

All rings are commutative and unital. The letter k denotes an algebraically closed field. If f is an element of a ring A , we denote by $(f) = \{af \mid a \in A\}$ the ideal generated by f .

Exercise 1. Show that an ideal I of a ring A is maximal if and only if the quotient ring A/I is a field.

Exercise 2. (a) Let f_1, \dots, f_r be irreducible elements in $R = k[X_1, \dots, X_n]$. Assume that $(f_i) \neq (f_j)$ for $i \neq j$. Show that

$$(f_1 \cdots f_r) = (f_1) \cap \cdots \cap (f_r).$$

(b) Is it still true when R is an arbitrary ring? (Give a proof or a counterexample.)

Exercise 3. Let $f_1, \dots, f_r \in k[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ and $\varphi: \mathbb{A}_k^n \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_k^r$ the map defined by

$$(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mapsto (f_1(x_1, \dots, x_n), \dots, f_r(x_1, \dots, x_n)).$$

- (a) If Z is an irreducible closed subset of \mathbb{A}_k^r , is the subset $\varphi^{-1}(Z) \subset \mathbb{A}_k^n$ closed? irreducible?
- (b) Let Y be an irreducible subset of \mathbb{A}_k^n . Is the subset $\varphi(Y) \subset \mathbb{A}_k^r$ irreducible? Is its closure $\overline{\varphi(Y)} \subset \mathbb{A}_k^r$ irreducible?
- (c) Find n, r and f_1, \dots, f_r , and a closed subset $Y \subset \mathbb{A}_k^n$ such that $\varphi(Y) \subset \mathbb{A}_k^r$ is not closed.

Exercise 4. (a) Let A be a ring and I an ideal of A . Show that I is radical if and only if A/I is reduced.

- (b) Show that every reduced finitely generated k -algebra is the coordinate ring $A(Y)$ of some algebraic set $Y \subset \mathbb{A}_k^n$ (for some n).
- (c) Let $Y \subset \mathbb{A}_k^n$ be an algebraic set. For a closed subset Z of Y , let $I_Y(Z)$ be the kernel of the natural morphism of coordinate rings $A(Y) \rightarrow A(Z)$. Show that $Y \mapsto I_Y(Z)$ induces a bijection between the closed subsets of Y and the radical ideals of $A(Y)$.