

# KOMUTATIVNA ALGEBRA 2019/20

## 1. DN / 1<sup>st</sup> HW

Rok za oddajo / Deadline: 18.3.2020

1. Element  $e \in R$  je idempotent, če je  $e^2 = e$ . Ideal  $I$  je idempotenten, če je  $I^2 = I$ . Dokaži:

- (a) Glavni ideal je idempotenten natanko tedaj, ko je generiran z idempotentom.
- (b) Ideal generiran s končno idempotenti je glavni in idempotenten.

(Namig) Pokaži: Če sta  $e$  in  $f$  idempotenta, je tudi  $e + f - ef$  idempotent.

2. Naj bo ideal  $\sqrt{I}$  končno generiran. Pokaži, da obstaja število  $n$ , za katerega je  $\sqrt{I}^n \subset I$ . Pokaži, da je predpostavka o končni generiranosti potrebna.

3. Pokaži, da sta množici  $X_1 = \{(t^3, t^4, t^5) \mid t \in k\} \subset \mathbb{A}_k^3$  in  $X_2 = \{(\cos x, \sin x) \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\} \subset \mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{R}}^2$  varieteti (algebraični množici).

Pokaži, da  $X_3 = \{(\cos x, x) \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\} \subset \mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{R}}^2$  in  $X_4 = \{(e^x, x) \mid x \in \mathbb{C}\} \subset \mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{C}}^2$  nista varieteti (algebraični množici).

1. An element  $e \in R$  is an idempotent, if  $e^2 = e$ . An ideal  $I$  is idempotent, if  $I^2 = I$ . Prove:

- (a) A principal ideal is idempotent if and only if it is generated by an idempotent.
- (b) An ideal generated by finitely many idempotents is principal and idempotent.

(Hint) Show: If  $e$  and  $f$  are idempotent, then  $e + f - ef$  is idempotent.

2. Let  $\sqrt{I}$  be a finitely generated ideal. Show that  $\sqrt{I}^n \subset I$  for some  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Show that the statement does not hold if  $\sqrt{I}$  is not finitely generated.

3. Show that the sets  $X_1 = \{(t^3, t^4, t^5) \mid t \in k\} \subset \mathbb{A}_k^3$  and  $X_2 = \{(\cos x, \sin x) \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\} \subset \mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{R}}^2$  are varieties (algebraic sets).

Show that the sets  $X_3 = \{(\cos x, x) \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\} \subset \mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{R}}^2$  and  $X_4 = \{(e^x, x) \mid x \in \mathbb{C}\} \subset \mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{C}}^2$  are not varieties (algebraic sets).