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## **Erratum to: Dependence of Hilbert coefficients**

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Unfortunately, there was a gap in the proof of Proposition 2.3, and we have to delete it. Keeping the notation in [2], then the proof of Proposition 2.3 only gives the following result.

**Proposition A.** Assume that  $y_1, \ldots, y_d \in R_1$  is an *E*-filter-regular sequence of *R*, that is,  $[0:_{E/(y_1,...,y_{i-1})E} y_i]_n = 0$  for all  $n \gg 0$ . Put  $B^* = \ell_{R_0}(E/(y_1,...,y_d)E)$ . Then,  $|e_i(E)| \leq B^* (\operatorname{reg}^1(E) + 1)^i$ , for all  $1 \leq i \leq d - 1$ .

These inequalities could be useful elsewhere. For the local case, we can only prove

**Proposition B.** Let  $x_1, \ldots, x_d \in I$  be an M-superficial sequence for I and B = $\ell(M/(x_1, \ldots, x_d)M)$ . Then,  $|e_i(\mathbb{M})| < B(2 \operatorname{reg}(G(\mathbb{M})) + 2)^i$  for all 1 < i < d.

*Proof.* We do induction on d. Let  $a = \operatorname{reg}(G(\mathbb{M}))$  and  $e_i = e_i(\mathbb{M})$ . By [2, Lemma 1.5],

$$H_{\mathbb{M}}(a) = P_{\mathbb{M}}(a) = \sum_{i=0}^{d} (-1)^{i} e_{i} \binom{a+d-i}{d-i}.$$

By [1, Lemma 1.7],

$$H_{\mathbb{M}}(a) = \ell(M/M_{a+1}) \le \ell(M/I^{a+1}M) \le B\binom{a+d}{d}.$$

Note that  $\binom{a+j}{j} \leq (a+1)^j$  and  $e_0 = e_0(I, M) \leq B$ . If d = 1, then

$$|e_1| = |H_{\mathbb{M}}(a) - e_0(a+1)| \le \max\{B(a+1), e_0(a+1)\} = B(a+1).$$

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Let  $d \ge 2$ . First, we prove the statement for  $0 < i \le d - 1$ . Assume that depth(M) > 0. Then, dim $(M/x_1M) = d - 1$ , and by [3, Proposition 1.2],  $e_i(\mathbb{M}) = e_i(\mathbb{M}/x_1M)$  for all  $i \le d - 1$ . By [2, Lemma 1.9], reg $(\mathbb{M}/x_1M) \le a$ . Hence, by the induction hypothesis applied to  $\mathbb{M}/x_1M$  and the sequence  $x_2, \ldots, x_d$ , we get

$$|e_i(\mathbb{M})| < B(2 \operatorname{reg}(G(\mathbb{M}/x_1M)) + 2)^i \leq B(2a+2)^i.$$

We now assume that depth(M) = 0. Let  $\overline{M} = M/H_{\mathfrak{m}}^{0}(M)$  and  $\overline{\mathbb{M}} = \mathbb{M}/H_{\mathfrak{m}}^{0}(M)$ . Note that  $e_{i}\mathbb{M}$ ) =  $e_{i}(\overline{\mathbb{M}})$  for all  $i \leq d-1$  and  $\ell(\overline{M}/(x_{1}, \ldots, x_{d})\overline{M}) \leq B$ . In the proof of [1, Lemma 1.9], it was shown that there is an exact sequence

$$0 \to K \to G(\mathbb{M}) \to G(\overline{\mathbb{M}}) \to 0$$

where K has a finite length. Hence,  $\operatorname{reg}(G(\overline{\mathbb{M}})) \leq \operatorname{reg} G(M) = a$ , and

$$|e_i(\mathbb{M})| = e_i(\overline{\mathbb{M}}) < \ell(\overline{M}/(x_1, \dots, x_d)\overline{M})(2\operatorname{reg}(G(\overline{\mathbb{M}})) + 2)^i \le B(2a+2)^i.$$

Finally, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |e_d| &\leq H_{\mathbb{M}}(a) + \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} |e_i| {a+d-i \choose d-i} \\ &< B{a+d \choose d} + B \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} 2^i (a+1)^i {a+d-i \choose d-i} \\ &\leq B(a+1)^d + B \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} 2^i (a+1)^i (a+1)^{d-i} \\ &= B 2^d (a+1)^d. \end{aligned}$$

Using Proposition B instead of Proposition 2.3 in the proof of [2, Theorem 2.4], we can still derive the same bound, because there we used a very rough estimation  $d + 1 < \omega^{d+1}$ , and now instead of it, we only need to use the estimation  $2^d \le \omega^d$ . Also note that there were some misprints in establishing the inequality (8) in the proof of [2, Theorem 2.4], but the inequality is correct.

## References

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