

**A CLASS OF PRÜFER DOMAINS
THAT ARE SIMILAR TO THE RING
OF ENTIRE FUNCTIONS**

K. ALAN LOPER

1. Introduction. Let R be the ring of entire functions, and let \mathbf{K} be the field of complex numbers. Much is known concerning the algebraic properties of R . For example, Helmer proved [5, Theorem 9] that R is a Bezout domain. Henriksen [6] proved that R is infinite dimensional and completely characterized the prime ideals. Theorems concerning the algebraic structure of R tend to focus on the sets of zeros of functions in R . Let α be a complex number, and let M_α be the ideal of R generated by $z - \alpha$. Then an entire function $f(z)$ lies in M_α if and only if $f(\alpha) = 0$. Hence, properties of the zeros of entire functions are largely embodied in the properties of the ideals M_α . Several additional facts are readily apparent concerning these ideals.

1. Each M_α is maximal in R .
2. R_{M_α} is a Noetherian valuation domain for each $\alpha \in \mathbf{K}$.
3. $R = \bigcap_{\alpha \in \mathbf{K}} R_{M_\alpha}$.

In this paper we consider a class of Prüfer domains which will be defined by intersecting Noetherian valuation domains in such a way that the centers of the defining valuation domains emulate the ideals M_α of R . These domains, which we call E -domains, have many properties in common with R . In Section 2 we consider some basic properties concerning the prime ideals of E -domains and investigate the structure of divisorial ideals. In each case we will draw comparisons with the structure of R . In Section 3 we show how E -domains can be constructed as overrings of Noetherian domains and investigate the relationship between the ideal structure of an E -domain constructed in this manner and the ideal structure of the underlying Noetherian domain. In Section 4 we consider some explicit examples of E -domains. We also use our knowledge of E -domains to construct an example of a

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