



COUNTABLE COHEN-MACAULAY TYPE AND ISOLATED SINGULARITIES



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QUESTION [HUNEKE-LEUSCHKE]. Let R be a complete local Cohen-Macaulay ring of countable Cohen-Macaulay type, and assume that R has an isolated singularity. Is R then necessarily of finite Cohen-Macaulay type?

DEFINITION. A Cohen-Macaulay local ring (R, \mathfrak{m}) is said to have finite (resp., countable) Cohen-Macaulay type if it has only finitely (resp., countably) many isomorphism classes of maximal Cohen-Macaulay modules.

HYPERSURFACES

EXAMPLES OF FINITE TYPE. The complete ADE plane curve singularities over an algebraically closed field k are the rings $k[[x, y, z_2, \dots, z_r]]/(f)$, where f is one of the following polynomials:

- $(A_n) : x^{n+1} + y^2 + z_2^2 + \dots + z_r^2, n \geq 1$
- $(D_n) : x^{n-1} + xy^2 + z_2^2 + \dots + z_r^2, n \geq 4$
- $(E_6) : x^4 + y^3 + z_2^2 + \dots + z_r^2$
- $(E_7) : x^3y + y^3 + z_2^2 + \dots + z_r^2$
- $(E_8) : x^5 + y^3 + z_2^2 + \dots + z_r^2$

THEOREM [B-G-S]. A complete hypersurface singularity over an algebraically closed uncountable field k has (infinite) countable Cohen-Macaulay type iff it is isomorphic to one of the following

$$k[[x, y, z_2, \dots, z_r]]/(y^2 + z_2^2 + \dots + z_r^2);$$

$$k[[x, y, z_2, \dots, z_r]]/(xy^2 + z_2^2 + \dots + z_r^2).$$

REMARK. A complete hypersurface singularity of (infinite) countable Cohen-Macaulay type has non-isolated singularities.

DIMENSION ONE, REDUCED

DROZD-ROÏTER CONDITIONS. If (R, \mathfrak{m}, k) is a one dimensional, reduced, local, Noetherian ring with integral closure S , finitely generated as an R -module, then Wiegand et al showed R has finite Cohen-Macaulay type when the following conditions occur:

$$\dim_k(S/\mathfrak{m}S) \leq 3; \tag{dr1}$$

$$\dim_k\left(\frac{R + \mathfrak{m}S}{R + \mathfrak{m}^2S}\right) \leq 1. \tag{dr2}$$

THEOREM [KARR-WIEGAND]. Let R be as above with k an uncountable field, then countable type implies finite type.

PROPOSITION. Let x be a minimal reduction of the maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} . The Drozd-Roïter conditions are equivalent to the following:

$$e(R) \leq 3; \tag{1}$$

$$\lambda(\overline{\mathfrak{m}^2}/x\mathfrak{m}) \leq 1, \tag{2}$$

EXAMPLE. The following are not finite type:

- $R = k[[t^3, t^7]]; e(R) = 3$ and $\lambda(\overline{\mathfrak{m}^2}/t^4\mathfrak{m}) = 2$.
- $R = k[[x, y]]/(x^3y - xy^3); e(R) = 4$ and $\lambda(\overline{\mathfrak{m}^2}/(x + 2y)\mathfrak{m}) = 1$.

ARBITRARY DIMENSION

EXAMPLE. The following has finite type and $e(R) = n$:

$$R = k[x_1, \dots, x_{n+1}]/\det_2 \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & \dots & x_n \\ x_2 & \dots & x_{n+1} \end{pmatrix}, n \geq 2$$

DEFINITION. Let R be a homogeneous, Noetherian, Cohen-Macaulay ring with dimension d . Then we say R is Super-Stretched provided

$$\dim_k\left(\frac{R}{(x_1, \dots, x_d)_i}\right) \leq 1$$

for all system of parameters x_1, \dots, x_d and for all

$$i > \sum_{j=1}^d \deg x_j - d + 1.$$

EXAMPLES OF SUPER-STRETCHED.

- The ADE plane curve singularities, along with the two hypersurfaces of countable type, are Super-Stretched.
- The ring $R = k[[x, y]]/(x^3y - xy^3)$ is not Super-Stretched:

$$\dim_k\left(\frac{R}{(x + 2y)^2}\right)_3 = 2.$$

MAIN THEOREM [—]. A homogeneous, Noetherian, Cohen-Macaulay ring of countable type and uncountable residue field is Super-Stretched.

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