

The long exact sequence of Ext's gives

$$\rightarrow \text{Ext}_R^k(\mathcal{O}/I', \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_R^k(I'/I, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_R^{k+1}(\mathcal{O}/I, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \dots$$

Our desired injectivity thus follows from

$$\text{Ext}_R^{r-1}(I'/I, \mathcal{O}) = 0,$$

which we now prove.

$$\text{Ext}_R^{r-1}(I'/I, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_R^r(\mathcal{O}/I, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_R^r(\mathcal{O}/I', \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow$$

We know that $\text{Ext}_R^r(\mathcal{O}/I, \mathcal{O}) \cong \mathcal{O}/I$ & $H_0(E(f))$

$$\text{Ext}_R^r(\mathcal{O}/I, \mathcal{O}) \longrightarrow \text{Ext}_R^r(\mathcal{O}/I', \mathcal{O})$$

$$H^r(\text{Hom}(E(f), \mathcal{O})) \quad H^r(\text{Hom}(E(f'), \mathcal{O}))$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \psi & & \psi \\ p & \longrightarrow & \Delta \cdot p \end{array}$$

$$\text{For, } \begin{array}{ccc} E_r' & \xrightarrow{\lambda} & E_r \\ \psi \downarrow & & \downarrow \psi \\ g & \longrightarrow & \Delta \cdot g \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{ccc} \text{Hom}(E_r, \mathcal{O}) & \xrightarrow{\lambda^*} & \text{Hom}(E_r', \mathcal{O}) \\ \psi \downarrow & & \downarrow \psi \\ h & \longrightarrow & \lambda^* h \end{array}$$

$$(\lambda^* h)(e') = h(\lambda(e')) = h(\Delta \cdot e') = (\Delta h)(e')$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^* h = \Delta h \Rightarrow \text{The diagram } (**)\text{ is commutative.} \quad \square$$

Set $I_k' = \{f_1', \dots, f_k'\}$ and consider the following array of sequences of \mathcal{O} -modules, which are exact by the regular sequence property of the f_i' :

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O} \xrightarrow{f_1' \text{ multipl.}} \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}/I_1' \rightarrow 0$$

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}/I_1' \xrightarrow{f_2'} \mathcal{O}/I_1' \rightarrow \mathcal{O}/I_2' \rightarrow 0$$

$$\vdots$$

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}/I_{r-1}' \rightarrow \mathcal{O}/I_r' \rightarrow \mathcal{O}/I_r' (= I') \rightarrow 0 \dots$$