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.