

SPECIALIZATIONS OF COFINITE SUBALGEBRAS OF A POLYNOMIAL RING

Dedicated to Professor Hiroshi Nagao on his sixtieth birthday

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1. Introduction. Let K be a field of characteristic zero and let $R_K := K[x, y]$ be a polynomial ring in two variables over K . A normal K -subalgebra A of R_K is said to be *cofinite* if R_K is a finite A -module with the canonical A -module structure. In the case where K is an algebraically closed field, we know the following results:

(1) If A is regular, A is then a polynomial ring in two variables over K ; see [3] and [8].

(2) If A is singular, then there exist a polynomial subalgebra R'_K and a finite group G of linear K -automorphisms of R'_K such that $A = (R'_K)^G$ and G is a small subgroup of $GL(2, K)$; see [4] and [10].

In the present article, we shall show that the structures of normal cofinite subalgebras A of R_K are invariant under specializations, provided the quotient field extension $Q(R_K)/Q(A)$ is a quasi-Galois extension; see Definition 2.2. Our problem is formulated as follows: Let $\mathfrak{D} = k[[t]]$ be a formal power series ring in one variable over an algebraically closed field of characteristic zero and let $R := \mathfrak{D}[x, y]$ be a polynomial ring in two variables over \mathfrak{D} . Let A be an \mathfrak{D} -subalgebra of R . We say that A is *cofinite* if R is a finite A -module and that A is *geometrically \mathfrak{D} -normal* if $A_K := A \otimes_{\mathfrak{D}} K$ and $A_k := A/tA$ are normal domains, where K is the quotient field $Q(\mathfrak{D})$ of \mathfrak{D} . If A is a cofinite, geometrically \mathfrak{D} -normal subalgebra of R , then A_K and A_k are cofinite normal subalgebras in R_K and R_k , respectively. Let \bar{K} be an algebraic closure of K . We ask whether or not certain properties of a cofinite normal subalgebra $A_{\bar{K}}$ of $R_{\bar{K}}$ are inherited by the cofinite normal subalgebra A_k of R_k . We pose the following

Conjecture 1. *Let \mathfrak{D} and R be as above, and let A be a cofinite, geometrically \mathfrak{D} -normal subalgebra of R . Then there exist a cofinite \mathfrak{D} -subalgebra R' of R and a finite group G of \mathfrak{D} -automorphisms of R' such that:*

(i) *R' is a polynomial ring in two variables over \mathfrak{D} and contains A as an \mathfrak{D} -subalgebra;*