

Quasi-Valuations - Topology and the Weak Approximation Theorem

Shai Sarussi

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Abstract

Suppose F is a field with a nontrivial valuation v and valuation ring O_v , E is a finite field extension and w is a quasi-valuation on E extending v . We study the topology induced by w . We prove that the quasi-valuation ring determines the topology, independent of the choice of its quasi-valuation. Moreover, we prove the weak approximation theorem for quasi-valuations.

1 Introduction

Recall that a valuation on a field F is a function $v : F \rightarrow \Gamma \cup \{\infty\}$, where Γ is a totally ordered abelian group and v satisfies the following conditions:

- (A1) $v(x) = \infty$ iff $x = 0$;
- (A2) $v(xy) = v(x) + v(y)$ for all $x, y \in F$;
- (A3) $v(x + y) \geq \min\{v(x), v(y)\}$ for all $x, y \in F$.

There has been considerable interest in recent years in generalizations of valuations, in order to treat rings that are not integral domains, and also to handle several valuations simultaneously. For example, pseudo-valuations (see [Co],[Hu], and [MH]), Manis-valuations and PM-valuations (see [KZ]), value functions (see [Mor]), and gauges (see [TW]). These related theories are discussed briefly in the introduction of [Sa].

In this paper we continue our study from [Sa] of quasi-valuations. Recall that a *quasi-valuation* on a ring A is a function $w : A \rightarrow M \cup \{\infty\}$, where M is a totally ordered abelian monoid, to which we adjoin an element ∞ greater than all elements of M , and w satisfies the following properties:

- (B1) $w(0) = \infty$;
- (B2) $w(xy) \geq w(x) + w(y)$ for all $x, y \in A$;
- (B3) $w(x + y) \geq \min\{w(x), w(y)\}$ for all $x, y \in A$.

The minimum of a finite number of valuations with the same value group is a quasi-valuation. For example, the n -adic quasi-valuation on \mathbb{Q} (for any positive $n \in \mathbb{Z}$) already has been studied in [Ste]. (Stein calls it the n -adic valuation.) It is defined as follows: for any $0 \neq \frac{c}{d} \in \mathbb{Q}$ there exists a unique

$e \in \mathbb{Z}$ and integers $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$, with b positive, such that $\frac{c}{d} = n^e \frac{a}{b}$ with $n \nmid a$, $(n, b) = 1$ and $(a, b) = 1$. Define $w_n(\frac{c}{d}) = e$ and $w_n(0) = \infty$.

In [Sa] we develop the theory of quasi-valuations on finite dimensional field extensions that extend a given valuation. For the reader's convenience we briefly overview some of the results from [Sa]. Let F be a field with valuation v and valuation ring O_v , let E be a finite field extension and let w be a quasi-valuation on E extending v with a corresponding quasi-valuation ring O_w . We prove that O_w satisfies INC (incomparability), LO (lying over), and GD (going down) over O_v ; in particular, O_w and O_v have the same Krull Dimension. We also prove that every such quasi-valuation is dominated by some valuation extending v . Namely, there exists a valuation u extending v on E so that $\forall x \in E, w(x) \leq u(x)$.

Under the assumption that the value monoid of the quasi-valuation is a group we prove that O_w satisfies GU (going up) over O_v , and a bound on the size of the prime spectrum is given. In addition, a 1:1 correspondence is obtained between exponential quasi-valuations and integrally closed quasi-valuation rings.

Given R , an algebra over O_v , we construct a quasi-valuation on R ; we also construct a quasi-valuation on $R \otimes_{O_v} F$, which helps us prove our main Theorem. The main Theorem states that if $R \subseteq E$ satisfies $R \cap F = O_v$ and E is the field of fractions of R , then R and v induce a quasi-valuation w on E such that $R = O_w$ and w extends v ; thus R satisfies the properties of a quasi-valuation ring.

In this paper, we extend some fundamental results from valuation theory. For example, we prove that the topology induced by a quasi-valuation is Hausdorff and totally disconnected. We also prove a weak version of the approximation theorem for quasi-valuations.

2 The topology induced by a quasi-valuation

In this section we introduce the topology induced by a quasi-valuation. We show that this topology is close to the topology induced by a valuation in the sense that they share some basic topological properties such as being both Hausdorff and totally disconnected. In the main theorem of this section we prove that the topology induced by the quasi-valuation is determined by the corresponding quasi-valuation ring.

In this section F denotes a field with a nontrivial valuation v , a value group Γ , and a valuation ring O_v . E denotes a finite dimensional field extension with $n = [E : F]$, $w : E \rightarrow M \cup \{\infty\}$ is a quasi-valuation on E with quasi-valuation ring O_w (namely, $O_w = \{x \in E \mid w(x) \geq 0\}$), such that $w|_F = v$, and M is a totally ordered abelian monoid containing Γ .

We note that $w(-1)=0$ because w extends v . Thus, by [Sa, Lemma 1.3], we have $w(x) = w(-x)$ for all $x \in E$. Moreover, by [Sa, Lemma 1.4], for

all $x, y \in E$ such that $w(x) \neq w(y)$, we have $w(x + y) = \min\{w(x), w(y)\}$. Recall from [Sa, Definition 1.5] that an element $c \in E$ is called stable with respect to w if $w(cx) = w(c) + w(x)$ for every $x \in E$. Thus, by [Sa, Lemma 1.6], every $a \in F$ is stable with respect to w . We shall freely use these facts throughout the paper.

Let $x \in E$ and $m \in M$; we denote

$$U_m^w(x) = \{y \in E \mid w(y - x) > m\};$$

we suppress w when it is understood.

Remark 2.1. Let $x \in E$ and $m \in M$; then $x \in U_m(x)$. Indeed,

$$w(x - x) = w(0) = \infty > m.$$

We shall repeatedly use Remark 2.1 without reference.

Lemma 2.2. *If $y \in U_{m_1}(x_1) \cap U_{m_2}(x_2)$ and $m_1 \leq m_2$, then*

$$y \in U_{m_2}(y) \subseteq U_{m_1}(x_1) \cap U_{m_2}(x_2).$$

Proof. Since $y \in U_{m_1}(x_1) \cap U_{m_2}(x_2)$, we have $w(y - x_1) > m_1$ and $w(y - x_2) > m_2 \geq m_1$. Let $z \in U_{m_2}(y)$; then $w(z - y) > m_2$. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} w(z - x_1) &= w(z - y + y - x_1) \\ &\geq \min\{w(z - y), w(y - x_1)\} > m_1 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} w(z - x_2) &= w(z - y + y - x_2) \\ &\geq \min\{w(z - y), w(y - x_2)\} > m_2. \end{aligned}$$

Thus $z \in U_{m_1}(x_1) \cap U_{m_2}(x_2)$

□

We denote $B = \{U_m(x) \mid x \in E, m \in M\}$.

Corollary 2.3. *The set B is a base for a topology on E .*

In view of Corollary 2.3 we define,

Definition 2.4. The topology whose base is B will be denoted by T_w . We call T_w the topology induced by the quasi-valuation w .

We recall the following lemma from [Sa, Lemma 2.8]:

Lemma 2.5. *Let E/F be a finite field extension and let w be a quasi-valuation on E extending a valuation v on F . Then $w(x) \neq \infty$ for all $0 \neq x \in E$. In fact, for all $0 \neq x \in E$, there exists $\alpha \in \Gamma$ such that $w(x) < \alpha$.*

We denote

$$M^G = \{m \in M \mid \text{there exists } 0 \neq y \in E \text{ such that } m \leq w(y)\}.$$

Remark 2.6. M^G is a submonoid of M containing Γ .

Proof. Let $m_1, m_2 \in M^G$; then there exist nonzero $y_1, y_2 \in E$ such that $m_1 \leq w(y_1)$ and $m_2 \leq w(y_2)$. Thus,

$$m_1 + m_2 \leq w(y_1) + w(y_2) \leq w(y_1 y_2).$$

Note that $y_1 y_2 \neq 0$ and thus $m_1 + m_2 \in M^G$. It is easy to see that $\Gamma \subseteq M^G$; indeed, for every $\alpha \in \Gamma$ there exists a nonzero $a \in F$ such that $w(a) = v(a) = \alpha$. □

Remark 2.7. M^G does not have a maximal element; in fact, for all $m \in M^G$ there exists $\alpha \in \Gamma \cap M^G$ such that $m < \alpha$.

Proof. Let $m \in M^G$. Then there exists $0 \neq y \in E$ such that $m \leq w(y)$. By Lemma 2.5 there exists $\alpha \in \Gamma$ such that $w(y) < \alpha$. So, $m < \alpha$. By Remark 2.6, $\alpha \in \Gamma \subseteq M^G$. □

Proposition 2.8. T_w is discrete iff there exists an element $m \in M \setminus M^G$.

Proof. (\Leftarrow) Let $m \in M \setminus M^G$ and let $x \in E$. Then for every $y \neq x$ we have $w(y - x) < m$; thus $U_m(x) = \{x\}$.

(\Rightarrow) We assume $M = M^G$ and we show that T_w is not discrete. It is enough to show that every open set has infinitely many elements. Now, since every open set contains some $U_m(x)$ (for $m \in M, x \in E$), it is enough to show that every $U_m(x)$ has infinitely many elements. By our assumption $M = M^G$ and thus for every $m \in M$ there exists $0 \neq z \in E$ such that $m \leq w(z)$; also, by Lemma 2.5, for every such z there exists $0 < \alpha \in \Gamma$ such that $w(z) < \alpha$. Take $a \in O_v$ with $v(a) = \alpha$. Then $x + a^n \in U_m(x)$ for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, proving the set $U_m(x)$ has infinitely many elements. □

In view of Proposition 2.8, we restrict our discussion to M^G ; namely we denote $B = \{U_m(x) \mid x \in E, m \in M^G\}$ as a base for T_w .

Lemma 2.9. Let $x, y, z \in E$ and $m \in M^G$. If $z \in U_m(x) \cap U_m(y)$ then $w(y - x) > m$.

Proof. By definition, $z \in U_m(x) \cap U_m(y)$ implies $w(z - x) > m$ and $w(y - z) > m$. Thus,

$$w(y - x) \geq \min\{w(y - z), w(z - x)\} > m.$$

□

Proposition 2.10. T_w is Hausdorff.

Proof. Let $x, y \in E$ with $x \neq y$, and write $w(y - x) = m \in M^G$. By Lemma 2.9 we have,

$$U_m(x) \cap U_m(y) = \emptyset.$$

□

Lemma 2.11. Let $\tilde{x} \in E$ and $m \in M^G$. Then $U_m(\tilde{x})$ is closed as well as open.

Proof. Let $y \notin U_m(\tilde{x})$; then $w(y - \tilde{x}) \leq m$. By Lemma 2.9 we have,

$$U_m(y) \cap U_m(\tilde{x}) = \emptyset;$$

obviously $y \in U_m(y)$. So, $U_m(y)$ is an open set containing y disjoint from $U_m(\tilde{x})$.

□

The following lemma shows that E is totally disconnected, in the following sense.

Proposition 2.12. The only nonempty connected subsets of E are the singleton sets $\{x\}$ for $x \in E$.

Proof. Let $S \subseteq E$ be a nonempty set containing at least two elements, $x \neq y$. Write $w(x - y) = m$ and $U_1 = U_m(x)$. Let U_2 denote the complement of U_1 in E , which is open by Lemma 2.11. Note that $x \in U_1$ and $y \in U_2$ (since $w(y - x) = m \not\asymp m$), and thus by definition S is disconnected.

□

Let $x \in E$ and $m \in M^G$; we denote $\tilde{U}_m(x) = \{y \in E \mid w(y - x) \geq m\}$. Obviously, $U_m(x) \subseteq \tilde{U}_m(x)$. Thus, as in Remark 2.1, we have $x \in \tilde{U}_m(x)$.

Lemma 2.13. Let $x, y \in E$ and $m \in M^G$. If $y \in \tilde{U}_m(x)$ then $\tilde{U}_m(y) \subseteq \tilde{U}_m(x)$. If $y \notin \tilde{U}_m(x)$ then $\tilde{U}_m(y) \subseteq (\tilde{U}_m(x))^c$.

Proof. Suppose $y \in \tilde{U}_m(x)$; then $w(y - x) \geq m$. Let $z \in \tilde{U}_m(y)$; then $w(z - y) \geq m$. Hence, $w(z - x) \geq \min\{w(z - y), w(y - x)\} \geq m$. Thus,

$$\tilde{U}_m(y) \subseteq \tilde{U}_m(x).$$

Suppose $y \notin \tilde{U}_m(x)$; then $w(y - x) < m$. Let $z \in \tilde{U}_m(y)$; then $w(z - y) \geq m$. Hence, $w(z - x) = \min\{w(z - y), w(y - x)\} = w(y - x) < m$. Thus,

$$\tilde{U}_m(y) \subseteq (\tilde{U}_m(x))^c.$$

□

Corollary 2.14. $\tilde{U}_m(x)$ is both open and closed, for any $x \in E$ and $m \in M^G$.

Proof. Let $y \in \tilde{U}_m(x)$; then by Lemma 2.13,

$$y \in U_m(y) \subseteq \tilde{U}_m(y) \subseteq \tilde{U}_m(x).$$

Let $y \notin \tilde{U}_m(x)$; then by Lemma 2.13,

$$y \in U_m(y) \subseteq \tilde{U}_m(y) \subseteq (\tilde{U}_m(x))^c.$$

□

Lemma 2.15. Let $x \in E$ and let $m, m' \in M^G$ such that $m < m'$. Then

$$U_m(x) = \bigcup_{y \in U_m(x)} \tilde{U}_{m'}(y).$$

Proof. (\subseteq) holds because every $y \in U_m(x)$ is obviously in $\tilde{U}_{m'}(y)$. To prove (\supseteq), we need to show that $\tilde{U}_{m'}(y) \subseteq U_m(x)$ for all $y \in U_m(x)$. So, let $y \in U_m(x)$ and let $z \in \tilde{U}_{m'}(y)$. Then, $w(y - x) > m$ and $w(z - y) \geq m'$. Thus, since $m < m'$,

$$w(z - x) \geq \min\{w(z - y), w(y - x)\} > m.$$

□

We denote $B_1 = \{\tilde{U}_m(x) \mid x \in E, m \in M^G\}$.

Proposition 2.16. The set B_1 is a base for T_w .

Proof. First, by Corollary 2.14, $\tilde{U}_m(x)$ is open for all $x \in E$ and $m \in M^G$. Now, let $x \in E$ and $m \in M^G$. By Remark 2.7 there exists $m < m' \in M^G$. By Lemma 2.15 we have, $U_m(x) = \bigcup_{y \in U_m(x)} \tilde{U}_{m'}(y)$. Thus, every open set in T_w is a union of elements of B_1 . □

In fact, we can describe the topology in terms of Γ (the value group of the valuation) as the following proposition shows.

First, we denote $B_2 = \{\tilde{U}_\alpha(x) \mid x \in E, \alpha \in \Gamma\}$.

Proposition 2.17. The set B_2 is a base for T_w .

Proof. First, by Remark 2.6, $B_2 \subseteq B_1$. So every element of B_2 is open in T_w . Now, let $x \in E$ and $m \in M^G$. By Remark 2.7, there exists $\alpha \in \Gamma \cap M^G$ such that $m < \alpha$. By Lemma 2.15,

$$U_m(x) = \bigcup_{y \in U_m(x)} \tilde{U}_\alpha(y).$$

□

Recall from [Sa, Section 10] that for every ring $R \subseteq E$ satisfying $R \cap F = O_v$, we denote

$$\mathcal{W}_R = \{w \mid w \text{ is a quasi-valuation on } E \text{ extending } v \text{ with } O_w = R\}.$$

Also recall that \mathcal{W}_R is not empty, by [Sa, Theorem 9.35].

Lemma 2.18. *Let $w \in \mathcal{W}_R$, $x \in E$ and $0 \neq a \in F$. The following are equivalent:*

- (a) $w(x) \geq v(a)$;
- (b) $w(x) - v(a) \geq 0$;
- (c) $w(xa^{-1}) \geq 0$;
- (d) $xa^{-1} \in R$.

Proof. (a) \Leftrightarrow (b). Because $v(a) \in \Gamma$. (b) \Leftrightarrow (c). v is a valuation and $0 \neq a \in F$; thus $-v(a) = v(a^{-1})$. Therefore, $w(x) - v(a) = w(x) + v(a^{-1})$. Since w extends v and a is stable with respect to w , we get

$$w(x) + v(a^{-1}) = w(x) + w(a^{-1}) = w(xa^{-1}).$$

(c) \Leftrightarrow (d). By assumption, $w \in \mathcal{W}_R$; thus $O_w = R$. □

Lemma 2.19. *Let $w_1, w_2 \in \mathcal{W}_R$ and let $\alpha \in \Gamma$; then*

$$w_1(x) \geq \alpha \text{ iff } w_2(x) \geq \alpha.$$

Proof. By assumption, $O_{w_1} = O_{w_2} = R$. Let $a \in F$ such that $v(a) = \alpha$; clearly, $a \neq 0$ (since $\alpha \in \Gamma$). Thus, using Lemma 2.18 twice, we get

$$w_1(x) \geq \alpha \text{ iff } xa^{-1} \in O_{w_1} = O_{w_2} \text{ iff } w_2(x) \geq \alpha.$$

□

We are ready to prove the main theorem of this section.

Theorem 2.20. *If $w_1, w_2 \in \mathcal{W}_R$, then $T_{w_1} = T_{w_2}$. In other words, the quasi-valuation ring determines the topology, independent of the choice of its quasi-valuation.*

Proof. By Proposition 2.17, the set $C = \{\tilde{U}_\alpha^{w_1}(x) \mid x \in E, \alpha \in \Gamma\}$ is a base for T_{w_1} and the set $D = \{\tilde{U}_\alpha^{w_2}(x) \mid x \in E, \alpha \in \Gamma\}$ is a base for T_{w_2} . However, for every $x \in E$ and $\alpha \in \Gamma$ we have, by Lemma 2.19, $\tilde{U}_\alpha^{w_1}(x) = \tilde{U}_\alpha^{w_2}(x)$. Thus, $C = D$ and the theorem is proved. □

3 Weak Approximation Theorem

In this section we prove a weak version of the approximation theorem for quasi-valuations. We call it the weak approximation theorem since it relies on the independence of the valuation rings in F and not on the independence of the quasi-valuations in E . (The independence of the valuation rings in F implies the independence of the quasi-valuation rings in E but not vice versa).

In this section F denotes a field and E denotes a finite dimensional field extension with $[E : F] = n$.

Definition 3.1. Let A and B be two subrings of F . A and B are called independent if $AB = F$. Two valuations are called independent, if their rings are independent; likewise, two valuations are called dependent, if their rings are dependent.

We recall the Approximation Theorem for valuations.

Theorem 3.2. (*Approximation Theorem for valuations*) ([Bo, Section 7.2, Thm. 1]) Let $\{v_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq k}$ be a set of valuations on a field F which are independent in pairs and let Γ_i be the value group of v_i . Let $x_i \in F$ and $\alpha_i \in \Gamma_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq k$. Then there exists an $x \in F$ such that $v_i(x - x_i) \geq \alpha_i$ for all i .

Let $\{O_{v_i}\}_{1 \leq i \leq k}$ be a finite set of valuation rings of F . We denote by B their intersection, i.e.,

$$B = \bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq k} O_{v_i}.$$

Let $\{R_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq k}$ be a finite set of subrings of E such that E is the field of fractions of each R_i and $R_i \cap F = O_{v_i}$ for every $1 \leq i \leq k$. Recall that by [Sa, Theorem 9.35], for every $1 \leq i \leq k$ there exists a filter quasi-valuation w_i on E corresponding to R_i and such that w_i extends v_i (so the collections of quasi-valuations corresponding to the R_i 's are not empty.) We shall prove our theorem for every quasi-valuation w_i on E corresponding to R_i (not necessarily filter quasi-valuations). Note that for every $1 \leq i \leq k$, $R_i F$ is an integral domain finite dimensional over F and thus a field containing R_i ; hence $R_i F = E$. Moreover, by [Bo, Section 7, Proposition 1], the field of fractions of B is F .

We denote $R = \bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq k} R_i$.

The next observation is well known.

Remark 3.3. Let C be an integral domain, S a multiplicative closed subset of C with $0 \notin S$, and R an algebra over C . We claim that every $x \in R \otimes_C C S^{-1}$ is of the form $r \otimes \frac{1}{\beta}$ for $r \in R$ and $\beta \in S$. Indeed, write $x = \sum_{i=1}^t (r_i \otimes \frac{\alpha_i}{\beta_i})$ where $r_i \in R$, $\alpha_i \in C$ and $\beta_i \in S$. Let $\beta = \prod_{i=1}^t \beta_i$ and $\alpha'_i = \alpha_i \beta \beta_i^{-1} \in C$.

Thus,

$$\sum_{i=1}^t (r_i \otimes \frac{\alpha_i}{\beta_i}) = \sum_{i=1}^t (r_i \otimes \frac{\alpha'_i}{\beta}) = \sum_{i=1}^t (\alpha'_i r_i \otimes \frac{1}{\beta}) = r \otimes \frac{1}{\beta}.$$

Where $r = \sum_{i=1}^t \alpha'_i r_i$.

Proposition 3.4. $E = S^{-1}R \cong R \otimes_B F$, where $S = B \setminus \{0\}$.

Proof. $S^{-1}R$ is an integral domain finite dimensional over F , so is a field. It remains to show that any $x \in E$ has the form r/b where $r \in R$ and $b \in S$. By the previous Remark, x can be written in the form r_i/b_i where $r_i \in R_i$ and $b_i \in B \setminus \{0\}$. Write $b = \prod_{1 \leq i \leq k} b_i$ and get

$$bx = r_i \prod_{l \neq i} b_l \in R_i B = R_i$$

for every $1 \leq i \leq k$, and thus $x = bx/b$ has the desired form. \square

We are ready for the main theorem of this section: the weak approximation theorem for quasi-valuations.

Theorem 3.5. Let E/F be a finite field extension and let $\{O_{v_i}\}_{1 \leq i \leq k}$ be a finite set of valuation rings of F which are pairwise independent. Let $\{R_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq k}$ be a finite set of subrings of E such that the field of fractions of each R_i is E and $R_i \cap F = O_{v_i}$ for every $1 \leq i \leq k$. Let $R = \bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq k} R_i$ and let $\{w_i \mid w_i : E \rightarrow M_i \cup \{\infty\}, 1 \leq i \leq k\}$ be a set of quasi-valuations on E such that for every $1 \leq i \leq k$, $w_i \in \mathcal{W}_{R_i}$. Let $\{x_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq k} \subseteq E$ and let $\{m_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq k}$ be a set of elements such that, for every $1 \leq i \leq k$, $m_i \in M_i^G$. Then there exists an element $x \in E$ such that

$$w_i(x - x_i) \geq m_i.$$

for all $1 \leq i \leq k$.

Proof. Since $m_i \in M_i^G$ for every $1 \leq i \leq k$, we get by Remark 2.7 that there exist $\alpha_i \in \Gamma_i$ such that $m_i < \alpha_i$ for all $1 \leq i \leq k$. We shall prove that $w_i(x - x_i) \geq \alpha_i$ for every $1 \leq i \leq k$. By Proposition 3.4, R contains a basis $\{r_1, r_2, \dots, r_n\}$ of E over F . Write, for every $1 \leq i \leq k$,

$$x_i = \sum_{1 \leq j \leq n} c_{ij} r_j$$

where $c_{ij} \in F$. The approximation theorem for valuations gives $d_1, \dots, d_n \in F$ such that

$$v_i(d_j - c_{ij}) \geq \alpha_i,$$

for $1 \leq i \leq k$, $1 \leq j \leq n$.

Define $x = \sum_{1 \leq j \leq n} d_j r_j$ and get, for every $1 \leq i \leq k$,

$$\begin{aligned} w_i(x - x_i) &= w_i\left(\sum_{1 \leq j \leq n} d_j r_j - \sum_{1 \leq j \leq n} c_{ij} r_j\right) \\ &= w_i\left(\sum_{1 \leq j \leq n} (d_j - c_{ij}) r_j\right). \end{aligned}$$

Note that, for every $1 \leq j \leq n$ and $1 \leq i \leq k$,

$$w_i(d_j - c_{ij}) = v_i(d_j - c_{ij}) \geq \alpha_i$$

and $w_i(r_j) \geq 0$ (since $r_j \in R$). Thus,

$$w_i\left(\sum_{1 \leq j \leq n} (d_j - c_{ij}) r_j\right) \geq \min_{1 \leq j \leq n} w_i((d_j - c_{ij}) r_j) \geq \alpha_i.$$

□

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