

Title

D. Zack Garza

Tuesday 15th September, 2020

Contents

1 Tuesday, September 15	1
1.1 Review	1

1 | Tuesday, September 15

1.1 Review

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 loci of polynomials
		$I \mapsto V(I) := \{a \mid f(a) = 0 \forall f \in I\}$
	$I(X) := \{f \mid f _X = 0\} \triangleleft A(X)$	
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).

Recall that we defined the coordinate ring $A(X) := k[x_1, \dots, x_n]/I(X)$, which contained no nilpotents.

We had some results about dimension

1. $\dim X < \infty$ and $\dim \mathbb{A}^n = n$.
2. $\dim Y + \text{codim}_X Y = \dim X$ when $Y \subset X$ is irreducible.
3. Only over $\bar{k} = k$, $\text{codim}_X V(f) = 1$.

Example 1.1.

Take $V(x^2 + y^2) \subset \mathbb{A}^2/\mathbb{R}$

Definition 1.0.1 (?).

An affine variety Y of

- $\dim Y = 1$ is a **curve**,
- $\dim Y = 2$ is a **surface**,
- $\operatorname{codim}_X Y = 1$ is a **hypersurface in X**

Question: Is every hypersurface the vanishing locus of a *single* polynomials $f \in A(X)$?

Answer: This is true iff $A(X)$ is a UFD.

Definition 1.0.2 (Codimension in a Ring).

$\operatorname{codim}_R \mathfrak{p}$ is the length of the longest chain

$$P_0 \subsetneq P_1 \subsetneq \cdots \subsetneq P_n = \mathfrak{p}$$

Proposition 1.1 (?).

Let R be a Noetherian domain, then TFAE

- a. All prime ideals of codimension 1 are principal.
- b. R is a UFD.

Proof.

$a \implies b$:

Let f be a nonzero unit.

