



Asymptotic Behaviour of the Castelnuovo–Mumford Regularity

Dedicated to F. Hirzebruch on the occasion of his 70th birthday

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Abstract. In this paper the asymptotic behaviour of the Castelnuovo–Mumford regularity of powers of a homogeneous ideal I is studied. It is shown that there is a linear bound for the regularity of the powers I^n whose slope is the maximum degree of a homogeneous generator of I , and that the regularity of I^n is a linear function for large n . Similar results hold for the integral closures of the powers of I . On the other hand we give examples of ideals for which the regularity of the saturated powers is asymptotically not a linear function, not even a linear function with periodic coefficients.

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1. Introduction

Let $A = k[X_1, \dots, X_r]$ be a polynomial ring over an arbitrary field k . Let L be any finitely generated graded A -module. The Castelnuovo–Mumford regularity $\text{reg}(L)$ of L is defined to be the maximum degree n for which there is an index j such that $H_m^j(L)_{n-j} \neq 0$, where $H_m^j(L)$ denotes the j th local cohomology module of L with respect to the maximal graded ideal \mathfrak{m} of A . It is also the maximum degree n for which there is an index j such that $\text{Tor}_j^A(k, L)_{n+j} \neq 0$. The Castelnuovo–Mumford regularity is an important invariant which measures the complexity of the given module. For instance, if

$$0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow F_j \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow F_1 \rightarrow F_0 \rightarrow L \rightarrow 0$$

is the minimal free resolution of L over A and if a_j is the maximum degree of the generators of F_j , then

$$\text{reg}(L) = \max\{a_j - j \mid j \geq 0\}.$$

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See, e.g., Eisenbud and Goto [EG], Bayer and Mumford [BM] for more information on this notion.

Let I be any homogeneous ideal of A . Recently, Swanson [S] has proved that there is a number D such that for all $n \geq 1$, $\text{reg}(I^n) \leq nD$. This result follows from a linear bound on the growth of associated primes of ideals which is closely linked with a version of the uniform Artin–Rees lemma along the line of Huneke’s uniform bounds in noetherian rings [Hu2]. However, Swanson could not provide a formula for the number D in general.

A possible candidate for D is $\text{reg}(I)$. In fact, if $\dim A/I = 1$, Geramita, Gimigliano and Pittelloud [GGP] and Chandler [C] showed that $\text{reg}(I^n) \leq n \text{reg}(I)$ for all $n \geq 1$. This result can be easily generalized to the case $\text{depth} A/I^n \geq \dim A/I - 1$ for all n . The same bound also holds for a Borel-fixed monomial ideal I by the Eliahou–Kervaire resolution [EK]. See [SS] and [HT] for explicit linear bounds for $\text{reg}(I^n)$ when I is an arbitrary monomial ideal.

The problem of bounding $\text{reg}(I^n)$ is also of interest in algebraic geometry. Given a projective variety $X \subset \mathbb{P}^r$, and let \mathcal{I}_X be the ideal sheaf of the embedding of X . The Castelnuovo–Mumford regularity of \mathcal{I}_X is defined to be the least integer t such that $H^i(\mathbb{P}^r, \mathcal{I}_X(t-i)) = 0$ for all $i \geq 1$. Let d_X denote the minimum of the degrees d such that X is a scheme-theoretic intersection of hypersurfaces of degree at most d . For a *smooth complex* projective variety, Bertram, Ein and Lazarsfeld [BEL] have shown that there is a number e such that $H^i(\mathbb{P}^s, \mathcal{I}_X^n(a)) = 0$, for all $a \geq nd_X + e$, $i \geq 1$. The proof used the Kodaira vanishing theorem. See [B] and [W] for related recent results.

In this paper we will propose a simpler method to estimate $\text{reg}(I^n)$. The main result is the following.

THEOREM 1.1. *Let I be an arbitrary homogeneous ideal. Let $d(I)$ denote the maximum degree of the homogeneous generators of I . Then*

- (i) *There is a number e such that $\text{reg}(I^n) \leq nd(I) + e$ for all $n \geq 1$.*
- (ii) *$\text{reg}(I^n)$ is a linear function for all n large enough.*

We can estimate the number e (Theorem 2.4) and, if I is generated by forms of the same degree, the place n where $\text{reg}(I^n)$ starts to be a linear function (Proposition 3.7).

We will also show that $d(I^n)$ is a linear function for $n \gg 0$. Since we always have $d(I) \leq \text{reg}(I)$, it follows that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\text{reg}(I^n)}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{d(I^n)}{n}.$$

It is clear that the common limit is a positive number $\leq d(I)$. Therefore, the difference between $\text{reg}(I^n)$ and $n \text{reg}(I)$ can be arbitrarily large if $d(I) < \text{reg}(I)$.

Part (i) of the above result implies that for an *arbitrary* projective variety $X \subset \mathbb{P}^r$, there is a number e such that $H^i(\mathbb{P}^s, \mathcal{I}_X^n(a)) = 0$, for all $a \geq nd_X + e$, $i \geq 1$.

However, part (ii) does not have a similar geometric version. In fact, it does not hold if we replace I^n by its saturation \tilde{I}^n , though I^n and \tilde{I}^n define the same projective scheme. We will give examples of homogeneous ideals of ‘fat’ points for which $\text{reg}(\tilde{I}^n)$ is not a linear function for large n (Example 4.2). In particular, using a counter-example to Zariski’s Riemann–Roch problem in positive characteristic [CS] we can construct an example such that $\text{reg}(\tilde{I}^n)$ is not even a linear polynomial with periodic coefficients (Example 4.3).

We also give an example of a homogeneous ideal in the coordinate ring of an abelian surface such that $\lim \text{reg}(\tilde{I}^n)/n$ is an irrational number (Example 4.4).

Our method is based on a natural bigrading of the Rees algebra $R = \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} I^n t^n$ given by setting $\deg xt^n = (\deg x, n)$ for all homogeneous element x of I^n . It is not hard to see that

$$H_m^j(I^n)_a \simeq H_M^j(R)_{(a,n)}, \quad \text{Tor}_j^A(k, I^n)_a \simeq \text{Tor}_j^S(S/N, R)_{(a,n)},$$

for all numbers a, n , where $S = k[X_1, \dots, X_r, Y_1, \dots, Y_s]$ is the polynomial ring mapping onto R with $Y_i \mapsto f_i t$ when I is generated by the homogenous elements f_1, \dots, f_s , and where $N = (Y_1, \dots, Y_s)$. Therefore, we only need to study the bigraded structure of $H_M^j(R)$ and $\text{Tor}_j^S(S/M, S)$ in order to estimate $\text{reg}(I^n)$.

The proof of Theorem 1.1(i) and (ii) will be found in Section 2 and Section 3, respectively. We would like to mention that (i) has been also obtained by Lavila-Vidal and Zarzuela by a different method (private communication) and that linear programming is used to prove (ii). The same method can also be applied to give linear bounds for $\text{reg}(\overline{I^n})$, where $\overline{I^n}$ denotes the integral closure of I^n , and for $\text{reg}(I_1^{n_1} \dots I_m^{n_m})$, where I_1, \dots, I_m are arbitrary homogeneous ideals. Moreover it can be shown that if the graded algebra $\bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \tilde{I}^n t^n$ is finitely generated, then there are a finite number of linear functions such that $\text{reg}(\tilde{I}^n)$ varies among these functions for $n \gg 0$ (Theorem 4.3).

2. Linear Bound for the Regularity

We begin with some observation on the bigraded structure of local cohomology modules which we shall need in the proof of Theorem 1.1(i).

Let $R = \bigoplus_{a,n \geq 0} R_{(a,n)}$ be a noetherian bigraded ring and $E = \bigoplus_{a,n \in \mathbb{Z}} E_{(m,n)}$ be a bigraded R -module. We may consider R as an \mathbb{N} -graded ring with $R_n = \bigoplus_{a \geq 0} R_{(a,n)}$ and E as a \mathbb{Z} -graded module with $E_n = \bigoplus_{a \geq 0} E_{(a,n)}$. It is clear that R_0 is also an \mathbb{N} -graded ring and that E_n is a graded R_0 -module.

Let \mathfrak{m} be the maximal graded ideal of R_0 . Then the local cohomology module $H_m^i(E_n)$ is a well-defined graded R_0 -module for all $i \geq 0$.

Let M denote the ideal generated by the elements of \mathfrak{m} , i.e. $M = \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \mathfrak{m} R_n$. We shall see that $H_m^i(E_n)$ is a \mathbb{Z} -graded component of the local cohomology module $H_M^i(E)$.

LEMMA 2.1. $H_m^i(E_n)_a = H_M^i(E)_{(a,n)}$ for all numbers a, n .

Proof. We shall use the characterization of local cohomology modules by means of the Koszul complexes (see e.g. [BH], [H1]). Let x_1, \dots, x_r be a family of generating elements for \mathfrak{m} . Set $\mathbf{x}^t = x_1^t, \dots, x_r^t$ and denote by $H^i(\mathbf{x}^t, \cdot)$ the i th cohomology of the Koszul complex functor associated with \mathbf{x}^t . Then

$$H_{\mathfrak{m}}^i(E_n) = \varinjlim H^i(\mathbf{x}^t, E_n), \quad H_M^i(E) = \varinjlim H^i(\mathbf{x}^t, E).$$

Since the elements x_1, \dots, x_r have degree zero in the \mathbb{N} -graded ring R , we have $H^i(\mathbf{x}^t, E_n) = H^i(\mathbf{x}^t, E)_n$. From this it follows that $H_{\mathfrak{m}}^i(E_n) = \varinjlim H^i(\mathbf{x}^t, E)_n = H_M^i(E)_n$. It is clear that the equation $H_{\mathfrak{m}}^i(E_n) \simeq H_M^i(E)_n$ also reflects the bigraded structure in the sense that $H_{\mathfrak{m}}^i(E_n)_a = H_M^i(E)_{(a,n)}$. \square

From now on let $R = \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} I^n t^n$ be the Rees algebra of a homogeneous ideal I in a polynomial ring $A = k[X_1, \dots, X_r]$. As I is homogeneous, we may view R as a bigraded ring with $R_{(a,n)} = (I^n)_a t^n$.

Let $\mathfrak{m} = (X_1, \dots, X_r)$ be the maximal graded ideal of A . By Lemma 2.1 we have $H_{\mathfrak{m}}^i(I^n)_a = H_M^i(R)_{(a,n)}$, for all numbers a, n . Therefore, we may get information on the graded structure of $H_{\mathfrak{m}}^i(I^n)$ by the bigraded structure of $H_M^i(R)$.

Assume that I is generated by s homogeneous polynomials. Then R may be represented as a factor ring of the bigraded polynomial ring $S = k[X_1, \dots, X_r, Y_1, \dots, Y_s]$. Let N denote the ideal of S generated by X_1, \dots, X_r . It is clear that

$$H_M^i(R)_{(a,n)} \simeq H_N^i(R)_{(a,n)},$$

for all numbers a, n . We will use a bigraded minimal free resolution of R over S to study the the bigraded structure of $H_N^i(R)$.

First we have the following description of $H_N^i(S)$.

LEMMA 2.2.

$$H_N^i(S) = 0, \quad i \neq r,$$

$$H_N^r(S) = k[X_1^{\alpha_1} \dots X_r^{\alpha_r} Y_1^{\beta_1} \dots Y_s^{\beta_s} \mid \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r < 0; \beta_1, \dots, \beta_s \in \mathbb{N}].$$

Proof. Since S is a direct product of copies of $A = k[X_1, \dots, X_r]$, we have $H_N^i(S) = H_{\mathfrak{m}}^i(A) \otimes_A S$. It is well-known [H1] that

$$H_{\mathfrak{m}}^i(A) = 0, \quad i \neq r, \quad H_{\mathfrak{m}}^r(A) = k[X_1^{\alpha_1} \dots X_r^{\alpha_r} \mid \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r < 0].$$

Hence the conclusion is immediate. \square

Let d_1, \dots, d_s be the degree of the homogeneous generators of I . Then the bigrading of the polynomial ring S is given by

$$\text{bideg } X_i = (1, 0), \quad i = 1, \dots, r,$$

$$\text{bideg } Y_j = (d_j, 1), \quad j = 1, \dots, s.$$

This can be used to obtain information on the bigraded vanishing of $H_N^r(S)$.

COROLLARY 2.3. $H_N^r(S)_{(a,n)} = 0$ for all $a \geq nd(I) - r + 1$.

Proof. Note that $d(I) = \max\{d_1, \dots, d_s\}$. Since

$$\begin{aligned} \text{bideg } X_1^{\alpha_1} \dots X_r^{\alpha_r} Y_1^{\beta_1} \dots Y_s^{\beta_s} \\ = (\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_r + \beta_1 d_1 + \dots + \beta_s d_s, \beta_1 + \dots + \beta_s), \end{aligned}$$

using Lemma 2.2 we get

$$\begin{aligned} H_N^r(S)_{(a,n)} = k[X_1^{\alpha_1} \dots X_r^{\alpha_r} Y_1^{\beta_1} \dots Y_s^{\beta_s} \mid \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r < 0; \\ \alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_r + \beta_1 d_1 + \dots + \beta_s d_s = a, \beta_1 + \dots + \beta_s = n]. \end{aligned}$$

If $a \geq nd(I) - r + 1$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_r &= a - (\beta_1 d_1 + \dots + \beta_s d_s) \\ &\geq a - (\beta_1 + \dots + \beta_s)d(I) = a - nd(I) \geq 1 - r. \end{aligned}$$

Hence at least one of the numbers $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ must be nonnegative. From this it follows that $H_N^r(S)_{(a,n)} = 0$. □

The following result gives Theorem 1.1 (i) by setting $E = R$. This result will be used to give a linear bound for $\text{reg}(\overline{I}^n)$, too.

THEOREM 2.4. *Let E be an arbitrary finitely generated bigraded module over the Rees algebra of I . Let*

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \oplus_t S(-a_{tj}, -b_{tj}) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \oplus_t S(-a_{t1}, -b_{t1}) \\ \rightarrow \oplus_t S(-a_{t0}, -b_{t0}) \rightarrow E \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

be a bigraded minimal free resolution of E over S , where S is defined as above. Put $c_j = \max_t \{a_{tj} - b_{tj}d(I)\}$ and $e = \max\{c_j - j \mid j = 0, \dots, r\}$. For all $n \geq 1$ we have $\text{reg}(E_n) \leq nd(I) + e$.

Proof. First we will study the graded vanishing of $H_N^i(E)$, $i = 1, \dots, r$. Rewrite the above resolution of E as follows

$$0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow F_j \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow F_1 \rightarrow F_0 \rightarrow E \rightarrow 0.$$

Let K_j denote the image of the map $F_j \rightarrow F_{j-1}$ for $j \geq 1$. Then there are the exact sequences

$$0 \rightarrow K_j \rightarrow F_{j-1} \rightarrow K_{j-1} \rightarrow 0,$$

where $K_0 = E$. Consider the derived exact sequence of local cohomology modules of these exact sequences. For $i < r$, we use Lemma 2.2 to deduce that

$$H_N^i(E) \simeq H_N^{i+1}(K_1) \simeq \dots \simeq H_N^{r-1}(K_{r-i-1})$$

and that there is an injective map $H_N^{r-1}(K_{r-i-1}) \rightarrow H_N^r(K_{r-i})$ and a surjective map $H_N^r(F_{r-i}) \rightarrow H_N^r(K_{r-i})$. For $i = r$ we also have a surjective map $H_N^r(F_0) \rightarrow H_N^r(E)$. Therefore, for all $i \geq 0$, $H_N^i(E)_{(m,n)} = 0$ if $H_N(F^{r-i})_{(m,n)} = 0$. By Corollary 3.2, $H_N^r(S(-a_{tj}, -b_{tj}))_{(m,n)} = 0$, for $m - a_{tj} \geq (n - b_{tj})d - r + 1$, where $d = d(I)$. Therefore, $H_N^r(F^{r-i})_{(m,n)} = 0$ if $m \geq (n - b_{tr-i})d + a_{tr-i} - r + 1$ for all t . The latter condition is satisfied if $m \geq nd + c_{r-i} - r + 1$. Hence $H_N^i(E)_{(m,n)} = 0$, for all $m \geq nd + c_{r-i} - r + 1$.

By Lemma 2.1 we get $H_m^i(E_n)_{m-i} = H_N(E)_{(m-i,n)} = 0$, for $m - i \geq nd + c_{r-i} - r + 1, i = 1, \dots, r$. Since $nd + e \geq nd + c_{r-i} - r + i$, this vanishing holds if $m \geq nd + e$. Note that $H_m^0(E_n) = 0$. Then we obtain $\text{reg}(E_n) \leq nd + e$. \square

COROLLARY 2.5. *Let $X \subset \mathbb{P}^r$ be an arbitrary projective variety. Let \mathcal{I}_X be the ideal sheaf of the embedding and d_X the minimum of the degrees d such that X is a scheme-theoretic intersection of hypersurfaces of degree at most d . Then there is a number e such that $H^i(\mathbb{P}^r, \mathcal{I}_X^n(a)) = 0$, for all $a \geq nd_X + e, i \geq 1$.*

Proof. Let I be a homogeneous ideal generated by forms of degree at most d_X such that \mathcal{I}_X is the ideal sheaf associated with I . Then $d(I) = d_X$. By Theorem 1.1 (i) there is an integer e such that $H_m^i(I^n)_a = 0$ for $a \geq nd_X + e, i \geq 0$. Therefore the conclusion. \square

COROLLARY 2.6. *Let I be a homogeneous ideal generated by s elements. Assume that the Rees algebra of I is Cohen–Macaulay. Then*

$$\text{reg}(I^n) \leq nd(I) + (s - 1)[d(I) - 1],$$

for all $n \geq 1$.

Proof. The assertion follows immediately from the bound $a_{ij} \leq sd(I) - (s - 1) + j, j \geq 0$, for $E = R$ given by O. Lavila–Vidal [L, Proposition 4.1], in case the Rees algebra of I is Cohen–Macaulay. \square

There are several important classes of ideals for which one knows that their Rees algebras are Cohen–Macaulay, see e.g. Eisenbud and Huneke [EH].

EXAMPLE 2.7. Let I be the ideal generated by the maximal minors of a generic $p \times q$ matrix, $p \leq q$. Then the Rees algebra of I is a Cohen–Macaulay ring [EH]. Therefore

$$\text{reg}(I^n) \leq np + \left[\binom{q}{p} - 1 \right] (p - 1),$$

for all $n \geq 1$. This is far from being the actual value of $\text{reg}(I^n)$. Akin, Buchsbaum, and Weyman [ABW] already gave a linear resolution for I^n from which it follows that $\text{reg}(I^n) = np$ for all $n \geq 1$. We are grateful to A. Conca for this information.

If we set $E = \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \overline{I^n} t^n$, where $\overline{I^n}$ denotes the integral closure of I^n , then E is a finitely generated bigraded R -module with $E_n \simeq \overline{I^n}$. Hence from Theorem 2.4 we also obtain a linear bound for $\text{reg}(\overline{I^n})$.

PROPOSITION 2.8. *Let I be an arbitrary homogeneous ideal. Then there is a number e such that $\text{reg}(\overline{I^n}) \leq nd(I) + e$ for all $n \geq 1$.*

3. Asymptotic Behaviour of Regularity

Let I be a homogeneous ideal in $A = k[X_1, \dots, X_r]$. In this section we will show that $\text{reg}(I^n)$ is not only bounded by a linear function, but, for $n \gg 0$, is a linear function. The approach will be similar as in the previous section.

For any A -module L we set $\text{reg}_i(L) = \max\{a \mid \text{Tor}_i(k, L)_a \neq 0\} - i$. Since $\text{reg}(L) = \max\{\text{reg}_i(L) \mid i \geq 0\}$, Theorem 1.1 (ii) follows from the next result.

THEOREM 3.1. *Let I be an arbitrary homogeneous ideal. Then for all $i \geq 0$, the function $\text{reg}_i(I^n)$ is linear for $n \gg 0$.*

Recall that for any homogeneous ideal J , $d(J)$ denotes the maximal degree of the homogeneous generators of J . It is well-known that $d(J)$ is nothing else than $\text{reg}_0(J)$. The next result encodes the fact that the linear functions associated with $\text{reg}_0(I^n)$ and $\text{reg}(I^n)$ have the same slope.

COROLLARY 3.2. *Let I be an arbitrary homogeneous ideal. Then*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{d(I^n)}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\text{reg}(I^n)}{n},$$

and this common limit is a positive integer $\leq d(I)$.

Proof. Let $\text{reg}(I^n) = an + b$ and $\text{reg}_0(I^n) = cn + d$ for $n \gg 0$. Since $\text{reg}_0(I^n) \leq \text{reg}(I^n)$ for all n , it follows that $c \leq a$. On the other hand, by Theorem 1.1 (i) we have $\text{reg}(I^{mn}) \leq \text{reg}_0(I^n)m + e$ for large n and all $m \geq 0$. This implies that $an \leq \text{reg}_0(I^n) = cn + d$ for all large n . Therefore, $a \leq c$, and so $a = c$. It is clear that c is a positive integer $\leq d(I)$. \square

In order to prove Theorem 3.1 we shall consider the Rees algebra $R = \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} I^n t^n$ as a factor ring of the bigraded polynomial ring $S = k[X_1, \dots, X_r, Y_1, \dots, Y_s]$ as in Section 3. Let $\mathfrak{m} = (X_1, \dots, X_r)$ be the maximal graded ideal of A and $N = \mathfrak{m}S$.

LEMMA 3.3. *Let E be a finitely generated bigraded R -module. Put $E_n = \bigoplus_{a \in \mathbb{Z}} E_{(a,n)}$. Then $\text{Tor}_i^A(k, E_n)_a \simeq \text{Tor}_i^S(S/N, E)_{(a,n)}$, for all a, n and $i \geq 0$.*

Proof. Consider a graded minimal free S -resolution of the R -module E

$$\mathbb{F}: 0 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow F_j \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow F_1 \rightarrow F_0 \rightarrow E \rightarrow 0.$$

Taking the n -homogeneous component is an exact functor, so that the sequence

$$\mathbb{F}_n: 0 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow (F_j)_n \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow (F_1)_n \rightarrow (F_0)_n \rightarrow E_n \rightarrow 0$$

is exact. Since the modules $(F_i)_n$ are free A -modules, \mathbb{F}_n is a free A -resolution for E_n . We have $\text{Tor}_i^S(S/N, E) = H_i(\mathbb{F}/m\mathbb{F})$ so that $\text{Tor}_i^S(S/N, E)_n \simeq H_i(\mathbb{F}_n/m\mathbb{F}_n)$ which is isomorphic to $\text{Tor}_i^A(k, E_n)$. Hence $\text{Tor}_i^A(k, E_n)_a \simeq \text{Tor}_i^S(S/N, E)_{(a,n)}$. \square

Remark. The above free resolution \mathbb{F}_n of E_n is not minimal in general. For instance, let $I = (X_1^2, X_1X_2, X_2^2) \subset A = k[X_1, X_2]$. Then $R = S/(f_1, f_2, f_3)$ with $f_1 = X_2Y_1 - X_1Y_2$, $f_2 = X_2Y_2 - X_1Y_3$ and $f_3 = Y_2^2 - Y_1Y_3$. One sees easily that (f_1, f_2, f_3) is a height 2 perfect ideal, and hence the Rees algebra R has the S -resolution

$$0 \rightarrow S(-5, -2)^2 \rightarrow S(-3, -1)^2 \oplus S(-4, -2) \rightarrow S \rightarrow R \rightarrow 0.$$

Thus, if we want to compute a resolution of I^2 , we have to take the second component of the above resolution, and get

$$0 \rightarrow A(-5)^2 \rightarrow A(-5)^6 \oplus A(-4) \rightarrow A(-4)^6 \rightarrow I^2 \rightarrow 0,$$

which, of course, is not minimal.

By Lemma 3.3 we have

$$\text{reg}_i(I^n) = \max\{a \mid \text{Tor}_i^S(S/N, R)_{(a,n)} \neq 0\} - i.$$

Notice that each $\text{Tor}_i(S/N, R)$ is a finitely generated bigraded module over the bigraded polynomial ring $S/N = k[Y_1, \dots, Y_s]$ with $\text{bideg} Y_i = (d_i, 1)$, $i = 1, \dots, s$. Then Theorem 3.1 follows from the following property of such modules.

THEOREM 3.4. *Let E be any finitely generated bigraded module over $k[Y_1, \dots, Y_s]$. The function $\rho_E(n) := \max\{a \mid E_{(a,n)} \neq 0\}$ is linear for $n \gg 0$.*

Proof. Put $T = k[Y_1, \dots, Y_s]$. It is clear that for a given exact sequence of bigraded T -modules $0 \rightarrow E'' \rightarrow E \rightarrow E' \rightarrow 0$, we have $\rho_E(n) = \max\{\rho_{E''}(n), \rho_{E'}(n)\}$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Therefore, since there exists a sequence of bigraded submodules

$$0 = E_0 \subset E_1 \subset \cdots \subset E_{i-1} \subset E_i = M$$

of E such that E_j/E_{j-1} is cyclic for $j = 1, \dots, i$, we may assume that E is cyclic.

We represent E as a quotient T/J . Let $<$ be any term order, and denote by $\text{in}(J)$ the initial ideal of J with respect to this term order. It is clear that T/J has a k -basis consisting of the residues classes of all the monomials which do not belong to $\text{in}(J)$, and it is well-known that the residue classes of the same monomials modulo J form a (bigraded) k -basis of T/J . Therefore $\rho_E(n) = \rho_{T/\text{in}(J)}(n)$ for all $n \geq 0$, and we may assume that J itself is a monomial ideal.

Let J be generated by the monomials $Y_1^{c_{i1}} \dots Y_s^{c_{is}}$ for $i = 1, \dots, p$. For any $\mathbf{a} = (a_1, \dots, a_s) \in \mathbb{N}^s$ let $y^{\mathbf{a}}$ denote the residue class of $Y_1^{a_1} \dots Y_s^{a_s}$ in T/J . Let B_n denote the minimal basis of $(T/J)_n$. Then $\rho_E(n) = \max\{v(\mathbf{a}) \mid y^{\mathbf{a}} \in B_n\}$, with $v(\mathbf{a}) = \sum_i a_i d_i$. Note that $y^{\mathbf{a}} \in B_n$ if and only if $\sum_j a_j = n$, and for all $i = 1, \dots, p$ there exists an integer $1 \leq j \leq s$ with $a_j < c_{ij}$.

Let L denote the set of maps $\{1, \dots, p\} \rightarrow \{1, \dots, s\}$, and consider for each $f \in L$ the subset

$$B_{n,f} = \left\{ y^{\mathbf{a}} \mid \sum_j a_j = n, a_{f(i)} < c_{if(i)} \text{ for } i = 1, \dots, p \right\}.$$

It is clear that $B_n = \cup_{f \in L} B_{n,f}$. Define $\rho_f(\mathbf{a}) = \max\{v(\mathbf{a}) \mid y^{\mathbf{a}} \in B_{n,f}\}$. Then $\rho_E(n) = \max\{\rho_f(n) \mid f \in L\}$. Thus it suffices to show that the functions $\rho_f(n)$ are linear for all $f \in F$ and all $n \gg 0$.

Let $\{j_1, \dots, j_k\}$ be the image of f , and suppose that $j_1 < j_2 < \dots < j_k$. We set $c_{j_t} = \min\{c_{ij(i)} \mid j(i) = j_t\} - 1$ for $t = 1, \dots, k$. Then

$$B_{n,f} = \left\{ y^{\mathbf{a}} \mid \sum_j a_j = n \text{ and } a_{j_t} \leq c_{j_t}, \text{ for } t = 1, \dots, k \right\},$$

and $\rho_f(n)$ is given by the maximum of the linear functional $v(\mathbf{a})$ on the convex bounded set

$$C_n = \left\{ \mathbf{a} \mid \sum_j a_j = n, \text{ and } a_{j_t} \leq c_{j_t} \text{ for } t = 1, \dots, k \right\}.$$

This is a rather trivial example of linear programming. The solution is the following.

Suppose that ℓ is the smallest integer such that $j_t = t$ for $t < \ell$ and $j_\ell > \ell$. In other words, we have $a_1 < c_1, \dots, a_{\ell-1} < c_{\ell-1}$ and no bound on a_ℓ (except that $\sum_j a_j = n$).

If $\ell = s + 1$, then $\sum_j a_j$ can be at most $\sum_j c_j$, so that for $n \gg 0$, $B_{n,f} = 0$ and hence $\rho_f(n) = 0$.

If $\ell \leq s$, let $n \geq c_1 + c_2 + \dots + c_{\ell-1}$. We claim that v has its maximal value for $\mathbf{a} = (c_1, \dots, c_{\ell-1}, n - \sum_{j=1}^{\ell-1} c_j, 0, \dots, 0)$. Then

$$v(\mathbf{a}) = \sum_{j=1}^{\ell-1} d_j c_j + d_\ell \left(n - \sum_{j=1}^{\ell-1} c_j \right),$$

which is a linear function on n , as we wanted to show.

Indeed, if $\mathbf{a} = (a_1, \dots, a_s) \in C_n$, and if for some $1 \leq i < j \leq s$ we have $a_i < c_i$ and $a_j > 0$, then $\mathbf{a}' = (a_1, \dots, a_i + 1, \dots, a_j - 1, \dots, a_s)$ also belongs to C_n and $v(\mathbf{a}') \geq v(\mathbf{a})$ since $d_i \geq d_j$, by assumption. This argument shows that if we fill up the first ‘boxes’ as much as possible, we must reach the maximal value of v . The resulting \mathbf{a} with maximal value is exactly the one described above. \square

Theorem 3.4 also has the following interesting consequence

COROLLARY 3.5. *Let I be an arbitrary homogeneous ideal. Then $\text{reg}(\overline{I^n})$ is a linear function for $n \gg 0$.*

Proof. Put $E = \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \overline{I^n} t^n$. Then E is a finitely generated bigraded module over the Rees algebra of I with $E_n \simeq \overline{I^n}$. By Lemma 3.3 we have $\text{reg}_i(E_n) = \rho_{\text{Tor}_i^S(S/N, E)}(n)$ for all $i \geq 0$. Since $\text{reg}(E_n) = \max\{\text{reg}_i(E_n) \mid i \geq 0\}$, the conclusion follows from Theorem 3.4. \square

Remark With the same method as above one can prove the following modifications of Theorem 3.1: Let I_1, \dots, I_m be graded ideals in the polynomial ring A . Then there exist integers a_1, \dots, a_m with $a_j \leq d(I_j)$ for $j = 1, \dots, m$, and an integer b such that $\text{reg}(I_1^{n_1} \dots I_m^{n_m}) = a_1 n_1 + \dots + a_m n_m + b$, for all $n_1, \dots, n_m \gg 0$. For the proof one considers the multi-Rees ring $A[I_1 t_1, \dots, I_m t_m]$.

Now we will estimate the place where $\text{reg}(I^n)$ starts to be a linear function when I is generated by forms of the same degree. We shall need the following observation.

LEMMA 3.6. *Let $0 \rightarrow E \rightarrow F \rightarrow G \rightarrow 0$ be an exact sequence of graded A -modules.*

- (i) *If $\text{reg}(E) > \text{reg}(G) + 1$, then $\text{reg}(F) = \text{reg}(E)$.*
- (ii) *If $\text{reg}(E) < \text{reg}(G) + 1$, then $\text{reg}(F) = \text{reg}(G)$.*

Proof. Consider the derived long exact sequence

$$H_m^{i-1}(G) \rightarrow H_m^i(E) \rightarrow H_m^i(F) \rightarrow H_m^i(G) \rightarrow H_m^{i+1}(E).$$

Put $n = \max\{\text{reg}(E), \text{reg}(G)\}$. It is obvious that $\text{reg}(F) \leq n$.

If $\text{reg}(E) > \text{reg}(G) + 1$, then $n = \text{reg}(E)$. We choose i such that $H_m^i(E)_{n-i} \neq 0$. Since $\text{reg}(G) < n - 1$, $H_m^{i-1}(G)_{n-i} = 0$. Hence $H_m^i(F)_{n-i} \neq 0$. From this it follows that $\text{reg}(F) = n$.

If $\text{reg}(E) < \text{reg}(G) + 1$, then $n = \text{reg}(G)$. We choose i such that $H_m^i(G)_{n-i} \neq 0$. Since $\text{reg}(E) \leq n$, $H_m^{i+1}(E)_{n-i} = 0$. Hence $H_m^i(F)_{n-i} \neq 0$. \square

Our estimation depends on the minimum number of generators of I and the Castelnuovo–Mumford regularity $\text{reg}(R)$ of the Rees algebra $R = \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} I^n t^n$ as a \mathbb{N} -graded ring with the usual grading $\text{deg } x t^n = n, x \in I^n$. The regularity

$\text{reg}(R)$ can be computed in terms of certain minimal set of generators of I [T]. For instance, if I is generated by a d -sequence [Hu1], then $\text{reg}(R) = 0$.

Recall that the Castelnuovo–Mumford regularity $\text{reg}(E)$ of a graded module E over any \mathbb{N} -graded ring B is defined to be the largest integer n for which there exists an index i such that $H_{B_+}^i(E)_{a-i} \neq 0$, where B_+ is the ideal of B generated by the homogeneous elements of positive degree.

If we consider R as a \mathbb{N} -graded module over the \mathbb{N} -graded polynomial ring S with $\text{deg } X_i = 0$ and $\text{deg } Y_j = 1$, then $\text{reg}(R) = \max\{b_{ij} - j \mid j \geq 0\}$, where b_{ij} are the second coordinates of the bidegree of the generators of the j th term of a minimal bigraded free resolution of R over S .

PROPOSITION 3.7. *Let I be a homogeneous ideal generated by s forms of the same degree d . Put $c = \text{reg}(R) + s + 1$. Then, for $n \geq c$, $\text{reg}(I^n) = (n - c)d + \text{reg}(I^c)$.*

Proof. We need to modify the statement as follows. Let $S = k[X_1, \dots, X_n, Y_1, \dots, Y_s]$ be a bigraded polynomial ring with $\text{bideg } X_i = (1, 0)$ and $\text{bideg } Y_j = (d, 1)$, where $d > 0$ is a fixed integer. For any finitely generated bigraded S -module E let $E_n = \bigoplus_{a \in \mathbb{Z}} E_{(a,n)}$. Then S is an \mathbb{N} -graded ring and E an \mathbb{Z} -graded S -module. Put $c = \text{reg}(E) + s + 1$. We claim that for $n \geq c$, $\text{reg}(E_n) = (n - c)d + \text{reg}(E_c)$.

Since R may be considered as a finitely generated bigraded S -module with $R_n \simeq I^n$, the conclusion clearly follows from this claim.

If $s = 0$, $S_n = 0$ for all $n > 0$. It follows that $\text{reg}(E) = \max\{n \mid E_n \neq 0\}$. Hence $E_n = 0$ for $n \geq \text{reg}(E) + 1$. In this case, $d = 0$.

To prove the claim in the case $s > 0$ we may assume that the base field k is infinite. Then we can find a linear form Y in Y_1, \dots, Y_s such that $Y \notin P$ for any associated prime $P \not\supseteq (Y_1, \dots, Y_s)$ of E . In other words, Y is a filter-regular element of E with respect to the ideal (Y_1, \dots, Y_s) . Note that Y is a bihomogeneous form with $\text{bideg } Y = (d, 1)$. Put $K = E/0_E : Y$. Consider the exact sequence of graded A -modules:

$$0 \rightarrow K_{n-1}(-d) \xrightarrow{Y} E_n \rightarrow [E/YE]_n \rightarrow 0.$$

Note that $\text{reg}(E) \geq \text{reg}(E/YE)$ [T, Lemma 2.1]. By induction on s we may assume that for $n \geq c - 1$,

$$\text{reg}([E/YE]_n) = (n - c + 1)d + \text{reg}([E/YE]_{c-1}).$$

Moreover, if $n \geq c$, $n - 1 \geq \text{reg}(E) + 1$. Then $[0_E : Y]_{n-1} = 0$ by [T, Proposition 2.2]. In this case we have $K_{n-1} = E_{n-1}$. We distinguish three cases:

(1) If $\text{reg}(K_{c-2}(-d)) > \text{reg}([E/YE]_{c-1}) + 1$, using Lemma 3.6 we get $\text{reg}(E_{c-1}) = \text{reg}(K_{c-2}(-d))$. From this it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{reg}(E_{c-1}(-d)) &= \text{reg}(K_{c-2}(-d)) + d > \text{reg}([E/YE]_{c-1}) + d + 1 \\ &= \text{reg}([E/YE]_c) + 1. \end{aligned}$$

By Lemma 3.6 we get $\text{reg}(E_c) = \text{reg}(E_{c-1}(-d)) = d + \text{reg}(E_{c-1})$. Using the same argument, we will be led to the formula $\text{reg}(E_n) = (n - c + 1)d + \text{reg}(E_{c-1})$ for $n \geq c - 1$.

(2) If $\text{reg}(K_{c-2}(-d)) < \text{reg}([E/YE]_{c-1}) + 1$, using Lemma 3.6 we get $\text{reg}(E_{c-1}) = \text{reg}([E/YE]_{c-1})$. Therefore,

$$\text{reg}(E_{c-1}(-d)) = \text{reg}([E/YE]_{c-1}) + d = \text{reg}([E/YE]_c).$$

By Lemma 3.6 we get

$$\text{reg}(E_c) = \text{reg}([E/YE]_c) = d + \text{reg}(E_{c-1}).$$

Using Lemma 3.6 again we will be led to the formula $\text{reg}(E_n) = (n - c + 1)d + \text{reg}(E_{c-1})$ for $n \geq c - 1$.

(3) If $\text{reg}(K_{c-2}(-d)) = \text{reg}([E/YE]_{c-1}) + 1$, then $\text{reg}(E_{c-1}) \leq \text{reg}(K_{c-2}(-d))$. As we have seen in (1), we may assume that $\text{reg}(E_{c-1}) < \text{reg}(K_{c-2}(-d))$. It follows that

$$\text{reg}(E_{c-1}(-d)) < d + \text{reg}([E/YE]_{c-1}) + 1 = \text{reg}([E/YE]_c) + 1.$$

Following (2) we will obtain $\text{reg}(E_n) = (n - c)d + \text{reg}(E_c)$ for $n \geq c$. □

COROLLARY 3.8. *Let I be an ideal generated by a d -sequence of s forms of the same degree d . For $n \geq s + 1$, $\text{reg}(I^n) = (n - s - 1)d + \text{reg}(I^{s+1})$.*

4. Regularity of Saturations of Ideals

In this section we will study the regularity of the saturation \tilde{I}^n of I^n .

PROPOSITION 4.1. *Let I be an arbitrary homogeneous ideal. There is a number e such that $\text{reg}(\tilde{I}^n) \leq nd(I) + e$, for all $n \geq 1$.*

Proof. We have

$$H_m^i(\tilde{I}^n) \simeq \begin{cases} 0, & i = 0, 1, \\ H_m^i(I^n), & i \geq 2. \end{cases}$$

Hence the conclusion follows from Theorem 2.4. □

Now we will present examples which show that $\text{reg}(\tilde{I}^n)$ is not a linear polynomial for $n \gg 0$. The ideal I will be the ideal of certain ‘fat’ points.

EXAMPLE 4.2. Let p_1, \dots, p_s be distinct points on a rational normal curve in \mathbb{P}^r , $s \geq 2$. Let \wp_1, \dots, \wp_s denote their defining prime ideals in $A = k[X_0, \dots, X_r]$, where k is an arbitrary algebraically closed field, and $I = \wp_1 \cap \dots \cap \wp_s$. Then $\tilde{I}^n = \wp_1^n \cap \dots \cap \wp_s^n$.

By [CTV, Proposition 7] we know that

$$\text{reg}(A/\tilde{I}^n) = \max \left\{ 2n - 1, \left\lceil \frac{ns + r - 2}{r} \right\rceil \right\}.$$

Note that $\text{reg}(\tilde{I}^n) = \text{reg}(A/\tilde{I}^n) + 1$. If $s \geq 2r$, then

$$\text{reg}(\tilde{I}^n) = \left\lceil \frac{ns + 2r - 2}{r} \right\rceil.$$

In this case, if s is not divided by r , $\text{reg}(\tilde{I}^n)$ differs from a linear function by a periodic function whose values depend on the residue of s modulo r .

A more precise result can be obtained in the following situation

THEOREM 4.3. *Let I be a homogeneous ideal. Assume that the graded algebra $\bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \tilde{I}^n t^n$ is finitely generated. Then there exists a positive integer r and linear polynomials $f_i(n) = nd_i + e_i$ for $0 \leq i \leq r - 1$ such that $\text{reg}(\tilde{I}^n) = f_{\sigma(n)}(n)$ for $n \gg 0$, where $\sigma(n) \equiv n \pmod{r}$.*

Proof. Since $\tilde{R} = \bigoplus \tilde{I}^n t^n$ is finitely generated, it may be written as a factor ring of a bigraded polynomial ring $S = k[X_1, \dots, X_r, Y_1, \dots, Y_s]$ where $\text{deg } X_i = (1, 0)$ for $i = 1, \dots, r$, and $\text{deg } Y_j = (d_j, t_j)$ for $j = 1, \dots, s$. The arguments of Lemma 3.3 apply as well to \tilde{R} . So we conclude that

$$\text{reg}_i(\tilde{I}^n) = \max\{a \mid \text{Tor}_i^S(S/N, \tilde{R})_{(a,n)} \neq 0\} - i.$$

Thus the conclusion follows if we prove the following analogue of Theorem 3.4: Suppose that E is a finitely generated bigraded module over $T = k[Y_1, \dots, Y_s]$ where $\text{deg } Y_j = (d_j, t_j)$ for $j = 1, \dots, s$. Then there exists an integer k_0 and linear functions $\ell_i, i = 0, \dots, k_0$, such that for all $n \gg 0$ one has that $\rho_E(n) = \ell_i(n)$ if $n \equiv i \pmod{k_0}$.

Consider the \mathbb{N} -grading $T_b = \bigoplus_a T_{(a,b)}$. Then there exists an integer k_0 such that the k_0 th Veronese subring $T^{(k_0)} = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} T_{ik_0}$ of T is standard graded in degree 1 (after normalizing the grading). Note that E considered as an $T^{(k_0)}$ -module decomposes as $E = \bigoplus_{i=0}^{k_0-1} T_i E$. Therefore we may apply 3.4, and see that the functions $\rho_{T_i E}(n)$ of the $T^{(k_0)}$ -modules $T_i E$ are linear for $n \gg 0$.

Now let n be arbitrary. Then $n = mk_0 + i$ with $0 \leq i \leq k_0 - 1$, and $\rho_E^T(n) = \rho_{T_i E}^{T^{(k_0)}}(m)$. Hence the conclusion follows. □

The following example shows that in general $\text{reg}(\tilde{I}^n)$ is not a linear polynomial with periodic coefficients.

EXAMPLE 4.4. For any $p > 0$ such that p is congruent to $2 \pmod{3}$, there exists a field k of characteristic p and an ideal $I \subset k[x, y, z]$ such that the regularity of the

saturated powers \widetilde{I}^n is not (eventually) periodic. In fact, $\text{reg}(\widetilde{I}^{5n+1}) = 29n + 7$ if n is not a power of p and $\text{reg}(\widetilde{I}^{5n+1}) = 29n + 8$ if n is a power of p .

In [CS, Sect. 6] the first author and Srinivas construct a counterexample to Zariski’s Riemann–Roch problem in char $p > 0$. There one can find a non singular projective curve C of genus 2 over a field k of characteristic $p \neq 0$ as above with points $\eta, q \in C$ such that

$$h^1(\mathcal{O}_C(n(\eta - q) + q)) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } n \text{ is not a power of } p, \\ 1 & \text{if } n \text{ is a power of } p. \end{cases}$$

We will use this curve to construct our example.

Set $D = 6q - \eta$. Then D is a divisor on C such that $\text{deg}(D) = 5 \geq 2g + 1$, where $g = 2$ is the genus of C . Thus D is very ample [H2, Coro. IV.3.2] and $h^0(\mathcal{O}_C(D)) = \text{deg}(D) + 1 - g = 4$ [H2, Example IV.1.3.4 and Thm. IV.1.3]. Hence $H^0(C, \mathcal{O}_C(D))$ gives an embedding of C as a curve of degree 5 in \mathbb{P}^3 . We can project C onto a degree 5 plane curve γ with only nodes as singularities from a point in \mathbb{P}^3 not on C [H2, Thm IV.3.10]. The arithmetic genus of γ is $p_a(\gamma) = 2 + n$ where n is the number of nodes of γ [H2, Exercise IV.1.8]. Since $d = \text{deg}(\gamma) = 5$, $p_a(\gamma) = \frac{1}{2}(d - 1)(d - 2) = 6$ [H2, Exercise I.7.2]. Thus γ has $n = 4$ nodes.

Let these singular points be q_1, \dots, q_4 . Let $\pi_1: S_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^2$ be the blow up of these 4 points. Let F_i be the exceptional curves that map respectively to q_i . Let γ_1 be the strict transform of γ . Then $\gamma_1 \cong C$ since it is nonsingular. Let $H_1 = \pi_1^{-1}(H')$ where H' is a hyperplane on \mathbb{P}^2 . Since the singular points are nodes

$$\pi^{-1}(\gamma) = \gamma_1 + 2F_1 + \dots + 2F_4, \quad \text{and} \quad F_i \cdot \gamma_1 = q_{i1} + q_{i2},$$

for (distinct) points q_{ij} on γ_1 , $1 \leq i \leq 4, j = 1, 2$. The divisor

$$5H_1 \cdot \gamma_1 - 2q_{11} - \dots - 2q_{42} - \eta + 5q$$

has degree 13 since $(H_1 \cdot \gamma_1) = (H' \cdot \gamma) = 5$. Thus it is very ample [H2, Corollary IV.3.2], and there are points $p_1, \dots, p_{13} \in \gamma_1$ such that

$$5H_1 \cdot \gamma_1 - 2q_{11} - \dots - 2q_{42} - \eta + 5q \sim p_1 + \dots + p_{13},$$

where \sim denotes linear equivalence.

Let $\pi_2: S_2 \rightarrow S_1$ be the blowup of the points p_1, \dots, p_{13} , with respective exceptional curves E_i mapping to p_i . Let $\overline{\gamma} \cong C$ be the strict transform of γ_1 , \overline{F}_i be the strict transform of F_i for $1 \leq i \leq 4$. Let $\pi: S_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^2$ be the composed map. Let $\overline{H} = \pi^{-1}(H')$. Then

$$5\overline{H} \sim \pi^{-1}(\gamma) = \overline{\gamma} + E_1 + \dots + E_{13} + 2\overline{F}_1 + \dots + 2\overline{F}_4,$$

$$\overline{\gamma} \cdot \overline{\gamma} \sim (5\overline{H} - E_1 - \dots - E_{13} - 2\overline{F}_1 - \dots - 2\overline{F}_4) \cdot \overline{\gamma} \sim \eta - 5q.$$

By our construction, $\overline{H} \cdot \overline{\gamma} \sim D = 6q - \eta$. Thus

$$(5\overline{\gamma} + 4\overline{H}) \cdot \overline{\gamma} \sim \eta - q, \quad (\overline{\gamma} + \overline{H}) \cdot \overline{\gamma} \sim q.$$

Set $A = 5\overline{\gamma} + 4\overline{H}$, $B = \overline{\gamma} + \overline{H}$. Observe that $(\overline{\gamma}^2) = -4$ and $(\overline{\gamma} \cdot \overline{H}) = 5$. $H^1(S_2, \mathcal{O}_{S_2}(m\overline{H})) = 0$ for all $m \geq 0$ and $H^1(\overline{\gamma}, \mathcal{O}_{\overline{\gamma}}(m\overline{H} + n\overline{\gamma})) = 0$ if $5m - 4n \geq 3$ since $((m\overline{H} + n\overline{\gamma}) \cdot \overline{\gamma}) = 5m - 4n$ and a divisor on a curve of genus g is nonspecial if its degree is $> 2g - 2$ [H2, Example IV.1.3.4]. Consideration of the cohomology of

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{S_2}(m\overline{H} + (n - 1)\overline{\gamma}) &\rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{S_2}(m\overline{H} + n\overline{\gamma}) \\ &\rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\overline{\gamma}}(m\overline{H} + n\overline{\gamma}) \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned} \tag{*}$$

and induction imply $H^1(S_2, \mathcal{O}_{S_2}(m\overline{H} + n\overline{\gamma})) = 0$ if $5m - 4n \geq 3$. The relations $H^2(S_2, \mathcal{O}_{S_2}(m\overline{H})) = 0$ for all $m \geq 0$ and $H^2(\overline{\gamma}, \mathcal{O}_{\overline{\gamma}}(m\overline{H} + n\overline{\gamma})) = 0$ for all m, n , imply $H^2(S_2, \mathcal{O}_{S_2}(m\overline{H} + n\overline{\gamma})) = 0$ for all $m, n > 0$.

For all $n \geq 0$ we have

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{S_2}(nA + \overline{H}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{S_2}(nA + B) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\overline{\gamma}}(nA + B) \rightarrow 0.$$

By the above, $H^1(S_2, \mathcal{O}_{S_2}(nA + \overline{H})) = H^2(S_2, \mathcal{O}_{S_2}(nA + \overline{H})) = 0$ for all $n \geq 0$. From (*) we see that

$$\begin{aligned} h^1(\mathcal{O}_{S_2}(nA + B)) &= h^1(\mathcal{O}_C(n(\eta - q) + q)) \\ &= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } n \text{ is not a power of } p, \\ 1 & \text{if } n \text{ is a power of } p. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

By (*), $H^1(S_2, \mathcal{O}_{S_2}(4n\overline{H} + (5n - 1)\overline{\gamma})) = 0$ for all $n > 0$. Then by the Riemann–Roch Theorem on $\overline{\gamma}$ and (*),

$$h^1(\mathcal{O}_{S_2}(4n\overline{H} + 5n\overline{\gamma})) = h^1(\mathcal{O}_{\overline{\gamma}}(4n\overline{H} + 5n\overline{\gamma})) = 1,$$

for $n > 0$ since $((4n\overline{H} + 5n\overline{\gamma}) \cdot \overline{\gamma}) = 0$ and by Riemann–Roch. $((4n\overline{H} + (5n + 1)\overline{\gamma}) \cdot \overline{\gamma}) = -4$. Thus $h^0(\mathcal{O}_{\overline{\gamma}}(4n\overline{H} + (5n + 1)\overline{\gamma})) = 0$ and $h^1(\mathcal{O}_{\overline{\gamma}}(4n\overline{H} + (5n + 1)\overline{\gamma})) = 5$ by Riemann–Roch. By (*) we have $h^1(\mathcal{O}_{S_2}(4n\overline{H} + (5n + 1)\overline{\gamma})) = 4$.

The formulas $((nA + B + m\overline{H}) \cdot E_i) > 0$ and $((nA + B + m\overline{H}) \cdot \overline{F}_i) > 0$ for all $m, n \geq 0$ imply that $R^i\pi_*\mathcal{O}_{S_2}(nA + B + m\overline{H}) = 0$ for $m, n \geq 0$, and $H^1(S_2, \mathcal{O}_{S_2}(nA + B + m\overline{H})) = H^1(S, \pi_*\mathcal{O}_{S_2}(nA + B + m\overline{H}))$. The relation

$$\begin{aligned} nA + B + m\overline{H} &\sim (29n + 6 + m)\overline{H} - \\ &\quad - (5n + 1)(E_1 + \dots + E_{13} + 2\overline{F}_1 + \dots + 2\overline{F}_4) \end{aligned}$$

implies

$$\begin{aligned} &\pi_*\mathcal{O}(nA + B + m\overline{H}) \\ &\cong (\mathcal{I}_1^{5n+1} \cap \dots \cap \mathcal{I}_{13}^{5n+1} \cap \mathcal{J}_1^{10n+2} \cap \dots \cap \mathcal{J}_4^{10n+2}) \otimes \mathcal{O}(29n + 6 + m), \end{aligned}$$

where \mathcal{I}_i are the ideal sheaves of the points p_i and \mathcal{J}_j are the ideal sheaves of the points q_j in \mathbb{P}^2 .

Let \wp_1, \dots, \wp_{13} and $\wp_{14}, \dots, \wp_{17}$ be the homogeneous primes in $k[x, y, z]$ which sheafify to $\mathcal{I}_1, \dots, \mathcal{I}_{13}$ and $\mathcal{J}_1, \dots, \mathcal{J}_4$, respectively. Set

$$I = \wp_1 \cap \dots \cap \wp_{13} \cap \wp_{14}^2 \cap \dots \cap \wp_{17}^2.$$

Let $\mathfrak{m} = (x, y, z)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\mathfrak{m}}^0(\tilde{I}^n) &= H_{\mathfrak{m}}^1(\tilde{I}^n) = 0, & H_{\mathfrak{m}}^2(\tilde{I}^n) &= \bigoplus_{a \in \mathbb{Z}} H^1(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{I}^n(a)), \\ H_{\mathfrak{m}}^3(\tilde{I}^n) &= \bigoplus_{a \in \mathbb{Z}} H^2(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{I}^n(a)), \end{aligned}$$

where \mathcal{I} is the ideal sheaf of I . Putting everything together, we obtain

$$\dim_k H_{\mathfrak{m}}^2(\widetilde{I^{5n+1}})_{(s-2)} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } s > 29n + 8, \\ 0 & \text{if } s = 29n + 8 \text{ and } n \text{ is not a power of } p, \\ 1 & \text{if } s = 29n + 8 \text{ and } n \text{ is a power of } p, \\ 4 & \text{if } s = 29n + 7. \end{cases}$$

$$H_{\mathfrak{m}}^3(\widetilde{I^{5(n+1)}})_{(s-3)} = 0 \quad \text{if } s \geq 29n + 7.$$

By Theorem 4.3 we know that $\bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \tilde{I}^n$ is not a finitely generated k -algebra. We can verify this directly.

If $\bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \tilde{I}^n$ were finitely generated, there would be a surjection of a bigraded polynomial ring onto $\bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \tilde{I}^n$. Then the subalgebra $R = \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \left(\tilde{I}^{5n} \right)_{29n}$ would be finitely generated. We will show that R is not finitely generated

$$R \cong \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} H^0(S_2, \mathcal{O}_{S_2}(nA)).$$

From (*), and our calculation $H^1(S_2, \mathcal{O}_{S_2}(m\overline{H} + n\overline{\gamma})) = 0$ if $5m - 4n \geq 3$, we see that we have surjections

$$H^0(S_2, \mathcal{O}_{S_2}(nA)) \rightarrow H^0(\overline{\gamma}, \mathcal{O}_{\overline{\gamma}}(nA)) \cong H^0(\overline{\gamma}, \mathcal{O}_{\overline{\gamma}}(n(\eta - q))) = 0,$$

since $\eta - q$ must have infinite order in the Jacobian of $\overline{\gamma}$, and

$$H^0(S_2, \mathcal{O}_{S_2}(nA - \overline{\gamma})) \rightarrow H^0(\overline{\gamma}, \mathcal{O}_{\overline{\gamma}}(nA - \overline{\gamma})) \neq 0,$$

since $(\bar{\gamma} \cdot (nA - \bar{\gamma})) = -(\bar{\gamma} \cdot \bar{\gamma}) = 4 \geq 2g$ and by [H2, Cor. IV.3.2]. Thus the fixed locus (counting multiplicity) of the complete linear system $|nA|$ is $\bar{\gamma}$ for all $n > 0$. Since this multiplicity is nonzero and bounded for all $n > 0$, R is not finitely generated (c.f. [[Z], Part I, Sect. 2]).

The following example shows interesting asymptotic behaviour for an ideal in the coordinate ring of an abelian surface. In this example, $\lim \text{reg}(\tilde{I}^n)/n$ is an irrational number. The construction is based on an example in [Cu].

EXAMPLE 4.4. Let k be an algebraically closed field of arbitrary characteristic. Let C be an elliptic curve over k and let $S = C \times C$. Let $\Delta \subset S$ be the diagonal, $P \in S$ a closed point and $A = \pi_1^{-1}(p)$, $B = \pi_2^{-1}(P)$, where $\pi_i: S \rightarrow C, i = 1, 2$ are the projections. Let $\text{NS}(S)$ be the Neron–Severi group of S and $\overline{\text{NE}}(S)$ be the closure in the metric topology on $\text{NS}(S) \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}} \mathbf{R}$ of the cone generated by the curves on S . Let $\mathcal{V} \subset \text{NS}(S) \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}} \mathbf{R}$ be the real vector space with basis $\{A, B, \Delta\}$. Observe that $(\Delta^2) = (A^2) = (B^2) = 0, (A \cdot B) = (A \cdot \Delta) = (B \cdot \Delta) = 1$. Let

$$\begin{aligned} U &= \{(x, y, z) \mid (xA + yB + z\Delta)^2 > 0\} \\ &= \{(x, y, z) \mid (xy + xz + yz) > 0\}. \end{aligned}$$

U consists of two disjoint, connected cones. Let G be the connected component containing $L = A + B + \Delta$. By the index Theorem $(E \cdot L) > 0$ for any rational $E \in G$. Hence the effective classes in \mathcal{V} are contained in the closure \overline{G} of G . If E is a rational class in G , then E is ample by the Riemann–Roch Theorem, and the fact that any effective divisor on an abelian surface with a positive intersection number is ample. Hence $\overline{G} = \mathcal{V} \cap \overline{\text{NE}}(S)$. Let $H = 3A + 6B + 9\Delta, D = A + B + \Delta$

$$(sH - D)^2 = 198s^2 - 72s + 6 = 0$$

has the roots

$$s_1 = \frac{1}{33}(6 - \sqrt{3}), \quad s_2 = \frac{1}{33}(6 + \sqrt{3}).$$

If $s > s_2$ then $sH - D$ is in the ample cone. If $s_1 < s < s_2$ then $sH - D$ is not in the effective cone, and $D - sH$ is not in the effective cone.

By Mumford’s Vanishing Theorem (Sect. 16 of [Mu]), if m and r are nonnegative integers

$$H^1(S, \mathcal{O}_S(mH - rD)) = 0 \quad \text{if } m > rs_2$$

and

$$H^2(S, \mathcal{O}_S(mH - rD)) = 0 \quad \text{if } m > rs_2.$$

Suppose that m, r are nonnegative integers such that $s_1r < m < s_2r$. Then

$$H^0(S, \mathcal{O}_S(mH - rD)) = 0$$

and

$$H^2(S, \mathcal{O}_S(mH - rD)) = H^0(S, \mathcal{O}_S(rD - mH)) = 0.$$

By the Riemann–Roch Theorem of Section 16 [Mu]

$$\chi(mH - rD) = \frac{(mH - rD)^2}{2}.$$

Thus if $s_1r < m < s_2r$ we have

$$h^1(mH - rD) = -\frac{(mH - rD)^2}{2} > 0.$$

H is very ample on S by the Lefschetz Theorem (Section 17 of [Mu]). Set $R = \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} H^0(S, \mathcal{O}_S(nH))$, with graded maximal ideal m . Let I_1 be the homogeneous ideal of A , I_2 be the homogeneous ideal of B , I_3 the homogeneous ideal of Δ . Let $I = I_1 \cap I_2 \cap I_3$. Let \mathcal{I} be the sheafification of I . Since $H_m^2(\tilde{I}^r)_{n-2} \cong H^1(S, \mathcal{O}_S(n-2)H - rD)$ and $H_m^3(\tilde{I}^r)_{n-3} \cong H^2(S, \mathcal{O}_S(n-3)H - rD)$, we have that the ‘regularity’ of \tilde{I}^r is $[s_2r] + 2 = \lceil (r/33)(6 + \sqrt{3}) \rceil + 2$.

The ring $\bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \tilde{I}^n$ of Example 4.4 is not finitely generated. This follows since

$$(\tilde{I}^r)_m = H^0(S, \mathcal{O}_S(mH - rD)) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } m < s_2r, \\ \neq 0 & \text{if } m > s_2r. \end{cases}$$

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