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## ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

#### TRANSCENDENTAL DEGREE IN POWER SERIES RINGS

#### LE THI NGOC GIAU AND PHAN THANH TOAN

ABSTRACT. Let D be an integral domain with quotient field K. Let D[[x]]and K[[x]] be the power series ring over D and K, respectively. In this paper, we show that either (1) K[[x]] and D[[x]] have the same quotient field or (2) the quotient field of K[[x]] has uncountable transcendence degree over that of D[[x]], i.e.,  $tr.d.(K[[x]]/D[[x]]) \geq \aleph_1$ . In (2), the bound  $\aleph_1$  is the greatest lower bound that one can obtain since under the continuum hypothesis the cardinality of the quotient field of K[[x]] is exactly  $\aleph_1$  provided that K is countable. We also show that the above result holds when K is replaced by any quotient overring  $D_S$  of D.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Let D be an integral domain and let D[x] (respectively, D[[x]]) be the polynomial ring (respectively, the power series ring) over D. Let K be the quotient field of D. It is easy to see that the polynomial rings D[x] and K[x] have the same quotient field. For the power series rings D[[x]] and K[[x]], Gilmer [4] showed that the following are equivalent.

- (1) D[[x]] and K[[x]] have the same quotient field.
- (2)  $K[[x]] = (D[[x]])_{D^*}$ , where  $D^* = D \setminus \{0\}$ .
- (3) If  $\{a_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$  is a sequence of nonzero elements of D, then  $\bigcap_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i D \neq (0)$ .

According to this result, the quotient fields of D[[x]] and K[[x]] are different in general. In fact, as mentioned in [3], it is rare that D[[x]] and K[[x]] have the same quotient field. Except for the trivial case when D is a field, the only example showing that D[[x]] and K[[x]] have the same quotient field is given by Gilmer in [4].

For two integral domains  $D_1 \subseteq D_2$ , denote by  $tr.d.(D_2/D_1)$  the transcendence degree of the quotient field of  $D_2$  over that of  $D_1$ . Hence, for a cardinal number  $\alpha$ ,  $tr.d.(D_2/D_1) \ge \alpha$  if there exists a subset of the quotient field of  $D_2$  with cardinality at least  $\alpha$  that is algebraically independent over the quotient field of  $D_1$ . Suppose that the quotient fields of K[[x]] and D[[x]] are different. Then a natural question is "how large the difference is in this case?" Sheldon showed in [7] that if D contains a nonzero element a such that  $\cap_{i=1}^{\infty} a^i D = (0)$ , then  $tr.d.(D[[x/a]]/D[[x]]) \ge \aleph_0$  and hence  $tr.d.(K[[x]]/D[[x]]) \ge \aleph_0$  since  $D[[x/a]] \subseteq D[1/a][[x]] \subseteq K[[x]]$ . In [1], Arnold and Boyd made a great improvement of this result by showing that if K[[x]] and D[[x]] have different quotient fields, then  $tr.d.(K[[x]]/D[[x]]) \ge \aleph_0$ .

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