

Algebraic Geometry 0.5 (a.k.a. Algebra I)

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Sommersemester 2017

This text consists of notes of the lecture Algebra I, taught at the University of Bonn by Professor Jens Franke in the summer term (Sommersemester) 2017.

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Warning! Beginning from [here](#), the term *irreducible* means irreducible *and closed*. Keep this in mind, especially if you got redirected to this file from our other lecture notes.

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1. The Hilbert Basis- and Nullstellensatz

1.1. Noetherian rings

Definition 1. Let R be a ring (all our rings are considered commutative with 1).

(a) For $f_1, \dots, f_n \in R$, the **ideal generated by** f_1, \dots, f_n is

$$(f_1, \dots, f_n)_R = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n r_i f_i \mid r_i \in R \right\} = \bigcap_{f_1, \dots, f_n \in I \text{ ideal}} I.$$

The f_i are called a **basis** or **generators** of I .

(b) For $(f_j)_{j \in J} \subseteq R$ with not necessarily finite indexing set J , let

$$(f_j \mid j \in J)_R = \left\{ \sum_{j \in J} r_j f_j \mid r_j = 0 \text{ for all but finitely many } j \right\} = \bigcap_{(f_j)_{j \in J} \subseteq I} I.$$

An ideal $I \subseteq R$ is called **finitely generated** if there are finitely many elements $f_1, \dots, f_n \in R$ such that $I = (f_1, \dots, f_n)_R$.

Definition 2. Let k be a field, $I \subseteq k[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ an ideal, ℓ a field extension of k . Call $x \in \ell^n$ a **zero** of I iff $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0$ for all $f \in I$.

Remark 1. An element x is a common zero of the $f_i \in k[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ iff it is a zero of the ideal generated by the f_i .

Proposition 1. For a ring R the following conditions are equivalent:

- (a) Every ideal has a finite set of generators (i.e., is finitely generated).
- (b) Every ascending chain $I_0 \subseteq I_1 \subseteq \dots$ of ideals in R terminates after finitely many steps, i.e. there is some $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $I_n = I_N$ for all $n \geq N$.
- (c) Every non-empty set \mathfrak{M} of ideals in R has a \subseteq -maximal element I .

Proof. We prove (a) \Rightarrow (b) first. Let $I_\infty = \bigcup_{n=0}^\infty I_n$, then this is an ideal of R , hence finitely generated by (a). Let f_1, \dots, f_k generate I_∞ . Choose N_i such that $f_i \in I_{N_i}$ and let $N = \max_{i \leq k} N_i$, then $I_N = I_\infty$ and thus $I_n = I_\infty = I_N$ for $n \geq N$.

Now for (b) \Rightarrow (c). From (b) we conclude that in the \subseteq -ordered set \mathfrak{M} every ascending chain has an upper bound in \mathfrak{M} , namely the ideal that terminates the chain. Therefore, by Zorn's lemma, there is \subseteq -maximal element in \mathfrak{M} .

And finally (c) \Rightarrow (a). Let $I \subseteq R$ be an ideal and let \mathfrak{M} be the set of finitely generated ideals of R which are contained in I . Since $\{0\} \subseteq R$ is an ideal, this set is not empty. Therefore, by (c), there is a \subseteq -maximal ideal J in \mathfrak{M} generated by f_1, \dots, f_n . If $J \neq I$, choose an $f \in I \setminus J$ and $(f_1, \dots, f_n, f)_R$ would be a finitely generated ideal contained in I that strictly contains J , contradiction. Hence $I = J$ is finitely generated. \square

Definition 3. A ring with these properties is called **noetherian**.

Example 1. Fields and principal ideal domains are noetherian.

Theorem 1 (Hilbert's Basissatz). *If R is noetherian, so is the polynomial ring $R[T]$.*

Corollary 1 (of the Basissatz). *Every polynomial system of equations in finitely many variables over a field has finite subsystem with the same set of solutions.*

Theorem 2 (Hilbert's Nullstellensatz). *Let k be an algebraically closed field and I be a proper ideal of $k[X_1, \dots, X_n]$. Then I has a zero $x \in k^n$.*

Both Hilbert's Nullstellensatz and Hilbert's Basissatz will be proved later on.

1.2. Modules over rings

Definition 1. An R -Module (where R is a ring) is an abelian group $(M, +)$ with an operation

$$\cdot : R \times M \longrightarrow M, \quad (r, m) \longmapsto r \cdot m$$

such that for all $r, s \in R$ and $m, n \in M$

$$\begin{aligned} r \cdot (s \cdot m) &= (r \cdot s) \cdot m & (r + s) \cdot m &= r \cdot m + s \cdot m \\ 1 \cdot m &= m & r \cdot (m + n) &= r \cdot m + r \cdot n. \end{aligned}$$

A **morphism** of R -Modules is a homomorphism $M \xrightarrow{f} N$ of abelian groups compatible with the multiplication \cdot . The set of R -module morphisms between M and N is denoted $\text{Hom}_R(M, N)$. A **submodule** of M is a subgroup $N \subseteq M$ of $(M, +)$ such that $R \cdot N \subseteq N$.

Example 1. The R -submodules of R are the ideals in R .

Proposition 1. *If $N \subseteq M$ is a R -submodule of the R -module M the quotient group M/N has a unique structure of an R -submodule such that the projection $M \xrightarrow{\pi} M/N$ is a morphism of R -modules, and for arbitrary R -modules T the map*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_R(M/N, T) &\longrightarrow \{\tau \in \text{Hom}_R(M, T) \mid \tau(N) = 0\} \\ t &\longmapsto \tau = t \circ \pi \end{aligned} \tag{*}$$

is bijective, where t is surjective iff τ is and t is injective iff $\ker(\tau)$ equals N .

Proof. Let $\mu \in M/N$, $m \in M$ a preimage under π . Since π is required to be a morphism of R -modules, $r\mu = r\pi(m) = \pi(rm)$ for all $r \in R$, so the R -module structure on M/N is unique if it exists.

For existence of the R -module structure, note that $r\mu = \pi(rm)$ is independent of the choice of the preimage m . Indeed, if m' is another preimage, then $m' = m + n$ for some $n \in N$ and $\pi(rm') = \pi(rm) + \pi(rn) = \pi(rm) + 0 = \pi(rm)$ as $rn \in N$ since N is a submodule and as such is closed under R -multiplication. Thus, $r\mu = \pi(rm)$ gives a well-defined multiplication. It's easy to see that M/N inherits all associativity and distributivity properties from M , so this gives indeed a well-defined R -module structure on M/N .

If $M/N \xrightarrow{t} T$ is a morphism of R -modules, then $\tau = t\pi$ satisfies $\tau(N) = 0$ as $\pi(N) = 0$. Hence the map $(*)$ is well-defined. Since π is surjective, $t\pi = t'\pi$ implies $t = t'$, hence it is injective. If $M \xrightarrow{\tau} T$ is a morphism of R -modules satisfying $\tau(N) = 0$, define a map $M/N \xrightarrow{t} T$ via $t(\mu) = \tau(m)$ if m is a preimage of μ under π . This is well-defined. Indeed, if m' is another preimage, then $m' = m + n$ for some $n \in N$ and $\tau(m') = \tau(m) + \tau(n) = \tau(m)$ as $\tau(N) = 0$. The map t is a morphism of R -modules as it inherits all necessary properties from τ . This shows that $(*)$ is also surjective.

Since π is surjective, $\text{Im}(\tau) = \text{Im}(t\pi) = \text{Im}(t)$, hence t is surjective iff τ is. Again, since π is surjective we have $\ker(t) = 0$ if and only if $\ker(t\pi) = \ker(\pi) = N$, hence t is injective iff $\ker(\tau) = N$. \square

Corollary 1. *Let $N, L \subseteq M$ be submodules of some R -Module M .*

- (a) *There is a unique isomorphism $L/(N \cap L) \xrightarrow{\sim} (N + L)/N$ such that the following diagram commutes:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} L & \hookrightarrow & N + L \\ \pi_{L/(N \cap L)} \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi_{(N+L)/N} \\ L/(N \cap L) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & (N + L)/N \end{array}$$

- (b) *If further $L \subseteq N$, there is a unique isomorphism $M/N \xrightarrow{\sim} (M/L)/(N/L)$ such that the following diagram commutes:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M & \xrightarrow{\pi_{M/L}} & M/L \\ \pi_{M/N} \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi_{(M/L)/(N/L)} \\ M/N & \xrightarrow{\sim} & (M/L)/(N/L) \end{array}$$

Proof. Part (a). The kernel of $N + L \rightarrow (N + L)/N$ is precisely N , hence the kernel of the composition $\varphi: L \hookrightarrow N + L \rightarrow (N + L)/N$ is $\ker(\varphi) = N \cap L$. Moreover, if $n + \ell \in N + L$ with $n \in N$, $\ell \in L$ is a preimage of $\lambda \in (N + L)/N$, then also ℓ is a preimage since $\pi_{(N+L)/N}(n) = 0$. Thus, φ is surjective. The assertion now follows from Proposition 1.

Part (b). The composition $\varphi = \pi_{(M/L)/(N/L)}\pi_{M/L}$ is surjective as both $\pi_{(M/L)/(N/L)}$ and $\pi_{M/L}$ are. The kernel of φ is given by $\ker(\varphi) = \pi_{M/L}^{-1}(\ker(\pi_{(M/L)/(N/L)})) = \pi_{M/L}^{-1}(N/L) = N$. Then the assertion follows from Proposition 1 again. \square

Definition 2. If M and N are R -modules, let $M \oplus N = M \times N$ equipped with component-by-component addition and scalar multiplication. This can be generalized to finitely many summands.

Example 2. $R^n = \{(r_1, \dots, r_n) \mid r_i \in R\}$ is an R -module.

Definition 3. Let M be an R -module.

(a) For $m_1, \dots, m_k \in M$, the **submodule generated by** m_1, \dots, m_k is

$$\langle m_1, \dots, m_k \rangle_R = Rm_1 + \dots + Rm_k = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n r_i \cdot m_i \mid r_i \in R \right\} = \bigcap_{m_1, \dots, m_k \in N \text{ submodule}} N.$$

(b) For $(m_j)_{j \in J} \subseteq M$ with not necessarily finite indexing set J ,

$$\langle m_j \mid j \in J \rangle = \left\{ \sum_{j \in J} r_j \cdot m_j \mid r_j = 0 \text{ for all but finitely many } j \right\} = \bigcap_{(m_j)_{j \in J} \subseteq N} N.$$

M is **finitely generated** iff there are $m_1, \dots, m_k \in M$ such that $\langle m_1, \dots, m_k \rangle_R = M$.

Proposition 2. Consider a short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow N \xrightarrow{\alpha} M \xrightarrow{\beta} L \rightarrow 0$ of R -modules (that is, α is injective, β is surjective, and $\ker(\beta) = \text{Im}(\alpha)$ holds).

(a) If M is finitely generated, then so is L .

(b) If N and L are finitely generated, then so is M .

Proof. Part (a) is immediate: If m_1, \dots, m_k are generators of M , then $\beta(m_1), \dots, \beta(m_k)$ generate L since β is surjective.

For (b), let n_1, \dots, n_k be generators of N and ℓ_1, \dots, ℓ_s be generators of L and choose $m_1, \dots, m_s \in M$ such that $\beta(m_i) = \ell_i$. We claim that $\alpha(n_1), \dots, \alpha(n_k)$ and m_1, \dots, m_s generate M . Indeed, let $m \in M$, then $\beta(m) \in L$ is an R -linear combination of ℓ_1, \dots, ℓ_s , say, $\beta(m) = r_1\ell_1 + \dots + r_s\ell_s$ for $r_1, \dots, r_s \in R$. Let $m' = r_1m_1 + \dots + r_sm_s$. We then have $\beta(m') = \beta(m)$, hence $m - m' \in \ker(\beta) = \text{Im}(\alpha)$. We thus find $\rho_1, \dots, \rho_k \in R$ such that $m - m' = \rho_1\alpha(n_1) + \dots + \rho_k\alpha(n_k)$. Then

$$m = m - m' + m' = \rho_1\alpha(n_1) + \dots + \rho_k\alpha(n_k) + r_1m_1 + \dots + r_sm_s.$$

This shows that M is indeed generated by $\alpha(n_1), \dots, \alpha(n_k)$ and m_1, \dots, m_s . \square

Corollary 2. $M \oplus N$ is finitely generated iff M and N are.

Proof. Apply Proposition 2 to the short exact sequences $0 \rightarrow M \rightarrow M \oplus N \rightarrow N \rightarrow 0$ and $0 \rightarrow N \rightarrow M \oplus N \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0$. \square

Proposition 3. *Let M be an R -module. The following properties are equivalent:*

- (a) *Every submodule $N \subseteq M$ of M is finitely generated.*
- (b) *Every ascending sequence $N_0 \subseteq N_1 \subseteq \dots$ of submodules of N terminates.*
- (c) *Every non-empty set \mathfrak{M} of R -submodules of M has a \subseteq -maximal element.*

Proof. We prove (a) \Rightarrow (b) first. Let $N_\infty = \bigcup_{i=0}^\infty N_i$. This is a submodule of M , hence finitely generated by (a). Let n_1, \dots, n_k generate N_∞ . Choose ℓ_i such that $n_i \in N_{\ell_i}$ and let $\ell = \max_{i \leq k} \ell_i$, then $N_\ell = N_\infty$ and thus $N_i = N_\infty = N_\ell$ for all $i \geq \ell$.

Now for (b) \Rightarrow (c). From (b) we conclude that in the \subseteq -ordered set \mathfrak{M} every ascending chain has an upper bound in \mathfrak{M} , namely the submodule that terminates the chain. Therefore by Zorn's Lemma there is \subseteq -maximal element in \mathfrak{M} .

And (c) \Rightarrow (a). Let \mathfrak{M} be the set of finitely generated submodules of N . Since $\{0\} \subseteq N$ is a module, this set is not empty. Therefore there is a \subseteq -maximal submodule P in \mathfrak{M} . Let P be generated by p_1, \dots, p_k . If $N \neq P$, choose an element $n \in N \setminus P$, then $\langle p_1, \dots, p_k, n \rangle_R$ is a finitely generated submodule of N strictly containing P , contradiction! Hence $N = P$ is finitely generated. \square

Definition 4. A module over a ring R is *noetherian* iff the equivalent conditions above are fulfilled.

Remark 1. Sub- and quotient modules of noetherian rings are noetherian. If N is a submodule of M and if N and M/N are noetherian, then M is noetherian.

Proof. The first assertion follows easily from Proposition 2(a) and the characterization of noetherian modules by Proposition 3(a). For the second assertion let N and M/N be noetherian and $X \subseteq M$ be a submodule. Since both $(X \cap N) \subseteq N$ and $X/(X \cap N) \cong (X + N)/N \subseteq M/N$ (here we use Corollary 1(a)) are finitely generated as submodules of N , M/N respectively, we obtain the exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow X \cap N \longrightarrow X \longrightarrow X/(X \cap N) \longrightarrow 0 ,$$

proving that X is finitely generated by Proposition 2(b). \square

Remark 2. Any noetherian module is finitely generated.

Definition 5. For a module M over a ring R , define

$$\text{Ann}_R(M) = \{r \in R \mid r \cdot M = 0\} = \{r \in R \mid r \cdot m = 0 \ \forall m \in M\} .$$

It is called the **annulator** or **annihilator** of M .

Proposition 4. *Let R be a noetherian ring. Then any finitely generated R -module M is noetherian.*

Proof. We proceed by induction on the number of generators of M . If $M = \langle m \rangle_R$ is generated by a single element $m \in M$, then $M \cong R/\text{Ann}_R(M)$ is noetherian by Remark 1 as a quotient of the noetherian R -module R .

Now let $M = Rm_1 + \dots + Rm_k$ and assume that any R -module with less than k generators is noetherian. In particular, $N = Rm_1 + \dots + Rm_{k-1}$ is noetherian. The map $R \rightarrow M/N$ sending $r \in R$ to $rm_k \bmod N$ is surjective, hence M/N generated by $m_k \bmod N$ and thus noetherian by the one-generator case. Then, again by Remark 1, M is noetherian as well. \square

Proposition 5. *A module M over a ring R is noetherian iff it is finitely generated and $R/\text{Ann}_R(M)$ is a noetherian ring.*

Proof. By definition of $\text{Ann}_R(M)$, we may regard M as an $R/\text{Ann}_R(M)$ -module. If M is finitely generated and R is noetherian, then M is noetherian by Proposition 4.

Conversely, assume that M is noetherian. Then M is finitely generated. We will show that $R/\text{Ann}_R(M)$ is noetherian using induction on the number of generators. If $M = \langle m \rangle_R$ is generated by a single element $m \in M$, then $M \cong R/\text{Ann}_R(M)$ is noetherian.

Now let $M = Rm_1 + \dots + Rm_k$ and assume that the assertion holds for any R -module with less than k generators. Replacing R by $R/\text{Ann}_R(M)$, we may assume that $\text{Ann}_R(M) = 0$ and need to show that R is noetherian. Let $N = Rm_1 + \dots + Rm_{k-1}$. As in the proof of Proposition 4, M/N is generated by the image of m_k . If $J = \text{Ann}_R(N)$ and $J' = \text{Ann}_R(M/N)$, then $J \cap J' = \text{Ann}_R(M) = 0$ and R/J and R/J' are noetherian by the induction hypothesis.

Let I be any ideal of R . Then $(I \cap J) \cap J' = 0$, hence

$$I \cap J \cong (I \cap J)/((I \cap J) \cap J') \cong ((I \cap J) + J')/J'$$

by Corollary 1(a). The right-hand side can be seen as an ideal of R/J' which is noetherian, hence $I \cap J$ is finitely generated. Also, by Corollary 1(a) again, $I/(I \cap J) \cong (I + J)/J$ which is an ideal of R/J , hence finitely generated. By Proposition 2(b), this shows that I is finitely generated. Thus R is noetherian. \square

1.3. Proof of the Hilbert Basissatz

Recall the Hilbert Basissatz (Theorem 1) from Section 1.1.

Theorem 1. *If R is noetherian, so is the polynomial ring $R[T]$.*

Proof. Let $I \subseteq R[T]$ be an ideal. Let $R[T]_{\leq n}$ be the set of polynomials over R of degree $\leq n$. This is isomorphic to R^{n+1} ($1, T, \dots, T^n$ being free generators) as R -modules, thus noetherian (Proposition 1.2.4) which implies that $I_{\leq n} = I \cap R[T]_{\leq n}$ is a finitely generated R -module.

We put

$$I_n = \{a_n \in R \mid a_0 + a_1T + \dots + a_nT^n \in I \text{ for some } a_0, \dots, a_{n-1} \in R\}.$$

This is an ideal of R , being the image of $I_{\leq n} \rightarrow R$ sending $a_0 + a_1T + \dots + a_nT^n \in I_{\leq n}$ to a_n . We have $I_n \subseteq I_{n+1}$ as $T \cdot I_{\leq n} \subseteq I_{\leq n+1}$. As R is noetherian, this chain terminates at some $N \in \mathbb{N}$ with $I_n = I_N$ for $n \geq N$. Let f_1, \dots, f_k be generators of $I_{\leq N}$ as an R -module. We claim that they generate I as an $R[T]$ -module. Since they generate $I_{\leq N}$ as an R -module, their N -th coefficients $f_N^{(i)}$, where $i \leq k$, generate $I_n = I_N$, for $n \geq N$, as an R -module.

We show by induction on n , that any $g \in I_{\leq n}$ belongs to $(f_1, \dots, f_k)_{R[T]}$, thus establishing $I = (f_1, \dots, f_k)_{R[T]}$. For $n \leq k$ we have $g \in I_{\leq N}$ and the assertion is obvious. Let $n > N$ let the assertion be valid for all $h \in I_{\leq n-1}$. Let

$$g = \sum_{i=1}^n g_i T^i, \quad g_n = \sum_{i=1}^k \gamma_i f_N^{(i)} \quad \text{and} \quad h = g - \sum_{i=1}^k \gamma_i T^{n-N} f_i,$$

then $h \in I_{\leq n-1}$ as the coefficient of T^n cancels. Thus, $h = \sum_{i=1}^k \rho_i f_i$ with $\rho_i \in R[T]$ by the induction assumption and

$$g = \sum_{i=1}^k (\gamma_i T^{n-k} + \rho_i) f_i \in (f_1, \dots, f_k)_{R[T]}$$

as claimed. This shows that I is finitely $R[T]$ -generated, hence $R[T]$ is noetherian. \square

Corollary 1. *If R is a noetherian ring, so is $R[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.*

Proof. Follows from Theorem 1 by induction on n . \square

1.4. Finiteness properties of R -algebras

Definition 1. Let R be a ring. An R -algebra is a ring A (commutative, with 1) together with a ring homomorphism $R \xrightarrow{\alpha} A$. Then A becomes an R -module via $r \cdot a := \alpha(r) \cdot a$. We call A **finite over R** (or *finite as an R -algebra*) if it is finitely generated as an R -module. We call A of **finite type** over R if it is finitely generated as an R -algebra in the sense that there are $f_1, \dots, f_k \in A$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$, such that any R -subalgebra $B \subseteq A$ (i.e. any subring $B \subseteq A$ which is also a R -submodule, or, equivalently, a subring containing the image of α) containing the f_i must equal A .

Remark 1. If A is an R -algebra and $f_1, \dots, f_k \in A$, the following subsets of A coincide:

- $\left\{ \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^k} r_\alpha f_1^{\alpha_1} \cdot \dots \cdot f_k^{\alpha_k} \mid r_\alpha \in R, r_\alpha \neq 0 \text{ only for finitely many } \alpha \right\}$
- The image of the ring homomorphism $R[X_1, \dots, X_k] \rightarrow A$ sending $p \in R[X_1, \dots, X_k]$ to $p(f_1, \dots, f_k)$.
- The intersection of all R -subalgebras of A containing the f_i .

Thus, an R -algebra A is of finite type iff it is isomorphic to a quotient of $R[X_1, \dots, X_k]$ by some ideal I for finite k .

Remark 2. (a) Obviously, if $f_1, \dots, f_i \in A$ generate A as an R -module, they generate it as an R -algebra. Thus, any finite R -algebra is of finite type. On the other side, when $R \neq \{0\}$ and $n > 0$, $R[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ is an R -algebra of finite type that is not finitely generated as an R -module.

(b) Obviously, if L/K is a field extension then L is a finite K -algebra iff the field extension is finite. The fact that this still holds if L is a K -algebra of finite type turns out to be essentially equivalent to the Nullstellensatz.

Proposition 1. *Let R be a ring, A an R -algebra. Any A -algebra B becomes an R -algebra via the composition $R \rightarrow A \rightarrow B$.*

- (a) *If A is finite over R , it is of finite type over R .*
- (b) *(Transitivity of finiteness) If B is finite over A and A finite over R , then B is finite over R as well.*
- (c) *If B over A and A over R are of finite type, then B is of finite type over R .*
- (d) *An algebra of finite type over a noetherian ring is a noetherian ring.*

Proof. Assertion (a) was seen in Remark 2(a).

Part (b). If b_1, \dots, b_m generate B as an A -module and a_1, \dots, a_n generate A as an R -module, the $\beta_{i,j} = a_j \cdot b_i$ generate B as an R -module: Indeed, let $b \in B$, then $b = \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i b_i$ (with $\alpha_i \in A$) and each α_i can be written as $\alpha_i = \sum_{j=1}^n r_{i,j} a_j$. Then $b = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n r_{i,j} \beta_{i,j}$.

Now for (c). By Remark 1, we obtain surjective homomorphisms $A[Y_1, \dots, Y_m] \xrightarrow{\beta} B$ (as A -algebras, hence also as R -algebras) and $R[X_1, \dots, X_n] \xrightarrow{\alpha} A$ (as R -algebras). Lifting the latter to a surjective homomorphism $R[X_1, \dots, X_n, Y_1, \dots, Y_m] \rightarrow A[Y_1, \dots, Y_m]$ and composing them provides us with a surjective homomorphism

$$R[X_1, \dots, X_n, Y_1, \dots, Y_m] \longrightarrow B,$$

proving that B is of finite type over R . In particular, if b_1, \dots, b_m generate B as an A -algebra and a_1, \dots, a_n generate A as an R -algebra, then B is generated by $a_1, \dots, a_n, b_1, \dots, b_m$ as an R -algebra.

And finally part (d). Note that the quotient of a noetherian ring by an ideal stays noetherian (e.g., Remark 1.2.1). Now if $a_1, \dots, a_m \in A$ generate A as an R -algebra, then

$$\begin{aligned} R[X_1, \dots, X_m] &\longrightarrow A \\ p &\longmapsto p(a_1, \dots, a_m) \end{aligned}$$

is surjective and A is isomorphic to a quotient of $R[X_1, \dots, X_m]$, which by the Basissatz is noetherian if R is. \square

Proposition 2 (Artin-Tate). *Let R be a noetherian ring, A an R -algebra of finite type and $B \subseteq A$ an R -subalgebra such that A is finite over B . Then B is an R -algebra of finite type.*

Proof. Let a_1, \dots, a_m generate A as an R -algebra and let $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ generate it as a B -module. We have expressions

$$a_i = \sum_{j=1}^n b_{i,j} \alpha_j \quad \text{and} \quad \alpha_k \cdot \alpha_l = \sum_{j=1}^n \beta_{j,k,l} \alpha_j. \quad (*)$$

Let $\tilde{B} \subseteq B$ be the R -algebra generated by the $b_{i,j}$ and the $\beta_{j,k,l}$. It is of finite type over R thus noetherian by Proposition 1(d). Let $\tilde{A} \subseteq A$ be the \tilde{B} -submodule generated by $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$. Note that by (*), \tilde{A} is a subring and contains the a_i , hence \tilde{A} is an R -algebra because \tilde{B} is. Then $\tilde{A} = A$ and A is finite over \tilde{B} , hence so is its \tilde{B} -submodule $B \subseteq A$ (\tilde{B} being noetherian). Therefore B is of finite type over \tilde{B} (Proposition 1(a)) and thus also over R (Proposition 1(c)). \square

Proposition 3 (Eakin-Nagata). *Let A be a noetherian ring and $B \subseteq A$ be a subring such that A is finite over B . Then B is noetherian.*

Proof. See H. Matsumura, *Commutative Ring Theory* [MR89, Theorem 3.7]. \square

1.5. The notion of integrity and the Noether normalization theorem

Remark of the authors: It's called integrity not entireness ...

Definition 1. Let $A \subseteq B$ be a ring extension. We call $b \in B$ **integral** over A if it satisfies an equation

$$b^n + a_{n-1}b^{n-1} + \dots + a_1b + a_0 = 0$$

with $a_0, \dots, a_{n-1} \in A$. We call B **integral** over A if every element of B is integral.

Remark 1. It is not really necessary to assume $A \rightarrow B$ to be injective.

Proposition 1. (a) *An element $b \in B$ is integral over A iff there is an intermediate ring $A \subseteq C \subseteq B$ containing b which is finite over A . If b_1, \dots, b_n are finitely many integral elements of B , there is an A -subalgebra $A \subseteq C \subseteq B$ containing all b_i which is finite over A .*

(b) *The elements of B which are integral over A form a subring of B , the **integral closure** of A in B .*

(c) *If C is integral over B and B integral over A , then C is integral over A .*

(d) *Let B be integral over A . If B is a field, then so is A (and here it is essential that A is a subring of B).*

Proof. Part (a). Let b_1, \dots, b_n be integral over A . Each b_i satisfies an equation

$$b_j^{d_i} = \sum_{i=0}^{d_i-1} a_{i,j} b_j^i \quad \text{where } a_{i,j} \in A.$$

Then the subring $C = A[b_1, \dots, b_n]$ is generated by all $b_1^{k_1} \dots b_n^{k_n}$ where $0 \leq k_i < d_i$, hence it is finite over A . The first assertion of (a) follows as a special case.

For the other direction let $C \subseteq B$ be an A -subalgebra which is finitely generated as an A -module, say, by $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n$. Let $b \in C$ and choose $m_{i,j} \in A$ such that

$$b\gamma_j = \sum_{i=1}^n m_{i,j} \gamma_i.$$

The matrix $M = (m_{i,j})_{i,j=1}^n$ vanishes under its own characteristic polynomial by the Cayley-Hamilton theorem, hence $M^n = p_0 + p_1 M + \dots + p_{n-1} M^{n-1}$ for suitable $p_0, \dots, p_{n-1} \in A$. Since b^j in C can be expressed by M^j (in the sense that

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} (a_1, \dots, a_n) & A^n & \xrightarrow{M^j} & A^n & (a_1, \dots, a_n) \\ \downarrow & \gamma \downarrow & & \downarrow \gamma & \downarrow \\ \sum a_i \gamma_i & C & \xrightarrow{\cdot b^j} & C & \sum a_i \gamma_i \end{array}$$

commutes) it follows, that $b^n \cdot c = p_0 c + p_1 b c + \dots + p_{n-1} b^{n-1} c$ (first for $c = \gamma_i$, then all $c \in C$). Taking $c = 1$ shows that b is indeed integral over A .

Part (b). If C is as in A and contains b_1, b_2 , then it contains $b_1 \pm b_2$ and $b_1 \cdot b_2$, showing that these are integral over A .

Part (c). Let, more generally, B/A be integral and $c \in C$ integral over B . It satisfies an equation $c^d = \beta_0 + \beta_1 c + \dots + \beta_{d-1} c^{d-1}$ with $\beta_i \in B$. By (a), there is an A -subalgebra $\tilde{B} \subseteq B$ which is finite over A and contains the β_i . Then c is integral over \tilde{B} , hence by (a) there is a \tilde{B} -subalgebra $\tilde{C} \subseteq C$ containing c and finite over \tilde{B} . Now \tilde{C}/A is finite by Proposition 1.4.1(b), hence c is integral over A by (a).

And part (d). Suppose that B is a field and let $a \in A \setminus \{0\}$. Since B/A is integral, we can find $\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{n-1} \in A$ such that

$$(a^{-1})^n + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \alpha_i \cdot (a^{-1})^i = 0.$$

But then

$$a^{-1} = a^{n-1} (a^{-1})^n = - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \alpha_i \cdot a^{n-1} \in A.$$

So every element of $A \setminus \{0\}$ is an unit and A a field. □

Remark 2. Cayley-Hamilton (similar to other determinant identities) can be derived from the case of algebraically closed fields by embedding integer domains into the algebraic closures of their quotient fields. For arbitrary rings R (possibly with zero divisors) one may consider the surjective ring homomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{Z}[X_r : r \in R] &\longrightarrow R \\ X_r &\longmapsto r \end{aligned}$$

and then reduce to the case of integer domains which was done above.

Corollary 1. *A ring extension is finite iff it is integral and of finite type.*

Proof. Follows from Proposition 1(a). □

Definition 2. If A is an algebra over a field k , elements $a_1, \dots, a_n \in A$ are called **algebraically independent** over k if

$$\sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^n} \lambda_{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n} a_1^{\alpha_1} \cdots a_n^{\alpha_n} = 0$$

implies that each $\lambda_{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n} = 0$.

Remark 3. Equivalently, the ring homomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} k[X_1, \dots, X_n] &\longrightarrow k[a_1, \dots, a_n] \\ X_i &\longmapsto a_i \end{aligned}$$

is injective, hence $k[X_1, \dots, X_n] \cong k[a_1, \dots, a_n]$ as k -algebras.

Theorem 3 (Noether normalization theorem). *Let k be a field and A a k -algebra of finite type. Then there are k -algebraically independent $a_1, \dots, a_n \in A$ such that A is integral over $k[a_1, \dots, a_n]$.*

Proof. Since A is of finite type over k , we can choose a_1, \dots, a_n such that A is integral over $k[a_1, \dots, a_n]$ (e.g. choose the a_i as generators of A as a k -algebra). We may choose a minimal n such that this is possible. We claim

Claim. Let $x_1, \dots, x_n \in A$ such that A is integral over $k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ and n is minimal having this property that such x_i exist. Then the x_i are algebraically independent over k .

We write $x^\alpha = \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{\alpha_i}$ for short. Suppose that

$$\sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^n} \lambda_\alpha \cdot x^\alpha = 0 \tag{*}$$

where $S := \{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^n \mid \lambda_\alpha \neq 0\}$ is finite but not empty. Let $y_1 = x_1$ and $y_k = x_k + y_1^{d_k}$ (the d_i will be chosen later on). Since the x_i can be recovered from the y_i , we have $k[x_1, \dots, x_n] =$

$k[y_1, \dots, y_n]$. The idea is to choose the d_i such that y_1 is integral over $k[y_2, \dots, y_n]$. Then A is integral over $k[y_2, \dots, y_n]$, contradicting the minimality of n .

Let $\omega_d(\alpha) = \alpha_1 + \sum_{i=2}^n d_i \cdot \alpha_i$. The summands can be expressed as

$$\lambda_\alpha x^\alpha = \lambda_\alpha y_1^{\alpha_1} \cdot \prod_{i=2}^n (y_i - y_1^{d_i})^{\alpha_i} = \pm \lambda_\alpha y_1^{\omega_d(\alpha)} + \sum_{j=0}^{\omega_d(\alpha)-1} Q_{\alpha,j}(y_2, \dots, y_n) y_1^j$$

if all d_k are positive. Here $Q_{\alpha,j}$ denotes some polynomial.

If d_2, \dots, d_n can be chosen in such a way that $\omega_d : S \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ has a unique maximum $\alpha^* \in S$, the relation $(*)$ becomes

$$0 = \lambda_{\alpha^*} y_1^{\omega_d(\alpha^*)} + \sum_{j=0}^{\omega_d(\alpha^*)-1} Q_j(y_2, \dots, y_n) y_1^j,$$

proving that y_1 is integral over $k[y_2, \dots, y_n]$.

To obtain this, d_2, \dots, d_n can be chosen in several ways. For example, take

$$A = \max \{l \in \mathbb{N} \mid \text{there is } \alpha \in S \text{ such that } l = \alpha_i \text{ for some } i\}$$

and chose $d_i = (A+1)^{i-1}$. Then ω_d is injective since the $(A+1)$ -adic representation of an integer is unique. \square

1.6. Proof of the Nullstellensatz and some consequences

Theorem 4. *Let L/K be a field extension such that L is a K -algebra of finite type. Then L/K is finite.*

Proof. By Noether's normalization theorem (Theorem 3) there are $y_1, \dots, y_n \in L$ algebraically independent over K such that L is integral over $K[y_1, \dots, y_n]$. By Proposition 1.5.1(d), $K[y_1, \dots, y_n]$ is a field. But as y_1, \dots, y_n are algebraically independent, $K[y_1, \dots, y_n]$ is isomorphic to the polynomial ring $K[X_1, \dots, X_n]$, which is only a field for $n = 0$. Thus L/K is integral (i.e. algebraic) and since the extension is finitely generated it must be finite. \square

Remark 1. When K is uncountable, the following argument would also work. If $\lambda \in L$ is non-algebraic over K , the subfield $K(\lambda) \subseteq L$ is isomorphic to $K(X)$, the field of rational functions over K , which has uncountable dimension as a K -vector space as the $\frac{1}{X-\gamma}$, $\gamma \in K$, are linearly independent. But the dimension (as a K -vector space) of a K -algebra of finite type must be countable, as there are only countable many monomials in finitely many elements.

Corollary 1. *Let k be a field and let $\mathfrak{m} \subseteq k[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ a maximal ideal, then its residue field $k[X_1, \dots, X_n]/\mathfrak{m}$ is a finite field extension of k .*

Proof. Indeed, it is generated by $X_1 + \mathfrak{m}, \dots, X_n + \mathfrak{m}$ and thus finite over k . \square

Remark 2. In particular, L/K is algebraic and $L = K$ if L is algebraically closed.

Remark 3. (a) Recall that a ring is a *domain* if $0 \neq 1$ and from $a \cdot b = 0$ for $a, b \in R$ follows $a = 0$ or $b = 0$.

(b) A field is a domain in which every $x \neq 0$ is invertible.

(c) Recall that an ideal $\mathfrak{p} \subseteq R$ is a *prime ideal*, iff $1 \notin \mathfrak{p}$ and $ab \in \mathfrak{p}$ implies $a \in \mathfrak{p}$ or $b \in \mathfrak{p}$. This is equivalent to R/\mathfrak{p} being a domain. It is *maximal* if $\mathfrak{p} \subsetneq R$ and there is no ideal I with $\mathfrak{p} \subsetneq I \subsetneq R$. This is equivalent to R/\mathfrak{p} being a field.

(d) An element $p \in R$ of a domain is called *prime* if $p \neq 0$ and $p \cdot R$ is a prime ideal. It is called *irreducible* if $p \notin R^\times$ and $p = ab$ implies $a \in R^\times$ or $b \in R^\times$.

Theorem 4a (Hilbert's Nullstellensatz). *If $I \subsetneq k[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ is a proper ideal in the polynomial ring over a field, it has a zero in l^n where l/k is some finite field extension. In particular, when k is algebraically closed, it has a zero in k^n .*

Proof. Let $\mathfrak{m} \supseteq I$ be a maximal ideal of $R = k[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ and $l = R/\mathfrak{m}$. It is finite because of Corollary 1. Let $x_i \in l$ be the image of $X_i \in R$ under $R \rightarrow R/\mathfrak{m}$. Then (x_1, \dots, x_n) is a zero of I in l^n . \square

Proposition 1. *If k is algebraically closed, there is a bijection between k^n and maximal ideals $\mathfrak{m} \subset R := k[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ given by*

$$x \in k^n \mapsto \mathfrak{m}_x = \{f \in R \mid f(x) = 0\}$$

the only zero of $\mathfrak{m} \longleftarrow \mathfrak{m}$

Proof. Obviously, \mathfrak{m}_x is an ideal and

$$\begin{aligned} R/\mathfrak{m}_x &\longrightarrow k \\ (f \bmod \mathfrak{m}_x) &\longmapsto f(x) \end{aligned}$$

is an isomorphism. Thus R/\mathfrak{m}_x is a field and \mathfrak{m}_x is a maximal ideal. Moreover x is the only zero of \mathfrak{m}_x : If ξ is a different zero (say $\xi_i \neq x_i$), then $f(\xi) \neq 0$ for $f(X) = X_i - x_i$.

Let \mathfrak{m} be any maximal ideal and x a zero of \mathfrak{m} , then $\mathfrak{m} \subseteq \mathfrak{m}_x$, hence $\mathfrak{m} = \mathfrak{m}_x$ by its maximality. By the previous remark x is the only zero of \mathfrak{m} . \square

Remark 4. (a) If $k \neq \bar{k}$, the bijection is between $\text{Aut}(\bar{k}/k)$ -orbits on \bar{k}^n and maximal ideals in $R = k[X_1, \dots, X_n]$. If k has no separable extensions (i.e., k is *separably closed*, $k = k^{\text{sep}}$), then the bijection is between \bar{k}^n and $\mathfrak{m}\text{-Spec}(R)$, the set of maximal ideals of R .

(b) For arbitrary R , Grothendieck takes arbitrary prime ideals (which the lecturer thinks was also proposed by Krull, who, however, was a *n00b* compared to Grothendieck) and turns $\text{Spec } R$, the set of prime ideals of R , into a geometric object.

1.7. Some operations on ideals

Definition 1. For $k = \bar{k}$ and $I \subseteq R = k[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ we denote the set of zeros of I by $V(I)$ called the **variety** or **vanishing set** of I . If $I = (f_1, \dots, f_k)_R$ we write $V(f_1, \dots, f_k)$ for $V(I)$.

Remark 1. By definition, $I \supseteq J$ implies $V(I) \subseteq V(J)$.

Definition 2. For ideals I, J of a ring R let their **sum** be $I + J = \{f + g \mid f \in I, g \in J\}$.

Remark 2. For $R = k[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ we have $V(I + J) = V(I) \cap V(J)$.

Proof. By Remark 1, $V(I + J) \subseteq V(I)$ and $V(I + J) \subseteq V(J)$, hence $V(I + J) \subseteq V(I) \cap V(J)$. Conversely, if $x \in V(I) \cap V(J)$, then each $f \in I$ and $g \in J$ vanishes on x . Then $f + g$ vanishes on x as well, proving $V(I) \cap V(J) \subseteq V(I + J)$. \square

Definition 3. If $I_\lambda \subseteq R$ are ideals of a ring R indexed by a not necessarily finite set Λ , their **sum** is

$$\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} I_\lambda = \left\{ \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} i_\lambda \mid i_\lambda \neq 0 \text{ only for finitely many } \lambda \right\}.$$

Remark 3. If $R = k[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ then

$$V\left(\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} I_\lambda\right) = \bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} V(I_\lambda).$$

Proof. Same as for Remark 2. \square

Definition 4. For any ideals $I, J \subseteq R$ of some ring R , their **product** is defined as

$$I \cdot J = \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n f_k \cdot g_k \mid f_k \in I, g_k \in J \right\}.$$

Remark 4. If $R = k[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ then $V(I \cdot J) = V(I \cap J) = V(I) \cup V(J)$.

Proof. By Remark 1, $V(I \cdot J) \supseteq V(I \cap J) \supseteq V(I)$. Thus $V(I) \cup V(J) \subseteq V(I \cap J) \subseteq V(I \cdot J)$ and we claim that $V(I \cdot J) \subseteq V(I) \cup V(J)$, implying equality. Indeed, let $x \in k^n \setminus (V(I) \cup V(J))$. Then there are $f \in I, g \in J$ with $f(x) \neq 0$ and $g(x) \neq 0$. Then $f \cdot g \in (I \cdot J)$ and $(f \cdot g)(x) \neq 0$. \square

Remark 5. For infinite intersections the inclusion

$$\bigcup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} V(I_\lambda) \subseteq V\left(\bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} I_\lambda\right)$$

may be proper.

Definition 5. If $I \subset R$ is an ideal of the ring R , its **radical** is the ideal

$$\sqrt{I} = \{f \in R \mid f^n \in I \text{ for some } n \in \mathbb{N}\} = \{f \in R \mid \text{the image of } f \text{ in } R/I \text{ is nilpotent}\} .$$

Remark. (a) The set $\sqrt{\{0\}}$ of the nilpotent elements of R is called the *nilradical* of R .

(b) If $f \in \sqrt{I}$, $g \in \sqrt{I}$ then $f^k \in I$ and $g^l \in I$ for $k, l \in \mathbb{N}$ then

$$(f + g)^{k+l} = \sum_{i+j=k+l} \binom{k+l}{i} f^i \cdot g^j \in I ,$$

from which it can be easily deduced that \sqrt{I} is indeed an ideal again.

(c) $\sqrt{\sqrt{I}} = \sqrt{I}$ for every ideal $I \subseteq R$.

Proposition 1. If k is algebraically closed and I an ideal in $R = k[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ then

$$\sqrt{I} = \{f \in R \mid f(x) = 0 \text{ for all } x \in V(I)\} .$$

Proof. Is is clear that an element of \sqrt{I} must vanish at all zeros of I . Conversely, let f vanish on $V(I)$. Consider the ideal $J \subseteq S = k[X_1, \dots, X_n, T]$ generated by the elements of I and by

$$g(X_1, \dots, X_n, T) = 1 - T \cdot f(X_1, \dots, X_n) .$$

If $(x, t) = (x_1, \dots, x_n, t)$ was a zero of J , x would be a zero of I , thus $f(x) = 0$, thus $g(x, t) = 1 - t \cdot f(x) = 1 \neq 0$, a contradiction. By the Nullstellensatz $J = S$, hence there is an expression

$$1 = \left(\sum_{i=1}^K h_i(X_i T) \cdot \varphi_i(X) \right) + \gamma(X, T) \cdot g(X, T) ,$$

where $\gamma, h_i \in S$ and $\varphi_i \in I$. Taking $T = f(X)^{-1}$ one has $g(X, f(X)^{-1}) = 0$ and obtains the identity

$$1 = \sum_{i=1}^K h_i(X, f(X)^{-1}) \varphi_i(X)$$

in $k(X_1, \dots, X_n)$. Let T^α be the largest power of T occurring in any monomial of any h_i . Multiplying the previous equation by $f(X)^\alpha$ we obtain

$$f(X)^\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^K \left(h_i \left(X, f(X)^{-1} \right) f(X)^\alpha \right) \varphi_i(X) = \sum_{i=1}^K n_i(X) \cdot \varphi_i(X) ,$$

where $n_i(X) = h_i(X, f(X)^{-1}) f(X)^\alpha = \sum_{j=0}^\alpha h_{i,j}(X) f(X)^{\alpha-j}$ in R , thus $f^\alpha \in I$. □

Remark 6. We have the following rather obvious relations between these operations on ideals

$$J \cdot \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} I_\lambda = \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} J \cdot I_\lambda \quad (1)$$

$$\sqrt{I \cap J} = \sqrt{I \cdot J} = \sqrt{I} \cap \sqrt{J} . \quad (2)$$

For infinite Λ we have $\sqrt{\bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} I_\lambda} \subseteq \bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \sqrt{I_\lambda}$ but equality may fail (e.g. $R = K[T]$, $\Lambda = \mathbb{N}$, $I_\lambda = T^\lambda \cdot R$). Moreover we have the inclusions

$$\sqrt{I + J} \supseteq \sqrt{I} + \sqrt{J} \quad (3)$$

$$(I + J) \cap K \supseteq I \cap K + J \cap K . \quad (4)$$

2. Quasi-affine algebraic varieties and their dimension

2.1. The Zariski topology on k^n

Let k be an algebraically closed field.

Definition 1. A subset M of k^n is **Zariski-closed** iff it can be written as $M = V(I)$ where $I \subseteq k[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ is some ideal.

Example 1. Consider X a metric space and $I \subseteq C(X)$ an ideal in the ring of continuous functions on X . Then the set of zeroes $V(I) = \{x \in X \mid f(x) = 0 \text{ for all } f \in I\} = \bigcap_{f \in I} V(f)$ is a closed subset and any closed subset $M \subseteq X$ is $V(f)$ with $f(x) = d_X(x, M) = \inf \{d_X(x, m) \mid m \in M\}$.

Example 2. Let $n = 1$. The polynomial ring $k[X]$ is a principal ideal domain, hence any ideal I has the form $I = (f)$ where $f = \prod_{i=1}^m (X - \xi_i)^{a_i}$ decomposes into linear factors as k is algebraically closed. Then $V(I) = \{\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n\}$ unless $I = 0$, $V(I) = k$. Thus the Zariski-closed subsets of k are k itself and the finite subsets and the open subsets are \emptyset and the cofinite subsets (i.e. the subsets U with $k \setminus U$ being finite). In particular the intersection of two non-empty open subsets is in turn non-empty.

Example 3. Let $n = 2$. We will see at the end of this chapter (in Remark 5) that the Zariski-closed subsets of k^2 , besides k^2 , are the subsets of the form $C \cup F$ where $C = \{x \in k^2 \mid P(x) = 0\}$ (for some $P \in k[X_1, X_2] \setminus \{0\}$, C is a *curve*) and $F \subseteq k^2$ is finite.

Remark 1. By the results of Section 1.7, there is a bijection

$$\begin{aligned} \{\text{Zariski-closed subsets of } k^n\} &\xrightarrow{\sim} \left\{ \text{ideals } I \subseteq R = k[X_1, \dots, X_n] \text{ such that } I = \sqrt{I} \right\} \\ M = V(I) &\longleftrightarrow I \\ M &\longmapsto I = \{f \in R \mid M \subseteq V(f)\} \end{aligned}$$

which is anti-monotonic (in the sense that from $I \subseteq J$ follows $V(I) \supseteq V(J)$) and it sends $\bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} M_\lambda$ to $\sqrt{\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} I_\lambda}$ and $M_1 \cup M_2$ to $I_1 \cap I_2$. In particular, the Zariski-closed subsets are indeed the closed subsets for some topology on k^n .

Professor Franke recalled a bunch of notation from topology, which can be found in Section A.1.

Definition 2. A topological space T is **noetherian** if it satisfies the following equivalent properties:

- (a) There is no infinite properly descending sequence of closed subsets $T \supseteq M_0 \supsetneq M_1 \supsetneq \dots$
- (b) Any set $\mathfrak{X} \neq \emptyset$ of closed subsets of T contains a \subseteq -minimal element.
- (c) Any open subset of T is quasi-compact.

Proof. We start with (a) \Rightarrow (b). If (b) was wrong, select $M_1 \in \mathfrak{X}$, $M_2 \subsetneq M_1$ since M_1 is not minimal, then select $M_3 \subsetneq M_2$ and so on. This gives an infinite properly descending chain of closed subsets, contradicting (a).

Let's prove (b) \Rightarrow (c). Let $U \subseteq T$ be open, and $U = \bigcup_{i \in I} (T \setminus M_i)$ with M_i closed, $M_i \supseteq T \setminus U$ (i.e., an open cover of U). Consider $\mathfrak{X} = \{\bigcap_{i \in F} M_i \mid |F| < \infty\}$. It has a minimal element N which equals $T \setminus U$, because every $x \in U$ is not in M_i for some $i \in I$ (as the $T \setminus M_i$ cover U) and $x \in N$ would imply $N \cap M_i \subsetneq M_i$, contradicting minimality. If $N = \bigcap_{i \in F} M_i$ with F finite, then $U = \bigcup_{i \in F} (T \setminus M_i)$ is a finite subcover.

And (c) \Rightarrow (a). If (a) was wrong, $U = T \setminus M_\infty$ with $M_\infty = \bigcap_{i=1}^\infty M_i$ is covered by the $T \setminus M_i$ without finite subcovering. \square

Corollary 1 (to Remark 1). *The space k^n with the Zariski topology is a noetherian topological space*

Proof. An infinite descending chain $M_1 \supsetneq M_2 \supsetneq \dots$ of closed subsets would yield an infinite ascending chain of ideals by applying the correspondence from Remark 1. \square

Definition 3. A non-empty topological space X is called **irreducible**, if the following equivalent conditions hold:

- (a) If $X = A \cup B$ where A and B are closed subsets of X , then $X = A$ or $X = B$.
- (b) Two arbitrary non-empty open subsets of X have non-empty intersection.
- (c) Any non-empty open subset of X is dense.

A closed subset of X is called irreducible if it is irreducible as a topological subspace.

Remark 2 (a.k.a. Remark 4). For the sake of simplicity *irreducible subset of X* will be used as a substitute of *irreducible closed subset of X* .

Proposition 1 (a.k.a. Proposition 2). *In a noetherian topological space X , any closed subset Y is noetherian and can be expressed as a finite union $Y = \bigcup_{i=1}^k Y_i$ of irreducible subsets Y_i where $Y_i \subseteq Y_j$ implies $i = j$. Moreover the Y_i are unique up to permutation of their order and $\{Y_1, \dots, Y_k\}$ can be characterized as:*

- (a) *The set of irreducible closed subsets of Y containing a non-empty open subset of Y .*
- (b) *The set of \subseteq -maximal irreducible subsets of Y .*

*The $\{Y_1, \dots, Y_k\}$ are called the **irreducible components** of Y .*

Proof. The first assertion, Y being noetherian, is true even if Y is not closed in X as seen in Remark 2.2.1.

For the existence of a finite decomposition into irreducible subsets, let \mathfrak{X} be the set of closed subsets $Y \subseteq X$ without such a representation. As X is noetherian \mathfrak{X} has \subseteq -minimal element Y . We have $Y \neq \emptyset$, because \emptyset can be written as the empty union and it is not irreducible because it would be the union $\{Y\}$ of irreducible subsets otherwise. Thus $Y = Y_1 \cup Y_2$ with $Y_1 \subsetneq Y$ and $Y_2 \subsetneq Y$. By the induction assumption ($Y \in \mathfrak{X}$ being minimal) Y_1 and Y_2 can be written as finite unions of irreducible subsets of X . Hence Y is a finite union of irreducible subsets, a contradiction. Let $Y = \bigcup_{i=1}^k Y_i$ where Y_i is irreducible and k is minimal. If $Y_i \subseteq Y_j$ and $i \neq j$, then Y_i could be removed from the list and k would not be minimal. Thus all our claims in the existence assumption are satisfied.

Now let $Y = \bigcup_{i=1}^k Y_i$, with Y_i irreducible and $Y_i \not\subseteq Y_j$ for $i \neq j$. Then $Y_i \not\subseteq \bigcup_{j \neq i} Y_j$ because otherwise Y_i being irreducible and

$$Y_i = \bigcup_{j \neq i} (Y_j \cap Y_i)$$

would imply $Y_i = Y_j \cap Y_i$, i.e. $Y_i \subseteq Y_j$ for some $j \neq i$. Now let A be any irreducible subset of Y containing a non-empty open subset U of Y . If $U \cap Y_i \neq \emptyset$ then U is dense in Y_i as Y_i is irreducible. As $A \supseteq U$ and A is closed, $A \supseteq Y_i = \overline{U}$. Hence $A = Y_i$ otherwise we had a non-trivial composition of A given by

$$A = Y_i \cup \left(\bigcup_{j \neq i} A \cap Y_j \right)$$

and A would fail to be irreducible, or $A = A \cap Y_j$ for some $j \neq i$, but then $Y_i \subseteq A \subseteq Y_j$. Hence $\{Y_1, \dots, Y_k\}$ contains all irreducible subsets containing a non-empty open subset of Y . Conversely, $U_i = Y \setminus \bigcup_{j=1, j \neq i}^k Y_j$, then U_i is open in Y and non-empty since Y_i is no subset of the subtracted union and $U_i \subseteq Y_i$. Thus Y_i is an irreducible subset of Y which contains a non-empty open subset. This establishes uniqueness and characterization (a).

Characterization (b) can be easily deduced from this. Indeed, if A is a maximal irreducible subset of Y not listed in $\{Y_1, \dots, Y_k\}$, then A could be added to $Y = \bigcup_{i=1}^k Y_i$ (deleting all Y_i such that $Y_i \subseteq A$), contradicting uniqueness. It remains to show that all Y_i are maximal. If $Y_i \subseteq A$ for some irreducible A , then A could be added then A could be added to $Y = \bigcup_{i=1}^k Y_i$ (deleting all Y_i such that $Y_i \subseteq A$), and again this would contradict uniqueness. \square

Example 4. (a) Every point is irreducible.

(b) Every irreducible topological space is connected. Indeed, any two non-empty open subsets U, V are dense. In particular, they intersect, ensuring Definition A.1.7(b).

(c) $k \times \{0\} \cup \{0\} \times k \subseteq k^2$ turns out to be Zariski-closed ($= V(XY)$) and connected (as we will see) but *not* irreducible, as it is $V(XY) = V(X) \cup V(Y)$.

Proposition 2 (a.k.a. Proposition 3). *Let I be an ideal in $R = k[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ then $V(I)$ is irreducible iff \sqrt{I} is a prime ideal.*

Proof. Without loss of generality we may assume $\sqrt{I} = I$ (as $\sqrt{\sqrt{I}} = \sqrt{I}$ and $V(\sqrt{I}) = V(I)$). If $Y = V(I)$ is irreducible, then $Y \neq \emptyset$, hence $1 \notin I$. If $f, g \in R$ and $fg \in I$, then $Y \subseteq V(fg) = V(f) \cup V(g)$ and

$$Y = (Y \cap V(f)) \cup (Y \cap V(g))$$

is a cover of Y by two closed subsets. As Y is irreducible, at least one of them equals Y , corresponding to $Y \subseteq V(f)$ or $Y \subseteq V(g)$ which, by the Nullstellensatz (in the form of Proposition 1.7.1) implies $f \in I$ or $g \in I$. Hence I is a prime ideal.

Let I be a prime ideal. Then $I \subsetneq R$, hence $Y = V(I)$ is not empty by the Nullstellensatz. Assume that $Y = Y_1 \cup Y_2$ is a decomposition into closed proper subsets $Y_1, Y_2 \subsetneq Y$. In particular $Y_1 \not\subseteq Y_2$ and $Y_2 \not\subseteq Y_1$. Let $J_k \subseteq R$ be the ideal of polynomials vanishing on Y_k . Then $J_1 \not\subseteq J_2$ and $J_2 \not\subseteq J_1$ by Remark 1. Let $f \in J_1 \setminus J_2$ and $g \in J_2 \setminus J_1$, then f vanishes on Y_1 but not on Y_2 and g vanishes on Y_2 but not on Y_1 , $fg \in I$ (by Proposition 1.7.1, as it vanishes on Y and $I = \sqrt{I}$) but $f \notin I$ as it does not vanish identically on Y_2 and $g \notin I$ as it does not vanish on Y_1 . But then I couldn't be prime, a contradiction. \square

Remark. In $R = k[X, Y]$, $(X) = X \cdot R$ and $(Y) = Y \cdot R$ are prime ideals because e.g. $R/(Y) \cong k[X]$ which is a domain. Hence $k \times \{0\}$ and $\{0\} \times k$ are indeed irreducible as was claimed in Example 4. In particular, they are connected and since they have a non-empty intersection, their union is connected as well.

Example 5. We have $k^n = V(\{0\})$ is irreducible as R is a domain, hence $\{0\} \subseteq R$ is prime.

Corollary 2. If $f \in R = k[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ is an irreducible polynomial, then $V(f)$ is an irreducible closed subset of k^n .

Proof. This follows from the fact that R is a unique factorization domain. \square

Definition 4. Let M be an irreducible subset of the noetherian topological space X . The **codimension** $\text{codim}(M, X)$ of M in X is the (possible infinite) supremum of the set of integers k such that there is a strictly ascending chain $M = M_0 \subsetneq M_1 \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq M_k \subseteq X$ of irreducible subsets of X . The **dimension** of X is the (possibly infinite) supremum of the codimensions of all irreducible subsets of X .

Remark. This notion of dimension seems to go back to W. Krull.

Remark 3 (a.k.a. Remark 5). (a) Let X be noetherian and $A \supseteq B \supseteq C$ are irreducible, then

$$\begin{aligned} \text{codim}(C, B) + \text{codim}(B, A) &\leq \text{codim}(C, A) \\ \dim(A) + \text{codim}(A, X) &\leq \dim(X) \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

Indeed, we can concatenate ascending chains of irreducible subsets, so this follows immediately from Definition 4.

(b) Let Y be irreducible and $U \subseteq X$ open such that $Y \cap U \neq \emptyset$. Then there is a bijection

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{irreducible subsets } A \text{ of } X \\ \text{such that } A \supseteq Y \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\sim} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{irreducible subsets } M \text{ of } U \\ \text{such that } M \supseteq U \cap Y \end{array} \right\}$$

$$A \mapsto M = A \cap U$$

$$\overline{M} \longleftarrow M$$

(which is merely a tedious calculation similar to problem 4 on exercise sheet #6). This implies the *locality of codimension*:

$$\text{codim}(Y, X) = \text{codim}(Y \cap U, U) . \quad (2)$$

Definition 5. A noetherian topological space X is called **catenary** if for arbitrary irreducible subsets $X \supseteq A \supseteq B \supseteq C$ equality holds in the first line of (1).

Theorem 5. For $X = k^n$ with the Zariski-topology, $\dim(X) = n$ and equality occurs in (1). In particular, X is catenary.

Theorem 5 will be eventually proved in Section 2.6.

Remark 4 (a.k.a. Remark 5). Obviously $\text{codim}(\{0\}^n, k^n) \geq n$ because of the chain

$$\{0\}^n \subsetneq k \times \{0\}^{n-1} \subsetneq k^2 \times \{0\}^{n-2} \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq k^{n-1} \times \{0\} \subsetneq k^n .$$

The subsets here are irreducible because they are homeomorphic to k^i which is irreducible by Proposition 2 as $k[X_1, \dots, X_i]$ is a domain (i.e., $\{0\}$ is prime). Similarly, $\text{codim}(\{x\}, X) \geq n$ for any $x \in X = k^n$.

Remark. (a) Even the finiteness of $\dim(k^n)$ is not trivial.

(b) In topology, the fact that no open subset $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$, $U \neq \emptyset$ is homeomorphic to any open $V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^k$ for $k \neq n$ is not trivial. Among the first proofs are by Brouwer and Lebesgue (*Pflastersatz*, *Lebesgue covering theorem*).

(c) For $\text{Spec } R$ with R noetherian, $\text{codim}(A, B)$ is finite for irreducible $A \subseteq B$ (quite hard, probably Krull (even though Krull was a *n00b* compared to Grothendieck)) but there are examples where $\text{Spec } R$ is infinite-dimensional (relatively easy), there are closed points of differing codimensions (quite easy) and $\text{Spec } R$ may fail to be catenary (very hard, Nagata) but the R encountered in free nature are catenary.

Lemma 1. Let R be a factorial domain. If $\mathfrak{p} \subseteq R$ is a non-zero prime ideal, then \mathfrak{p} contains a prime element.

Proof. Let $f \in \mathfrak{p} \setminus \{0\}$ and $f = \prod_{i=1}^n p_i$ (note $n \neq 0$ as $f \notin R^\times$, as \mathfrak{p} is prime) be its decomposition into prime factors, then one of the p_i must be in \mathfrak{p} , since \mathfrak{p} is prime. \square

Proposition 3 (a.k.a. Proposition 4, formerly known as Proposition 1, srsly get your shit together). *Let $p \in R = k[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ be an irreducible polynomial. Then $V(p)$ (irreducible by Corollary 2) is of codimension 1 in k^n and all subsets of k^n of codimension 1 can be obtained in this way.*

Proof. Let p be as required, then the principal ideal $\mathfrak{p} = (p)$ is prime. If $X = V(\mathfrak{p})$ had codimension 0, it would equal k^n (which is irreducible by Proposition 2 and $\mathfrak{p} = 0$ and $p = 0$, a contradiction. If $\text{codim}(X, k^n) > 1$, there is an irreducible subset $Y = V(\mathfrak{q})$ strictly between X and k^n , where \mathfrak{q} may be assumed prime (Remark 1 and Proposition 2) and $\mathfrak{q} \subsetneq \mathfrak{p}$ by Remark 1. We have $\mathfrak{q} \neq \{0\}$ because $Y = k^n$ otherwise. By Lemma 1, \mathfrak{q} contains a prime element q . But $q \in \mathfrak{p} = (p)$ must be divisible by p , hence $q = up$ with $u \in R^\times$ a unit. Then $\mathfrak{p} = (p) = (q) \subseteq \mathfrak{q}$, contradicting $\mathfrak{q} \subsetneq \mathfrak{p}$. Thus, the codimension is 1 in this case (a special case of Krull's principal ideal theorem).

On the other hand, let $V(\mathfrak{p})$ be irreducible and of codimension 1. By Proposition 2 we may assume $\mathfrak{p} \subseteq R$ to be a prime ideal. If $p \in \mathfrak{p}$ is a prime (provided by Lemma 1), then $V(\mathfrak{p}) \subseteq V(p) \subsetneq k^n$, proving that $V(\mathfrak{p}) = V(p)$. In fact, we even get $\sqrt{\mathfrak{p}} = \sqrt{(p)}$ and thus $\mathfrak{p} = (p)$, since prime ideals coincide with their radicals. \square

Remark 5 (on Example 3). If Theorem 5 is assumed, $\dim(k^2) = 2$ and there are irreducible subsets of codimension 2 (points), of codimension 1 ($V(f)$ for irreducible f), and of codimension 0 (k^2 itself).

2.2. Quasi-affine algebraic varieties

Let the algebraically closed field k be fixed.

Definition 1. An **affine algebraic variety** is (for our purposes) an irreducible (Zariski-closed) subset $Z \subseteq k^n$, for some n . A **quasi-affine algebraic variety** is a non-empty Zariski-open subset of an affine algebraic variety.

Remark 1. Any subset of a noetherian space is noetherian with its induced subspace topology. Indeed, if X is noetherian, $Y \subseteq X$ a subset and $M_0 \supseteq M_1 \supseteq \dots$ an infinite properly descending chain of closed subsets of Y , then so is $\overline{M}_0 \supsetneq \overline{M}_1 \subsetneq \dots$ (the closures being taken in X), as any closed subset $M \subseteq Y$ is of the form $M = C \cap Y$ with $C \subseteq X$ closed, and – of course – C may be taken to be \overline{M} . In particular, affine and quasi-affine varieties are noetherian.

Definition 2. Let $Z \subseteq k^n$ be a quasi-affine algebraic variety and $f : Z \rightarrow k$ a k -valued function on it. We call f **regular at** x if there is a neighbourhood $U \subseteq Z$ of x and polynomials $p, q \in k[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ such that $V(q) \cap U = \emptyset$ and such that $f(y) = \frac{p(y)}{q(y)}$ for all $y \in U$. We call f **regular** on Z if it is regular at every point of Z . Denote the ring of regular functions by $\mathcal{O}(Z)$ and put $\mathcal{O}(\emptyset) = \{\text{empty function}\}$.

The association $Z \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(Z)$ is part of the structure of a *sheaf* (which is, in fact, a *structure sheaf*).

Definition 3. Let X be a topological space. A **sheaf** \mathcal{G} (of sets, (abelian) groups or rings) on X associates:

- To each open subset $U \subseteq X$ an object $\mathcal{G}(U)$.
- To each inclusion $V \subseteq U$ of open subsets for X , a morphism

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{G}(U) &\longrightarrow \mathcal{G}(V) \\ f &\longmapsto f|_V \end{aligned}$$

(note that $f|_V$ is just notation and does not necessarily mean the restriction to V) such that the following conditions hold:

- (a) $f|_U = f$ when $f \in \mathcal{G}(U)$
- (b) $(f|_V)|_W = f|_W$ for $f \in \mathcal{G}(U)$ and inclusions $W \subseteq V \subseteq U$ of open subsets.
- (c) If $U = \bigcup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} U_\lambda$ is a covering of an open subset $U \subseteq X$ by open subsets $U_\lambda \subseteq U$, then the map

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{G}(U) &\longrightarrow \left\{ (f_\lambda) \in \prod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \mathcal{G}(U_\lambda) \mid f_\lambda|_{U_\lambda \cap U_\vartheta} = f_\vartheta|_{U_\lambda \cap U_\vartheta} \text{ for } \lambda, \vartheta \in \Lambda \right\} \\ f &\longmapsto (f|_{U_\lambda})_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \end{aligned} \quad (*)$$

is bijective.

Remark. (a) If only Definition 3(a) and (b) are satisfied, then \mathcal{G} is called a *presheaf*. If in addition (*) is injective it is called a *separated presheaf*.

- (b) If $f_\lambda = f|_{U_\lambda}$ then $f_\lambda|_{U_\lambda \cap U_\vartheta} = f|_{U_\lambda}|_{U_\lambda \cap U_\vartheta} = f|_{U_\lambda \cap U_\vartheta} = f|_{U_\vartheta}|_{U_\lambda \cap U_\vartheta} = f_\vartheta|_{U_\lambda \cap U_\vartheta}$ by (β). Hence (*) is well-defined and only bijectivity may be violated for some presheaves.
- (c) The condition from Definition 3(c) is called the *sheaf axiom* and has interesting consequences if $\Lambda = \emptyset$ (hence $U = \emptyset$). Then the product on the right-hand side of (*) is the empty product (containing just one element), the condition

$$\forall \lambda, \vartheta \in \Lambda: f_\lambda|_{U_\lambda \cap U_\vartheta} = f_\vartheta|_{U_\lambda \cap U_\vartheta}$$

is trivially satisfied and it follows that $\mathcal{G}(\emptyset)$ is the object with just one element (i.e. the trivial group, the zero ring etc.).

- (d) If R is an object and $\mathcal{G}(U) = \{\text{functions } U \rightarrow R\}$ and $f|_U$ is the ordinary restriction then \mathcal{G} is a sheaf of these objects, where the group/ring operations on $\mathcal{G}(U)$ are defined pointwise:

$$(f * g)(x) = f(x) * g(x)$$

where $*$ is $+$ or \cdot .

- (e) If R has a topology such that the group/ring operations are continuous (as maps $R \times R \rightarrow R$, $R \times R$ carrying the product topology) then $C^0(U) \subseteq \mathcal{G}(U)$, the subset of continuous functions, form a subsheaf. The same happens with C^∞ functions if $R = \mathbb{R}$ or $R = \mathbb{C}$ and $X = \mathbb{R}^n$ (or a C^∞ -manifold) or with holomorphic functions if $R = \mathbb{C}$ and $X = \mathbb{C}^n$ (or a holomorphic manifold).
- (f) It is clear from Definition 2 that $U \mapsto \mathcal{O}(U)$ defines a sheaf of rings on a quasi-affine algebraic variety.
- (g) The elements of $\mathcal{G}(U)$ are called *sections* of \mathcal{G} on U

Example 1. (a) If $f \in k[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ then $f|_Z \in \mathcal{O}(Z)$. Indeed, one can just put $U = Z$, $p = f$ and $q = 1$ in Definition 2.

(b) If $f \in \mathcal{O}(Z)$ and $V(f) = \{z \in Z \mid f(z) = 0\}$ is empty, then $\frac{1}{f} \in \mathcal{O}(Z)$.

(c) We call $\mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O}_Z: U \mapsto \mathcal{O}(U)$ the *structure sheaf* of Z .

Proposition 1. Let $z \in Z$. If f_1, \dots, f_m are functions $Z \rightarrow k$ which are regular at $z \in Z$ then

$$\begin{aligned} Z &\longrightarrow k^m \\ \zeta &\longmapsto (f_1(\zeta), \dots, f_m(\zeta)) \end{aligned}$$

is Zariski-continuous on some neighbourhood of z .

Proof. Step 1. Let $f: Z \rightarrow k^m$ where $f = (f_1, \dots, f_m)$ with $f_i \in S = k[X_1, \dots, X_n]$. Then f is Zariski-continuous. Indeed, let $A \subseteq k^m$ is Zariski-closed, then $A = V(I)$ with the ideal $I \subseteq R$ being generated by $I = (g_1, \dots, g_\ell)_R$, where $R = k[X_1, \dots, X_m]$. Then

$$f^{-1}(A) = V(g_1(f(-)), \dots, g_\ell(f(-))) ,$$

where $g_i(f(-)) = g_i(f_1(X_1, \dots, X_n), \dots, f_m(X_1, \dots, X_n)) \in S$.

Step 2. The map

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega = k^m \times (k^\times)^m &\xrightarrow{q} k^m \\ (x_1, \dots, x_m, y_1, \dots, y_m) &\longmapsto \left(\frac{x_1}{y_1}, \dots, \frac{x_m}{y_m} \right) \end{aligned}$$

is Zariski-continuous. Indeed, let $A \subseteq k^m$, $A = V(g_1, \dots, g_\ell)$ be Zariski-closed. If N is the maximum total degree of the g_i , then h_1, \dots, h_ℓ defined by

$$h_i(X_1, \dots, X_m, Y_1, \dots, Y_m) = (Y_1 \cdots Y_m)^N g_i \left(\frac{X_1}{Y_1}, \dots, \frac{X_m}{Y_m} \right) \in k[X_1, \dots, X_m, Y_1, \dots, Y_m]$$

are polynomials and $q^{-1}(A) = \Omega \cap V(h_1, \dots, h_\ell)$, as the factor $(Y_1 \cdots Y_m)^N$ vanishes nowhere on Ω .

Step 3. Now let $f_1, \dots, f_m: Z \rightarrow k$ be functions which are regular in $z \in Z$ and let $f = (f_1, \dots, f_m): Z \rightarrow k^m$. Then there are $p_i, q_i \in k[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ such that in some neighbourhood

$U \ni z$ in Z none of the q_i has zeros and $f_i = \frac{p_i}{q_i}$. Then $f|_U$ is equal to the composition of continuous maps

$$U \xrightarrow{(p_1, \dots, p_m, q_1, \dots, q_m)} k^m \times (k^\times)^m \xrightarrow{q} k^m$$

and thus continuous itself. \square

Corollary 1. *If $f \in \mathcal{O}(Z)$ then $V(f) = \{z \in Z \mid f(z) = 0\}$ is a closed subset of Z .*

Proof. By Proposition 1, $Z \xrightarrow{f} k$ is continuous. Since $\{0\} \subseteq k$ is Zariski-closed, so is its preimage $V(f)$. \square

Theorem 6. *If X is a quasi-affine algebraic variety, K the quotient field of $\mathcal{O}(X)$ (the field of rational functions on X) then $\dim(X) = \text{tr. deg}(K/k)$ and equality always occurs in equation (2.1.1). In particular, X is catenary.*

Theorem 6 will be eventually proved in Section 2.6 by methods from commutative algebra.

Remark. (a) If K/k is a field extension, then there is a subset $B \subseteq K$ (a *transcendence basis*) which is algebraically independent over k and such that K is algebraic over the subfield generated by B and k . The cardinality of B only depends on K/k and is called *transcendence degree* $\text{tr. deg}(K/k)$ of K/k .

(b) If $\emptyset \neq U \subseteq X$ is open, then $\mathcal{O}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(U), f \mapsto f|_U$ is an injective homomorphism (by Corollary 1 and irreducibility of X) which can be seen to induce an isomorphism of quotient fields $K(X) \xrightarrow{\sim} K(U)$.

(c) If $X = k^n$, then $\mathcal{O}(X) = k[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ by the following Proposition 2 and $K = k(X_1, \dots, X_n)$ for which $\{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$ is a transcendence basis over k . Thus, Theorem 5 is a special case of Theorem 6.

Proposition 2. *If $\mathfrak{p} \subseteq R = k[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ is a prime ideal and $X = V(\mathfrak{p})$, then*

$$\begin{aligned} R/\mathfrak{p} &\longrightarrow \mathcal{O}(X) \\ f \bmod \mathfrak{p} &\longmapsto f|_X \end{aligned}$$

is an isomorphism.

Remark. (a) The subsets $X \subseteq k^n$ occurring here are precisely the affine algebraic varieties in k^n .

(b) In particular, the ring extension $\mathcal{O}(X)/k$ is of finite type for such X .

(c) If X is a quasi-affine algebraic variety, $\mathcal{O}(X)$ may fail to be of finite type over k . See M. Nagata (whom Franke likes to refer to as *the Lord of the Rings*), *Lecture on the fourteenth problem of Hilbert* [Nag65].

Proof of Proposition 2. For some reason, the proof given in the lecture contained a completely unnecessary technical step which we will avoid here.

Well-definedness is immediate. To see injectivity, note that $f \in R$ vanishes on $X = V(\mathfrak{p})$ iff $f \in \sqrt{\mathfrak{p}} = \mathfrak{p}$ by Proposition 1.7.1. So the tricky part will be surjectivity. Let $f \in \mathcal{O}(X)$. Let $U_1, \dots, U_n \subseteq X$ be open subsets for which there are polynomials $p_i, q_i \in R$ such that $V(q_i) \cap U_i = \emptyset$ and $f = \frac{p_i}{q_i}$ on U_i for $i = 1, \dots, n$. We may choose the U_i such that $X = \bigcup_{i=1}^n U_i$. Indeed, by Definition 2, any $\xi \in X$ has an open neighbourhood $U_\xi \ni \xi$ in X on which f is the quotient of two polynomials and we may choose U_1, \dots, U_n to be a finite subcovering of $X = \bigcup_{\xi \in X} U_\xi$ (recall that X is noetherian and an open subset of itself, hence quasicompact by Definition 2.1.2(c)).

Any open subset of X is dense, X being irreducible. For any $i, j \leq n$ we therefore have $\frac{p_i}{q_i} = \frac{p_j}{q_j}$, hence $p_i q_j = p_j q_i$ on the (open and thus) dense subset $U_i \cap U_j \subseteq X$ (which is nonempty since U_i and U_j are dense). But then we must have

$$p_i q_j = p_j q_i \quad (\text{on } X), \quad (*)$$

because $V(p_i q_j - p_j q_i)$ is closed and dense in X .

Since $X = \bigcup_{i=1}^n U_i$ and $V(q_i) \cap X \subseteq X \setminus U_i$ we have $\emptyset = X \cap \bigcap_{i=1}^n V(q_i) = V(\mathfrak{p}) \cap \bigcap_{i=1}^n V(q_i)$. But the latter coincides with the vanishing set of the ideal $I = (q_1) + \dots + (q_n) + \mathfrak{p} \subseteq R$, which then, by Hilbert's Nullstellensatz, must equal R , because otherwise its vanishing set couldn't be empty. In particular, $1 \in I$, hence there must be $a_1, \dots, a_n \in R$ such that

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i q_i \equiv 1 \pmod{\mathfrak{p}}, \quad \text{thus} \quad \sum_{i=1}^n a_i q_i = 1 \quad (\text{on } X). \quad (\#)$$

Put $\varphi = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i p_i \in R$. We claim that $\varphi|_X = f$. Indeed, if $x \in X$, there is some $j \leq n$ such that $x \in U_j$, hence $f(x) = \frac{p_j(x)}{q_j(x)}$ and therefore

$$\begin{aligned} q_j(x) f(x) &= p_j(x) \stackrel{(\#)}{=} \sum_{i=1}^n p_j(x) (a_i(x) q_i(x)) \stackrel{(*)}{=} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i(x) q_j(x) a_i(x) = q_j(x) \sum_{i=1}^n p_i(x) a_i(x) \\ &= q_j(x) \varphi(x), \end{aligned}$$

which yields $f(x) = \varphi(x)$ since $q_j(x) \neq 0$. □

Corollary 2. *In the situation of Proposition 2, we have a bijection between the closed subsets of X and the ideals I of $\mathcal{O}(X)$ such that $I = \sqrt{I}$*

$$\begin{aligned} \{\text{closed subsets of } X\} &\xrightarrow{\sim} \{\text{ideals } I \subseteq \mathcal{O}(X) \text{ such that } I = \sqrt{I}\} \\ C \subseteq X &\longmapsto \{f \in \mathcal{O}(X) \mid f|_C = 0\} \\ V(I) &\longleftarrow I \end{aligned}$$

Under this correspondence, the irreducible subsets correspond to the prime ideals and the points correspond to the maximal ideals.

Proof. It is known from Section 2.1 that we have a correspondence between the closed subsets of k^n and the ideals $J \subseteq R = k[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ such that $J = \sqrt{J}$

$$\begin{aligned} \{\text{Zariski-closed subsets of } k^n\} &\xrightarrow{\sim} \{\text{ideals } J \subseteq R = k[X_1, \dots, X_n] \text{ such that } J = \sqrt{J}\} \\ C \subseteq k^n &\longmapsto \{f \in R \mid f|_C = 0\} \\ V(J) &\longleftarrow J \end{aligned} \quad (§)$$

with the stated behaviour for points/irreducible subsets and maximal/prime ideals. We show that in (§),

$$A \subseteq X \iff J \supseteq \mathfrak{p} \quad (§)$$

Then the bijection between the ideals I in R/\mathfrak{p} and the ideals J in R such that $J \supseteq \mathfrak{p}$

$$\begin{aligned} \{\text{ideals } I \subseteq R/\mathfrak{p}\} &\xrightarrow{\sim} \{\text{ideals } J \subseteq R \text{ such that } J \supseteq \mathfrak{p}\} \\ I &\longmapsto \text{preimage of } I \text{ under } R \rightarrow R/\mathfrak{p} \\ J/\mathfrak{p} &\longleftarrow J \end{aligned}$$

(which maps maximal ideals, prime ideals, and ideals coinciding with their radicals on both sides to each other) composed with (§) gives the desired bijection. By one of the versions of the Nullstellensatz (i.e. (§) with $J = \mathfrak{p}$ and $A = X$) we have $\mathfrak{p} = \{f \in R \mid f|_X = 0\}$ such that $J \supseteq \mathfrak{p}$ implies $V(J) \subseteq V(\mathfrak{p}) = X$ and vice versa, which shows (§). \square

Fact 1. *Let X be a quasi-affine algebraic variety in k^n . The open subsets of the form $X \setminus V(f)$ with $f \in \mathcal{O}(X)$ form a base of the topology on X .*

Proof. We have $X \subseteq \overline{X}$ where $\overline{X} \subseteq k^n$ is irreducible. Let $x \in X$ and $U \subseteq X$ an open neighbourhood of x , then we must find $f \in \mathcal{O}(X)$ such that $f(x) \neq 0$ and $X \setminus V(f) \subseteq U$. It suffices to find $f \in \mathcal{O}(\overline{X})$ such that $f(x) \neq 0$ and such that $\overline{X} \setminus V(f) \subseteq U$. By Corollary 2 applied to \overline{X} and its closed subset $C = \overline{X} \setminus U$ such f exists because otherwise $x \in V(\{f \in \mathcal{O}(\overline{X}) \mid f|_C = 0\}) = C = \overline{X} \setminus U$. \square

Definition 4. Let $X \subseteq k^m$ and $Y \subseteq k^n$ be quasi-affine varieties. A **morphism** $X \xrightarrow{f} Y$ is a continuous map such that the following equivalent conditions hold:

- (a) $f = (f_1, \dots, f_n)$ where $f_i \in \mathcal{O}_X(X)$.
- (b) If $U \subseteq Y$ is open and $\varphi \in \mathcal{O}_Y(U)$ then $f^*\varphi(x) := \varphi(f(x))$ defines an element $f^*\varphi \in \mathcal{O}_X(f^{-1}(U))$.

Proof (yes, we do prove a definition). Let's prove $(b) \Rightarrow (a)$. For $X \xrightarrow{f} Y$ satisfying (b) we can choose $f_i(x) = X_i(f(x))$, where $Y \xrightarrow{X_i} k$ is the projection to the i^{th} coordinate, and obtain (a).

So $(a) \Rightarrow (b)$ is the interesting one. Let $x \in f^{-1}(U)$. By definition of $\mathcal{O}_Y(U)$ there are $p, q \in k[Y_1, \dots, Y_n]$ and a neighbourhood V of $f(x)$ such that q does not vanish on V and $\varphi(y) = \frac{p(y)}{q(y)}$ on V . Then $\varphi(f(\xi)) = \frac{p(f(\xi))}{q(f(\xi))}$ on $f^{-1}(V)$. By (a), there is a neighbourhood W of x

in X and $a_i, b_i \in k[X_1, \dots, X_m]$ such that $f_i(\xi) = \frac{a_i(\xi)}{b_i(\xi)}$ on W . Replacing W by $W \cap f^{-1}(V)$ and the b_i by a common denominator while changing a_i accordingly, we may assume that $W \subseteq f^{-1}(V)$ and $b_1 = \dots = b_n = b$. Then we have, for $\xi \in W$

$$\varphi(f(\xi)) = \frac{p\left(\frac{a_1}{b}(\xi), \dots, \frac{a_n}{b}(\xi)\right)}{q\left(\frac{a_1}{b}(\xi), \dots, \frac{a_n}{b}(\xi)\right)} = \frac{b(\xi)^N p\left(\frac{a_1}{b}(\xi), \dots, \frac{a_n}{b}(\xi)\right)}{b(\xi)^N q\left(\frac{a_1}{b}(\xi), \dots, \frac{a_n}{b}(\xi)\right)}$$

and both numerator and denominator of the fraction on the right hand side are in $k[X_1, \dots, X_m]$ if N is large enough (e.g., $N \geq \max\{\deg p, \deg q\}$). \square

Remark 2. (a) Note that $f \in \mathcal{O}(X)$ if and only if $X \xrightarrow{f} k$ is a morphism of varieties in the sense of Definition 4(a).

(b) Using characterization Definition 4(b) of morphisms, it is clear that the composition of morphisms is a morphism and that id_X is a morphism $X \rightarrow X$. Quasi-affine varieties in some k^n with morphisms as in Definition 4 and the ordinary composition of maps therefore form a *category* \mathbf{Var}/k (cf. Definition A.2.1).

Proposition 3. For affine algebraic varieties $X \subseteq k^m$ and $Y \subseteq k^n$ we have a bijection

$$\begin{aligned} \left\{ \text{Morphisms } X \xrightarrow{f} Y \right\} &\xrightarrow{\sim} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Morphisms of } k\text{-algebras} \\ \mathcal{O}(Y) \xrightarrow{\varphi} \mathcal{O}(X) \end{array} \right\} \\ f &\longmapsto \varphi = f^* \quad \text{where } f^* \lambda(x) = \lambda(f(x)) \quad \forall x \in X \\ f_\varphi &= (\varphi(Y_1), \dots, \varphi(Y_n)) \longleftarrow \varphi, \end{aligned}$$

where $Y \xrightarrow{Y_i} k, (\nu_1, \dots, \nu_n) \mapsto \nu_i$ denotes the projection onto the i^{th} coordinate.

Remark. Actually the condition on X may be relaxed to X being quasi-affine (as the proof will show). If Y is quasi-affine, the map $\text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Var}/k}(X, Y) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Alg}(k)}(\mathcal{O}(Y), \mathcal{O}(X))$ is still well-defined, but may fail to be bijective. For example, $\mathcal{O}(k^n \setminus \{0\}) \cong \mathcal{O}(k^n)$ from Remark 3 doesn't correspond to a morphism of varieties $k^n \rightarrow k^n \setminus \{0\}$.

Proof of Proposition 3. It is obvious from Definition 4(b) that the map

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Var}/k}(X, Y) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Alg}(k)}(\mathcal{O}(Y), \mathcal{O}(X))$$

is well-defined. To show that the other direction

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Alg}(k)}(\mathcal{O}(Y), \mathcal{O}(X)) \longleftarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Var}/k}(X, Y)$$

is well-defined as well, it is sufficient (by Definition 4(a)) to check that $f_\varphi(X) \subseteq k^n$ is in fact a subset of Y . To prove this, let $Y = V(\mathfrak{q})$ for some prime ideal $\mathfrak{q} \in \text{Spec } S$ (with $S = k[Y_1, \dots, Y_n]$). If $g \in \mathfrak{q}$ and $x \in X$, then

$$g(f_\varphi(x)) = g(\varphi(Y_1)(x), \dots, \varphi(Y_n)(x)) = \varphi(g(Y_1, \dots, Y_n))(x) = 0$$

as $g(Y_1, \dots, Y_n) = 0$ in $\mathcal{O}(Y)$ by Proposition 2. Thus, $f_\varphi(x) \in V(\mathfrak{q}) = Y$, as claimed. It remains to show that these maps are indeed inverse to each other. We have

$$f_{f^*}(x) = (f^*Y_1(x), \dots, f^*Y_n(x)) = (f_1(x), \dots, f_n(x)) = f(x) .$$

Thus, $f_{f^*} = f$. Conversely,

$$f_\varphi^*Y_i(x) = i^{\text{th}} \text{ coordinate of } f_\varphi(x) = \varphi(Y_i)(x) ,$$

hence $f_\varphi^*Y_i = \varphi(Y_i)$. Since the Y_i generate $\mathcal{O}(Y)$ as a k -algebra (by Proposition 2), we have $f_\varphi^* = \varphi$ on $\mathcal{O}(Y)$. \square

Remark. (a) Note that $\mathcal{O}(X)$ is a domain when X is (quasi-)affine.

(b) The proposition may be restated (in category theoretical manner) by claiming that

$$\begin{aligned} \{\text{affine algebraic varieties over } k\} &\xrightarrow{\sim} \{k\text{-algebras of finite type which are domains}\} \\ X &\longmapsto \mathcal{O}(X) \\ (X \xrightarrow{f} Y) &\longmapsto (\mathcal{O}(Y) \xrightarrow{f^*} \mathcal{O}(X)) \end{aligned}$$

is a (contravariant, cf. A.2.5(b)) *equivalence of categories* (cf. Definition A.2.7(c)).

Corollary 3. *The contravariant functor $X \mapsto \mathcal{O}(X)$ from the category of affine algebraic varieties over k to the category of k -algebras of finite type which are domains is an equivalence of categories.*

Proof. By Proposition 3 it is fully faithful (cf. Definition A.2.7(b)). To demonstrate essential surjectivity (Definition A.2.7(c)), let A be a k -algebra of finite type which is a domain. As it is of finite type, there is a surjective ring homomorphism $R = k[X_1, \dots, X_n] \xrightarrow{\varphi} A$, for some finite n . If $\mathfrak{p} = \ker(\varphi)$ then $A \cong R/\mathfrak{p}$ and the fact, that A is a domain implies, that $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R$. By Proposition 2, $\mathcal{O}(X) \cong R/\mathfrak{p} \cong A$ where $X = V(\mathfrak{p})$ is an affine algebraic variety in k^n , establishing essential surjectivity. \square

Corollary 4. *If X and Y are affine algebraic varieties (or isomorphic to affine ones) and $X \xrightarrow{f} Y$ is a morphism such that $\mathcal{O}(Y) \xrightarrow{f^*} \mathcal{O}(X)$ is an isomorphism, then f is one.*

Proof. Follows from Fact A.2.1. \square

Proposition 4. *Let $X = V(\mathfrak{p}) \subseteq k^n$ be an affine algebraic variety in k^n and $f \in \mathcal{O}(X)$. Then the quasi affine variety $X \setminus V(f)$ is isomorphic to an affine one, namely to $V(\mathfrak{q}) \subseteq k^{n+1}$ where $\mathfrak{q} \subseteq S = k[X_1, \dots, X_{n+1}]$ is generated by the elements of \mathfrak{p} (viewed as elements of S which do not depend on X_{n+1}) and*

$$g = 1 - X_{n+1}\tilde{f}(X_1, \dots, X_n) ,$$

where $\tilde{f} \in R = k[X_1, \dots, X_{n+1}]$ is any preimage of f under $R \rightarrow R/\mathfrak{p} \cong \mathcal{O}(X)$.

Proof. Obviously, \mathfrak{q} is an ideal in S (which can (and will) be shown to be prime, but we don't need this right now) which is independent of the choice of \tilde{f} . We have maps

$$\begin{aligned} V(\mathfrak{q}) &\longrightarrow X \setminus V(f) \\ (x_1, \dots, x_{n+1}) &\xrightarrow{\pi} (x_1, \dots, x_n) \\ \left(x_1, \dots, x_n, \frac{1}{f(x_1, \dots, x_n)}\right) &\xleftarrow{\iota} (x_1, \dots, x_n) \end{aligned} \quad (*)$$

It is easily seen from the definition of \mathcal{O} that $\frac{1}{f} \in \mathcal{O}(X \setminus V(f))$. Hence, ι is continuous, as well as π (obviously). By definition of \mathfrak{q} , one easily obtains that π and ι are in fact inverse to each other. Thus, $V(\mathfrak{q})$ is homeomorphic to $X \setminus V(f)$. Since the latter is irreducible (as an open and thus dense subset of the irreducible X), so is $V(\mathfrak{q})$, hence it is an affine algebraic variety and the maps in $(*)$ are morphisms of algebraic varieties, which are inverse to each other. \square

Corollary 5. *Let X be quasi-affine and $x \in X$, then there is a neighbourhood U of x which is isomorphic to an affine algebraic variety.*

Proof. By Fact 1 and Proposition 4 it follows that the *affine open subsets* (open subsets which are isomorphic to affine algebraic varieties) form a base of the topology of any quasi-affine algebraic varieties. \square

However, not every quasi-affine algebraic variety is isomorphic to an affine one, as shown by the following example.

Remark 3 (or maybe 2, who knows? But sparrows are butterflies, so who cares?). Let $n \geq 2$. We prove that $k^n \setminus \{0\}$ isn't isomorphic to any affine algebraic variety. We claim

$$k[X_1, \dots, X_n] \cong \mathcal{O}(k^n \setminus \{0\}).$$

Indeed, by the upcoming Proposition 5, each $f \in \mathcal{O}(k^n \setminus \{0\})$ has the form $f = \frac{p}{q}$ for some $p, q \in k[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ such that $V(q) \subseteq \{0\}$. But $\{0\}$ has codimension at least (and we'll see precisely) n by Remark 2.1.4, whereas every irreducible component of $V(q)$ is of the form $V(\pi)$, π a prime factor of q , and thus has codimension 1 by Proposition 2.1.3 – unless q is constant. Hence the latter must be the case and $f \in k[X_1, \dots, X_n]$.

Now the inclusion $k^n \setminus \{0\} \hookrightarrow k^n$ induces an isomorphism $\mathcal{O}(k^n) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}(k^n \setminus \{0\})$. But $k^n \setminus \{0\} \hookrightarrow k^n$ cannot be isomorphic. As k^n is affine, the quasi-affine variety $k^n \setminus \{0\}$ must fail to be affine, otherwise we had a contradiction to Corollary 4

Proposition 5. *If $Z \subseteq k^n$ is Zariski-closed, then any element f of $\mathcal{O}(k^n \setminus Z)$ has the form $f = \frac{p}{q}$ where p, q are elements of $R = k[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ where $V(q) \cap (k^n \setminus Z) = \emptyset$.*

Proof. The proof given in the lecture was quite messy, so we decided to do the technical details somewhat differently. Let $\Omega = k^n \setminus Z$. By definition of $\mathcal{O}(\Omega)$, there is a non-empty open subset $U \subseteq \Omega$ such that $f = \frac{p}{q}$ on U , where $p, q \in R$ are polynomials such that $V(q) \cap U = \emptyset$. Let

$$\frac{p}{q} = u \prod_{(\pi) \in \text{Spec } R} \pi^{\nu_\pi}$$

be the prime factorization of $\frac{p}{q}$ in the unique factorization domain R with $u \in R^\times$ a unit and $\nu_\pi \in \mathbb{Z}$. Let

$$p_0 = u \prod_{\substack{(\pi) \in \text{Spec } R \\ \nu_\pi \geq 1}} \pi^{\nu_\pi} \quad \text{and} \quad q_0 = \prod_{\substack{(\pi) \in \text{Spec } R \\ \nu_\pi \leq -1}} \pi^{-\nu_\pi}.$$

Then $f = \frac{p_0}{q_0}$ and for any polynomials $p, q \in R$ such that $\frac{p}{q} = \frac{p_0}{q_0}$ (as an identity in the quotient field $k(X_1, \dots, X_n)$ of R) there must be some $\lambda \in R$ with $p = \lambda p_0, q = \lambda q_0$.

Now let $x \in \Omega$. We find an open neighbourhood $x \in V \subseteq \Omega$ and polynomials $p, q \in R$ such that $f = \frac{p}{q}$ on V and $V(q) \cap V = \emptyset$. Since any two non-empty Zariski-open subsets of k^n intersect, we have $pq_0 = p_0q$ on the open and thus Zariski-dense subset $U \cap V \subseteq k^n$ (recall that $k^n = V(\{0\})$ is irreducible since $\{0\} \subseteq R$ is prime). As polynomials are continuous, we get $pq_0 = p_0q$ on all of k^n . By Proposition 1.7.1, the set of polynomials vanishing on all of k^n is $\sqrt{(0)} = \{0\}$, hence $pq_0 = p_0q$ holds as an identity in R . Now since $q_0 \mid q$ and $V(q) \cap V = \emptyset$ we also have $V(q_0) \cap V = \emptyset$. Therefore, $f = \frac{p_0}{q_0}$ on V , proving the assertion. \square

Proposition 6. *Let $X \subseteq k^m$ and $Y \subseteq k^n$ be quasi-affine algebraic varieties. Then the cartesian product $X \times Y \subseteq k^{m+n}$ is quasi-affine and, together with the two projections $X \times Y \xrightarrow{p_1} X$, $(x, y) \mapsto x$ and $X \times Y \xrightarrow{p_2} Y$, $(x, y) \mapsto y$, satisfies the universal property of the **product** of X and Y in the category of quasi-affine algebraic varieties over k . That is,*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Var}/k}(T, X \times Y) &\longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Var}/k}(T, X) \times \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Var}/k}(T, Y) \\ \varphi &\longmapsto (p_1\varphi, p_2\varphi) \end{aligned}$$

is bijective for any object T of that category. Equivalently, if $T \xrightarrow{f} X$ and $T \xrightarrow{g} Y$ are morphisms, then there is precisely one morphism $T \xrightarrow{\varphi} X \times Y$ such that the following diagram commutes

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & & \\ \swarrow p_1 & \nearrow f & \\ X \times Y & \xleftarrow{\exists! \varphi} & T \\ \swarrow p_2 & \nearrow g & \\ Y & & \end{array}$$

Moreover, if X and Y are affine then so is $X \times Y$ and the canonical linear map

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{O}(X) \otimes_k \mathcal{O}(Y) &\longrightarrow \mathcal{O}(X \times Y) \\ f \otimes g &\longmapsto h(x, y) = f(x)g(y), \end{aligned}$$

is an isomorphism.

Remark. (a) Products can be defined in arbitrary categories, cf. Definition A.2.10

- (b) The tensor product $V \otimes_k W$, together with $V \times W \xrightarrow{\otimes} V \otimes_k W$, $(v, w) \mapsto v \otimes w$ (which must be k -bilinear) is characterized by the universal property

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_k(V \otimes_k W, T) &\longrightarrow \text{Bil}_k(V \times W, T) \\ (V \otimes_k W \xrightarrow{f} T) &\longmapsto B(v, w) := f(v \otimes w), \end{aligned}$$

$\text{Bil}_k(V \times W, T)$ denoting the set of k -bilinear maps $V \times W \rightarrow T$. Equivalently, for every k -bilinear map $V \times W \xrightarrow{\langle -, - \rangle} T$ there is precisely one linear map $V \otimes_k W \xrightarrow{f} T$ such that the following diagram commutes

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} (v, w) & & V \times W & \xrightarrow{\langle -, - \rangle} & T \\ & \swarrow & \searrow & & \nearrow \\ & v \otimes w & V \otimes_k W & & \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \otimes \\ \exists! f \end{array}$$

Proof of Proposition 6. Let X and Y be affine $X = V(\mathfrak{p})$, $Y = V(\mathfrak{q})$. Then $X \times Y = V(I)$ where I is the ideal generated by $\{(x, y) \mapsto f(x) \mid f \in \mathfrak{p}\}$ and $\{(x, y) \mapsto g(y) \mid g \in \mathfrak{q}\}$. Thus, $X \times Y$ is closed. Let $X \times Y = A \cup B$ with A and B closed in $X \times Y$. Then for each $y \in Y$ we have $X = A_y \cup B_y$ where $A_y = \{x \in X \mid (x, y) \in A\}$ and $B_y = \{x \in X \mid (x, y) \in B\}$ are easily seen to be closed. As X is irreducible, this implies that for each $y \in Y$ the condition $A_y = X$ or $B_y = X$ are satisfied. Thus, $Y = \tilde{A} \cup \tilde{B}$ where $\tilde{A} = \{y \in Y \mid A_y = X\}$ and $\tilde{B} = \{y \in Y \mid B_y = X\}$ turn out to be closed, e.g. $\tilde{A} = \bigcap_{x \in X} A^{(x)}$ with $A^{(x)} = \{y \in Y \mid (x, y) \in A\}$. Thus, $Y = \tilde{A}$ or $Y = \tilde{B}$ and $X \times Y = A$ or $X \times Y = B$, proving that $X \times Y$ is irreducible.

If X and Y are quasi-affine then $X \subseteq \overline{X}$ and $Y \subseteq \overline{Y}$ with $\overline{X}, \overline{Y}$ affine. Then $X \times Y$ is open in $\overline{X} \times \overline{Y}$ (since both $(\overline{X} \setminus X) \times \overline{Y}$ and $\overline{X} \times (\overline{Y} \setminus Y)$ are closed, similar to $X \times Y$ in the affine case), thus quasi affine. If T is any quasi-affine variety and $X \xleftarrow{f} T \xrightarrow{g} Y$ then, by Definition 4, $f = (f_1, \dots, f_m)$ and $g = (g_1, \dots, g_n)$ with $g_j, f_i \in \mathcal{O}(T)$ and $T \xrightarrow{(f, g)} X \times Y$, $(f, g) = (f_1, \dots, f_m, g_1, \dots, g_n)$ is a uniquely determined morphism of quasi-affine varieties whose projections to the two factors are f and g .

It remains to prove that $\mathcal{O}(X) \otimes_k \mathcal{O}(Y) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}(X \times Y)$. This morphism is surjective because, by Proposition 2, the target space is generated by monomials $x_1^{\alpha_1} \cdots x_m^{\alpha_m} y_1^{\beta_1} \cdots y_n^{\beta_n}$ in (x, y) and such a monomial is the image of $x^\alpha \otimes y^\beta$. Assume that $h \in \mathcal{O}(X) \otimes_k \mathcal{O}(Y)$ is in the kernel. There are finite-dimensional subspaces $V \subseteq \mathcal{O}(X)$ and $W \subseteq \mathcal{O}(Y)$ such that $h \in V \otimes_k W$. Let (f_1, \dots, f_a) and (g_1, \dots, g_b) be bases of V and W , then $h = \sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^b c_{i,j} f_i \otimes g_j$. That h is in the kernel of $\mathcal{O}(X) \otimes_k \mathcal{O}(Y) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}(X \times Y)$ is equivalent to

$$\sum_{i=1}^a \sum_{j=1}^b c_{i,j} f_i(x) g_j(y) = \sum_{j=1}^b \left(\sum_{i=1}^a c_{i,j} f_i(x) \right) g_j(y) = 0 \quad \text{for all } x \in X \text{ and } y \in Y.$$

As the (g_1, \dots, g_b) are k -linearly independent in $\mathcal{O}(Y)$ it follows that $\sum_{i=1}^a c_{i,j} f_i(x) = 0$ for all $x \in X$ and $j \leq b$. The f_i being k -linearly independent in $\mathcal{O}(X)$, this implies $c_{i,j} = 0$ for $i = 1, \dots, a$ and $j = 1, \dots, b$ and therefore $h = 0$. \square

Definition 5. Let X be a quasi-affine algebraic variety, $x \in X$. A **germ** (German: *Keim*) at $x \in X$ of a regular functions on X is an equivalence class of pairs (f, U) where U is an open neighbourhood of x and $f \in \mathcal{O}(U)$ and where $(f, U) \sim (g, V)$ if $f|_W = g|_W$ for some open neighbourhood $W \subseteq U \cap V$ of x in X . The set of such germs is denoted by $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ (the *local ring* or *stalk* (German: *Keim*) of X at x) and it is a ring with ring operations

$$[(f, U)/\sim] * [(g, V)/\sim] = [(f|_{U \cap V} * g|_{U \cap V}, U \cap V)]/\sim$$

for $*$ $\in \{+, \cdot\}$.

- Remark 4.** (a) If $U \subseteq X$ open and $x \in U$ then $\mathcal{O}_{U,x} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ with $(f, W)/\sim \mapsto (f, W)/\sim$
 (b) Every $\varphi \in \mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ has a unique value $\varphi(x)$ at x defined by $\varphi(x) = f(x)$ where $\varphi = (f, U)/\sim$.
 (c) In our situation, X is irreducible and $V(f|_{U \cap V} - g|_{U \cap V})$ is closed in the irreducible space $U \cap V$ in which any non-empty open subset W is dense. Hence, $(f, U) \sim (g, V)$ iff $f|_{U \cap V} = g|_{U \cap V}$.
 (d) We have a ring homomorphism $\mathcal{O}_{X,x} \rightarrow k$, $\psi \mapsto \psi(x)$ of *evaluation* at x defined by $\psi(x) = f(x)$ when $\psi = (f, U)/\sim$.

Definition 6. A **local ring** is a ring R satisfying the following equivalent conditions:

- (a) The non-units of R form an ideal.
- (b) The non-units of R form a maximal ideal.
- (c) The set $\mathfrak{m}\text{-Spec}(R)$ of maximal ideals of R has precisely one element.

- Remark 5.** (a) In particular the ring $\{0\}$ is not a local ring as it has no maximal ideals and no non-units.
 (b) Recall the definitions: an ideal \mathfrak{p} is prime iff R/\mathfrak{p} is a domain which is equivalent to $1 \notin \mathfrak{p}$ and from $ab \in \mathfrak{p}$ follows $a \in \mathfrak{p}$ or $b \in \mathfrak{p}$. An ideal \mathfrak{m} is maximal iff R/\mathfrak{m} is a field, or equivalently, $1 \notin \mathfrak{m}$ and from $\mathfrak{m} \subseteq I \subseteq R$ it follows that $I = R$ or $I = \mathfrak{m}$.
 (c) In $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$, the ideal \mathfrak{m}_x is maximal since $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}/\mathfrak{m}_x \xrightarrow{\sim} k$, $(\psi \bmod \mathfrak{m}_x) \mapsto \psi(x)$ is an isomorphism. Let $\psi = (f, U)/\sim \in \mathcal{O}_{X,x} \setminus \mathfrak{m}_x$, then $f(x) = \psi(x) \neq 0$ hence $V = U \setminus V(f)$ is an open neighbourhood of x . Let $h = \frac{1}{f}$ and $\eta = (h, V)$, then $\eta \cdot \psi = 1$. Hence, \mathfrak{m}_x is the set of non-units in $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$.

Proof of equivalence in Definition 6. Implication (b) \Rightarrow (a) is trivial.

Now (a) \Rightarrow (b). Let \mathfrak{m} be the set of non-units. If $\mathfrak{m} \subseteq I \subseteq R$ and $I \neq R$, then all elements of I must be non-units, hence $\mathfrak{m} = I$. Also $1 \notin \mathfrak{m}$, so \mathfrak{m} is maximal.

And (a) \Rightarrow (c). Retaining the previous notation, any ideal $I \subsetneq R$ must not contain any unit, hence $I \subseteq \mathfrak{m}$ and \mathfrak{m} is the only maximal ideal.

And finally (c) \Rightarrow (a) (assuming that any ideal $I \subsetneq R$ is contained in some maximal ideal, for which one needs the axiom of choice). Let \mathfrak{m} be the only maximal ideal. Then all elements of \mathfrak{m} are non-units and for any non-unit $f \in R$, $fR \subsetneq R$ must be contained in some maximal ideal, hence $f \in \mathfrak{m}$. \square

Example 2. (a) The ring $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ is local.

(b) Any field is a local ring.

2.3. Localization of rings. The Spectrum of a ring.

Definition 1. We define the **spectrum** $\text{Spec } R$ as the set of prime ideals of R and $\mathfrak{m}\text{-Spec } R$ as the set of maximal ideals of R . We equip $\text{Spec } R$ with the Zariski-Topology in which the closed sets are precisely the sets $V(I) = \{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R \mid \mathfrak{p} \supseteq I\}$ where $I \subseteq R$ is any ideal.

Fact 1. Just like in the k^n -setting we have the following properties:

(a) $V(\sqrt{I}) = V(I)$. Moreover, on exercise sheet #10 we proved that $\sqrt{I} = \bigcap_{\mathfrak{p} \in V(I)} \mathfrak{p}$ is the intersection of prime ideals above \mathfrak{p} (note that this is the $\text{Spec } R$ -analogue to Proposition 1.7.1).

(b) $V(\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} I_\lambda) = \bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} V(I_\lambda)$

(c) $V(I \cdot J) = V(I \cap J) = V(I) \cup V(J)$

Also recall that on some exercise sheet (#6 actually) we proved that $\text{Spec } R$ is quasi-compact.

Definition 2. A subset $S \subseteq R$ is **multiplicative** if $1 \in S$ and $fg \in S$ for all $f, g \in S$.

Proposition 1. Let R be a ring, $S \subseteq R$ a multiplicative subset, then there are a ring R_S (the **localization of R with respect to S**) with a ring homomorphism $R \xrightarrow{\psi=\psi_S} R_S$ such that the following properties hold:

(a) $\psi_S(S) \subseteq R_S^\times$.

(b) ψ_S has the universal property for ring homomorphisms with (a):

If $R \xrightarrow{\varphi} A$ is any ring homomorphism with $\varphi(S) \subseteq A^\times$ then there is unique ring homomorphism $R_S \xrightarrow{\alpha} A$ such that the following diagram commutes.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} R & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & A \\ \searrow \psi_S & & \nearrow \exists! \alpha \\ & R_S & \end{array}$$

The properties (a) and (b) characterize R_S uniquely up to unique isomorphism. If $R \xrightarrow{\tilde{\psi}} \tilde{R}_S$ also satisfies (a) and (b), then there is a unique ring isomorphism $R_S \xrightarrow{\sim} \tilde{R}_S$ such that the following diagram commutes.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & R_S \\ & \nearrow \psi_S & \vdots \exists! \\ R & & \tilde{R}_S \\ & \searrow \tilde{\psi} & \end{array}$$

Proof. Uniqueness. If $\tilde{\psi}$ has the same universal property (up), then by (up) of ψ there is a unique ring homomorphism $R_S \xrightarrow{i} \tilde{R}_S$ such that $\tilde{\psi} = i\psi$ and by (up) of $\tilde{\psi}$ there is a unique $\tilde{R}_S \xrightarrow{j} R_S$ such that $\psi = j\tilde{\psi}$. By the uniqueness part of (up) of ψ and $\tilde{\psi}$ any ring endomorphism a of R_S respectively b of \tilde{R}_S satisfying $a\psi = \psi$ respectively $b\tilde{\psi} = \tilde{\psi}$ must equal id_{R_S} respectively $\text{id}_{\tilde{R}_S}$. As $a = ji$ and $b = ij$ have these properties, it follows that i and j are inverse to each other, hence isomorphisms.

Construction of R_S . We take $R_S = (R \times S)/\sim$ where $(r, s) \sim (\rho, \sigma)$ if there is a $t \in S$ such that $t\sigma r = ts\rho$. The proof that this is an equivalence relation which is respected by the ring operations is not hard but tedious and therefore will be left as an exercise to the reader. Let $\frac{r}{s}$ denote the equivalence class of (r, s) . Then $\psi: R \rightarrow R_S$, $\psi(r) = \frac{r}{1}$ is a ring homomorphism satisfying (a), as $\frac{1}{s} \in R_S$ is inverse to $\psi(s) = \frac{s}{1}$.

Moreover, we will sketch that it satisfies (b). If $R \xrightarrow{\varphi} A$ is as in (b) and $R_S \xrightarrow{\alpha} A$ is such that $\varphi = \alpha\psi$ then $\alpha(\frac{r}{s}) = \frac{\varphi(r)}{\varphi(s)}$ as $\varphi(s) \in A^\times$ and $\alpha(\frac{r}{s})\varphi(s) = \alpha(\frac{r}{s})\alpha(\psi(s)) = \alpha(\frac{r}{s} \cdot \frac{r}{1}) = \alpha(\frac{r}{1}) = \alpha(\psi(r)) = \varphi(r)$. Hence, α in (b) is unique. Conversely, $\alpha(\frac{r}{s}) := \frac{\varphi(r)}{\varphi(s)}$ is easily seen to be independent of the choice of representatives. Moreover, α is easily seen to be a ring homomorphism and $\alpha(\psi(r)) = \alpha(\frac{r}{1}) = \frac{\varphi(r)}{\varphi(1)} = \varphi(r)$.

This proves the assertion. \square

Remark. When $S = \{1, f, f^2, \dots\}$ for some $f \in R$, the localization R_S is denoted R_f .

Fact 2. If R is a domain and $0 \notin S$ then $R_S = \{\frac{r}{s} \in K \mid r \in R, s \in S\}$ where K is the quotient field of R .

Proof. Follows immediately from the explicit construction of R_S . \square

Example 1. If R is a domain, $S = R \setminus \{0\}$ is multiplicative subset and $R_S = K$ is the quotient field. If R is arbitrary, the set $S \subseteq R$ of non-zero divisors is multiplicative and $R \xrightarrow{\psi_T} R_T$ is injective iff $T \subseteq S$.

Fact 3. Let $S \subseteq T$ be multiplicative subsets and \tilde{T} the image of T in R_S . Then there is a unique isomorphism $R_T \xrightarrow{\sim} (R_S)_{\tilde{T}}$ such that the following diagram commutes.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} R & \xrightarrow{\psi_S} & R_S \\ \psi_T \downarrow & & \downarrow \psi_{\tilde{T}} \\ R_T & \xrightarrow[\cong]{\sim} & (R_S)_{\tilde{T}} \end{array}$$

Proof. We have $\psi_{\tilde{T}}(\psi_S(T)) = \psi_{\tilde{T}}(\tilde{T}) \subseteq (R_S^\times)_{\tilde{T}}$, hence the existence and uniqueness of the dashed ring morphism in the diagram follows from the universal property in Proposition 1(b).

We need to show that it's an isomorphism. Let $\text{Hom}(-, -)$ denote ring morphisms. By various universal properties, for any ring A we have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}((R_S)_{\tilde{T}}, A) &\cong \{\alpha \in \text{Hom}(R_S, A) \mid \alpha(\tilde{T}) \subseteq A^\times\} \\ &\cong \{\beta \in \text{Hom}(R, A) \mid \beta(S) \subseteq A^\times \text{ and } \alpha(\tilde{T}) \subseteq A^\times \text{ for } \alpha = \beta\psi_S\} \\ &\cong \{\beta \in \text{Hom}(R, A) \mid \beta(T) \subseteq A^\times\} \\ &\cong \text{Hom}(R_T, A). \end{aligned}$$

Hence R_T and $(R_S)_{\tilde{T}}$ satisfy the same universal property and the dashed morphism above must be an isomorphism by the last part of Proposition 1. \square

Remark 1. $R \xrightarrow{\psi_S} R_S$ is injective iff S contains no zero-divisors. If $r \in R$, $s \in S$ and $sr = 0$, then $\psi_S(r) = 0$ as $\frac{r}{1} = \frac{0}{1}$ in R_S and vice versa. Thus, $\ker(R \xrightarrow{\psi_S} R_S) = \{r \in R \mid \exists s \in S: rs = 0\}$.

We are going to use category theoretical notions now, which are explained in Definitions A.2.7 and A.2.8. By the ring homomorphism $R \xrightarrow{\psi_S} R_S$, every R_S -module becomes an R -module (and R_S becomes an R -algebra).

Proposition 2. (a) *This functor from R_S -modules to R -modules is fully faithful and its essential image is the full subcategory of R -modules on which the elements of S act bijectively.*

(b) *If M is an R -module, there are an R -module M_S on which S acts bijectively and a morphism $M \xrightarrow{\varphi_S} M_S$ which has the following universal property determining is uniquely up to unique isomorphism. If N is some R -module on which S acts bijectively then any morphism $M \xrightarrow{\alpha} N$ uniquely determines a morphism $M_S \xrightarrow{\nu} N$ such that the following diagram commutes.*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & N \\ \varphi_S \searrow & & \nearrow \exists! \nu \\ & M_S & \end{array}$$

(c) *If $M \rightarrow N$ is a morphism of R -modules, there is a unique morphism $M_S \rightarrow N_S$ of R_S -modules such that*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M & \longrightarrow & N \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ M_S & \xrightarrow{\exists!} & N_S \end{array}$$

commutes, making $(-)_S$ into a functor between R -modules and R_S -modules.

- (d) If $M \xrightarrow{\alpha} N$ is injective then $M_S \xrightarrow{\alpha_S} N_S$ is injective. We obtain a surjective map from the R -submodules of N to the R_S -submodules of N_S which maps M to the image of M_S in N_S . Denoting $N \xrightarrow{\varphi_S} N_S$, this map induces a bijection

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} R\text{-submodules } M \subseteq N \text{ which are } S\text{-saturated,} \\ \text{i.e. } (sm \in M \Rightarrow m \in M) \forall s \in S, m \in N \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\sim} \{R_S\text{-submodules } X \subseteq N_S\}$$

$$M \mapsto X = M_S$$

$$\varphi_S^{-1}(X) \hookleftarrow X.$$

- (e) If $M \subseteq N$ is a submodule, then there is a unique morphism

$$(N/M)_S \xrightarrow{\sim} N_S / (\text{image of } M_S \text{ in } N_S)$$

such that the following diagram commutes.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} N & \xrightarrow{\quad} & N/M \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ N_S & & (N/M)_S \\ \downarrow & \nearrow \sim \exists! & \\ N_S / (\text{image of } M_S) & & \end{array}$$

Remark. Recall $\mathbf{A} \xrightarrow{F} \mathbf{B}$ faithful (fully faithful) if $\text{Hom}_{\mathbf{A}}(X, Y) \xrightarrow{F} \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{B}}(F(X), F(Y))$ is injective (bijective). The essential image is the set (or class?) of all objects of \mathbf{B} isomorphic to FX for some object X of \mathbf{A} .

Remark. The functors from Proposition 2(a) and (c) form an *adjoint* pair of functors (cf. Definition A.2.9)

Proof of Proposition 2. Part (a). The fact that all modules in the image, and thus in the effective image, have S acting bijectively is trivial. If S act bijectively on M , we let $s^{-1}: M \rightarrow M$ denote the inverse of $M \xrightarrow{s} M$ and define the structure of an R_S -module by $\frac{r}{s} \cdot m = s^{-1}(r \cdot m)$. If $\frac{r}{s} = \frac{\rho}{\sigma}$ in R_S , there is $t \in S$ such that $t\sigma r = ts\rho$ and $s^{-1}r \cdot m = (t\sigma)^{-1}\sigma tr \cdot m = (t\sigma)^{-1}st\rho \cdot m = \sigma^{-1}\rho \cdot m$. It is easy to see that this is ok ...

Similar for full faithfulness: If $M \xrightarrow{\alpha} N$ is any morphism of R -modules, with S acting bijectively on M and N , then $\alpha(s^{-1}m) = s^{-1}\alpha(m)$ and $\alpha(\frac{r}{s}) = \frac{r}{s}\alpha(m)$ for the R_S -module-structure defined before. which is the only one reproducing the original R -module structure ... (many tedious details left out).

Part (b). Similar to Proposition 1, we define $M_S = (M \times S)/\sim$ where $(m, s) \sim (\mu, \sigma)$ if there is a $t \in S$ such that $t\sigma m = ts\mu$. Again, write $\frac{m}{s}$ for the equivalence class $(m, s)/\sim$, and define the module operations in the obvious way, i.e.

$$r \cdot \frac{m}{s} = \frac{r \cdot m}{s} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{m}{s} + \frac{\mu}{\sigma} = \frac{\sigma m + s\mu}{s\sigma} \quad \text{for all } m, \mu \in M, s, \sigma \in S.$$

It's easy (but tedious) to check, that M_S indeed has the desired properties.

Part (c) is easy.

Part (d). We just prove the injectivity of α_S . If $\alpha_S(\frac{m}{s}) = 0$ then $\frac{\alpha(m)}{s} = 0$ in N_S hence, there is $t \in S$ such that $\alpha(tm) = t\alpha(m) = 0$. But α is injective, hence $\alpha(tm) = 0$ implies $tm = 0$ hence $\frac{m}{s} = 0$ in M_S .

Part (e). Playing around with the definitions, one may check that

$$N_S/(\text{image of } M_S) = \{(n, s)\}_{m \in M, s \in S} / \sim,$$

where $(n, s) \sim (\nu, \sigma)$ for $n, \nu \in N$, $s, \sigma \in S$ iff there are $t \in S$ and $m \in M$ such that $ts\nu = t\sigma n + m$. On the other hand

$$(N/M)_S = \{(\bar{n}, s)\} / \sim,$$

such that $(\bar{n}, s) = (\bar{\nu}, \sigma)$ iff there is a $t \in S$ such that $t\sigma n = ts\nu$ in N/M , i.e. $ts\nu = t\sigma n + m$ for some $m \in M$. The conclusion is easily deduced. \square

Corollary 1. *Let $S \subseteq R$ be a multiplicative subset of a ring R .*

- (a) *The localization of R as an R -module with respect to S is isomorphic to R_S , the localization as a ring.*
- (b) *If M is a noetherian R -module, M_S is a noetherian R_S -Module.*
- (c) *If R is a noetherian ring, then so is R_S .*
- (d) *Every ideal I of R_S has the form $I = J \cdot R_S$ where J is an ideal in R and we have a bijection*

$$\begin{aligned} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ideals } J \subseteq R \text{ which are } S\text{-saturated, i.e.} \\ (sr \in J \Rightarrow r \in J) \quad \forall s \in S, r \in R \end{array} \right\} &\xrightarrow{\sim} \{\text{ideals } I \subseteq R_S\} \\ J &\longmapsto J \cdot R_S = \text{image of } J_S \text{ in } R_S \\ &= \{\rho\psi_S(j) \mid \rho \in R_S, j \in J\} \\ \psi_S^{-1}(I) &\longleftrightarrow I. \end{aligned}$$

- (e) *Under this correspondence, we have*

$$\begin{aligned} \{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R \mid \mathfrak{p} \cap S = \emptyset\} &\xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Spec } R_S \\ \mathfrak{p} &\longmapsto \mathfrak{q} = \mathfrak{p} \cdot R_S \\ \mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{q} \cap R &= \psi_S^{-1}(\mathfrak{q}) \longleftrightarrow \mathfrak{q} \end{aligned}$$

and this is a (Zariski-)homeomorphism if the left-hand side is equipped with the induced subspace topology of $\text{Spec } R$.

- (f) *In the situation of (d), if $I \subseteq R$ is any ideal and \tilde{S} denotes the image of S in R/I , we have a unique isomorphism*

$$R_S/(I \cdot R_S) \xrightarrow{\sim} (R/I)_{\tilde{S}}$$

such that the following diagram commutes.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 R & \xrightarrow{\quad} & R/I \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 R_S & & (R/I)_{\tilde{S}} \\
 \downarrow & \nearrow \sim \exists! & \\
 R_S/(I \cdot R_S) & &
 \end{array}$$

Proof. Part (a) follows from our explicit construction of M_S and R_S .

Part (b). Denote $M \xrightarrow{\varphi_S} M_S$ the map to the localization. If $N_1 \subsetneq N_2 \subsetneq \dots$ is a properly ascending chain of submodules in M_S , then so is $\varphi_S^{-1}(N_1) \subsetneq \varphi_S^{-1}(N_2) \subsetneq \dots$ in M , but M is noetherian.

Part (c) is just a special case of (b).

Part (d). This is the special case $M = R$ of the correspondence from Proposition 2(d). The equality $J \cdot R_S \cong (\text{image of } J_S \text{ in } R_S)$ follows from

$$\begin{aligned}
 J \cdot R_S &= \{\psi_S(j) \cdot \rho \mid \rho \in R_S, j \in J\} = \left\{ \frac{j}{1} \cdot \frac{r}{s} \in R_S \mid j \in J, r \in R, s \in S \right\} \\
 &= \left\{ \frac{j'}{s} \mid j' \in J, s \in S \right\} = \left\{ \text{image of } \frac{j'}{s} \in J_S \text{ in } R_S \mid j' \in J, s \in S \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

Bijection in (e) follows from (d) if the following facts are shown:

- (α) A prime ideal $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R$ is S -saturated iff $\mathfrak{p} \cap S = \emptyset$. If $s \cdot 1 = s \in S \cap \mathfrak{p}$, then \mathfrak{p} is not S -saturated as $1 \notin \mathfrak{p}$. If $\mathfrak{p} \cap S = \emptyset$ and $r \in R, s \in S$ and $r \cdot s \in \mathfrak{p}$, then $r \in \mathfrak{p}$ as $s \notin \mathfrak{p}$.
- (β) If $\mathfrak{q} \in \text{Spec } R_S$ then $\mathfrak{q} \cap R \in \text{Spec } R$. If $A \xrightarrow{f} B$ is a ring homomorphism and $\mathfrak{q} \in \text{Spec } B$, then $\mathfrak{p} = f^{-1}(\mathfrak{q}) \in \text{Spec } A$. Indeed, we have $1 \notin \mathfrak{p}$ since $f(1) = 1 \notin \mathfrak{q}$. Moreover, if $ab \in \mathfrak{p}$ then $f(a)f(b) = f(ab) \in \mathfrak{q}$, hence $f(a) \in \mathfrak{q}$ (and $a \in \mathfrak{p}$) or $f(b) \in \mathfrak{q}$ (and $b \in \mathfrak{p}$). Applying this to $R \rightarrow R_S$ gives the assertion.
- (γ) If $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R$ and $\mathfrak{p} \cap S = \emptyset$ then $\mathfrak{p} \cdot R_S \in \text{Spec } R_S$. We have $R_S/\mathfrak{p} \cdot R_S \cong (R/\mathfrak{p})_{\tilde{S}}$ by (f), where \tilde{S} is the image of S in R/\mathfrak{p} . We have $0 \notin \tilde{S}$ as $S \cap \mathfrak{p} = \emptyset$. But R/\mathfrak{p} is a domain and by Fact 2, $(R/\mathfrak{p})_{\tilde{S}}$ is a subring of the field of quotients of R/\mathfrak{p} , hence a domain.

That the bijection in (e) is a homeomorphism follows from the fact that any closed subset of $\text{Spec } R_S$ has the form $V(I)$ and $I = J \cdot R_S$ for an ideal J in R . The preimage of $V(I) \subseteq \text{Spec } R_S$ under the studied bijection is easily seen to be $\{\mathfrak{p} \in V(J) \mid \mathfrak{p} \cap S = \emptyset\}$, thus closed in the induced subspace topology, and all Zariski-closed subsets of $\{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R \mid \mathfrak{p} \cap S = \emptyset\}$ can be obtained in this way.

And finally part (f) is a special case of Proposition 2(e). □

Remark. The constructed isomorphism maps

$$\frac{r}{s} \bmod J \cdot R_S \longmapsto \frac{r \bmod J}{s \bmod J}.$$

Corollary 2. *If R is a noetherian ring, then R_S is noetherian.*

Proof. Hello there. I'm Corollary 1(c) again. \square

Corollary 3. *We have a homeomorphism $\text{Spec } R_f \cong \text{Spec } R \setminus V(f)$, and open subsets of this form form a topology base of $\text{Spec } R$ in the Zariski topology.*

Proof. Indeed as \mathfrak{p} is prime, $f^N \notin \mathfrak{p}$ for some $N \in \mathbb{N}$ is equivalent to $f \notin \mathfrak{p}$ which in turn is equivalent to $\mathfrak{p} \notin V(f)$. Then $\text{Spec } R_f \cong \text{Spec } R \setminus V(f)$ by Corollary 1(e).

Suppose that $U \ni \mathfrak{p}$ is an open neighbourhood of \mathfrak{p} , i.e. $U = \text{Spec } R \setminus V(I)$ for some ideal $I \subseteq R$ such that $\mathfrak{p} \not\supseteq I$. Then there must be some $f \in I \setminus \mathfrak{p}$, hence $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R \setminus V(f) \subseteq U$. \square

Example 2. If R is a ring and $f \in R$, then $R_f \cong R[T]/(1 - T \cdot f)$.

Proof. Indeed, we have $Tf = 1$ in $A = R[T]/(1 - Tf)$, hence the image of f in A is in A^\times . If $R \xrightarrow{\beta} B$ is a ring homomorphism with $\beta(f) \in B^\times$, there is unique ring homomorphism $R[T] \xrightarrow{\gamma} B$ extending β and such that $\gamma(T) = \beta(f)^{-1}$. This annihilates $(1 - Tf)$, hence comes from a ring homomorphism

$$R[T]/(1 - Tf) \xrightarrow{\delta} B.$$

On the other side, for any such δ the homomorphism

$$\gamma: R[T] \longrightarrow R[T]/(1 - Tf) \xrightarrow{\delta} B$$

such that $\gamma|_R = \beta$ must send $1 - T \cdot f$ to 0, hence $\gamma(T) \cdot \gamma(f) = 1$ and $\gamma(T) = \beta(f)^{-1}$, hence δ is unique. \square

By comparison with Proposition 2.2.4, we obtain a special case of

Proposition 3. *Let X be a quasi-affine algebraic variety over an algebraically closed field k and $f \in \mathcal{O}(X) \setminus \{0\}$, then the unique ring homomorphism $\iota: \mathcal{O}(X)_f \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}(X \setminus V(f))$ is an isomorphism.*

Proof. If X is affine, this follows from Proposition 2.2.4 and Example 2. We won't have to consider the quasi-affine case and the proof is omitted. \square

Definition 3. Let $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R$ be prime ideal. Then $S = R \setminus \mathfrak{p}$ is a multiplicative set and we write $R_{\mathfrak{p}} := R_S$. The ring $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is called the **localization of R at \mathfrak{p}** .

Proposition 4. *Let k be algebraically closed and X an affine algebraic variety in some k^n . Let $x \in X$ correspond to the maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m} \subseteq \mathcal{O}(X)$, i.e. $\mathfrak{m} = \{f \in \mathcal{O}(X) \mid f(x) = 0\}$ (cf. Corollary 2.2.2). Then the canonical morphism*

$$\mathcal{O}(X)_{\mathfrak{m}} \xrightarrow{\varphi} \mathcal{O}_{X,x}$$

(extending $\mathcal{O}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ by the universal property of localization) is an isomorphism.

Proof. Suppose that $\frac{f}{s} \in \mathcal{O}(X)_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is in the kernel $\ker \varphi$, where $f, s \in \mathcal{O}(X)$, $s \notin \mathfrak{m}$. Then $s(x) \neq 0$, therefore the image of $\frac{f}{s}$ under φ is $\left(\frac{f|_U}{s|_U}, U\right) / \sim$ where U is any open neighbourhood of x where s has no zeros. Hence, φ maps $\frac{f}{s}$ to 0 iff $f|_U = 0$ for sufficiently small U . As X is irreducible, U is dense and $f|_U = 0$ implies $f = 0$. Thus, φ is injective.

Let $\gamma \in \mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ then $\gamma = (g, U) / \sim$ where U is an open neighbourhood of x and $g \in \mathcal{O}(U)$. By definition of $\mathcal{O}(U)$ it is possible to replace U by some smaller open neighbourhood U' of x such that $g = \frac{f}{s}$ on U' , where f and s are polynomials and $V(s) \cap U' = \emptyset$. Then f and s define elements $\mathcal{O}(X)$ and $s \notin \mathfrak{m}$ and the image of $\frac{f}{s}$ in $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ is γ . Hence, φ is surjective. \square

Proposition 5. *Let $\mathfrak{p} \in \operatorname{Spec} R$, then $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is a local ring with maximal ideal $\mathfrak{p}R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and $R_{\mathfrak{p}}/\mathfrak{p}R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is isomorphic to the quotient field of the domain R/\mathfrak{p} .*

Proof. If $\rho \in R_{\mathfrak{p}} \setminus \mathfrak{p}R_{\mathfrak{p}}$, then $\rho = \frac{r}{s}$ with $r \in R \setminus \mathfrak{p}$ (as $\rho \in \mathfrak{p}R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ otherwise), hence $r \in S$ and $\frac{r}{s}$ is a unit (with inverse $\frac{s}{r}$ in $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$). This proves that $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is indeed local with maximal ideal $\mathfrak{p}R_{\mathfrak{p}}$.

The image of $S = R \setminus \mathfrak{p}$ in R/\mathfrak{p} is $(R/\mathfrak{p}) \setminus \{0\}$ and $(R/\mathfrak{p})_{(R/\mathfrak{p}) \setminus \{0\}}$ is the quotient field of R/\mathfrak{p} . By Corollary 1(f) it is isomorphic to $R_{\mathfrak{p}}/\mathfrak{p}R_{\mathfrak{p}}$, as claimed. \square

2.4. Proof of $\dim(k^n) = n$

Proposition 1. *Let k be a field (not necessarily algebraically closed), A a k -algebra of finite type, and $\mathfrak{p}_1, \mathfrak{p}_2 \in \operatorname{Spec} A$ prime ideals such that $\mathfrak{p}_1 \subsetneq \mathfrak{p}_2$. Then*

$$\operatorname{tr. deg}(\mathfrak{K}(\mathfrak{p}_1)/k) > \operatorname{tr. deg}(\mathfrak{K}(\mathfrak{p}_2)/k),$$

where $\mathfrak{K}(\mathfrak{p})$ denotes the quotient field of R/\mathfrak{p} (cf. Proposition 2.3.5)

We need to send two lemmas in advance.

Lemma 1. *This holds when \mathfrak{p}_2 is a maximal ideal.*

Proof. In this case, A/\mathfrak{p}_2 is a finite field extension of k by the Hilbert Nullstellensatz (Theorem 4), hence $\operatorname{tr. deg}(\mathfrak{K}(\mathfrak{p}_2)/k) = 0$ and must show that $\operatorname{tr. deg}(\mathfrak{K}(\mathfrak{p}_1)/k) > 0$. Assume not, then $\mathfrak{K}(\mathfrak{p}_1)/k$ is algebraic. Since A is finitely generated as a k -algebra, so is A/\mathfrak{p}_1 and its quotient field is finitely generated as a field extension of k , hence finite if it is algebraic. In particular, $\mathfrak{K}(\mathfrak{p}_1)$ is a finite dimensional k -vector space, and the k -vector subspace $A/\mathfrak{p}_1 \subseteq \mathfrak{K}(\mathfrak{p}_1)$ must be finite-dimensional as well. Since A/\mathfrak{p}_1 is a domain, it is a field and \mathfrak{p}_1 must be maximal, contradicting $\mathfrak{p}_1 \subsetneq \mathfrak{p}_2$. \square

Lemma 2. *If $\mathfrak{p}_1 \subsetneq \mathfrak{p}_2$ and the multiplicative subset $S \subsetneq A$ is disjoint from \mathfrak{p}_2 , then $\mathfrak{p}_1 R_S \subsetneq \mathfrak{p}_2 R_S$ and these are prime ideals in R_S .*

Proof. This follows from Corollary 2.3.1(e). \square

Proof of Proposition 1. Pick an n -tuple $B = (b_1, \dots, b_n)$ of elements of A whose images in $\mathfrak{K}(\mathfrak{p}_2)$ form a transcendence basis of $\mathfrak{K}(\mathfrak{p}_2)/k$. To do so, choose the b_i to be representatives of a maximal k -algebraically independent subset of A/\mathfrak{p}_2 . Then all elements of A/\mathfrak{p}_2 are algebraic over $k(b_1, \dots, b_n)$. But the $k(b_1, \dots, b_n)$ -algebraic elements of $\mathfrak{K}(\mathfrak{p}_2)$ form a subfield, hence $\mathfrak{K}(\mathfrak{p}_2)/k(b_1, \dots, b_n)$ is algebraic.

Let $S = \{f(b_1, \dots, b_n) \mid f \in k[X_1, \dots, X_n] \setminus \{0\}\}$. This is a multiplicative subset of A which is disjoint from \mathfrak{p}_2 by the k -algebraic independence of the images of the b_i in $\mathfrak{K}(\mathfrak{p}_2)$. Let $\tilde{A} = A_S$, $\tilde{\mathfrak{p}}_i = \mathfrak{p}_i \tilde{A}$, then $\tilde{\mathfrak{p}}_1 \subsetneq \tilde{\mathfrak{p}}_2$ by Lemma 2. Let $R = k[X_1, \dots, X_n]$, then A becomes an R -algebra by sending X_i to b_i and S is the image of $R \setminus \{0\}$. Hence, $\tilde{A} = A_S$ becomes an algebra over $R_{R \setminus \{0\}} = \tilde{k}$, the quotient field of R . Since $\frac{1}{s} \in \tilde{k}$ for $s \in S$, the images in \tilde{A} of any generators a_1, \dots, a_ℓ of A as a k -algebra generate \tilde{A} as a \tilde{k} -algebra. Also, $\mathfrak{K}(\mathfrak{p}_i) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathfrak{K}(\tilde{\mathfrak{p}}_i)$ because the elements of S are already units in $\mathfrak{K}(\mathfrak{p}_i)$. Since the images of the elements of B form a transcendence basis for $\mathfrak{K}(\mathfrak{p}_2)/k$, $\mathfrak{K}(\mathfrak{p}_2)$ is algebraic over \tilde{k} . Since \tilde{A} is a \tilde{k} -algebra of finite type, $\mathfrak{K}(\mathfrak{p}_2) \cong \mathfrak{K}(\tilde{\mathfrak{p}}_2)$ is a finite \tilde{k} -extension (it is finitely generated and algebraic) and $\tilde{A}/\tilde{\mathfrak{p}}_2 \subseteq \mathfrak{K}(\tilde{\mathfrak{p}}_2)$ is a finite dimensional \tilde{k} -algebra, i.e. a finite dimensional \tilde{k} -vector subspace of $\mathfrak{K}(\tilde{\mathfrak{p}}_2)$, hence a field and $\tilde{\mathfrak{p}}_2$ is maximal. By Lemma 1, $\mathfrak{K}(\mathfrak{p}_1) \cong \mathfrak{K}(\tilde{\mathfrak{p}}_1)$ is not algebraic over \tilde{k} . Since the image of B in $\mathfrak{K}(\mathfrak{p}_1)$ is k -algebraically independent but does not form a transcendence basis (they generate \tilde{k} together with k), we have $\text{tr. deg}(\mathfrak{K}(\mathfrak{p}_1)/k) > n = \#B = \text{tr. deg}(\mathfrak{K}(\mathfrak{p}_2)/k)$. \square

Corollary 1. *If X is an affine algebraic variety in some k^n (with k an algebraically closed field) and $K(X)$ its ring of rational functions, i.e., the quotient field of $\mathcal{O}(X)$, then*

$$\dim(X) \leq \text{tr. deg}(K(X)/k) .$$

Proof. By Corollary 2.2.2 there is an antimonotonic bijection between closed subsets of X and ideals $I \subseteq \mathcal{O}(X)$ coinciding with their radicals \sqrt{I} , with irreducibles corresponding to prime ideals. If $Z_0 \subsetneq Z_1 \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq Z_d = X$ is a chain of irreducible subsets terminating at X and $\mathfrak{p}_i = \{f \in \mathcal{O}(X) \mid f|_{Z_i} = 0\}$ denotes the corresponding prime ideals, then $(0) = \mathfrak{p}_d \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq \mathfrak{p}_0$. By Proposition 1,

$$\text{tr. deg}(K(X)/k) = \text{tr. deg}(\mathfrak{K}(\mathfrak{p}_d)/k) > \text{tr. deg}(\mathfrak{K}(\mathfrak{p}_{d-1})/k) > \dots > \text{tr. deg}(\mathfrak{K}(\mathfrak{p}_0)/k) \geq 0 ,$$

hence $\text{tr. deg}(K(X)/k) \geq d$. \square

Corollary 2. *If k is algebraically closed, then $\dim(k^n) = n$.*

Proof. The fact that $\dim(k^n) \geq n$ follows from $k^n \supsetneq k^{n-1} \times \{0\} \supsetneq \dots \supsetneq k \times \{0\}^{n-1} \supsetneq \{0\}^n$ being irreducible subsets (Remark 2.1.4). Putting $X = k^n$ we have $\mathcal{O}(X) = k[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ by Proposition 2.2.2, hence $K(X) = k(X_1, \dots, X_n)$ has transcendence degree n over k and thus $\dim(k^n) \leq n$ by Corollary 1. \square

Corollary 3. *Let X be a quasi-affine algebraic variety in k^n and $K(X)$ the quotient field of $\mathcal{O}(X)$. Then $\dim(X) \leq \text{tr. deg}(K(X)/k)$.*

Remark. If algebraic varieties in general are defined as in the exercises, one has to define (for irreducible X)

$$K(X) = \{(f, U)\} / \sim \quad \text{where } U \subseteq X \text{ open, } f \in \mathcal{O}(U),$$

and we set $(f, U) \sim (g, U)$ iff $f|_{U \cap V} = g|_{U \cap V}$ ¹, which turns out to be an equivalence relation. Then (it can be shown that) $\dim(X) = \text{tr. deg}(K(X)/k)$ and $\text{codim}(Z, X) = \dim(X) - \dim(Z)$ for any irreducible $Z \subseteq X$.

Proof of Corollary 3. Let $X \subseteq \overline{X} \subseteq k^n$. The closure \overline{X} of X is irreducible, hence so is X and there is a bijection

$$\begin{aligned} \{\text{closed irreducibles } A \subseteq X\} &\xrightarrow{\sim} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{closed irreducibles } B \subseteq \overline{X} \\ \text{such that } B \cap X \neq \emptyset \end{array} \right\} \\ A = B \cap X &\longleftrightarrow B \\ A &\longmapsto B = \overline{A} \end{aligned}$$

(somewhere on an exercise sheet (on #6, that is)), hence $\dim(X) \leq \dim(\overline{X})$. We want to show that $K(X) \cong K(\overline{X})$. To do so, we use the fact that there is some $f \in \mathcal{O}(\overline{X}) \setminus \{0\}$ such that $W := \overline{X} \setminus V(f) \subseteq X$ (by Fact 2.2.1, the open subsets $\overline{X} \setminus \{0\}$, $f \in \mathcal{O}(\overline{X})$ form a topology base of \overline{X}). Since W is dense in X and \overline{X} , we may identify $\mathcal{O}(X)$ and $\mathcal{O}(\overline{X})$ with subrings B and A of $\mathcal{O}(W)$, where $A \subseteq B \subseteq \mathcal{O}(W)$. By Proposition 2.3.3 we have $\mathcal{O}(W) = A_f$, hence A and $\mathcal{O}(W)$ have the same quotient fields. But then the quotient field of B must coincide with $K(\overline{X}) = K(W)$ as well. \square

Remark. In particular, we proved that if X is affine in k^n and $U \subseteq X$ is open and nonempty, then $K(X) \cong K(U)$.

We would like to prove the opposite inequality to Corollary 1. Our strategy will be to use the Noether normalization theorem. There are $f_1, \dots, f_d \in \mathcal{O}(X)$ algebraically independent over k , such that $\mathcal{O}(X)$ is integral (and finitely generated, hence finite) over $k[f_1, \dots, f_d]$. Then

$$X \xrightarrow{(f_1, \dots, f_d)} k^d$$

is a *finite morphism* in the terminology of modern algebraic topology and one would hope to lift the chain

$$\{0\}^d \subsetneq k \times \{0\}^{d-1} \subsetneq k^2 \times \{0\}^{d-2} \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq k^d$$

of irreducible subsets of k^d to a chain of irreducible subsets of X of the same length, which would establish equality in Corollary 1. At this point, the going-up and going-down theorem of Krull (who certainly was a *n00b* compared to Grothendieck) and Cohen/Seidenberg are our friends and will be proved in the next section.

¹This can be weakened to $f|_W = g|_W$ on an open subset $W \subseteq U \cap V$. If $f - g$ vanishes on the open and thus dense subset $W \subseteq U \cap V$, it must vanish on all of $U \cap V$ since f and g are continuous.

2.5. Lifting of prime ideals to integral ring extensions

Definition 1. Let $A \xrightarrow{f} B$ be a ring homomorphism.

- (a) We say that **going-up** holds for f if for arbitrary prime ideals $\mathfrak{p} \subseteq \mathfrak{q}$ of A and every prime ideal $\tilde{\mathfrak{p}}$ of B lying *above* \mathfrak{p} (in the sense that $\tilde{\mathfrak{p}} \cap A = f^{-1}(\tilde{\mathfrak{p}})$ equals \mathfrak{p}), there is a prime ideal $\tilde{\mathfrak{q}} \supseteq \tilde{\mathfrak{p}}$ of B which is above \mathfrak{q} (in the sense that $\mathfrak{q} = f^{-1}(\tilde{\mathfrak{q}})$).
- (b) We say that f satisfies **going-down** if for all prime ideals $\mathfrak{p} \subseteq \mathfrak{q}$ of A and $\tilde{\mathfrak{q}} \in \text{Spec } B$ above \mathfrak{q} , there exists a prime ideal $\tilde{\mathfrak{p}} \subseteq \tilde{\mathfrak{q}}$ above \mathfrak{p} .

Let $X \xrightarrow{f} Y$ be a morphism of affine algebraic varieties. Let $U \subseteq Y$ be open. In Definition 2.2.4 we constructed a ring homomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} f^*: \mathcal{O}_Y(U) &\longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(f^{-1}U) \\ \lambda &\longmapsto \lambda \circ f. \end{aligned}$$

If $x \in X$, $y = f(x)$, then f^* induces a ring morphism (also denoted f^*)

$$f^*: \mathcal{O}_{Y,y} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X,x}$$

sending $(\lambda, W)/\sim$ to $(f^*\lambda, f^{-1}W)/\sim$ (where $W \subseteq Y$ is an open neighbourhood of y and $\lambda \in \mathcal{O}_Y(W)$).

- Fact 1.** (a) The preimage of $\mathfrak{m}_{X,x} \subseteq \mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ under f^* is $(f^*)^{-1}\mathfrak{m}_{X,x} = \mathfrak{m}_{Y,y}$, where $\mathfrak{m}_{X,x}$, $\mathfrak{m}_{Y,y}$ denote the maximal ideals of the stalks $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ and $\mathcal{O}_{Y,y}$.
- (b) If $I \subseteq \mathcal{O}_X(X)$ is an ideal, then $V((f^*)^{-1}I) = \overline{f(V(I))}$ (the closure with respect to the Zariski topology on Y).

If $V(I)$ is irreducible in X then so is $f(V(I))$ in Y and the diagram (of sets)

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} K & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \tilde{\mathfrak{p}} = \{f \in B \mid f|_K = 0\} \\ K = V(\tilde{\mathfrak{p}}) & \xleftarrow{\quad} & \tilde{\mathfrak{p}} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{irreducible subsets} \\ K \subseteq X \end{array} \right\} & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{prime ideals} \\ \tilde{\mathfrak{p}} \subseteq \mathcal{O}(X) = B \end{array} \right\} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ L = \overline{f(K)} & & \mathfrak{p} = (f^*)^{-1}(\tilde{\mathfrak{p}}) \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{irreducible subsets} \\ L \subseteq Y \end{array} \right\} & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{prime ideals} \\ \mathfrak{p} \subseteq \mathcal{O}(Y) = A \end{array} \right\} \\ L & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathfrak{p} = \{f \in A \mid f|_L = 0\} \\ L = V(\mathfrak{p}) & \xleftarrow{\quad} & \mathfrak{p} \end{array}$$

commutes, the horizontal bijections coming from Corollary 2.2.2.

- (c) If going-up holds for $\mathcal{O}_Y(Y) \xrightarrow{f^*} \mathcal{O}_X(X)$, then f is a closed map (i.e. the image of a closed subset of X is closed in Y).

Proof. Part (a) is trivial since $f^*g \in \mathfrak{m}_{X,x} \Leftrightarrow f^*g(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow g(y) = g(f(x)) = 0 \Leftrightarrow g \in \mathfrak{m}_{Y,y}$.

Part (b). Note that $(f^*)^{-1}\sqrt{I} = \sqrt{(f^*)^{-1}I}$, hence we may assume $I = \sqrt{I}$ without loss of generality. Let $X \subseteq k^m$, $Y \subseteq k^n$. Let $J \subseteq \mathcal{O}_Y(Y)$ be the ideal

$$J = \left\{ \lambda \in \mathcal{O}_Y(Y) \mid \lambda|_{f(V(I))} = 0 \right\}.$$

We claim that $\overline{f(V(I))} = V(J)$. Indeed, $V(J)$ is Zariski-closed and clearly contains $f(V(I))$, hence $\overline{f(V(I))} \subseteq V(J)$. On the other hand, if $J' \subseteq \mathcal{O}_Y(Y)$ denotes the ideal

$$J' = \left\{ \lambda \in \mathcal{O}_Y(Y) \mid \lambda|_{\overline{f(V(I))}} = 0 \right\},$$

then $V(J') = \overline{f(V(I))}$ by Corollary 2.2.2 and $J' \subseteq J$, hence $V(J') \supseteq V(J)$.

Now, by definition of f^* and Corollary 2.2.2,

$$J = \left\{ \lambda \in \mathcal{O}_Y(Y) \mid f^*\lambda|_{V(I)} = 0 \right\} = (f^*)^{-1}\sqrt{I} = (f^*)^{-1}I,$$

proving $V((f^*)^{-1}I) = \overline{f(V(I))}$.

If $V(I)$ is irreducible, I is a prime ideal (by our additional assumption $I = \sqrt{I}$) and so is $(f^*)^{-1}I$ (preimages of prime ideals are always prime). Thus $\overline{f(V(I))} = V((f^*)^{-1}I)$ is irreducible.

Part (c). Since X is noetherian it is sufficient to show the closedness of $f(Z)$ where $Z \subseteq X$ is irreducible (cf. Proposition 2.1.1). Thus, let $I = \tilde{\mathfrak{p}}$ be prime, $Z = V(\tilde{\mathfrak{p}})$. Let $\mathfrak{p} = (f^*)^{-1}\tilde{\mathfrak{p}} \subseteq \mathcal{O}_Y(Y)$ be the prime ideal below $\tilde{\mathfrak{p}}$. We will show that $f(Z) = V(\mathfrak{p})$.

If $y \in Y$ belongs to $\overline{f(Z)} = V(\mathfrak{p})$ (they are equal due to (b)), then the maximal ideal $\mathfrak{q} = \{f \in \mathcal{O}_Y(Y) \mid f(y) = 0\}$ contains \mathfrak{p} . By our going-up assumption there is a prime ideal $\tilde{\mathfrak{q}} \supseteq \tilde{\mathfrak{p}}$ of $\mathcal{O}_X(X)$ such that $(f^*)^{-1}\tilde{\mathfrak{q}} = \mathfrak{q}$. Let $\mathfrak{m} \supseteq \tilde{\mathfrak{q}}$ be a maximal ideal, then $(f^*)^{-1}\mathfrak{m} \supseteq (f^*)^{-1}\tilde{\mathfrak{q}} = \mathfrak{q}$ and equality holds as \mathfrak{q} is already maximal. The maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m} \subseteq \mathcal{O}_X(X)$ corresponds to a point $x \in X$. From $\tilde{\mathfrak{p}} \subseteq \tilde{\mathfrak{q}} \subseteq \mathfrak{m}$ it follows, that $V(\mathfrak{m}) = \{x\} \subseteq V(\tilde{\mathfrak{p}})$, that is, $x \in V(\tilde{\mathfrak{p}})$. We have $f(x) = y$ because $V(\mathfrak{q}) = \{y\}$ but $f(x) \in V(\mathfrak{q})$ as $\overline{f(x)} = V((f^*)^{-1}\mathfrak{m}) = V(\mathfrak{q})$ by (b). Hence, y has a preimage $x \in V(\tilde{\mathfrak{p}}) = Z$ and $f(Z) = V(\mathfrak{p})$ is closed, as was claimed. \square

Professor Franke does not [know] to what extent the following is due to the *n00b* Krull or to Cohen/Seidenberg.

Theorem 7. *Let $A \subseteq B$ be an integral ring extension.*

- (a) *Any $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } A$ is of the form $\mathfrak{q} \cap A$ where $\mathfrak{q} \in \text{Spec } B$.*
- (b) *For any $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } A$, there are no proper inclusions between the $\mathfrak{q} \in \text{Spec } B$ with $\mathfrak{q} \cap A = \mathfrak{p}$.*
- (c) *Going-up holds for the inclusion $A \hookrightarrow B$.*
- (d) *A prime ideal $\mathfrak{q} \in \text{Spec } B$ is maximal iff $\mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{q} \cap A$ is maximal.*

Proof. We begin with part (d). $S = B/\mathfrak{q}$ is an integral extension of $R = A/\mathfrak{p}$ and the assertion follows from the fact that in an integral ring extension of domains, either both or none of them are fields (cf. Proposition 1.5.1(d)).

Now we prove (a). Let $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } A$ be arbitrary. Then $S = A \setminus \mathfrak{p}$ is a multiplicative subset not only of A , but also of B , and we put $B_{\mathfrak{p}} = B_S$. Then $B_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is integral over $A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ (indeed, if

$$b^m = \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} a_i b^i, \quad a_i \in A, \quad \text{then} \quad \left(\frac{b}{s}\right)^m = \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \frac{a_i}{s^{m-i}} \left(\frac{b}{s}\right)^i$$

for alle $s \in S$, hence $\frac{b}{s}$ is integral over $A_{\mathfrak{p}}$). We thus have

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\alpha_{\mathfrak{p}}} & A_{\mathfrak{p}} \\ \text{!} \cap & & \text{!} \cap \\ B & \xrightarrow[\beta_{\mathfrak{p}}]{} & B_{\mathfrak{p}} \end{array}$$

the vertical inclusions being integral ring extensions. By (d) there is $\mathfrak{r} \in \text{Spec } B_{\mathfrak{p}}$ such that $\mathfrak{r} \cap A_{\mathfrak{p}} = \mathfrak{p}A_{\mathfrak{p}}$. Indeed, take \mathfrak{r} an arbitrary maximal ideal of $B_{\mathfrak{p}}$, then $\mathfrak{r} \cap A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is maximal as well, hence must equal $\mathfrak{p}A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ since $A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is local. Putting $\mathfrak{q} = \beta_{\mathfrak{p}}^{-1}(\mathfrak{r}) \in \text{Spec } B$ we have $\mathfrak{q} \cap A = \beta_{\mathfrak{p}}^{-1}(\mathfrak{r}) \cap A = \alpha_{\mathfrak{p}}^{-1}(\mathfrak{r} \cap A_{\mathfrak{p}}) = \alpha_{\mathfrak{p}}^{-1}(\mathfrak{p}A_{\mathfrak{p}}) = \mathfrak{p}$. This implies (a).

And (b). If $\mathfrak{q} \subsetneq \mathfrak{q}'$ are prime ideals of B such that $\mathfrak{q} \cap A = \mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{q}' \cap A$, then $\mathfrak{q}B_{\mathfrak{p}} \subsetneq \mathfrak{q}'B_{\mathfrak{p}}$. This inclusion is proper, since \mathfrak{q} and \mathfrak{q}' are disjoint from S and we have a bijection between $\text{Spec } B_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and $\{\mathfrak{q} \in \text{Spec } B \mid \mathfrak{q} \cap S = \emptyset\}$. But $\mathfrak{q}B_{\mathfrak{p}} \cap A_{\mathfrak{p}} = \mathfrak{p}A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ as $\mathfrak{q} \cap A = \mathfrak{p}$ and $\mathfrak{p}A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is already maximal. Thus $\mathfrak{q}B_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is maximal by (d), a contradiction to $\mathfrak{q}B_{\mathfrak{p}} \subsetneq \mathfrak{q}'B_{\mathfrak{p}}$.

Finally, part (c). Let $\mathfrak{p} \subseteq \mathfrak{q} \subseteq A$ be a chain of prime ideals in A and let $\tilde{\mathfrak{p}} \in \text{Spec } B$ be above \mathfrak{p} . Replacing $A \subseteq B$ by $\tilde{A} = A/\mathfrak{p} \subseteq B/\tilde{\mathfrak{p}} = \tilde{B}$, it suffices to find $\mathfrak{r} \in \text{Spec } \tilde{B}$ such that $\mathfrak{r} \cap \tilde{A} = \mathfrak{q}/\mathfrak{p}$ (as the preimage $\tilde{\mathfrak{q}}$ of \mathfrak{r} under $B \rightarrow B/\tilde{\mathfrak{p}}$ will have the desired property). As $\tilde{A} \subseteq \tilde{B}$ still is an integral ring extension, the existence of \mathfrak{r} follows from (a). \square

Proof out of the blue of $\dim(X) = \text{tr. deg}(K(X)/k)$, for X affine. By Noether normalization (Theorem 3) there are $f_1, \dots, f_d \in \mathcal{O}(X)$ algebraically independent over k , such that the ring extension $\mathcal{O}(X)/k[f_1, \dots, f_d]$ is integral. Thus $\text{tr. deg}(K(X)/k) = d$ as the f form a transcendence basis. By Theorem 7(c), going-up holds for $k[X_1, \dots, X_d] \subseteq \mathcal{O}(X)$. The chain

$$\mathfrak{p}_0 = \{0\} \subsetneq \mathfrak{p}_1 = (X_1) \subsetneq \mathfrak{p}_2 = (X_1, X_2) \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq \mathfrak{p}_d = (X_1, \dots, X_d) \quad (*)$$

of prime ideals in $A = k[X_1, \dots, X_d]$ may be lifted to a chain

$$\mathfrak{q}_0 = \{0\} \subsetneq \mathfrak{q}_1 \subsetneq \mathfrak{q}_2 \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq \mathfrak{q}_d \subsetneq B = \mathcal{O}(X)$$

of prime ideals of B by applying going-up successively to \mathfrak{q}_i over $\mathfrak{p}_i \subsetneq \mathfrak{p}_{i+1}$. Corresponding to this strictly increasing chain of prime ideals in B we have a strictly decreasing chain of irreducible subsets $V(\mathfrak{q}_i) \subsetneq X$ of length d , establishing $\dim(X) \geq d$. \square

Problem with this proof. If equality is to hold in $\dim(Z) + \operatorname{codim}(Z, X) \leq \dim(X)$ we must have (with $Z = \{x\}$) $\operatorname{codim}(x, X) = d$ for any point $x \in X$. Let $\mathfrak{m} = \mathfrak{m}_x$ and $\mathfrak{n} = \mathfrak{m}_x \cap A$ its preimage A , then \mathfrak{n} is a maximal ideal (Theorem 7) hence $\mathfrak{n} = (X_1 - \xi_1, \dots, X_d - \xi_d)_A$ and without loss of generality we may assume that the ξ_i are 0. Then we are in the situation from (*) but $\mathfrak{q}_d = \mathfrak{m}$ is given and the descending chain has to be found, which requires going-down.

The situation for proving going-down in this situation is as follows: Let $K = K(X)$. Assume first that $K/k(X_1, \dots, X_d)$ is Galois and $B = \mathcal{O}(X)$ is $G = \operatorname{Gal}(K/k(X_1, \dots, X_d))$ -invariant and that for any $\mathfrak{p} \in \operatorname{Spec} A$ the group G acts transitively upon the prime ideals of B lying above \mathfrak{p} (i.e. if $\mathfrak{q}|\mathfrak{p}$ is a prime ideal above \mathfrak{p} and $\sigma \in G$, then $\sigma\mathfrak{q}$ is a prime ideal of B lying above \mathfrak{p} ; conversely, each prime ideal $\mathfrak{q}'|\mathfrak{p}$ of B can be obtained as $\mathfrak{q}' = \sigma\mathfrak{q}$ for a suitable $\sigma \in G$), then the maximal length of a chain in (*) ending on \mathfrak{p}_d does not depend on the choice of \mathfrak{p}_d lying above $(X_1, \dots, X_d)_A$. Since for at least one such \mathfrak{p}_d this length is d , by the above construction, the same holds for the others.

In general, the field extension is not Galois and even if it is, B may not be G -invariant. but this problem can be fixed by choosing a normal extension L/K of K , denoting the integral closure of A in L by \tilde{B} , choosing a prime ideal $\tilde{\mathfrak{m}}$ of \tilde{B} such that $\tilde{\mathfrak{m}} \cap B = \mathfrak{m}$. Then $\operatorname{Aut}(L/k(X_1, \dots, X_n))$ acts transitively upon the prime ideals of \tilde{B} lying above a given prime ideal of A . One can use this to find $\{0\} \subsetneq \tilde{\mathfrak{p}}_1 \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq \tilde{\mathfrak{p}}_d = \tilde{\mathfrak{m}}$ in \tilde{B} as needed, then puts $\mathfrak{p}_i = B \cap \tilde{\mathfrak{p}}_i$.

Theorem 8. *Let A be a domain which is normal, i.e. integrally closed in its field of quotients K . Then the following holds.*

- (a) *Let L/K be a finite normal field extension, $B \subseteq L$ the integral closure of A in L , and $G = \operatorname{Aut}(L/K)$. For any $\mathfrak{p} \in \operatorname{Spec} A$, G transitively acts upon $\{\mathfrak{q} \in \operatorname{Spec} B \mid \mathfrak{q} \cap A = \mathfrak{p}\}$.*
- (b) *The same holds when L/K is algebraic and normal but not necessarily finite.*

We need two preparations. The first is the famous *prime avoidance lemma*.

Lemma 1 (Prime avoidance). *Let $I \subseteq A$ be an ideal in a ring A and let $\mathfrak{p}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{p}_n$ be finitely many ideals such that I is not contained in any of the \mathfrak{p}_i . If at most two of the ideals \mathfrak{p}_i fail to be prime, then I is also not contained in the union $\bigcup_{i=1}^n \mathfrak{p}_i$.*

Proof. Induction on n . If $n \leq 1$ the assertion is trivial. Let $n \geq 2$ and the assertion be true for fewer than n ideals \mathfrak{p}_i . If $n > 2$, we may (permuting the \mathfrak{p}_i) assume that \mathfrak{p}_1 is prime. In either case, by the induction assumption there are

$$f_i \in I \setminus \bigcup_{\substack{j=1 \\ i \neq j}}^n \mathfrak{p}_i \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, n.$$

If we also have $f_i \notin \mathfrak{p}_i$ for some i , this f_i will do the job. Otherwise, $f = f_1 + \prod_{i=2}^n f_i$ has the desired properties. Indeed, we have $f \notin \mathfrak{p}_i$ for $2 \leq i \leq n$ because for such i the second summand is in \mathfrak{p}_i but f_1 is not. If $n = 2$, that is, $f = f_1 + f_2$, the same argument applies to \mathfrak{p}_1 . If $n > 2$, remember that we took \mathfrak{p}_1 to be prime. We then have $f \notin \mathfrak{p}_1$ because $f_1 \in \mathfrak{p}_1$ but the factors in $\prod_{i=2}^n f_i$ are not in \mathfrak{p}_1 . \square

Lemma 2. *Let L/K be a normal extension, $G = \text{Aut}(L/K)$, and $\ell \in L$ be fixed under G . If $\text{char } K = p$ then $\ell \in K$ when $p = 0$ and ℓ^{p^k} for some $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ when $p > 0$.*

First proof. If $p = 0$, the field extension is Galois and $K = L^G$ as claimed.

Assume L/K is finite. Induction on the degree $d = \deg(\ell/K)$ of the minimal polynomial of ℓ . If $d = 1$, then $\ell \in K$. If $d > 1$ and the minimal polynomial f has a zero $\varphi \neq \ell$ in an algebraic closure \bar{L} of L , there is a morphism ϑ from $K(\ell)$ to \bar{L} extending id_K with $\vartheta(\ell) = \varphi$. It is possible to extend $K(\ell) \xrightarrow{\vartheta} \bar{K}$ to $L \xrightarrow{\sigma} \bar{L}$ and $\sigma(L) \subseteq L$ as L/K is normal. But $\sigma(\ell) = \vartheta(\ell) = \varphi \neq \ell$ contradicting $f \in L^G$.

If $d > 1$ and ℓ is the only zero of f in \bar{L} , then ℓ is a zero of multiplicity bigger than 1 of f and $f' = 0$. Hence $f = g(X^p)$ for some $g \in K[X]$. Then $\deg g = \frac{d}{p} < d$, $\varphi = \ell^p$ is a zero of g and the induction assumption can be applied. There is $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ such that $\varphi^{p^k} \in K$. Then $\ell^{p^{k+1}} = \varphi^{p^k} \in K$. \square

Second proof. We would like to present a somewhat more natural (and less messy) proof. Replacing L with a finite normal extension containing ℓ we may assume that L/K is finite. It's easy to see that $G = \text{Aut}(L/K)$ still fixes ℓ , as each $\sigma \in G$ can be extended to an automorphism of the original field extension. If $\text{char } K = 0$, then L/K is Galois and $\ell \in L^G = K$.

Now let $\text{char } K = p > 0$ and $f \in K[X]$ the minimal polynomial of ℓ . Then there is an integer $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ and a *separable* polynomial $f_0 \in K[X]$ such that $f = f_0(X^{p^k})$ (Indeed, if f is not separable, then each monomial of f must be a power of X^p . Now iterate.). Consider the normal closure N of $K(\ell^{p^k})$. N/K is Galois and ℓ^{p^k} is fixed by G (as ℓ is), hence also by $\text{Gal}(N/K)$ and we obtain $\ell^{p^k} \in K$, as claimed. \square

Proof of Theorem 8. We will need the finite case for the general case, so it makes sense to prove (a) first. Assume that for some $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } A$ there are prime ideals $\mathfrak{q}, \tilde{\mathfrak{q}} \in \text{Spec } B$ above \mathfrak{p} (that is, $\mathfrak{q} \cap A = \mathfrak{p} = \tilde{\mathfrak{q}} \cap A$) such that there is no $\sigma \in G = \text{Aut}(L/K)$ with $\sigma(\mathfrak{q}) = \tilde{\mathfrak{q}}$. Let $\mathfrak{q}_1 = \mathfrak{q}, \mathfrak{q}_2, \dots, \mathfrak{q}_d$ be the images of \mathfrak{q} under G . By Theorem 7(b) we have $\tilde{\mathfrak{q}} \subsetneq \mathfrak{q}_i$. By Lemma 1, there is an $f \in \tilde{\mathfrak{q}} \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^d \mathfrak{q}_i$. Let $\varphi = \prod_{\sigma \in G} \sigma(f)$. We have $\varphi \in \tilde{\mathfrak{q}}$ but $\varphi \notin \mathfrak{q}$ because otherwise one factor $\sigma(f)$ would have to be in \mathfrak{q} , but $\sigma^{-1}(\mathfrak{q})$ is among the \mathfrak{q}_i , hence $f \notin \sigma^{-1}(\mathfrak{q})$. Also, $\varphi \in L^G$, as applying $\vartheta \in G$ only permutes the factors. By Lemma 2, $\varphi^k \in K$ for some positive integer $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Since φ^k is integral over A (f is, and hence are its conjugates $\sigma(f)$) and A is integrally closed in K , this implies $\varphi^k \in A$. Also $\varphi^k \in \tilde{\mathfrak{q}} \setminus \mathfrak{q}$, as φ already has this property. But $\tilde{\mathfrak{q}} \cap A = \mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{q} \cap A$, contradiction.

And now for part (b). Let $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } A$ and let $\mathfrak{q}, \tilde{\mathfrak{q}} \in \text{Spec } B$ such that $\mathfrak{q} \cap A = \tilde{\mathfrak{q}} \cap A = \mathfrak{p}$. Let

$$\mathfrak{M} = \left\{ (M, \sigma) \mid \begin{array}{l} M \text{ is an intermediate field } K \subseteq M \subseteq L \\ \sigma \in \text{Aut}(M/K) \text{ such that } \sigma(\mathfrak{q} \cap M) = \tilde{\mathfrak{q}} \cap M \end{array} \right\}.$$

Introduce a partial order \preceq on \mathfrak{M} via $(M, \sigma) \preceq (\tilde{M}, \tilde{\sigma})$ iff $M \subseteq \tilde{M}$ and $\tilde{\sigma}|_M = \sigma$. Then $\mathfrak{M} \neq \emptyset$ as $(K, \text{id}) \in \mathfrak{M}$ (where we need that A is normal, hence $B \cap K = A$). If $\mathcal{L} \subseteq \mathfrak{M}$ is non-empty \preceq -linearly ordered chain, then \mathcal{L} is dominated by $(M, \sigma) \in \mathfrak{M}$ where $M = \bigcup_{(N, \vartheta) \in \mathcal{L}} N$ and $\sigma = \bigcup_{(N, \vartheta) \in \mathcal{L}} \vartheta$. By Zorns Lemma, \mathfrak{M} thus has a \preceq -maximal element (M, σ) . If $M = L$ the assertion is proved.

Otherwise, let $x \in L \setminus M$. As L/K is normal, L contains all zeroes $x_1 = x, x_2, \dots, x_d$ of the minimal polynomial of x in \bar{L} . Let $N = M(x_1, \dots, x_d)$ be the subfield generated by M and the x_i . Then N/M is normal, being a splitting field. Let $\eta \in \text{Aut}(N/K)$ be some extension of $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(M/K)$ to N . Let $\tilde{A} = B \cap M$, $\tilde{B} = B \cap N$, and $\tilde{\mathfrak{p}} = \mathfrak{q} \cap M = \mathfrak{q} \cap \tilde{A} = \eta^{-1}(\tilde{\mathfrak{q}} \cap M) = \eta^{-1}(\tilde{\mathfrak{q}} \cap \tilde{A})$. Now consider $\mathfrak{q}_1 = \mathfrak{q} \cap \tilde{B}$, $\mathfrak{q}_2 = \eta^{-1}(\tilde{\mathfrak{q}} \cap \tilde{B})$. These are prime ideals of \tilde{B} lying above $\tilde{\mathfrak{p}}$. By part (a) there is an automorphism ζ of N/M such that $\zeta(\mathfrak{q}_1) = \mathfrak{q}_2$. Let $\vartheta = \eta\zeta \in \text{Aut}(N/K)$, then $\vartheta(\mathfrak{q} \cap N) = \vartheta(\mathfrak{q}_1) = \eta(\mathfrak{q}_2) = \tilde{\mathfrak{q}} \cap N$ and $(M, \sigma) \prec (N, \vartheta)$, contradiction! \square

Remark. (a) It is actually sufficient to assume that A is integrally closed in K and B is a $\text{Aut}(L/K)$ -invariant subset of the integral closure of A in L .

- (b) This result is also important in algebraic number theory where $A = \mathcal{O}_K$, $B = \mathcal{O}_L$ are the rings of integers in their respective fields.
- (c) If L/K is infinite algebraic, $\text{Aut}(L/K)$ is equipped with the *Krull topology* (which has – Heaven forbid! – nothing to do with *Grothendieck topologies*), in which $X \subseteq \text{Aut}(L/K)$ is a neighbourhood of $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(L/K)$ iff there is an intermediate field $K \subseteq M \subseteq L$ such that $X \supseteq \{\vartheta \in \text{Aut}(L/K) \mid \vartheta|_M = \sigma|_M\}$ and M/K is finite. When L/K is normal and separable over K (that is, an infinite Galois extension) this is equivalent to saying that $\sigma \text{Gal}(L/M) \subseteq X$ for some finite Galois subextension M/K , i.e. the sets $\sigma \text{Gal}(L/M)$, where M/K is a finite Galois subextension, form a neighbourhood system of σ , and there is a bijection

$$\begin{aligned} \{\text{closed subgroups } H \subseteq \text{Gal}(L/K)\} &\xrightarrow{\sim} \{\text{intermediate fields } M \subseteq L\} \\ H &\longmapsto M = L^H \\ H = \text{Gal}(L/M) &\longleftarrow M \end{aligned}$$

where M/K is finite iff H is open iff H has finite index in $\text{Gal}(L/K)$ and M/K is normal iff H is a normal divisor in which case $\text{Gal}(M/K) \cong \text{Gal}(L/K)/H$.

Theorem 9. Let $A \subseteq B$ be an integral ring extension where A and B are domains and A is integrally closed in its field of quotients K . Then going-down holds for B/A .

Proof. Let L/K be a normal field extension containing the field of quotients M of B (e.g. L can be taken to be an algebraic closure of M , or the union of the splitting fields of the K -irreducible polynomials with a zero in M). Let \tilde{B} be the integral closure of A in L . Let $\mathfrak{p} \subseteq \mathfrak{q}$ be prime ideals of A and $\tilde{\mathfrak{q}} \in \text{Spec } B$ such that $\tilde{\mathfrak{q}} \cap A = \mathfrak{q}$. It is possible to apply Theorem 7 to \tilde{B}/A and \tilde{B}/B and Theorem 8 to \tilde{B}/A . By Theorem 7 there is $\mathfrak{q}_2 \in \text{Spec } \tilde{B}$ such that $\mathfrak{q}_2 \cap B = \tilde{\mathfrak{q}}$. By Theorem 7 for \tilde{B}/A there is $\mathfrak{p}_1 \in \text{Spec } \tilde{B}$ such that $\mathfrak{p}_1 \cap A = \mathfrak{p}$ and (going-up for \tilde{B}/A) there is $\mathfrak{q}_1 \in \text{Spec } \tilde{B}$ such that $\mathfrak{q}_1 \supseteq \mathfrak{p}_1$ and $\mathfrak{q}_1 \cap A = \mathfrak{q}$. By Theorem 8 there is $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(L/K)$ such that $\sigma(\mathfrak{q}_1) = \mathfrak{q}_2$. Let $\tilde{\mathfrak{p}} = \sigma(\mathfrak{p}_1) \cap B$, then $\tilde{\mathfrak{p}} \cap A = \sigma(\mathfrak{p}_1) \cap A = \mathfrak{p}_1 \cap A = \mathfrak{p}$ and $\tilde{\mathfrak{p}} \subseteq \sigma(\mathfrak{q}_1) \cap B = \mathfrak{q}_2 \cap B = \tilde{\mathfrak{q}}$. \square

2.6. Proof of Theorems 5 and 6

Definition 1. Let A be a ring, $\mathfrak{p} \in \operatorname{Spec} A$, then the **height** of \mathfrak{p}

$$\operatorname{ht}(\mathfrak{p}) = \sup \{ \ell \mid \text{there is a chain of prime ideals } \mathfrak{p}_\ell \subsetneq \mathfrak{p}_{\ell-1} \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq \mathfrak{p}_0 = \mathfrak{p} \text{ in } A \} .$$

If $\mathfrak{q} \subseteq \mathfrak{p}$ is another prime ideal then

$$\operatorname{ht}(\mathfrak{p}/\mathfrak{q}) = \sup \{ \ell \mid \text{there is a chain of prime ideals } \mathfrak{q} = \mathfrak{p}_\ell \subsetneq \mathfrak{p}_{\ell-1} \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq \mathfrak{p}_0 = \mathfrak{p} \text{ in } A \} .$$

Furthermore we have, let

$$\dim(R) = \sup \{ \operatorname{ht}(\mathfrak{p}) \mid \mathfrak{p} \in \operatorname{Spec} R \} = \dim \operatorname{Spec} R .$$

Remark 1. (a) Obviously, $\operatorname{ht}(\mathfrak{p}/\mathfrak{q})$ coincides with the height of $\mathfrak{p}/\mathfrak{q} \in \operatorname{Spec}(R/\mathfrak{q})$.

(b) By the correspondence between the irreducible subsets of $\operatorname{Spec} A$ and the prime ideals of A , we have $\operatorname{ht}(\mathfrak{p}) = \operatorname{codim}(V(\mathfrak{p}), \operatorname{Spec} A)$ and $\operatorname{ht}(\mathfrak{p}/\mathfrak{q}) = \operatorname{codim}(V(\mathfrak{p}), V(\mathfrak{q}))$.

(c) By a theorem of Krull, $\operatorname{ht}(\mathfrak{p})$ is finite when A is noetherian, but nevertheless $\dim(A) = \sup \{ \operatorname{ht}(\mathfrak{p}) \mid \mathfrak{p} \in \operatorname{Spec} A \}$ may be infinite, even when A is noetherian.

(d) Obviously, we have the following inequalities for prime ideals $\mathfrak{r} \subseteq \mathfrak{q} \subseteq \mathfrak{p} \subseteq A$

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{ht}(\mathfrak{q}/\mathfrak{r}) + \operatorname{ht}(\mathfrak{p}/\mathfrak{q}) &\leq \operatorname{ht}(\mathfrak{p}/\mathfrak{r}) \\ \operatorname{ht}(\mathfrak{q}) + \operatorname{ht}(\mathfrak{p}/\mathfrak{q}) &\leq \operatorname{ht}(\mathfrak{p}) . \end{aligned} \tag{*}$$

One would like to have equality here, but this may fail, even when A is noetherian. Nevertheless, counterexamples are pretty hard to come up with (cf. Nagata, [Nag65])

Definition 2. A noetherian ring is called **catenary** if, for arbitrary prime ideals $\mathfrak{q} \subseteq \mathfrak{p}$ of A , equality holds on the first line of (*).

Fact 1. Obviously, $\dim(R) = \operatorname{ht}(\mathfrak{m})$ when R is local with maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} . If $S \subseteq R$ is multiplicative, we have a bijection $\operatorname{Spec} R_S \cong \{ \mathfrak{p} \in \operatorname{Spec} R \mid \mathfrak{p} \cap S = \emptyset \}$. In particular, if $\mathfrak{p} \cap S = \emptyset$, then

$$\operatorname{ht}(\mathfrak{p}) = \operatorname{ht}(\mathfrak{p}R_S) \quad \text{and (for } S = R \setminus \mathfrak{p}) \quad \operatorname{ht}(\mathfrak{p}) = \dim(R_{\mathfrak{p}}) .$$

Proof. The first assertion is clear, the second follows from Corollary 2.3.1(e) and the third is a consequence of the other two. \square

Remark 2. If X is an affine variety, $R = \mathcal{O}_X(X)$, $\mathfrak{p}, \mathfrak{q} \in \operatorname{Spec} R$ prime ideals corresponding to irreducible subsets A and B , then $\operatorname{ht}(\mathfrak{p}) = \operatorname{codim}(A, X)$, $\operatorname{ht}(\mathfrak{q}) = \operatorname{codim}(B, X)$, $\operatorname{ht}(\mathfrak{p}/\mathfrak{q}) = \operatorname{codim}(A, B)$ and $\dim(R) = \dim(X)$ by the one-to-one correspondence between irreducible subsets of X and $\operatorname{Spec} R$.

Fact 2. Let $B \supseteq A$ be an integral ring extension. Then $\dim(B) = \dim(A)$, and $\operatorname{ht}(\mathfrak{q} \cap A) \geq \operatorname{ht}(\mathfrak{q})$ for every $\mathfrak{q} \in \operatorname{Spec} B$. If going-down holds for B/A , the last inequality becomes an equality.

Proof. If $\mathfrak{q}_0 \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq \mathfrak{q}_\ell$ is a strictly increasing chain of prime ideals in B , $\mathfrak{q}_0 \cap A \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq \mathfrak{q}_\ell \cap A$ is such a chain in A , the inclusions being proper by Theorem 7(b). Thus $\dim(B) \leq \dim(A)$ and the same argument shows $\text{ht}(\mathfrak{q} \cap A) \geq \text{ht}(\mathfrak{q})$.

If $\mathfrak{p}_0 \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq \mathfrak{p}_d$ is a strictly increasing chain of prime ideals in A it is possible to find $\mathfrak{q}_0 \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq \mathfrak{q}_d$ a chain of prime ideals in B by going-up (Theorem 7(c)). Thus, $d \leq \dim(B)$ and $\dim(A) \leq \dim(B)$. If going down holds, any increasing chain of prime ideals of A ending in $\mathfrak{q} \cap A$ can be lifted to a similar chain for B ending in \mathfrak{q} , establishing $\text{ht}(\mathfrak{q}) \geq \text{ht}(\mathfrak{q} \cap A)$. \square

Theorem 10. *If B is a domain which is of finite type over a field k and K denotes the field of quotients of B , then $\dim(B) = \text{tr. deg}(K/k)$. Moreover*

$$\text{ht}(\mathfrak{m}) = \text{tr. deg}(K/k) \quad (1)$$

holds for any maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} of B . If \mathfrak{p} is any prime ideal, then

$$\text{ht}(\mathfrak{p}) = \text{tr. deg}(K/k) - \text{tr. deg}(\mathfrak{K}(\mathfrak{p})/k). \quad (2)$$

In particular, this implies that B is catenary.

Proof. The fact that $\dim(B) = \text{tr. deg}(K/k)$ will follow trivially from (1) and (2).

Let $\mathfrak{p}_\ell \subsetneq \mathfrak{p}_{\ell-1} \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq \mathfrak{p}_0 = \mathfrak{m}$ be a chain of prime ideals. By Proposition 2.4.1,

$$0 \leq \text{tr. deg}(\mathfrak{K}(\mathfrak{m})/k) < \text{tr. deg}(\mathfrak{K}(\mathfrak{p}_1)/k) < \dots < \text{tr. deg}(\mathfrak{K}(\mathfrak{p}_\ell)/k) \leq \text{tr. deg}(K/k),$$

hence $\text{ht}(\mathfrak{m}) \leq \text{tr. deg}(K/k)$. For the opposite inequality let $x_1, \dots, x_n \in B$ be algebraically independent over k such that B is finite over $k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$. By the Noether normalization theorem it is possible to find such elements. Let ξ_i denote the image of x_i in $\mathfrak{K}(\mathfrak{m}) = B/\mathfrak{m}$. As this field is finite over k (Nullstellensatz), there are $P_i \in k[X]$ such that $P_i(\xi_i) = 0$ in $\mathfrak{K}(\mathfrak{m})$. Let $y_i = P_i(x_i)$. The y_i are algebraically independent over k since the x_i are, and each x_i is integral over $A = k[y_1, \dots, y_n]$ as $P_i(x_i) - y_i = 0$. Thus, B is integral over A since B is integral over $k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$, the latter being integral over A . Moreover, $P(\xi_i) = 0$ implies $y_i \in \mathfrak{m}$. If $\mathfrak{n} = \mathfrak{m} \cap A$ we thus obtain $\mathfrak{n} = (y_1, \dots, y_n)_A$, as \mathfrak{n} contains y_1, \dots, y_n and $(y_1, \dots, y_n)_A \subseteq A$ is a maximal ideal. We consider the chain of prime ideals $\mathfrak{n} = \mathfrak{p}_0 \supsetneq \mathfrak{p}_1 \supsetneq \dots \supsetneq \mathfrak{p}_n = \{0\}$ with $\mathfrak{p}_i = (y_{i+1}, \dots, y_n)_A$ in A . This may be lifted to a chain $\mathfrak{m} = \mathfrak{q}_0 \supsetneq \mathfrak{q}_1 \supsetneq \dots \supsetneq \mathfrak{q}_n$ of prime ideals $\mathfrak{q}_i \in \text{Spec } B$ because A is factorial, hence normal and by Theorem 9, going down holds for B/A . Thus $\text{ht}(\mathfrak{m}) \geq n$. But $\text{tr. deg}(K/k) = n$ as the y_i form (a maximal algebraically independent set and thus) a transcendence basis.

For the case of general prime ideals \mathfrak{p} we use reduction to the case just established, similar to the proof of Proposition 2.4.1. Let $x_1, \dots, x_d \in B$ such that their images ξ_i in B/\mathfrak{p} are algebraically independent and such that B/\mathfrak{p} is finite over $k[\xi_1, \dots, \xi_d]$. It is possible to find such elements by Noether normalization. Let $R = k[x_1, \dots, x_d] \subseteq A$, $S = R \setminus \{0\}$, $\tilde{B} = B_S$, $\tilde{k} = R_S = k(x_1, \dots, x_d)$. Then \tilde{B} is a domain (being a subring of the quotient field of B) and \tilde{B}/\tilde{k} is of finite type. Let $\tilde{\mathfrak{p}} = \mathfrak{p}\tilde{B}$. By our description of prime ideals in localizations, there is a one-to-one correspondence between the elements $\mathfrak{q} \subseteq \mathfrak{p}$ of $\text{Spec } B$ (note that \mathfrak{p} is disjoint from S as the ξ_i are algebraically independent) and the prime ideals $\tilde{\mathfrak{q}} \subseteq \tilde{\mathfrak{p}}$ of \tilde{B} via $\mathfrak{q} = \tilde{\mathfrak{q}} \cap B$ and $\tilde{\mathfrak{q}} = \mathfrak{q}\tilde{B}$. Thus $\text{ht}(\mathfrak{p}) = \text{ht}(\tilde{\mathfrak{p}})$. On the other side, B/\mathfrak{p} is finite over R , hence $\tilde{B}/\tilde{\mathfrak{p}}$

is finite-dimensional as a vector space over \tilde{k} , hence a finite \tilde{k} -extension. Thus $\tilde{\mathfrak{p}}$ is a maximal ideal and $\text{ht}(\mathfrak{p}) = \text{ht}(\tilde{\mathfrak{p}}) = \text{tr. deg}(K/\tilde{k})$ (note that K is the quotient field of \tilde{B} as well). On the other side, it is possible to extend the (k -algebraically independent) x_1, \dots, x_d to a maximal k -algebraically independent subset $x_1, \dots, x_n \in B$, that is, to a transcendence basis of K/k . We claim that the x_{d+1}, \dots, x_n form a transcendence basis of K over \tilde{k} . If we believe this for the moment,

$$\text{ht}(\mathfrak{p}) = \text{tr. deg}(K/\tilde{k}) = n - d = \text{tr. deg}(K/k) - \text{tr. deg}(\mathfrak{K}(\mathfrak{p})/k)$$

and we are done. To prove the claim, note that all elements of K are algebraic over $k(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \tilde{k}(x_{d+1}, \dots, x_n)$, so it remains to prove that x_{d+1}, \dots, x_n are \tilde{k} -algebraically independent. Suppose not, then there is $P \in \tilde{k}[X_{d+1}, \dots, X_n]$ such that $P(x_{d+1}, \dots, x_n) = 0$ but $P \neq 0$. We have $P = \frac{E}{Q}$ where $Q \in R = k[x_1, \dots, x_d]$ is not 0 and $E \in R[X_{d+1}, \dots, X_n]$. Then $E(x_{d+1}, \dots, x_n) = 0$, contradicting the k -algebraic independence of x_1, \dots, x_n .

From this, the fact that B is catenary is easily derived. Indeed, let $\mathfrak{q} \subseteq \mathfrak{p}$ be prime ideals. By Remark 1(a), $\text{ht}(\mathfrak{p}/\mathfrak{q})$ coincides with the height of $\mathfrak{p}/\mathfrak{q} \in \text{Spec } R/\mathfrak{q}$. Now $(R/\mathfrak{q})/(\mathfrak{p}/\mathfrak{q}) = R/\mathfrak{p}$ implies $\mathfrak{K}(\mathfrak{p}/\mathfrak{q}) = \mathfrak{K}(\mathfrak{p})$, hence

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ht}(\mathfrak{p}/\mathfrak{q}) &= \text{tr. deg}((\text{quotient field of } R/\mathfrak{q})/k) - \text{tr. deg}(\mathfrak{K}(\mathfrak{p}/\mathfrak{q})/k) \\ &= \text{tr. deg}(\mathfrak{K}(\mathfrak{q})/k) - \text{tr. deg}(\mathfrak{K}(\mathfrak{p})/k) \end{aligned}$$

by (2). From this, (*) is immediate. \square

Corollary 1. *Let $X \subseteq k^n$ be a quasi-affine algebraic variety over an algebraically closed field k and let K be its field of rational functions, then $\dim(X) = \text{tr. deg}(K/k)$. For any irreducible subset $Z \subseteq X$ we have $\text{codim}(Z, X) = \dim(X) - \dim(Z)$. In particular, Theorems 5 and 6 hold.*

Proof. For affine X , this follows from the geometric interpretation of $\text{ht}(\mathfrak{p})$. The quasi-affine case can be reduced to the affine as in the proof of Corollary 2.4.3.

For the sake of completeness, we give a proof of the quasi-affine case. Let $X \subseteq k^n$ be a quasi-affine variety, \bar{X} its closure. Let us first prove, that $\dim(X) = \dim(\bar{X})$. Since $\mathcal{O}(X)$ and $\mathcal{O}(\bar{X})$ have the same quotient field K (as was shown in the proof of Proposition 2.4.3), this will establish $\dim(X) = \text{tr. deg}(K/k)$. As was done in the proof of Corollary 2.4.3, we take $f \in \mathcal{O}(\bar{X})$ such that $W := \bar{X} \setminus V(f) \subseteq X$. Let $A = \mathcal{O}(\bar{X})$, $B = \mathcal{O}(W)$, then $A \subseteq \mathcal{O}(X) \subseteq B$ and $B = A_f$. In particular, $B = A[f^{-1}]$ is of finite type over k since so is A . By Theorem 10, $\dim(B) = \dim(A_f) = \text{tr. deg}(K/k) = \dim(A)$, hence there is a chain $\tilde{\mathfrak{p}}_0 \supsetneq \tilde{\mathfrak{p}}_1 \supsetneq \dots \supsetneq \tilde{\mathfrak{p}}_n$ of prime ideals in B such that $n = \dim(A)$. The one-to-one correspondence provided by Corollary 2.3.1 shows that this corresponds to a chain $\mathfrak{p}_0 \supsetneq \mathfrak{p}_1 \supsetneq \dots \supsetneq \mathfrak{p}_n$ of prime ideals $\mathfrak{p}_i = \tilde{\mathfrak{p}}_i \cap A \in \text{Spec } A$ satisfying $f \notin \mathfrak{p}_i$. Then

$$V(\mathfrak{p}_0) \subsetneq V(\mathfrak{p}_1) \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq V(\mathfrak{p}_n) \subseteq W \subseteq X,$$

hence $\dim(X) \geq n$. The reverse inequality was shown in Corollary 2.4.3.

If $A \supseteq B \supseteq C$ are irreducible subsets of X , then consider $\bar{A} \supseteq \bar{B} \supseteq \bar{C}$. These guys are irreducible subsets of \bar{X} (cf. the proof of Corollary 2.4.3 or exercise sheet #6), hence equation (2.1.1) reduces to the affine case by the *locality of codimension* (cf. Remark 2.1.3(b), equation (2.1.2)). \square

Concluding remarks

In the final two lectures, Professor Franke gives a preview to his upcoming lecture Algebra II, of which the authors also provide lecture notes in [Alg2].

Theorem 11 (Principal ideal theorem, Krull 1928). *Let R be a noetherian domain, $f \in R \setminus \{0\}$, $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R$ a prime ideal which is minimal among all the prime ideals containing f . Then $\text{ht}(\mathfrak{p}) = 1$.*

Corollary 1. *Let R be a noetherian local ring with maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} . Then*

$$\dim(R) \leq \dim_{\mathfrak{K}(\mathfrak{m})}(\mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{m}^2) = \text{minimal number of generators of } \mathfrak{m}.$$

Proof. Cf. [Alg2, Proposition 1.3.1]. □

Definition 1. R is called **regular** if equality occurs in the above inequality.

Exercise 1. Confirm that the local rings of the affine variety k^n are regular.

The fact that $\dim_{\mathfrak{K}(\mathfrak{m})}(\mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{m}^2)$ is smaller or equal to the minimal number of generators of \mathfrak{m} is trivial. That \mathfrak{m} can be generated by $\dim_{\mathfrak{K}(\mathfrak{m})}(\mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{m}^2)$ of its elements follows from the Nakayama lemma.

Lemma 1 (Nakayama(-Azumaya-Krull) Lemma). *Let R be a local ring with maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} and M a finitely generated R -module.*

- (a) *If $M = \mathfrak{m}M$ then $M = 0$.*
- (b) *If $N \subseteq M$ is any submodule such that $M = \mathfrak{m}M + N$ then $M = N$.*
- (c) *If $m_1, \dots, m_n \in M$ are such that their images generate $M/\mathfrak{m}M$ as a $\mathfrak{K}(\mathfrak{m})$ -vector space then they generate M as an R -module.*

Proof. Part (a). Let m_1, \dots, m_k generate M . Denote $(m_1, \dots, m_k) = m$. Since $M = \mathfrak{m}M$, there are $\mu_{i,j} \in \mathfrak{m}$ such that $m_j = \sum_{i=1}^k \mu_{i,j} m_i$. Thus $(\text{id}_{R^k} - \mu)m = 0$ where $\mu = (\mu_{i,j})_{i,j=1}^k$ is the matrix formed by the coefficients $\mu_{i,j}$. We have $\det(\text{id} - \mu) \equiv 1 \pmod{\mathfrak{m}}$ as the $\mu_{i,j}$ are in \mathfrak{m} . Since $R^\times = R \setminus \mathfrak{m}$ this implies $\det(\text{id} - \mu)$ is invertible, hence so is $\text{id} - \mu$ by Cramer's rule. Hence $m = 0$ and $M = 0$.

Now part (b) follows by applying (a) to M/N and (c) follows from (b) applied to $N = \langle m_1, \dots, m_n \rangle_R$, the submodule generated by the m_i . □

Proposition 1. *If $X \subseteq k^m$ and $Y \subseteq k^n$ are affine algebraic varieties, then*

$$\dim(X \times Y) = \dim(X) + \dim(Y) .$$

Proof. It was shown in Section 2.2 that $X \times Y \subseteq k^{m+n}$ remains irreducible (cf. the proof of Proposition 2.2.6). Let $X_0 \subsetneq X_1 \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq X_d = X$ and $Y_0 \subsetneq Y_1 \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq Y_e = Y$ be chains of irreducible subsets. Then

$$X_0 \times Y_0 \subsetneq X_1 \times Y_0 \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq X_d \times Y_0 \subsetneq X_d \times Y_1 \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq X_d \times Y_e = X \times Y$$

is a chain of irreducible subsets of $X \times Y$ of length $d+e$. Thus, $\dim(X \times Y) \geq \dim(X) + \dim(Y)$. If $X = X_0 \subsetneq X_1 \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq X_{d'} = k^m$ and $Y = Y_0 \subsetneq Y_1 \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq Y_{e'} = k^n$ are chains of irreducible subsets, then

$$X \times Y = X_0 \times Y_0 \subsetneq X_1 \times Y_0 \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq X_{d'} \times Y_0 \subsetneq X_{d'} \times Y_1 \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq X_{d'} \times Y_{e'} = k^m \times k^n$$

is a chain of length $d' + e'$. Thus, $\text{codim}(X \times Y, k^{m+n}) \geq \text{codim}(X, k^m) + \text{codim}(Y, k^n)$. Because of Theorem 5,

$$\begin{aligned} \dim(X) + \text{codim}(X, k^m) &= m \\ \dim(Y) + \text{codim}(Y, k^n) &= n \\ \dim(X \times Y) + \text{codim}(X \times Y, k^{m+n}) &= m + n \end{aligned}$$

which implies the equality of the both inequalities. \square

Corollary 2 (or Corollary 1?). *If $X \subseteq k^m$ is an affine algebraic variety and $f \in \mathcal{O}(X) \setminus \{0\}$ every irreducible component of $V(f)$ has codimension 1 in X .*

Proof. There is a one-to-one correspondence between the irreducible $Z \subseteq \mathcal{O}(X)$ and the prime ideals $\mathfrak{p} \subseteq \mathcal{O}(X)$ with $Z \subseteq V(f)$ iff $f \in \mathfrak{p}$. Under this bijection, minimal prime ideals containing f correspond to maximal irreducible subsets of $Z = V(\mathfrak{p}) \subseteq V(f)$, i.e. the irreducible components of $V(f)$ (cf. Proposition 2.1.1). \square

Corollary 3. *If $X, Y \subseteq k^n$ are irreducible subsets then*

$$\text{codim}(C, k^n) \leq \text{codim}(X, k^n) + \text{codim}(Y, k^n)$$

for all irreducible components of $C \subseteq X \cap Y$.

Remark 1. Of course, the intersection may be empty no matter what the lower bound for the dimensions of their irreducible components is.

Proof of Corollary 3. Step 1. We consider the case where Y is a k -linear subspace of codimension 1. Then Y has the form $Y = V(l)$ where $l \neq 0$ is a linear functional (that is, a linear polynomial in X_1, \dots, X_n for our purposes), and by Corollary 2 has codimension smaller or equal to 1.

Step 2. We consider the case where Y is a k -linear subspace of codimension d . This is an easy induction on d , using step 1.

Step 3. We apply step 2 to $I = (X \times Y) \cap \Delta \subseteq k^{2n}$ where

$$\Delta = \left\{ (x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_n) \in k^{2n} \mid x_i = y_i \ \forall i \right\} \subseteq k^{2n}.$$

We have $I \cong X \cap Y$ since the maps $I \ni (x, y) \mapsto x$ and $X \cap Y \ni x \mapsto (x, x)$ are clearly morphisms of algebraic varieties and inverse to each other. Hence it is sufficient to show $\dim(C) \leq \dim(X) + \dim(Y) - n$, or equivalently, $\text{codim}(C, k^{2n}) \leq \text{codim}(X, k^n) + \text{codim}(Y, k^n) + n$ for any irreducible component $C \subseteq I$. From Step 2 and Proposition 1,

$$\text{codim}(C, I) \leq \text{codim}(X \times Y, k^{2n}) + \text{codim}(\Delta, k^{2n}) = \text{codim}(X, k^n) + \text{codim}(Y, k^n) + n,$$

proving the assertion. \square

Remark 2. If A is an algebraic variety with non-regular local rings $\mathcal{O}_{A,a}$, it may be that $\text{codim}(C, A) < \text{codim}(X, A) + \text{codim}(Y, A)$ if C is an irreducible component of $X \cap Y$ contained in the set of singular points of A .

Projective Spaces

Definition 2. If V is a k -vector space, its **projective space** $\mathbb{P}(V)$ is the set of 1-dimensional k -linear subspaces of V , or equivalently, of equivalence classes of elements of $V \setminus \{0\}$ where $v \sim w$ iff $v = \lambda w$ with $\lambda \in k$.

If $V = k^{m+1}$ we denote $\mathbb{P}(V)$ by $\mathbb{P}^m(k)$ and $(x_0, \dots, x_m)/\sim$ is denoted by $[x_0 : \dots : x_m]$. The $(m+1)$ -tuple $[x_0 : \dots : x_m]$ is called a tuple of **homogeneous coordinates** of (x_0, \dots, x_m) .

The subset $\{[x_0 : \dots : x_m] \mid x_0 \neq 0\}$ of $\mathbb{P}^m(k)$ is isomorphic to k^m via

$$[x_0 : \dots : x_m] \mapsto \left(\frac{x_1}{x_0}, \dots, \frac{x_m}{x_0} \right)$$

and $V(x_0) = \{[x_0 : \dots : x_m] \mid x_0 = 0\}$, the *infinite hyperplane*, is isomorphic to $\mathbb{P}^{m-1}(k)$.

Let $R = k[X_0, \dots, X_m]$ and

$$R_\ell = k[X_0, \dots, X_m]_\ell = \left\{ \sum_{|\alpha|=\ell} p_\alpha X^\alpha \mid p_\alpha \in k \right\}$$

be the subspace of (multivariate) polynomials of degree ℓ (where $X^\alpha = X_0^{\alpha_0} \cdots X_m^{\alpha_m}$ and $|\alpha| = \alpha_0 + \dots + \alpha_m$). Then R becomes a *graded ring*, that is, $R_a \cdot R_b \subseteq R_{a+b}$. An ideal I is called *homogeneous* iff $I = \sum_{a=0}^{\infty} (I \cap R_a)$. If I is homogeneous, the condition $(x_0, \dots, x_m) \in V(I)$ does only depend on $[x_0 : \dots : x_m]$. The set of such points is called $V_{\text{proj}}(I)$. Using these sets as closed subsets one gives $\mathbb{P}^m(k)$ a Zariski-topology (cf. [Alg2, Section 2.2]).

If $X \subseteq \mathbb{P}^m(k)$ is irreducible,

$$\mathcal{O}(U) = \left\{ f : U \rightarrow k \mid \begin{array}{l} \text{for every } x \in U \text{ there are } P, Q \in R_d \text{ (for some } d \in \mathbb{N}) \\ \text{such that } Q([x_0 : \dots : x_d]) \neq 0 \text{ and } f(y) = P(y)/Q(y) \\ \text{for all } y \text{ in some neighbourhood of } x \end{array} \right\}.$$

The analogues of Theorems 5 and 6 holds. The problem with Corollary 3 disappears in the following sense. If $X, Y \subseteq \mathbb{P}^m(k)$ (with k algebraically closed) are irreducible closed subsets and

$$\text{codim}(X, \mathbb{P}^m(k)) + \text{codim}(Y, \mathbb{P}^m(k)) \leq m ,$$

then $X \cap Y$ is non-empty and every irreducible component of it has codimension at most $\text{codim}(X, \mathbb{P}^m(k)) + \text{codim}(Y, \mathbb{P}^m(k))$. This is established by applying Corollary 3 to the cones $C(X)$ and $C(Y)$, where $C(X) = \{x = (x_0, \dots, x_m) \mid x = 0 \text{ or } [x_0 : \dots : x_m] \in X\}$ (cf. [Alg2, Theorem 16]).

Theorem 12 (Bezout). *If $C, D \subseteq \mathbb{P}^2(k)$ are curves of degrees a and b , then $C \cap D$ is infinite or has cardinality $a \cdot b$.*

We will prove this (in Algebra II, [Alg2, Theorem 19]) considering the Hilbert Polynomial $P_H(\ell) = \dim_k(R_\ell/I_\ell)$ where I is the ideal defining X , and ℓ is large enough. The degree of P_H equals $\dim(X)$.

Sketch of a proof of Theorem 11. The modern proof of the principal ideal theorem uses Hilbert Polynomial arguments.

Let R be a noetherian local ring with maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} , M a finitely generated R -module, then

$$\begin{aligned} \dim(M) &:= \dim(\text{supp } M) = \dim \{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R \mid M_{\mathfrak{p}} \neq 0\} \\ d(M) &:= \deg P , \quad \text{where } P(\ell) = \dim_{\mathfrak{K}(\mathfrak{m})} (\mathfrak{m}^\ell M / \mathfrak{m}^{\ell+1} M) \\ \delta(M) &:= \min \{\ell \mid \text{there are } f_1, \dots, f_\ell \in \mathfrak{m}, \text{ such that } \text{length}_R(M / \langle f_1, \dots, f_\ell \rangle_R) < \infty\} \end{aligned}$$

where the *length* $\text{length}_R(N)$ of an R -module N is the largest length of a strictly increasing chain of submodules. It can be shown that $\dim(M) \leq d(M) \leq \delta(M) \leq \dim(M)$ (cf. [Alg2, Theorem 20]), which implies the principal ideal theorem. \square

A. Appendix

A.1. Prerequisites from topology

Definition 1 (Topological space). A **topology** \mathfrak{T} on a set T is a set of subsets of T (the **open** subsets of T) containing \emptyset and T and with the property, that the union of arbitrarily many open subsets and the intersection of finitely many open subsets is in turn open. The complements of the open subsets are called **closed**. The pair (T, \mathfrak{T}) is called a **topological space**.

Remark. (a) It follows that the union of finitely many and the intersection of arbitrarily many closed subsets is closed.

(b) Usually, the topology \mathfrak{T} is suppressed in the notation and one calls just T a topological space.

Definition 2. A topological space (T, \mathfrak{T}) may or may not have the following separation properties for which the following is required for arbitrary $x \neq y \in T$.

T0. There is an open subset U with $x \in U$, $y \notin U$ or $x \notin U$, $y \in U$.

T1. There is an open subset U with $x \in U$, $y \notin U$.

T2. (Hausdorff) There are open subsets $U, V \in \tau$ with $U \cap V = \emptyset$ and $x \in U$, $y \in V$.

Definition 3 (Compactness). T is called **quasi-compact** if every open cover $T = \bigcup_{i \in I} U_i$ with $U_i \subseteq T$ open has a finite subcover, i.e., $i_1, \dots, i_n \in I$ such that $T = U_{i_1} \cup \dots \cup U_{i_n}$. It is **compact** if it is quasi-compact and Hausdorff.

Definition 4. The **induced topology** on a subset $X \subseteq T$ is $\{X \cap U \mid U \in \mathfrak{T}\}$.

Remark 1. It follows immediately from the definitions that X together with its induced topology is a topological space again.

Definition 5. A subset X of T is **dense** if it intersects any non-empty open subset.

Definition 6. A map $T \rightarrow S$ is **continuous** if the following equivalent properties hold:

(a) The preimage of any open subset of S is open in T .

(b) The preimage of any closed subset of S is closed in T .

Proof. For $X \subseteq T$, $f^{-1}(X)$ is closed in T iff $T \setminus f^{-1}(X) = f^{-1}(T \setminus X)$ is open, so (a) and (b) are indeed equivalent. \square

Definition 7. A topological space (T, \mathfrak{T}) is **connected** if the following equivalent properties hold.

- (a) If $U \subseteq T$ is both open and closed, then $U = \emptyset$ or $U = T$.
- (b) If $T = U \cup V$ with $U, V \in \mathfrak{T}$ and $U \cap V = \emptyset$ then $U = \emptyset$ and $U = T$ or vice versa.
- (c) If $T \xrightarrow{f} \mathbb{R}$ is continuous and the real numbers $a < b$ are in $f(T)$, then $[a, b]$ is contained in $f(T)$.

Proof. We start with (a) \Rightarrow (b). If $T = U \cup V$ with U, V open and $U \cap V = \emptyset$, then $U = T \setminus V$ is also closed, hence $U = \emptyset$ or $U = T$ by (a) and so (b) follows.

Now (b) \Rightarrow (a). If $U \subseteq T$ is both open and closed, then $V = T \setminus U$ is open and closed as well and satisfies $U \cup V = T$, $U \cap V = \emptyset$. Thus $U = \emptyset$ or $U = T$ by (b), showing (a).

And (b) \Rightarrow (c). Suppose that $x \notin f(T)$ for some $a < x < b$. Let $U = f^{-1}((-\infty, x))$ and $V = f^{-1}((x, \infty))$, then $T = U \cup V$ and $U \cap V = \emptyset$. But neither U nor V is empty as the preimages of a are in U while the preimages of b are in V , contradicting (b).

Finally (c) \Rightarrow (b). Suppose that U and V are open such that $T = U \cup V$, $U \cap V = \emptyset$, but neither U nor V are empty. Then $f: T \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by $f(x) = a$ if $x \in U$ and $f(x) = b$ if $x \in V$ for $a < b$ is continuous and satisfies $a, b \in f(T)$, but $[a, b] \not\subseteq f(T)$. \square

A.2. First steps in category theory

Definition 1. A **category** is a triple $\mathbf{A} = (O, M, s, t, \circ)$ consisting of five elements:

- (a) A class of **objects** $O = \text{Ob}(\mathbf{A})$.
- (b) A class M of **morphisms**.
- (c) Maps $O \xleftarrow{s} M \xrightarrow{t} O$ where we put $\text{Hom}_{\mathbf{A}}(X, Y)$ for $\{a \in M \mid s(a) = X, t(a) = Y\}$.
- (d) A **composition**

$$\begin{aligned} \circ: \{(a, b) \in M \times M \mid t(a) = s(b)\} &\longrightarrow M \\ (a, b) &\longmapsto b \circ a \end{aligned}$$

with the following conditions:

- (α) $c \circ (b \circ a) = (c \circ b) \circ a$
- (β) For every object $X \in O$, there is a unique $\text{id}_X \in \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{A}}(X, X)$ such that $f \circ \text{id}_X = f$ and $\text{id}_X \circ g = g$ for morphisms $X \xrightarrow{f} T$, $S \xrightarrow{g} X$.

Example. The following are categories:

- (a) (Abelian) groups, group homomorphisms.
- (b) k -vector spaces, their linear maps.
- (c) R -modules, morphisms of R -modules.
- (d) Sets, maps between sets.
- (e) Rings, ring homomorphisms.
- (f) Affine or quasi-affine varieties, morphisms of varieties.
- (g) k -algebras or k -algebras of finite type, with k -linear ring homomorphisms as morphisms.

Remark. (a) It is normally assumed, that $\text{Hom}_{\mathbf{A}}(X, Y)$ form a set.

(b) If the classes of objects and morphisms are sets, the category is called *small*.

Definition 2. Let \mathbf{A} be some category, $X, Y \in \text{Ob}(\mathbf{A})$ objects of \mathbf{A} and $X \xrightarrow{f} Y$ a morphism in \mathbf{A} . We say that f is an **isomorphism** in \mathbf{A} if there is a morphism $g \in \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{A}}(Y, X)$ which is both left- and right-inverse (i.e. $gf = \text{id}_X$ and $fg = \text{id}_Y$).

Definition 3. (a) A **covariant functor** $F: \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{B}$ between categories consists of a map associating an object $F(X) \in \text{Ob}(\mathbf{B})$ to each $X \in \text{Ob}(\mathbf{A})$ and, for objects $X, Y \in \text{Ob}(\mathbf{A})$, a map

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathbf{A}}(X, Y) \xrightarrow{F} \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{B}}(F(X), F(Y))$$

such that $F(\text{id}_X) = \text{id}_{F(X)}$ and $F(\alpha \circ \beta) = F(\alpha) \circ F(\beta)$ for composable morphisms $X \xrightarrow{\alpha} Y \xrightarrow{\beta} Z$.

(b) For a **contravariant functor**, one requires instead that F maps

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathbf{A}}(X, Y) \xrightarrow{F} \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{B}}(F(Y), F(X)) ,$$

$F(\text{id}_X) = \text{id}_{F(X)}$ and $F(\alpha \circ \beta) = F(\beta) \circ F(\alpha)$.

Definition 4. For a category \mathbf{A} , let \mathbf{A}^{op} (the **dual** or **opposite** category) be \mathbf{A} with every morphism reversed. That is, $\text{Ob}(\mathbf{A}^{\text{op}}) = \text{Ob}(\mathbf{A})$ and $\text{Hom}_{\mathbf{A}^{\text{op}}}(X, Y) = \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{A}}(Y, X)$ for all $X, Y \in \text{Ob}(\mathbf{A})$ and the composition $\alpha \circ \beta$ in \mathbf{A}^{op} is given by $\beta \circ \alpha$ in \mathbf{A} (with $X \xrightarrow{\alpha} Y \xrightarrow{\beta} Z$ in \mathbf{A} , hence $Z \xrightarrow{\beta} Y \xrightarrow{\alpha} X$ in \mathbf{A}^{op}).

Remark. Obviously, each covariant functor $\mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{B}$ corresponds to a covariant functor $\mathbf{A}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{B}^{\text{op}}$ and a contravariant functor $\mathbf{A}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{B}$. Together with $(\mathbf{A}^{\text{op}})^{\text{op}} = \mathbf{A}$, the reader will easily find two sets of each four similar correspondences.

Definition 5. A (co- or contravariant) functor $F: \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{B}$ is an **equivalence of categories** if it induces bijections $\text{Hom}_{\mathbf{A}}(X, Y) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{B}}(F(X), F(Y))$ resp. $\text{Hom}_{\mathbf{B}}(F(Y), F(X))$ and if every object $Y \in \text{Ob}(\mathbf{B})$ is \mathbf{B} -isomorphic to $F(X)$ for some $X \in \text{Ob}(\mathbf{A})$.

Definition 6. A **functormorphism** (or **natural transformation**) between two functors $F, G: \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{B}$ (both covariant or both contravariant) is a map φ associating a morphism $F(X) \xrightarrow{\varphi_X} G(X)$ to each $X \in \text{Ob}(\mathbf{A})$ such that for any morphism $X \xrightarrow{\alpha} Y$ in \mathbf{A} the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F(X) \xrightarrow{F(\alpha)} F(Y) & & F(Y) \xrightarrow{F(\alpha)} F(X) \\ \varphi_X \downarrow & \text{resp.} & \downarrow \varphi_Y \\ G(X) \xrightarrow{G(\alpha)} G(Y) & & G(Y) \xrightarrow{G(\alpha)} G(X) \end{array}$$

(if F, G are covariant) (if F, G are contravariant)

commutes.

Remark. If $F \xrightarrow{\varphi} G \xrightarrow{\psi} H$ are functormorphisms, then so is $F \xrightarrow{\psi \circ \varphi} H$ defined by $(\psi \circ \varphi)_X = \psi_X \circ \varphi_X$. Obviously, there is a functormorphism $F \xrightarrow{\text{id}_F} F$ given by $(\text{id}_F)_X = \text{id}_{F(X)}$. We thus have a *category* $\text{Func}(\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B})$ of co- resp. contravariant functors $\mathbf{A} \xrightarrow{F} \mathbf{B}$ between given categories \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} .

Definition 7. Let $F: \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{B}$ be co- or contravariant functor.

- (a) We call F **faithful** (respectively **fully faithful**) if for objects X, Y of \mathbf{A} the map $\text{Hom}_{\mathbf{A}}(X, Y) \xrightarrow{F} \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{B}}(FX, FY)$ (respectively $\text{Hom}_{\mathbf{A}}(X, Y) \xrightarrow{F} \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{B}}(FY, FX)$ if F is contravariant) is injective (if F is to be faithful) or bijective (if F is to be fully faithful).
- (b) It is **essentially surjective** if every object M of \mathbf{B} is isomorphic to FX for some $X \in \mathbf{A}$.
- (c) F is an **equivalence of categories**, if it is fully faithful and essentially surjective. The **essential image** of F is the set (or class?) of all objects of \mathbf{B} isomorphic to FX for some object X of \mathbf{A} .

Remark. Assuming the axiom of choice (for classes!), a functor $\mathbf{A} \xrightarrow{F} \mathbf{B}$ is an equivalence of categories iff there is an inverse functor $\mathbf{B} \xrightarrow{G} \mathbf{A}$ (contravariant iff F is) such that there are functormorphisms $FG \cong \text{id}_{\mathbf{B}}$ and $GF \cong \text{id}_{\mathbf{A}}$. To construct G , chose for any object M of \mathbf{B} an object X_M of \mathbf{A} with an isomorphism $j_M: F(X_M) \xrightarrow{\sim} M$. Put $G(M) = X_M$ and $G(M \xrightarrow{\mu} N)$ is determined by the commutativity of

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F(G(M)) & \xrightarrow{F(G(\mu))} & F(G(N)) \\ j_M \downarrow \wr & & j_N \downarrow \wr \\ M & \xrightarrow{\mu} & N \end{array}$$

Fact 1. If $\mathbf{A} \xrightarrow{F} \mathbf{B}$ is an equivalence of categories (or just fully faithful) and $X \xrightarrow{\varphi} Y$ a morphism in \mathbf{A} , then φ is an isomorphism in \mathbf{A} iff $F(\varphi)$ is isomorphism in \mathbf{B} .

Proof. If φ is an isomorphism and ψ its inverse, then $F(\psi)$ is inverse to $F(\varphi)$ as $F(\varphi)F(\psi) = F(\varphi\psi) = F(\text{id}_Y) = \text{id}_{F(Y)}$ and similarly $F(\psi)F(\varphi) = \text{id}_{F(X)}$.

Conversely, $f = F(\varphi)$ is an isomorphism and $F(Y) \xrightarrow{g} F(X)$ its inverse, then $g = F(\gamma)$ for a unique $Y \xrightarrow{\psi} X$ as F is fully faithful. Then $F(\varphi\gamma) = fg = \text{id}_{F(Y)} = F(\text{id}_Y)$, hence $\varphi\psi = \text{id}_Y$ by full faithfulness again. Similarly, $\psi\varphi = \text{id}_X$. \square

Definition 8. A category \mathbf{C} is a **subcategory** of \mathbf{B} iff the class of objects of \mathbf{C} is a subclass of the class of objects of \mathbf{B} , $\text{Hom}_{\mathbf{C}}(X, Y) \subseteq \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{B}}(X, Y)$ for all objects X, Y of \mathbf{C} respecting compositions of morphisms and such that every $\text{id}_X \in \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{C}}(X, X)$ is also the identity in $\text{Hom}_{\mathbf{B}}(X, X)$.

Then there is an inclusion functor $\mathbf{C} \hookrightarrow \mathbf{B}$ given by identities on objects and morphisms which is faithful. It is fully faithful iff $\text{Hom}_{\mathbf{C}}(X, Y) = \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{B}}(X, Y)$ for all objects X, Y of \mathbf{C} . In this case, \mathbf{C} is said to be a **full subcategory** of \mathbf{B} .

Example 1. For instance, finite-dimensional k -vector spaces with linear maps between them form a full subcategory of all k -vector spaces.

Definition 9. We say that functors $\mathbf{A} \xrightarrow{L} \mathbf{B}$ and $\mathbf{A} \xleftarrow{R} \mathbf{B}$ form an **adjoint functor pair**, with L being left adjoint to R and R right adjoint to L , if we are given canonical bijections

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathbf{A}}(X, RY) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{B}}(LX, Y) .$$

Example 2. The following are adjoint pairs of functors.

- (a) $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{Mod}(R)$, $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{Set}$, R the forgetful functor, $L(X)$ the free module generated by X .
- (b) $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{Groups}$, $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{Set}$, R the forgetful functor, $L(X)$ the free group generated by X .
- (c) $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{CompactSpaces}$, $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{Set}$, R the forgetful functor, $L(X)$ the Stone-Ćech compactification of X .

Definition 10. Let \mathbf{A} be any category and $(X_\lambda)_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$ a family of objects in \mathbf{A} .

- (a) A **product** of the X_λ is an object $P = \text{Ob}(\mathbf{A})$ equipped with morphisms $P \xrightarrow{p_\lambda} X_\lambda$ which satisfy the universal property

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{A}}(T, P) &\xrightarrow{\sim} \prod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{A}}(T, X_\lambda) \\ f &\longmapsto (p_\lambda f)_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \end{aligned}$$

(the product sign here means the cartesian product of the Hom sets) for any test object $T \in \text{Ob}(\mathbf{A})$. One denotes $P = \prod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} X_\lambda$ in this case.

- (b) A **coproduct** or **dual product** of the X_λ is an object $C \in \text{Ob}(\mathbf{A})$ together with the morphisms $X_\lambda \xrightarrow{i_\lambda} C$ such that the universal property i

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{A}}(C, T) &\xrightarrow{\sim} \prod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{A}}(X_\lambda, T) \\ f &\longmapsto (fi_\lambda)_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \end{aligned}$$

is fulfilled for all $T \in \text{Ob}(\mathbf{A})$. One denotes $C = \coprod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} X_\lambda$ in this case.

Remark 1. (a) As usual, the respective universal properties determine the product $\prod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} X_\lambda$ and the coproduct $\coprod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} X_\lambda$ up to unique isomorphism.

- (b) In the case $\Lambda = \emptyset$, the product (if it exists) is a **final object** of \mathbf{A} , characterized up to unique isomorphism by the requirement that $\text{Hom}_{\mathbf{A}}(T, F)$ has precisely one element for every object T of \mathbf{A} . The empty product in the category of varieties is the one-point variety.

Dually, empty coproducts are *initial* objects I characterized by $\# \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{A}}(I, T) = 1$ for any object T . In the category of sets, groups, abelian groups, R -modules, rings the initial objects are \emptyset , 0 , 0 , 0 , and \mathbb{Z} respectively.

- (c) In the categories of sets, abelian groups, R -modules, and rings, the products are given by the usual (possibly infinite) cartesian product set, together with the product structures and the projections to each factor.

Moreover, if X and Y are objects of one of these categories, then the coproduct $X \amalg Y$ is given by the disjoint union of X and Y , (something complicated), $X \times Y$, $X \times Y$, and $X \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} Y$ respectively.

- (d) If Λ is arbitrary and \mathbf{A} is the category of abelian groups or R -modules, then

$$\prod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} X_\lambda = \left\{ (x_\lambda) \in \prod_{\lambda \in \Lambda} X_\lambda \mid x_\lambda = 0 \text{ for all but finitely many } \lambda \right\}.$$

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