

## Exercises, Algebra I (Commutative Algebra) – Week 3

### Exercise 14. (5=2+3 points)

- i) Let  $k$  be a field and  $(a_1, \dots, a_n) \in k^n$ . Show that the kernel of the evaluation map

$$k[x_1, \dots, x_n] \rightarrow k, \quad f \mapsto f(a_1, \dots, a_n)$$

is a maximal ideal with residue field  $k$ .

- ii) Consider a compact topological space  $X$  and let  $A = C(X)$  be the ring of continuous functions  $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ . Let  $\mathfrak{m}_x \subset A$  for a point  $x \in X$  be the kernel of the evaluation map  $f \mapsto f(x)$ . Show that  $\mathfrak{m}_x$  is a maximal ideal and that the induced map  $X \rightarrow \text{MaxSpec}(A)$  is surjective. (In fact, for a normal space  $X$  the map is also injective and in fact a homeomorphism. The proof of this uses the lemma of Uryson).

### Exercise 15. (6 points)

Let  $k$  be a field and  $A = k[X, Y]/(X^2, Y^2, XY)$ . Determine all units in  $A$ , all prime ideals and all ideals.

### Exercise 16. (6 points)

Describe  $\text{Spec}(A)$  and  $\text{MaxSpec}(A)$  of the following rings:

- i)  $\mathbb{F}_p[X]$ ;
- ii)  $k[X]/(X^3)$ ;
- iii)  $k[[X]]$ .

### Exercise 17. (4 points)

Let  $A$  be a ring and  $\mathfrak{N} \subset A$  be its nilradical. Show the equivalence of the following conditions:

- i)  $A$  has exactly one prime ideal.
- ii) Every element in  $A$  is either a unit or nilpotent.
- iii)  $A/\mathfrak{N}$  is a field.

### Exercise 18. (6 points)

A topological space  $X$  is called *irreducible* if  $X$  is non-empty and the intersection  $U \cap V$  of any two non-empty open subsets  $U, V \subset X$  is again non-empty. Show that  $\text{Spec}(A)$  with the Zariski topology is irreducible if and only if the nilradical  $\mathfrak{N} \subset A$  is a prime ideal

### Exercise 19. (6 points)

A topological space  $X$  is called *connected* if  $X$  is not the disjoint union of non-empty open subsets (or, equivalently, of non-empty closed subsets). Show that  $\text{Spec}(A)$  with the Zariski topology is not connected if and only if there exists an element  $0, 1 \neq e \in A$  with  $e^2 = e$ . (Such an element is called idempotent.)