

Stillman Given a polynomial ring in  $N$  variables over a field  $K[X_1, \dots, X_N]$ . Assume  $K = \bar{K}$ .  
 if one has polynomials  $F_1, \dots, F_n$ , homogeneous of degrees  $d_1, \dots, d_n$   
 is there a bound on the projective dimension of  $R/I$   
 where  $I = (F_1, \dots, F_n)$  indep of  $N$

For four quadratics, the bound is 6

For three cubics, [5, 36]

There is a bound if the degrees  $\leq 4$   
 if  $\text{char } K \neq 2, 3$   
 in case of quadratics, all char are OK.

For quadratics, a bound  $\sim 3 \cdot n^2 \cdot 2^{n-1}$

In all these cases, we get bounded on projective dimension  
 by trapping  $F_1, \dots, F_n \in K[G_1, \dots, G_{B(n, d_1, \dots, d_n)}]$

and  $G_i$  form a reg seq  $\downarrow$  indep of  $N$  flat, free module  
 & have degree  $\leq \max \{d_i\}$   $K[X_1, \dots, X_N]$

A form  $F$  of degree  $\geq 2$

has a  $k$ -collapse if it is the ideal generated  
 by  $k$  forms of strictly lower degree

If  $\text{deg } F \geq 2$  or  $3$ , these forms can be taken to be linear

$\equiv V(F)$  contains an algebraic set  $V(G_1, \dots, G_k)$   
 $F = \sum_{i=1}^k G_i H_i$   $\deg G_i < \deg F$

defined by  $k$  forms of  $\deg < \deg(F)$

If  $\deg F$  is 2 or 3, this says  $V(F)$  contains  
 a linear space of  $\text{codim} \leq k$

Let  $R = K[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ ,  $K = \bar{K}$ ,  $V = KF_1 + \dots + KF_n$

Call  $V$   $K$ -guarded if no  $F \subset V - \{0\}$  has  $k$ -collapse.

$\nexists$  linear equivalent  $\sim$   
 $x_1 x_2 + \dots + x_{2k-1} x_{2k}$  even  
 $x_1 x_2 + \dots + x_{2k-1} x_{2k} + x_{2k+1}^2$  odd

$\text{Rad}(\text{Span}\{F_i\}, F) \cap R_1 = \text{span of all the } x_i$   
 $\parallel$   
 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i}$

$F$  is  $K$ -guarded  $\Leftrightarrow \text{rank } F \geq 2k+1$

There is a function  $a$  of degree  $n$  such that

$a(n)$ -guarded  $\Rightarrow F_1, \dots, F_n$  is reg seq

By taking  $a(n)$  to be a larger function,

we can make all the quotients  $\frac{R}{(F_1, \dots, F_n)}$  nice properties

- ① reduced
- ② domain
- ③ UFD
- ④  $R_k$

What is the smallest choice of  $a_k(n)$   
 that makes the singular locus  
 where  $\dim \geq k+1$

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$F_1$	2-guarded	$\Rightarrow$ UFD
$F_1, F_2$	3-guarded	$\Rightarrow$ UFD
$F_1, F_2, F_3$	12-guarded	$\Rightarrow$ UFD
$F_1, \dots, F_n$	$\lceil \frac{3}{4}n \rceil + \frac{7}{4}n$ - guarded	$\Rightarrow$ UFD