

Title

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Tuesday 1st September, 2020

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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 $A(X) := k[x_1, \dots, x_n]/I(X)$, 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.

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 $\bigcap_{i \in \sigma} V_X(J_i) = V_X\left(\sum_{i \in \sigma} J_i\right)$.

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.