LOCALIZATION AND TEST EXPONENTS FOR TIGHT CLOSURE

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1. INTRODUCTION

We introduce the notion of a *test exponent* for tight closure, and explore its relationship with the problem of showing that tight closure commutes with localization, a longstanding open question. Roughly speaking, test exponents exist if and only if tight closure commutes with localization: mild conditions on the ring are needed to prove this. We give other, independent, conditions that are necessary and sufficient for tight closure to commute with localization in the general case, in terms of behavior of certain associated primes and behavior of exponents needed to annihilate local cohomology. While certain related conditions (the ones given here are weaker) were previously known to be sufficient, these are the first conditions of this type that are actually equivalent.

The difficult calculation of §4 uses associativity of multiplicities and many other tools to show that sufficient conditions for localization to commute with tight closure can be given in which asymptotic statements about lengths of modules defined using the iterates of the Frobenius endomorphism replace the finiteness conditions on sets of primes introduced in §3. The result is local and requires special conditions on the rings: one is that countable prime avoidance holds. This is not a very restrictive condition however: it suffices, for example, for the ring to contain an uncountable field. Countable prime avoidance also holds in any complete local ring. But we also need the existence of a *strong* test ideal (see

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the beginning of §4). We expect that, in the long run, this condition will also turn out not to be very restrictive: a strong test ideal for a reduced ring is known to exist if every irreducible component of $\operatorname{Spec} R$ has a resolution of singularities obtained by blowing up an ideal that defines the singular locus, and it is expected that this is always true in the excellent case. Moreover, by very recent results, strong test ideals always exist for complete reduced local rings.

We note that the reader may find other results related to localization of tight closure in [AHH], [Hu3], [Ktzm1-2], [LySm], and [Vrac1-2].

2. TEST EXPONENTS AND ASSOCIATED PRIMES

Discussion 2.1: basic terminology and notation. We shall assume throughout that R is a Noetherian ring of positive prime characteristic p, although this hypothesis is usually repeated in theorems and definitions. Moreover, because tight closure problems are unaffected by killing nilpotents, we shall assume, unless otherwise specified, that R is reduced. We shall usually assume that the reduced ring R has a test element c (see the discussion below). We recall some terminology and notation. R° denotes the complement of the union of the minimal primes of R, and so, if R is reduced, R° is simply the multiplicative system of all nonzerodivisors in R. We shall write $\boldsymbol{F}^e$ (or $\boldsymbol{F}^e_R$ if we need to specify the base ring) for the *Peskine-Szpiro* or *Frobenius* functor from R-modules to R-modules. This is a special case of the base change functor from R-modules to S-modules that is simply given by $S \otimes_R _$: in the case of $\boldsymbol{F}^e$, the ring S is R, but the map $R \to R$ that is used for the algebra structure is the eth iteration F^e of the Frobenius endomorphism: $F^e(r) = r^{p^e}$. Thus, if M is given as the cokernel of the map represented by a matrix $\big(r_{ij}\big)$, then $\boldsymbol{F}^e(M)$ is the cokernel of the map represented by the matrix $\big(r_{ij}^{p^e}\big)$. Unless otherwise indicated, q denotes p^e where $e \in \mathbb{N}$. For $q = p^e$, $\boldsymbol{F}^e(R/I) \cong R/I^{[q]}$, where $I^{[q]}$ denotes the ideal generated by the qth powers of all elements of I (equivalently, of generators of I). Note that $\boldsymbol{F}^e$ preserves both freeness and finite generation of modules, and is exact precisely when R is regular (cf. [Her], [Kunz]). If $N \subseteq M$ we write $N^{[q]}$ for the image of $F^e(N)$ in $F^e(M)$, although it depends on the inclusion $N \to M$, not just on N. If $u \in M$ we

write u^{p^e} for the image $1 \otimes u$ of u in $F^e(M)$. With this notation, $(u+v)^q = u^q + v^q$ and $(ru)^q = r^q u^q$ for u, $v \in M$ and $r \in R$.

It is worth noting that, for any multiplicative system W in R, $\boldsymbol{F}^e_{R_W}(M_W) \cong F^e_R(M)_W$, where $_\,_W$ indicates localization with respect to W. In fact, for any R-algebra S, one has that

$$\boldsymbol{F}^e_S(S \otimes_R M) \cong S \otimes_R \boldsymbol{F}^e_R(M).$$

Furthermore, $N^{[q]}_W \subseteq \boldsymbol{F}^e(M)_W$ may be canonically identified with $(N_W)^{[q]}$.

An element $u \in M$, where M is a finitely generated R-module, is in the tight closure N^* of $N \subseteq M$ if there exists $c \in R^\circ$ such that $cu^q \in N^{[q]}$ for all $q = p^e \gg 0$. By the right exactness of tensor, $\boldsymbol{F}^e(M/N) \cong \boldsymbol{F}^e(M)/N^{[q]}$, where $q = p^e$. It follows easily that an element of M is in N^* if and only if its image in M/N is in 0^* in M/N. It follows that in considering whether $u \in M$ is in N^*, we may replace M by a finitely generated free module G mapping onto M, N by its inverse image in G, and u by any element of G that maps to u.

An element $c \in R^\circ$ is called *a test element* if, whenever M is a finitely generated R-module and $N \subseteq M$ is a submodule, then $u \in M$ is in the tight closure of N if and only if for all $q = p^e$, $cu^q \in N^{[q]}$ (the image of $\boldsymbol{F}^e(N) \to \boldsymbol{F}^e(M)$). Thus, if the ring has a test element, it "works" in any tight closure test where some choice of $c \in R^\circ$ "works." Test elements are also characterized as the elements of R° that annihilate N^*/N for all submodules N of all finitely generated modules M.

A test element is called *locally stable* if its image in every local ring of R is a test element (this implies that it is a locally stable test element in every localization of R at any multiplicative system). A test element is called *completely stable* if its image in the completion of each local ring of R is a test element: a completely stable test element is easily seen to be locally stable. We refer the reader to [HH1, §6 and §8], [HH2], [HH5, §6], and [AHH, §2] for more information about test elements and to §3 of [AHH] for a discussion of several basic issues related to the localization problem for tight closure.

We note that, by some rather hard theorems, test elements are known to exist. For example, if R is any reduced ring essentially of finite type over an excellent local ring, then R has a test element. In fact, if c is any element of R° such that R_c is regular (and such elements always exist if R is excellent and reduced), then c has a power that is a completely stable test element. This follows from Theorem (6.1a) of [HH5], and we shall

make use of this freely throughout.

Another important property of tight closure in characteristic p is that if $R \to S$ is a ring homomorphism and $u \in N^*$ in M, then the image $1 \otimes u$ of u in $S \otimes_R M$ is in the tight closure, over S, of

$$\operatorname{Im}(S \otimes_R N \to S \otimes_R M)$$

under very mild assumptions. This phenomenon is referred to as *the persistence of tight closure*. In particular, by Theorem (6.23) (which, with the same proof, is valid whenever R is essentially of finite type over an excellent local ring — the result is stated only for the case of finite type) and Theorem (6.24) of [HH5], if R is essentially of finite type over an excellent local ring, if S has a completely stable test element, or if R° maps into S° (e.g., if $R \to S$ is an inclusion of domains or is flat) then one has persistence of tight closure for the ring homomorphism $R \to S$.

Definition 2.2. Let R be a reduced Noetherian ring of positive prime characteristic p. Let c be a fixed test element for R. Let $N \subseteq M$ be a pair of finitely generated R-modules. We shall say that $q = p^e$ is a *test exponent* for c, N, M if whenever $cu^Q \in N^{[Q]}$ and $Q \geq q$, then $u \in N^*$. In case N is an ideal it is usually assumed that $M = R$, and in that case we speak of a test exponent for c, I, with R understood to be the ambient module for I.

It is not all clear whether to expect test exponents to exist. In this paper we shall prove, roughly speaking, that test exponents exist, in general, if and only if tight closure commutes with localization. The question of whether tight closure commutes with localization is open in general, but it is known in many important special cases, and thus our results imply that test exponents do exist rather often. We expect this notion to be of great importance because, whenever one can compute what the test exponent is, one obtains an effective test for tight closure.

We are also hopeful that focusing attention on the problem of the existence of test exponents may lead to a solution of the localization problem for tight closure. We should want to point out that, if tight closure commutes with localization, then it commutes with arbitrary smooth base change: for a precise statement, see Theorem (7.18a) of [HH5].

To demonstrate one connection, we prove the easier half of the result at once — this half is implicit in [McD].

Proposition 2.3. *Let R be a reduced Noetherian ring of positive prime characteristic p*

and let $N \subseteq M$ be finitely generated R-modules. Let c be a locally stable test element for R. If there is a test exponent for c, N, M then for every multiplicative system W of R, N^*_W in M_W over R_W is $(N^*)_W$ (i.e., tight closure for the pair $N \subseteq M$ commutes with localization).

Proof. The only problem is to show that if $u \in M$ and $u/1 \in (N_W)^*$ then $u \in (N^*)_W$ (any element of M_W, after multiplication by a suitable unit, is in the image of M). Let q be a test exponent for c, N, M. Then we can choose $cu^q/1 \in N_W^{[q]}$ and we can choose $f \in W$ such that $fcu^q \in N^q$, and so $c(fu)^q \in N^{[q]}$. But then $fu \in N^*$, and so $u \in (N^*)_W$. $\square$

What is much less obvious is that a converse holds.

Theorem 2.4. *Let R be a reduced Noetherian ring of positive prime characteristic p and let $N \subseteq M$ be a pair of finitely generated R-modules. Suppose that for every prime $Q \in Ass(M/N^*)$, $(N_Q)^* = (N^*)_Q$. Then for every test element $c \in R^\circ$ such that c is a test element in each of the rings R_Q for every associated prime Q of M/N, there is a test exponent for c, M, N. In particular, if $(N_Q)^* = (N^*)_Q$ for all associated primes Q of M/N^* and c is a locally stable test element for R, then c, N, M has a test exponent.*

Thus, if tight closure commutes with localization for the pair $N \subseteq M$ at associated primes of M/N^*, and R has a locally stable test element, then tight closure commutes with localization in general for the pair $N \subseteq M$.

We postpone the proof until we have established some preliminary results that make the argument transparent (it is given immediately following the proof of Theorem 2.7). First:

Proposition 2.5. *Let R be a reduced Noetherian ring of positive prime characteristic p and let M be a finitely generated R-module. Let N, N', and N_i, where i varies in an index set, be submodules of M. Let $c \in R^\circ$ be a test element.*

(a) *$q = p^e$ is a test exponent for c, N, M if and only if it is a test exponent for c, 0, M/N.*

(b) *If $q = p^e$ is a test exponent for c, N, M then so is every larger power of p.*

(c) *If $N \subseteq N' \subseteq N^*$ and q is a test exponent for c, N', M then it is a test exponent for c, N, M. In particular, this holds when $N' = N^*$.*

(d) *If $N \subseteq N' \subseteq N^*$, d is a test element, and q is a test exponent for cd, N, M, then q is a test exponent for c, N', M.*

(e) *If N_1 and N_2 have the same tight closure in M, and W is a multiplicative system consisting of test elements, then c_1, N_1, M has a test exponent for every choice of test element $c_1 \in W$ if and only if c_2, N_2, M has a test exponent for every choice of test element $c_2 \in W$.*

(f) *If q is a test exponent for c, N_i, M for every index i (the index set may be infinite), every N_i is tightly closed, and $N = \bigcap_i N_i$, then q is a test exponent for c, N, M.*

(g) *If $N_1, \ldots, N_h$ are submodules of N such that there is a test exponent for each of c, N_i, M for $1 \leq i \leq h$, then there is a test exponent for c, $\bigcap_i N_i$, M.*

Proof. Part (a) is immediate from the definitions of test exponent and tight closure, while (b) is immediate from the definition of test exponent. In part (c), since N' and N have the same tight closure, if q is a test exponent for c, N', M then $cu^Q \in N^{[Q]}$ for $Q \geq q$ implies that $cu^Q \in N'^{[Q]}$, and so $u \in N'^* = N^*$. For part (d), if q is a test exponent for cd, N, M, $Q \geq q$ and $cu^Q \in N'^{[Q]}$, then since N' is in the tight closure of N, we have that $N'^{[Q]}$ is in the tight closure of $N^{[Q]}$, and so $cdu^Q \in N^{[Q]}$, and we can conclude that $u \in N^* = N'^*$. For part (e) we might as well assume that N_2 is the tight closure of N_1: it suffices to compare each with its tight closure. The result is immediate from the combination of parts (c) and (d). Part (f) is immediate from the definition, for if $cu^Q \in N^{[Q]}$ then $cu^Q \in N_i^{[Q]}$ for all i, and so $u \in N_i$ for all i, which shows that $u \in N$. Part (g) follows from (b) and (f): we may use the supremum of the finitely many test exponents for the various N_i. $\square$

Proposition 2.6. *Let R be a reduced Noetherian ring of positive prime characteristic p and let $N \subseteq M$ be finitely generated modules such that M/N has a unique associated prime P, such that N is tightly closed in M, and such that N_P is tightly closed in M_P over R_P. Let $c \in R^\circ$ be any test element for R that is also a test element in R_P. Then there is a test exponent for c, N, M.*

Proof. We first consider the case where P is maximal and $R = R_P$. Let N_e denote the set of elements $u \in M$ such that $cu^q \in (N^{[q]})^F$, where $q = p^e$ and $\boldsymbol{F}$ indicates Frobenius closure in $M^{[q]} = \boldsymbol{F}^e(M)$. Clearly, $N^* \subseteq N_e$, for every e. We claim that $N_{e+1} \subseteq N_e$, for if $cu^{pq} \subseteq N^{[pq]^F}$, then $c^{q'}u^{pqq'} \in N^{[pqq']}$, which certainly implies that $c^{pq'}u^{pqq'} \in N^{[pqq']}$, and this shows that $cu^q \in N^{[q]^F}$, as required. Thus, this sequence of modules is eventually constant, since M/N has finite length in this case. But once $N_e = N_{e+1} = \ldots$, the common

value must be N^*, for if u is in all of these, we have that $cu^Q \in N^{[Q]F} \subseteq N^{[Q]*}$ for all $Q \geq p^e$, and so $c^2u^Q \in N^{[Q]}$ for all $Q \geq p^e$, as required. But then $cu^{q'} \in N^{[q']}$ for $q' \geq p^e$ implies that $u \in N_e = N^*$, as required.

In the general case, note that the hypothesis is stable when we localize at P, and so, by the case already proved, there exists q' such that $cu^{q'}/1 \in N_P{}^{[q']}$ implies that $u/1 \in N_P$. But then, since $cu^{q'} \in N^{[q']}$ is preserved when we localize at P, we have that this implies that u is in the contraction of N_P to M, and since M/N is P-coprimary, this implies that $u \in N$. $\square$

Theorem 2.7 (existence of primary decompositions that respect tight closure). *Let R be a reduced Noetherian ring of positive prime characteristic p, and suppose that R has a test element. Let $N \subseteq M$ be finitely generated modules and suppose that R_P has a test element (e.g., is excellent) for every associated prime of M/N. Suppose that N is tightly closed in M and that N_P is tightly closed in M_P for every associated prime P of M/N.*

Then N has a primary decomposition in M in which for every associated prime P of M/N, the P-primary component is tightly closed, and remains tightly closed (in M_P, over R_P) after localization at P.

Proof. It suffices to construct such a primary decomposition for $N_P \subseteq M_P$ over R_P for each associated prime P of M/N. Take all these submodules of M_P and contract them to M, with P varying among the associated primes of M/N. (Note that the contraction of a tightly closed submodule of M_P to M is tightly closed in M: this is a consequence of the persistence of tight closure, which is automatic for the flat homomorphism $R \to R_P$.) When there are several primary components for the same prime Q (each tightly closed, each remaining tightly closed over R_Q), intersect them all.

This gives a primary decomposition of N with the required properties. To see that it is, in fact, a primary decomposition, call the intersection N'. If $N'/N \neq 0$, it contains a nonzero element whose annihilator is an associated prime of M/N, and this remains true after localizing at that associated prime, which gives a contradiction.

Thus, there is no loss of generality in assuming that (R, P) is local, that P is an associated prime of M/N, and that we have solved the problem of constructing suitable primary components after localizing at any of the other associated primes, by induction on the dimension of R_P. Thus, we may give a primary decomposition over R_Q for every

associated prime Q strictly contained in P, and then intersect the contractions of all the modules occurring as above. Call the intersection of these other primary components H. Thus, H has a primary decomposition using modules that are primary for the other associated primes of M/N, and that are tightly closed and remain so upon localization at the respective associated primes.

If we localize at any element of P, only the other associated primes remain, and so H/N is killed by a power of P, and is a finite length module.

Now consider the descending chain of submodules $(N+P^nM)^* = N_n$, which are tightly closed submodules of M containing N. Then $(N_n \cap H)/N$ is contained in H/N, and so the chain $N_n \cap H$ is eventually stable, which means that $N_n \cap H$ is eventually stable. But the intersection of the N_n is N, because N is tightly closed and R has a test element (if $u \in N_n$ for all n and c is the test element, then for all q, $cu^q \in (N+P^nM)^{[q]} \subseteq N^{[q]} + P^n\boldsymbol{F}^e(M)$, and since $N^{[q]}$ is P-adically closed in $\boldsymbol{F}^e(M)$, we have that for all q, $cu^q \in N^{[q]}$, so that $u \in N^* = N$, as required). The stable value of $N_n \cap H$ must be the same as $\bigcap_n (N_n \cap H) = (\bigcap_n N_n) \cap H = N \cap H = N$. Thus, for all $n \gg 0$, $N_n \cap H = N$, and we may use N_n for any sufficiently large n as the required tightly closed P-primary component. $\square$

Proof of Theorem 2.4. For the first statement, by Theorem 2.7 coupled with Proposition 2.6, N is a finite intersection of submodules N_i of M such that there is a test exponent for c, N_i, M, and the result is then immediate from Proposition 2.5, parts (c) and (g).

For the second statement choose a test element of R and for each associated prime Q of M/N^* an element of R° that maps to a test element for R_Q. The product will be a test element c of R that is also a test element for every R_Q, and so c, N, M has a test exponent. $\square$

Corollary 2.8. *Let R be a reduced Noetherian ring of positive prime characteristic p and suppose that R has a locally stable test element. Let $N \subseteq M$ be finitely generated R-modules and assume in addition that there is a submodule $N' \subseteq N^*$ such that $N'_Q = N_Q$ at all associated primes Q of M/N^*, and such that the tight closure of N' does commute with localization. Then the tight closure of N commutes with localization.*

Proof. By Theorem 2.4, it suffices to prove that $(N^*)_Q = (N_Q)^*$ for all primes Q that are associated to N^*. Fix such a Q. Then $(N_Q)^* = (N'_Q)^* = (N'^*)_Q \subseteq (N^*)_Q$. $\square$

Corollary 2.9. *Let R be a reduced Noetherian ring of positive prime characteristic p and suppose that R has a locally stable test element. Suppose that $I \subseteq R$ is generically a complete intersection (i.e., there is an ideal I' generated by a regular sequence such that $I_P = I'_P$ for every minimal prime P of I) and I^* has no embedded primes. Then $(I_W)^* = (I^*)_W$ for all multiplicatively closed sets W.*

Proof. This follows immediately from Corollary 2.8 and the fact that localization commutes with tight closure for ideals generated by regular sequences (see Theorem (4.5) of [HH5]). □

Remark. Corollary 2.8 can be combined with numerous other theorems on when tight closure commutes with localization to give other results similar to Corollary 2.9. For example, if R is a domain of acceptable type in the sense of [AHH, p. 87] (a mild condition satisfied by homomorphic images of Cohen-Macaulay rings and by algebras essentially of finite type over an excellent local ring) then in Corollary (2.9) we only need the ideal I' to be of height d and generated by d elements: cf. Theorem (8.3b) on p. 112 of [AHH]. (If R is not a domain the result is valid if one has the required hypotheses modulo every minimal prime.)

Corollary 2.10. *Let R be a reduced Noetherian ring of positive prime characteristic p with a locally stable test element. If $(J_Q)^* = (J^*)_Q$ for every primary ideal J with radical Q, then $(I_W)^* = (I^*)_W$ for every ideal I such that I^* has no embedded primes, and for every multiplicatively closed set W.*

Proof. First note that the hypothesis implies that $(J_W)^* = (J^*)_W$ for every primary ideal J and for every multiplicative set W.

Fix an arbitrary ideal I with I^* unmixed. Let $Q_1, \ldots, Q_n$ be the associated primes of I^*. These are the same as the minimal primes of I^*, and since I and I^* have the same radical, they are precisely the minimal primes of I. Let J_i be the primary component of I corresponding to Q_i. Since the Q_i are minimal over I, this component is uniquely determined. By the Theorem 2.4, it is enough to prove that $(I^*)_{Q_i} = (I_{Q_i})^*$ for each Q_i. We have that $(I_{Q_i})^* = (J_i^*)_{Q_i}$. It suffices to prove that $J_i^* \subseteq (I^*)_{Q_i}$, for then $(I_{Q_i})^* = (J_i^*)_{Q_i} \subseteq (I^*)_{Q_i}$. Choose $u \in I : J_i$ such that $u \notin Q_i$. Let $x \in J_i^*$. For some $d \in R^\circ$ and for all large q, $dx^q \in (J_i)^{[q]}$. Multiplying by u^q gives that $d(ux)^q \in I^{[q]}$, proving that $ux \in I^*$ and $x \in (I^*)_{Q_i}$ as required. □

Discussion 2.11. Let R be a reduced Noetherian ring of positive prime characteristic p. Given the results of this section, it is natural to ask how the associated primes of $I \subseteq R$ and of I^* are related, and, more generally, how the associated primes of M/N and M/N^* are related when $N \subseteq M$, a finitely generated R-module. We want to comment that while the minimal primes are the same, there is, in general, no comparison, in either direction, for the other associated primes. The examples below show this even in the case of ideals. (Note: to see that a minimal prime Q of M/N is still in the support of M/N^* we may localize at that prime, since $(N_Q)^* \supseteq (N^*)_Q$, and then use the fact that $(M/N)_Q$, if nonzero, maps on R_Q/QR_Q.) Embedded primes of I may fail to be associated primes of I^*, and embedded primes of I^* may fail to be associated primes of I. In Example 2.12 below I has the maximal ideal as an embedded prime but I^* does not. In Example 2.13 below, I is unmixed but I^* has the maximal ideal as an embedded prime.

Example 2.12. Let R be a normal local ring of positive prime characteristic and of dimension 3 that is not Cohen-Macaulay (for definiteness, one may take the Segre product of a homogeneous coordinate ring of an elliptic curve, e.g., $K[x, y, z]/(x^3 + y^3 + z^3)$, with K a field of positive characteristic different from 3, with $K[u, v]$, a homogeneous coordinate ring for $\mathbb{P}^1_K$, and localize at the irrelevant ideal, i.e., at the unique maximal homogeneous ideal). Let f, g be part of a system of parameters. Since R is not Cohen-Macaulay, the maximal ideal is an embedded prime of $I = (f, g)R$. By the colon-capturing property of tight closure (see for example, Theorem (1.7.4) of [HH6]), a third parameter for R is not a zerodivisor on I^*, and so the maximal ideal of R is not an associated prime of I^*. There are similar examples in all dimensions.

Example 2.13. Let K be a field of positive prime characteristic $p \neq 3$. Take

$$R = K[X, Y, U, V]/(X^3Y^3 + U^3 + V^3) = K[x, y, u, v].$$

Then R is geometrically normal ($p \neq 3$) since the partial derivatives of the defining polynomial include $3U^2$, $3V^2$, which form a regular sequence in the ring. Let $I = (u, v, x^3)R$. By the persistence of tight closure (cf. the last paragraph of 2.1 above) and the fact that z^2 is in $(u, v)^*$ in $K[z, u, v]/(z^3 + u^3 + v^3)$ (see, for example, the beginning of §4 of [Ho1]), we have that x^2y^2 is in the tight closure of (u, v) and so it is in I^*. Now, R/I is isomorphic with $K[x, y]/(x^3)$ and so I is unmixed, while I^* contains x^2y^2, so that both y^2 and x multiply x^2 into I^* (as well as u and v of course). This will show that R/I^* has

$m = (x, y, u, v)$ as an embedded prime provided that x^2 is not in I^*. But this is true even if we kill u, v, and y, and tight closure persists under homomorphisms for affine algebras (cf. the last paragraph of 2.1 again).

We next observe that if tight closure commutes with localization after a faithfully flat extension, then it commutes with localization.

Proposition 2.14. *Let R be a reduced Noetherian ring of positive prime characteristic p such that R has a completely stable test element. Let $R \to S$ be faithfully flat. Let $N \subseteq M$ be finitely generated R-modules. Let W be a multiplicative system in R. If tight closure commutes with localization for the pair $S \otimes_R N \subseteq S \otimes_R M$ and the multiplicative system that is the image of W in S, then it commutes with localization for the pair $N \subseteq M$ and the multiplicative system W.*

Proof. It suffices to show that if $u \in M$ is such that $u/1$ is in the tight closure of N_W in M_W then u is in $(N^*)_W$. But then $1 \otimes u$ is in the tight closure of $S_W \otimes_R N$ in $S_W \otimes_R M$ over S_W, by the persistence of tight closure (this is trivial in the flat case), and by our hypothesis this implies that $1 \otimes u$ is in $(S \otimes_R N)^*$ in $(S \otimes_R M)^*$ over S. This implies that u is in N^*, by Corollary (8.8) of [Ho2], p. 143. □

Remark 2.15. The conclusion of (2.14) is valid under a substantial weakening of the hypothesis on the homomorphism $R \to S$. Instead of being faithfully flat, it suffices if it preserves height in the sense of condition $(*)$ of Corollary (8.8) of [Ho2] and persistence of tight closure holds: the proof is the same.

Corollary 2.16. *Let R be a reduced ring and K a field such that R satisfies at least one of the following five conditions:*

(1) *R is finite type over K*
(2) *R is essentially of finite type over K*
(3) *R is an excellent local ring with residue field K*
(4) *R is of finite type over an excellent local ring with residue field K.*
(5) *R is essentially of finite type over an excellent local ring with residue field K.*

Then R has a faithfully flat extension S that satisfies the same condition, but such that K is uncountable and F-finite, and, in cases (3)–(5), such that the local ring is complete.

Hence, the question of whether tight closure commutes with localization for any of the rings in the five classes discussed above can be reduced to a corresponding case where the

ring contains an uncountable field, is F-finite, and, in cases (3), (5), where the local ring is complete as well.

Proof. The last statement follows from the next to last statement by Proposition 2.14. We may trivially replace the local ring by its completion in (3)–(5). The statements about rings essentially of finite type follow from the corresponding statements for rings of finite type. In cases (3)–(5) choose a coefficient field, and let L be a field obtained by adjoining uncountably many indeterminates to it (or simply to K in case (1)). Replace the local ring by its complete tensor product with L in cases (3), (4). One may then use the Γ construction of §6 of [HH5] to make an excellent, faithfully flat extension of the local ring such that the residue field is F-finite, without losing the property that its tensor product with R over the original local ring is reduced. Finally, one may replace this local ring by its completion. Case (1) is simply the special case where the local ring has dimension 0. □

Note that there are several implications among the conditions listed in Corollary 2.16 (e.g., (5) ⇒ (4) ⇒ (3) and (4) ⇒ (2) ⇒ (1)): we have stated the result as we did because it contains the information that whichever one of these conditions holds, *that particular condition* can be preserved as one modifies R to contain an uncountable field.

Remark 2.17. Let R be any ring containing an uncountable field K and let I be a finitely generated ideal of R. Let $\{J_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ be a countable family of ideals of R whose union contains I. Then I is contained in one of I_n. To see this, let V be the finite-dimensional K-vector space spanned over K by a finite set of generators for I. Then V is covered by the vector spaces I_n as n-varies, and it suffices to show that one of these is V, for if $V \subseteq I_n$ then $I \subseteq I_n$. Thus, we have reduced to a question purely about vector spaces. But the result for vector spaces is clear if the dimension of V is at most one, and follows at once by induction from the fact that V has uncountably many mutually distinct subspaces of codimension one, each of which, by the induction hypothesis, will be contained in at least one of the I_n. It follows that at least two of these are contained in the same I_n, and that forces $V \subseteq I_n$.

Thus, if a Noetherian ring R contains an uncountable field, and the ideal I is not contained in any of the countably many ideals I_n, then I has an element that is not in any of the I_n. If this property holds when the I_n are prime, we say that R *has countable prime avoidance.*

This discussion, coupled with Corollary 2.16, shows that, in the main cases, the question of whether tight closure commutes with localization reduces to the case where the ring has countable prime avoidance. We assume countable prime avoidance in the main result of §4.

Remark 2.18. We also want to remark that every Noetherian ring R of positive prime characteristic p has a faithfully flat Noetherian extension containing an uncountable field K. For any ring R, if T is a set of indeterminates let $R(T)$ denote the localization of the polynomial ring $R[T]$ in these indeterminates at the multiplicative system of all polynomials whose coefficients generate the unit ideal. $R(T)$ is easily seen to be faithfully flat over R. Evidently, if R contains any field K, e.g., $\mathbb{Z}/pZ$, then $R(T)$ contains $K(T)$, and so if R has characteristic p and T is uncountable then $R(T)$ contains the uncountable field $K(T)$. But, for any Noetherian ring R, $S = R(T)$ is Noetherian. (It is easy to see that expansion and contraction gives a bijection between maximal ideals of R and those of S. It suffices if every prime P of S is finitely generated. Let W run through the finite subsets of T and let P_W denote the contraction of P to $R(W) \subseteq R(T)$. It is clear that $R(W)$ is Noetherian and so each P_W is a finitely generated prime ideal of $R(W)$. Now $P_W S$ is prime in S, since S is obtained from $R(W)$ by adjoining indeterminates and localizing, and $P_W S \subseteq P_{W'} S$ if $W \subseteq W'$. The prime P is the union of the $P_W S$ as W varies. We claim that $P_W S = P$ for any sufficiently large choice of W. The point is that P is contained in a maximal ideal of S, say mS, where m is a maximal ideal of R with, say, n generators. Then for all W, mS lies over $mR(W)$ which has height at most n. From this it follows that if one has a chain of the form $P_{W_0} S \subset \cdots \subset P_{W_h} S$ in which the inclusions are strict, then $h \leq n$, since the inclusions will also be strict in $P_{W_0} R(W) \subset \cdots \subset P_{W_h} R(W)$ for some sufficiently large $W \supseteq W_h$, and this contradicts the fact that $mR(W)$ has height at most n.)

Remark 2.19. We note that countable prime avoidance holds in any complete local ring by Lemma 3 of [Bur].

3. NECESSARY AND SUFFICIENT CONDITIONS FOR LOCALIZATION

In this section we give a necessary and sufficient condition for the tight closure of an ideal to commute with localization. Several *sufficient* conditions have been given in previous papers. Most notable among these were that tight closure commutes with localization provided that the following two conditions hold (cf. [Ktzm1-2]):

(1) For every ideal I, the union, over q, of the sets of maximal associated primes of $(I^{[q]})^*$ is a finite set.
(2) For every prime ideal P, there exists a positive integer k such that for all $q = p^e$,

$$P^{kq}H^0_P(R/((I^{[q]})^*)_P) = 0.$$

However, these conditions are not known to be necessary. Theorem 3.5 below gives a pair of conditions that, together, characterize precisely when tight closure commutes with localization for an ideal I. The conditions like C2* discussed below are clearly weaker than the second condition above. Our condition $C1$ is reminiscent of the first condition above, in that it asserts the finiteness of certain sets of primes, but it is not immediately apparent how to compare it to (1) directly.

Several preliminaries are needed before stating our main result, Theorem 3.5 below. In particular, we need to identify certain sets of primes in R: these are characterized by several equivalent conditions in the next result.

Proposition 3.1. *Let R be a reduced Noetherian ring of positive prime characteristic p with at least one locally stable test element. Let $I \subseteq R$ and $x \in R$ be fixed. The following conditions are equivalent for a prime ideal Q:*

(1) *For some (equivalently, every) locally stable test element $c \in R^\circ$, Q is minimal over infinitely many of the ideals $I^{[q]} : cx^q$.*
(2) *For some (equivalently, every) locally stable test element $c \in R^\circ$, Q is minimal over $I^{[q]} : cx^q$ for all $q \gg 0$.*

(3) *For some (equivalently, every) locally stable test element* $c \in R^\circ$, Q *is minimal over infinitely many ideals* $(I^{[q]})^* : cx^q$.

(4) *For some (equivalently, every) locally stable test element* $c \in R^\circ$, Q *is minimal over* $(I^{[q]})^* : cx^q$ *for all* $q \gg 0$.

(5) $x \notin (I_Q)^*$, *and* $x \in (I_P)^*$ *for all* $P \subsetneq Q$.

Proof. Fix a single locally stable test element c. It will suffice to show that the conditions in (1) – (4) are equivalent to the condition in (5) for that one choice of c, since (5) does not refer to c. Thus, throughout the rest of the proof, c is a fixed locally stable test element and when we refer to conditions (1) – (4) we are referring to them for that single fixed test element c.

Clearly (2) $\Rightarrow$ (1) and (4) $\Rightarrow$ (3).

We next prove that $(*)$ if Q is minimal over $I^{[q_i]} : cx^{q_i}$ for all $i \geq 1$ then it is minimal over $(I^{[q_i]})^* : cx^{q_i}$ for all $i \gg 0$. Once we have shown this, it follows at once that (2) $\Rightarrow$ (4) and (1) $\Rightarrow$ (3). Hence once we establish $(*)$, we need only show that (5) $\Rightarrow$ (2) and (3) $\Rightarrow$ (5) to complete the argument.

Suppose that $(*)$ is false. Since $I^{[q_i]} : cx^{q_i} \subseteq (I^{[q_i]})^* : cx^{q_i}$, Q will be minimal over every $(I^{[q_i]})^* : cx^{q_i}$ that it contains. Suppose that Q does not contain $(I^{[q_i]})^* : cx^{q_i}$ for infinitely many i. After localizing at Q, we have that $cx^{q_i} \in ((I^{[q_i]})^*)_Q$, which implies that $c^2 x^{q_i} \in (I^{[q_i]})_Q$ for infinitely many i. This shows that $x \in (I_Q)^*$ (cf. [HH2], Lemma (8.16), p. 79). But then for all large q, $cx^q \in I_Q^{[q]}$, proving $I^{[q]} : cx^q \nsubseteq Q$ for all large q. This contradiction finishes the proof of $(*)$.

Next we prove that (3) $\Rightarrow$ (5). Since Q is minimal over infinitely many of the ideals $(I^{[q]})^* : cx^q$, Q contains infinitely many of the ideals $I^{[q]} : cx^q$, and hence $x \notin (I_Q)^*$. Let $P \subsetneq Q$. After localizing at P, the assumption guarantees that $cx^q \in ((I^{[q]})^*)_P$ for infinitely many values of q, forcing $c^2 x^q \in (I^{[q]})_P$ for the same values of q. As above (cf. [HH2], Lemma (8.16), p. 79) this implies that $x \in (I_P)^*$.

Finally assume (5). First observe that Q must contain $I^{[q]} : cx^q$ for all $q \gg 0$. If not, then after localizing at Q we obtain that $x \in (I_Q)^*$, a contradiction. Next, suppose that $P \subsetneq Q$. By assumption, $x \in (I_P)^*$, which means that for all q, there exist elements $w_q \notin P$ such that $w_q cx^q \in I^{[q]}$. Then for all q, $I^{[q]} : cx^q \nsubseteq P$. It follows that Q is minimal over $I^{[q]} : cx^q$ whenever it contains $I^{[q]} : cx^q$. $\square$

Definition 3.2. Let R be a reduced Noetherian ring of positive prime characteristic p having at least one locally stable test element, let $I \subseteq R$ be an ideal and let $x \in R$. The primes satisfying the equivalent conditions of (3.1) we call the *stable* primes associated to I and x, and we denote by $T_I(x)$ the set of stable primes associated to I and x. Let $T_I = \bigcup_{x \in R} T_I(x)$.

For a fixed ideal I we consider the following two conditions:

C1: For every $x \in R$, the set $T_I(x)$ is finite.

C1*: The set T_I is finite.

For a fixed ideal I and locally stable test element c we also consider the following two conditions:

C2: For every $x \in R$, if $Q \in T_I(x)$, there exists an integer N, possibly depending on Q, such that for all $q \gg 0$, $Q^{Nq} \subseteq (I^{[q]} \colon cx^q)_Q$.

C2*: For every $x \in R$, if $Q \in T_I(x)$, there exists an integer N, possibly depending on Q, such that for all $q \gg 0$, $Q^{Nq} \subseteq ((I^{[q]})^* \colon cx^q)_Q$.

We shall soon use these conditions (Theorem 3.5 below) to characterize precisely when tight closure commutes with localization for $I \subseteq R$. However, we need some preliminary results, as well as some new notation and terminology.

By a *square* locally stable test element c we mean one such that $c = d^2$ where d is a locally stable test element. For technical reasons that stem from Proposition 3.3(d) below, it is often advantageous to work with a square locally stable test element.

We denote by $\sqrt{J}$ the radical of the ideal J and by $\operatorname{Min}(J)$ the set of minimal primes of J.

Proposition 3.3. *Let R be a reduced Noetherian ring of positive prime characteristic p with a locally stable test element, let I be an ideal of R, and let x be an element of R.*

(a) *A prime ideal Q of R has the property that $x \notin (IR_Q)^*$ (in R_Q) if and only if Q contains an ideal in $T_I(x)$. Hence, if localization commutes with tight closure for $I \subseteq R$, then $T_I(x)$ is the set of minimal primes of $I^* \colon Rx$ and, in consequence, in this case, T_I is the set of associated primes of I^*. In particular, if $I \subseteq R$ is such that*

localization commutes with tight closure then all of the sets $T_I(x)$ and even T_I itself are finite.

(b) *$T_I(x) = T_{I^*}(x)$ and $T_I = T_{I^*}$.*

(c) *If W is a multiplicative system in R then the elements of $T_{I_W}(x/1)$ (respectively, T_{I_W}), working over R_W, are the expansions of those primes in $T_I(x)$ (respectively, T_I) that do not meet W.*

(d) *If c is a square locally stable test element then the sequence $\sqrt{I^{[q]} : cx^q}$ is nonincreasing as q increases. Hence, if $Q \in Min\,(I^{[q']} : cx^{q'})$ and $I^{[q]} : cx^q \subseteq Q$ for some $q \leq q'$, then $Q \in Min\,(I^{[q]} : cx^q)$.*

(e) *If c is a square locally stable test element and P is a minimal prime of $I^{[q]} : cx^q$, then P contains an element of $T_I(x)$.*

(f) *If c is a square locally stable test element, $T_I(x)$ is finite, and q is so large that all elements of $T_I(x)$ are minimal over $I^{[q]} : cx^q$ (which is true for all $q \gg 0$), then the minimal primes of $I^{[q]} : cx^q$ are precisely the elements of $T_I(x)$, and $\sqrt{I^{[q]} : cx^q} = \bigcap_{P \in T_I(x)} P$.*

(g) *$T_I(x) = \emptyset$ iff $x \in I^*$. Moreover, if c is a test element then the condition that $I^{[q]} : cx^q = R$ for all $q \gg 0$ (respectively, for all q) is also equivalent.*

Proof. (a) Given any prime P such that $x \notin (IR_P)^*$, every larger prime Q has the same property, since there is a flat homomorphism $R_Q \to R_P$ and tight closure is persistent. Since R has DCC on prime ideals, every such prime contains a minimal such prime. But the minimal primes with this property constitute $T_I(x)$, by part (5) of Proposition 3.1. The other statements in (a) are immediate.

Parts (b), and (c) follow at once from the characterization of $T_I(x)$ in part (5) of Proposition 3.1.

For part (d), let $c = d^2$ where d is a locally stable test element. It suffices to prove that $\sqrt{I^{[pq]} : cx^{pq}} \subseteq \sqrt{I^{[q]} : cx^q}$. Let $I^{[q]} : cx^q \subseteq P$ and assume that $I^{[pq]} : cx^{pq} \nsubseteq P$. Then $d^2x^{pq} \in I_P^{[q']}$. Hence $(dx^q)^p \in (I^{[q]})_P^{[p]}$ and it follows that $dx^q \in ((I^{[q]})_P)^*$. In particular, $d^2x^q \in (I^{[q]})_P$, which means that $I^{[q]} : cx^q \nsubseteq P$, contradiction. This proves the first assertion.

The second statement is immediate from the first: suppose that $Q \in \mathrm{Min}(I^{[q']} : cx^{q'})$ and $I^{[q]} : cx^q \subseteq Q$ for some $q \leq q'$. If Q is not minimal over $I^{[q]} : cx^q$, then there is a prime P such that $I^{[q]} : cx^q \subseteq P \subseteq Q$, with $P \neq Q$. Then from the first part, P must also contain

$I^{[q']}\colon cx^{q'}$, and so Q cannot be minimal over $I^{[q']}\colon cx^{q'}$ either.

To prove (e), fix a minimal prime $P = P_0$ of $J_q = I^{[q]}\colon cx^q$. Since $P \supseteq \sqrt{J_{pq}}$, it contains a minimal prime P_1 of J_{pq}. Continuing in this way we get a sequence

$$P_0 \supseteq P_1 \supseteq \cdots \supseteq P_i \supseteq \cdots$$

such that for every i, P_i is a minimal prime of J_{qp^i}. Since the prime ideals of a Noetherian ring have DCC, we can choose n such that $P_i = P_n$ for all $i \geq n$, and it follows that P_n is in $T_I(x)$ and is contained in P.

Part (f) is immediate, since, once all of the finitely many primes in $T_I(x)$ are minimal primes of $I^{[q]}\colon cx^q$, part (e) shows that there cannot be any others.

Finally, to prove (g), note that, by part (f), if $T_I(x) = \emptyset$, and one considers $J_q = I^{[q]}\colon cx^q$ using a square locally stable test element c, then the set of minimal primes of J_q is empty for all q. This means that every $J_q = R$, which says that $cx^q \in I^{[q]}$ for all q, and this implies that $x \in I^*$. The other direction is clear. The last two conditions quite generally characterize when $x \in I^*$ when c is a test element. $\square$

Let R be a reduced Noetherian ring of positive prime characteristic p, let I be an ideal of R, and let x, $y \in R$. Let P be a prime ideal in $T_I(x)$. We shall say that y *clears* P *from* $T_I(x)$ if P is not in $T_I(xy)$. We shall say that the ideal $J \subseteq R$ clears P from $T_I(x)$ if every element of J clears P from $T_I(x)$.

The following result gives some basic facts about clearing. Part (g) is a bit different, although analogous, and will be needed in §4.

Lemma 3.4 (clearing lemma). *Let R be a reduced Noetherian ring of positive prime characteristic p, let I be an ideal of R, and let x, $y \in R$, and let c be a square locally stable test element for R.*

(a) *y clears $P \in T_I(x)$ if and only if for all $q \gg 0$, $y^q/1 \in (I^{[q]}\colon cx^q)_P$. Hence, the set of all elements of R that clear P from $T_I(x)$ is an ideal contained in P.*

(b) *Condition C2 or C2* for I and c implies that every prime P of $T_I(x)$ has a power that clears P from $T_I(x)$.*

(c) *Suppose that $P_1, \ldots, P_n$ are finitely many primes of $T_I(x)$ such that each P_i has a power that clears P_i from $T_I(x)$. Let $\mathcal{Q}$ be a family of primes Q_j none of which contains any of the P_i. If the family $\mathcal{Q}$ is finite there is an element y of $\cap_N P_i^N$ for large N not in any of the Q_j that clears all of the P_i from $T_I(x)$.*

(d) *With hypothesis as in (c) except that the family $\mathcal{Q}$ is countable, the same conclusion holds provided that R has countable prime avoidance.*

(e) *Suppose that $T_I(x)$ and $T_I(xy)$ are finite. Then $\bigcap_{P\in T_I(x)} P \subseteq \bigcap_{P\in T_I(xy)} P$, and, if y clears at least one element of $T_I(x)$, the inclusion is strict.*

(f) *Every prime in $T_I(xy)$ contains a prime in $T_I(x)$.*

(g) *Let (R,m) be local and let $z \in R$ be such that $z^q H^0_m(R/I^{[q]}) = 0$ for all q. Then for all $u \in R$ and all q, m is not an associated prime of $I^{[q]}\colon uz^q$.*

Proof. (a) The condition that P not be in $T_I(xy)$ is simply that P not be a minimal prime of $I^{[q]}\colon c(xy)^q$ for $q \gg 0$, and since P is minimal over $I^{[q]}\colon cx^q$, which is smaller, this is equivalent to saying that P does not contain $I^{[q]}\colon c(xy)^q$ for $q \gg 0$, i.e., that $(I^{[q]}\colon cx^q y^q)_P = R_P$ for $q \gg 0$, which holds iff $y^q/1 \in (I^{[q]}\colon cx^q)_P$ for $q \gg 0$. The second statement is then obvious.

Part (b) for condition C2 is immediate from the definition. We may use C2* instead, because $T_{I^*}(x) = T_I(x)$ and $T_{I^*}(xy) = T_I(xy)$. Parts (c) and (d) are obvious.

The first statement in (e) follows from the fact that if $T_I(z)$ is finite then $\bigcap_{P\in T_I(z)} P = \sqrt{I^{[q]}\colon cz^q}$ for all sufficiently large q by 3.3(f), taken with the obvious inclusion $I^{[q]}\colon cx^q \subseteq I^{[q]}\colon cx^q y^q$. The final statement is then obvious.

For part (f), note that any prime P in $T_I(xy)$ contains the radical of $I^{[q]}\colon c(xy)^q$ for some q, and that this contains the radical of $I^{[q]}\colon cx^q$, so that P contains at least one minimal prime of $I^{[q]}\colon cx^q$, and each of these contains an element of $T_I(x)$ by 3.3(e).

For part (g) suppose that m is associated to $I^{[q]}\colon uz^q$, and choose $y \notin I^{[q]}\colon uz^q$ such that $my \subseteq I^{[q]}\colon uz^q$, i.e., $mz^q yu \subseteq I^{[q]}$. Since z^q is not in any associated prime of $I^{[q]}$ except m, it follows that if we take a primary decomposition of $I^{[q]}$, myu is in the intersection I' of the primary components for primes other than m. Since $I'/I^{[q]}$ is supported only at m, myu is killed by a power of m. This shows that yu represents an element in $H^0_m(R/I^{[q]})$, and so $z^q yu \subseteq I^{[q]}$ i.e., $y \in I^{[q]}\colon uz^q$, a contradiction. □

With these preliminary results our characterization becomes straightforward:

Theorem 3.5. *Let R be a reduced Noetherian ring of positive prime characteristic p with a square locally stable test element $c \in R^\circ$, and let $I \subseteq R$ be an ideal. The following are equivalent:*

(1) $(I_W)^* = (I^*)_W$ *for all multiplicatively closed sets W in R.*

(2) *Condition C1 (or C1*) holds for I and condition C2 (or C2*) holds for I and c.*

Proof. We have already observed that (1) implies C1* which obviously implies C1: see Proposition 3.3(a). Thus, we may ignore the parenthetical comment about C1* in the proof.

Assume (1) and suppose that $Q \in T_I(x)$. Then Q is a minimal prime of $I^* : x$, and so we can chose $n \gg 0$ so that $Q^n \subseteq (I^* : x)_Q$, i.e., $Q^n(x/1) \subseteq (I^*)_Q$. Then for all q, $c(Q^n)^{[q]}x^q \subseteq I_Q^{[q]}$, i.e., $(Q^n)^{[q]} \subseteq (I^{[q]} : cx^q)_Q$. If t exceeds the number of generators of Q^n, then $(Q^n)^{tq} \subseteq (Q^n)^{[q]}$, and so C2 holds with $N = nt$. Hence, (1) $\Rightarrow$ C1 and C2. Now C2* is obviously weaker than C2, so that to complete the proof it suffices to show that C1 and C2* together imply (1).

We assume otherwise and get a contradiction. We may assume that $W = R - Q$ for some prime ideal Q by the results of §2 here (or using the result of [AHH], Lemma (3.5), p. 79). Suppose that $x \in (I_Q)^*$ but $x \notin (I^*)_Q$. We may assume that $x \in R$. By Noetherian induction, among all x giving a counterexample there is one such that $\bigcap_{P \in T_I(x)} P$ is maximal. By 3.3(g), since $x \notin I^*$ this is not the unit ideal, i.e. $T_I(x)$ is not empty. Let $P \in T_I(x)$ be any element. Then P is not contained in Q, by 3.3(a), since $x \in (I_Q)^*$, while using C2* we know from 3.4(b) that P^N clears P from $T_I(x)$ for large N. Thus, we may choose $y \in P^N - Q$ such that y clears P from $T_I(x)$. Since y is invertible in R_Q we still have that $xy \notin I^*R_Q$, while $xy \in (IR_Q)^*$ is clear. But the intersection of the primes in $T_I(xy)$ is strictly larger than the intersection of those in $T_I(x)$, by 3.4(f), and this contradicts the hypothesis for the Noetherian induction. □

Remark 3.6. Suppose that R is as in Theorem 3.5 and that condition C2 holds in R but that localization fails to commute with tight closure for $I \subseteq R$. The proof of Theorem 3.5 evidently shows that condition C1 fails for I, x such that $x \in (I_Q)^* - (I^*)_Q$ for some prime Q of R.

4. GROWTH OF FROBENIUS IMAGES AND LOCALIZATION

In this section we focus our attention on the behavior of certain functions related to the Hilbert-Kunz function that we believe control the localization of tight closure in the local case. We shall informally say that "localization holds for R" to mean that tight closure commutes with localization for all ideals of R.

As observed at the end of §2, to settle the localization problem for, say, excellent reduced local rings, it suffices to handle the complete case: we may even assume that the ring is complete with an uncountable residue field. Because localization holds if it holds modulo every minimal prime, it is sufficient to prove it for the case of a complete local domain.

A complete local domain R is module-finite over a complete regular local ring A with the same residue field. For sufficiently large q the extension of fraction fields corresponding to the inclusion $A^{1/q} \subseteq A^{1/q}[R]$ will be separable. If we know that localization holds for $A^{1/q}[R]$ then it holds for R, by Proposition 2.14 as extended in Remark 2.15.

Therefore, it is reasonable to study the problem of localization of tight closure for a local domain R module-finite over an excellent regular local ring A, and such that the extension of fraction fields is separable: we shall call such extensions *generically étale*. Since the case where the ring is complete implies all of the most important local cases, little is lost by assuming that countable prime avoidance holds, and likewise, as we shall see in 4.2 below, we may as well assume that there is a strong test ideal.

We shall attack the problem of localization in this situation in the main result, Theorem 4.5, of this section. Our goal is to show in a "minimal example" of the possible failure of tight closure to commute with localization, in the presence of a certain boundedness condition on behavior of local cohomology, localization becomes equivalent to an assertion about the asymptotic behavior of lengths of certain sequences of modules defined in terms of iterates of the Frobenius endomorphism. The length conditions, surprisingly, replace the finiteness conditions on the sets $T_I(x)$ discussed earlier.

We need several preliminaries.

Definition 4.1. Let R be a reduced Noetherian ring of positive prime characteristic p. If (R, m) is local we shall say that condition (LC) holds for R if for every ideal J, there is an integer N such that $m^{Nq}H^0_m(R/J^{[q]}) = 0$ for all q (evidently, if one knows this for all $q \gg 0$, it follows for all q after enlarging N if necessary).

If I, x and a locally stable test element c are fixed, for each $Q \in T_I(x)$ we define

$$\lambda_q(Q) = \frac{\lambda(R_Q/(I^{[q]} : cx^q)_Q)}{q^{\dim(R_Q)}},$$

where λ denotes length (in this case, over the local ring R_Q).

Definition and discussion 4.2. Let R be a reduced Noetherian ring of positive prime characteristic p and let J be an ideal of R. J is called *a strong test ideal* for R if J meets R°, and $JI^* = JI$ for every ideal I of R. The main result of [Hu2] shows that there is such an ideal J, which is also a defining ideal for the singular locus in $\operatorname{Spec} R$, provided that for every minimal prime P of R, the singularities of R/P can be resolved by blowing up an ideal that defines the singular locus. If blowing up such a J_0 resolves the singularities, then any high power of J_0 will be a strong test ideal. Such ideals are not unique, although there is a largest one.

By a very recent result [Vrac1], if R is a reduced local ring of positive prime characteristic p such that R has a completely stable test element, then if (R, m) is complete or if the test ideal τ is m-primary (and in many other cases), then τ is a strong test ideal!

Suppose that one has a strong test ideal J with generators $j_1, \ldots, j_k$. Then for every ideal I, if $u \in I^*$, then $uJ \subseteq IJ$, and we get equations $uj_s = \sum_{t=1}^k i_{s,t}j_t$. The usual determinantal trick for proving integral dependence on an ideal shows that u is integrally dependent on I using an equation of degree k, since u is an eigenvalue of the $k \times k$ matrix $\big(i_{s,t}\big)$. This gives an extremely useful uniform bound on the degrees needed for equations displaying that elements in tight closures of ideals are in the integral closure of the ideal.

We refine the determinantal trick slightly. Suppose that v, u are elements of a domain R, and that $J \neq 0$ and I' are ideals such that $Ju \in J(Rv + I') = Jv + JI'$. Then we obtain that u is an eigenvalue of a $k \times k$ matrix of the form $\big(r_{s,t}v + i'_{s,t}\big)$ where the $r_{s,t} \in R$ and the $i'_{s,t} \in I'$. Let V be a new variable. The characteristic polynomial of $\big(uI - \big(r_{s,t}V + i'_{s,t}\big)\big)$ may be expanded as a polynomial of total degree k in the variables U and V that is monic in U: the terms of degree smaller than k have coefficients in I', which can be readily seen

by thinking modulo I'. Thus, the characteristic polynomial yields a degree k homogeneous polynomial $P(U, V)$ with coefficients in R, monic in U, such that $P(u, v) \in I'$.

Before proving our main theorem, two preliminary lemmas are needed.

Lemma 4.3. *Let R be a reduced ring of prime characteristic p, module-finite and torsion-free over a regular domain A. Let $\mathcal{F}$ be the fraction field of A and suppose that $\mathcal{F} \otimes_A R$ is étale (i.e., separable) over $\mathcal{F}$, i.e., that R is generically étale (or smooth) over A. Then:*

(a) *For all q, $A^{1/q}[R] \cong A^{1/q} \otimes_A R$ is flat over R. Moreover, there exist elements $d \in A^\circ$ such that $dR \subseteq A[R^p]$ (equivalently, taking p th roots, $d^{1/p}R^{1/p} \subseteq A^{1/p}[R]$).*

(b) *If $d \in A^\circ$ is chosen so that $dR \subseteq A[R^p]$, then for all $q \gg 0$,*

$$d^{\frac{q-1}{q}} R^{1/q} \subseteq A^{1/q}[R].$$

(c) *If $c \in A^\circ$ is chosen so that $cR \subseteq A[R^p]$ (see (a) above) then for every ideal I of R and all q, q' we have that*

$$(I^{[qq']} :_R cx^{qq'}) \cap A \subseteq (I^{[q']} :_R cx^{q'})^{[q]}.$$

(d) *If $d \in A$ is such that $dR^{1/q} \subseteq A^{1/q}[R]$ then for all q', $d^q(I^{[qq']} : x^{qq'}) \subseteq (I^{[q']} : x^{q'})^{[q]}$.*

(e) *Suppose, moreover, that R has a strong test ideal J with k generators. Suppose that $d \in A^\circ$ is such that $dR \subseteq A[R^p]$. Let $c = d^k$. Let $c' \in R^\circ$. Assume that there is an integer $N > 0$ such that $c'm^{Nq} \subseteq (y^q) + (I^{[q]} :_R x^q)$ for all $q \gg 0$. Then there exists an integer $L > 0$ such that for all large q, $m^{NLq} \subseteq (y^q) + (I^{[q]} :_R cx^q)$.*

Proof. Both statements in part (a) follows from Lemma (6.4) on p. 50 of [HH2] and the discussion that immediately precedes it, where it is shown that if $c \in A^\circ$ is such that R_c is étale over A_c then c has a power c_1 such that $c_1 R^{1/p} \subseteq A^{1/p}[R]$. We may then take $d = c_1^p$.

(b) Write $q = p^n$. Let $h_q = (1 + p + \cdots + p^{n-1})/p^n$. We use induction on n to prove that $d^{h_q} R^{1/q} \subseteq A^{1/q}[R]$. The case $n = 1$ is immediate. Assume the result for n and take p th roots. We get that $d^{h_n/p} R^{1/qp} \subseteq A^{1/qp}[R^{1/p}]$. Multiplying by $d^{1/p}$ gives that

$$d^{(l+h_n)/p} R^{1/qp} \subseteq A^{1/qp}[A^{1/p}[R]],$$

(using the $n = 1$ case). Since $(l + h_q)/p = h_{pq}$, we have completed the inductive step. Finally, $1 + p + \cdots + p^{n-1} = (q-1)/(p-1) \leq q - 1$, where $q = p^n$.

(c) Let $a \in I^{[qq']} : cx^{qq'}$ be in A as well, so that $acx^{qq'} \in I^{[qq']}$ and take q th roots to obtain that

$$c^{1/q}a^{1/q}x^{q'} \in I^{[q']}R^{1/q}.$$

It follows from part (b) above that $c^{(q-1)/q}R^{1/q} \subseteq A^{1/q}[R]$ and so $a^{1/q}cx^{q'} \in I^{[q']}A^{1/q}[R]$. From the flatness of $A^{1/q}[R]$ over R we then obtain that $a^{1/q} \in I^{[q']} :_R cx^{q'}$ (since $a \in A$, $a^{1/q} \in A^{1/q} \subseteq A^{1/q}[R]$), and now we may take q th powers to get the stated result.

(d) If $ux^{qq'} \in I^{[qq']}$ then taking q th roots yields that $u^{1/q}x^{q'} \in I^{[q']}R^{1/q}$ and then multiplying by d shows that $du^{1/q}x^{q'} \in I^{[q']}A^{1/q}[R]$, and so with $B = A^{1/q}[R]$, we have $du^{1/q} \in I^{[q']}B :_B x^{q'}B$, and this is $(I^{[q']} :_R x^{q'})B$ because B is flat over R, so that $du^{1/q} \in (I^{[q']} :_R x^{q'})A^{1/q}R$. Taking q th powers yields the desired result.

(e) Consider an arbitrary element $z \in m$. For $q \gg 0$ and any q' we may replace q by qq', and so we know that $c'z^{Nqq'} \in (y^{qq'}) + (I^{[qq']} :_R x^{qq'})$.

Multiply by d^q to obtain

$$d^q c' z^{Nqq'} \subseteq (d^q y^{qq'}) + d^q((I^{[qq']} : x^{qq'}) \subseteq (d^q y^{qq'}) + (I^{[q']} : x^{q'})^{[q]}.$$

where we are using (b) to show that, by (e),

$$d^q(I^{[qq']} : x^{qq'}) \subseteq (I^{[q']} : x^{q'})^{[q]}.$$

Since $c'(dz^{Nq'})^q \subseteq (dy^{q'})^q + (I^{[q']} : x^{q'})^{[q]}$ for all q' and all sufficiently large q, we have that $dz^{Nq'} \in ((dy^{q'}) + (I^{[q']} : x^{q'}))^*$ for all q'.

Because J is a strong test ideal, we have that

$$Jdz^{Nq'} \in J(dy^{q'}) + J(I^{[q']} : x^{q'}).$$

As in the final paragraph of 4.2, this yields that $P(dz^{Nq'}, dy^{q'}) \in (I^{[q']} : x^{q'})$ where $P(U, V) = U^k + r_1U^{k-1}V + \cdots + r_nV^k$ is a homogeneous polynomial of degree k in two variables over R monic in U. Factoring out $d^k = c$ we obtain that $cP(z^{Nq'}, y^{q'}) \in (I^{[q']} : x^{q'})$, and hence that $P(z^{Nq'}, y^{q'}) \in I^{[q']} : cx^{q'}$ for all q'. It follows that $z^{Nkq'} \in (y^{q'}) + I^{[q']} : cx^{q'}$ for all q'. Set L equal to k times the minimal number of generators of m^{Nk}. Then $m^{NLq'} \subseteq (m^{Nk})^{[q']}$, and so $m^{NLq'} \subseteq (y^{q'}) + I^{[q']} : cx^{q'}$ for all q'. $\square$

Lemma 4.4 (push-up lemma). *Let (R, m) be an excellent local domain of positive prime characteristic p, let $I \subseteq R$ and let $x \in I$. Let y be an element of R that is not in any associated prime, with the possible exception of m, of either $(I+xR)^{[q]}$ or $I^{[q]}$ for any q. Let P be a prime ideal in $T_I(x)$ of least height h, and let $J = I + yR$. If $h \leq \dim R - 2$, then every minimal prime Q of $P + yR$ is in $T_J(x)$.*

Proof. Let c be a square locally stable test element. It suffices to prove that Q contains $J^{[q]} : cx^q$ for all large q, since if so, then as Q is minimal over $P + Ry$, it will have to be minimal over $J^{[q]} : cx^q$ as well. To see this, note that if $Q' \subset Q$ strictly is a prime containing $J^{[q]} : cx^q$, then Q' will contain some minimal prime over $I^{[q]} : cx^q$, and then Q' will contain some prime Q'' in $T_I(x)$. But the height of Q'' is at least h, and the height of Q' is at most h, so that $Q' = Q''$ is forced. But $y \in Q'$ then gives a contradiction as y is not contained in any associated prime of $I^{[q]}$ except possibly m. Assume that Q does not contain $((I, y)^{[q]} : cx^q)$. Then in R_Q, $cx^q \in J_Q^{[q]}$, and we can write $cx^q - r_q y^q \in I_Q^{[q]}$ for some $r_q \in R_Q$. Once we have localized at Q, which is properly contained in m, y is not a zero divisor on $(I + xR)^{[q]}$, since it is outside the associated primes of $(I + xR)^{[q]}$ other than m. We therefore obtain that $r_q \in (I^{[q]} + x^q)_Q$. We then have that for some $s_q \in R_Q$ there is an equation

$$x^q(c - s_q y^q) \in I_Q^{[q]}.$$

This implies that $x \in (I_Q)^*$. (It suffices to work modulo a minimal prime of the completion to check this, and we may apply Theorem 3.1 of [HH3]. The point is that the qth root of the image of $c - s_q y^q$ will have order approaching 0.) But then $x \in (I_P)^*$. Since $P \in T_I(x)$ this is a contradiction, which proves that $Q \in T_J(x)$. $\square$

We are now ready for the main result of this section.

Theorem 4.5. *Let (R, m) be a local domain with countable prime avoidance, module-finite, and generically étale over an excellent regular local ring A. Suppose that R has a strong test ideal $J \neq 0$ with k generators. Suppose also that for all $P \neq m$, R_P has the property that the tight closure of ideals commutes with localization. Furthermore assume that R satisfies (LC). Fix a square locally stable test element c that is the kth power of an element of A° multiplying R into $A[R^p]$, as in Lemma 4.3(e). Then the following are equivalent:*

(1) *Tight closure of ideals in R commutes with localization.*

(2) *For all ideals I and all $x \in R$ there exists an $\epsilon > 0$ such that for all $Q \in T_I(x)$,*

$$\ell(q, I, x, Q) = \lambda((R_Q/(I^{[q]} : cx^q)_Q)) > \epsilon q^{\dim(R_Q)}$$

for all $q \gg 0$.

Proof. We first prove (1) $\Rightarrow$ (2). Assuming (1), Theorem 3.5 gives us that $T_I(x)$ is a finite set. Hence it suffices to prove that for a fixed $Q \in T_I(x)$, $\liminf_q \lambda_q(Q) > 0$.

Let μ denote the number of generators of R as an A-module. Set $P = Q \cap A$. Let $W = A - P$. Let s be the degree of the residue field extension $[R_Q/QR_Q : A_P/PA_P]$: note that for R_Q-modules length over A_P is s times the length over R_Q.

Since $x \notin (I_Q)^*$, we can choose q' such that $cx^{q'} \notin I_Q^{[q']}$ and then we have:

$$s\mu \cdot \ell(q, I, x, Q) \geq \mu \cdot \lambda_{A_P}(A_P/((I^{[q]} : cx^q)_Q \cap A_P) \geq \lambda_{A_P}(R_W/((I^{[q]} : cx^q)_Q \cap A_P)R_W) \geq$$
$$\lambda_{R_Q}(R_Q/((I^{[q]} : cx^q)_Q \cap A_P)R_Q) \geq \lambda_{R_Q}(R_Q/((I^{[q']} : cx^{q'})_Q)^{[q/q']})$$

by Lemma 4.3(c). But then $\ell(q, I, x, Q) \geq Cq^{\dim(R_Q)}$ for some $C > 0$ for large q since $\lambda_{R_Q}(R_Q/((I^{[q']} : cx^{q'})_Q)^{[q/q']})$ is asymptotic to a positive constant times $(q/q')^{\dim(R_Q)}$ by the standard theory of Hilbert-Kunz functions [Mon]. This completes the direction '$\Rightarrow$'.

We now consider the much more difficult converse direction. Assume the conditions in (2). Notice that because we have assumed that localization holds for any proper localization of R, we know that condition C2 holds for all I, x, c (if $Q = m$ we know the condition (LC), which is stronger). Suppose that the result is false, and choose I maximal such that the tight closure of I does not commute with localization. By Theorem 3.5 and Remark 3.6, there exists an element x (and we may assume that $x \in (I_Q)^* - (I^*)_Q$ for some prime Q) such that either C1 or C2 fails. Since we know the latter, there must be such an x with $T_I(x)$ infinite. Notice that if we replace x by zx for any choice of $z \notin Q$, the element zx is still in $(I_Q)^* - (I^*)_Q$, and so $T_I(zx)$ is still infinite. We shall make several such replacements that will force increasingly controlled behavior on $T_I(zx)$. Each time, we change notation and write x for what is really zx. We shall eventually obtain a contradiction.

First apply condition (LC) to choose N such that m^{Nq} kills $H^0_m(R/I^{[q]})$ for all q, and choose $z \in m^N$ not in Q, and not in any associated prime, except m, of any of the countably many ideals $I^{[q]}$. Then the remark above shows that $T(zx)$ is still infinite. Moreover, m is not associated to $I^{[q]} : uz^q$ for all q and any choice of u in R, by 3.4(g).

We replace x by zx and can assume from now on that m is not associated to $I^{[q]}\colon cx^q$ for all q. Furthermore if we again replace x by $z'x$ for some z', this remains true.

We next replace x by zx for $z \notin Q$ so as to maximize the least height h of a prime in $T_I(xz)$. Thus, without loss of generality we may assume that for all $z \in R - Q$, replacing x by zx does not clear all the primes of height h. Notice that by 3.4(f) as we make such replacements the least height occurring can only increase.

Since C2 holds it is immediate from the clearing lemma and the remark above that there must be infinitely many primes of height h.

We shall next show that $h = d - 1$. Assume $h \leq d - 2$. We can choose an element y of m not in any associated prime, except possibly m, of any of the ideals $I^{[q]}$, $(I + Rx)^{[q]}$, and then the push-up lemma shows that for every prime P of height h in $T_I(x)$, every minimal prime P' of $P + yR$ is in $T_{(I+Ry)}(x)$. But localization holds in $R_{P'}$, so that only finitely many primes in $T_I(x)$ can lie inside P' (note that $T_I(x) \cap \operatorname{Spec}(R_{P'}) = T_{I_{P'}}(x)$: see 3.3(c)). On the other hand, the maximality of I forces $T_{(I,y)}(x)$ to be finite also. As we have shown that every one of the infinitely many primes in $T_I(x)$ of height h lies inside some $P \in T_{(I,y)}(x)$, this contradiction proves that $h = d - 1$.

Henceforth, we may assume that $h = d-1$. We choose y sufficiently general as above. Recall that c satisfies the hypothesis of Lemma 4.3(e): we shall need this below. We write J^{sat} for the inverse image of $H^0_m(R/J)$ in R, i.e., for the union of all the ideals $J\colon m^N$ as N varies.

By Noetherian induction, the ideal (I, y) satisfies conditions C2* and C1 and we know that the ideals $(I, y)^{[q]}\colon cx^q$ are either the whole ring or are m-primary (since y is not in any of the primes of $T_I(x)$), and there exists an integer N such that for all q $m^{Nq} \subseteq (I, y)^{[q]}\colon cx^q$. Choose a general element $z \in m^{Nq}$ and write $czx^q - r_q y^q \in I^{[q]}$ for some $r_q \in R$. Then $r_q \in (I^{[q]} + (x^q))\colon y^q \subseteq (I^{[q]} + (x^q))^{\text{sat}}$ by the choice of y. Hence the quotient $((I^{[q]}+(x^q))\colon y^q)/(I^{[q]}+(x^q))$ is contained in $H^0_m(R/(I^{[q]}+(x^q)))$ and there exists an integer B such that m^{Bq} annihilates this quotient. In particular, $m^{Bq}r_q \in (I^{[q]}+(x^q))$, and for general $u \in m^{Bq}$ we can write

$$czux^q - s_q x^q y^q \in I^{[q]}$$

for some $s_q \in R$. Then $x^q(czu - s_q y^q) \in I^{[q]}$ and it follows that

$$cm^{(N+B)q} \subseteq (I^{[q]}\colon x^q) + (y^q)$$

for all q.

We now apply Lemma 4.3(e) to conclude that there is a constant D such that for all q,

$$m^{Dq} \subseteq (y^q) + I^{[q]} \colon cx^q.$$

In particular, $\lambda(R/((y^q) + (I^{[q]} \colon cx^q))) \leq \lambda(R/m^{Dq})$ and for large q it follows that there is a constant $C > 0$ such that

$$\lambda(R/((y^q) + (I^{[q]} \colon cx^q)) \leq Cq^d.$$

Fix $\epsilon > 0$ as in the statement of the theorem. Let N_q be the number of minimal primes above $I^{[q]} \colon cx^q$. We claim that

$$N_q \leq C/\epsilon$$

where C is as in the above paragraph. Since every minimal prime above $I^{[q]} \colon cx^q$ is also minimal above $I^{[q']} \colon cx^{q'}$ for $q' \geq q$ in our case, this means that the minimal primes above $I^{[q]} \colon cx^q$ stabilize for large q, and hence implies that $T_I(x)$ is a finite set.

Recall that m is not associated to $I^{[q]} \colon cx^q$. The associativity formula for multiplicities gives that

$$\lambda(R/((y^q) + I^{[q]} \colon cx^q) = e(y^q;\, R/(I^{[q]} \colon cx^q)) = qe(y;\, R/(I^{[q]} \colon cx^q))$$

and

$$qe(y;\, R/(I^{[q]} \colon cx^q)) = q(\sum_{P \in \mathrm{Min}(I^{[q]} \,:\, cx^q)} e(y;\, R/P)\lambda(R_P/(I^{[q]} \colon cx^q)_P)$$

and hence

$$Cq^{d-1} \geq \sum_{P \in \mathrm{Min}(I^{[q]} \,:\, cx^q)} \lambda(R_P/(I^{[q]} \colon cx^q)_P) = \sum_{P \in \mathrm{Min}(I^{[q]} \,:\, cx^q)} l(q, I, x, P)).$$

Thus $Cq^{d-1} \geq N_q \cdot \epsilon q^{d-1}$ and hence $N_q \leq C/\epsilon$ as claimed. $\square$

5. FURTHER REMARKS AND QUESTIONS

Discussion 5.1: finding specific test exponents. Tight closure is known to commute with localization in many specific cases: under mild conditions on the ring this is true for ideals generated by monomials in parameters and ideals I such that R/I has finite phantom projective dimension. We refer the reader to [AHH, §8] for a detailed discussion of various results. The known results on when tight closure commutes with localization therefore imply the existence of test exponents for many ideals. However, little is known about how to determine a specific test exponent for a given ideal I. We want to raise this as a problem. If one has a specific test exponent for c, I then to test whether $u \in I^*$ one need only test whether $cu^q \in I^{[q]}$ for that one value of q. We believe that the best hope for giving a useful algorithm for testing when an element is in the tight closure of an ideal lies in this direction. It would be of considerable interest to solve the problem of determining test exponents effectively even for parameter ideals.

Discussion 5.2: algorithmic testing for tight closure. We want to point out that in certain instances there is an algorithm, in a technical sense, for testing whether specific elements are in a tight closure. We do not believe that this particular method will ever be implemented. In any given instance where it may be applied, it does eventually terminate, showing that the specific element x either is or is not in the tight closure of I. However, we do not have a way of estimating *a priori* how long testing may need to go on before the algorithm terminates.

The method may be applied to ideals I such that the tight closure of I is the same as the plus closure of I. We review the latter notion. Suppose that R is a domain. If $I \subseteq J \subseteq R$ and there is an integral extension (equivalently, a module-finite extension) S of R with $J \subseteq IS$, then $J \subseteq I^*$. If R^+ denotes the integral closure of R in an algebraic closure of its fraction field (the *absolute integral closure*: see [HH4] and [Smith] for further discussion), we can let $I^+ = IR^+ \cap R$ and then $I \subseteq I^+ \subseteq I^*$. Is $I^* = I^+$? Except in trivial cases where $I = I^*$ for all I, we do not know whether this is true in any normal domain. By a hard theorem (cf. [Smith]), it is true for parameter ideals, and a result of Aberbach

[Ab] permits one to extend this to ideals I such that R/I has *finite phantom projective dimension*. The point we want to make is that for ideals such that $I^* = I^+$, which may well be all ideals, there is an algorithm of sorts.

Let R be a countable Noetherian domain of prime characteristic $p > 0$ in which basic operations can be performed algorithmically, with a known test element c, and such that one can test algorithmically for membership in an ideal in polynomial rings over R, e.g., a finitely generated domain over a finitely generated field.

Fact. *If R is as above and $I \subseteq R$ satisfies $I^* = I^+$, then one can test algorithmically whether $y \in R$ is in I^*. In particular, one has such a test if R is an affine domain over a finitely generated field and I is generated by monomials in elements $z_1, \ldots, z_d$ generating an ideal of height d.*

Here is the idea of the algorithm: one can effectively enumerate all the algebras $S_1, \ldots, S_n, \ldots$ that are module-finite over R. Alternately test whether $y \in IS_n$ and whether $cy^{p^n} \in I^{[p^n]}$. If $y \in I^* = I^+$ the former test eventually succeeds, while if $y \notin I^*$, the latter test eventually fails. $\square$

Of course, this method is awful: this algorithm only gives emphasis to the problem of effective determination of test exponents.

Discussion 5.3: uniform test exponents. Let R be reduced and finitely generated over an excellent local ring. So far as we know it is possible that for a given locally stable test element c there exists a test exponent valid for all ideals I simultaneously. It would suffice to give such an exponent for all m-primary tightly closed ideals as m varies, and even for those which are maximal with respect to the property of being tightly closed and not containing a given element of the ring, since every tightly closed ideal is an intersection of such ideals.

A more modest question that seems more approachable is whether, given c, there exists a single test exponent for all ideals containing a given m-primary ideal J, because then one can construct a moduli space for the set of ideals.

Discussion 5.4. It is reasonable to ask whether localization can be proved for suitable local domains, e.g., those that are excellent, have countable prime avoidance, and are generically étale over a regular local ring, if for all ideals $I \subseteq R$ and all $x \in R$, there exist constants ϵ, δ greater than 0 such that for all q and for all $Q \in T_I(x)$, $\delta q^{\dim(R_Q)} \geq$

$\ell(q, I, x, Q) \geq \epsilon q^{\dim(R_Q)}$. If localization holds the first inequality can be deduced from C2, while the second was shown in the proof of Theorem 4.5 to follow from C1. Thus, these conditions are necessary. It also seems reasonable to ask whether $\ell(q, I, x, Q)/q^{\dim(R_Q)}$ approaches a (necessarily positive) limit as $q \to \infty$.

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