

## ON IDEAL EXTENSIONS OF IDEAL COMPLEMENTS

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**ABSTRACT.** In this note we give negative answers to a conjecture of Tomas Sauer. Specifically we prove that there exists an ideal  $K \subset \mathbf{C}[x, y]$  that complements the space of polynomials of degree 3 such that no ideal containing  $K$  complements the space of polynomials of degree 2. We also give a characterization of zero-dimensional radical ideals in terms of extensions of ideal complements.

**1. Introduction.** Let  $\mathbf{C}[\mathbf{x}] := \mathbf{C}[x_1, \dots, x_d]$  stand for the algebra of polynomials in  $d$  variables with complex coefficients and  $\mathbf{C}_{\leq N}[\mathbf{x}]$  denote the linear subspace of  $\mathbf{C}[\mathbf{x}]$  of polynomials of degree at most  $N$ . For an ideal  $J \subset \mathbf{C}[\mathbf{x}]$  we use  $\mathcal{V}(J)$  to denote the affine variety associated with this ideal.

The extensions of ideals complements is the object of investigations related to the multivariate Lagrange and Hermite interpolation (cf. [3–5]). Paraphrased, a result of Sauer and Xu [5] shows that every radical ideal that complements  $\mathbf{C}_{\leq N}[\mathbf{x}]$  in  $\mathbf{C}[\mathbf{x}]$  can be extended to a (zero-dimensional, radical) ideal that complements  $\mathbf{C}_{\leq N-1}[\mathbf{x}]$ . In other words, if  $K \subset \mathbf{C}[\mathbf{x}]$  is a radical ideal such that

$$(1.1) \quad \mathbf{C}[\mathbf{x}] = \mathbf{C}_{\leq N}[\mathbf{x}] \oplus K,$$

then there exists a radical ideal  $J \supset K$  such that

$$(1.2) \quad \mathbf{C}[\mathbf{x}] = \mathbf{C}_{\leq N-1}[\mathbf{x}] \oplus J.$$

Based on this result as well as some further evidence (cf. [4]), Sauer [3] made the following conjecture:

**Conjecture 1.1.** *If  $K$  is an arbitrary ideal in  $\mathbf{C}[\mathbf{x}]$  satisfying (1.1), then there exists an ideal  $J \supset K$  satisfying (1.2).*

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