

ON RINGS WITH SMALL HILBERT–KUNZ MULTIPLICITY

MANUEL BLICKLE AND FLORIAN ENESCU

ABSTRACT. A result of Watanabe and Yoshida says that an unmixed local ring of positive characteristic is regular if and only if its Hilbert-Kunz multiplicity is one. We show that, for fixed p and d , there exist a number $\epsilon(d, p) > 0$ such that any nonregular unmixed ring R its Hilbert-Kunz multiplicity is at least $1 + \epsilon(d, p)$. We also show that local rings with sufficiently small Hilbert-Kunz multiplicity are Cohen-Macaulay and F -rational.

1. INTRODUCTION

By a result of Watanabe and Yoshida [7], an unmixed local ring R of characteristic $p > 0$ is regular if and only if the Hilbert-Kunz multiplicity,

$$e_{HK}(R) = \lim_{e \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lambda(R/\mathfrak{m}^{[p^e]})}{p^{de}},$$

is equal to one. A short proof of this was given by Huneke and Yao in [6]. The Hilbert-Kunz multiplicity has proven to be difficult to compute and even basic questions, such as whether it is rational, defied a solution despite intense effort. The above result raises the following, also very basic, question: What is the smallest possible Hilbert-Kunz multiplicity of a *non-regular* unmixed ring, say of fixed dimension d and characteristic p ? That is, we ask to determine the number

$$\epsilon_{HK}(d, p) = \inf\{e_{HK}(R) - 1 : R \text{ non-regular, unmixed, } \dim R = d, \text{ char } R = p\}.$$

In this paper we start a first investigation into this question by showing that, at least, $\epsilon_{HK}(d, p)$ is always *strictly* positive, i.e the Hilbert-Kunz multiplicity of a non-regular ring of fixed dimension and characteristic, cannot be arbitrarily close to one. The bound we obtain is by no means optimal as the few cases, where $\epsilon_{HK}(d, p)$ is known, show.

In the course of our investigation we obtain a result of a similar flavor. We show that a small Hilbert-Kunz multiplicity, precisely $e_{HK}(R) \leq 1 + 1/d!$, implies Cohen-Macaulayness and F -rationality (see Proposition 2.5). This sheds some light into the difficult task of determining the subtle manner in which the Hilbert-Kunz multiplicity encodes information about the singularity of R .

Key words and phrases. Regular rings, Hilbert-Kunz multiplicity, F -rational rings.

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2. LOWER BOUNDS ON THE HILBERT-KUNZ MULTIPLICITY

We fix the notation of a d -dimensional local ring (R, \mathfrak{m}, k) with maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} and residue field k of characteristic $p > 0$. For every positive integer e , let $q = p^e$. If I is an ideal of R , then $I^{[q]} = (i^q : i \in I)$.

Definition 2.1. Let I be an \mathfrak{m} -primary ideal in R . The *Hilbert-Samuel multiplicity* of I with respect to R is defined by $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{d! \lambda(R/I^n)}{n^d}$. This limit exists and is denoted by $e(I, R)$, or, simply, by $e(I)$. The *Hilbert-Kunz multiplicity* of I with respect to R is defined by $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lambda(R/I^{[q]})}{q^d}$. This limit exists and is denoted by $e_{HK}(I, R)$, or, simply, $e_{HK}(I)$. The number $e(\mathfrak{m}, R)$ is called the Hilbert-Samuel multiplicity of R and usually denoted by $e(R)$.

For a collection of basic results regarding these notions, we refer the reader to [5], or [7]. We list here only a few well known facts that will be needed later.

One has $\lambda(R/\mathfrak{m}^{[q]}) \geq q^d$ and the equality for one particular q implies that R is regular and hence $\lambda(R/\mathfrak{m}^{[q]}) = q^d$ for all q . In general, $\max(1, e(I)/d!) \leq e_{HK}(I) \leq e(I)$, for every \mathfrak{m} -primary ideal of R . If I is generated by a system of parameters, then $e(I) = e_{HK}(I)$. In [4] Hanes recently showed that, in fact, $e(I)/d! < e_{HK}(I)$, for every \mathfrak{m} -primary ideal I , answering affirmatively a question raised by Watanabe and Yoshida (Question 2.9 in [7]).

In our paper, we look at the class of unmixed rings. We say that R is unmixed if all the associated primes have the codimension equal to the dimension of R . We restrict ourselves to this case, because there are examples of nonregular rings that are not unmixed with $e_{HK} = 1$. We will also assume that $d \geq 2$, since in the one dimensional case the Hilbert-Kunz multiplicity is at least 2 for nonregular rings.

The following lemma, although easy to prove, turns out to be a very useful tool in many instances (see [6], Lemma 2.1, or [7], Lemma 4.2).

Lemma 2.2. *Let (R, \mathfrak{m}, k) of characteristic $p > 0$.*

- 1) $e_{HK}(I) \leq \lambda(R/I^*) \cdot e_{HK}(R)$.
- 2) For I an \mathfrak{m} -primary ideal of R , denote $f_I = \lambda(R/I)e_{HK}(R) - e_{HK}(I)$. Then, for every pair of ideals $J \subset I$ one has $f_I \leq f_J$.

The following theorem was conjectured by Watanabe and Yoshida and is the key tool in our investigation.

Theorem 2.3 (Goto-Nakamura, [3]). *Let (R, \mathfrak{m}) be a homomorphic image of a Cohen-Macaulay local ring of characteristic $p > 0$.*

- (1) *Assume that R is equidimensional. Then $e(I) \geq \lambda(R/I^*)$ for every parameter ideal I .*

(2) Assume that R is unmixed. If $e(I) = \lambda(R/I^*)$ for some parameter ideal I , then R is a Cohen-Macaulay F -rational local ring.

Remark 2.4. An alternate proof of this theorem has also been given by Ciupercă and Enescu, [2] (Theorem 1.1 and Remark 1.10), where (2) is obtained under some other mild conditions on R .

First we present a result which shows that rings with sufficiently small Hilbert-Kunz multiplicities are Cohen-Macaulay and F -rational.

Proposition 2.5. *Let R be an unmixed ring that is a homomorphic image of a Cohen-Macaulay local ring of characteristic $p > 0$. If $e_{HK}(R) \leq 1 + \max\{1/d!, 1/e(R)\}$, then R is Cohen-Macaulay and F -rational.*

Proof. As the associated primes of R and $R[x]_{\mathfrak{m}}$ are in bijection, R is unmixed if and only if $R[x]_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is unmixed. The same holds for the multiplicities, Cohen-Macaulayness and F -rationality. Thus we can assume that the residue field of R is infinite. Hence, we can choose a minimal reduction ideal I for \mathfrak{m} (i.e. $e(I) = e(\mathfrak{m}) = e(R)$) such that I is generated by a system of parameters.

Let us assume that R is not Cohen-Macaulay and F -rational. We show that this implies that $e_{HK}(R) > 1 + 1/e(R)$. By Lemma 2.2 we have that $e(I) \leq \lambda(R/I^*)e_{HK}(R)$ and substituting $\lambda(R/I^*) \leq e(R) - 1$ (Theorem 2.3) we get $e(I) \leq (e(I) - 1)e_{HK}(R)$. Thus

$$e_{HK}(R) \geq 1 + \frac{1}{e(R) - 1} > 1 + \frac{1}{e(R)}.$$

To see that $e_{HK}(R) > 1 + 1/d!$, it is now enough to consider the case $d! \leq e(R) - 1$. Then we have

$$e_{HK}(R) > \frac{e(R)}{d!} \geq \frac{d! + 1}{d!} = 1 + \frac{1}{d!}$$

finishing the argument. \square

Remark 2.6. Watanabe and Yoshida ([7], [8]) have shown that, in dimension 2, under the assumption of Cohen-Macaulayness, the minimal Hilbert-Kunz multiplicity is at least $3/2$. Our Proposition 2.5 shows that in fact this assumption can be dropped in the case of unmixed rings that are a homomorphic image of a Cohen-Macaulay ring.

Now we can address the existence of a lower bound for the Hilbert-Kunz multiplicity of nonregular rings.

Theorem 2.7. *If (R, \mathfrak{m}, k) is an unmixed local ring that is the homomorphic image of a Cohen-Macaulay ring of characteristic $p > 0$ and dimension d . If R is not regular, then $e_{HK}(R) > 1 + \max\{1/(p^d d!), 1/(p^d e(R))\}$.*

Proof. As before we can assume that the residue field is infinite and let I be a minimal reduction for \mathfrak{m} . Proposition 2.5 shows that it is enough to consider the case when R is Cohen-Macaulay and F -rational.

By Lemma 2.2 we have $f_{\mathfrak{m}^{[p]}} \leq f_{I^{[p]}}$. Substituting into this inequality the identities $e_{HK}(I^{[p]}) = e_{HK}(I)p^d$, $e(I^{[p]}) = \lambda(R/I^{[p]})$ and $e(I^{[p]}) = e_{HK}(I^{[p]})$ we get

$$(1) \quad e_{HK}(R) \cdot (\lambda(R/\mathfrak{m}^{[p]}) - p^d) \leq e(I^{[p]}) \cdot (e_{HK} - 1) = p^d e(R) \cdot (e_{HK} - 1).$$

If R is not regular, then $(\lambda(R/\mathfrak{m}^{[p]}) - p^d) \geq 1$ and we obtain from (1), by solving for $e_{HK}(R)$, that

$$e_{HK}(R) \geq 1 + \frac{1}{p^d e(R) - 1} > 1 + \frac{1}{p^d e(R)}.$$

Using the inequality $e(R) < d!e_{HK}(R)$ in the right side of (1) we obtain similarly that

$$e_{HK}(R) > 1 + \frac{1}{p^d d!}.$$

□

Remark 2.8. Note that this given bound by no means improves the trivial bound for rings R with $e(R) > d!$ given by

$$e_{HK}(R) > e(R)/d! \geq (d! + 1)/d! = 1 + 1/d!.$$

It is the more interesting case of comparatively small multiplicity $e(R)$ in which our bound gives new results.

3. PROPOSED PROBLEMS

A shortcoming of the bound of Theorem 2.7 is its dependence upon the characteristic. In fact we suspect that the number

$$\epsilon_{HK}(d) = \inf\{\epsilon_{HK}(d, p) : p > 0\}$$

is strictly bigger than 0. In the one dimensional case this is trivial, $\epsilon_{HK}(1) = 1$. Work of Watanabe and Yoshida [7], together with our Remark 2.6, shows that $\epsilon_{HK}(2) = 1/2$. Furthermore, Watanabe and Yoshida give a classification of all two dimensional Cohen-Macaulay rings with Hilbert-Kunz multiplicity less than 2. Up to dimension 4, Hanes's results, [4], also give lower bounds for $\epsilon_{HK}(d, p)$ that are independent of p (he can show that $\epsilon_{HK}(3) \geq 1/3$, and that $\epsilon_{HK}(4, p) \geq 0.16$). In private communications, Watanabe mentioned that he and Yoshida can also prove that $\epsilon_{HK}(3) = 1/3$ in dimension 3. In dimensions 2 and 3, Buchweitz and Chen have obtained the minimal Hilbert-Kunz multiplicity of homogeneous hypersurfaces of fixed degree (see [1]). It should be noted that none of these techniques are known to produce bounds in the general case.

Another question that comes to mind is whether $\epsilon_{HK}(d, p)$ is attained. If this is the case, what is the significance of such rings with minimal Hilbert-Kunz multiplicity?

Are they unique up to isomorphism? Again, the work of Watanabe and Yoshida gives an answer in dimension two only, and all remaining dimensions remain completely open.

In view of Proposition 2.5 we can shift attention away from non-regular rings to other classes of singularities, and ask for the minimal Hilbert-Kunz multiplicity of d -dimensional ring with prescribed singularity. The intuition behind this is that bad singularities should force a high Hilbert-Kunz multiplicity. Our Proposition 2.5 is a result of this type.

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FB6 MATHEMATIK, UNIVERSITÄT ESSEN, 45117 ESSEN, GERMANY

E-mail address: `manuel.blickle@uni-essen.de`

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84112, USA AND
THE INSTITUTE OF MATHEMATICS OF THE ROMANIAN ACADEMY, BUCHAREST, ROMANIA

E-mail address: `enescu@math.utah.edu`