

POINCARÉ SERIES OF MULTIPLIER AND TEST IDEALS

JOSEP ÀLVAREZ MONTANER¹ AND LUIS NÚÑEZ-BETANCOURT²

ABSTRACT. We prove the rationality of the Poincaré series of multiplier ideals in any dimension thus extending the main results for surfaces of Galindo and Monserrat and Alberich-Carramiñana et al. Our results also hold for Poincaré series of test ideals. In order to do so, we introduce a theory of Hilbert functions indexed over \mathbb{R} which gives a unified treatment of both cases.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let A be a commutative Noetherian ring containing a field \mathbb{K} . Assume that A is either local with maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} such that the residue field is isomorphic to \mathbb{K} or a graded ring with $A_0 = \mathbb{K}$ and maximal homogeneous ideal \mathfrak{m} . Let \mathfrak{a} be an \mathfrak{m} -primary ideal. Depending on the characteristic of the base field we may find two parallel sets of invariants associated to the pair (A, \mathfrak{a}^c) where c is a real parameter. In characteristic zero we have the theory of *multiplier ideals* which play a prominent role in birational geometry and are defined using resolution of singularities (see [Laz04] for more insight). In positive characteristic we may find the so-called *test ideals* which originated from the theory of tight closure [HH90, HY03] and are defined using the Frobenius endomorphism [BMS08, Sch11b, Bli13]. Despite their different origins, it is known that under some conditions on A , the reduction mod p of a multiplier ideal is the corresponding test ideal [Smi00, Har01, HY03, Tak04, MS11, dFDTT15, CEMS18] (see also [ST12, BFS13]). Moreover, both theories share a lot of common properties which we summarize as saying that, under some assumptions on A , they form a filtration of \mathfrak{m} -primary ideals

$$\mathcal{J} : \quad A \supsetneq \mathcal{J}_{\alpha_1} \supsetneq \mathcal{J}_{\alpha_2} \supsetneq \dots \supsetneq \mathcal{J}_{\alpha_i} \supsetneq \dots$$

and the indices where there is a strict inequality form a discrete set of rational numbers [Laz04, CEMS18, BMS08, TT08, KLZ09, BSTZ10, Sch11a, ST14]. The *multiplicity* of $c \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ is defined as $m(c) = \dim_{\mathbb{K}} (\mathcal{J}_{c-\varepsilon} / \mathcal{J}_c)$, for $\varepsilon > 0$ small enough [ELSV04]. In order to gather the information given by these ideals and its multiplicities, we consider the *Poincaré series* of \mathcal{J}

$$P_{\mathcal{J}}(T) = \sum_{c \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}} \dim_{\mathbb{K}} (\mathcal{J}_{c-\varepsilon} / \mathcal{J}_c) T^c.$$

The natural question is whether this is a rational function, in the sense that it belongs to the field of fractional functions $\mathbb{Q}(z)$ where the indeterminate z corresponds to a fractional power $T^{1/e}$ for a suitable $e \in \mathbb{N}_{>0}$.

2020 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* Primary: 13D40, 14F18, 13A35; Secondary: 14B05.

Key words and phrases. Poincaré series, Hilbert function, multiplier ideals, test ideals.

¹Partially supported by grants PID2019-103849GB-I00 (MCIN/AEI/10.13039/501100011033) and 2017SGR-932 (AGAUR).

²Partially supported by CONACYT Grant 284598 and Cátedras Marcos Moshinsky.

Galindo and Monserrat [GM10] proved that this rationality property holds for multiplier ideals associated to simple \mathfrak{m} -primary ideals in a complex smooth surface and provided an explicit formula. These results were extended later on by Alberich-Carramiñana et al. [AADG17] (see also [AADG20]) to the case of multiplier ideals associated to any \mathfrak{m} -primary ideal in a complex surface with rational singularities. The techniques used in both cases rely on the theory of singularities in dimension two and, in particular, the fact that the data coming from the log-resolution of any ideal can be encoded in a combinatorial object such as the *dual graph*. In the case of simple ideals, the divisors corresponding to the star vertices of the graph measure the difference between a multiplier ideal and its preceding. In general one needs the notion of *maximal jumping divisor* [AADG17] to account for this difference. The formula obtained for the Poincaré series is then described in terms of the *excesses* of these maximal jumping divisors. During the preparation of this manuscript, we learned that Pande [Pan21] has extended these results to the case of smooth varieties in arbitrary dimension.

In this work, we show the rationality of the Poincaré series of multiplier ideals of \mathfrak{m} -primary ideals in any normal variety in arbitrary dimension (see Theorem 3.2 and Corollary 4.8 for the Cohen-Macaulay case). Furthermore, we also prove the rationality of the Poincaré series for test ideals of \mathfrak{m} -primary ideals in F -finite rings (see Theorem 3.7 and Corollary 4.10 for the Cohen-Macaulay case). As a particular case, we obtain the rationality of $P_{\mathfrak{J}}(T)$ for ideals in normal surfaces in prime characteristic.

Our approach is completely algebraic, and it provides a unified proof of the rationality of the Poincaré series for both the multiplier and the test ideals in any dimension as long as we have discreteness of the jumping numbers and Skoda's Theorem. We point out that our main results do not require the rationality of the jumping numbers. Examples of non-rational jumping numbers of multiplier ideals exist by work of Urbinati [Urb12]. The rationality of the Poincaré series in this case means that it belongs to the field of fractional functions $\mathbb{Q}(T^{\alpha_1}, \dots, T^{\alpha_s})$, where $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s \in \mathbb{R}$ is a finite set of jumping numbers.

To such purpose we develop a theory of Hilbert functions indexed over \mathbb{R} that should be of independent interest. More precisely, in Section 2 we develop the notion of \mathbb{R} -good \mathfrak{a} -filtrations associated to a finitely generated A -module which is an extension of the well-known theory of good \mathfrak{a} -filtrations. In this general framework we can define the multiplicity of any module in the filtration and the corresponding Poincaré series. The main result is Theorem 2.6 where we prove the rationality of such a series. In Section 3 we specialize our main result to the case of multiplier ideals and test ideals. We also extend to arbitrary dimension the notion of maximal jumping divisor (see Definition 3.3) and give a formula for the multiplicity (see Proposition 3.5). In Section 4 we provide a different approach to the theory of \mathbb{R} -good \mathfrak{a} -filtrations in the case of Cohen-Macaulay rings that gives a simpler formula for the Poincaré series (see Theorem 4.5). By comparing our results with the ones previously obtained by geometric methods, we yield an algebraic formula for the excess associated to the maximal jumping divisor (see Proposition 4.13).

Acknowledgements: Part of this work was done during a research stay of the first author at CIMAT, Guanajuato supported by a Salvador de Maradiaga grant (ref. PRX 19/00405). He wants to thank the people at CIMAT for the warm welcome. We are grateful to Swaraj

Pande for sharing a preliminary version of his work. We also acknowledge helpful discussions with Víctor González-Alonso and Martí Lahoz.

2. \mathbb{R} -GOOD FILTRATIONS

Let A be a commutative Noetherian ring. Assume that A is either local or graded with maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} and let \mathfrak{a} be an \mathfrak{m} -primary ideal. The theory of *good \mathfrak{a} -filtrations* gives an approach to the study of Hilbert functions that covers most of the classical results in a unified way. We start recalling briefly this notion but we refer to Rossi and Valla's monograph [RV10] and the references therein for more insight.

Let M be a finitely generated A -module. A *good \mathfrak{a} -filtration* on M is a decreasing filtration

$$\mathcal{M} : \quad M = M_0 \supseteq M_1 \supseteq \cdots$$

by A -submodules of M such that $\mathfrak{a}M_j \subseteq M_{j+1}$ for $j \geq 0$ and $\mathfrak{a}M_j = M_{j+1}$ for $j \gg 0$ large enough. Under these premises we may consider the *Hilbert* and the *Hilbert-Samuel function* of M with respect to the filtration \mathcal{M} defined as

$$H_{\mathcal{M}}(j) := \lambda(M_j/M_{j+1}) \quad \text{and} \quad H_{\mathcal{M}}^1(j) := \lambda(M/M_j)$$

respectively, where $\lambda(\cdot)$ denotes the length as A -module. Moreover, we consider the *Hilbert* and the *Hilbert-Samuel series*

$$HS_{\mathcal{M}}(T) := \sum_{j \geq 0} \lambda(M_j/M_{j+1}) T^j \quad \text{and} \quad HS_{\mathcal{M}}^1(T) := \sum_{j \geq 0} \lambda(M/M_j) T^j.$$

Notice that we have $HS_{\mathcal{M}}(T) = (1 - T)HS_{\mathcal{M}}^1(T)$. As a consequence of the Hilbert-Serre Theorem, we can express them as rational functions

$$HS_{\mathcal{M}}(T) = (1 - T)HS_{\mathcal{M}}^1(T) = (1 - T) \frac{h_{\mathcal{M}}(T)}{(1 - T)^{d+1}},$$

where $h_{\mathcal{M}}(T) \in \mathbb{Z}[T]$ satisfies $h_{\mathcal{M}}(1) \neq 0$ and d is the Krull dimension of M . The polynomial $h_{\mathcal{M}}(T)$ is the *h -polynomial* of \mathcal{M} .

The aim of this section is to extend the notion of good \mathfrak{a} -filtrations by allowing filtrations indexed over \mathbb{R} and thus mimicking properties satisfied by filtrations given by multiplier and test ideals.

Definition 2.1. Let M be a finitely generated A -module and let \mathfrak{a} be an \mathfrak{m} -primary ideal. An \mathbb{R} -good \mathfrak{a} -filtration is a decreasing filtration $\mathcal{M} := \{M_{\alpha}\}_{\alpha \geq 0}$ of submodules of $M_0 = M$, indexed by positive real numbers such that

- $\mathfrak{a}M_{\alpha} \subseteq M_{\alpha+1}$ for all $j \geq 0$;
- $\mathfrak{a}M_{\alpha} = M_{\alpha+1}$ for all $\alpha > j$ with $j \gg 0$ large enough;
- $\forall \alpha \exists \varepsilon > 0$ such that $M_{\alpha} = M_c$ for $c \in [\alpha, \alpha + \varepsilon)$

We call it a \mathbb{Q} -good \mathfrak{a} -filtration when the set of indices is contained in \mathbb{Q} .

Remark 2.2. For a fixed $n \in \mathbb{N}$ we note that $\mathfrak{a}^n M \subseteq M_{\alpha}$ for every $\alpha \leq n$ and thus $\lambda(M/M_{\alpha}) < \infty$. In particular, $\#\{M_{\alpha} \mid \alpha \leq n\} \leq \lambda(M/\mathfrak{a}^n M) < \infty$.

From Remark 2.2, we may think of \mathcal{M} as a filtration of submodules M_c indexed over \mathbb{R} for which there exists an increasing sequence of real numbers $0 < \alpha_1 < \alpha_2 < \dots$ such that $M_{\alpha_i} = M_c \supsetneq M_{\alpha_{i+1}}$ for any $c \in [\alpha_i, \alpha_{i+1})$. In particular we have a discrete filtration of submodules

$$\mathcal{M}: \quad M \supsetneq M_{\alpha_1} \supsetneq M_{\alpha_2} \supsetneq \dots \supsetneq M_{\alpha_i} \supsetneq \dots$$

and we say that the α_i are the *jumping numbers* of \mathcal{M} . A crucial observation is that, once we fix an index $c \in \mathbb{R}$, the filtration

$$\mathcal{M}_{c+\bullet}: \quad M_c \supseteq M_{c+1} \supseteq M_{c+2} \supseteq \dots$$

is a good \mathfrak{a} -filtration.

Definition 2.3. Let $\mathcal{M} := \{M_c\}_{c \geq 0}$ be an \mathbb{R} -good \mathfrak{a} -filtration. We define the multiplicity of $c \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ as

$$m(c) := \lambda(M_{c-\varepsilon}/M_c)$$

for $\varepsilon > 0$ small enough. With this definition, it is clear that c is a jumping number if and only if $m(c) > 0$.

Definition 2.4. Let $\mathcal{M} := \{M_c\}_{c \geq 0}$ be an \mathbb{R} -good \mathfrak{a} -filtration. We define the Poincaré series of \mathcal{M} as

$$P_{\mathcal{M}}(T) = \sum_{c \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}} m(c) T^c.$$

The question that we want to address is whether the Poincaré series is rational in the sense that it belongs to the field of fractional functions $\mathbb{Q}(T^{\alpha_1}, \dots, T^{\alpha_s})$, where $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s \in \mathbb{R}$ is a finite set of jumping numbers. In the case of \mathbb{Q} -good \mathfrak{a} -filtrations, the rationality of the Poincaré series means that it belongs to the field of fractional functions $\mathbb{Q}(T^{1/e})$ where $e \in \mathbb{N}_{>0}$ is the least common multiple of the denominators of all the jumping numbers.

Proposition 2.5. Let $\mathcal{M} := \{M_c\}_{c \geq 0}$ be an \mathbb{R} -good \mathfrak{a} -filtration. Given $c \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ we have that

$$\sum_{j \geq 0} m(c+j) T^j$$

is a rational function in $\mathbb{Q}(T)$.

Proof. Recall that the Hilbert series $HS_{\mathcal{M}_{c-\varepsilon}}^1(T)$ and $HS_{\mathcal{M}_c}^1(T)$ associated to the good \mathfrak{a} -filtrations $\mathcal{M}_{c-\varepsilon}$ and \mathcal{M}_c are rational functions. From the short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow M_c/M_{c+j} \longrightarrow M_{c-\varepsilon}/M_{c+j} \longrightarrow M_{c-\varepsilon}/M_c \longrightarrow 0$$

we get

$$\sum_{j \geq 0} \lambda(M_{c-\varepsilon}/M_{c+j}) T^j = HS_{\mathcal{M}_c}^1(T) + m(c) \frac{1}{1-T}.$$

Analogously, from the short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow M_{c-\varepsilon+j}/M_{c+j} \longrightarrow M_{c-\varepsilon}/M_{c+j} \longrightarrow M_{c-\varepsilon}/M_{c-\varepsilon+j} \longrightarrow 0$$

we get

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{j \geq 0} m(c+j)T^j &= \sum_{j \geq 0} \lambda(M_{c-\varepsilon}/M_{c+j}) T^j - HS_{\mathcal{M}_{c-\varepsilon}}^1(T) \\
&= m(c) \frac{1}{1-T} + HS_{\mathcal{M}_c}^1(T) - HS_{\mathcal{M}_{c-\varepsilon}}^1(T) \\
&= \frac{m(c)}{1-T} + \frac{h_{\mathcal{M}_{c+\bullet}}(T) - h_{\mathcal{M}_{(c-\varepsilon)+\bullet}}(T)}{(1-T)^{d+1}}
\end{aligned}$$

and thus it is a rational function. Here, $h_{\mathcal{M}_{c+\bullet}}(T)$ and $h_{\mathcal{M}_{(c-\varepsilon)+\bullet}}(T)$ are the h -polynomials of the good \mathfrak{a} -filtrations $\mathcal{M}_{c+\bullet}$ and $\mathcal{M}_{(c-\varepsilon)+\bullet}$ respectively. \square

Theorem 2.6. Let $\mathcal{M} := \{M_c\}_{c \geq 0}$ be an \mathbb{R} -good \mathfrak{a} -filtration. Then, the Poincaré series $P_{\mathcal{M}}(T)$ is rational. Moreover we have

$$P_{\mathcal{M}}(T) = \sum_{c \in (0,1]} \left(\frac{m(c)}{1-T} + \frac{h_{\mathcal{M}_{c+\bullet}}(T) - h_{\mathcal{M}_{(c-\varepsilon)+\bullet}}(T)}{(1-T)^{d+1}} \right) T^c,$$

where $h_{\mathcal{M}_{c+\bullet}}(T)$ and $h_{\mathcal{M}_{(c-\varepsilon)+\bullet}}(T)$ are the h -polynomials of the good \mathfrak{a} -filtrations $\mathcal{M}_{c+\bullet}$ and $\mathcal{M}_{(c-\varepsilon)+\bullet}$ respectively.

Proof. From Remark 2.2 we note that the set of real numbers such that $m(c) \neq 0$ is a discrete set. In particular, there are only finitely many $c \in (0,1]$ such that $m(c) \neq 0$. Since $m(c+1) \neq 0$ implies $m(c) \neq 0$, we have that the nonzero contributors in the series have the form $m(c+j)$ for some $c \in (0,1]$.

Then we have

$$P_{\mathcal{M}}(T) = \sum_{c \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}} m(c) T^c = \sum_{c \in (0,1]} \left(\sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}} m(c+j) T^j \right) T^c$$

and thus the result follows from Proposition 2.5. \square

3. POINCARÉ SERIES OF MULTIPLIER AND TEST IDEALS

Let A be a commutative Noetherian ring containing a field \mathbb{K} . Throughout this section we assume that A is either local or graded with maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} such that the residue field is isomorphic to \mathbb{K} and \mathfrak{a} is an \mathfrak{m} -primary ideal. Now we turn our attention to the case where the \mathbb{R} -good \mathfrak{a} -filtration that we consider is given by a filtration of ideals

$$\mathcal{J} : \quad A \supsetneq \mathcal{J}_{\alpha_1} \supsetneq \mathcal{J}_{\alpha_2} \supsetneq \dots \supsetneq \mathcal{J}_{\alpha_i} \supsetneq \dots$$

In this setting, the multiplicity of $c \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ is $m(c) = \dim_{\mathbb{K}}(\mathcal{J}_{c-\varepsilon}/\mathcal{J}_c)$, for $\varepsilon > 0$ small enough, and the Poincaré series of \mathcal{J} is

$$P_{\mathcal{J}}(T) = \sum_{c \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}} \dim_{\mathbb{K}}(\mathcal{J}_{c-\varepsilon}/\mathcal{J}_c) T^c.$$

Our aim is to specialize the results we obtained in the previous section to the case of multiplier ideals and test ideals.

3.1. Multiplier ideals. Let (A, \mathfrak{m}) be a normal local ring essentially of finite type over an algebraically closed field \mathbb{K} of characteristic zero and $\mathfrak{a} \subseteq A$ an ideal. Under these general assumptions we ensure the existence of canonical divisors K_X on $X = \operatorname{Spec} A$ which are not necessarily \mathbb{Q} -Cartier. Then we may find some effective boundary divisor Δ such that $K_X + \Delta$ is \mathbb{Q} -Cartier with index m large enough. Now, given a *log-resolution* $\pi : X' \rightarrow X$ of the triple $(X, \Delta, \mathfrak{a})$ we pick a canonical divisor $K_{X'}$ in X' such that $\pi_* K_{X'} = K_X$ and let F be an effective divisor such that $\mathfrak{a} \cdot \mathcal{O}_{X'} = \mathcal{O}_{X'}(-F)$.

The *multiplier ideal* associated to the triple $(X, \Delta, \mathfrak{a}^c)$ for some real number $c \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ is defined as

$$\mathcal{J}(X, \Delta, \mathfrak{a}^c) = \pi_* \mathcal{O}_{X'} \left(\left[K_{X'} - \frac{1}{m} \pi^*(m(K_X + \Delta)) - cF \right] \right).$$

This construction allowed de Fernex and Hacon [dFH09] to define the multiplier ideal $\mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{a}^c)$ associated to \mathfrak{a} and c as the unique maximal element of the set of multiplier ideals $\mathcal{J}(X, \Delta, \mathfrak{a}^c)$ where Δ varies among all the effective divisors such that $K_X + \Delta$ is \mathbb{Q} -Cartier. The key point in their proof is the existence of such a divisor Δ that realizes the multiplier ideal as $\mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{a}^c) = \mathcal{J}(X, \Delta, \mathfrak{a}^c)$. In this general framework we have that the *Local Vanishing Theorem* still hold [dFEM14, Theorem 4.1.19]. Namely, for any $c \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ we have

$$R^1 \pi_* \mathcal{O}_{X'} \left(\left[K_{X'} - \frac{1}{m} \pi^*(m(K_X + \Delta)) - cF \right] \right) = 0.$$

Remark 3.1. If A is \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein, the canonical module K_X is \mathbb{Q} -Cartier so no boundary Δ is required in the definition of multiplier ideal. Namely we have

$$\mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{a}^c) = \pi_* \mathcal{O}_{X'} \left(\left[K_{X'} - \frac{1}{m} \pi^*(mK_X) - cF \right] \right).$$

From its construction we have that the multiplier ideals form a filtration

$$A \supsetneq \mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{a}^{\alpha_1}) \supsetneq \mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{a}^{\alpha_2}) \supsetneq \dots \supsetneq \mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{a}^{\alpha_i}) \supsetneq \dots$$

and the α_i where we have a strict inclusion of ideals are the *jumping numbers* of the ideal \mathfrak{a} .

Assume in addition that \mathfrak{a} is an \mathfrak{m} -primary ideal and thus F is a divisor with exceptional support. Then any multiplier ideal $\mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{a}^c)$ is \mathfrak{m} -primary as well. To ensure that $\mathcal{J} = \{\mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{a}^c)\}_{c \geq 0}$ is an \mathbb{R} -good \mathfrak{a} -filtration we notice the following:

- *Skoda's Theorem* [dFH09, Corollary 5.7]: We have $\mathfrak{a} \cdot \mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{a}^{c-1}) \subseteq \mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{a}^c)$ for every $c > 0$, and equality holds for $c > \dim A$.
- *Discreteness*: If \mathfrak{a} is \mathfrak{m} -primary, the number of multiplier ideals in any interval $[c_1, c_2]$ is smaller or equal than $\dim_{\mathbb{K}} (\mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{a}^{c_1}) / \mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{a}^{c_2}))$.

There are cases where the jumping numbers are not rational as shown by Urbinati [Urb12]. Known cases where the jumping numbers form a discrete set of rational numbers and thus the filtration $\mathcal{J} = \{\mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{a}^c)\}_{c \geq 0}$ is a \mathbb{Q} -good \mathfrak{a} -filtration are:

- X is \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein.
- The *symbolic Rees algebra* $\mathcal{R}(-(K_X + \Delta)) := \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \mathcal{O}_X(-n(K_X + \Delta))$ is finitely generated [CEMS18, Remark 2.26].

Theorem 3.2. Let (A, \mathfrak{m}) be a normal local ring of dimension d essentially of finite type over an algebraically closed field \mathbb{K} of characteristic zero, $\mathfrak{a} \subseteq A$ an \mathfrak{m} -primary ideal and let $\mathcal{J} := \{\mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{a}^c)\}_{c \geq 0}$ be the filtration given by multiplier ideals. For any given $c \geq 0$ we have a good \mathfrak{a} -filtration

$$\mathcal{J}_{c+\bullet} : \quad \mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{a}^c) \supseteq \mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{a}^{c+1}) \supseteq \mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{a}^{c+2}) \supseteq \dots$$

Then, the Poincaré series $P_{\mathcal{J}}(T)$ is rational. Indeed, we have

$$P_{\mathcal{J}}(T) = \sum_{c \in (0,1]} \left(\frac{m(c)}{1-T} + \frac{h_{\mathcal{J}_{c+\bullet}}(T) - h_{\mathcal{J}_{(c-\varepsilon)+\bullet}}(T)}{(1-T)^{d+1}} \right) T^c,$$

where $h_{\mathcal{J}_{c+\bullet}}(T)$ and $h_{\mathcal{J}_{(c-\varepsilon)+\bullet}}(T)$ are the h -polynomials of $\mathcal{J}_{c+\bullet}$ and $\mathcal{J}_{(c-\varepsilon)+\bullet}$ respectively.

Proof. The result follows from Theorem 2.6. \square

When A is the local ring at a rational singularity of a surface, Alberich-Carramiñana et al. [AADG17, Theorem 4.1] gave a precise formula for the multiplicity $m(c)$ of any given $c \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$, and consequently an explicit description of the Poincaré series. We may follow the same approach to get a partial extension of their formula.

Definition 3.3. Let $(X, \Delta, \mathfrak{a}^c)$ be a triple. The *maximal jumping divisor* associated to $c \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ is

$$H_c = \left\lceil K_{X'} - \frac{1}{m} \pi^*(m(K_X + \Delta)) - (c - \varepsilon)F \right\rceil - \left\lceil K_{X'} - \frac{1}{m} \pi^*(m(K_X + \Delta)) - cF \right\rceil$$

where ε is small enough.

Remark 3.4. Denote $K_{X'} - \frac{1}{m} \pi^*(m(K_X + \Delta)) = \sum_i k_i E_i$ and $F = \sum_i e_i E_i$, where the E_i 's are the exceptional components of π . Then H_c can be defined as the reduced divisor whose components are the E_i such that $k_i - ce_i \in \mathbb{Z}$. In particular we have $H_c = H_{c+1}$ for all $c \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$.

Proposition 3.5. Let $(X, \Delta, \mathfrak{a}^c)$ be a triple. Then, the multiplicity of $c \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ is

$$m(c) = h^0 \left(H_c, \mathcal{O}_{H_c} \left(\left\lceil K_{X'} - \frac{1}{m} \pi^*(m(K_X + \Delta)) - cF \right\rceil + H_c \right) \right)$$

Proof. To avoid heavy notation, let $K_\pi := K_{X'} - \frac{1}{m} \pi^*(m(K_X + \Delta))$. Consider the short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X'}(\lceil K_\pi - cF \rceil) \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X'}(\lceil K_\pi - cF \rceil + H_c) \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{H_c}(\lceil K_\pi - cF \rceil + H_c) \longrightarrow 0$$

Pushing it forward to X and applying local vanishing for multiplier ideals we get the short exact sequence

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \longrightarrow \pi_* \mathcal{O}_{X'}(\lceil K_\pi - cF \rceil) &\longrightarrow \pi_* \mathcal{O}_{X'}(\lceil K_\pi - cF \rceil + H_c) \longrightarrow \\ &\longrightarrow H^0(H_c, \mathcal{O}_{H_c}(\lceil K_\pi - cF \rceil + H_c)) \otimes \mathbb{K}_O \longrightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

or equivalently

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{a}^c) \longrightarrow \mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{a}^{(c-\varepsilon)}) \longrightarrow H^0(H_c, \mathcal{O}_{H_c}(\lceil K_\pi - cF \rceil + H_c)) \otimes \mathbb{K}_O \longrightarrow 0$$

Therefore the multiplicity of c is just $m(c) = h^0(H_c, \mathcal{O}_{H_c}(\lceil K_\pi - cF \rceil + H_c))$. \square

Question 3.6. The key ingredient for the explicit formula of the Poincaré series of multiplier ideals in dimension 2 given by Alberich-Carramiñana et al. [AADG17] is that the multiplicities satisfy $m(c+k) - m(c) = k\rho_c$, where $\rho_c := -F \cdot H_c$ are the *excesses* associated to the maximal jumping divisor H_c . Pande [Pan21] proved that $m(c+j)$ is a polynomial function in j of degree less than d in the case of smooth varieties in arbitrary dimension d . These results motivate the following question regarding multiplicities for \mathfrak{m} -primary ideals in normal rings. Is there a polynomial expression in terms of j for

$$m(c+j) - m(c) = h^0(H_c, \mathcal{O}_{H_c}(\lceil K_\pi - cF \rceil + H_c + jF)) - h^0(H_c, \mathcal{O}_{H_c}(\lceil K_\pi - cF \rceil + H_c))?$$

3.2. Test ideals. Let A be a commutative Noetherian ring containing a field \mathbb{K} of characteristic $p > 0$. The theory of test ideals has its origins in the work of Hochster and Huneke on tight closure [HH90]. In the case of A being a regular ring, Hara and Yoshida [HY03] extended the notion of test ideals to pairs (A, \mathfrak{a}^c) where $\mathfrak{a} \subseteq A$ is an ideal. Their construction has been generalized in subsequent works [BMS08, BMS09, TT08, BSTZ10, Sch11b, Bli13] using the theory of *Cartier operators*.

Assume that A is F -finite. Then, the *test ideal* $\tau(\mathfrak{a}^c)$ associated to \mathfrak{a} and some real number $c \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ is the smallest nonzero ideal which is compatible with any Cartier operator $\phi \in \bigoplus_{e \geq 0} \text{Hom}_A(F_*^e A, A) \cdot F_*^e \mathfrak{a}^{\lceil cp^e \rceil}$, where F_*^e is the Frobenius functor. In this situation we also have a filtration

$$A \supsetneq \tau(\mathfrak{a}^{\alpha_1}) \supsetneq \tau(\mathfrak{a}^{\alpha_2}) \supsetneq \dots \supsetneq \tau(\mathfrak{a}^{\alpha_i}) \supsetneq \dots$$

and the α_i where we have a strict inclusion of ideals are called the *F-jumping numbers* of the ideal \mathfrak{a} .

Even though the test ideals of an \mathfrak{m} -primary ideal may not be \mathfrak{m} -primary we still have that $\tau = \{\tau(\mathfrak{a}^c)\}_{c \geq 0}$ is an \mathbb{R} -good \mathfrak{a} -filtration because of Skoda's Theorem and Remark 2.2.

- *Skoda's Theorem* [Bli13, HT04, ST14]: We have $\mathfrak{a} \cdot \tau(\mathfrak{a}^{c-1}) \subseteq \tau(\mathfrak{a}^c)$ for every $c > 0$, and equality holds for $c > \dim A$.
- *Discreteness*: If \mathfrak{a} is \mathfrak{m} -primary, the number of test ideals in any interval $[c_1, c_2]$ is smaller or equal than $\dim_{\mathbb{K}}(\tau(\mathfrak{a}^{c_1})/\tau(\mathfrak{a}^{c_2}))$.

Known cases where the F -jumping numbers form a discrete set of rational numbers and thus the filtration $\tau = \{\tau(\mathfrak{a}^c)\}_{c \geq 0}$ is a \mathbb{Q} -good \mathfrak{a} -filtration are:

- (A, \mathfrak{m}) is an F -finite, normal \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein local domain [BMS08, TT08, KLZ09, BSTZ10, Sch11a, ST14].
- A is an F -finite ring which is a direct summand of a regular ring [AHN17].

Theorem 3.7. Let (A, \mathfrak{m}) be an F -finite local ring of dimension d containing a field \mathbb{K} of characteristic $p > 0$ and let \mathfrak{a} be an \mathfrak{m} -primary ideal. Let $\tau = \{\tau(\mathfrak{a}^c)\}_{c \geq 0}$ be the filtration given by test ideals and, for any given $c \geq 0$, consider the good \mathfrak{a} -filtration

$$\tau_{c+\bullet} : \quad \tau(\mathfrak{a}^c) \supseteq \tau(\mathfrak{a}^{c+1}) \supseteq \tau(\mathfrak{a}^{c+2}) \supseteq \dots$$

Then, the Poincaré series $P_{\mathfrak{J}}(T)$ is rational. Indeed, we have

$$P_{\tau}(T) = \sum_{c \in (0,1]} \left(\frac{m(c)}{1-T} + \frac{h_{\tau_{c+\bullet}}(T) - h_{\tau_{(c-\varepsilon)+\bullet}}(T)}{(1-T)^{d+1}} \right) T^c,$$

where $h_{\tau_{c+\bullet}}(T)$ and $h_{\tau_{(c-\varepsilon)+\bullet}}(T)$ are the h -polynomials of $\tau_{c+\bullet}$ and $\tau_{(c-\varepsilon)+\bullet}$ respectively.

Proof. Under these assumptions on A we have that $\tau = \{\tau(\mathfrak{a}^c)\}_{c \geq 0}$ is a \mathbb{R} -good \mathfrak{a} -filtration. The result follows from Theorem 2.6. \square

Motivated by the case of multiplier ideals for smooth varieties [GM10, Pan21] and varieties with rational singularities [AADG17], we would like to have a precise description of the multiplicities of F -jumping numbers since it would yield a more explicit formula for the Poincaré series. More precisely we ask the following

Question 3.8. Is the multiplicity of test ideals of \mathfrak{m} -primary ideals in a strongly F -regular ring, $m(c+j)$, a polynomial function in j of degree less than d ?

4. POINCARÉ SERIES IN COHEN-MACAULAY RINGS

Let (A, \mathfrak{m}) be a Cohen-Macaulay local ring of dimension d . Let \mathfrak{a} be an \mathfrak{m} -primary ideal generated by a regular sequence f_1, \dots, f_d . Let $\mathcal{J} = \{\mathcal{J}_c\}_{c \geq 0}$ be an \mathbb{R} -good \mathfrak{a} -filtration of \mathfrak{m} -primary ideals satisfying Skoda's Theorem so $\mathcal{J}_c = \mathfrak{a}\mathcal{J}_{c-1}$ for all $c > d$. The Poincaré series of \mathcal{J} is

$$P_{\mathcal{J}}(T) = \sum_{c \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}} m(c) T^c = \sum_{c \in (0,1]} \left(\sum_{j \geq 0} m(c+j) T^j \right) T^c$$

and zooming in the summands we have

$$\sum_{j \geq 0} m(c+j) T^j = m(c) + m(c+1)T + \dots + m(c+d-2)T^{d-2} + T^{d-1} \sum_{j \geq 0} \lambda(\mathfrak{a}^j \mathcal{J}_{c+d-1-\varepsilon} / \mathfrak{a}^j \mathcal{J}_{c+d-1}) T^j$$

The aim of this section is to work towards finding a more explicit formula for the Poincaré series in Cohen-Macaulay rings, especially in the case that \mathcal{J} is a filtration of multiplier or test ideals where we require that the residue field is infinite. Namely, let (A, \mathfrak{m}) be a local Noetherian ring with infinite residue field and let \mathfrak{a} be any \mathfrak{m} -primary ideal. Every minimal reduction of \mathfrak{a} can be generated by a superficial sequence of length equal to the analytical spread of \mathfrak{a} [HS06, Theorem 8.6.3]. Since \mathfrak{a} is \mathfrak{m} -primary, the analytical spread is $\ell(\mathfrak{a}) = \dim(A)$. If A is Cohen-Macaulay this superficial sequence is indeed a regular sequence. Therefore we have $\bar{\mathfrak{a}} = \overline{(f_1, \dots, f_d)}$, where $\overline{(\cdot)}$ denotes the integral closure. Multiplier ideals and test ideal are invariant up to integral closure so we may assume that \mathfrak{a} is generated by a regular sequence.

Setup 4.1. Let (A, \mathfrak{m}) be a Cohen-Macaulay local ring of dimension d . Let $J \subseteq A$ be an \mathfrak{m} -primary ideal and $\mathfrak{a} = (f_1, \dots, f_d)$ a parameter ideal. Consider a free resolution

$$(1) \quad \dots \longrightarrow A^{\beta_2} \longrightarrow A^{\beta_1} \longrightarrow A \longrightarrow A/\mathfrak{a}^j \longrightarrow 0,$$

where $\beta_1 = \binom{j+(d-1)}{d-1}$ is the number of generators of \mathfrak{a}^j . After tensoring with A/J , we get

$$(2) \quad \dots \longrightarrow (A/J)^{\beta_2} \xrightarrow{\phi_j^J} (A/J)^{\beta_1} \xrightarrow{\varphi_j^J} (A/J) \longrightarrow A/(\mathfrak{a}^j + J) \longrightarrow 0,$$

The morphisms φ_j^J and ϕ_j^J play a role in what follows. If the ideal J is clear from the context we simply denote φ_j and ϕ_j . Notice also that $\phi_j = 0$ for $j = 0$.

Lemma 4.1. Let (A, \mathfrak{m}) be a Cohen-Macaulay local ring of dimension d . Let $J \subseteq A$ be an \mathfrak{m} -primary ideal and $\mathfrak{a} = (f_1, \dots, f_d)$ a parameter ideal. Then, for every $j \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ we have

$$\lambda(J/\mathfrak{a}^j J) = \lambda(A/\mathfrak{a}^j) - \lambda(\text{Im } \phi_j) + (\beta_1 - 1)\lambda(A/J)$$

where $\beta_1 = \binom{j+(d-1)}{d-1}$.

Proof. From the short exact sequence, $0 \rightarrow J \rightarrow A \rightarrow A/J \rightarrow 0$, we have the induced long exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Tor}_1^A(A/\mathfrak{a}^j, A/J) \rightarrow J/\mathfrak{a}^j J \rightarrow A/\mathfrak{a}^j \rightarrow A/(\mathfrak{a}^j + J) \rightarrow 0.$$

Following Notation 4.1 we have $\text{Tor}_1^A(A/\mathfrak{a}^j, A/J) = \ker \varphi_j / \text{Im } \phi_j$ and $A/(\mathfrak{a}^j + J) = (A/J)/\text{Im } \varphi_j$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda(J/\mathfrak{a}^j J) &= \lambda(A/\mathfrak{a}^j) + \lambda(\text{Tor}_1^A(A/\mathfrak{a}^j, A/J)) - \lambda(A/(\mathfrak{a}^j + J)) \\ &= \lambda(A/\mathfrak{a}^j) + [\lambda(\ker \varphi_j) - \lambda(\text{Im } \phi_j)] - [\lambda(A/J) - \lambda(\text{Im } \varphi_j)] \\ &= \lambda(A/\mathfrak{a}^j) - \lambda(\text{Im } \phi_j) - \lambda(A/J) + [\lambda(\ker \varphi_j) + \lambda(\text{Im } \varphi_j)] \\ &= \lambda(A/\mathfrak{a}^j) - \lambda(\text{Im } \phi_j) - \lambda(A/J) + \lambda((A/J)^{\beta_1}) \\ &= \lambda(A/\mathfrak{a}^j) - \lambda(\text{Im } \phi_j) - \lambda(A/J) + \beta_1 \lambda(A/J) \\ &= \lambda(A/\mathfrak{a}^j) - \lambda(\text{Im } \phi_j) + (\beta_1 - 1)\lambda(A/J) \end{aligned}$$

□

Lemma 4.2. Let (A, \mathfrak{m}) be a Cohen-Macaulay local ring of dimension d . Let $J \subseteq K \subseteq A$ be \mathfrak{m} -primary ideals and $\mathfrak{a} = (f_1, \dots, f_d)$ a parameter ideal. Then,

$$\sum_{j \geq 0} \lambda(\mathfrak{a}^j K / \mathfrak{a}^j J) T^j = \frac{\lambda(K/J)}{(1-T)^d} + \sum_{j \geq 1} [\lambda(\text{Im } \phi_j^K) - \lambda(\text{Im } \phi_j^J)] T^j.$$

Proof. From the short exact sequences

$$0 \rightarrow \mathfrak{a}^j K / \mathfrak{a}^j J \rightarrow K / \mathfrak{a}^j J \rightarrow K / \mathfrak{a}^j K \rightarrow 0 \quad , \quad 0 \rightarrow J / \mathfrak{a}^j J \rightarrow K / \mathfrak{a}^j J \rightarrow K / J \rightarrow 0$$

we get $\lambda(\mathfrak{a}^j K / \mathfrak{a}^j J) = \lambda(K/J) + \lambda(J / \mathfrak{a}^j J) - \lambda(K / \mathfrak{a}^j K)$. Thus, applying Lemma 4.1 to the ideals J and K , we get

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda(\mathfrak{a}^j K / \mathfrak{a}^j J) &= \lambda(K/J) + [\lambda(A/\mathfrak{a}^j) - \lambda(\text{Im } \phi_j^J) + (\beta_1 - 1)\lambda(A/J)] \\ &\quad - [\lambda(A/\mathfrak{a}^j) - \lambda(\text{Im } \phi_j^K) + (\beta_1 - 1)\lambda(A/K)] \\ &= \lambda(K/J) + (\beta_1 - 1)(\lambda(A/J) - \lambda(A/K)) + [\lambda(\text{Im } \phi_j^K) - \lambda(\text{Im } \phi_j^J)] \\ &= \beta_1 \lambda(K/J) + [\lambda(\text{Im } \phi_j^K) - \lambda(\text{Im } \phi_j^J)], \end{aligned}$$

where $\beta_1 = \binom{j+(d-1)}{d-1}$. Then the result follows since $\sum_{j \geq 0} \binom{j+(d-1)}{d-1} T^j = \frac{1}{(1-T)^d}$. □

In order to get some control on $\lambda(\text{Im } \phi_j)$ we use the following result of Kodiyalam [Kod93, Theorem 2] in the form that we need in the present work.

Proposition 4.3. Let (A, \mathfrak{m}) be a Cohen-Macaulay local ring of dimension d and let \mathfrak{a}, J be \mathfrak{m} -primary ideals. Then, for all $i \geq 0$, the function $\lambda(\mathrm{Tor}_i^A(A/\mathfrak{a}^j, A/J))$ is a polynomial of degree $d - 1$ for $j \gg 0$ large enough.

Using the additivity of the function λ and the fact that Tor modules are the homology modules of the complex (2), we get

Corollary 4.4. Under Setup 4.1, the function $\lambda(\mathrm{Im} \phi_j^J)$ is a polynomial of degree $d - 1$ for $j \gg 0$ large enough.

The main result of this section is the following :

Theorem 4.5. Let (A, \mathfrak{m}) be a Cohen-Macaulay local ring of dimension d containing an infinite field \mathbb{K} isomorphic to its residue field. Let $\mathfrak{a} = (f_1, \dots, f_d)$ be a parameter ideal and $\mathcal{J} = \{\mathcal{J}_c\}_{c \geq 0}$ an \mathbb{R} -good \mathfrak{a} -filtration of \mathfrak{m} -primary ideals satisfying $\mathcal{J}_c = \mathfrak{a}\mathcal{J}_{c-1}$ for all $c > d$. Then, there exists $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_d \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $p(T) \in \mathbb{Z}[T]$ such that

$$P_{\mathcal{J}}(T) = \sum_{c \in (0,1]} \left(m(c) + \dots + m(c+d-2)T^{d-2} + \frac{m(c+d-1)T^{d-1}}{(1-T)^d} \right. \\ \left. + T^d \left(\frac{\alpha_d}{(1-T)^d} + \dots + \frac{\alpha_1}{(1-T)} + p(T) \right) \right) T^c.$$

Proof. We have

$$\sum_{j \geq 0} m(c+j)T^j = m(c) + m(c+1)T + \dots + m(c+d-2)T^{d-2} + T^{d-1} \sum_{j \geq 0} \dim_{\mathbb{K}}(\mathfrak{a}^j \mathcal{J}_{c+d-1-\varepsilon} / \mathfrak{a}^j \mathcal{J}_{c+d-1}) T^j$$

so applying Lemma 4.2 with $K = \mathcal{J}_{c+d-1-\varepsilon}$ and $J = \mathcal{J}_{c+d-1}$ we get

$$P_{\mathcal{J}}(T) = \sum_{c \in (0,1]} \left(m(c) + \dots + m(c+d-2)T^{d-2} + \frac{m(c+d-1)T^{d-1}}{(1-T)^d} \right. \\ \left. + T^{d-1} \sum_{j \geq 1} [\dim_{\mathbb{K}}(\mathrm{Im} \phi_j^{\mathcal{J}_{c+d-1-\varepsilon}}) - \dim_{\mathbb{K}}(\mathrm{Im} \phi_j^{\mathcal{J}_{c+d-1}})] T^j \right) T^c.$$

Using Corollary 4.4 we have that for $j \gg 0$ large enough $\dim_{\mathbb{K}}(\mathrm{Im} \phi_j^{\mathcal{J}_{c+d-1-\varepsilon}}) - \dim_{\mathbb{K}}(\mathrm{Im} \phi_j^{\mathcal{J}_{c+d-1}})$ is a polynomial of degree $d - 1$ that can be written as

$$\alpha_d \binom{(j-1) + d - 1}{d-1} + \dots + \alpha_3 \binom{(j-1) + 2}{2} + \alpha_2 j + \alpha_1$$

Therefore, there exists $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ such that

$$\begin{aligned}
& T^{d-1} \sum_{j \geq 1} [\lambda(\operatorname{Im} \phi_j^{\mathcal{J}_{c+d-1-\varepsilon}}) - \lambda(\operatorname{Im} \phi_j^{\mathcal{J}_{c+d-1}})] T^j = \\
& = T^d \left(q(T) + \sum_{j \geq k} \left[\alpha_d \binom{(j-1)+d-1}{d-1} + \cdots + \alpha_3 \binom{(j-1)+2}{2} + \alpha_2 j + \alpha_1 \right] T^{j-1} \right) \\
& = T^d \left(q(T) + \left(\frac{\alpha_d}{(1-T)^d} - q_d(T) \right) + \cdots + \left(\frac{\alpha_1}{(1-T)} - q_1(T) \right) \right)
\end{aligned}$$

where $q(T), q_d(T), \dots, q_1(T) \in \mathbb{Z}(T)$ have degree $\leq k-2$ and the result follows after taking $p(T) = q(T) - q_d(T) - \cdots - q_1(T)$. \square

The following result is a direct consequence of Theorem 4.5.

Corollary 4.6. Let (A, \mathfrak{m}) be a Cohen-Macaulay local ring of dimension d containing an infinite field \mathbb{K} isomorphic to its residue field. Let $\mathfrak{a} = (f_1, \dots, f_d)$ be a parameter ideal and $\mathcal{J} = \{\mathcal{J}_c\}_{c \geq 0}$ an \mathbb{R} -good \mathfrak{a} -filtration of \mathfrak{m} -primary ideals satisfying $\mathcal{J}_c = \mathfrak{a}\mathcal{J}_{c-1}$ for all $c > d$. Then, the function $m(c+j)$ is a polynomial function on j of degree less than d for $j \gg 0$ large enough.

Remark 4.7. In the case of multiplier ideals in a smooth variety, Pande proved that this result holds for all j [Pan21, Theorem 3.2].

Now we also specialize Theorem 4.5 to the case of multiplier and test ideals.

Corollary 4.8. Suppose (A, \mathfrak{m}) is a normal Cohen-Macaulay local ring of dimension d essentially of finite type over an algebraically closed field of characteristic zero, $\mathfrak{a} \subseteq A$ is any \mathfrak{m} -primary ideal and $\mathcal{J} := \{\mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{a}^c)\}_{c \geq 0}$ is the filtration given by multiplier ideals. Then,

$$\begin{aligned}
P_{\mathcal{J}}(T) &= \sum_{c \in (0,1]} \left(m(c) + \cdots + m(c+d-2)T^{d-2} + \frac{m(c+d-1)T^{d-1}}{(1-T)^d} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + T^d \left(\frac{\alpha_d}{(1-T)^d} + \cdots + \frac{\alpha_1}{(1-T)} + p(T) \right) \right) T^c.
\end{aligned}$$

Proof. For every \mathfrak{m} -primary ideal \mathfrak{a} there exist a parameter ideal with the same integral closure. Since the multiplier ideals are the same for an ideal and its integral closure [Laz04, Variation 9.6.39] (see also [dFH09, Corollary 5.7]), the result follow from Theorem 4.5. \square

For test ideals we have to be careful because they might not be \mathfrak{m} -primary. A sufficient condition for this to happen is the following:

Lemma 4.9. Let (A, \mathfrak{m}) be a local F -finite Noetherian ring containing a field \mathbb{K} of characteristic $p > 0$ and let $\mathfrak{a} \subseteq A$ be an \mathfrak{m} -primary ideal. Assume that $A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is a strongly F -regular ring for all prime ideals $\mathfrak{p} \neq \mathfrak{m}$. Then, the test ideals $\tau(\mathfrak{a}^c)$ are \mathfrak{m} -primary or A .

Proof. Since test ideals localize [Bli13, Proposition 3.2], we have that $\tau(\mathfrak{a}^c)_{\mathfrak{p}} = \tau(\mathfrak{a}_{\mathfrak{p}}^c) = \tau(A_{\mathfrak{p}}^c) = \tau(A_{\mathfrak{p}}) = A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for all prime ideals $\mathfrak{p} \neq \mathfrak{m}$, because $A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is strongly F -regular. Therefore $\operatorname{rad}(\tau(\mathfrak{a}^c)) \supseteq \mathfrak{m}$. \square

Corollary 4.10. Suppose that (A, \mathfrak{m}) is an F -finite Cohen-Macaulay local domain of dimension d containing an infinite field \mathbb{K} of characteristic $p > 0$ isomorphic to its residue field, $A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is a strongly F -regular ring for all prime ideals $\mathfrak{p} \neq \mathfrak{m}$, \mathfrak{a} is any \mathfrak{m} -primary ideal and $\tau = \{\tau(\mathfrak{a}^c)\}_{c \geq 0}$ is the filtration given by test ideals. Then,

$$P_{\tau}(T) = \sum_{c \in (0,1]} \left(m(c) + \cdots + m(c+d-2)T^{d-2} + \frac{m(c+d-1)T^{d-1}}{(1-T)^d} \right. \\ \left. + T^d \left(\frac{\alpha_d}{(1-T)^d} + \cdots + \frac{\alpha_1}{(1-T)} + p(T) \right) \right) T^c.$$

Proof. For every \mathfrak{m} -primary ideal \mathfrak{a} there exist a parameter ideal with the same integral closure, because \mathbb{K} is infinite. Since the test ideals are the same for an ideal and its integral closure [HT04, Proof of Theorem 4.1] (see also [BMS08, Lemma 2.27]), the result follow from Theorem 4.5. \square

Remark 4.11. Let (A, \mathfrak{m}) be an F -finite normal local ring of dimension 2. Then the condition of being strongly F -regular in the punctured spectrum and being Cohen-Macaulay is automatically satisfied

4.1. The case of multiplier ideals in dimension two revisited. Let (A, \mathfrak{m}) be a Cohen-Macaulay local ring of dimension 2 essentially of finite type over an algebraically closed field \mathbb{K} . Let $\mathfrak{a} = (f_1, f_2)$ be a parameter ideal and $\mathcal{J} = \{\mathcal{J}_c\}_{c \geq 0}$ an \mathbb{R} -good \mathfrak{a} -filtration of \mathfrak{m} -primary ideals satisfying $\mathcal{J}_c = \mathfrak{a}\mathcal{J}_{c-1}$ for all $c > 2$. Using Theorem 4.5 we get the Poincaré series

$$(3) \quad P_{\mathcal{J}}(T) = \sum_{c \in (0,1]} \left(m(c) + \frac{m(c+1)T}{(1-T)^2} + T^2 \left(\frac{\alpha_2}{(1-T)^2} + \frac{\alpha_1}{(1-T)} + p(T) \right) \right) T^c.$$

We see that, at least for the case of multiplier ideals in a complex surface with a rational singularity, this formula is much simpler. To do so we compare our formula with the one obtained in that case.

Theorem 4.12 ([AADG17, Theorem 6.1]). Let (A, \mathfrak{m}) be the local ring of a complex surface with a rational singularity, $\mathfrak{a} \subseteq A$ an \mathfrak{m} -primary ideal and let $\mathcal{J} := \{\mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{a}^c)\}_{c \geq 0}$ be the filtration given by multiplier ideals. Then

$$P_{\mathcal{J}}(T) = \sum_{c \in (0,1]} \left(\frac{m(c)}{1-T} + \frac{\rho_c T}{(1-T)^2} \right) T^c$$

where $\rho_c := -F \cdot H_c$ is the excess associated to the maximal jumping divisor H_c .

If we compare both formulas we observe

$$P_{\mathcal{J}}(T) = \sum_{c \in (0,1]} \left(\frac{m(c) + (m(c+1) - 2m(c))T + m(c)T^2}{(1-T)^2} + T^2 \left(\frac{\alpha_2}{(1-T)^2} + \frac{\alpha_1}{(1-T)} + p(T) \right) \right) T^c \\ = \sum_{c \in (0,1]} \left(\frac{m(c)}{1-T} + \frac{\rho_c T}{(1-T)^2} + \frac{T^2}{(1-T)^2} (m(c) + \alpha_2 + \alpha_1(1-T) + p(T)(1-T)^2) \right) T^c$$

and we conclude that $m(c) = -\alpha_2$, $\alpha_1 = 0$ and $p(T) = 0$. If we take a closer look to these conditions we obtain a reformulation of [AADG17, Proposition 4.5] which, in particular, gives an algebraic formula for the excesses.

Proposition 4.13. Let (A, \mathfrak{m}) be the local ring of a complex surface with a rational singularity, $\mathfrak{a} \subseteq A$ an \mathfrak{m} -primary ideal and let $\mathcal{J} := \{\mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{a}^c)\}_{c \geq 0}$ be the filtration given by multiplier ideals. Then,

$$\rho_c = \frac{1}{j} \left(\lambda(\text{Tor}_2^A(A/\mathfrak{a}^j, A/\mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{a}^{c+1}))) - \lambda(\text{Tor}_2^A(A/\mathfrak{a}^j, A/\mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{a}^{c+1-\varepsilon}))) \right)$$

for every $j \geq 1$, where is the excess associated to the maximal jumping divisor H_c . In particular,

$$m(c+j) - m(c) = \lambda(\text{Tor}_2^A(A/\mathfrak{a}^j, A/\mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{a}^{c+1}))) - \lambda(\text{Tor}_2^A(A/\mathfrak{a}^j, A/\mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{a}^{c+1-\varepsilon})))$$

for every $j \geq 1$.

Proof. First recall that the morphisms ϕ_j^J in Setup 4.1 for an \mathfrak{m} -primary ideal $J \subseteq A$ are

$$0 \longrightarrow (A/J)^j \xrightarrow{\phi_j^J} (A/J)^{j+1} \xrightarrow{\varphi_j^J} (A/J) \longrightarrow A/(\mathfrak{a}^j + J) \longrightarrow 0,$$

and thus $\lambda(\text{Im } \phi_j^J) = \lambda((A/J)^j) - \lambda(\ker \phi_j^J) = j\lambda(A/J) - \lambda(\text{Tor}_2^A(A/\mathfrak{a}^j, A/J))$.

For simplicity we denote λ_j^{c+1} and $\lambda_j^{c+1-\varepsilon}$ when we refer to $\lambda(\text{Im } \phi_j^J)$ with J being the multiplier ideals $\mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{a}^{c+1})$ and $\mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{a}^{c+1-\varepsilon})$ respectively. Then, as in the proof of Theorem 4.5, we have

$$\sum_{j \geq 1} [\lambda_j^{c+1-\varepsilon} - \lambda_j^{c+1}] T^{j-1} = q(T) + \left(\frac{\alpha_2}{(1-T)^2} - q_2(T) \right) + \left(\frac{\alpha_1}{(1-T)} - q_1(T) \right)$$

where, for some $k \gg 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} q(T) &= (\lambda_1^{c+1-\varepsilon} - \lambda_1^{c+1}) + (\lambda_2^{c+1-\varepsilon} - \lambda_2^{c+1})T + \cdots + (\lambda_{k-1}^{c+1-\varepsilon} - \lambda_{k-1}^{c+1})T^{k-2}. \\ q_2(T) &= \alpha_2(1 + 2T + \cdots + (k-1)T^{k-2}). \\ q_1(T) &= \alpha_1(1 + T + \cdots + T^{k-2}). \end{aligned}$$

Since $\alpha_1 = 0$, $\alpha_2 = -m(c)$ and

$$0 = p(T) = (\lambda_1^{c+1-\varepsilon} - \lambda_1^{c+1} + m(c)) + (\lambda_2^{c+1-\varepsilon} - \lambda_2^{c+1} + 2m(c))T + \cdots + (\lambda_{k-1}^{c+1-\varepsilon} - \lambda_{k-1}^{c+1} + (k-1)m(c))T^{k-2}$$

we get for $j = 1, \dots, k-1$

$$\begin{aligned} jm(c) &= \lambda_j^{c+1} - \lambda_j^{c+1-\varepsilon} = j\lambda(A/\mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{a}^{c+1})) - \lambda(\text{Tor}_2^A(A/\mathfrak{a}^j, A/\mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{a}^{c+1}))) \\ &\quad - j\lambda(A/\mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{a}^{c+1-\varepsilon})) + \lambda(\text{Tor}_2^A(A/\mathfrak{a}^j, A/\mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{a}^{c+1-\varepsilon}))) \\ &= jm(c+1) + \lambda(\text{Tor}_2^A(A/\mathfrak{a}^j, A/\mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{a}^{c+1-\varepsilon}))) - \lambda(\text{Tor}_2^A(A/\mathfrak{a}^j, A/\mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{a}^{c+1}))) \end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$j\rho_c = \lambda(\text{Tor}_2^A(A/\mathfrak{a}^j, A/\mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{a}^{c+1}))) - \lambda(\text{Tor}_2^A(A/\mathfrak{a}^j, A/\mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{a}^{c+1-\varepsilon})))$$

The same formula also holds for $j \geq k$ since we have

$$\lambda_j^{c+1-\varepsilon} - \lambda_j^{c+1} = \alpha_2 j = -m(c)j.$$

REFERENCES

- [AADG17] Maria Alberich-Carramiñana, Josep Àlvarez Montaner, Ferran Dachs-Cadefau, and Víctor González-Alonso. Poincaré series of multiplier ideals in two-dimensional local rings with rational singularities. *Adv. Math.*, 304:769–792, 2017. [2](#), [7](#), [8](#), [9](#), [13](#), [14](#)
- [AADG20] Maria Alberich-Carramiñana, Josep Àlvarez Montaner, Ferran Dachs-Cadefau, and Víctor González-Alonso. Multiplicities of jumping points for mixed multiplier ideals. *Rev. Mat. Complut.*, 33(1):325–348, 2020. [2](#)
- [AHN17] Josep Àlvarez Montaner, Craig Huneke, and Luis Núñez Betancourt. D -modules, Bernstein-Sato polynomials and F -invariants of direct summands. *Adv. Math.*, 321:298–325, 2017. [8](#)
- [BFS13] Angélica Benito, Eleonore Faber, and Karen E. Smith. Measuring singularities with Frobenius: the basics. In *Commutative algebra*, pages 57–97. Springer, New York, 2013. [1](#)
- [Bli13] Manuel Blickle. Test ideals via algebras of p^{-e} -linear maps. *J. Algebraic Geom.*, 22(1):49–83, 2013. [1](#), [8](#), [12](#)
- [BMS08] Manuel Blickle, Mircea Mustață, and Karen E. Smith. Discreteness and rationality of F -thresholds. *Michigan Math. J.*, 57:43–61, 2008. Special volume in honor of Melvin Hochster. [1](#), [8](#), [13](#)
- [BMS09] Manuel Blickle, Mircea Mustață, and Karen E. Smith. F -thresholds of hypersurfaces. *Trans. Amer. Math. Soc.*, 361(12):6549–6565, 2009. [8](#)
- [BSTZ10] Manuel Blickle, Karl Schwede, Shunsuke Takagi, and Wenliang Zhang. Discreteness and rationality of F -jumping numbers on singular varieties. *Math. Ann.*, 347(4):917–949, 2010. [1](#), [8](#)
- [CEMS18] Alberto Chiecchio, Florian Enescu, Lance Edward Miller, and Karl Schwede. Test ideals in rings with finitely generated anti-canonical algebras—corrigendum [MR3742559]. *J. Inst. Math. Jussieu*, 17(4):979–980, 2018. [1](#), [6](#)
- [dFDTT15] Tommaso de Fernex, Roi Docampo, Shunsuke Takagi, and Kevin Tucker. Comparing multiplier ideals to test ideals on numerically \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein varieties. *Bull. Lond. Math. Soc.*, 47(2):359–369, 2015. [1](#)
- [dFEM14] Tommaso de Fernex, Lawrence Ein, and Mircea Mustață. Vanishing theorems and singularities in birational geometry. Monograph, available at <http://homepages.math.uic.edu/~ein/DFEM.pdf>, 2014. [6](#)
- [dFH09] Tommaso de Fernex and Christopher D. Hacon. Singularities on normal varieties. *Compos. Math.*, 145(2):393–414, 2009. [6](#), [12](#)
- [ELSV04] Lawrence Ein, Robert Lazarsfeld, Karen E. Smith, and Dror Varolin. Jumping coefficients of multiplier ideals. *Duke Math. J.*, 123(3):469–506, 2004. [1](#)
- [GM10] Carlos Galindo and Francisco Monserrat. The Poincaré series of multiplier ideals of a simple complete ideal in a local ring of a smooth surface. *Adv. Math.*, 225(2):1046–1068, 2010. [2](#), [9](#)
- [Har01] Nobuo Hara. Geometric interpretation of tight closure and test ideals. *Trans. Amer. Math. Soc.*, 353(5):1885–1906, 2001. [1](#)
- [HH90] Melvin Hochster and Craig Huneke. Tight closure, invariant theory, and the Briançon-Skoda theorem. *J. Amer. Math. Soc.*, 3(1):31–116, 1990. [1](#), [8](#)
- [HS06] Craig Huneke and Irena Swanson. *Integral closure of ideals, rings, and modules*, volume 336 of *London Mathematical Society Lecture Note Series*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2006. [9](#)
- [HT04] Nobuo Hara and Shunsuke Takagi. On a generalization of test ideals. *Nagoya Math. J.*, 175:59–74, 2004. [8](#), [13](#)
- [HY03] Nobuo Hara and Ken-Ichi Yoshida. A generalization of tight closure and multiplier ideals. *Trans. Amer. Math. Soc.*, 355(8):3143–3174 (electronic), 2003. [1](#), [8](#)

- [KLZ09] Mordechai Katzman, Gennady Lyubeznik, and Wenliang Zhang. On the discreteness and rationality of F -jumping coefficients. *J. Algebra*, 322(9):3238–3247, 2009. [1](#), [8](#)
- [Kod93] Vijay Kodiyalam. Homological invariants of powers of an ideal. *Proc. Amer. Math. Soc.*, 118(3):757–764, 1993. [10](#)
- [Laz04] Robert Lazarsfeld. *Positivity in algebraic geometry. II*, volume 49 of *Ergebnisse der Mathematik und ihrer Grenzgebiete. 3. Folge. A Series of Modern Surveys in Mathematics [Results in Mathematics and Related Areas. 3rd Series. A Series of Modern Surveys in Mathematics]*. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 2004. Positivity for vector bundles, and multiplier ideals. [1](#), [12](#)
- [MS11] Mircea Mustață and Vasudevan Srinivas. Ordinary varieties and the comparison between multiplier ideals and test ideals. *Nagoya Math. J.*, 204:125–157, 2011. [1](#)
- [Pan21] Swaraj Pande. Multiplicities of jumping numbers. To appear in *Algebra Number Theory*; Preprint, [arXiv:2102.07080](#), 2021. [2](#), [8](#), [9](#), [12](#)
- [RV10] Maria Evelina Rossi and Giuseppe Valla. *Hilbert functions of filtered modules*, volume 9 of *Lecture Notes of the Unione Matematica Italiana*. Springer-Verlag, Berlin; UMI, Bologna, 2010. [3](#)
- [Sch11a] Karl Schwede. A note on discreteness of F -jumping numbers. *Proc. Amer. Math. Soc.*, 139(11):3895–3901, 2011. [1](#), [8](#)
- [Sch11b] Karl Schwede. Test ideals in non- \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein rings. *Trans. Amer. Math. Soc.*, 363(11):5925–5941, 2011. [1](#), [8](#)
- [Smi00] Karen E. Smith. The multiplier ideal is a universal test ideal. *Comm. Algebra*, 28(12):5915–5929, 2000. Special issue in honor of Robin Hartshorne. [1](#)
- [ST12] Karl Schwede and Kevin Tucker. A survey of test ideals. In *Progress in commutative algebra 2*, pages 39–99. Walter de Gruyter, Berlin, 2012. [1](#)
- [ST14] Karl Schwede and Kevin Tucker. Test ideals of non-principal ideals: computations, jumping numbers, alterations and division theorems. *J. Math. Pures Appl. (9)*, 102(5):891–929, 2014. [1](#), [8](#)
- [Tak04] Shunsuke Takagi. An interpretation of multiplier ideals via tight closure. *J. Algebraic Geom.*, 13(2):393–415, 2004. [1](#)
- [TT08] Shunsuke Takagi and Ryo Takahashi. D -modules over rings with finite F -representation type. *Math. Res. Lett.*, 15(3):563–581, 2008. [1](#), [8](#)
- [Urb12] Stefano Urbinati. Discrepancies of non- \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein varieties. *Michigan Math. J.*, 61(2):265–277, 2012. [2](#), [6](#)

DEPARTAMENT DE MATEMÀTIQUES AND INSTITUT DE MATEMÀTIQUES DE LA UPC-BARCELONA TECH (IMTECH), UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE CATALUNYA, AV. DIAGONAL 647, BARCELONA 08028. CENTRE DE RECERCA MATEMÀTICA (CRM)

E-mail address: josep.alvarez@upc.edu

CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIÓN EN MATEMÁTICAS, GUANAJUATO, GTO., MÉXICO

E-mail address: luisnub@cimat.mx