

Title

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Prologue

0.1 References

- Gathmann's Algebraic Geometry notes[@AndreasGathmann515].

0.2 Notation

$V(J)$	The variety associated to an ideal $J \trianglelefteq k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$
$I(S)$	The ideal associated to a subset $S \subseteq \mathbb{A}_k^n$
$A(X) := k[x_1, \dots, x_n]/I(X)$	The coordinate ring of a variety.

Lots of notation to fill in.

Algebra	Geometry
Radical ideals $J = \sqrt{J} \trianglelefteq k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$	$V(J)$ the zero locus
$I(S)$ the ideal of a set	$S \subseteq \mathbb{A}^n$ a subset
$I + J$	$V(I) \cap V(J)$
$\sqrt{I(V) + I(W)}$	$V \cap W$
$I \cap J, IJ$	$V(I) \cup V(J)$
$I(V) \cap I(W), \sqrt{I(V)I(W)}$	$V \cup W$
$I : J$	$\overline{V(I) \setminus V(J)}$
$I(V) : I(W)$	$\overline{V \setminus W}$

0.3 Summary of Important Concepts

- What is an affine variety?
- What is the coordinate ring of an affine variety?
- What are the constructions $V(\cdot)$ and $I(\cdot)$?
- What is the Nullstellensatz?
- What are the definitions and some examples of:
 - The Zariski topology?
 - Irreducibility?
 - Connectedness?
 - Dimension?

- What is the definition of a presheaf?
 - What are some examples and counterexamples?
- What is the definition of sheaf?
 - What are some examples?
 - What are some presheaves that are not sheaves?
- What is the definition of \mathcal{O}_X , the sheaf of regular functions?
 - How does one compute \mathcal{O}_X for $X = D(f)$ a distinguished open?
- What is a morphism between two affine varieties?
- What is the definition of separatedness?
 - What are some examples of spaces that are and are not separated?
- What is a projective space?
- What is a projective variety?
- What is the projective coordinate ring?
- How does one take the closure of an affine variety X in projective space?
- What is completeness?
 - What are some examples and counterexamples of complete spaces?

0.4 Useful Algebra Facts

Fact 0.4.1:

- $\mathfrak{p} \trianglelefteq R$ is prime $\iff R/\mathfrak{p}$ is a domain.
- $\mathfrak{p} \trianglelefteq R$ is maximal $\iff R/\mathfrak{p}$ is a field.
- Maximal ideals are prime.
- Prime ideals are radical.
- If R is a PID and $\langle f \rangle \trianglelefteq R$ is generated by an irreducible element f , then $\langle f \rangle$ is maximal

Proposition 0.4.2 (*Finitely generated polynomial rings are Noetherian*).

A polynomial ring $k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ on finitely many generators is Noetherian. In particular, every ideal $I \trianglelefteq k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ has a finite set of generators and can be written as $I = \langle f_1, \dots, f_m \rangle$.

Proof (?).

A field k is both Artinian and Noetherian, since it has only two ideals and thus any chain of ideals necessarily terminates. By Hilbert's basis theorem (Theorem 0.4.5), $k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ is thus Noetherian. ■

Proposition 0.4.3 (*Properties and Definitions of Ideal Operations*).

$$I + J := \{f + g \mid f \in I, g \in J\}$$

$$IJ := \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^N f_i g_i \mid f_i \in I, g_i \in J, N \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

$$I + J = \langle 1 \rangle \implies I \cap J = IJ \qquad \text{(coprime or comaximal) } \langle a \rangle + \langle b \rangle = \langle a, b \rangle.$$

Theorem 0.4.4 (*Noether Normalization*).

Any finitely-generated field extension $k_1 \hookrightarrow k_2$ is a finite extension of a purely transcendental extension, i.e. there exist t_1, \dots, t_ℓ such that k_2 is finite over $k_1(t_1, \dots, t_\ell)$.

Theorem 0.4.5 (*Hilbert's Basis Theorem*).

If R is a Noetherian ring, then $R[x]$ is again Noetherian.

0.5 The Algebra-Geometry Dictionary

Let $k = \bar{k}$, we're setting up correspondences

	Ring Theory	Geometry/Topology of Affine Varieties
	Polynomial functions	Affine space
	$k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$	$\mathbb{A}^n/k := \{[a_1, \dots, a_n] \in k^n\}$
	Maximal ideals $\langle x_1 - a_1, \dots, x_n - a_n \rangle$	Points $[a_1, \dots, a_n] \in \mathbb{A}^n/k$
	Radical ideals $I \subseteq k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$	Affine varieties $X \subset \mathbb{A}^n/k$, vanishing locii of polynomials
		$I \mapsto V(I) := \{a \mid f(a) = 0 \forall f \in I\}$
	$I(X) := \{f \mid f _X = 0\} \leftarrow X$	
Radical ideals containing $I(X)$, i.e. ideals in $A(X)$		closed subsets of X , i.e. affine subvarieties
	$A(X)$ is a domain	X irreducible
	$A(X)$ is not a direct sum	X connected
	Prime ideals in $A(X)$	Irreducible closed subsets of X
Krull dimension n (longest chain of prime ideals)		$\dim X = n$, (longest chain of irreducible closed subsets)