## COMPUTING GORENSTEIN COLENGTH

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ABSTRACT. Given an Artinian local ring R, we define (in [1]) its Gorenstein colength g(R) to measure how closely we can approximate R by a Gorenstein Artin local ring. In this paper, we show that  $R = T/\mathfrak{b}$  satisfies the inequality  $g(R) \leq \lambda(R/\operatorname{soc}(R))$  in the following two cases: (a) T is a power series ring over a field of characteristic zero and  $\mathfrak{b}$  an ideal that is the power of a system of parameters or (b) T is a 2-dimensional regular local ring with infinite residue field and  $\mathfrak{b}$  is primary to the maximal ideal of T.

In the first case, we compute g(R) by constructing a Gorenstein Artin local ring mapping onto R. We further use this construction to show that an ideal that is the *n*th power of a system of parameters is directly linked to the (n-1)st power via Gorenstein ideals. A similar method shows that such ideals are also directly linked to themselves via Gorenstein ideals.

1. Introduction. Let us first recall the definition of Gorenstein colength and review some of its basic properties from [1] in this section.

**Definition 1.1.** Let  $(R, \mathfrak{m}, \mathsf{k})$  be an Artinian local ring. Define the Gorenstein colength of R, denoted g(R) as:  $g(R) = \min\{\lambda(S) - \lambda(R) : S$  is a Gorenstein Artin local ring mapping onto  $R\}$ , where  $\lambda(\_)$  denotes length.

The main questions one would like to answer are the following:

## Question 1.2.

a) How does one intrinsically compute g(R)?

b) How does one construct a Gorenstein Artin local ring S mapping onto R such that  $\lambda(S) - \lambda(R) = g(R)$ ?

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