G}(-M) = \mathcal{G}(M^c).$$

(4) We have $0 \in M$ if and only if $\mathcal{G}(M) \subseteq M$.

(5) If M is convex, then $\mathcal{G}(M)$ is a convex subgroup of G .

(6) If M has an infimum in G , then $\mathcal{G}(M) = \{0\}$. In particular, for every $\alpha \in G$,

$$\mathcal{G}(\alpha^-) = \mathcal{G}(\alpha^+) = \mathcal{G}(\{\alpha\}) = \{0\}. \quad (25)$$

Proof. (1) Take $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{G}(M)$. Then $M + \alpha + \beta = M + \beta = M$, whence $\alpha + \beta \in \mathcal{G}(M)$. Further, $M - \alpha = M + \alpha - \alpha = M$, whence $-\alpha \in \mathcal{G}(M)$. This proves that $\mathcal{G}(M)$ is a group.

(2) The inclusion “ \subseteq ” in (24) follows from the definition of the invariance group and part (1) of our lemma. If $M + \gamma \subseteq M$ and $M - \gamma \subseteq M$, then $M + \gamma \subseteq M = M - \gamma + \gamma \subseteq M + \gamma$, whence $M + \gamma = M$. This proves the inclusion “ \supseteq ” in (24).

(3) The first equality holds since $\gamma \in \mathcal{G}(M) \Leftrightarrow -\gamma \in \mathcal{G}(M) \Leftrightarrow M - \gamma = M \Leftrightarrow -M + \gamma = -M \Leftrightarrow \gamma \in \mathcal{G}(-M)$, where we used that $\mathcal{G}(M)$ is a group.

To prove the second equality, we observe that if $\gamma \notin \mathcal{G}(M)$, then there exists some $\alpha \in M$ such that $\alpha + \gamma \notin M$, whence $\alpha + \gamma \in M^c$. Then $\alpha + \gamma - \gamma = \alpha \notin M^c$, so $\gamma \notin \mathcal{G}(M^c)$ by (24). This shows that $\mathcal{G}(M^c) \subseteq \mathcal{G}(M)$. The reverse inclusion follows by substituting M^c for M in our argument.

(4) If $0 \in M$, then $\mathcal{G}(M) = 0 + \mathcal{G}(M) \subseteq M + \mathcal{G}(M) = M$. The converse is trivial.

(5) By part (1), it suffices to show that $\mathcal{G}(M)$ is convex. Take $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{G}(M)$ and $\gamma \in G$ with $\alpha \leq \gamma \leq \beta$. Then for all $\delta \in M$, $\delta + \alpha \leq \delta + \gamma \leq \delta + \beta$ and $\delta + \alpha, \delta + \beta \in M$. Hence $\delta + \gamma \in M$ by convexity of M . This proves that $M + \gamma \subseteq M$. In the same way, we also obtain that $M - \gamma \subseteq M$ because $-\alpha, -\beta \in \mathcal{G}(M)$ (since $\mathcal{G}(M)$ is a group) and $-\beta \leq -\gamma \leq -\alpha$. By part (2) it follows that $\gamma \in \mathcal{G}(M)$.

(6) Assume that $\alpha \in G$ is the infimum of M in G . Then for every positive $\gamma \in G$ there is $\beta \in M$ such that $0 \leq \beta - \alpha < \gamma$. Hence $\beta - \gamma < \alpha$ so that $\beta - \gamma \notin M$ and thus $\gamma \notin \mathcal{G}(M)$ by (24). This proves that $\mathcal{G}(M) = \{0\}$. \square

Observe that in the linear ordering given by inclusion on the set of all convex subgroups,

$$H_1 \cup H_2 = H_1 + H_2 = \max\{H_1, H_2\}$$

for every two convex subgroups H_1 and H_2 of G .

Lemma 2.13. (1) *If M_1, M_2 are arbitrary subsets of G , then*

$$\mathcal{G}(M_1) \cup \mathcal{G}(M_2) \subseteq \mathcal{G}(M_1 + M_2).$$

(2) *If both S_1, S_2 are initial segments or final segments of G , then*

$$\mathcal{G}(S_1 + S_2) = \mathcal{G}(S_1) + \mathcal{G}(S_2) = \mathcal{G}(S_1) \cup \mathcal{G}(S_2).$$

(3) *If $\alpha \in G$ and S is a final segment of G , then*

$$\mathcal{G}(\alpha + S) = \mathcal{G}(S).$$

(4) *If S is a final segment and H a convex subgroup of G , then $\mathcal{G}(H) = H$ and*

$$\mathcal{G}(S + H) = \mathcal{G}(S) \cup H.$$

(5) *For each $\alpha \in G$ and every convex subgroup H of G ,*

$$\mathcal{G}(\alpha + H) = \mathcal{G}((\alpha + H)^-) = \mathcal{G}((\alpha + H)^+) = H.$$

(6) *For each $\alpha \in G$ and every final segment S of G , we have*

$$\alpha + S \subseteq S \Leftrightarrow \alpha \in \mathcal{G}(S)^- \text{ and } \alpha + S \subsetneq S \Leftrightarrow \alpha \in \mathcal{G}(S)^+.$$

Proof. (1) Take $\gamma_1 \in \mathcal{G}(M_1)$ and $\gamma_2 \in \mathcal{G}(M_2)$. Then for all $\alpha_1 \in M_1$ and $\alpha_2 \in M_2$, $(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) + \gamma_1 = (\alpha_1 + \gamma_1) + \alpha_2 \in M_1 + M_2$ and $(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) + \gamma_2 = \alpha_1 + (\alpha_2 + \gamma_2) \in M_1 + M_2$. Hence, $\gamma_1, \gamma_2 \in \mathcal{G}(M_1 + M_2)$.

(2) In view of part (1), it suffices to show that $\mathcal{G}(S_1 + S_2) \subseteq \mathcal{G}(S_1) \cup \mathcal{G}(S_2)$. Let S_1 and S_2 be final segments of G ; the proof for initial segments is similar. Take a positive $\gamma \in G$ such that $\gamma \notin \mathcal{G}(S_1) \cup \mathcal{G}(S_2)$. Then there are $\alpha_1 \in S_1$ and $\alpha_2 \in S_2$ such that $\alpha_1 - \gamma \notin S_1$ and $\alpha_2 - \gamma \notin S_2$. Since S_1 and S_2 are final segments of G , this means that $\alpha_1 - \gamma < S_1$ and $\alpha_2 - \gamma < S_2$. Thus $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - 2\gamma < S_1 + S_2$, which means that $2\gamma \notin \mathcal{G}(S_1 + S_2)$ and hence $\gamma \notin \mathcal{G}(S_1 + S_2)$.

(3) We compute $\mathcal{G}(\alpha + S) = \mathcal{G}(\alpha^- + S) = \mathcal{G}(\alpha^-) \cup \mathcal{G}(S) = \{0\} \cup \mathcal{G}(S) = \mathcal{G}(S)$, where we have used part (2) of our lemma together with (11) and (25)

(4) If H' is any convex subgroup of G , then it is comparable to H by inclusion. Hence $H + H' = H$ holds if and only if $H' \subseteq H$. This shows that $\mathcal{G}(H) = H$. Thus we obtain from part (1) that $\mathcal{G}(S) \cup H = \mathcal{G}(S) \cup \mathcal{G}(H) \subseteq \mathcal{G}(S + H)$. Take a positive $\gamma \in G$ such that $\gamma \notin \mathcal{G}(S) \cup H$. Then there are $\alpha_1 \in S$ and $\alpha_2 \in H$ such that $\alpha_1 - \gamma < S$ and $\alpha_2 - \gamma < H$. Thus $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - 2\gamma < S + H$, which means that $2\gamma \notin \mathcal{G}(S + H)$ and hence $\gamma \notin \mathcal{G}(S + H)$.

(5) We have $\mathcal{G}(\alpha + H) = \{\gamma \in G \mid \gamma + \alpha + H = \alpha + H\} = \{\gamma \in G \mid \gamma + H = H\} = H$. By (17), $(\alpha + H)^- = \alpha^- + H$. Hence, by part (4) and (25) of Lemma 2.12, $\mathcal{G}((\alpha + H)^-) = \mathcal{G}(\alpha^- + H) = \mathcal{G}(\alpha^-) + H = H$. We observe that the complement

of $-(\alpha + H)^+$ in G is $(-\alpha + H)^-$. Applying [Lemma 2.12\(3\)](#) twice, we obtain $\mathcal{G}((\alpha + H)^+) = \mathcal{G}(-(\alpha + H)^+) = \mathcal{G}((-\alpha + H)^-) = H$.

(6) Since $\mathcal{G}(S)$ is a convex subgroup of G , $\mathcal{G}(S)^-$ is the disjoint union of $\mathcal{G}(S)$ and $\mathcal{G}(S)^+$. If $\alpha \in \mathcal{G}(S)$, then $\alpha + S = S$. If $\alpha \in \mathcal{G}(S)^+$, then $\alpha > 0$ and therefore, $\alpha + S \subseteq S$; but as $\alpha \notin \mathcal{G}(S)$, $\alpha + S \neq S$. This proves the implications “ \Leftarrow ” in both statements.

If $\alpha \notin \mathcal{G}(S)^-$, then $\alpha + S \neq S$ since $\alpha \notin \mathcal{G}(S)$, hence $S \subsetneq \alpha + S$ since $\alpha < 0$. If $\alpha \notin \mathcal{G}(S)^+$, then $\alpha \in \mathcal{G}(S)$ and $\alpha + S = S$, or $\alpha < 0$ and $S \subseteq \alpha + S$. This proves the implications “ \Rightarrow ” in both statements. \square

For a final segment S , we define

$$nS := \{\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_n \mid \alpha_i \in S\}.$$

Note that the set $\{n\alpha \mid \alpha \in S\}$ is a final segment if and only if G is n -divisible; in general, nS is the smallest final segment that contains $\{n\alpha \mid \alpha \in S\}$. By a repeated application of [Lemma 2.13\(2\)](#), we obtain:

Corollary 2.14. *Take a final segment S of G . Then*

$$\mathcal{G}(nS) = \mathcal{G}(S).$$

From [Lemma 2.13\(2\)](#) and the fact that the convex subgroups of G are linearly ordered by inclusion, we obtain:

Proposition 2.15. *Take final segments S_1 , S_2 and T such that $S_1 + T = S_2$. Then $\mathcal{G}(S_1) \subseteq \mathcal{G}(S_1) \cup \mathcal{G}(T) = \mathcal{G}(S_2)$, and if $\mathcal{G}(S_1) \subsetneq \mathcal{G}(S_2)$, then $\mathcal{G}(T) = \mathcal{G}(S_2)$.*

Lemma 2.16. *Take a final segment S of G .*

(1) *The following holds:*

$$\mathcal{G}(-S) = \mathcal{G}(S) = \mathcal{G}(S^c) = \mathcal{G}(\Delta S).$$

(2) *If $\mathcal{G}(S) \neq \{0\}$ then S is nonprincipal.*

Proof. (1) The first and second equality are special cases of [Lemma 2.12\(3\)](#). The equality $\mathcal{G}(S) = \mathcal{G}(\Delta S)$ is seen as follows. If S is nonprincipal, then by [Lemma 2.8\(2\)](#), $\Delta S = -S^c$ and the equality follows from what we have already proved. If S is principal, say $S = \alpha^-$ for some $\alpha \in G$, then $\Delta S = (-\alpha)^-$ by (20), whence $\mathcal{G}(\Delta S) = \{0\} = \mathcal{G}(S)$ by (25).

(2) If $\mathcal{G}(S) \neq \{0\}$, then there is a negative element $\alpha \in \mathcal{G}(S)$ so that for every $\beta \in S$, $\beta > \alpha + \beta \in S$; hence S has no smallest element. \square

This lemma enables us to also define the invariance groups of cuts and quasicuts.

Proposition 2.17. *If (Λ^L, Λ^R) is a quasicut in G , then*

$$\mathcal{G}(\Lambda^L) = \mathcal{G}(\Lambda^R).$$

If (Λ^L, Λ^R) is not a cut, then these groups are trivial.

Proof. The first statement follows from the fact that for every $\gamma \in G$,

$$\Lambda^L + \gamma = \Lambda^L \Leftrightarrow \Lambda^R + \gamma = \Lambda^R.$$

If (Λ^L, Λ^R) is not a cut, then $\Lambda^L \cap \Lambda^R = \{\gamma\}$ for some $\gamma \in G$. It follows that $\Lambda^R = \gamma^-$, hence by [Lemma 2.16\(2\)](#), $\mathcal{G}(\Lambda^L) = \mathcal{G}(\Lambda^R) = \{0\}$. \square

For every quasicut $\Lambda = (\Lambda^L, \Lambda^R)$ we can now define

$$\mathcal{G}(\Lambda) := \mathcal{G}(\Lambda^L) = \mathcal{G}(\Lambda^R).$$

In order to give answers to questions (QFS1), (QFS2) and (QFS3) in the case where $\mathcal{G}(S_1) = \mathcal{G}(S_2) = \{0\}$ in [Section 2.5](#) below, we need some more preparation. We set $G^{>0} := \{\gamma \in G \mid \gamma > 0\} = 0^+$.

Lemma 2.18. *Take a final segment S of G . Then $\mathcal{G}(S)$ is the largest of all subgroups H of G satisfying $H \cap (S - S^c) = \emptyset$. Further,*

$$S - S^c = G^{>0} \setminus \mathcal{G}(S) = \mathcal{G}(S)^+. \tag{26}$$

Proof. If $\gamma = \alpha - \beta$ with $\alpha \in S$ and $\beta \in S^c$, then $\alpha - \gamma = \beta \notin S$, so $-\gamma \notin \mathcal{G}(S)$. Since $\mathcal{G}(S)$ is a subgroup of G , this implies that $\gamma \notin \mathcal{G}(S)$. Conversely, if H is a subgroup of G properly containing $\mathcal{G}(S)$, then there is $\gamma \in H^{>0} \setminus \mathcal{G}(S)$. Then $-\gamma \notin \mathcal{G}(S)$ and there is $\alpha \in S$ such that $\alpha - \gamma \notin S$. This implies $\beta = \alpha - \gamma \in S^c$, whence $\gamma = \alpha - \beta \in S - S^c$.

Now we prove (26). Since $\alpha > \beta$ whenever $\alpha \in S$ and $\beta \in S^c$, it follows that $S - S^c \subseteq G^{>0} \setminus \mathcal{G}(S)$. For the converse, assume that $\gamma \in G^{>0} \setminus \mathcal{G}(S)$. Then there is some $\beta \in S^c$ such that $\beta + \gamma \in S$ and therefore, $\gamma \in S - S^c$. \square

Corollary 2.19. *Let S_1 and S_2 be final segments of G , with S_1 nonprincipal.*

(1) *We have*

$$S_1 \text{ -}_{\text{mc}} S_1 = S_1 - S_1^c = \mathcal{G}(S_1)^+,$$

so that

$$S_1 + (S_2 - S_1^c) = S_1 + (S_2 \text{ -}_{\text{mc}} S_1) = \mathcal{G}(S_1)^+ + S_2 \subseteq S_2. \tag{27}$$

(2) *If $\mathcal{G}(S_1) = \{0\}$ and S_2 is nonprincipal, then $S_1 + (S_2 - S_1^c) = S_2$.*

(3) *If $\mathcal{G}(S_1) \subsetneq \mathcal{G}(S_2)$, then $S_1 + (S_2 - S_1^c) = S_2$.*

Proof. (1) This follows from (21) in [Lemma 2.10\(3\)](#) together with [Lemma 2.18](#). The equalities in (27) follow from part (1) together with parts (3) and (5) of [Lemma 2.10](#). The inclusion holds since $\mathcal{G}(S_1)^+$ only contains positive elements.

(2) This follows from part (1) together with [Lemma 2.6\(3\)](#).

(3) Since $\mathcal{G}(S_1) \subsetneq \mathcal{G}(S_2)$, there is some $\alpha \in \mathcal{G}(S_1)^+ \cap \mathcal{G}(S_2)$. We obtain that $S_2 = \alpha + S_2 \subseteq \mathcal{G}(S_1)^+ + S_2$. In view of [\(27\)](#), this proves statement (3). \square

Finally, for application in [Section 3.3](#) we prove the following facts:

Proposition 2.20. *Take final segments S , S_1 and S_2 of G .*

(1) *We have that $\mathcal{G}(S)^+$ does not contain S if and only if $0 \in S$.*

(2) *The set $\{\alpha \in G \mid \alpha + \mathcal{G}(S)^+ \subseteq S\}$ is equal to S if there is no $\gamma \in G$ such that $\mathcal{G}(S)^+ = \gamma + S$; otherwise, it properly contains S .*

(3) *If $\mathcal{G}(S_2) \subsetneq \mathcal{G}(S_1)$, then there is $\alpha \in G$ such that $S_1 + S_2 = S_1 + \alpha$.*

(4) *The set of all $\alpha \in G$ such that $\alpha + S \subseteq G^{>0}$ is equal to $-S^c$.*

(5) *The final segment $\mathcal{G}(S)^+$ is the union of all $\alpha + S \subseteq G^{>0}$, $\alpha \in S$.*

Proof. (1) If $\mathcal{G}(S)^+$ does not contain S , then $S \setminus \mathcal{G}(S)^+ \neq \emptyset$, so there is some $\alpha \in S \cap \mathcal{G}(S)$. Since $\mathcal{G}(S)$ is a group, it follows that $-\alpha \in \mathcal{G}(S)$. Therefore $S = -\alpha + S$, whence $0 = \alpha - \alpha \in S$. The converse holds since $0 \in \mathcal{G}(S)^+$ is impossible.

(2) Since $\mathcal{G}(S)^+$ only contains positive elements, S is always contained in the set $\{\alpha \in G \mid \alpha + \mathcal{G}(S)^+ \subseteq S\}$. Assume there is no $\gamma \in G$ such that $\mathcal{G}(S)^+ = \gamma + S$. Take any $\alpha \in G$ such that $\alpha + \mathcal{G}(S)^+ \subseteq S$, i.e., $\mathcal{G}(S)^+ \subseteq -\alpha + S$. Then by assumption, $\mathcal{G}(S)^+ \subsetneq -\alpha + S$. Since $\mathcal{G}(-\alpha + S) = \mathcal{G}(S)$ by [Lemma 2.13\(3\)](#), we have $\mathcal{G}(-\alpha + S)^+ = \mathcal{G}(S)^+$. Then $0 \in -\alpha + S$ by part (1) of our Proposition, so $\alpha \in S$.

Now assume that $\mathcal{G}(S)^+ = \gamma + S$ for some $\gamma \in G$. Then $-\gamma + \mathcal{G}(S)^+ \subseteq S$, but $-\gamma \notin S$ since otherwise $0 \in \mathcal{G}(S)^+$, which is impossible.

(3) Take $\beta \in \mathcal{G}(S_1) \setminus \mathcal{G}(S_2)$ with $\beta > 0$. Then $\beta + S_2 \subsetneq S_2$ and there is $\alpha \in S_2 \setminus \beta + S_2$, so that $\beta + S_2 \subseteq \alpha^- \subseteq S_2$. Now $S_1 + S_2 = (S_1 + \beta) + S_2 = S_1 + (\beta + S_2) \subseteq S_1 + \alpha^- \subseteq S_1 + S_2$, whence $S_1 + S_2 = S_1 + \alpha^- = S_1 + \alpha$.

(4) This holds since $\alpha + S \subseteq G^{>0} \Leftrightarrow \alpha + S > 0 \Leftrightarrow S > -\alpha \Leftrightarrow -\alpha \in S^c \Leftrightarrow \alpha \in -S^c$.

(5) By part (4), $\bigcup\{\alpha + S \mid \alpha \in G \text{ with } \alpha + S \subseteq G^{>0}\} = \bigcup\{\alpha + S \mid \alpha \in -S^c\} = -S^c + S$. By [\(26\)](#) in [Lemma 2.18](#), this is equal to $\mathcal{G}(S)^+$. \square

2.5. Partial answers to questions (QFS1), (QFS2) and (QFS3). We are now in the position to give an answer to questions (QFS1), (QFS2) and (QFS3) in the important special case where $\mathcal{G}(S_1) = \mathcal{G}(S_2) = \{0\}$. We will use this answer later together with the techniques which we will develop in [Section 2.6](#) to settle the general case where $\mathcal{G}(S_1)$ can be any proper convex subgroup of G .

Lemma 2.21. *Take final segments S_1 and S_2 of G and assume that S_1 is nonprincipal. If $\mathcal{G}(S_2) = \{0\}$ and $T = T_0$ is a solution of [\(1\)](#), then $T = \widehat{T}_0$ is the largest solution of [\(1\)](#).*

Proof. Since $S_1 + T_0 = S_2$, by Lemma 2.6(4) also $S_1 + \widehat{T}_0 = S_2$ holds. Suppose that T' is a larger solution, and pick some $\alpha' \in T' \setminus \widehat{T}_0$. If \widehat{T}_0 has a minimum, then denote it by α . If \widehat{T}_0 has no minimum, then $\widehat{T}_0 = T_0$ has no infimum and $G \setminus T_0$ has no supremum, so there is $\alpha \in G$ such that $\alpha' < \alpha < T_0$. In both cases, we have that $\alpha \leq \widehat{T}_0$. Consequently,

$$S_2 = S_1 + \widehat{T}_0 \subseteq S_1 + \alpha \subseteq S_1 + \alpha' \subseteq S_1 + T' = S_2,$$

so equality holds everywhere. It follows that $S_2 + \alpha' - \alpha = S_1 + \alpha + \alpha' - \alpha = S_1 + \alpha' = S_2$, whence $\alpha' - \alpha \in \mathcal{G}(S_2) = \{0\}$. Thus $\alpha' = \alpha$, a contradiction. \square

Remark 2.22. If S_1 is principal, then \widehat{T}_0 will not always be a solution, even if $\mathcal{G}(S_2)$ is trivial. As a simple counterexample, assume that G is densely ordered and consider the equation $0^- + T = 0^+$. Then $T = 0^+$ is a solution, but $T = 0^-$ is not.

Proposition 2.23. *Take final segments S_1 and S_2 of G . Assume that $\mathcal{G}(S_1) = \mathcal{G}(S_2) = \{0\}$ and that S_2 is nonprincipal if S_1 is nonprincipal. Then $T = S_2 -_{\text{fs}} S_1$ is the largest solution of (1), and we have*

$$S_2 -_{\text{fs}} S_1 = \begin{cases} S_2 - \alpha & \text{if } S_1 = \alpha^- \text{ for some } \alpha \in G, \\ (S_2 - S_1^c)^\wedge & \text{if } S_1 \text{ is nonprincipal.} \end{cases} \quad (28)$$

Proof. As stated in the introduction, $T = S_2 -_{\text{fs}} S_1$ is the largest solution of $S_1 + T \subseteq S_2$; hence if a solution of equation (1) exists, then $T = S_2 -_{\text{fs}} S_1$ is the largest solution of it. For $S_1 = \alpha^-$, our assertion follows from Proposition 2.5. If S_1 is nonprincipal, then by assumption, S_2 is nonprincipal, and it follows from Corollary 2.19(2) that $S_2 - S_1^c$ is a solution of (1). Hence our statement for this case follows from Lemma 2.21. \square

2.6. Ordered abelian groups modulo convex subgroups. *In what follows, G will be an ordered abelian group with arbitrary convex subgroup H . The quotient G/H carries a canonical ordering such that for all $\alpha, \beta \in G$,*

$$\alpha \leq \beta \Rightarrow \alpha + H \leq \beta + H. \quad (29)$$

Note that under this induced ordering on G/H , we have $\alpha + H < \beta + H$ if and only if it holds for $\alpha + H$ and $\beta + H$ as subsets of G as defined at the beginning of Section 2.1.

For the image of an element $\gamma \in G$ under the canonical epimorphism

$$\varphi_H : G \rightarrow G/H,$$

i.e., the coset $\gamma + H$, we prefer to write γ/H since we also have to deal with subsets of the form $\gamma + H$ in G . With this notation, $M/H = \{\gamma/H \mid \gamma \in M\}$ for every subset $M \subseteq G$. Since the epimorphism preserves \leq , we have that M/H is convex if M is convex, and S/H is a final segment (or initial segment) of G/H if S is a

final segment (or initial segment, respectively) of G . In what follows, we will freely make use of the following fact, whose proof is straightforward:

Lemma 2.24. *For each subset M of G the preimage $\varphi_H^{-1}(M/H)$ of M/H under φ_H is $M + H$. If M is a final segment of G , then so is $M + H$.*

Proposition 2.25. *Take a subset $M \subseteq G$, a final segment S of G , and a convex subgroup H of G .*

(1) *If $H \subseteq \mathcal{G}(M)$, then*

$$\mathcal{G}(M/H) = \mathcal{G}(M)/H.$$

(2) *If $\mathcal{G}(S) \subseteq H$, then $\mathcal{G}(S/H)$ is trivial.*

(3) *If $\mathcal{G}(S)$ is trivial, then also $\mathcal{G}(S/H)$ is trivial.*

(4) *If $\mathcal{G}(S) \subsetneq H$, then S/H is principal.*

(5) *If $G/\mathcal{G}(S)$ is discretely ordered, then $S/\mathcal{G}(S)$ is principal.*

Proof. (1) Assume that $H \subseteq \mathcal{G}(M)$. Then $M + H = M$. It follows that $M + H + \gamma + H = M + \gamma$ for every $\gamma \in G$, so we have $M/H + \gamma/H = M/H$ if and only if $M + \gamma = M$. Hence, $\mathcal{G}(M/H) = \mathcal{G}(M)/H$.

(2) Assume that $\mathcal{G}(S) \subseteq H$. Take a convex subgroup H' of G containing H such that $\mathcal{G}(S/H) = H'/H$. That is, $S/H + H'/H = S/H$. It follows that $S + H + H' + H = S + H$, showing that H' is a subgroup of $\mathcal{G}(S + H)$. By Lemma 2.13(4), $\mathcal{G}(S + H) = \mathcal{G}(S) \cup H = H$. We conclude that $H' = H$ and thus, $\mathcal{G}(S/H) = H'/H$ is trivial.

(3) This follows from part (2) since the trivial subgroup is contained in H .

(4) If $\mathcal{G}(S) \subsetneq H$, then we have $S + H \neq S$, so there is some $\alpha \in S + H$ such that $\alpha < S$ (since S is a final segment). As $\alpha \in S + H$, it follows that $\alpha/H \in S/H$. We wish to show that α/H is the smallest element of S/H . Take any $\beta \in G$ such that $\beta/H < \alpha/H$. This means that $\beta + H < \alpha < S$, so $S \cap (\beta + H) = \emptyset$ and therefore, $\beta/H \notin S/H$. This proves our claim.

(5) Take $\gamma \in G$ such that $\gamma/\mathcal{G}(S)$ is the smallest positive element of $G/\mathcal{G}(S)$ and therefore, $(\gamma/\mathcal{G}(S))\mathbb{Z}$ is a convex subgroup of $G/\mathcal{G}(S)$ and we have $(\gamma/\mathcal{G}(S))^- = (0/\mathcal{G}(S))^+$. Suppose that $S/\mathcal{G}(S)$ is nonprincipal. Then $(\gamma/\mathcal{G}(S))^- + S/\mathcal{G}(S) = (0/\mathcal{G}(S))^+ + S/\mathcal{G}(S) = (0/\mathcal{G}(S))^- + S/\mathcal{G}(S) = S/\mathcal{G}(S)$ by (15), which implies that $(\gamma/\mathcal{G}(S))\mathbb{Z} \subseteq \mathcal{G}(S/\mathcal{G}(S))$, contradicting part (2) of our proposition. \square

Lemma 2.26. *Take a final segment S of G . Then $S + \mathcal{G}(S)^+ \neq S$ if and only if $S/\mathcal{G}(S)$ is principal.*

Proof. We have that $\mathcal{G}(S)^+/\mathcal{G}(S) = (0/\mathcal{G}(S))^+$. Hence it follows from (10) together with Lemma 2.6(3) that $S/\mathcal{G}(S) + \mathcal{G}(S)^+/\mathcal{G}(S) \neq S/\mathcal{G}(S)$ if and only if $S/\mathcal{G}(S)$ is principal. If inequality holds, then we also must have $S + \mathcal{G}(S)^+ \neq S$. Now

assume that equality holds. Then it must also hold for the respective preimages of $S/\mathcal{G}(S)$ and $\mathcal{G}(S)^+/\mathcal{G}(S)$ under $\varphi_{\mathcal{G}(S)}$. By [Lemma 2.24](#), $\varphi_{\mathcal{G}(S)}^{-1}(S/\mathcal{G}(S)) = S + \mathcal{G}(S) = S$. By [Lemma 2.13\(5\)](#) with $\alpha = 0$, $\mathcal{G}(\mathcal{G}(S)^+) = \mathcal{G}(S)$, which shows that $\varphi_{\mathcal{G}(S)}^{-1}(\mathcal{G}(S)^+/\mathcal{G}(S)) = \mathcal{G}(S)^+ + \mathcal{G}(S) = \mathcal{G}(S)^+$. Therefore, the equality $S/\mathcal{G}(S) + \mathcal{G}(S)^+/\mathcal{G}(S) = S/\mathcal{G}(S)$ implies the equality $S + \mathcal{G}(S)^+ = S$. \square

We note that if (Λ^L, Λ^R) is a cut in G , then $\Lambda^L/H \leq \Lambda^R/H$, hence

$$\Lambda/H := (\Lambda^L/H, \Lambda^R/H) \tag{30}$$

is a quasicut in G/H .

Proposition 2.27. *The induced quasicut (30) in G/H is a cut if and only if $H \subseteq \mathcal{G}(\Lambda)$. The invariance group of the cut $\Lambda/\mathcal{G}(\Lambda)$ in $G/\mathcal{G}(\Lambda)$ is trivial.*

Proof. The quasicut Λ/H is a cut in G/H if and only if $\Lambda^L/H \cap \Lambda^R/H = \emptyset$. This holds if and only if $\Lambda^R + H \subseteq \Lambda^L$. By the definition of $\mathcal{G}(\Lambda)$, this in turn holds if and only if $H \subseteq \mathcal{G}(\Lambda)$.

The last statement follows from the definition of $\mathcal{G}(\Lambda)$ and [Proposition 2.25\(2\)](#). \square

2.7. The equation $S_1 + T = S_2$ in ordered abelian groups of arbitrary rank. In this section we will first assume that S_1, S_2 are final segments of the ordered abelian group G and that the equation (1) has a solution $T = T_0$. We determine whether it is unique, and if not, compute the largest solution. We will use the following crucial fact, whose proof is straightforward:

Lemma 2.28. *Take final segments S_1, S_2, T_0 and a proper convex subgroup H of G . If $\bar{T} = \bar{T}_0$ is the largest solution of $S_1/H + \bar{T} = S_2/H$, then its preimage $T = \varphi_H^{-1}(\bar{T}_0)$ is the largest solution of $S_1 + T = S_2$. In particular, if $\bar{T} = T_0/H$ is the largest solution of $S_1/H + \bar{T} = S_2/H$, then its preimage $T = T_0 + H$ under φ_H is the largest solution of $S_1 + T = S_2$.*

Take a final segment T of G . We define

$$T^\diamond$$

to be the preimage of $\widehat{T/\mathcal{G}(T)}$ under $\varphi_{\mathcal{G}(T)}$. Note that T^\diamond is a final segment of G . Observe that $T^\diamond = T$ holds if and only if $T/\mathcal{G}(T)$ is closed in $G/\mathcal{G}(T)$. If $\mathcal{G}(T)$ is trivial, then $T^\diamond = \widehat{T}$. It follows from [Lemma 2.12\(6\)](#) that T^\diamond is closed also if $\mathcal{G}(T)$ is not trivial. We view T^\diamond as the “deep closure” of T .

Lemma 2.29. *Take a final segment T of G .*

- (1) *The preimage of $-(T/\mathcal{G}(T))^c$ under $\varphi_{\mathcal{G}(T)}$ is $-T^c$.*
- (2) *For each $\alpha \in G$, the preimage of $(\alpha/\mathcal{G}(T))^-$ under $\varphi_{\mathcal{G}(T)}$ is $\alpha^- + \mathcal{G}(T)$.*

(3) If there is $\alpha \in G$ such that $\alpha/\mathcal{G}(T)$ is the infimum of $T/\mathcal{G}(T)$ in $G/\mathcal{G}(T)$, then

$$T^\diamond = \alpha^- + \mathcal{G}(T);$$

otherwise, $T^\diamond = T$.

Proof. (1) [Lemma 2.16\(1\)](#) gives $\mathcal{G}(-T^c) = \mathcal{G}(T^c) = \mathcal{G}(T)$; hence the preimage of $-T^c/\mathcal{G}(T)$ under $\varphi_{\mathcal{G}(T)}$ is $-T^c + \mathcal{G}(T) = -T^c$. It remains to show that $-T^c/\mathcal{G}(T) = -(T/\mathcal{G}(T))^c$. Since $\mathcal{G}(T^c) = \mathcal{G}(T)$, the sets $T/\mathcal{G}(T)$ and $T^c/\mathcal{G}(T)$ are disjoint. On the other hand, their union is $G/\mathcal{G}(T)$, so $T^c/\mathcal{G}(T) = (T/\mathcal{G}(T))^c$, showing that $-T^c/\mathcal{G}(T) = -(T/\mathcal{G}(T))^c$ holds.

(2) This follows from [Lemma 2.24](#) since $\alpha^-/\mathcal{G}(T) = (\alpha/\mathcal{G}(T))^-$.

(3) If there is $\alpha \in G$ such that $\alpha/\mathcal{G}(T)$ is the infimum of $T/\mathcal{G}(T)$ in $G/\mathcal{G}(T)$, then $\overline{T/\mathcal{G}(T)} = (\alpha/\mathcal{G}(T))^-$, whose preimage under $\varphi_{\mathcal{G}(T)}$ is $\alpha^- + \mathcal{G}(T)$. Otherwise, $\overline{T/\mathcal{G}(T)} = T/\mathcal{G}(T)$, whose preimage is $T + \mathcal{G}(T) = T$. \square

Proposition 2.30. *Take final segments S_1 and S_2 of G and assume that $T = T_0$ is a solution of (1). Set $T_1 := T_0 + \mathcal{G}(S_2)$. Then:*

(1) *If $S_1/\mathcal{G}(S_2)$ is principal, then $T = T_1$ is the largest solution of (1).*

(2) *If $S_1/\mathcal{G}(S_2)$ is nonprincipal, then $T = T_1^\diamond$ is the largest solution of (1).*

Proof. Since $S_1 + T_1 = S_1 + T_0 + \mathcal{G}(S_2) = S_2 + \mathcal{G}(S_2) = S_2$, we have $S_1/\mathcal{G}(S_2) + T_1/\mathcal{G}(S_2) = S_2/\mathcal{G}(S_2)$.

(1) If $S_1/\mathcal{G}(S_2)$ is principal, then by [Proposition 2.5\(2\)](#), $\bar{T} = T_1/\mathcal{G}(S_2)$ is the unique solution of $S_1/\mathcal{G}(S_2) + \bar{T} = S_2/\mathcal{G}(S_2)$. Hence by [Lemma 2.28](#), $T = T_1 + \mathcal{G}(S_2) = T_1$ is the largest solution of (1).

(2) We observe that $\mathcal{G}(S_2/\mathcal{G}(S_2))$ is trivial by [Proposition 2.25\(2\)](#). By assumption, $S_1/\mathcal{G}(S_2)$ is nonprincipal, so we can apply [Lemma 2.21](#) to conclude that $\bar{T} = T_1/\mathcal{G}(S_2)$ is the largest solution of $S_1/\mathcal{G}(S_2) + \bar{T} = S_2/\mathcal{G}(S_2)$. Therefore, from its definition and [Lemma 2.28](#) we obtain that $T = T_1^\diamond$ is the largest solution of (1). \square

Remark 2.31. [Remark 2.22](#) shows that $T = T_1^\diamond$ is not always a solution of (1).

For an arbitrary final segment S of G , the following application of the foregoing proposition gives an interesting characterization of S^\diamond :

Corollary 2.32. *Take a final segment S of G . Then $T = S^\diamond$ is the largest solution of the equation*

$$S + T = S + S.$$

Proof. We apply [Proposition 2.30](#) with $T_0 = S$. Since $\mathcal{G}(S + S) = \mathcal{G}(S)$ by [Corollary 2.14](#) and $S + \mathcal{G}(S) = S$, we obtain $T_1 = S$. If $S/\mathcal{G}(S)$ is nonprincipal, then our claim follows from [Proposition 2.30\(2\)](#). Now assume that $S/\mathcal{G}(S)$ is principal. Then by [Proposition 2.30\(1\)](#), S is the largest solution, and we need to show that

$S = S^\diamond$ in this case. As $S/\mathcal{G}(S)$ is principal, it is closed in $G/\mathcal{G}(S)$ and we indeed have $S^\diamond = S$ by our observation before [Lemma 2.29](#). \square

Now we answer questions (QFS1), (QFS2) and (QFS3) in full generality.

Theorem 2.33. *Take final segments S_1 and S_2 of G .*

(1) *Assume that*

$\mathcal{G}(S_1) \subseteq \mathcal{G}(S_2)$, and $S_2/\mathcal{G}(S_2)$ is nonprincipal if $S_1/\mathcal{G}(S_2)$ is nonprincipal. $(*)$

Then $T = S_2 -_{\text{fs}} S_1$ is the largest solution of (1); moreover we have $T = S_2 - \alpha$ if $S_1/\mathcal{G}(S_2) = (\alpha/\mathcal{G}(S_2))^-$, and $T = (S_2 - S_1^c)^\diamond$ if $S_1/\mathcal{G}(S_2)$ is nonprincipal.

(2) *Assume instead that condition $(*)$ does not hold; equivalently, that either*

(i) $\mathcal{G}(S_2) \subsetneq \mathcal{G}(S_1)$ or

(ii) $\mathcal{G}(S_1) = \mathcal{G}(S_2)$ and $S_1/\mathcal{G}(S_2)$ is nonprincipal, but $S_2/\mathcal{G}(S_2)$ is principal.

Then equation (1) has no solution.

Proof. To simplify notation, we set $\mathcal{G}_2 := \mathcal{G}(S_2)$.

(1) Assume $(*)$ holds. From [Proposition 2.25\(2\)](#) we know that $\mathcal{G}(S_1/\mathcal{G}_2) = \mathcal{G}(S_2/\mathcal{G}_2) = \{0\}$. Hence by [Proposition 2.23](#), the largest solution of $S_1/\mathcal{G}_2 + \bar{T} = S_2/\mathcal{G}_2$ is $\bar{T} = S_2/\mathcal{G}_2 - \alpha/\mathcal{G}_2 = (S_2 - \alpha)/\mathcal{G}_2$ if $S_1/\mathcal{G}_2 = (\alpha/\mathcal{G}_2)^-$, and $\bar{T} = (S_2/\mathcal{G}_2 - (S_1/\mathcal{G}_2)^c)^\wedge$ if S_1/\mathcal{G}_2 is nonprincipal.

By [Lemma 2.28](#) the preimage T of \bar{T} under $\varphi_{\mathcal{G}_2}$ is the largest solution of (1). As stated in the introduction, $S_2 -_{\text{fs}} S_1$ is the largest solution of $S_1 + T \subseteq S_2$, so it follows that $T = S_2 -_{\text{fs}} S_1$.

If $\bar{T} = (S_2 - \alpha)/\mathcal{G}_2$, then $T = (S_2 - \alpha) + \mathcal{G}_2 = S_2 - \alpha$ by [Lemma 2.24](#) and [Lemma 2.13\(3\)](#). Assume S_1/\mathcal{G}_2 is nonprincipal and $\bar{T} = (S_2/\mathcal{G}_2 - (S_1/\mathcal{G}_2)^c)^\wedge$. By [Proposition 2.25\(4\)](#), the former implies that $\mathcal{G}_2 \subseteq \mathcal{G}(S_1)$, whence $\mathcal{G}(S_1) = \mathcal{G}_2$. Therefore, $\varphi_{\mathcal{G}_2}^{-1}(-(S_1/\mathcal{G}_2)^c) = -S_1^c$ by [Lemma 2.29\(1\)](#). By [Lemma 2.24](#), $\varphi_{\mathcal{G}_2}^{-1}(S_2/\mathcal{G}_2) = S_2 + \mathcal{G}_2 = S_2$, hence $\varphi_{\mathcal{G}_2}^{-1}(S_2/\mathcal{G}_2 - (S_1/\mathcal{G}_2)^c) = S_2 - S_1^c$. Thus the preimage of \bar{T} is $T = (S_2 - S_1^c)^\diamond$.

(2) Now assume that condition $(*)$ does not hold. Then one of the cases (i) or (ii) must hold; for if $\mathcal{G}(S_1) \subsetneq \mathcal{G}_2$, then by [Proposition 2.25\(4\)](#), S_1/\mathcal{G}_2 is principal and condition $(*)$ holds.

In both cases (i) and (ii), S_1 is nonprincipal. In case (i), [Proposition 2.15](#) shows that (1) has no solution. Assume that case (ii) holds and that the final segment T is a solution of (1). Then $S_1/\mathcal{G}_2 + T/\mathcal{G}_2 = S_2/\mathcal{G}_2$; but this contradicts [Proposition 2.4\(2\)](#) applied to the group G/\mathcal{G}_2 . \square

The following theorem addresses question (QFS4) in the case where no solution to (1) exists:

Theorem 2.34. *Take final segments S_1 and S_2 of G .*

(1) *Assume that $\mathcal{G}(S_2) \subsetneq \mathcal{G}(S_1)$. Then there exists an element $\alpha \in S_2$ such that $S'_2 := (\alpha + \mathcal{G}(S_1))^+ \subsetneq S_2$ is the largest final segment contained in S_2 having invariance group $\mathcal{G}(S_1)$.*

(2) *Assume that $\mathcal{G}(S_1) = \mathcal{G}(S_2)$ and $S_1/\mathcal{G}(S_1)$ is nonprincipal, but $S_2/\mathcal{G}(S_1)$ is principal, say $S_2/\mathcal{G}(S_1) = (\alpha/\mathcal{G}(S_1))^-$ for some $\alpha \in S_2$. Then $S'_2 := (\alpha + \mathcal{G}(S_1))^+ \subsetneq S_2$ is the largest final segment contained in S_2 such that $S'_2/\mathcal{G}(S_1)$ is nonprincipal.*

In both cases, condition () of Theorem 2.33 is satisfied with S'_2 in place of S_2 and $T = S'_2 -_{\text{fs}} S_1$ is the largest solution of $S_1 + T = S'_2$. Further, $S'_2 -_{\text{fs}} S_1 = S_2 -_{\text{fs}} S_1$.*

Proof. To simplify notation, we set $\mathcal{G}_1 := \mathcal{G}(S_1)$.

(1) By the definition of $\mathcal{G}(S_2)$, there is some $\alpha \in S_2$ such that $\alpha + \mathcal{G}_1$ is not contained in S_2 . We set $S'_2 = (\alpha + \mathcal{G}_1)^+$. By definition, S'_2 is a final segment, and since $\alpha \in S_2 \setminus S'_2$, we have $S'_2 \subsetneq S_2$. From Lemma 2.13(5) we know that $\mathcal{G}(S'_2) = \mathcal{G}_1$.

Suppose that there is a final segment S of S_2 properly containing S'_2 and such that $\mathcal{G}_1 \subseteq \mathcal{G}(S)$. Then there would exist an element $\beta \in (\alpha + \mathcal{G}_1) \cap S_2$ such that $\beta + \mathcal{G}_1 \subseteq \beta + \mathcal{G}(S) \subseteq S \subseteq S_2$. However, it would follow that $\beta - \alpha \in \mathcal{G}_1$ and $\alpha + \mathcal{G}_1 = \beta + \mathcal{G}_1 \subseteq S_2$, contradiction. This shows that S'_2 is the largest final segment contained in S_2 having an invariance group containing \mathcal{G}_1 .

Now if $S_1 + T \subseteq S_2$, then $\mathcal{G}_1 \subseteq \mathcal{G}(S_1 + T)$ by Lemma 2.13(2); hence, by what we have just shown, $S_1 + T \subseteq S'_2$.

Assume that $S'_2/\mathcal{G}_1 = (\alpha/\mathcal{G}_1)^+$ is principal; it then follows that G/\mathcal{G}_1 is discretely ordered. Hence by Proposition 2.25(5), also S_1/\mathcal{G}_1 is principal. This shows that condition (*) of Theorem 2.33 holds with S_2 replaced by S'_2 . Now it follows from Theorem 2.33 that $T = S'_2 -_{\text{fs}} S_1$ is the largest solution of $S_1 + T = S'_2$. Since $S'_2 \subset S_2$, we have $S'_2 -_{\text{fs}} S_1 \subseteq S_2 -_{\text{fs}} S_1$. On the other hand, $\mathcal{G}_1 \subseteq \mathcal{G}(S_1 + (S_2 -_{\text{fs}} S_1))$ which implies that $S_1 + (S_2 -_{\text{fs}} S_1) \subseteq S'_2$ and therefore $S_2 -_{\text{fs}} S_1 \subseteq S'_2 -_{\text{fs}} S_1$.

(2) As in the proof of part (1) it is shown that $S'_2 \subsetneq S_2$ and that $\mathcal{G}(S'_2) = \mathcal{G}_1$. Also as in the proof of part (1) it is shown that if $S'_2/\mathcal{G}_1 = (\alpha/\mathcal{G}_1)^+$ is principal, then so is S_1/\mathcal{G}_1 . But this contradicts our assumption, so S'_2/\mathcal{G}_1 is nonprincipal.

Any final segment S that properly contains $S'_2 = (\alpha + \mathcal{G}_1)^+$ will contain an element $\beta \in \alpha + \mathcal{G}_1$. This implies that S/\mathcal{G}_1 contains α/\mathcal{G}_1 and thus contains $(\alpha/\mathcal{G}(S_1))^- = S_2/\mathcal{G}_1$. Hence if S is contained in S_2 , S/\mathcal{G}_1 is contained in and therefore equal to S_2/\mathcal{G}_1 , which is principal. This proves that S'_2 is the largest final segment contained in S_2 such that S'_2/\mathcal{G}_1 is nonprincipal.

Again, condition (*) of Theorem 2.33 holds with S_2 replaced by S'_2 so that $T = S'_2 -_{\text{fs}} S_1$ is the largest solution of $S_1 + T = S'_2$ and as before, $S'_2 -_{\text{fs}} S_1 \subseteq S_2 -_{\text{fs}} S_1$. To show the reverse inclusion, suppose that $S'_2 \subsetneq S_1 + (S_2 -_{\text{fs}} S_1)$. Then $(S_1 + (S_2 -_{\text{fs}} S_1))/\mathcal{G}_1$ contains α/\mathcal{G}_1 and thus $S_1 + (S_2 -_{\text{fs}} S_1)$ must be equal to S_2 ,

which is impossible by [Theorem 2.33](#). Hence again, $S_1 + (S_2 -_{fs} S_1) \subseteq S'_2$ and therefore $S_2 -_{fs} S_1 \subseteq S'_2 -_{fs} S_1$. \square

Remark 2.35. As mentioned in the introduction, a survey and a list of references on the arithmetic of cuts is given in [\[8\]](#). However, there we missed (at least) one important reference, namely to the work of Schikhof; see e.g. [\[10\]](#). The solution of equations of the form $S_1 + T = S_2$ is implicitly connected with the investigation of the set $S_1 + G^\uparrow$, which is done in [\[10\]](#). There too, invariance groups, appearing under the name of *stabilizer*, play a crucial role, as well as the final segments H^- and H^+ . At this point, let us mention that in our terminology indicated in [\[8\]](#), the cuts determined by H^- and H^+ are called *group cuts*, and the *shifted* cuts determined by $\gamma + H^-$ and $\gamma + H^+$, with $\gamma \in G$, are called *ball cuts*.

3. \mathcal{O} -ideals

For general background from valuation theory, we recommend [\[4; 12\]](#). Throughout, we consider a valued field (K, v) with valuation ring \mathcal{O}_v and denote its maximal ideal by \mathcal{M}_v . Its value group will be denoted by vK , and its residue field $\mathcal{O}_v/\mathcal{M}_v$ by Kv . For $a \in K$ we denote its value under v by va .

Recall that by an \mathcal{O}_v -ideal I we mean a nonzero \mathcal{O}_v -module $I \not\subseteq K$. We consider (possibly fractional) \mathcal{O}_v -ideals I, I_1, I_2, J , etc. We are interested in the inequality

$$I_1 J \subseteq I_2 \tag{31}$$

and the corresponding equality [\(6\)](#). We note that $I_2 : I_1$ as defined in [\(7\)](#) is an \mathcal{O}_v -ideal, which may be fractional, and recall that $J = I_2 : I_1$ is the largest \mathcal{O}_v -ideal that satisfies [\(31\)](#). Further, we recall:

Proposition 3.1. *The map*

$$v : I \mapsto vI = \{vb \mid 0 \neq b \in I\}$$

establishes an order-preserving bijection between the \mathcal{O}_v -ideals and the final segments of vK ; its inverse map is

$$S \mapsto I_S = (a \in K \mid va \in S).$$

The proofs of the following facts are straightforward.

Lemma 3.2. (1) *For \mathcal{O}_v -ideals I_1, I_2 and J , the equation [\(6\)](#) holds if and only if*

$$vI_1 + vJ = vI_2. \tag{32}$$

(2) *An \mathcal{O}_v -ideal I is principal if and only if the final segment vI of vK is principal.*

We will also need:

Lemma 3.3. *Take \mathcal{O}_v -ideals I_1 and I_2 .*

(1) We have

$$v(I_2 : I_1) = \{\alpha \in vK \mid \alpha + vI_1 \subseteq vI_2\} = vI_2 -_{\text{fs}} vI_1. \quad (33)$$

In particular,

$$v(\mathcal{O}_v : I_1) = \{\alpha \in vK \mid \alpha + vI_1 \geq 0\} = \Delta vI_1. \quad (34)$$

and

$$vI_2(\mathcal{O}_v : I_1) = vI_2 + \Delta vI_1 = vI_2 -_{\text{mc}} vI_1. \quad (35)$$

(2) We have

$$vI_2(\mathcal{O}_v : I_1) = \begin{cases} vI_2 - va & \text{if } I_1 = a\mathcal{O}_v, \\ vI_2 - (vI_1)^c & \text{if } I_1 \text{ is nonprincipal.} \end{cases} \quad (36)$$

Proof. (1) Equation (33) follows via Proposition 3.1 from the definitions of $I_2 : I_1$ and $vI_2 -_{\text{fs}} vI_1$. Equation (34) follows from (33) since $\alpha + vI_1 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha \geq -vI_1$. Equation (35) follows from (34) and Lemma 2.10(1).

(2) If $I_1 = a\mathcal{O}_v$, then $vI_1 = (va)^-$ and $\Delta vI_1 = (-va)^-$ by Lemma 2.8, hence by (35) and (15), $vI_2(\mathcal{O}_v : I_1) = vI_2 + \Delta vI_1 = vI_2 - va$. If I_1 is nonprincipal, then so is vI_1 and again by Lemma 2.8, $\Delta vI_1 = -(vI_1)^c$, whence $vI_2(\mathcal{O}_v : I_1) = vI_2 - (vI_1)^c$ by (35). \square

3.1. Overrings of \mathcal{O}_v and their ideals. Every overring of \mathcal{O}_v is again a valuation ring. Every such overring \mathcal{O} is obtained from \mathcal{O}_v by localization with respect to a prime ideal of \mathcal{O}_v ; this prime ideal then becomes the maximal ideal \mathcal{M} of \mathcal{O} . The set \mathcal{R} of all valuation rings which contain \mathcal{O}_v is linearly ordered by inclusion. Also the set of maximal ideals of these valuation rings, i.e., the set of all prime ideals of \mathcal{O}_v , is ordered by inclusion; if $\mathcal{O}_1, \mathcal{O}_2 \in \mathcal{R}$ and $\mathcal{M}_1, \mathcal{M}_2$ are their respective maximal ideals, then $\mathcal{O}_1 \subseteq \mathcal{O}_2 \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{M}_2 \subseteq \mathcal{M}_1$. Note that for $\mathcal{O} \in \mathcal{R}$, an \mathcal{O}_v -ideal I is an \mathcal{O} -ideal if and only if $I\mathcal{O} = I$, and since all $\mathcal{O} \in \mathcal{R}$ are rings with 1, this holds if and only if $I\mathcal{O} \subseteq I$.

For every $\mathcal{O} \in \mathcal{R}$, we set

$$H(\mathcal{O}) := v\mathcal{O} \cap -v\mathcal{O} = v\mathcal{O}^\times.$$

This is a convex subgroup of the value group vK of (K, v) . The valuation w associated with \mathcal{O} is (up to equivalence) given by

$$wa = va/H(\mathcal{O}) \quad (37)$$

for every $a \in K$, the value group of w is canonically isomorphic to $vK/H(\mathcal{O})$, and the value group of the valuation induced by v on the residue field Kw is canonically isomorphic to $H(\mathcal{O})$ (cf. [12]).

Conversely, for every convex subgroup H of vK ,

$$\mathcal{O}(H) := \{b \in K \mid \exists \alpha \in H : \alpha \leq vb\} \in \mathcal{R}. \quad (38)$$

We have

$$v\mathcal{O}(H) = H^-. \quad (39)$$

Note that

$$v\mathcal{O}(H)^\times = H, \quad (40)$$

or in other words, $\mathcal{O}(H)^\times = v^{-1}(H)$.

We recall the following facts from general valuation theory (cf. [12]):

Proposition 3.4. *The map $H \mapsto \mathcal{O}(H)$ is an order-preserving bijection from the set of all convex subgroups of vK onto the set \mathcal{R} of all valuation rings which contain \mathcal{O}_v . Its inverse is the order preserving map $\mathcal{R} \ni \mathcal{O} \mapsto H(\mathcal{O})$. Thus,*

$$\mathcal{O}(H(\mathcal{O})) = \mathcal{O} \quad \text{and} \quad H(\mathcal{O}(H)) = H. \quad (41)$$

We denote the maximal ideal of the valuation ring $\mathcal{O}(H)$ by $\mathcal{M}(H)$. Then

$$\mathcal{M}(H) = \{b \in K \mid vb > H\} \quad \text{and} \quad v\mathcal{M}(H) = H^+. \quad (42)$$

We will read off information about an \mathcal{O}_v -ideal I from the invariance group of the associated final segment vI . We start with the case of $I = \mathcal{O} \in \mathcal{R}$. Note that for every $\mathcal{O} \in \mathcal{R}$ with maximal ideal \mathcal{M} , both \mathcal{O} and \mathcal{M} are \mathcal{O}_v -ideals.

Lemma 3.5. *For every $\mathcal{O} \in \mathcal{R}$ with maximal ideal \mathcal{M} ,*

$$H(\mathcal{O}) = \mathcal{G}(v\mathcal{O}) = \mathcal{G}(v\mathcal{M}) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{G}(v\mathcal{O})) = \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{G}(v\mathcal{M})). \quad (43)$$

Further, $v\mathcal{O}$ is the disjoint union of $H(\mathcal{O}) = v\mathcal{O}^\times$ and $H(\mathcal{O})^+ = v\mathcal{M}$, with $v\mathcal{O}^\times < v\mathcal{M}$.

Proof. Denote the valuation associated with \mathcal{O} by w . For every $a \in \mathcal{O}^\times$ and every $b \in \mathcal{M}$, we have $wa = 0 < wb$. By the contrapositive of implication (29), this implies that $H(\mathcal{O}) = v\mathcal{O}^\times < v\mathcal{M}$, which shows that $v\mathcal{O}$ is the disjoint union of $v\mathcal{O}^\times = H(\mathcal{O})$ and $v\mathcal{M}$. Thus, $v\mathcal{O} = H(\mathcal{O})^-$ and $v\mathcal{M} = H(\mathcal{O})^+$. Now (43) follows from Proposition 3.4 and Lemma 2.13(5), where $H = H(\mathcal{O})$ and $\alpha = 0$. \square

3.2. The invariance valuation ring of an \mathcal{O}_v -ideal. Take any \mathcal{O}_v -ideal I . We set

$$\mathcal{O}(I) := \{b \in K \mid bI \subseteq I\} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{M}(I) = \{b \in K \mid bI \subsetneq I\}. \quad (44)$$

For example, for every $\mathcal{O} \in \mathcal{R}$ with maximal ideal \mathcal{M} ,

$$\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{O}) = \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{M}) = \mathcal{O} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{O}) = \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{M}) = \mathcal{M}. \quad (45)$$

Further, we define

$$H(I) := H(\mathcal{O}(I)) = v\mathcal{O}(I) \cap -v\mathcal{O}(I) = v\mathcal{O}(I)^\times.$$

Theorem 3.6. (1) For every \mathcal{O}_v -ideal I , $\mathcal{O}(I)$ is a valuation ring of K containing \mathcal{O}_v , with maximal ideal $\mathcal{M}(I)$, which is a prime \mathcal{O}_v -ideal. It is the largest of all valuation rings \mathcal{O} of K for which I is an \mathcal{O} -ideal.

(2) For every \mathcal{O}_v -ideal I , $\mathcal{O}(I)^\times = \{b \in K \mid bI = I\}$ and $H(I)$ is a convex subgroup of vK .

(3) For every \mathcal{O}_v -ideal I ,

$$\mathcal{O}(I) = \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{G}(vI)) \text{ and } \mathcal{M}(I) = \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{G}(vI)). \quad (46)$$

as well as

$$H(I) = H(\mathcal{O}(I)) = \mathcal{G}(vI). \quad (47)$$

(4) For every \mathcal{O}_v -ideal I ,

$$\mathcal{M}(I) = \{b \in K \mid vb > \mathcal{G}(vI)\} \text{ and } v\mathcal{M}(I) = \mathcal{G}(vI)^+. \quad (48)$$

Proof. (1) It is straightforward to prove that $\mathcal{O}(I)$ is a ring. As I is an \mathcal{O}_v -ideal, we have $\mathcal{O}_v I = I$. Hence, $\mathcal{O}_v \subseteq \mathcal{O}(I)$. By general valuation theory, it follows that $\mathcal{O}(I)$ is a valuation ring.

We have $\{b \in K \mid bI = I\} \subseteq \mathcal{O}(I)^\times$ since $bI = I \Leftrightarrow I = b^{-1}I$ for $b \neq 0$. The converse inclusion holds since if $b, b^{-1} \in \mathcal{O}(I)$, then $I = bb^{-1}I \subseteq bI \subseteq I$ and thus, $bI = I$. We have shown that $\mathcal{O}(I)^\times = \{b \in K \mid bI = I\}$. In every valuation ring, the unique maximal ideal consists precisely of all nonunits. Hence the maximal ideal of $\mathcal{O}(I)$ is $\mathcal{O}(I) \setminus \{b \in K \mid bI = I\} = \mathcal{M}(I)$.

Finally, it follows directly from the definition that if \mathcal{O} is a valuation ring of K such that I is an \mathcal{O} -ideal, then $\mathcal{O} \subseteq \mathcal{O}(I)$. On the other hand, it also follows from the definition that I is an $\mathcal{O}(I)$ -ideal; therefore, $\mathcal{O}(I)$ is the largest of all valuation rings of K for which I is an \mathcal{O} -ideal.

(2) The first assertion has been shown in the proof of part (1). The second assertion follows from the definition of $H(I)$ and the fact that $\mathcal{O}(I)$ is a valuation ring.

(3) By Lemma 2.13(6), we compute $\mathcal{O}(I) = \{b \in K \mid bI \subseteq I\} = \{b \in K \mid vb + vI \subseteq vI\} = \{b \in K \mid vb \in \mathcal{G}(vI)^-\} = \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{G}(vI))$; and similarly, we have $\mathcal{M}(I) = \{b \in K \mid bI \not\subseteq I\} = \{b \in K \mid vb + vI \not\subseteq vI\} = \{b \in K \mid vb \in \mathcal{G}(vI)^+\} = \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{G}(vI))$. From what we have shown, $H(I) = v\mathcal{O}(I)^\times = v\{b \in K \mid bI = I\} = \mathcal{G}(vI)^- \setminus \mathcal{G}(vI)^+ = \mathcal{G}(vI)$.

(4) Since $\mathcal{M}(I) = \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{G}(vI))$, this follows from part (3) and (42). \square

Lemma 3.7. (1) Take \mathcal{O}_v -ideals I and J . Then

$$\mathcal{O}(IJ) = \mathcal{O}(I) \cup \mathcal{O}(J) = \max\{\mathcal{O}(I), \mathcal{O}(J)\}.$$

(2) For every \mathcal{O}_v -ideal I and $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\mathcal{O}(I^n) = \mathcal{O}(I)$.

(3) For every \mathcal{O}_v -ideal I and $0 \neq a \in K$, $\mathcal{O}(aI) = \mathcal{O}(I)$.

Proof. (1) We have $\mathcal{G}(vIJ) = \mathcal{G}(vI + vJ) = \mathcal{G}(vI) \cup \mathcal{G}(vJ)$ by Lemma 2.13(2). Our statement follows from this by means of (46) and Proposition 3.4.

(2) This follows from part (2) by induction on n .

(3) We have $\mathcal{G}(vaI) = \mathcal{G}(va + vI) = \mathcal{G}(vI)$ by Lemma 2.13(3). Our statement follows from this by means of (46). □

Lemma 3.8. *Take $\mathcal{O} \in \mathcal{R}$ and an \mathcal{O}_v -ideal I .*

(1) *$I\mathcal{O}$ is an \mathcal{O} -ideal with*

$$vI\mathcal{O} = vI + H(\mathcal{O}). \tag{49}$$

Consequently, I is an \mathcal{O} -ideal if and only if $H(\mathcal{O}) \subseteq \mathcal{G}(vI)$.

(2) *If $0 \neq a \in K$, then*

$$va\mathcal{O}(I) = va^- + \mathcal{G}(vI).$$

(3) *Denote by w the valuation associated with \mathcal{O} . Then the preimage of $wI = vI/H(\mathcal{O})$ in vK is equal to $vI\mathcal{O}$.*

Proof. (1) We compute

$$vI\mathcal{O} = vI + v\mathcal{O} = vI + (H(\mathcal{O}) \cup H(\mathcal{O})^+) = (vI + H(\mathcal{O})) \cup (vI + H(\mathcal{O})^+),$$

where we have used Lemma 3.5. Since $H(\mathcal{O})^+$ consists only of positive elements, we have $vI + H(\mathcal{O})^+ \subseteq vI$. Since $0 \in H(\mathcal{O})$, we have $vI \subseteq vI + H(\mathcal{O})$. Thus, $(vI + H(\mathcal{O})) \cup (vI + H(\mathcal{O})^+) = vI + H(\mathcal{O})$.

Further, I is an \mathcal{O} -ideal if and only if $I\mathcal{O} = I$, or equivalently, $vI + H(\mathcal{O}) = vI$. This in turn holds if and only if $H(\mathcal{O}) \subseteq \mathcal{G}(vI)$.

(2) By (46) and (39), $v\mathcal{O}(I) = v\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{G}(vI)) = \mathcal{G}(vI)^-$. It follows that $va\mathcal{O}(I) = va + v\mathcal{O}(I) = va + 0^- + \mathcal{G}(vI) = va^- + \mathcal{G}(vI)$, where we have used (17) twice.

(3) By (37) and Lemma 2.24, the preimage of wI under $\varphi_{H(\mathcal{O})}$ is $vI + H(\mathcal{O})$. By part (1) of our lemma, this is equal to $vI\mathcal{O}$. □

3.3. Properties of $\mathcal{M}(I)$. For \mathcal{O}_v -ideals I , the ideals $\mathcal{M}(I)$ appear in [7, Chapter II, Section 4] under the notation I^\sharp . There, properties of $\mathcal{M}(I) = I^\sharp$ are listed. In what follows, we will present several of them and show how they follow from the work we have done so far, in particular from our results on final segments in ordered abelian groups in Section 2.

Proposition 3.9. *Take \mathcal{O}_v -ideals I and J . Then:*

(1) $\mathcal{M}(I) = \mathcal{M}_v$ if I is a principal ideal.

(2) For $a \in K$, $\mathcal{M}(aI) = \mathcal{M}(I)$.

(3) $\mathcal{O}(I) \subseteq I$ if and only if $\mathcal{M}(I)$ does not contain I .

- (4) $\mathcal{M}(I) = I$ whenever I is a prime \mathcal{O}_v -ideal.
- (5) If I and J are prime \mathcal{O}_v -ideals and $aI = J$ for some $a \in K$, then $I = J$.
- (6) $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{O}_v : I) = \mathcal{M}(I)$.
- (7) $I : \mathcal{M}(I) = I$ if there is no $a \in K$ such that $\mathcal{M}(I) = aI$; otherwise, $I : \mathcal{M}(I)$ properly contains I .
- (8) $I\mathcal{M}(I) \subsetneq I$ if and only if I is a principal $\mathcal{O}(I)$ -ideal.
- (9) If $\mathcal{M}(I) \subsetneq \mathcal{M}(J)$, then $IJ = aI$ for some $a \in K$.
- (10) If $\mathcal{M}(I) = \mathcal{M}(J)$ and $J\mathcal{M}(J) \subsetneq \mathcal{M}(J)$, then $IJ = aI$ for some $a \in K$.
- (11) $\mathcal{M}(I)$ is the union of all proper integral ideals aI , $a \in K$.
- (12) $I(\mathcal{O}_v : I) = \mathcal{M}(I)$ if I is a nonprincipal \mathcal{O}_v -ideal, and $I(\mathcal{O}_v : I) = \mathcal{O}_v$ otherwise.
- (13) $\mathcal{M}(IJ) = \mathcal{M}(I) \cap \mathcal{M}(J) = \min\{\mathcal{M}(I), \mathcal{M}(J)\}$.
- (14) For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\mathcal{M}(I^n) = \mathcal{M}(I)$.

Proof. Throughout, we will use (48) and Proposition 3.1 freely.

- (1) If $I = a\mathcal{O}_v$ with $a \in K$, then $vI = (va)^-$ and $\mathcal{G}(vI) = \{0\}$ by (25). Hence $\mathcal{M}(I) = \{b \in K \mid vb > 0\} = \mathcal{M}_v$.
- (2) Since $v(aI) = va + vI$, we have $\mathcal{G}(v(aI)) = \mathcal{G}(vI)$ by Lemma 2.13(3), whence $\mathcal{G}(v(aI))^+ = \mathcal{G}(vI)^+$ and $\mathcal{M}(aI) = \mathcal{M}(I)$.
- (3) By Theorem 3.6, I is an $\mathcal{O}(I)$ -ideal and $\mathcal{M}(I)$ is the maximal ideal of $\mathcal{O}(I)$. Hence $\mathcal{O}(I) \subseteq I$ if and only if $\mathcal{O}(I)^\times \cap I$ is nonempty, and this holds if and only if I is not contained in $\mathcal{O}(I) \setminus \mathcal{O}(I)^\times = \mathcal{M}(I)$.
- (4) If I is a prime \mathcal{O}_v -ideal, then it is the maximal ideal \mathcal{M} of a valuation ring $\mathcal{O} \in \mathcal{R}$ and $\mathcal{M}(I) = \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{M}) = \mathcal{M} = I$ by (45).
- (5) By parts (2) and (4), the assumptions imply $I = \mathcal{M}(I) = \mathcal{M}(aI) = \mathcal{M}(J) = J$.
- (6) From (34) we know that $v(\mathcal{O}_v : I) = \Delta vI$. By Lemma 2.16(1), $\mathcal{G}(\Delta vI) = \mathcal{G}(vI)$. Using (46) twice, we obtain $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{O}_v : I) = \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{G}(v(\mathcal{O}_v : I))) = \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{G}(\Delta vI)) = \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{G}(vI)) = \mathcal{M}(I)$.
- (7) Since $v(I : \mathcal{M}(I)) = \{va \mid va + v\mathcal{M}(I) \subseteq vI\}$ by (33) of Lemma 3.3 and $v\mathcal{M}(I) = \mathcal{G}(vI)^+$, the statement follows from Proposition 2.20(2).
- (8) $I\mathcal{M}(I) \subsetneq I$ if and only if $vI + \mathcal{G}(vI)^+ \neq vI$. By Lemma 2.26, this holds if and only if $vI/\mathcal{G}(vI)$ has a smallest element. Denote the valuation associated with $\mathcal{O}(I)$ by w . Since $\mathcal{G}(vI) = H(\mathcal{O}(I))$ by (47), this in turn holds if and only if $wI = vI/H(\mathcal{O}(I)) = vI/\mathcal{G}(vI)$ has a smallest element, which means that I is a principal $\mathcal{O}(I)$ -ideal.

(9) The assumption $\mathcal{M}(I) \subsetneq \mathcal{M}(J)$ is equivalent to $\mathcal{O}(J) \subsetneq \mathcal{O}(I)$. By (46) and Proposition 3.4, this is equivalent to $\mathcal{G}(vJ) \subsetneq \mathcal{G}(vI)$. By Proposition 2.20(3), there is $\alpha \in vK$ such that $vI + vJ = vI + \alpha$. Choosing $a \in K$ with $va = \alpha$, we obtain that $IJ = aI$.

(10) If $\mathcal{M}(I) = \mathcal{M}(J)$, then $\mathcal{O}(I) = \mathcal{O}(J)$. Hence, by part (8), $J\mathcal{M}(J) \subsetneq \mathcal{M}(J)$ implies that J is a principal $\mathcal{O}(J)$ -ideal and hence a principal $\mathcal{O}(I)$ -ideal, say $J = a\mathcal{O}(I)$. Consequently, $IJ = Ia\mathcal{O}(I) = aI\mathcal{O}(I) = aI$.

(11) Since $v\mathcal{M}(I) = \mathcal{G}(vI)^+$, this follows from Proposition 2.20(5).

(12) By (35), $vI(\mathcal{O}_v : I) = vI -_{\text{mc}} vI$. If vI is nonprincipal, then Corollary 2.19(1) gives $vI -_{\text{mc}} vI = \mathcal{G}(vI)^+$, so $I(\mathcal{O}_v : I) = \mathcal{M}(I)$. If vI is principal, then from (19) with $\alpha = \beta$ we obtain $vI -_{\text{mc}} vI = 0^-$, so $I(\mathcal{O}_v : I) = \mathcal{O}_v$.

(13) and (14) follow from parts (1) and (2) of Lemma 3.7. □

3.4. The equation $I_1J = I_2$. We will use Propositions 3.4 and 3.1 to deduce the results in this section from our results in Section 2. Our aim is to use these results to compute $I_2 : I_1$ and to determine under which conditions the equation $I_1(I_2 : I_1) = I_2$ holds.

For every $\mathcal{O} \in \mathcal{R}$ with associated valuation w and every \mathcal{O} -ideal J , we define

$$\hat{J}_{\mathcal{O}} := \begin{cases} a\mathcal{O} & \text{if there exists } a \in K \text{ such that } wa \text{ is the infimum of } wJ, \text{ and} \\ J & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

This is well defined because if $a, b \in K$ with $wa = wb$, then $a\mathcal{O} = b\mathcal{O}$. We will call $\hat{J}_{\mathcal{O}}$ the *closure of J as an \mathcal{O} -ideal*. If wJ is closed in wK , then $\hat{J}_{\mathcal{O}} = J$.

Proposition 3.10. *For every \mathcal{O} -ideal J ,*

$$\mathcal{O} : (\mathcal{O} : J) = \hat{J}_{\mathcal{O}}.$$

Proof. Define w as above. Applying equality (34) (see Lemma 3.3) twice, we obtain $w(\mathcal{O} : (\mathcal{O} : J)) = \Delta w(\mathcal{O} : J) = \Delta(\Delta wJ)$. By Lemma 2.8(3), this is equal to the closure of wJ in wK . Our assertion now follows by Proposition 3.1. □

For every \mathcal{O}_v -ideal J , we define

$$J^{\diamond} := \hat{J}_{\mathcal{O}(J)}.$$

We have the following characterizations of J^{\diamond} :

Proposition 3.11. *Take any \mathcal{O}_v -ideal J . Then:*

(1) $J^{\diamond} = I_{(vJ)^{\diamond}}.$

(2) $J^2 : J = J^{\diamond}.$

Hence, if $vJ/\mathcal{G}(vJ)$ is closed in $vK/\mathcal{G}(vJ)$, then $(J^2 : J) = J$.

Proof. (1) By [Theorem 3.6](#), J is an $\mathcal{O}(J)$ -ideal. Denote by w the valuation associated with $\mathcal{O}(J)$, so that $wa = va/H(\mathcal{O}(J))$ for every $a \in K$. By [\(47\)](#), $H(\mathcal{O}(J)) = \mathcal{G}(vJ)$. By definition, $(vJ)^\diamond$ is the preimage of $v\widehat{J/\mathcal{G}(vJ)} = vJ/\widehat{H(\mathcal{O}(J))} = \widehat{wJ}$ under $\varphi_{H(\mathcal{O}(J))}$. If wJ is closed in wK , then $\widehat{wJ} = wJ = vJ/\mathcal{G}(vJ)$ whose preimage is $vJ + \mathcal{G}(vJ) = vJ$ and therefore, $I_{(vJ)^\diamond} = I_{vJ} = J = J^\diamond$. Now assume that wJ is not closed in wK and take $a \in K$ such that wa is the infimum of wJ in wK . Then $\widehat{wJ} = (wa)^-$ whose preimage is $va^- + \mathcal{G}(vJ)$. By [Lemma 3.8\(2\)](#), this is equal to $va\mathcal{O}(I)$. It follows that $I_{(vJ)^\diamond} = I_{va\mathcal{O}(I)} = a\mathcal{O}(I) = J^\diamond$. This proves our assertion.

(2) This follows from part (1) and [Corollary 2.32](#). \square

We now consider solutions J of [\(6\)](#).

Proposition 3.12. *Take \mathcal{O}_v -ideals I_1 and I_2 and assume that $J = J_0$ is a solution of [\(6\)](#). Set $J_1 := J_0\mathcal{O}(I_2)$. Then the following statements hold.*

(1) *If $I_1\mathcal{O}(I_2)$ is a principal $\mathcal{O}(I_2)$ -ideal, then $I_2 : I_1 = J_1$.*

(2) *If $I_1\mathcal{O}(I_2)$ is a nonprincipal $\mathcal{O}(I_2)$ -ideal, then $I_2 : I_1 = J_1^\diamond$.*

Proof. Denote by w the valuation associated with $\mathcal{O}(I_2)$. We have $H(\mathcal{O}(I_2)) = \mathcal{G}(vI_2)$ by [\(47\)](#). From [Lemma 3.5](#) it follows that $H(\mathcal{O}(I_2)) = v\mathcal{O}(I_2)^\times$ and therefore, $v\mathcal{O}(I_2)/H(\mathcal{O}(I_2)) = (0/H(\mathcal{O}(I_2)))^-$. Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} wI_1\mathcal{O}(I_2) &= v(I_1\mathcal{O}(I_2))/H(\mathcal{O}(I_2)) \\ &= vI_1/H(\mathcal{O}(I_2)) + v\mathcal{O}(I_2)/H(\mathcal{O}(I_2)) \\ &= vI_1/H(\mathcal{O}(I_2)) + (0/H(\mathcal{O}(I_2)))^- \\ &= vI_1/H(\mathcal{O}(I_2)) = vI_1/\mathcal{G}(vI_2). \end{aligned}$$

By [Lemma 3.2\(2\)](#), $I_1\mathcal{O}(I_2)$ is a principal $\mathcal{O}(I_2)$ -ideal if and only if $wI_1\mathcal{O}(I_2)$ is principal. Further, using [\(49\)](#), we find that $vJ_0\mathcal{O}(I_2) = vJ_0 + H(\mathcal{O}(I_2)) = vJ_0 + \mathcal{G}(vI_2)$. Now statements 1) and 2) follow from [Proposition 3.11\(1\)](#) together with [Proposition 2.30](#) where $S_1 = vI_1$, $S_2 = vI_2$, and $T_0 = vJ_0$. \square

From [Theorem 2.33](#) we deduce:

Theorem 3.13. *Take \mathcal{O}_v -ideals I_1 and I_2 .*

(1) *Assume that*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{O}(I_1) \subseteq \mathcal{O}(I_2), \text{ and } I_2 \text{ is a nonprincipal} \\ \mathcal{O}(I_2)\text{-ideal if } I_1 \text{ is a nonprincipal } \mathcal{O}(I_2)\text{-ideal.} \end{aligned} \quad (*)$$

Then $J = I_2 : I_1$ is the largest solution of [\(6\)](#); moreover $T = a^{-1}I_2$ if $I_1\mathcal{O}(I_2) = a\mathcal{O}(I_2)$, and $T = (I_2(\mathcal{O}_v : I_1))^\diamond$ if $I_1\mathcal{O}(I_2)$ is a nonprincipal $\mathcal{O}(I_2)$ -ideal.

(2) *Assume instead that condition (*) does not hold; equivalently, that either*

- (i) $\mathcal{O}(I_2) \subsetneq \mathcal{O}(I_1)$ or
- (ii) $\mathcal{O}(I_1) = \mathcal{O}(I_2)$ and I_1 is a nonprincipal $\mathcal{O}(I_1)$ -ideal, but I_2 is a principal $\mathcal{O}(I_1)$ -ideal.

Then (6) has no solution.

Proof. Since $\mathcal{O}(I) = \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{G}(vI))$ for every \mathcal{O}_v -ideal I by (46), we know that $\mathcal{O}(I_1) \subseteq \mathcal{O}(I_2)$ if and only if $\mathcal{G}(vI_1) \subseteq \mathcal{G}(vI_2)$. Part (2) of Lemma 3.2, with the valuation w associated with $\mathcal{O}(I_2)$ in place of v , shows for $i = 1, 2$ that I_i is a principal $\mathcal{O}(I_2)$ -ideal if and only if $wI_i = vI_i/\mathcal{G}(I_2)$ is principal. Further, if $vI_1/\mathcal{G}(I_2)$ is nonprincipal, then also I_1 is nonprincipal and therefore, $vI_2(\mathcal{O}_v : I_1) = vI_2 - (vI_1)^c$ by (36).

By Lemma 3.2(1), $I_1J = I_2$ holds if and only if $vI_1 + vJ = vI_2$. Now all of our assertions follow from Theorem 2.33, where $S_i = vI_i$ for $i = 1, 2$. □

The following theorem addresses question (QID4) in the case where no solution to (6) exists.

Theorem 3.14. *Take \mathcal{O} -ideals I_1 and I_2 .*

- (a) *Assume that $\mathcal{O}(I_2) \subsetneq \mathcal{O}(I_1)$. Then there exists $a \in I_2$ such that $I_2' := a\mathcal{M}(I_1) \subsetneq I_2$ is the largest $\mathcal{O}(I_1)$ -ideal contained in I_2 .*
- (b) *Assume that $\mathcal{O}(I_1) = \mathcal{O}(I_2)$ and I_1 is a nonprincipal $\mathcal{O}(I_1)$ -ideal, but I_2 is a principal $\mathcal{O}(I_1)$ -ideal, say $I_2 = a\mathcal{O}(I_1)$ for some $a \in K$. In this case, $I_2' := a\mathcal{M}(I_1) \subsetneq I_2$ is the largest nonprincipal $\mathcal{O}(I_1)$ -ideal contained in I_2 .*

In both cases, $J = I_2' : I_1$ is the largest solution of $I_1J = I_2'$, and $I_2' : I_1 = I_2 : I_1$.

Proof. This is a consequence of Theorems 2.34 and 3.13. We just need to observe that $(va + \mathcal{G}(vI_1))^+ = va + \mathcal{G}(vI_1)^+$, whence $I_{(va+\mathcal{G}(vI_1))^+} = aI_{\mathcal{G}(vI_1)^+} = a\mathcal{M}(I_1)$, where the last equality holds since $\mathcal{G}(vI_1)^+ = v\mathcal{M}(I_1)$ by (48). □

3.5. Annihilators of quotients I_1/I_2 . Take \mathcal{O}_v -ideals I_1 and I_2 . The annihilator of the quotient I_1/I_2 with $I_2 \subsetneq I_1$ is the \mathcal{O}_v -ideal $I_2 : I_1$. In general, the equation $I_1J = I_2$ is not solvable and $J = I_2 : I_1$ will not be a solution, but it will be the largest \mathcal{O}_v -ideal such that $I_1J \subseteq I_2$. However, in the situation appearing in the papers [3; 2], we have $I_1 = U$ and $I_2 = UV$ for \mathcal{O}_v -ideals U, V . Then $J = V$ is a solution of $I_1J = I_2$ and our task is just to compute the largest solution $I_2 : I_1$, which we accomplish in the next theorem.

Theorem 3.15. *Take \mathcal{O}_v -ideals I and J . Then*

$$IJ : I = \begin{cases} J\mathcal{O}(IJ) & \text{if } I\mathcal{O}(IJ) \text{ is a principal } \mathcal{O}(IJ)\text{-ideal,} \\ (J\mathcal{O}(IJ))^\diamond & \text{if } I\mathcal{O}(IJ) \text{ is a nonprincipal } \mathcal{O}(IJ)\text{-ideal.} \end{cases}$$

In the special case where $\mathcal{O}(I) = \mathcal{O}(J)$, we have $\mathcal{O}(IJ) = \mathcal{O}(I)$, $I\mathcal{O}(IJ) = I$ and $J\mathcal{O}(IJ) = J$, so that $IJ : I = J$ if I is a principal $\mathcal{O}(I)$ -ideal, and $IJ : I = J^\diamond$ otherwise.

Proof. Our assertions follow from [Proposition 3.12](#) with $I_1 = I$, $I_2 = IJ$ and $J_0 = J$. If $\mathcal{O}(I) = \mathcal{O}(J)$, then $\mathcal{O}(IJ) = \mathcal{O}(I) \cup \mathcal{O}(J) = \mathcal{O}(I) = \mathcal{O}(J)$ by [Lemma 3.7\(1\)](#), which yields our last assertion. \square

Lemma 3.16. *Take \mathcal{O}_v -ideals I_1 and I_2 with $I_2 \subsetneq I_1$. If the annihilator of I_1/I_2 is \mathcal{M}_v , then I_1 is a principal \mathcal{O}_v -ideal.*

Proof. If I_1 is nonprincipal, then vI_1 is nonprincipal and by [Lemma 2.6\(3\)](#) we obtain $vI_1 = vI_1 + 0^+ = vI_1 + v\mathcal{M}_v$, whence $I_1 = I_1\mathcal{M}_v$. As \mathcal{M}_v annihilates I_1/I_2 , it follows that $I_1 = I_1\mathcal{M}_v \subseteq I_2$, which contradicts our assumption. \square

Proposition 3.17. (1) *Take \mathcal{O}_v -ideals I_1 and I_2 with $I_2 \subsetneq I_1$. Then the annihilator of I_1/I_2 is equal to \mathcal{M}_v if and only if I_1 is principal and $I_2 = I_1\mathcal{M}_v$.*

(2) *Take \mathcal{O}_v -ideals I and J with $J \subsetneq \mathcal{O}_v$. Then the annihilator of I/IJ is equal to \mathcal{M}_v if and only if I is principal and $J = \mathcal{M}_v$.*

Proof. (1) Assume that I_1 is principal and $I_2 = I_1\mathcal{M}_v$. Then \mathcal{M}_v annihilates I_1/I_2 . On the other hand, $I_2 = I_1\mathcal{M}_v \subsetneq I_1$, so I_1/I_2 is not zero and \mathcal{O}_v does not annihilate it. Thus, \mathcal{M}_v is the annihilator of I_1/I_2 .

In order to prove the converse, assume that \mathcal{M}_v is the annihilator of I_1/I_2 . From [Lemma 3.16](#) we infer that I_1 must be principal, say $I_1 = (a)$ for some $a \in K$. As \mathcal{M}_v annihilates I_1/I_2 , we have $a\mathcal{M}_v = I_1\mathcal{M}_v \subseteq I_2$. We cannot have $a\mathcal{M}_v \subsetneq I_2$ since then $I_1 = (a) \subseteq I_2$, which contradicts our assumption. Thus we have $I_2 = a\mathcal{M}_v = I_1\mathcal{M}_v$.

(2) By part (1), applied to $I_1 = I$ and $I_2 = IJ$, the annihilator of I/IJ is equal to \mathcal{M}_v if and only if I is principal and $IJ = I\mathcal{M}_v$. As I is principal, the latter is equivalent to $J = \mathcal{M}_v$. \square

Finally, we treat the general case.

Theorem 3.18. *Take \mathcal{O}_v -ideals I_1, I_2 with $I_2 \subsetneq I_1$.*

(1) *Assume that (6) has a solution. Then the annihilator of I_1/I_2 is $a^{-1}I_2$ if $I_1\mathcal{O}(I_2) = a\mathcal{O}(I_2)$, and is $I_2(\mathcal{O}_v : I_1)^\diamond$ if $I_1\mathcal{O}(I_2)$ is a nonprincipal $\mathcal{O}(I_2)$ -ideal.*

(2) *Assume that (6) does not have a solution, and let I_2' be as defined in [Theorem 3.14](#). Then the annihilator of I_1/I_2 is $a^{-1}I_2'$ if $I_1\mathcal{O}(I_2) = a\mathcal{O}(I_2)$, and is $I_2'(\mathcal{O}_v : I_1)^\diamond$ if $I_1\mathcal{O}(I_2)$ is a nonprincipal $\mathcal{O}(I_2)$ -ideal.*

Proof. (1) This follows from [Theorem 3.13](#).

(2) This follows from [Theorems 3.14](#) and [3.13](#). \square

3.6. Application to the computation of annihilators in special cases. For an \mathcal{O}_v -module M we denote by $\text{ann } M$ the annihilator of M .

Proposition 3.19. *Take an \mathcal{O}_v -ideal $I \subsetneq \mathcal{O}_v$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$, and set $J = bI^{n-1}$, where $b \in \mathcal{O}_v$. If $n = 1$, assume that $b \in \mathcal{M}_v$. Then $I/IJ = I/bI^n$ is not zero, and the following statements hold.*

(1) *If there is $a \in K$ such that $vJ/\mathcal{G}(vJ)$ has infimum $va/\mathcal{G}(vJ)$ in $vK/\mathcal{G}(vJ)$ but does not contain this infimum, then*

$$\text{ann } I/IJ = J^\diamond = a\mathcal{O}(J), \quad (50)$$

which properly contains J . In all other cases, $\text{ann } I/IJ = J$.

In all cases, $\mathcal{M}(J) \text{ann } I/IJ \subseteq J$.

(2) *We have that $\text{ann } I/IJ = \mathcal{M}_v$ if and only if \mathcal{M}_v is principal and either $I = J = \mathcal{M}_v$ (which holds if and only if $n = 2$ and $b \in \mathcal{O}_v^\times$), or $I = \mathcal{O}_v$ and $J = \mathcal{M}_v = (b)$ (which holds if and only if $n = 1$ and $b \notin \mathcal{O}_v^\times$).*

Proof. Our assumption that $b \in \mathcal{M}_v$ in the case of $n = 1$ and that $b \in \mathcal{O}_v$ and $I \subsetneq \mathcal{O}_v$ in the case of $n > 1$ implies that $J \subsetneq \mathcal{O}_v$. This yields that I/IJ is not zero.

Since $vJ = vb + (n-1)vI$, Lemma 2.13(3) together with Corollary 2.14 shows that $\mathcal{G}(vI) = \mathcal{G}(vJ)$, which implies that $\mathcal{O}(I) = \mathcal{O}(J)$.

(1) From Theorem 3.15 we infer that $\text{ann } I/IJ = J$ if I is a principal $\mathcal{O}(J)$ -ideal, and $\text{ann } I/IJ = J^\diamond$ if I is a nonprincipal $\mathcal{O}(J)$ -ideal. Assume first that there is $a \in K$ such that $vJ/\mathcal{G}(vJ)$ has infimum $va/\mathcal{G}(vJ)$ in $vK/\mathcal{G}(vJ)$ but does not contain this infimum. Then $vJ/\mathcal{G}(vJ)$ is nonprincipal, and the same must hold for $vI/\mathcal{G}(vJ)$, so that I is a nonprincipal $\mathcal{O}(J)$ -ideal. It follows that $\text{ann } I/IJ = J^\diamond = a\mathcal{O}(J)$. Now assume the remaining case, that is, $vJ/\mathcal{G}(vJ)$ is closed in $G/\mathcal{G}(vJ)$ and therefore, $J^\diamond = J$. In this case we obtain that $\text{ann } I/IJ = J$.

Finally, we prove the last assertion. Since $\mathcal{M}(J) \subseteq \mathcal{M}_v$, it is trivial when $\text{ann } I/IJ = J$. In the remaining case, $\text{ann } I/IJ = a\mathcal{O}(J)$, whence $\mathcal{M}(J) \text{ann } I/IJ = a\mathcal{M}(J)$. Since $va/\mathcal{G}(vJ) = wa$ is the infimum of $vJ/\mathcal{G}(vJ) = wJ$ in $vK/\mathcal{G}(vJ) = wK$ and $wc > 0$ for every $c \in \mathcal{M}(J)$ and therefore $wac > wa$, it follows that $wa\mathcal{M}(J) \subseteq wJ$. Hence $w\mathcal{M}(J) \text{ann } I/IJ \subseteq wJ$, so $\mathcal{M}(J) \text{ann } I/IJ \subseteq J$.

(2) By Proposition 3.17(2), the annihilator of I/IJ is equal to \mathcal{M}_v if and only if I is principal and $J = \mathcal{M}_v$. Assume first that I is principal and $J = \mathcal{M}_v$. Since $J = bI^{n-1}$, it follows that J and \mathcal{M}_v are principal. Since I is principal, vI is principal and $\mathcal{G}(vJ) = \mathcal{G}(vI) = \{0\}$, so $vJ/\mathcal{G}(vI) = vJ$ is principal and from part (1) we obtain that $\mathcal{M}_v = \text{ann } I/IJ = J = bI^{n-1} \subseteq I$. Thus either $I = \mathcal{M}_v = J$ or $I = \mathcal{O}_v$ and $J = \mathcal{M}_v = (b)$. Since \mathcal{M}_v is principal, the former holds if and only if $n = 2$ and $b \in \mathcal{O}_v^\times$, and the latter holds if and only if $n = 1$ and $b \notin \mathcal{O}_v^\times$.

Now assume that \mathcal{M}_v is principal and either $I = \mathcal{M}_v = J$ or $I = \mathcal{O}_v$ and $J = \mathcal{M}_v = (b)$. If the former holds and $\mathcal{M}_v = (c)$ for some $c \in \mathcal{M}_v$, then $I/IJ = (c)/(c^2)$ and $\text{ann } I/IJ = (c) = \mathcal{M}_v$. If the latter holds, then $I/IJ = \mathcal{O}/(b)$ and $\text{ann } I/IJ = (b) = \mathcal{M}_v$. \square

The following facts are used in [2].

Lemma 3.20. *Take $n \geq 2$, any valuation ring \mathcal{O} with maximal ideal \mathcal{M} , and $a \in \mathcal{O}$. Then:*

- (1) $a\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}$ if and only if $a \notin \mathcal{M}$.
- (2) $\mathcal{M}^n = \mathcal{M}$ if and only if \mathcal{M} is a nonprincipal \mathcal{O} -ideal.
- (3) $(a\mathcal{M})^n = a\mathcal{M}$ if and only if $a \notin \mathcal{M}$ and \mathcal{M} is a nonprincipal \mathcal{O} -ideal.

Proof. (1) We have $a \notin a\mathcal{M}$, hence if $a \in \mathcal{M}$, then $a\mathcal{M} \neq \mathcal{M}$. If $a \notin \mathcal{M}$, then a is a unit in \mathcal{O} , so $a\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}$.

(2) The value group of w is not discrete, and hence dense, if and only if \mathcal{M} is a nonprincipal \mathcal{O} -ideal. If it is discrete and γ is its smallest positive element, then $\mathcal{M} = \{b \in K \mid wb \geq \gamma\}$ and $\mathcal{M}^n = \{c \in K \mid wc \geq n\gamma\} \subsetneq \mathcal{M}$ since $n\gamma > \gamma$. If it is dense, then for every $b \in \mathcal{M}$ there is $c \in K$ such that $0 < nwc < wb$, whence $b \in \mathcal{M}^n$; therefore, $\mathcal{M}^n \subseteq \mathcal{M} \subseteq \mathcal{M}^n$ and consequently, $\mathcal{M}^n = \mathcal{M}$.

(3) If $a \notin \mathcal{M}$ and \mathcal{M} is a nonprincipal \mathcal{O} -ideal, then by parts (1) and (2), $(a\mathcal{M})^n = \mathcal{M}^n = \mathcal{M} = a\mathcal{M}$. If $a \in \mathcal{M}$, then $wa > 0$, whence $a\mathcal{M} = \{c \in K \mid wc > wa\}$ and $(a\mathcal{M})^n \subseteq a^n\mathcal{M} = \{c \in K \mid wc > nwa\} \subsetneq a\mathcal{M}$ since $nwa > wa$. If \mathcal{M} is a principal \mathcal{O} -ideal, say $\mathcal{M} = b\mathcal{O}$ with $b \in \mathcal{M}$, then $a\mathcal{M} = ab\mathcal{O} = \{c \in K \mid wc \geq wab\}$ and $(a\mathcal{M})^n = (ab\mathcal{O})^n = \{c \in K \mid wc \geq nwab\} \subsetneq a\mathcal{M}$ since $nwab > wab$ and $ab \in a\mathcal{M}$. \square

Proposition 3.21. *Take $n \geq 2$, $a \in \mathcal{O}_v$ and $\mathcal{O} \in \mathcal{R}$ with maximal ideal \mathcal{M} . Assume that $(a\mathcal{M})^n \neq a\mathcal{M}$. Then the following statements hold.*

$$(1) \text{ann } a\mathcal{M}/(a\mathcal{M})^n = \begin{cases} (a\mathcal{M})^{n-1} & \text{if } \mathcal{M} \text{ is a principal } \mathcal{O}\text{-ideal,} \\ (a\mathcal{O})^{n-1} = a^{n-1}\mathcal{O} & \text{if } \mathcal{M} \text{ is a nonprincipal } \mathcal{O}\text{-ideal.} \end{cases}$$

(2) *The annihilator is equal to \mathcal{M}_v if and only if $n = 2$, $a \notin \mathcal{M}_v$ and $\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}_v$ is a principal \mathcal{O}_v -ideal.*

Proof. (1) We apply [Theorem 3.15](#) with $I = a\mathcal{M}$ and $J = (a\mathcal{M})^{n-1}$. Then $\mathcal{O}(IJ) = \mathcal{O}((a\mathcal{M})^n) = \mathcal{O}(a\mathcal{M}) = \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{M}) = \mathcal{O}$ by parts (2) and (3) of [Lemma 3.7](#) and (45). Since I and J are already \mathcal{O} -ideals, we obtain that $I\mathcal{O}(IJ) = I$ and $J\mathcal{O}(IJ) = J$. We observe that $I = a\mathcal{M}$ is a principal \mathcal{O} -ideal if and only if the same is true for \mathcal{M} .

It remains to show that $J\mathcal{O}(IJ)^\diamond = J^\diamond$ is equal to $(a\mathcal{O})^{n-1}$ if \mathcal{M} is a nonprincipal \mathcal{O} -ideal. Denote the valuation associated with \mathcal{O} by w . In the present case, $J =$

$(a\mathcal{M})^{n-1} = a^{n-1}\mathcal{M}$, and 0 is the infimum of $w\mathcal{M}$, not contained in $w\mathcal{M}$. Therefore, $wa^{n-1} \notin wa^{n-1} + w\mathcal{M} = wa^{n-1}\mathcal{M}$ is the infimum of $wa^{n-1}\mathcal{M}$. Hence by definition, $J^\diamond = \{c \mid wc \geq wa^{n-1}\} = a^{n-1}\mathcal{O} = (a\mathcal{O})^{n-1}$. This completes the proof of part (1).

(2) Assume first that $\text{ann } a\mathcal{M}/(a\mathcal{M})^n = \mathcal{M}_v$. Then $a\mathcal{M}/(a\mathcal{M})^n$ is nontrivial, whence $a\mathcal{M} \neq (a\mathcal{M})^n$, which by [Lemma 3.20\(3\)](#) means that $a \in \mathcal{M}$ or \mathcal{M} is a principal \mathcal{O} -ideal. If the latter holds, then by part (1), $a\mathcal{M} : (a\mathcal{M})^n = (a\mathcal{M})^{n-1}$. Since $a\mathcal{M} \subseteq \mathcal{M}_v$, this is equal to \mathcal{M}_v if and only if $n-1 = 1$, $\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}_v$, and $va = 0$, where we have used parts (1) and (3) of [Lemma 3.20](#). On the other hand, if the latter does not hold, then $a \in \mathcal{M}$ and by part (1), $\text{ann } a\mathcal{M}/(a\mathcal{M})^n = (a\mathcal{O})^{n-1} \subseteq a\mathcal{O}$. The latter is contained in \mathcal{M} but is not equal to \mathcal{M} since \mathcal{M} is a nonprincipal \mathcal{O} -ideal. Thus $\text{ann } a\mathcal{M}/(a\mathcal{M})^n = a\mathcal{M} : (a\mathcal{M})^n \subsetneq \mathcal{M} \subseteq \mathcal{M}_v$ and consequently, $\text{ann } a\mathcal{M}/(a\mathcal{M})^n \neq \mathcal{M}_v$.

For the converse, assume that $n = 2$, $a \notin \mathcal{M}_v$ and $\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}_v$ is a principal \mathcal{O}_v -ideal. Then part (1) together with [Lemma 3.20\(1\)](#) yield $\text{ann } a\mathcal{M}/(a\mathcal{M})^n = \text{ann } a\mathcal{M}_v/(a\mathcal{M}_v)^n = (a\mathcal{M}_v)^{n-1} = a\mathcal{M}_v = \mathcal{M}_v$. \square

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FRANZ-VIKTOR KUHLMANN
INSTITUTE OF MATHEMATICS
UNIVERSITY OF SZCZECIN
70-451 SZCZECIN
POLAND

fvk@usz.edu.pl

KATARZYNA KUHLMANN
PATER-HERTLE-WEG 5A
83727 SCHLIERSEE
GERMANY

katka314@gmail.com