

## SEPARATORS OF ARITHMETICALLY COHEN-MACAULAY FAT POINTS IN $\mathbf{P}^1 \times \mathbf{P}^1$

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**ABSTRACT.** Let  $Z \subseteq \mathbf{P}^1 \times \mathbf{P}^1$  be a set of fat points that is also arithmetically Cohen-Macaulay (ACM). We describe how to compute the degree of a separator of a fat point of multiplicity  $m$  for each point in the support of  $Z$  using only a numerical description of  $Z$ . Our formula extends the case of reduced points which was previously known.

**1. Introduction.** Fix an algebraically closed field  $k$  of characteristic zero. Let  $R = k[x_0, x_1, y_0, y_1]$  be the  $\mathbf{N}^2$ -graded polynomial ring with  $\deg x_i = (1, 0)$  for  $i = 0, 1$  and  $\deg y_i = (0, 1)$  for  $i = 0, 1$ . The ring  $R$  is the coordinate ring of  $\mathbf{P}^1 \times \mathbf{P}^1$ . Consider now a set of points  $X = \{P_1, \dots, P_s\} \subset \mathbf{P}^1 \times \mathbf{P}^1$ , and fix positive integers  $m_1, \dots, m_s$ . The goal of this note is to study some of the properties of the scheme  $Z = m_1P_1 + \dots + m_sP_s$  of fat points (precise definitions are deferred until the next section). In particular, we are interested in describing the separator of  $P_i$  of multiplicity  $m_i$ .

Recall that for sets of points  $X = \{P_1, \dots, P_s\} \subseteq \mathbf{P}^n$ , a homogeneous form  $F \in k[\mathbf{P}^n]$  is called a *separator* of  $P \in X$  if  $F(P) \neq 0$ , but  $F(Q) = 0$  for all  $Q \in X \setminus \{P\}$ . Over the years, a number of authors have shown how to exploit information about the separator of a point to describe properties of the set of reduced points  $X \subseteq \mathbf{P}^n$  (e.g., see [1–4, 11, 13, 14]). In a series of papers, the authors, along with Marino, (see [6, 10]) generalized some of these results by studying separators of fat points, a family of non-reduced points. Roughly speaking, a *separator of a point  $P_i$  of multiplicity  $m_i$*  and the *degree of a point  $P_i$  of multiplicity  $m_i$*  are defined in terms of the generators of  $I_{Z'}/I_Z$  in  $R/I_Z$  where  $I_{Z'}$  is the defining ideal of  $Z' = m_1P_1 + \dots + (m_i - 1)P_i + \dots + m_sP_s$ .

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