

## MINIMAL LINKAGE AND THE GORENSTEIN LOCUS OF AN IDEAL

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### Introduction

Let  $I$  be a Cohen-Macaulay ideal of grade  $g > 0$  in a local Gorenstein ring  $(R, m)$  with residue class field  $k$ . An  $R$ -ideal  $J$  is said to be linked to  $I$  with respect to the regular sequence  $\underline{\alpha} = \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_g \subset I \cap J$  if  $J = (\underline{\alpha}): I$  and  $I = (\underline{\alpha}): J$  ([6]). In this paper we are concerned with the following question: how big is  $\dim_k((\underline{\alpha}, mJ)/mJ)$ ? Obviously this dimension is at most  $g$ , but it could be as small as 0. If it is  $g$  then the link from  $J$  to  $I$  is called a minimal link, which is in most respects the desired type of link. The only general result known in this direction is that if  $I$  is Gorenstein, then  $\dim_k((\underline{\alpha}, mJ)/mJ) = g$  unless both  $I$  and  $J$  are complete intersections (see [1], Proposition 5.2). We are able to generalize this fact to the case where  $(R/I)_p$  is Gorenstein for all prime ideals  $p$  in  $R/I$  with  $\dim(R/I)_p \leq 4$ ; however we have to assume that  $I$  is generically a complete intersection ideal, and that  $R$  is a complete intersection (Theorem 2.3). Without the assumption on  $R$  we prove that if  $I$  is generically a complete intersection, and if for a fixed integer  $r$  the type of  $(R/I)_p$  is at most  $r$  for all prime ideals  $p$  in  $R/I$  with  $\dim(R/I)_p \leq (r+1)^2$ , then  $\dim_k((\underline{\alpha}, mJ)/mJ) \geq g - r$  (Proposition 2.1). If  $r = 1$ , i.e. if  $R/I$  is Gorenstein in codimension 4, then this estimate shows the dimension is at least  $g - 1$ . Theorem 2.3 can also be interpreted to yield a strong upper bound for the codimension of the non-Gorenstein-locus of certain perfect ideals: Let  $R$  be a regular local ring. Let  $I$  be an  $R$ -ideal which is generically a complete intersection, and assume that  $I$  is in the even linkage class of a Gorenstein ideal (i.e., there exists a sequence of links  $I \sim I_1 \sim I_2 \sim \dots \sim I_{2n}$  with  $I_{2n}$  a Gorenstein ideal); then  $I$  is a Gorenstein ideal provided that  $(R/I)_p$  is Gorenstein for all prime ideals  $p$  of  $R/I$  with  $\dim(R/I)_p \leq 4$  (Corollary 3.1).

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