# **Title**

## D. Zack Garza

Tuesday 1<sup>st</sup> September, 2020

## **Contents**

### 1 Tuesday, September 01

1

## 1 Tuesday, September 01

Last time:  $V(I) = \{x \in \mathbb{A}^n \mid f(x) = 0 \,\forall x \in I\}$  and  $I(X) = \{f \in k[x_1, \dots, x_n] \mid f(x) = 0 \,\forall x \in X\}$ . We proved the Hilbert Nullstellensatz  $I(V(J)) = \sqrt{J}$ , defined the coordinate ring of an affine variety X as  $A(X) \coloneqq k[x_1, \dots, x_n]/I(X)$ , the ring of "regular" (polynomial) functions on X.

Recall that a topology on X can be defined as a collection of "closed" subsets of X that are closed under arbitrary intersections and finite unions. A subset  $Y \subset X$  inherits a subspace topology with closed sets of the form  $Z \cap Y$  for  $Z \subset X$  closed.

## $\textbf{Definition 1.0.1} \ (Zariski\ Topology).$

Let X be an affine variety. The closed sets are affine subvarieties  $Y \subset X$ .

We have  $\emptyset, X$  closed, since

- 1.  $V_X(1) = \emptyset$ ,
- 2.  $V_X(0) = X$

Closure under finite unions: Let  $V_X(I), V_X(J)$  be closed in X with  $I, J \subset A(X)$  ideals. Then  $V_X(IJ) = V_X(I) \cup V_X(J)$ .

Closure under intersections: We have  $\bigcap_{i \in \sigma} V_X(J) = V_X \left( \sum_{i \in \sigma} J_i \right)$ .

#### Remark 1.

There are few closed sets, so this is a "weak" topology.

#### Example 1.1.

Compare the classical topology on  $\mathbb{A}^1/\mathbb{C}$  to the Zariski topology.

Consider the set  $A := \{x \in \mathbb{A}^1/\mathbb{C} \mid ||x|| \le 1\}$ , which is closed in the classical topology.

But A is not closed in the Zariski topology, since the closed subsets are finite sets or the whole space.

Here the topology is in fact the cofinite topology.

## Example 1.2.

Let  $f: \mathbb{A}^1/k \longrightarrow \mathbb{A}^1/k$  be any injective map. Then f is necessarily continuous wrt the Zariski topology.

Thus the notion of continuity is too weak in this situation.

## Example 1.3.

Consider  $X \times Y$  a product of affine varieties. Then there is a product topology where open sets are of the form  $\bigcup_{i=1}^n U_i \times V_i$  with  $U_i, V_i$  open in X, Y respectively.

This is the wrong topology