

# MATH 602(HOMEWORK 1)

HIDENORI SHINOHARA

## Exercise. 1

- Let  $p \in V(I \cap J)$ . For any  $\sum_{i=1}^n f_i g_i \in IJ$ , we have  $f_i g_i \in I \cap J$  for each  $i$ . Thus  $(\sum_{i=1}^n f_i g_i)(p) = 0$ , so  $p \in V(IJ)$ . Let  $p \in V(IJ)$ . Let  $f \in I \cap J$ . Then  $f^2 \in IJ$ , so  $(f(p))^2 = 0$ . Thus  $f(p) = 0$ , so  $p \in V(I \cap J)$ . Therefore,  $V(I \cap J) = V(IJ)$ .

Let  $p \in V(I) \cup V(J)$ . Then either all polynomials in  $I$  vanish at  $p$  or all polynomials in  $J$  vanish at  $p$ . Thus all the polynomials in the intersection must vanish at  $p$ . Thus  $V(I) \cup V(J) \subset V(I \cap J)$ . On the other hand, let  $p \in V(I \cap J) \setminus (V(I) \cup V(J))$ . If no such element exists, we are done. Then every polynomial in the intersection vanishes at  $p$ . Let  $f \in I$  and  $g \in J$  be polynomials that do not vanish at  $p$ . Then  $fg \in I \cap J$ , so  $(fg)(p) = 0$ . However, this is impossible because  $f(p) \neq 0$  and  $g(p) \neq 0$ . Therefore,  $V(I) \cup V(J) = V(I \cap J)$ .

- $p \in V(I + J)$  if and only if  $\forall f \in I + J, f(p) = 0$  if and only if  $\forall f \in I, f(p) = 0$  and  $\forall f \in J, f(p) = 0$  if and only if  $p \in V(I) \cap V(J)$ .
- If every polynomial in  $J$  vanishes at a point, every polynomial in  $I$  must vanish at that point.
- If a polynomial vanishes in  $Y$ , then it must vanish in  $X$ .
- TODO

## Exercise. 2

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$$\begin{aligned}
 y \in (I_1 + I_2)^e &\iff y \in f(I_1 + I_2)B \\
 &\iff \exists x_1, x_2 \in I_1, I_2, b \in B, y = f(x_1 + x_2)b \\
 &\iff \exists x_1, x_2 \in I_1, I_2, b \in B, y = f(x_1)b + f(x_2)b \\
 &\iff y \in I_1^e + I_2^e.
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 y \in (I_1 \cap I_2)^e &\implies y \in f(I_1 \cap I_2)B \\
 &\implies \exists x \in I_1 \cap I_2, b \in B, y = f(x)b \\
 &\implies (\exists x \in I_1, b \in B, y = f(x)b) \text{ and } (\exists x \in I_2, b \in B, y = f(x)b) \\
 &\implies y \in I_1^e, y \in I_2^e \\
 &\implies y \in I_1^e \cap I_2^e.
 \end{aligned}$$

- $(I_1 I_2)^e = f(I_1 I_2)B = (f(I_1)f(I_2))B = (f(I_1)B)(f(I_2)B)$ .  $f(I_1)f(I_2) = f(I_1 I_2)$  because the product of two ideals consists of a finite sum of elements and  $f$  preserves finite sums.

- Let  $x \in J_1^c + J_2^c$ . Then  $x \in f^{-1}(J_1) + f^{-1}(J_2)$ . Then  $x = a + b$  where  $a \in f^{-1}(J_1)$  and  $b \in f^{-1}(J_2)$ . This implies  $x = a + b$  where  $f(a) \in J_1$  and  $f(b) \in J_2$ . Then,  $f(x) = f(a + b) = f(a) + f(b) \in J_1 + J_2$ , so  $x \in f^{-1}(J_1 + J_2)$ .
- $f^{-1}(J_1 \cap J_2) = f^{-1}(J_1) \cap f^{-1}(J_2)$  from set theory.
- Let  $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i \in J_1^c J_2^c$  where  $a_i \in J_1^c$  and  $b_i \in J_2^c$ . Then  $f(a_i) \in J_1$  and  $f(b_i) \in J_2$ . Thus  $\sum f(a_i) f(b_i) \in J_1 J_2$ . Since  $f$  preserves product and addition,  $f(\sum a_i b_i) \in J_1 J_2$ . Thus  $\sum a_i b_i \in f^{-1}(J_1 J_2) = (J_1 J_2)^c$ .

**Exercise. 3**  $(I : J)$  is nonempty because  $0 \in (I : J)$ .  $(I : J)$  is closed under addition, and for all  $x \in R$ ,  $rJ \subset I \implies x(rJ) = r(xJ) = rJ \subset I$ . Thus  $(I : J)$  is an ideal.

- Lemma: Let  $a, b, c$  be ideals. If  $\forall x \in a, xb \subset c$ , then  $ab \subset c$ .

Proof: Let  $\sum a_i b_i \in ab$  be given. Then each  $a_i b_i \in c$ . Since  $c$  is closed under addition,  $\sum a_i b_i \in c$ . Therefore,  $ab \subset c$ .

- Let  $x \in a$ . Then  $\forall y \in b, xy \in a$  since  $a$  is an ideal. Then  $xb \subset a$ , so  $x \in (a : b)$ .
- For all  $x \in (a : b)$ ,  $xb \subset a$ . By the Lemma above,  $(a : b)b \subset a$ .
- Let  $x \in ((a : b) : c)$ . Then  $xc \subset (a : b)$ . For all  $xz \in xc, (xz)b \subset a$ . Therefore,  $(xc)b \subset a$  by the Lemma above. Then  $x(cb) \subset a$ , so  $x(bc) \subset a$ . Hence,  $x \in (a : bc)$ .

On the other hand, suppose  $x \in (a : bc)$ . Then  $x(bc) \subset a$ .  $x(bc) \subset a \implies (xb)c \subset a \implies xb \subset (a : c) \implies x \in ((a : c) : b)$ .

Therefore,  $((a : b) : c) = (a : bc)$ .

We showed that  $((a : b) : c) = (a : bc)$ . This implies  $(a : cb) = ((a : c) : b)$ . Since  $(a : bc) = (a : cb)$ , we have  $((a : b) : c) = (a : bc) = (a : cb) = ((a : c) : b)$ .

- For any  $x \in A$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 x \in (\cap_i a_i : b) &\iff xb \subset \cap_i a_i \\
 &\iff \forall i, xb \subset a_i \\
 &\iff \forall i, x \subset (a_i : b) \\
 &\iff x \subset \cap_i (a_i : b).
 \end{aligned}$$

- For any  $x \in A$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 x \in (a : \sum_i b_i) &\iff x(\sum_i b_i) \subset a \\
 &\implies \forall i, xb_i \subset a \\
 &\iff \forall i, x \subset (a : b_i) \\
 &\iff x \subset \cap_i (a : b_i).
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, it suffices to show that  $\forall i, xb_i \subset a \implies x(\sum_i b_i) \subset a$ . Let  $y_{i_1} + \dots + y_{i_n} \in \sum_i b_i$  be given where  $y_{i_j} \in b_{i_j}$ . For each  $j$ , since  $xb_{i_j} \subset a$ ,  $xy_{i_j} \in a$ . Since  $a$  is closed under finite addition,  $xy_{i_1} + \dots + xy_{i_n} \in a$ . Therefore,  $\forall i, xb_i \subset a \implies x(\sum_i b_i) \subset a$ , so  $(a : \sum_i b_i) = \cap_i (a : b_i)$ .