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INTEGRAL CLOSURES IN REAL ALGEBRAIC GEOMETRY

GOULWEN FICHOU, JEAN-PHILIPPE MONNIER AND RONAN QUAREZ

ABSTRACT. We study the algebraic and geometric properties of the integral closure of different rings of functions on a real algebraic variety : the regular functions and the continuous rational functions.

The normalization of an algebraic variety is obtained by an algebraic process, corresponding in affine charts to taking the integral closure of the coordinate rings of the affine components in their rings of fractions. The normalization of a given algebraic variety X satisfies two universal properties : it is the biggest algebraic variety with a finite birational morphism onto X and it is also the smallest normal algebraic variety with a morphism onto X . The normalization can be thought of as a kind of weak polynomial desingularization of an algebraic variety, but much closer to the original variety due to the finiteness property. When dealing with real algebraic varieties however, the normalization procedure may create surprising phenomena, like the lack of surjectivity or the appearance of isolated singular points. The present paper is dedicated to the study of the normalization of real algebraic varieties, together with the integral closure of natural rings of functions on real algebraic varieties, namely the regular functions and the continuous rational functions.

As usual in real algebraic geometry, it is sufficient to understand the affine case and even to work with real algebraic sets (which are the real closed points of affine real algebraic varieties) as explained in [3]. A particular difference with affine algebraic geometry over \mathbb{C} is the fact that polynomial and regular functions no longer coincide, therefore it is particularly interesting to investigate the relation between the integral closure of polynomial and regular functions. The normalization X' of a real algebraic set X is obtained classically by the following procedure : the ring of polynomial functions $\mathcal{P}(X')$ on X' is the integral closure of the ring of polynomial functions $\mathcal{P}(X)$ on X in its total ring of fractions $\mathcal{K}(X)$. We provide in the first section some examples to illustrate some pathological behavior with respect to the topology of the varieties, in relation of the notion of central locus of a real algebraic set.

The regular functions on a real algebraic set Y are the rational functions with no real poles (e.g. $1/(1+x^2)$ on \mathbb{R}), they form the ring $\mathcal{O}(Y)$ of regular functions on Y that contains $\mathcal{P}(Y)$. These functions are the natural functions when dealing with (the real points of) real varieties, since they forget about the poles lying in the complex part. A significant part of the paper is dedicated to the study of the behavior of regular functions during the process of normalization. In particular we compare the integral closure of $\mathcal{O}(X)$ in $\mathcal{K}(X)$ with $\mathcal{O}(X')$. We discuss also when the integral closure of the ring of regular functions may be the ring of regular function of a real algebraic set. The material developed there leads to consider real algebraic sets with a totally real normalization, which correspond to those real algebraic sets for which the rings $\mathcal{O}(X)$ and $\mathcal{O}(X')$ coincide. As shown in the third section, many good properties of the normalization for complex algebraic varieties are shared by real algebraic sets with a totally real normalization.

If the normalization of a given algebraic variety X is the biggest algebraic variety finitely birational morphism X , one may wonder whether there exists a biggest real algebraic set finitely biregular to a given real algebraic set. To answer positively this question, we investigate in the fourth section the integral closure of $\mathcal{P}(X)$ in $\mathcal{O}(X)$. It is the ring of polynomial functions of a real algebraic set X^b called

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the biregular normalization of X . We prove, in particular, that X^b is the biggest real algebraic set with a finite polynomial maps onto X which is a biregular isomorphism (i.e that induces an isomorphism between the rings of regular functions).

Even more flexible than regular functions, we consider also the class of continuous rational functions on a real algebraic set X . A continuous rational functions on X is a continuous function which is regular on a dense Zariski open subset of X (e.g $x^3/(x^2+y^2)$ on \mathbb{R}^2). The concept of continuous rational maps or functions was used the first time by W. Kucharz [11] in order to approximate continuous maps into spheres. These functions have become recently the object of a lot of research [6, 7, 8, 12, 9, 10, 17]. Kollár & Nowak [10] initiated the proper study of continuous rational functions, proving notably that the restriction of such a function to an algebraic subset of X does not remain rational in general. It is however the case as soon as X is nonsingular [10, Prop. 8]. As a consequence, one may consider the ring $\mathcal{R}_0(X)$ of continuous rational functions, and its subring $\mathcal{R}^0(X)$ consisting of those continuous rational functions which remain rational under restriction. This class, called hereditarily rational in [10] and regulous in [6], has been systematically studied in [6]. It is notably shown in [6] that the use of the sheaf of regulous functions instead of the sheaf of regular functions corrects some defects of the classical real algebraic geometry like the absence of an usual Nullstellensatz and Cartan theorems A and B. In general, we do not have injections of $\mathcal{R}_0(X)$ and $\mathcal{R}^0(X)$ in $\mathcal{K}(X)$ even when X is irreducible. For that reason, we only consider rational continuous functions on the central locus $\text{Cent } X$ of an irreducible real algebraic set X . The central locus of an irreducible real algebraic set is the closure for the Euclidean topology of the set of smooth points or equivalently it is the locus of points where the semi-algebraic dimension is maximal. The fifth section is dedicated to the study of the integral closure of $\mathcal{R}_0(\text{Cent } X)$ (the ring of continuous rational functions on the central locus) in $\mathcal{K}(X)$. In case X is non-singular, we prove in particular that $\mathcal{R}_0(X)$ is integrally closed. In case X is a curve, we show that the integral closure of $\mathcal{R}_0(\text{Cent } X)$ in $\mathcal{K}(X)$ is $\mathcal{O}(X')$.

1. PRELIMINARIES

In this section we review the basic definition of a real algebraic variety together with the properties of its normalization. We recall the concept of continuous rational functions and hereditarily rational functions.

1.1. Real algebraic sets and varieties. We are interested in this text in the geometry of the real closed points of real algebraic varieties. In this context, it is natural to consider only varieties which are affine since almost all real algebraic varieties are affine [3, Rem. 3.2.12]. We also consider real algebraic sets which are the real closed points of affine real algebraic varieties. We refer to [15] for basics on real algebraic varieties and \mathbb{R} -schemes.

More precisely, to a real algebraic variety given by the ideal I in $\mathbb{R}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ one associates the real algebraic set $X = \mathcal{Z}(I)$ of all points in \mathbb{R}^n which cancel any polynomial in I . Conversely, to any real algebraic set $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ one may associate the real algebraic variety given by the ideal $\mathcal{I}(X) \subset \mathbb{R}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ of all polynomials which vanish at all points of X . Unless specified, all algebraic sets we consider are real.

In complex affine algebraic geometry, polynomial and regular functions coincide and thus we have a unique and natural definition of morphism between complex algebraic sets. In the real setting no such natural definition exists. Indeed, the ring of regular functions $\mathcal{O}(X)$ is the ring of rational functions with no poles on X (see [3, Sect. 3.2] for details) which is strictly bigger (if $\dim X > 0$) than the ring of polynomial functions $\mathcal{P}(X) = \mathbb{R}[x_1, \dots, x_n]/I$ where $I = \mathcal{I}(X)$ on a real algebraic set X .

Let $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be a real algebraic set. The complexification of X , denoted by $X_{\mathbb{C}}$, is the complex algebraic set $X_{\mathbb{C}} \subset \mathbb{C}^n$, whose ring of polynomial functions is $\mathcal{P}(X_{\mathbb{C}}) = \mathcal{P}(X) \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{C}$. As already mentionned, we have $\mathcal{P}(X_{\mathbb{C}}) = \mathcal{O}(X_{\mathbb{C}})$. Remark that if X is irreducible, then $X_{\mathbb{C}}$ is automatically irreducible (because X is an algebraic set).

Let $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ and $Y \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ be real algebraic sets. A polynomial map from X to Y is a map whose coordinate functions are polynomial. A polynomial map $\varphi : X \rightarrow Y$ induces an \mathbb{R} -algebra homomorphism $\phi : \mathcal{P}(Y) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(X)$ defined by $\phi(f) = f \circ \varphi$. The map $\varphi \mapsto \phi$ gives a bijection between the set of polynomial maps from X to Y and the \mathbb{R} -algebra homomorphisms from $\mathcal{P}(Y)$ to $\mathcal{P}(X)$. We say that a polynomial map $\varphi : X \rightarrow Y$ is an isomorphism if φ is bijective with a polynomial inverse, or in another words if $\phi : \mathcal{P}(Y) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(X)$ is an isomorphism. We define the analog notions with regular functions in place of polynomials ones. In that situation, an isomorphism will be called a biregular isomorphism. Remark that a polynomial map $\varphi : X \rightarrow Y$ extends to a polynomial or regular map $\varphi_{\mathbb{C}} : X_{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow Y_{\mathbb{C}}$ but in general a regular map cannot be extended to a regular map on the complexifications. Unless specified, all the maps are polynomial.

1.2. Normalization and integral closure. Let us start with the standard abstract algebraic setting.

Let $A \rightarrow B$ be an extension of rings. An element $b \in B$ is integral over A if b is the root of a monic polynomial with coefficients in A . By [2, Prop. 5.1], b is integral over A if and only if $A[b]$ is a finite A -module. This equivalence allows to prove that $A'_B = \{b \in B \mid b \text{ is integral over } A\}$ is a ring called the integral closure of A in B . The extension $A \rightarrow B$ is said to be integral if $A'_B = B$.

Since we will deal with the normalization of (non-necessarily irreducible) algebraic varieties, one has to deal with rings A which are not necessarily domains but only reduced rings. Hence, in the following A will be a reduced ring admitting a finite number of minimal prime ideals and B be the total ring of fractions K of A (see below), the ring A'_K is denoted by A' and is simply called the integral closure of A . The ring A is called integrally closed (in B) if $A = A'$ ($A = A'_B$).

Recall that if A is a reduced ring with minimal prime ideals $\mathfrak{p}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{p}_r$, then $(0) = \mathfrak{p}_1 \cap \dots \cap \mathfrak{p}_r$ and one has the canonical injections $A \rightarrow A_1 \times \dots \times A_r \rightarrow K_1 \times \dots \times K_r = K$ where $A_i = A/\mathfrak{p}_i$ and K_i is the fraction field of A_i for any i . The product of fields K is called the total ring of fractions of A and the A'_i 's are called the irreducible components of A .

Proposition 1.1. *Let A be a reduced ring with minimal prime ideals $\mathfrak{p}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{p}_r$. Then, $A' = A'_1 \times \dots \times A'_r$ where A' is the integral closure of A in the total ring of fractions K , and, for any i , A'_i is the integral closure of A_i (in K_i).*

Proof. Let $f \in K$ such that $P(f) = 0$ where P is a unitary polynomial with coefficients in A . Let us write $f = (f_1, \dots, f_r)$ where, for each i , $f_i \in K_i$. We may write $Q = Q_1 \times \dots \times Q_r$ with Q_i a unitary polynomial with coefficients in A_i . Then, $P_i(f_i) = 0$ in A_i which means that $f_i \in A'_i$.

Conversely, let $f = (f_1, \dots, f_r) \in K$ be such that each f_i is integral over A_i . Since the idempotents of $K_1 \times \dots \times K_r$ are also integral over A , then one gets that $f \in A'$ and concludes the proof. \square

Let us emphasize now what happen in the geometric setting, namely when one takes for A the ring of polynomial functions on an algebraic set X over a field k ($k = \mathbb{R}$ or \mathbb{C}) and when K is total ring of fractions of X denoted in the following by $\mathcal{K}(X)$. Then, A' is a finite A -module (a theorem of Emmy Noether [5, Thm. 4.14]) and thus A' is a finitely generated k -algebra and so A' is the ring of polynomial functions of an irreducible algebraic set, denoted by X' , called the normalization of X . By Proposition 1.1, we have $X' = \bigsqcup_{i=1}^r X'_i$ where X_1, \dots, X_r are the irreducible components of X . We recall that a map $X \rightarrow Y$ between two algebraic sets over a field k is said finite (resp. birational) if the ring morphism $\mathcal{P}(Y) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(X)$ makes $\mathcal{P}(X)$ a finitely generated $\mathcal{P}(Y)$ -module (resp. if it induces a biregular isomorphism between two dense Zariski open subsets of X and Y or equivalently if the ring morphism $\mathcal{K}(Y) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}(X)$ is an isomorphism). For instance, the projection of the nodal curve given by $y^2 - x^2 - x^3 = 0$ on the x -axis is finite but not birational.

The inclusion $A \subset A'$ induces a finite birational map which we denote by $\pi' : X' \rightarrow X$, called the normalization map. We say that an algebraic variety X over a field k is normal if its ring of polynomial functions is integrally closed.

For a real algebraic set $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, we say that X is geometrically normal if the associated complex algebraic set $X_{\mathbb{C}}$ is normal. It is well known that X is normal if and only if X is geometrically normal.

Note that the normalization of an algebraic set X is the biggest algebraic set finitely birational to X . More precisely, for any finite birational map $\varphi : Y \rightarrow X$, there exists $\psi : X' \rightarrow Y$ such that $\pi' = \phi \circ \psi$.

Note that finite birational maps behaves nicely with respect to the Euclidean topology.

Proposition 1.2. *Let $\pi : Y \rightarrow X$ be a finite birational map between irreducible algebraic sets. Then π is proper and closed for the Euclidean topology. If moreover π is injective, then π is closed for the constructible topology.*

By constructible topology, we mean the topology which closed sets are given by Zariski constructible sets closed for the Euclidean topology.

Proof of Proposition 1.2. Note that the ring morphism $\mathcal{P}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(Y)$ is injective since π is birational. We are going to prove that the map π is closed and proper with respect to the real spectrum topology (see the section “Abstract ring of regular functions” for basics on the real spectrum), then with respect to the semi-algebraic topology and finally with respect to the Euclidean topology. By [1, Ch. 2, Prop 4.2-4.3], the induced map $\text{Spec}_r \mathcal{P}(Y) \rightarrow \text{Spec}_r \mathcal{P}(X)$ is closed for the real spectrum topology. According to [3, Theorem 7.2.3], there is a bijective correspondence between closed semi-algebraic subsets of X (resp. Y) and closed constructible subsets of the real spectrum $\text{Spec}_r \mathcal{P}(X)$ (resp. the real spectrum $\text{Spec}_r \mathcal{P}(Y)$). It follows that the image by π of every closed semi-algebraic subset of Y is a closed semi-algebraic subset of X . Now it is classical ([4] for instance) to conclude that π is closed and proper for the Euclidean topology.

If π is moreover injective, the image by π of a Zariski constructible closed subset of Y is a Zariski constructible closed subset of X by [14, Cor. 4.9]. \square

1.3. Surjectivity issues and central locus. Note that for real algebraic varieties, the normalization map $\pi' : X' \rightarrow X$ may be non-surjective (consider for instance the cubic $X = \mathcal{Z}(y^2 - x^2(x - 1))$ with an isolated point at the origin) while the normalization of the complexification $\pi'_\mathbb{C} : X'_\mathbb{C} \rightarrow X_\mathbb{C}$ is always surjective.

A similar phenomenon appears in the process of resolving the singularities of a real algebraic varieties. We say that a regular map $Y \rightarrow X$ is a resolution of singularities (or a desingularization) if it is a proper birational regular map such that Y is non-singular. The normalization can be thought of as a kind of weak polynomial desingularization of an algebraic variety, but much closer to the original variety due to the finiteness property. For curves, the normalization gives a polynomial resolution of singularities.

To keep a notion of surjectivity for a resolution of singularities over the real points, we use the concept of central locus of a real algebraic set.

Definition 1.3. Let X be an irreducible algebraic set, and denote by X_{reg} the set of non-singular points of X . The central locus $\text{Cent } X$ of X is defined to be the Euclidean closure of X_{reg} in X . We say that X is central if $X = \text{Cent } X$.

Remark 1.4. Let X be an irreducible algebraic set. By [3, Prop. 7.6.2], $\text{Cent } X$ is the locus of points of X where the local semi-algebraic dimension is maximal.

The central locus well behaves during the process of desingularization.

Proposition 1.5. [17, Prop. 2.33] and [13, Thm. 2.6, Cor. 2.7].

Let $\pi : Y \rightarrow X$ be a resolution of singularities. Then $\pi : \text{Cent } Y = Y \rightarrow \text{Cent } X$ is well defined, surjective and closed for the Euclidean topology.

Notice that the central locus also well behave under finite birational maps.

Proposition 1.6. *Let $\pi : Y \rightarrow X$ be a finite birational map between irreducible algebraic sets. The $\pi|_{\text{Cent } Y} : \text{Cent } Y \rightarrow \text{Cent } X$ is well-defined, surjective and closed for the Euclidean topology.*

Proof. Let $y \in \text{Cent } Y$, and choose a closed connected semi-algebraic neighborhood N of y in Y . Then $\pi(N)$ is closed by Lemma 1.2, connected by continuity of π and its semialgebraic dimension is equal to $\dim X$ by birationality of π . Therefore $\pi(y)$ belongs to $\text{Cent } X$.

Then $\pi(\text{Cent } Y)$ is a closed semialgebraic subset of $\text{Cent } X$, and there exist semialgebraic subsets $A \subset \text{Cent } X$ and $B \subset \text{Cent } Y$ of dimension strictly smaller such that $Y \setminus B$ is in bijection with $X \setminus A$, by birationality of π . Therefore $\pi(\text{Cent } Y) = \text{Cent } X$. \square

These results will be useful in section 5 when dealing with rational continuous functions.

Note however that the property of being central is not always preserved by finite and birational maps. This pathology is illustrated by the following example where the normalization of a central surface creates an isolated point.

Example 1.7. Consider the surface $S = \mathcal{Z}((y^2 + z^2)^2 - x(x^2 + y^2 + z^2))$ in \mathbb{R}^3 . Then S is central with a unique singular point at the origin. The singular set of its complexification consists of two complex conjugated curves crossing at the origin. The rational function $f = (y^2 + z^2)/x$ satisfies the integral equation $f^2 - f - x = 0$. Let Y be the surface in \mathbb{R}^4 admitting as ring of polynomial function $\mathcal{P}(Y) = \mathcal{P}(S)[(y^2 + z^2)/x]$. We have

$$\mathcal{P}(Y) \simeq \frac{\mathbb{R}[x, y, z, t]}{((y^2 + z^2)^2 - x(x^2 + y^2 + z^2), t^2 - t - x, xt - (y^2 + z^2), (y^2 + z^2)t - (x^2 + y^2 + z^2))}$$

and since $(y^2 + z^2)/x$ is integral over $\mathcal{P}(S)$ we get a finite birational map $\pi : Y \rightarrow S$. Note that Y may be embedded in \mathbb{R}^3 via the projection forgetting the x variable, giving rise to the surface defined by the equation $y^2 + z^2 = t^2(t - 1)$ in \mathbb{R}^3 . This surface is no longer central, with an isolated singular point at the origin. The preimage of the origin in S consists of two points, the isolated point in Y plus a smooth point in the two dimensional sheet of Y . Note that Y is normal since its complexification is an (hyper)surface with a singular point. So Y is the normalization of S .

2. INTEGRAL CLOSURE OF THE RING OF REGULAR FUNCTIONS

We have recalled how the normalization of a variety is obtained via the integral closure of the coordinate ring into the total ring of fractions. The aim of this section is to study what happens when one replaces the coordinate ring with the ring of regular functions.

Let X be a real algebraic set. The ring of regular functions on X is the localization $\mathcal{O}(X) = \mathcal{S}(X)^{-1} \mathcal{P}(X)$ of the ring $\mathcal{P}(X)$ of polynomial functions on X with respect to the multiplicative subset $\mathcal{S}(X) = \{f \in \mathcal{P}(X) \mid \mathcal{Z}(f) = \emptyset\}$ of nowhere vanishing functions [3, Defn. 3.2.1, Prop. 3.2.3]. Note that non-isomorphic algebraic sets may share isomorphic rings of regular functions, cf. [3, Ex. 3.2.8]. Clearly, $\mathcal{S}(X)$ doesn't contain any zero divisor of $\mathcal{P}(X)$ (if $pq = 0$ and $\mathcal{Z}(p) = \emptyset$ then $\mathcal{Z}(q) = X$ i.e $q = 0$) and thus we get a natural injective morphism

$$\mathcal{P}(X) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{O}(X), f \mapsto \frac{f}{1}.$$

2.1. Real prime ideals. For a commutative ring A containing \mathbb{Q} we denote by $\text{Spec } A$ the Zariski spectrum of A , the set of all prime ideals of A . We denote by $\text{Max } A$ the set of maximal ideals of A . In this work, we also consider the real Zariski spectrum $\text{R-Spec } A$ which consists in all the real prime ideals of A . The set of maximal and real ideals of A will be denoted by $\text{R-Max } A$.

Recall that an ideal I of A is called real if, for every sequence a_1, \dots, a_k of elements of A , then $a_1^2 + \dots + a_k^2 \in I$ implies $a_i \in I$ for $i = 1, \dots, k$.

In the following A will mainly stand for the ring $\mathcal{P}(X)$ or $\mathcal{O}(X)$ and, whatever the considered ring, we denote by \mathfrak{m}_x the maximal ideal of functions that vanish at $x \in X$. It appears that in $\mathcal{O}(X)$ any maximal ideal is real:

Proposition 2.1. *We have $\text{Max } \mathcal{O}(X) = \text{R-Spec } \mathcal{O}(X)$.*

Proof. Assume $f_1^2 + \dots + f_k^2 \in \mathfrak{m}$ for some $f_i \in \mathcal{O}(X)$ and suppose moreover that $f_1 \notin \mathfrak{m}$. If $k = 1$ then we get a contradiction since a maximal ideal is radical. So assume $k > 1$. Since \mathfrak{m} is maximal, there exist $g \in \mathcal{O}(X)$ and $h \in \mathfrak{m}$ such that $gf_1 = 1 + h$. We get $g^2f_1^2 + \dots + g^2f_k^2 \in \mathfrak{m}$ and $g^2f_1^2 = (1 + h)^2 = 1 + h'$ with $h' \in \mathfrak{m}$. Hence the invertible function $1 + \sum_{i=2}^k g^2f_i^2$ belongs to \mathfrak{m} , leading to a contradiction. \square

Using then the real Nullstellensatz [3, Thm. 4.1.4], one can prove that the sets $\text{Max } \mathcal{O}(X)$ and $\text{R-Max } \mathcal{P}(X)$ are in bijection with X . More precisely:

Proposition 2.2. *Any maximal ideal of $\mathcal{O}(X)$ or $\text{R-Spec } \mathcal{P}(X)$ has the form \mathfrak{m}_x for some $x \in X$. Moreover, for $x \in X$ we have*

$$\mathcal{P}(X)_{\mathfrak{m}_x} = \mathcal{O}(X)_{\mathfrak{m}_x} = \mathcal{O}_{X,x}.$$

Proof. The equality $\mathcal{P}(X)_{\mathfrak{m}_x} = \mathcal{O}(X)_{\mathfrak{m}_x}$ follows from [16, Cor. 4, Sect. 4]. By [3, Sect. 3.2], we get $\mathcal{P}(X)_{\mathfrak{m}_x} = \mathcal{O}_{X,x}$. \square

Let us set now the algebraic setting which generalizes the geometric viewpoint.

2.2. Abstract ring of regular functions. One may associate to a ring A a topological subspace $\text{Spec}_r A$ which takes into account only prime ideals \mathfrak{p} whose residual field admits an ordering. Let us detail this construction a bit.

Recall that $\text{Spec}_r A$ is empty if and only if -1 is a sum of squares in A . For any subset $I \subset A$ we define its zero set $\mathcal{Z}_A(I) \subset \text{Spec}_r A$ by $\mathcal{Z}_A(I) = \{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } A \mid f \in \mathfrak{p} \ \forall f \in I\}$.

Denote by $\mathcal{T}(A)$ the multiplicative part of A which consists in all elements of A that can be written as 1 plus a sum of squares of elements in A , a set also denoted by $1 + \sum A^2$.

The ring of regular fractions of elements in A on $\text{Spec}_r A$, denoted by $\mathcal{O}(A)$, is defined by

$$\mathcal{O}(A) = \mathcal{T}(A)^{-1}A.$$

Note that, to be more closely related to the geometric case, one may also consider $\mathcal{S}(A) = \{f \in A \mid \mathcal{Z}_A(f) = \emptyset\}$. In general $\mathcal{T}(A) \subset \mathcal{S}(A)$ and the equality does not hold. Nevertheless, by the Positivstellensatz ([3, 4.4.2]) for any element $s \in \mathcal{S}(A)$, there is a sum of squares u and v in $\mathcal{T}(A)$ such that $us^2 = v$, which shows that $\mathcal{S}(A)^{-1}A = \mathcal{T}(A)^{-1}A = \mathcal{O}(A)$.

Now, to recover the geometric setting, let $A = \mathcal{P}(X)$ with X a real algebraic set. We have $\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{P}(X)) = \mathcal{O}(X)$ since $\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{P}(X)) = \mathcal{S}(X)$. Indeed, for $f \in \mathcal{P}(X)$ then $\mathcal{Z}_{\mathcal{P}(X)}(f) = \emptyset$ if and only if $\mathcal{Z}(f) = \emptyset$ (Artin-Lang Theorem [3, Thm. 4.1.2]).

Proposition 2.3. *If $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{R-Spec } A$ is a real prime ideal, then $\mathcal{S}(A) \cap \mathfrak{p} = \emptyset$.*

Let $\mathfrak{m} \in \text{Max } A$. Then \mathfrak{m} is real if and only if $\mathcal{S}(A) \cap \mathfrak{m} = \emptyset$.

Proof. Assume \mathfrak{p} is real. By the real Nullstellensatz [1, Thm. 2.8], we have $\mathcal{I}(\mathcal{Z}_A(\mathfrak{p})) = \mathfrak{p}$. If $\mathcal{S}(A) \cap \mathfrak{p} \neq \emptyset$ then $\mathcal{Z}_A(\mathfrak{p}) = \emptyset$ and we get a contradiction.

Assume \mathfrak{m} is not real. Arguing as in the proof of Proposition 2.1, there exists $a \in \mathfrak{m}$ of the form $1 + s$ with $s \in \sum A^2$. Clearly, $a \in \mathcal{S}(A)$ and thus $\mathcal{S}(A) \cap \mathfrak{m} \neq \emptyset$. \square

By [2, Prop. 3.11] and the above proposition, we get an abstract version of Proposition 2.1.

Corollary 2.4. *We have $\text{Max } \mathcal{O}(A) \subset \text{R-Spec } \mathcal{O}(A)$. More precisely, any maximal ideal of $\mathcal{O}(A)$ is of the form $\mathcal{S}(A)^{-1}\mathfrak{m}$ with $\mathfrak{m} \in \text{R-Max } A$. Moreover, any real prime ideal of $\mathcal{O}(A)$ is of the form $\mathcal{S}(A)^{-1}\mathfrak{p}$ with $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{R-Spec } A$.*

By [16, Cor.4, Ch. 2, Sect. 4] and the above proposition, we get:

Corollary 2.5. *Let $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{R-Spec } A$, then $A_{\mathfrak{p}} = \mathcal{O}(A)_{\mathfrak{p}} \mathcal{O}(A)$.*

We recall from [16, Thm. 4.7, Ch. 2, Sect. 4] that, for any integral domain A , one has

$$A = \bigcap_{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } A} A_{\mathfrak{p}} = \bigcap_{\mathfrak{m} \in \text{Max } A} A_{\mathfrak{m}},$$

where the intersection has sense in the fraction field of A .

Since all the maximal ideals of a ring of regular functions are real, by Corollaries 2.4 and 2.5, one has:

Proposition 2.6. *Let A be an integral domain. We have*

$$\mathcal{O}(A) = \bigcap_{\mathfrak{m} \in \text{R-Max } A} A_{\mathfrak{m}}.$$

A result which one can state in the geometric setting as:

Proposition 2.7. *Let X be an irreducible algebraic set. We have*

$$\mathcal{O}(X) = \bigcap_{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } \mathcal{O}(X)} \mathcal{O}(X)_{\mathfrak{p}} = \bigcap_{x \in X} \mathcal{O}(X)_{\mathfrak{m}_x} = \bigcap_{x \in X} \mathcal{P}(X)_{\mathfrak{m}_x} = \bigcap_{x \in X} \mathcal{O}_{X,x}.$$

2.3. Regular functions and normalization. Let X be a real algebraic set with normalization map $\pi' : X' \rightarrow X$. We recall that $\mathcal{K}(X)$ denotes the total ring of fractions of X . Let X_1, \dots, X_t be the irreducible components of X . They are the zero sets of the minimal prime ideals $\mathfrak{p}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{p}_t$ of $\mathcal{P}(X)$. Since these ideals are real, it follows from the Nullstellensatz [3, Thm. 4.1.4] that they do not meet $\mathcal{S}(X)$ and thus $\mathfrak{p}_1 \mathcal{O}(X), \dots, \mathfrak{p}_t \mathcal{O}(X)$ are the minimal prime ideals of $\mathcal{O}(X)$. For $i = 1, \dots, t$, we have $\mathcal{P}(X_i) = \mathcal{P}(X)/\mathfrak{p}_i$ and $\mathcal{O}(X_i) = \mathcal{O}(X_i)/\mathfrak{p}_i \mathcal{O}(X_i)$ since localization and quotient commute. It follows that $\mathcal{K}(X) = \prod_{i=1}^t \mathcal{K}(X_i)$ is also the total ring of fractions of $\mathcal{O}(X)$ and we get the following commutative diagram (all the maps are injective):

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathcal{P}(X) & \longrightarrow & \prod_{i=1}^t \mathcal{P}(X_i) & \longrightarrow & \prod_{i=1}^t \mathcal{K}(X_i) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & \nearrow & \\ \mathcal{O}(X) & \longrightarrow & \prod_{i=1}^t \mathcal{O}(X_i) & & \end{array}$$

The goal of this subsection is to compare the integral closure $\mathcal{O}(X)'$ of $\mathcal{O}(X)$ and the ring $\mathcal{O}(X')$ of regular functions on the normalization of X . By Proposition 2.10 below, it will be sufficient to understand the irreducible case.

Note that the process of localization and taking integral closure commute [2, prop. 5.12], so that $\mathcal{O}(X)'$ is equal to $\mathcal{S}(X)^{-1} \mathcal{P}(X')$. It is easy to check that if $f \in \mathcal{S}(X)$ then $f \circ \pi' \in \mathcal{S}(X')$ and thus

$$\mathcal{O}(X)' \hookrightarrow \mathcal{O}(X').$$

To generalize to an abstract algebraic setting, one may assume that our ring A satisfies the condition:

(MP) The ring A is reduced with a finite number of minimal primes $\mathfrak{p}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{p}_t$ that are all real ideals.

This hypothesis fit to our geometric settings where we consider real algebraic varieties whose irreducible components are all real. For instance, we will not consider rings like $A = \mathbb{R}[x, y]/(x^2 + y^2 + 1)$ nor $A = \mathbb{R}[x, y]/(x^2 + y^2)$.

Under this assumption, it follows from Proposition 2.3 that $\mathcal{S}(A)$ does not contain any zero divisor element of A (the set of zero divisor elements of A is $\cup_{i=1}^t \mathfrak{p}_i$) and we get a sequence of injective rings morphisms

$$A \hookrightarrow \mathcal{O}(A) \hookrightarrow K = \prod_{i=1}^t k(\mathfrak{p}_i),$$

$$\mathcal{O}(X)' = \prod_{i=1}^t \mathcal{O}(X_i)'$$

and a natural injective map

$$\mathcal{O}(X)' = \prod_{i=1}^t \mathcal{O}(X_i)' \hookrightarrow \mathcal{O}(X') = \prod_{i=1}^t \mathcal{O}(X'_i) \hookrightarrow \prod_{i=1}^t \mathcal{K}(X_i).$$

Note that, if X is normal, then $\mathcal{O}(X)$ is also integrally closed, and hence the rings $\mathcal{O}(X)'$ and $\mathcal{O}(X')$ coincide. The last subsection will give another sufficient condition where this remains true. Before, we have to give some property of the real counterpart of the well known lying over property for integral extensions.

2.4. Real lying over. We will use several times in the paper the lying over property for integral extension of rings.

Proposition 2.11. [16, Thm. 9.3 (i) and Lem. 2, Ch. 2, Sect. 9].

Let $A \rightarrow B$ be an integral extension of rings.

- (1) The associated map $\text{Spec } B \rightarrow \text{Spec } A$ is surjective.
- (2) By the map $\text{Spec } B \rightarrow \text{Spec } A$, the inverse image of $\text{Max } A$ is $\text{Max } B$.

As one useful consequence for the sequel, when $A \rightarrow B$ is an integral ring extension and B a domain, one has

$$B = \bigcap_{\mathfrak{m} \in \text{Max } A} B_{\mathfrak{m}}.$$

Looking at the normalization of a general irreducible real algebraic curve, we see that integral extensions do not necessarily satisfy the real lying over property i.e the map $\mathbf{R}\text{-Spec } B \rightarrow \mathbf{R}\text{-Spec } A$ is not necessarily surjective when $A \rightarrow B$ is an integral extension of rings. Indeed, it is enough to consider a cubic with an isolated point at the origin given for instance by the equation $y^2 - x^2(x - 1) = 0$.

Let X be a real algebraic set. We know by Proposition 2.1 that the maximal ideals of the ring of regular functions $\mathcal{O}(X')$ of the normalization of X are all real. We will show in the next proposition that the set of maximal ideals of the integral closure $\mathcal{O}(X)'$ of the ring of regular functions on X corresponds to the maximal ideals of $\text{Spec } \mathcal{P}(X')$ lying over the maximal and real ideals of $\text{Spec } \mathcal{P}(X)$. Therefore, a maximal ideal of $\mathcal{O}(X)'$ is not necessarily real and consequently the rings $\mathcal{O}(X)'$ and $\mathcal{O}(X')$ can be distinct. It shows that the the normalization of a real algebraic set cannot be obtained by taking the integral closure of the ring of regular functions but only considering the integral closure of the ring of polynomial functions.

Proposition 2.12. Let X be a real algebraic set.

- 1) The set $\text{Max } \mathcal{O}(X)'$ is in bijection with the set of maximal ideals of $\text{Spec } \mathcal{P}(X')$ lying over the real maximal ideals of $\mathcal{P}(X)$.
- 2) If X is irreducible, then

$$\mathcal{O}(X)' = \bigcap_{x \in X} (\mathcal{O}_{X,x})' = \bigcap_{\mathfrak{m}' \in \text{Spec } \mathcal{P}(X'), \mathfrak{m}' \cap \mathcal{P}(X) \in \mathbf{R}\text{-Max } \mathcal{P}(X)} \mathcal{P}(X')_{\mathfrak{m}'}$$

whereas

$$\mathcal{O}(X') = \bigcap_{\mathfrak{m}' \in \mathbf{R}\text{-Max } \mathcal{P}(X')} \mathcal{P}(X')_{\mathfrak{m}'}$$

Proof. Consider the integral extension $\mathcal{O}(X) = \mathcal{S}(X)^{-1} \mathcal{P}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(X)' = \mathcal{S}(X)^{-1} \mathcal{P}(X')$. It follows from Propositions 2.1, 2.2 and 2.11 that $\text{Max } \mathcal{O}(X)'$ is in bijection with the set of maximal ideals of $\mathcal{P}(X')$ that do not meet $\mathcal{S}(X)$ which is the set of maximal ideals of $\mathcal{P}(X')$ that intersect $\mathcal{P}(X)$ as maximal ideals associated to points of X . The last equality in the second statement is a consequence

of Proposition 2.7. Notice that if $\mathfrak{m}' \in \text{Max } \mathcal{O}(X')$ then $\mathcal{O}(X')_{\mathfrak{m}'} = \mathcal{P}(X')_{\mathfrak{m}' \cap \mathcal{P}(X)}$ (Proposition 2.2). By the previous remark and Proposition 2.2 we get

$$\mathcal{O}(X)' = \left(\bigcap_{x \in X} \mathcal{O}_{X,x} \right)' = \bigcap_{x \in X} (\mathcal{O}_{X,x})' = \bigcap_{\substack{\mathfrak{m}' \in \text{Spec } \mathcal{P}(X'), \\ \mathfrak{m}' \cap \mathcal{P}(X) \in \text{R-Max } \mathcal{P}(X)}} \mathcal{P}(X')_{\mathfrak{m}'},$$

that proves the second statement. \square

Example 2.13. Consider the cubic $X = \mathcal{Z}(y^2 - x^2(x - 1))$ with an isolated point at the origin. Then $\mathcal{P}(X') = \mathcal{P}(X)[y/x] \simeq \mathbb{R}[x, z]/(z^2 - (x - 1))$, setting $z = y/x$. The function $f = 1/(1 + z^2) = x^2/(x^2 + y^2)$ is regular on X' . However $f \notin \mathcal{P}(X')_{\mathfrak{m}'}$ for the non-real maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m}' = (1 + z^2)$ of $\mathcal{P}(X')$ lying over the (real) maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m} = (x, y)$ of the origin in $\mathcal{P}(X)$. Indeed we have $1/f \in \mathfrak{m}'$. In particular $f \in \mathcal{O}(X') \setminus \mathcal{O}(X)'$.

Example 2.14. Consider the Kollár surface $X = \mathcal{Z}(y^3 - x^3(1 + z^2))$ [10]. Then $\mathcal{P}(X') = \mathcal{P}(X)[y/x] \simeq \mathbb{R}[x, t, z]/(t^3 - (1 + z^2))$, setting $t = y/x$. The function $f = 1/(t^2 + t + 1 + z^2) = x^2/(y^2 + xy + x^2 + x^2 z^2)$ is regular on X' . Let $\mathfrak{m} = (x, y, z)$ be the maximal and real ideal of polynomial functions on X that vanish at the origin. Over \mathfrak{m} we have two maximal ideals of $\mathcal{P}(X')$, namely $\mathfrak{m}' = (x, t - 1, z)$, $\mathfrak{m}'' = (x, t^2 + t + 1, z)$, and only one of these two ideals is real. We have $f \notin \mathcal{P}(X')_{\mathfrak{m}''}$ since $1/f \in \mathfrak{m}''$. It follows that $f \in \mathcal{O}(X') \setminus \mathcal{O}(X)'$.

We denote by $\text{Norm}(X_{\mathbb{C}})$ the normal locus of $X_{\mathbb{C}}$ i.e the set of $y \in X_{\mathbb{C}}$ such that $\mathcal{O}_{X_{\mathbb{C}},y}$ is integrally closed. From Propositions 2.2, 2.10 and 2.12:

Proposition 2.15. *We have:*

- 1) $\mathcal{P}(X)$ is integrally closed if and only if $\text{Norm}(X_{\mathbb{C}}) = X_{\mathbb{C}}$.
- 2) $\mathcal{O}(X)$ is integrally closed if and only if $X \subset \text{Norm}(X_{\mathbb{C}})$.

We give in Remark 3.4 an example of a real algebraic set with an integrally closed ring of regular functions, while its ring of polynomial functions is not integrally closed.

3. TOTALLY REAL NORMALIZATION

As we have seen, the study of the integral closure of the ring of regular functions of a real algebraic set X is highly related to the behaviour of the complexification $\pi'_{\mathbb{C}} : X'_{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow X_{\mathbb{C}}$ of its normalization map $\pi' : X' \rightarrow X$. In the sequel, we focus on those real algebraic sets for which the normalization is *totally real*.

Definition 3.1. We say a real algebraic set X has a totally real normalization if $\pi'^{-1}_{\mathbb{C}}(X) = X'$.

We will see later that real algebraic varieties with a totally real normalization satisfy very natural properties with respect to finite birational maps onto them. As an appetizer, we begin with a criterion for the equality between $\mathcal{O}(X)'$ and $\mathcal{O}(X')$.

Proposition 3.2. *The rings $\mathcal{O}(X)'$ and $\mathcal{O}(X')$ are isomorphic if and only if X has a totally real normalization.*

Proof. By Proposition 2.10, it is sufficient to deal with the case X is irreducible.

Assume there exists $x \in X$ such that $\pi'^{-1}_{\mathbb{C}}(x)$ is not totally real. It forces the existence of a non-real maximal ideal \mathfrak{m}' of $\mathcal{P}(X')$ such that $\mathfrak{m}' \cap \mathcal{P}(X) = \mathfrak{m}_x$. By Propositions 2.12 (first statement) and 2.2 then $\mathcal{O}(X)'$ and $\mathcal{O}(X')$ cannot be isomorphic.

Assume the fibers of $\pi'_{\mathbb{C}} : X'_{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow X_{\mathbb{C}}$ over the points of X are totally real. It follows that $\text{R-Max } \mathcal{P}(X')$ is the set of ideals of $\mathcal{P}(X')$ lying over the ideals of $\text{R-Max } \mathcal{P}(X)$ and we conclude the proof using the second statement of Proposition 2.12. \square

Taking the integral closure $\mathcal{P}(X)'$ of $\mathcal{P}(X)$ in $\mathcal{K}(X)$ is an algebraic process but it has a geometric counterpart, indeed $\mathcal{P}(X)'$ is the ring of polynomial functions of an algebraic set X' . We may wonder whether taking the integral closure of $\mathcal{O}(X)$ into $\mathcal{K}(X)$ admits also a geometric counterpart, namely whether $\mathcal{O}(X)'$ is the ring of regular functions of an algebraic set.

Proposition 3.3. *If $\mathcal{O}(X)'$ is the ring of regular functions of an algebraic set, then $\mathcal{O}(X)'$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{O}(X')$.*

Proof. By assumption $\mathcal{O}(X)'$ is the ring of regular functions of an intermediate algebraic set Y between X and X' i.e $\mathcal{P}(X) \subset \mathcal{P}(Y) \subset \mathcal{P}(X')$. Since $\mathcal{O}(X)' = \mathcal{O}(Y)$ then, by Proposition 2.1, all the maximal ideals of $\mathcal{O}(X)'$ are necessarily real. It follows from Proposition 2.12 that the fibers of $\pi'_\mathbb{C} : X'_\mathbb{C} \rightarrow X_\mathbb{C}$ over the points of X are totally real. By Proposition 3.2, we get the proof. \square

Remark 3.4. The ring of regular functions of a real algebraic set can be integrally closed while its ring of polynomial functions is not integrally closed. Consider for instance an irreducible algebraic set X of dimension one such that $X_\mathbb{C}$ is singular and has only non-real singularities (e.g $X = \mathcal{Z}(y^2 - (x^2 + 1)^2 x)$). Let X' be the normalization of X . Since for all $x \in X$ the local ring $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ is regular then it follows from Proposition 2.12 that $\mathcal{O}(X) = \mathcal{O}(X)'$. By Proposition 3.2, we see that $\mathcal{O}(X)$ and $\mathcal{O}(X')$ are isomorphic. Since $X_\mathbb{C}$ is not normal then X is not normal and thus $\mathcal{P}(X)$ and $\mathcal{P}(X')$ are not isomorphic rings.

Having a totally real normalization is a stable property under finite birational map. Even more, it allows to keep surjectivity similarly to the complex setting. More precisely :

Proposition 3.5. *Let $\pi : Y \rightarrow X$ be a finite birational map between real algebraic sets, and assume that X admits a totally real normalization. Then π is surjective, the fiber $\pi_\mathbb{C}^{-1}(x)$ over a real point $x \in X$ is totally real, and Y has also a totally real normalization.*

Proof. It is clear that X and Y have the same normalization X' . The results follow from the fact that for $y \in Y$, a point of $X'_\mathbb{C}$ lying over y necessarily belongs to the fiber $(\pi')_\mathbb{C}^{-1}(\pi(y))$, which is real by assumption. \square

Concerning more algebraic aspects, algebraic sets with totally real normalization give rise to a going-up property for real prime ideals.

Proposition 3.6. *Let $\pi : Y \rightarrow X$ be a finite birational map between real algebraic sets, and assume that X admits a totally real normalization. Then*

- 1) *The map $\text{Spec } \mathcal{P}(Y) \rightarrow \text{Spec } \mathcal{P}(X)$ has totally real fibers over the real ideals. Namely, if an ideal $\mathfrak{q} \in \text{Spec } \mathcal{P}(Y)$ lies over $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{R-Spec } \mathcal{P}(X)$ then \mathfrak{q} is a real ideal.*
- 2) *The integral extension $\mathcal{P}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(Y)$ satisfies the going-up property for the real prime ideals. Namely, given two real prime ideals $\mathfrak{p} \subset \mathfrak{p}'$ of $\mathcal{P}(X)$ and $\mathfrak{q} \in \text{R-Spec } \mathcal{P}(Y)$ lying over \mathfrak{p} , there exists $\mathfrak{q}' \in \text{R-Spec } \mathcal{P}(Y)$ lying over \mathfrak{p}' such that $\mathfrak{q} \subset \mathfrak{q}'$.*

Proof. Let us prove 1). We see $\mathcal{P}(X)$ (resp. $\mathcal{P}(Y)$) as the subring of $\mathcal{P}(X_\mathbb{C})$ (resp. $\mathcal{P}(Y_\mathbb{C})$) of elements fixed by the complex conjugation. We also see X (resp. Y) as a subset of points of $X_\mathbb{C}$ (resp. $Y_\mathbb{C}$) in the same way. In both cases, we denote the complex conjugation with a bar. By the lying over property (Proposition 2.11) there is $\mathfrak{q} \in \text{Spec } \mathcal{P}(Y)$ lying over \mathfrak{p} . Assume \mathfrak{q} is not a real ideal. It follows that the ideal $\mathfrak{q}_\mathbb{C} = \mathfrak{q} \otimes_\mathbb{R} \mathbb{C}$ is no longer a prime ideal in $\mathcal{P}(Y_\mathbb{C})$ and there exists distinct conjugated ideals $\mathfrak{r}, \bar{\mathfrak{r}} \in \text{Spec } \mathcal{P}(Y_\mathbb{C})$ such that $\mathfrak{q}_\mathbb{C} = \mathfrak{r} \cap \bar{\mathfrak{r}}$. On the contrary, we have $\mathfrak{p}_\mathbb{C} = \mathfrak{p} \otimes_\mathbb{R} \mathbb{C} \in \text{Spec } \mathcal{P}(X_\mathbb{C})$ since \mathfrak{p} is a real ideal. We have integral extensions

$$\frac{\mathcal{P}(X_\mathbb{C})}{\mathfrak{p}_\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \frac{\mathcal{P}(Y_\mathbb{C})}{\mathfrak{r}} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\mathcal{P}(X_\mathbb{C})}{\mathfrak{p}_\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \frac{\mathcal{P}(Y_\mathbb{C})}{\bar{\mathfrak{r}}}$$

that induce finite polynomial maps between irreducible algebraic sets $W \rightarrow V_\mathbb{C}$, $\bar{W} \rightarrow V_\mathbb{C}$ where $V = \mathcal{Z}(\mathfrak{p})$, $W = \mathcal{Z}_\mathbb{C}(\mathfrak{r})$ and $\bar{W} = \mathcal{Z}_\mathbb{C}(\bar{\mathfrak{r}})$. Remark that $V_\mathbb{C} = \mathcal{Z}_\mathbb{C}(\mathfrak{p}_\mathbb{C})$ since \mathfrak{p} is a real ideal. Let

$V' = \mathcal{Z}(\mathfrak{q})$. Notice that the integral extension

$$\frac{\mathcal{P}(X)}{\mathfrak{p}} \rightarrow \frac{\mathcal{P}(Y)}{\mathfrak{q}}$$

does not induce a finite map $V' \rightarrow V$ since \mathfrak{q} is different from $\mathcal{I}(V')$ and moreover $V'_\mathbb{C} \neq \mathcal{Z}_\mathbb{C}(\mathfrak{q}_\mathbb{C}) = W \cup \overline{W}$. Since we have integral ring extensions, the real algebras

$$\frac{\mathcal{P}(X)}{\mathfrak{p}}, \frac{\mathcal{P}(Y)}{\mathfrak{q}}$$

and the complex algebras

$$\frac{\mathcal{P}(X_\mathbb{C})}{\mathfrak{p}_\mathbb{C}}, \frac{\mathcal{P}(Y_\mathbb{C})}{\mathfrak{r}}, \frac{\mathcal{P}(Y_\mathbb{C})}{\overline{\mathfrak{r}}}$$

have respectively the same Krull dimension. Since \mathfrak{p} is a real ideal, we have $\dim V = \dim_\mathbb{C} V_\mathbb{C} = \dim_\mathbb{C} W = \dim_\mathbb{C} \overline{W}$. We have $V' = W \cap \overline{W}$ and thus $\dim V' = \dim_\mathbb{C} V'_\mathbb{C} < \dim V = \dim_\mathbb{C} V_\mathbb{C} = \dim_\mathbb{C} W = \dim_\mathbb{C} \overline{W}$. It follows that the surjective finite map $W \rightarrow V_\mathbb{C}$ (which is the restriction of $\pi_\mathbb{C}$ to W) has at least a totally non-real fiber over a point of V . We get a contradiction using Proposition 3.5 and the proof of 1) is done.

The extension $\mathcal{P}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(Y)$ is integral and thus satisfies the going-up property for prime ideals. By 1) any prime ideal of $\mathcal{P}(Y)$ lying over a real prime ideal of $\mathcal{P}(X)$ is real, hence $\mathcal{P}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(Y)$ satisfies the going-up property for the real prime ideals and it gives 2). \square

We denote by \overline{A}^Z the closure of a set A with respect to the Zariski topology.

Corollary 3.7. *Let $\pi : Y \rightarrow X$ be a finite birational map between real algebraic sets. If X admits a totally real normalization, then π is closed for the Zariski topology.*

Proof. Let W be an algebraic subset of Y . We aim to show $\pi(W)$ is an algebraic subset of X . It suffices to consider the case W irreducible. So there exists $\mathfrak{q} \in \text{R-Spec } \mathcal{P}(Y)$ such that $W = \mathcal{Z}(\mathfrak{q})$. Let $\mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{q} \cap \mathcal{P}(X) \in \text{R-Spec } \mathcal{P}(X)$ and $V = \mathcal{Z}(\mathfrak{p})$. We have $V = \overline{\pi(W)}^Z$. Let $x \in V$ and \mathfrak{m}_x be the corresponding maximal ideal of $\mathcal{P}(X)$. By 2) of Proposition 3.6 there exists a real prime ideal \mathfrak{q}' lying over \mathfrak{m}_x such that $\mathfrak{q} \subset \mathfrak{q}'$. Since $\mathcal{P}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(Y)$ is integral then \mathfrak{q}' is maximal and thus corresponds to a point $y \in W$ such that $\pi(y) = x$. Thus $\pi(W) = V$. \square

To illustrate how useful can be such a result, we refer to Proposition 5.4 in the section “Zero sets of integral continuous rational functions” as an application in relation with continuous rational functions.

We end this section with a particular focus on finite birational map which are moreover bijective. When the target space admit a totally real normalization, it will lead to a particular rigid class of bijective maps which are not necessarily isomorphisms.

In order to state the result, we introduce the notion of hereditarily birational maps, inspired by [10]. Let $\pi : Y \rightarrow X$ be a finite birational map between algebraic sets. Let W be an irreducible algebraic subset of Y and let V denote the Zariski closure of $\pi(W)$. Then the restriction $\pi|_W : W \rightarrow V$ is still finite, but not birational in general.

Definition 3.8. Let $\pi : Y \rightarrow X$ be a finite birational map between algebraic sets. We say that π is hereditarily birational if for every irreducible algebraic subset $W \subset Y$, the restriction $\pi|_W : W \rightarrow V$ is birational where V denote the Zariski closure of $\pi(W)$.

Note that this condition is far from being automatic, as illustrated by Kollár surface as in Example 2.14. The normalization $\pi' : X' \rightarrow X$ is even bijective in this example, however its restriction to $W = X' \cap \{x = 0\}$ is the projection map from the curve $\{t^3 = 1 + z^2\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ onto the z -axis whose inverse is not rational.

Theorem 3.9. *Let X be a real algebraic set with a totally real normalization. Let $\pi : Y \rightarrow X$ be a bijective finite birational map from a real algebraic set Y . Then*

- π is an homeomorphism for the Euclidean, constructible and Zariski topologies.
- the map $\text{R-Spec } \mathcal{P}(Y) \rightarrow \text{R-Spec } \mathcal{P}(X)$, $\mathfrak{q} \mapsto \mathfrak{q} \cap \mathcal{P}(X)$, is bijective.
- π is hereditarily birational.

Proof. We reduce the proof to the irreducible case as follows. Note first that by definition and Proposition 1.1, each irreducible component of X admits a totally real normalization. Moreover, X and Y have the same number of irreducible components by birationality of π , with a correspondence between the components induced by π . Moreover π restricted to such a component Y_1 of Y is bijective onto the corresponding component X_1 of X . We prove the surjectivity like this. The finite birational map $\pi|_{Y_1} : Y_1 \rightarrow X_1$ induces a map $X'_1 \rightarrow Y_1$ whose composition $X'_1 \rightarrow Y_1 \rightarrow X_1$ coincides with the normalization X'_1 of X_1 . Then, if x is a point in X_1 , there exist a real point in the normalization of X_1 lying over x , and its image in Y_1 is then a preimage for x by $\pi|_{Y_1}$.

The map π is an homeomorphism for the Euclidean and constructible topologies using Lemma 1.2. By Corollary 3.7, the map π is closed for the Zariski topology and thus it is also an homeomorphism for the Zariski topology.

Since the map $\text{Spec } \mathcal{P}(Y) \rightarrow \text{Spec } \mathcal{P}(X)$ has totally real fibers over the real ideals by Proposition 3.6, and since π is bijective then it follows from the real Nullstellensatz that the map

$$\text{R-Spec } \mathcal{P}(Y) \rightarrow \text{R-Spec } \mathcal{P}(X) , \mathfrak{q} \mapsto \mathfrak{q} \cap \mathcal{P}(X)$$

is bijective.

It remains to prove the last statement of the theorem. Let W be an irreducible algebraic subset of Y and $V = \overline{\pi(W)}^Z$. We have to show that the algebraic fields extension $\mathcal{K}(V) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}(W)$ is an isomorphism. We have $W = \mathcal{Z}(\mathfrak{q})$ for a $\mathfrak{q} \in \text{R-Spec } \mathcal{P}(Y)$ and $V = \mathcal{Z}(\mathfrak{p})$ with $\mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{q} \cap \mathcal{P}(X) \in \text{R-Spec } \mathcal{P}(X)$. Since \mathfrak{p} and \mathfrak{q} are real prime ideals then $W_{\mathbb{C}}$ and $V_{\mathbb{C}}$ are irreducible and W (resp. V) is Zariski dense in $W_{\mathbb{C}}$ (resp. $V_{\mathbb{C}}$). By above results, \mathfrak{q} is the unique prime ideal of $\mathcal{P}(Y)$ lying over \mathfrak{p} and $(\pi|_W)_{\mathbb{C}} : W_{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow V_{\mathbb{C}}$ is a finite map such that $(\pi|_W)_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(V) = W$ and $\pi|_W : W \rightarrow V$ is a finite bijective map. Assume the algebraic fields extension $\mathcal{K}(V) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}(W)$ has degree $d > 1$. There is a non-empty Zariski open subset U of $V_{\mathbb{C}}$ such that $(\pi|_W)_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(x)$ consists of precisely d points whenever $x \in U$. Since U meet V , then we get a contradiction and the proof is done. \square

Note that without the assumption that X admits a totally real normalization in Theorem 3.9, the restriction of π to an irreducible component is no longer bijective in general. Consider for instance for X the union of the cubic with an isolated point from Example 2.13 with a vertical line passing from that point. The normalization Y of X consist of a line in disjoint union with the normalization of the cubic, and this is bijective to X . However, its restriction to the normalization of the cubic is no longer bijective.

4. BIREGULAR NORMALIZATION OF A REAL ALGEBRAIC VARIETY

4.1. Geometric biregular normalization. Let X be a real algebraic set. In this section, we study the integral closure $\mathcal{P}(X)'_{\mathcal{O}(X)}$ of $\mathcal{P}(X)$ in $\mathcal{O}(X)$. From the sequence of inclusions

$$\mathcal{P}(X) \subset \mathcal{O}(X) \subset \mathcal{K}(X),$$

we see that $\mathcal{P}(X)'_{\mathcal{O}(X)}$ is a finite $\mathcal{P}(X)$ -module (as a submodule of the Noetherian $\mathcal{P}(X)$ -module $\mathcal{P}(X')$) and thus is a finitely generated \mathbb{R} -algebra. So, $\mathcal{P}(X)'_{\mathcal{O}(X)}$ is the ring of polynomial functions of a real algebraic set, denoted X^b in the sequel. Remark that X^b is an intermediate algebraic set between X and X' i.e $\mathcal{P}(X) \subset \mathcal{P}(X^b) \subset \mathcal{P}(X')$. It follows that we have finite birational polynomial maps $\pi^b : X^b \rightarrow X$ and $\phi : X' \rightarrow X^b$.

We see $\mathcal{P}(X^b)$ as a subring of $\mathcal{P}(X')$.

Proposition 4.1. *Considering $\mathcal{P}(X^b)$ as a subset of $\mathcal{P}(X')$, the following equality holds :*

$$\mathcal{P}(X^b) = \{g \in \mathcal{P}(X') \mid \exists f \in \mathcal{O}(X) \text{ such that } f \circ \pi' = g \text{ in } \mathcal{O}(X')\}.$$

Proof. An element of the integral closure of $\mathcal{P}(X)$ in $\mathcal{O}(X)$ is a rational function on X integral over $\mathcal{P}(X)$ that can be extended as a regular function f on X . This integral rational function gives rise to a polynomial function $g \in \mathcal{P}(X')$ and we get $f \circ \pi' = g$ on X' since π' is a regular map and since $f \circ \pi'$ and g coincide as rational functions on X' . \square

Remark 4.2. In other words, for any polynomial function g on X^b , there exists a regular function f on X such that $f \circ \pi' = g \circ \phi$. As a consequence g and $f \circ \pi^b$ coincide on the image of ϕ in X^b . That image being Zariski dense by birationality of ϕ , the (polynomial and) regular functions g and $f \circ \pi^b$ coincides actually on the whole X^b .

The interest in X^b comes from the following result, which states that X^b is the biggest intermediate algebraic set between X and X' with the same regular functions as X .

Theorem 4.3. *Let X be an algebraic set, X' be its normalization and X^b be the algebraic set such that $\mathcal{P}(X^b) = \mathcal{P}(X)'_{\mathcal{O}(X)}$.*

Then X^b is the biggest algebraic set among the intermediate algebraic sets Y between X and X' such that the induced map $\pi : Y \rightarrow X$ is a biregular isomorphism. More precisely, π^b is a biregular isomorphism and moreover, given an algebraic set Y and a finite birational polynomial map $\pi : Y \rightarrow X$, then, π is a biregular isomorphism if and only if there exists a finite birational polynomial map $\theta : X^b \rightarrow Y$ such that $\pi \circ \theta = \pi^b$ (as polynomial maps).

As a consequence, we called X^b the biregular normalization of X .

Proof of Theorem 4.3. We prove first that the polynomial map $\pi^b : X^b \rightarrow X$ is a biregular isomorphism. Let $y_1, y_2 \in X^b$ such that $\pi^b(y_1) = \pi^b(y_2)$. Pick any $g \in \mathcal{P}(X^b)$, let $f \in \mathcal{O}(X)$ be as in Remark 4.2. Then

$$g(y_1) = f \circ \pi^b(y_1) = f \circ \pi^b(y_2) = g(y_2),$$

so that π^b is injective.

To prove the surjectivity of π^b , take $x \in X$. If x belongs to the image of $\pi'(X')$, then the result is immediate. So assume that there exist conjugated points $y, \bar{y} \in X'_\mathbb{C}$ such that $\pi'_\mathbb{C}(y) = \pi'_\mathbb{C}(\bar{y}) = x$, the complex normalization map being surjective. Pick any $g \in \mathcal{P}(X^b)$, and let $f \in \mathcal{O}(X)$ be such that $g \circ \phi = f \circ \pi'$ on X' as in Remark 4.2. By regularity of f , this equality holds actually on a Zariski dense open subset U of $X'_\mathbb{C}$ that contains $\pi'^{-1}(X)$. In particular $g(\phi(y)) = g(\phi(\bar{y}))$, so that $\phi(y) = \phi(\bar{y})$ is a real preimage of x in X^b . This proves the surjectivity of π^b , and so its bijectivity.

Suppose $X^b \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ and consider a coordinate function y_i on X^b for $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. We want to prove that the function $f_i = y_i \circ (\pi^b)^{-1}$ is regular on X . However $f_i \circ \pi^b$ is polynomial on X^b , so that, by Proposition 4.1, f_i belongs to $\mathcal{O}(X)$ as required. It follows that the inverse $(\pi^b)^{-1}$ is a regular map as expected.

Let Y be an intermediate algebraic set between X and X' such that the finite birational polynomial map $\pi : Y \rightarrow X$ is a biregular isomorphism. Denote by ϕ the map $X' \rightarrow Y$. It follows that the composition by π^{-1} gives an injective mapping $\mathcal{P}(Y) \subset \mathcal{O}(X)$. Hence, for any $g \in \mathcal{P}(Y)$ there exists $f = g \circ \pi^{-1} \in \mathcal{O}(X)$ such that $f \circ \pi = g$ on Y and thus $f \circ \pi' = g \circ \phi$ on X' . By Proposition 4.1, we get $\mathcal{P}(Y) \subset \mathcal{P}(X^b)$ and thus we get an induced polynomial map $\theta : X^b \rightarrow Y$.

Assume we have finite birational polynomial maps $\theta : X^b \rightarrow Y$ and $\pi : Y \rightarrow X$ such that $\pi^b = \pi \circ \theta$ (i.e Y is an intermediate algebraic set between X and X^b). We get the following ring extensions $\mathcal{O}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(Y) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(X^b)$. Since $\mathcal{O}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(X^b)$ is an isomorphism it follows that π and θ are biregular isomorphisms. \square

Corollary 4.4. *Let X be an algebraic set. Let Y be an intermediate algebraic set between X and X^b . Then Y is biregularly isomorphic with X and X^b .*

4.2. Algebraic biregular normalization. The aim of this part is to give a general algebraic setting for the notion of biregular normalization, a setting which will particularly adapted to study the local point of view.

Let us recall our natural assumption :

(MP) The ring A is reduced with a finite number of minimal primes $\mathfrak{p}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{p}_t$ that are all real ideals.

Under this assumption, we recall that we get an inclusion $A \subset \mathcal{O}(A)$.

Definition 4.5. Let A be a ring satisfying **(MP)**. The biregular integral closure of A , denoted by A^b , is $A'_{\mathcal{O}(A)}$ i.e the integral closure of A in $\mathcal{O}(A)$.

In the geometric setting i.e $A = \mathcal{P}(X)$ with X a real algebraic set then we get $\mathcal{P}(X^b) = \mathcal{P}(X)^b$.

The following proposition says that the biregular integral closure is obtained, locally, by taking the integral closure at any maximal ideal which is not real, and by doing nothing otherwise :

Proposition 4.6. *Let A be a ring satisfying **(MP)**. We have*

1) *Let $\mathfrak{m} \in \text{Max } A$ but $\mathfrak{m} \notin \text{R-Spec } A$. Then*

$$(A^b)_{\mathfrak{m}} = (A_{\mathfrak{m}})' = (A')_{\mathfrak{m}}.$$

2) *Let $\mathfrak{m} \in \text{R-Max } A$. Then*

$$(A^b)_{\mathfrak{m}} = A_{\mathfrak{m}} = \mathcal{O}(A)_{\mathfrak{m}}.$$

Proof. The proof uses the sequence of inclusions $A \subset \mathcal{O}(A) \subset K$ already described where K denotes the total ring of fractions of A .

Let $\mathfrak{m} \in \text{Max } A$. Let $\overline{A_{\mathfrak{m}}}$ be the integral closure of $A_{\mathfrak{m}}$ in $\mathcal{O}(A)_{\mathfrak{m}}$. Since integral closure commutes with localization, we get $\overline{A_{\mathfrak{m}}} = (A^b)_{\mathfrak{m}}$.

Assume $\mathfrak{m} \in \text{Max } A$ but $\mathfrak{m} \notin \text{R-Spec } A$. By Proposition 2.3, $\mathcal{S}(A) \cap \mathfrak{m} \neq \emptyset$ and thus $\mathcal{S}(A)^{-1} \mathfrak{m} = \mathcal{O}(A)$ ([2, Prop. 4.8]). It follows that $\mathcal{O}(A)_{\mathfrak{m}} = K_{\mathfrak{m}}$ and thus $\overline{A_{\mathfrak{m}}} = (A^b)_{\mathfrak{m}} = (A_{\mathfrak{m}})' = (A')_{\mathfrak{m}}$.

Assume $\mathfrak{m} \in \text{R-Max } A$. It follows from Corollary 2.5 that $\mathcal{O}(A)_{\mathfrak{m}} = A_{\mathfrak{m}}$ (thus $(A^b)_{\mathfrak{m}} = A_{\mathfrak{m}}$) and the proof of 1) and 2) is done. \square

If one assume that A is a domain, one deduces from $A^b = \bigcap_{\mathfrak{m} \in \text{Max } A} A^b_{\mathfrak{m}}$, that:

Proposition 4.7. *Let A be a real ring which is a domain. We have*

$$A^b = \left(\bigcap_{\mathfrak{m} \in \text{Max } A \setminus \text{R-Max } A} (A')_{\mathfrak{m}} \right) \cap \left(\bigcap_{\mathfrak{m} \in \text{R-Max } A} A_{\mathfrak{m}} \right)$$

where the intersection has a sense in the fraction field of A .

Let X be a real algebraic set. From the previous proposition, we see that X^b is a normalization of the non-real locus of $X_{\mathbb{C}}$.

Example 4.8. Consider the irreducible algebraic curve $X = \mathcal{Z}(y^2 - (x^2 + 1)^2 x)$. Let X' be the normalization of X . Since the singularities of X are non-real we get $X^b = X'$. Remark that $\mathcal{P}(X') = \mathcal{P}(X)[y/(1+x^2)]$ and that $y/(1+x^2)$ is a regular function on X integral over $\mathcal{P}(X)$.

While usual normalization always separates the irreducible components (Proposition 1.1), it is not the case for the biregular normalization since $\pi^b : X^b \rightarrow X$ is a bijection (Theorem 4.3).

Example 4.9. Consider the algebraic curve $X = \mathcal{Z}(xy)$. Then X is its own biregular normalization, while X' is the union of two lines.

Example 4.10. Consider the Kollár surface $X = \mathcal{Z}(y^3 - x^3(1+z^2))$ (Example 2.14). Then $\mathcal{P}(X') = \mathcal{P}(X)[y/x]$. Since the rational fraction y/x has a pole along the z -axis, then it follows that $X^b \neq X'$ even if $\pi' : X' \rightarrow X$ is a bijection. By Proposition 4.6, we see that $X^b = X$.

The reader is referred to [8] to find comparisons of the biregular normalization with other kinds of normalizations.

4.3. Biregular extensions of rings. Let $A \rightarrow B$ be an integral extension with A satisfying **(MP)** and B a subring of A' , the integral closure of A . According to Lemma 2.8, the ring B also satisfies **(MP)**. Since the image of $\mathcal{T}(A)$ by the extension is contained in $\mathcal{T}(B)$ and since $\mathcal{T}(A)$ (resp. $\mathcal{T}(B)$) doesn't contain any zero divisor element of A (resp. B) then we get an induced ring extension $\mathcal{O}(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(B)$ that is non necessarily integral. In case $\mathcal{O}(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(B)$ is an isomorphism we say that $A \rightarrow B$ is biregular.

Remark 4.11. Another possible framework would be to consider integral extensions $A \rightarrow B$ such that A and B both satisfy **(MP)**. As we just said, this condition is fulfilled when A satisfies **(MP)** and B injects into A' . The converse being false as one can check with the ring extension $\mathbb{R}[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}[x, \sqrt{x}]$.

Nevertheless, the assumption that B injects into A' seemed more natural to us. Moreover, the results we are interested in (Proposition 4.12 and Theorem 4.13) remain exactly the same if we replace one framework with the other.

Let us give a characterization for biregular extensions.

Proposition 4.12. *Let A be a ring satisfying **(MP)** and $A \rightarrow B$ an integral extension of rings contained in A' . The following properties are equivalent:*

- 1) *The extension $A \rightarrow B$ is biregular.*
- 2) *Given any ideal $\mathfrak{m} \in \text{R-Max } A$, there exists a unique maximal $\mathfrak{m}' \in \text{Max } B$ lying over \mathfrak{m} and we have $\mathfrak{m}' \in \text{R-Max } B$ and the map $A_{\mathfrak{m}} \rightarrow B_{\mathfrak{m}'}$ is an isomorphism.*
- 3) *Given any real prime ideal $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{R-Spec } A$, there exists a unique prime $\mathfrak{q} \in \text{Spec } B$ lying over \mathfrak{p} and we have $\mathfrak{q} \in \text{R-Spec } B$ and the map $A_{\mathfrak{p}} \rightarrow B_{\mathfrak{q}}$ is an isomorphism.*

Proof. Obviously 3) implies 2).

Let us show that 2) implies 1). Given any ideal $\mathfrak{m} \in \text{R-Max } A$, there exists a unique maximal $\mathfrak{m}' \in \text{Max } B$ lying over \mathfrak{m} and we have $\mathfrak{m}' \in \text{R-Spec } B$ and the map $A_{\mathfrak{m}} \rightarrow B_{\mathfrak{m}'}$ is an isomorphism. By [16, Ex. 3, Ch. 3, Sect. 9], we get $B_{\mathfrak{m}} = B_{\mathfrak{m}'}$. Hence we have $A_{\mathfrak{m}} = B_{\mathfrak{m}}$, and by Corollary 2.5 we obtain $A_{\mathfrak{m}} = \mathcal{O}(A)_{\mathfrak{m}} = B_{\mathfrak{m}} = \mathcal{O}(B)_{\mathfrak{m}} = B_{\mathfrak{m}'} = \mathcal{O}(B)_{\mathfrak{m}'}$. One has $\mathcal{O}(A)_{\mathfrak{m}} = \mathcal{O}(B)_{\mathfrak{m}}$ for any $\mathfrak{m} \in \text{R-Max } A$, which shows that $\mathcal{O}(A)_{\mathfrak{m}} = \mathcal{O}(B)_{\mathfrak{m}}$ for any $\mathfrak{m} \in \text{Max } \mathcal{O}(A)$. By [2, Prop. 3.9], we get that $\mathcal{O}(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(B)$ is bijective and thus a ring isomorphism.

Let us show now that 1) implies 3). Assume $A \rightarrow B$ is biregular. Let $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{R-Spec } A$ and let $\mathfrak{q} \in \text{Spec } B$ lying over \mathfrak{p} . By Corollary 2.5, we have $A_{\mathfrak{p}} \simeq \mathcal{O}(A)_{\mathfrak{p} \mathcal{O}(A)}$. Since $\mathcal{O}(A) \simeq \mathcal{O}(B)$ then it follows that \mathfrak{q} does not meet $\mathcal{T}(B)$. Indeed, by the contrary, let us assume that $b \in \mathfrak{q} \cap \mathcal{T}(B)$. In $\mathcal{O}(B) = \mathcal{O}(A)$, one has $b = \frac{a}{1 + \sum_i a_i^2}$ where a and the a_i 's ly in A . One gets $a \in \mathfrak{q} \cap A = \mathfrak{p}$. Moreover, since $b \in \mathcal{T}(B)$, it is invertible in $\mathcal{O}(A)$. Since $\sum_i a_i^2 \in \mathcal{O}(A)$, one gets also that $a \in \mathcal{O}(A)$, a contradiction.

Now, one may look at \mathfrak{q} as a prime ideal of $\mathcal{O}(B)$ lying over the prime ideal \mathfrak{p} viewed in $\mathcal{O}(A)$. The isomorphism $\mathcal{O}(B) = \mathcal{O}(A)$ shows that \mathfrak{q} is unique and also real. Moreover, one has

$$A_{\mathfrak{p}} \simeq \mathcal{O}(A)_{\mathfrak{p} \mathcal{O}(A)} \simeq \mathcal{O}(B)_{\mathfrak{q} \mathcal{O}(B)} \simeq B_{\mathfrak{q}}.$$

□

Note that the previous proposition shows that a biregular ring extension is a centrally subintegral ring extension as defined in [8].

We prove now an abstract version of Theorem 4.3, which says that the biregular integral closure A^b of A is the biggest intermediate ring between A and A' which is biregular with A . Namely:

Theorem 4.13. *Let A be a ring satisfying **(MP)**. Let A' denote the integral closure of A . Then,*

- (1) *$A \rightarrow A^b$ is biregular,*
- (2) *Let $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow A'$ be a sequence of ring extensions. Then, $A \rightarrow B$ is biregular if and only if $B \subset A^b$.*

Proof. Note that, by Proposition 1.1, A' satisfies **(MP)**.

We begin by proving $A \rightarrow A^b$ is biregular. Let $\mathfrak{m} \in \mathbf{R}\text{-Max } A$. By Proposition 4.6 we have shown that $(A^b)_{\mathfrak{m}} = A_{\mathfrak{m}}$. It follows that $(A^b)_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is local and thus there exists a unique ideal \mathfrak{m}' (which is a real ideal) of A^b lying over \mathfrak{m} . By [16, Ex. 3, Ch. 3, Sect. 9], we get $(A^b)_{\mathfrak{m}} = (A^b)_{\mathfrak{m}'}$ and hence $A_{\mathfrak{m}} = (A^b)_{\mathfrak{m}'}$. By Proposition 4.12, $A \rightarrow A^b$ is biregular.

Assume first that $A \rightarrow B$ be a biregular extension where B is a subring of A' , and let us show that $B \subset A^b$. Since B satisfies **(MP)** (Lemma 2.8), B injects into $\mathcal{O}(B)$. Since $\mathcal{O}(A) \simeq \mathcal{O}(B)$, we get an injective map $B \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(A)$. Since $A \rightarrow B$ is integral and since A^b is the integral closure of A in $\mathcal{O}(A)$ we get the desired inclusion $B \subset A^b$.

Assume now that $A \subset B \subset A^b$. It induces $\mathcal{O}(A) \subset \mathcal{O}(B) \subset \mathcal{O}(A^b)$. Since $\mathcal{O}(A) = \mathcal{O}(A^b)$, one has $\mathcal{O}(A) = \mathcal{O}(B)$ and the proof is done. \square

5. INTEGRAL CLOSURE OF THE RING OF CONTINUOUS RATIONAL FUNCTIONS

The intriguing behaviour of rational functions on a real algebraic set admitting a continuous extension to the whole algebraic set has been investigated in [10]. Among them, the class of hereditarily rational functions is of special interest. We investigate in this section the integral closure of the ring of continuous rational functions on the central locus, and end the section with discussing fully the case of curves.

We start with recalling the main definitions for continuous rational functions and hereditarily rational functions, and focus later on the restriction of these functions to the central locus on the real algebraic set considered.

5.1. Continuous rational functions and hereditarily rational functions. For $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ an algebraic set, the total ring of fractions $\mathcal{K}(X)$ is also the ring of (classes of) rational functions on X (which is a field when X is irreducible). A rational function $f \in \mathcal{K}(X)$ is regular on a Zariski-dense open subset $U \subset X$ if there exist polynomial functions p and q on \mathbb{R}^n such that $\mathcal{Z}(q) \cap U = \emptyset$ and $f = p/q$ on U . The couple $(U, f|_U)$ is called a regular presentation of f .

Definition 5.1. Let $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous function. We say that f is a continuous rational function on X if there exists a Zariski-dense open subset $U \subset X$ such that $f|_U$ is regular. We denote by $\mathcal{R}_0(X)$ the ring of continuous rational functions on X .

A map $Y \rightarrow X$ between real algebraic sets $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ and $Y \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ is called continuous rational if its components are continuous rational functions on Y .

A typical example is provided by the function defined by $(x, y) \mapsto x^3/(x^2 + y^2)$ on \mathbb{R}^2 minus the origin, with value zero at the origin. Note also that on a curve with isolated points, a function regular on the one-dimensional branches can be extended continuously by any real value at the isolated points. In particular, the natural ring morphism $\mathcal{R}_0(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}(X)$ which sends $f \in \mathcal{R}_0(X)$ to the class $(U, f|_U)$ in $\mathcal{K}(X)$, where $(U, f|_U)$ is a regular presentation of f , is not injective in general. This phenomenon is related to the notion of central part of a real algebraic set (see [17, Prop. 2.15]).

Another stringy phenomenon is illustrated by Kollár example (Example 2.14). Consider the surface $S = \mathcal{Z}(y^3 - (1 + z^2)x^3)$ in \mathbb{R}^3 . The continuous function defined by $(x, y, z) \mapsto \sqrt[3]{1 + z^2}$ is regular on S minus the z -axis, however its restriction to the z -axis is no longer rational. This pathology leads to the notion of hereditarily rational function in the sense of [9, Def. 1.4].

Definition 5.2. Let X be an algebraic set. A continuous rational function $f \in \mathcal{R}_0(X)$ is hereditarily rational on X if for every irreducible algebraic subset $V \subset X$ the restriction $f|_V$ is rational on V . We denote by $\mathcal{R}^0(X)$ the ring of hereditarily rational functions on X .

A map $Y \rightarrow X$ between real algebraic sets $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ and $Y \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ is called hereditarily rational if its components are hereditarily rational functions on Y .

In particular, in the case of curves, the rings $\mathcal{R}_0(X)$ and $\mathcal{R}^0(X)$ coincide. It is known that for a real algebraic set X with at most isolated singularities, any continuous rational function is also hereditarily rational [10, 17]. Note also that the regulous functions introduced in [6] on a general real algebraic set $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ as the quotient of $\mathcal{R}^0(\mathbb{R}^n)$ by the ideal of continuous rational functions vanishing on X , coincide with the hereditarily rational functions on X . By [6, Thm. 6.4], the topology generated by zero sets of hereditarily rational functions on X is the algebraically constructible topology on X (denoted by \mathcal{C} -topology).

Definition 5.3. Let X be an irreducible algebraic set. The subring of all continuous functions on $\text{Cent } X$ that are rational on X is denoted by $\mathcal{R}_0(\text{Cent } X)$. A continuous rational function $f \in \mathcal{R}_0(\text{Cent } X)$ is hereditarily rational on $\text{Cent } X$ if for every irreducible algebraic subset $V \subset X$ satisfying $V = \overline{V} \cap \overline{\text{Cent } X}^Z$, the restriction $f|_{V \cap \text{Cent } X}$ is rational on V . We denote by $\mathcal{R}^0(\text{Cent } X)$ the ring of hereditarily rational functions on $\text{Cent } X$.

The main interest of restricting continuous rational functions to the central locus is that the canonical maps $\mathcal{R}_0(\text{Cent } X) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}(X)$ and $\mathcal{R}^0(\text{Cent } X) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}(X)$ are now injective.

5.2. Zero sets of integral continuous rational functions. The zero set $\mathcal{Z}(f)$ of an hereditarily rational function $f \in \mathcal{R}^0(X)$ is a Zariski constructible set [6]. However in general, the zero set $\mathcal{Z}(f)$ of an arbitrary continuous rational function $f \in \mathcal{R}_0(X)$ has only the structure of a closed semi-algebraic set, and it happens indeed that $\mathcal{Z}(f)$ is not Zariski constructible [17, Ex. 3.6].

We provide below sufficient conditions on X and F to ensure that such a pathological behavior can not happen. It consist in an application of the notion of totally real normalization introduced in this paper. More precisely, consider a central irreducible real algebraic set X , so that it comes with an extension of domains $\mathcal{P}(X) \subset \mathcal{R}_0(X)$. Then the zero set of functions belonging to the integral closure $\mathcal{P}(X)'_{\mathcal{R}_0(X)}$ of $\mathcal{P}(X)$ in $\mathcal{R}_0(X)$ is Zariski constructible, provided that X admits a central and totally real normalization.

Proposition 5.4. *Let X be an irreducible central real algebraic set with a central normalization which is totally real. The zero set of a continuous rational function on X , which is integral over the polynomial functions, is Zariski closed. If f is assume moreover to be hereditarily rational, then the sign of f on X coincides with the sign of a polynomial function on X .*

Proof. Let $\pi' : X' \rightarrow X$ be the normalization map. By Proposition 1.6 the map π' is surjective. Let $f \in \mathcal{P}(X)'_{\mathcal{R}_0(X)}$. Since X is central then $\mathcal{R}_0(X) \subset \mathcal{K}(X)$. Let $(U, f|_U)$ be a regular presentation of f that is integral over $\mathcal{P}(X)$. It gives rise to a function $g \in \mathcal{P}(X')$ such that $g = f|_U \circ \pi'$ on $\pi'^{-1}(U)$. Since X' is central, the continuous functions g and $f \circ \pi'$ coincide on X' . It follows that $\mathcal{Z}(f \circ \pi')$ is a Zariski closed subset of X' . It follows from Corollary 3.7 that $\mathcal{Z}(f) = \pi'(\mathcal{Z}(f \circ \pi'))$ is Zariski closed.

The second assertion is a direct consequence of [17, Thm. B]. \square

5.3. Integral closure of the ring of continuous rational functions on the central locus. Let X be an irreducible real algebraic set. Recall that the ring $\mathcal{R}_0(X)$ is not always a domain, contrarily to $\mathcal{R}_0(\text{Cent } X)$ whose fraction field is isomorphic to $\mathcal{K}(X)$.

Following the arguments used in the proof of [17, Prop. 2.33], we can show that the continuous rational functions on the central locus of X are exactly the functions on $\text{Cent } X$ that become regular after a well chosen resolution of singularities of X (they are called blow-regular functions in [17]).

Proposition 5.5. *Let $f : \text{Cent } X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a real function. The following properties are equivalent:*

- (1) $f \in \mathcal{R}_0(\text{Cent } X)$.
- (2) *There exists a resolution of singularities $\pi : Y \rightarrow X$ such that $f \circ \pi \in \mathcal{O}(Y)$.*

Remark 5.6. Let $\pi : Y \rightarrow X$ be a resolution of singularities.

- (1) We have $\pi(Y) = \text{Cent } X$ by Proposition 1.5.

- (2) The equality $f \circ \pi \in \mathcal{O}(Y)$ in the statement of the previous proposition means that there exists $g \in \mathcal{O}(Y)$ such that $f \circ \pi = g$ on Y . In particular, since π is a regular birational map, the functions f , $f \circ \pi$ and g represent the same class in $\mathcal{K}(X)$.

As a first result, we prove that the ring of continuous rational functions on a smooth central locus of an algebraic set (or the ring of hereditarily rational functions, it is the same in that case) is integrally closed.

Theorem 5.7. *Let X be an irreducible algebraic set such that $\text{Cent}(X) = X_{reg}$ (it is equivalent to say that X_{reg} is closed for the Euclidean topology). Then $\mathcal{R}_0(\text{Cent } X)$ is integrally closed in $\mathcal{K}(X)$.*

Proof. Let $f \in \mathcal{K}(X)^*$ be a non-zero rational function on X , and assume that f satisfies an integral equation with continuous rational coefficients on $\text{Cent } X$, namely there exist $d \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and $a_i \in \mathcal{R}_0(\text{Cent } X)$, $i = 0, \dots, d-1$ such that

$$f^d + a_{d-1}f^{d-1} + \dots + a_0 = 0$$

in $\mathcal{K}(X)$. Then there exists a non-empty Zariski open subset U of $\text{Cent } X$ such that

$$\forall x \in U, f^d(x) + a_{d-1}(x)f^{d-1}(x) + \dots + a_0(x) = 0.$$

By Proposition 5.5, there exists a resolution of singularities $\pi : Y \rightarrow X$ such that $\tilde{a}_i = a_i \circ \pi$ is regular on Y for $i = 0, \dots, d-1$. In particular $f \circ \pi$ is a rational function on Y which is integral over $\mathcal{O}(Y)$. Since Y is non-singular then $\mathcal{O}(Y)$ is integrally closed in $\mathcal{K}(Y)$ by Proposition 2.15, and thus the rational function $f \circ \pi$ can be extended to a regular function \tilde{f} on Y . Obviously, we have

$$\forall y \in Y, \tilde{f}^d(y) + \tilde{a}_{d-1}(y)\tilde{f}^{d-1}(y) + \dots + \tilde{a}_0(y) = 0.$$

Let $x \in \text{Cent } X = X_{reg}$. Since each regular function \tilde{a}_i is constant on $\pi^{-1}(x)$, then for all $y \in \pi^{-1}(x)$ the real number $\tilde{f}(y)$ is a root of the one variable polynomial

$$p(t) = t^d + \tilde{a}_{d-1}(x)t^{d-1} + \dots + \tilde{a}_0(x) \in \mathbb{R}[t].$$

Since $\pi^{-1}(x)$ is connected in the Euclidean topology and moreover \tilde{f} is continuous on Y , we obtain that \tilde{f} must be constant on $\pi^{-1}(x)$. Hence \tilde{f} induces a real continuous function f^c on $\text{Cent } X$ such that $\tilde{f} = f^c \circ \pi$ ($\pi : Y \rightarrow \text{Cent } X$ is a quotient map for the Euclidean topology [17, Prop. 2.33]) and therefore f^c is a continuous extension to $\text{Cent } X$ of f . \square

Corollary 5.8. *Let X be a non-singular irreducible algebraic set. Then $\mathcal{R}_0(X)$ is integrally closed in $\mathcal{K}(X)$.*

A rational function which does not admit a continuous extension on a given algebraic set may admit different behaviors at a indeterminacy point. It can be unbounded like $1/x$ at the origin in \mathbb{R} , bounded with infinitely many limit points like $x^2/(x^2 + y^2)$ at the origin in \mathbb{R}^2 , or bounded with finitely many limit points like in the case of rational function satisfying an integral equation with continuous rational coefficients on the central locus.

Lemma 5.9. *Let X be an irreducible algebraic set. Assume $f \in \mathcal{K}(X)$ satisfies an integral equation with coefficients in $\mathcal{R}_0(\text{Cent } X)$. Then f admits finitely many different limits at its indeterminacy points that are central.*

Proof. The rational function f satisfies an integral equation of the form

$$f^d + a_{d-1}f^{d-1} + \dots + a_0 = 0$$

with $d \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and $a_i \in \mathcal{R}_0(\text{Cent } X)$, for $i = 0, \dots, d-1$. Let $\pi : Y \rightarrow X$ be a resolution of the singularities of X . The functions $a_i \circ \pi$ are continuous rational functions on a non-singular variety, therefore they are hereditarily rational on Y . Then $f \circ \pi$ is a rational function on Y satisfying an integral equation with hereditarily rational coefficients. By Corollary 5.8, $f \circ \pi$ can be extended to

Y as an hereditarily rational function \tilde{f} on Y . Let $x \in \text{Cent } X$. By the arguments used in the proof of Theorem 5.7 then \tilde{f} is constant on the connected components of $\pi^{-1}(x)$. Since \tilde{f} is hereditarily rational on Y , it follows that $\tilde{f}|_{\pi^{-1}(x)}$ is hereditarily rational on $\pi^{-1}(x)$. In particular \tilde{f} is constant on each \mathcal{C} -irreducible component of $\pi^{-1}(x)$. Since there exists a finite number of such components, \tilde{f} takes a finite numbers of values on $\pi^{-1}(x)$, and therefore f admits finitely many limit points at x . \square

We extend the notion of connectedness to the constructible topology.

Definition 5.10. Let X be an algebraic set. Let Y_1, \dots, Y_k be the \mathcal{C} -irreducible components of X . We say that X is \mathcal{C} -connected if $k = 1$ or else if $\forall i \neq j$ in $\{1, \dots, k\}$ there exists a sequence (i_1, \dots, i_l) , $l \geq 2$, of two by two distinct numbers in $\{1, \dots, k\}$ such that $i_1 = i$, $i_l = j$, and for $t = 1, \dots, l - 1$ then $Y_{i_t} \cap Y_{i_{t+1}} \neq \emptyset$.

For example, an algebraic set X is \mathcal{C} -connected when X is connected. This notion enables to extend Theorem 5.7 to certain singular cases.

Proposition 5.11. *Let X be an irreducible algebraic set such that there exists a resolution of singularities $\pi : \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ such that for all $x \in \text{Cent } X$ the fiber $\pi^{-1}(x)$ is \mathcal{C} -connected. Then $\mathcal{R}_0(\text{Cent } X)$ is integrally closed in $\mathcal{K}(X)$.*

Proof. Assume $f \in \mathcal{K}(X)^*$ there exist $d \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and $a_i \in \mathcal{R}_0(\text{Cent } X)$, $i = 0, \dots, d - 1$ such that

$$f^d + a_{d-1}f^{d-1} + \dots + a_0 = 0$$

in $\mathcal{K}(X)$. Let $\pi : \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ be a resolution of singularities such that $\forall x \in \text{Cent } X$ the fiber $\pi^{-1}(x)$ is \mathcal{C} -connected. As we have already explained in the proof of Lemma 5.9, the rational function $f \circ \pi$ can be extended as an hereditarily rational function to \tilde{X} . Let $\tilde{f} \in \mathcal{R}^0(\tilde{X})$ denote the extension. Let $x \in \text{Cent } X$. We know that \tilde{f} is constant on the connected components of $\pi^{-1}(x)$. Let Y_1, \dots, Y_k be the \mathcal{C} -irreducible components of $\pi^{-1}(x)$. Since for $i = 1, \dots, k$ $\tilde{f}|_{Y_i} \in \mathcal{R}^0(Y_i)$ (see [6, Cor. 5.38]) then \tilde{f} is constant on Y_i (see [6, Cor. 6.6]). Since $\pi^{-1}(x)$ is \mathcal{C} -connected then \tilde{f} is constant on $\pi^{-1}(x)$. We conclude the proof in the same way we did in the proof of Theorem 5.7. \square

Example 5.12. (1) Let X be the cuspidal plane curve given by $y^2 - x^3 = 0$. By Proposition 5.11 we know that $\mathcal{R}_0(X)$, which is also equal to $\mathcal{R}^0(X)$ since X is a curve, is integrally closed.
 (2) Let X be the nodal plane curve given by $y^2 - (x + 1)x^2 = 0$. The rational function $f = y/x$ is integral over $\mathcal{P}(X)$ since $f^2 - (x + 1) = 0$ on $X \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$. It is easy to see that f cannot be extended continuously to whole X . Hence $\mathcal{R}_0(X)$ is not integrally closed. Of course the fiber over the node cannot be connected when we resolve it.
 (3) Let X be the central algebraic surface in \mathbb{R}^3 defined as by $y^2 = (z^2 - x^2)(x^2 - 2z^2)$. It can be view as the cone over the non-singular curve defined in the plane $z = 1$ by the irreducible curve with two connected components $y^2 = (1 - x^2)(x^2 - 2)$. The origin is the only singular point of $X_{\mathbb{C}}$ and thus X is normal. Moreover the blowing-up of the origin gives a resolution of the singularities of X , with exceptional divisor a smooth irreducible curve with two connected components. It is in particular \mathcal{C} -irreducible, therefore it follows again from Proposition 5.11 that $\mathcal{R}_0(X)$, which is also equal to $\mathcal{R}^0(X)$ since X has only an isolated singularity, is integrally closed.

Remark 5.13. Note that even for normal central surfaces, the ring $\mathcal{R}^0(X) = \mathcal{R}_0(X)$ is not necessarily integrally closed. Consider for example the surface X given by $z^2 = (x^2 + y^2)^2 + x^6$ in \mathbb{R}^3 . The origin is the only singular point of $X_{\mathbb{C}}$ and thus X is normal. The rational function $f = z/(x^2 + y^2)$ satisfies the integral equation $f^2 = 1 + x^6/(x^2 + y^2)$ with coefficients in $\mathcal{R}^0(X)$. As a consequence f^2 converges to 1 at the origin, but f has different signs depending on the sign of z . Therefore f can not be continuous at the origin.

5.4. The case of curves. Let X be an irreducible algebraic curve. Recall that in that situation, hereditarily and continuous rational functions (on the central locus) coincide. Let $\pi' : X' \rightarrow X$ denote the normalization map. Note that a normal curve is non-singular and thus automatically central.

In this final section, we aim to determine the integral closure $\mathcal{R}_0(\text{Cent } X)'$ of $\mathcal{R}_0(\text{Cent } X)$ in $\mathcal{K}(X)$. By [7, Prop. 2.4], we know that $\mathcal{R}_0(X')$ coincides with $\mathcal{O}(X')$, so that $\mathcal{R}_0(X')$ is an integrally closed ring by Corollary 5.8 (or Proposition 2.15). Moreover, the composition with π' induces an inclusion $\mathcal{R}_0(\text{Cent } X) \subset \mathcal{R}_0(X')$, so that we obtain a sequence of inclusions

$$\mathcal{O}(X) \subset \mathcal{R}_0(\text{Cent } X) \subset \mathcal{O}(X').$$

Taking integral closures, we obtain another sequence of inclusions

$$(1) \quad \mathcal{O}(X)' \subset \mathcal{R}_0(\text{Cent } X)' \subset \mathcal{O}(X'),$$

namely $\mathcal{R}_0(\text{Cent } X)'$ is an intermediate ring between $\mathcal{O}(X)'$ and $\mathcal{O}(X')$.

Note that, in the particular case when X has totally real normalization, this sequence of inclusions becomes equalities $\mathcal{O}(X)' = \mathcal{R}_0(\text{Cent } X)' = \mathcal{O}(X')$ by Proposition 3.2.

Example 5.14. Consider the central curve $X = \mathcal{Z}(y^2 - x(x^2 + y^2))$. Let X' be its normalization. The curve X has a unique singular point obtained by putting together two complex conjugated points of $X'_\mathbb{C}$ and a point of X' . Since the normalization map $\pi' : X' \rightarrow X$ is a bijection then the composition by π' gives an isomorphism between $\mathcal{R}_0(X)$ and $\mathcal{R}_0(X') = \mathcal{O}(X')$ and thus $\mathcal{R}_0(X) = \mathcal{R}_0(X)' = \mathcal{O}(X')$. Indeed a regular function on X' is constant on the fibers of π' and thus induces a (rational) continuous function on X . Since the fiber of $\pi_\mathbb{C} : X'_\mathbb{C} \rightarrow X_\mathbb{C}$ over the singular point of X is not totally real then $\mathcal{R}_0(X)' = \mathcal{O}(X') \neq \mathcal{O}(X)'$ (Proposition 3.2). In this example, the first inclusion in (1) is strict and the second one is an equality.

We finally relate the integral closure of $\mathcal{R}_0(\text{Cent } X)$ with the ring of regular functions on the normalization of X .

Theorem 5.15. *Let $\pi' : X' \rightarrow X$ be the normalization map of an irreducible curve X . Then the integral closure $\mathcal{R}_0(\text{Cent } X)'$ of $\mathcal{R}_0(\text{Cent } X)$ in $\mathcal{K}(X)$ coincides with the ring $\mathcal{O}(X')$ of regular functions on the normalization X' of X .*

Proof. Note first that we only have to consider the local case. It is not difficult to see that the maximal ideals of $\mathcal{R}_0(\text{Cent } X)$ are of the form $\mathfrak{m}_x = \{f \in \mathcal{R}_0(\text{Cent } X) \mid f(x) = 0\}$ for $x \in \text{Cent } X$. Indeed, if $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ and since X is a curve then we can extend a continuous rational function on $\text{Cent } X$ as a continuous rational function on \mathbb{R}^n and apply [7, Prop. 5.11]. Let $x \in \text{Cent } X$. We consider the fiber $(\pi')_\mathbb{C}^{-1}(x) = \{y_1, \dots, y_r, z_1, \bar{z}_1, \dots, z_t, \bar{z}_t\}$ where r, t are integers, the complex involution is denoted by a bar, y_1, \dots, y_r correspond to points of X' and $z_1, \bar{z}_1, \dots, z_t, \bar{z}_t$ is a set of distinct two-by-two points of $X'_\mathbb{C}$. By Proposition 1.5, we know that $r \geq 1$. By Proposition 1.5, it follows that $\pi' : X' \rightarrow \text{Cent } X$ is a quotient map for the Euclidean topology and thus the continuous rational functions on $\text{Cent } X$ correspond to the regular functions on X' which are constant on the fibers of $\pi' : X' \rightarrow \text{Cent } X$. It follows that

$$\mathcal{R}_0(\text{Cent } X)_{\mathfrak{m}_x} \supset \mathbb{R} + \mathfrak{m}_{y_1} \cap \dots \cap \mathfrak{m}_{y_r}$$

with $\mathfrak{m}_{y_i} = \{f \in \mathcal{O}(X')_{\mathfrak{m}_x} \mid f(y_i) = 0\}$. We want to prove that

$$(\mathcal{R}_0(\text{Cent } X)_{\mathfrak{m}_x})' = (\mathcal{R}_0(\text{Cent } X)')_{\mathfrak{m}_x} = \mathcal{O}(X')_{\mathfrak{m}_x}.$$

Let $f \in \mathcal{O}(X')_{\mathfrak{m}_x}$. For $i = 1, \dots, r$, there exists $\alpha_i \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $f - \alpha_i \in \mathfrak{m}_{y_i}$. Consequently the product $\prod_{i=1}^r (f - \alpha_i)$ belong to $\mathcal{R}_0(\text{Cent } X)_{\mathfrak{m}_x}$, therefore f satisfies an integral equation with coefficient in $\mathcal{R}_0(\text{Cent } X)_{\mathfrak{m}_x}$ as required. \square

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