

Title

D. Zack Garza

Thursday 10th September, 2020

Contents

1 Thursday, September 10	1
1.1 Proof of Dimension Proposition	1
1.1.1 Proof That P_1 is Principle	2
1.2 Using Dimension Theory	3

1 Thursday, September 10

Recall that the dimension of a ring R is the length of the longest chain of prime ideals. Similarly, for an affine variety X , we defined $\dim X$ to be the length of the longest chain of irreducible closed subsets.

These notions of dimension of the same when taking $R = A(X)$, i.e. $\dim \mathbb{A}^n/k = n$.

Proposition 1.1 (*Dimensions*).

Let $k = \bar{k}$.

- a. The dimension of $k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ is n .
- b. All maximal chains of prime ideals have length n .

1.1 Proof of Dimension Proposition

The case for $n = 0$ is trivial, just take $P_0 = \langle 0 \rangle$. For $n = 1$, easy to see since the only prime ideals in $k[x]$ are $\langle 0 \rangle$ and $\langle x - a \rangle$, since any polynomial factors into linear factors.

Let $P_0 \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq P_m$ be a maximal chain of prime ideals in $k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$; we then want to show that $m = n$. Assume $P_0 = \langle 0 \rangle$, since we can always extend our chain to make this true (using maximality). Then P_1 is a minimal prime and P_m is a maximal ideal (and maximals are prime).

Claim: P_1 is principle, i.e. $P_1 = \langle f \rangle$ for some irreducible f .

1.1.1 Proof That P_1 is Principle

Claim: $k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ is a unique factorization domain. This follows since k is a UFD since it's a field, and R a UFD $\implies R[x]$ is a UFD for any R .

See Gauss' lemma.

Claim: In a UFD, minimal primes are principal. Let $r \in P$, and write $r = u \prod p_i^{n_i}$ with p_i irreducible and u a unit. So some $p_i \in P$, and p_i irreducible implies $\langle p_i \rangle$ is prime. Since $0 \subsetneq \langle p_i \rangle \subset P$, but P was prime and assumed minimal, so $\langle p_i \rangle = P$.

The idea is to now transfer the chain $P_0 \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq P_m$ to a maximal chain in $k[x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}]$. The first step is to make a linear change of coordinates so that f is monic in the variable x_n .

Example 1.1.

Take $f = x_1x_2 + x_3^2x_4$ and map $x_3 \mapsto x_3 + x_4$.

So write

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = x_n^d + f_1(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1})x_n^{d-1} + \dots + f_d(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}).$$

We can then descend to $k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ to $k[x_1, \dots, x_n]/\langle f \rangle$:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} P_0 & \longrightarrow & P_1 & \longrightarrow & \dots & \longrightarrow & P_m \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & P_1/P_1 & \longrightarrow & \dots & \longrightarrow & P_m/P_1 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & P_1/P_1 \cap k[x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}] & \longrightarrow & \dots & \longrightarrow & (P_m/P_1) \cap k[x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}] \end{array}$$

The first set of downward arrows denote taking the quotient, and the upward is taking inverse images, and this preserves strict inequalities.

Definition 1.1.1 (Integral Extension).

An *integral* ring extension $R \hookrightarrow R'$ of R is one such that all $r' \in R'$ satisfying a monic polynomial with coefficients in R , where R' is finitely generated.

In this case, also implies that R' is a finitely-generated R module.

In this case, $k[x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}] \hookrightarrow k[x_1, \dots, x_n]/\langle f \rangle$ is an integral extension. We want to show that the intersection step above also preserves strictness of inclusions, since it preserves primality.

Lemma 1.2.

Suppose $P', Q' \subset R'$ are distinct prime ideals with $R \hookrightarrow R'$ an integral extension. Then if $P' \cap R = Q' \cap R$, neither contains the other, i.e. $P' \not\subset Q'$ and $Q' \not\subset P'$.

Proof.

Toward a contradiction, suppose $P' \subset Q'$, we then want to show that $Q' \supset P'$. Let $a \in Q' \setminus P'$

(again toward a contradiction), then

$$R/(P' \cap R) \hookrightarrow R'/P'$$

is integral.

Then $\bar{a} \neq 0$ in R'/P' , and there exists a monic polynomial of minimal degree that \bar{a} satisfies, $p(x) = x^n + \sum_{i=2}^n \bar{c}_i x^{n-i}$. This implies $\bar{c}_n \in Q'/P'$ (which will contradict $c_n \in P'$), since if $\bar{c}_n = 0$ then factoring out x yields a lower degree polynomial that \bar{a} satisfies. But then $\bar{a}_n \in Q' \cap R$, so ???

■

Question: Given $R \hookrightarrow R'$ is an integral extension, can we lift chains of prime ideals?

Answer: Yes, by the “Going Up” Theorem: given $P \subset R$ prime, there exists $P' \subset R'$ prime such that $P' \cap R = P$. Furthermore, we can lift $P_1 \subset P_2$ to $P'_1 \subset P'_2$, as well as “lifting sandwiches”:

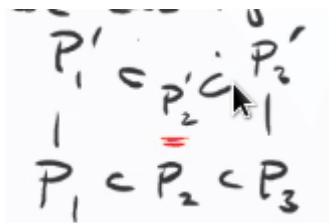


Figure 1: Image

In this process, the length of the chain decreased since $\langle 0 \rangle$ was deleted, but otherwise the chains are in bijective correspondence. So the inductive hypothesis applies. ■

1.2 Using Dimension Theory

Key fact used: the dimension doesn't change under integral extensions, i.e. if $R \hookrightarrow R'$ is integral then $\dim R = \dim R'$.

Claim: Any affine variety has finite dimension.

Proof.

■