# GENERIC FORMAL FIBERS OF POLYNOMIAL RING EXTENSIONS 

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#### Abstract

In this paper we explore the relationship between the dimension of the generic formal fiber of a Noetherian local domain $R$ and the dimension of the generic formal fiber of the domain $R[X]$ localized at $\left(M_{R}, X\right)$ where $M_{R}$ is the maximal ideal of $R$ and $X$ is an indeterminate. Specifically, we show that if $R$ is a universally catenary local Noetherian domain such that the dimension of the generic formal fiber of $R[X]_{\left(M_{R}, X\right)}$ is $\operatorname{dim} R$, then the dimension of the generic formal fiber of $R$ is $\operatorname{dim} R-1$. We also provide counter-examples showing that the converse does not hold.


1. Introduction. Let $\left(R, M_{R}\right)$ be a local Noetherian domain with maximal ideal $M_{R}$, quotient field $K$ and $M_{R}$-adic completion $\hat{R}$. The generic formal fiber ring of $R$ is defined to be $\hat{R} \otimes_{R} K$. The dimension of the generic formal fiber of $R$ is the Krull dimension of the generic formal fiber ring of $R$. In this setting we will denote the dimension of the generic formal fiber of $R$ by $\alpha(R)$. Suppose that $\hat{P}$ is a prime ideal of $\hat{R}$ satisfying $\hat{P} \cap R=(0)$. Then we say that $\hat{P}$ is in the generic formal fiber of $R$.

If $\left(R, M_{R}\right)$ is a complete local domain of dimension $n \geq 1$ which contains a field, Matsumura shows in [4, Example 1] that the dimension of the generic formal fiber of the localized polynomial ring $R[X]_{\left(M_{R}, X\right)}$ is $n-1$. This implies that for every local Noetherian domain $\left(A, M_{A}\right)$ of dimension $n$ the dimension of the generic formal fiber ring of $A[X]_{\left(M_{A}, X\right)}$ is at least $n-1$. This fact seems to indicate that there is little or no relationship between $\alpha(A)$ and $\alpha\left(A[X]_{\left(M_{A}, X\right)}\right)$ except possibly in the case where $\alpha(A)=n-1=\operatorname{dim}(A)-1$.

Heinzer, Rotthaus and Sally informally posed the following conjecture.

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