## COMMUTATIVE ALGEBRA

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07. Regular local ring is UFD(0) strategy. Supplement:

PROPOSITION 7.1. Let A be a ring. Then dim  $A = \sup_{\mathfrak{m} \in \text{Spm}(A)} A_{\mathfrak{m}} = \sup_{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(A)} A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ .

DEFINITION 7.2. Let  $\mathfrak{p}$  be a prime ideal of a ring A. Then we define its **height** ht  $\mathfrak{p}$  to e the supremum of the lengths of prime chaines

$$\mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{p}_0 \supsetneq \mathfrak{p}_1 \supsetneq \mathfrak{p}_2 \supsetneq \cdots \supsetneq \mathfrak{p}_r.$$

We have  $\operatorname{ht} \mathfrak{p} = \dim A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ .

DEFINITION 7.3. For an ideal I of a ring A, we define its height ht I to be

ht 
$$I = \inf\{ \operatorname{ht} \mathfrak{p} | I \subset \mathfrak{p} \in \operatorname{Spec}(A) \}$$

DEFINITION 7.4. Let A be a ring and M be an A-module. Then a prime ideal  $\mathfrak{p}$  of A is called an associated prime ideal of M if It is the annihilator ann(Mx of some  $x \in M$ . The associated primes of the A-module A/I are refereedd to as the prime divisors of I.

THEOREM 7.5. Let A be a Noetherian ring, and  $I = (a_1, \ldots, a_r)$  an ideal generated by r elements; then if  $\mathfrak{p}$  is a minimal prime divisor of I we have ht  $\mathfrak{p} \leq r$ .

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THEOREM 7.6. Regular local ring  $(A, \mathfrak{m})$  is UFD.

Step 1. Induction on dim(A). If dim(A) = 0, Then A is a field. Thus it is UFD. Assume dim(A) > 0. Take  $x \in \mathfrak{m} \setminus \mathfrak{m}^2$ . It suffices to prove: (1) If  $A[x^{-1}]$  is UFD, then A is UFD. (2)  $A[x^{-1}]$  is UFD.