

## §4.19: SPECTRUM OF A RING

**FORMAL NULLSTELLENSATZ:** Let  $R$  be a ring,  $I$  an ideal, and  $f \in R$ . Then  $V(f) \supseteq V(I)$  if and only if  $f \in \sqrt{I}$ .

**COROLLARY 1:** Let  $R$  be a ring. There is a bijection

$$\{\text{radical ideals in } R\} \longleftrightarrow \{\text{closed subsets of } \text{Spec}(R)\}.$$

**DEFINITION:** Let  $R$  be a ring and  $I$  an ideal. A **minimal prime** of  $I$  is a prime  $\mathfrak{p}$  that contains  $I$ , and is minimal among primes containing  $I$ . We write  $\text{Min}(I)$  for the set of minimal primes of  $I$ .

**LEMMA:** Every prime that contains  $I$  contains a minimal prime of  $I$ .

**COROLLARY 2:** Let  $R$  be a ring and  $I$  be an ideal. Then

$$\sqrt{I} = \bigcap_{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Min}(I)} \mathfrak{p}.$$

**DEFINITION:** A subset  $W$  of a ring  $R$  is **multiplicatively closed** if  $1 \in W$  and  $u, v \in W$  implies  $uv \in W$ .

**PROPOSITION:** Let  $R$  be a ring and  $W$  be a multiplicatively closed subset. Then every ideal  $I$  such that  $I \cap W = \emptyset$  is contained in a prime ideal  $\mathfrak{p}$  such that  $\mathfrak{p} \cap W = \emptyset$ .

**(1)** Proof of Formal Nullstellensatz and Corollaries.

- (a)** Show the direction ( $\Leftarrow$ ) of Formal Nullstellensatz.
- (b)** Verify that  $W = \{f^n \mid n \geq 0\}$  is a multiplicatively closed set. Then apply the Proposition to prove the direction ( $\Rightarrow$ ) of Formal Nullstellensatz.
- (c)** Prove Corollary 1.
- (d)** Prove the Lemma.
- (e)** Prove Corollary 2.
- (f)** What does Corollary 2 say in the special case  $I = (0)$ ?

**(2)** Use the Formal Nullstellensatz to fill in the blanks:

$$f \text{ is nilpotent} \iff V(f) = \text{_____} \iff D(f) = \text{_____}.$$

What property replaces “nilpotent” if you swap the blanks for  $V$  and  $D$  above?

**(3)** Prove<sup>1</sup> the Proposition.

**(4)** Let  $R$  be a ring. Show<sup>2</sup> that  $\text{Spec}(R)$  is connected as a topological space if and only if  $R \not\cong S \times T$  for rings<sup>3</sup>  $S, T$ .

<sup>1</sup>Hint: Take an ideal maximal among those that don't intersect  $W$ .

<sup>2</sup>Start with the ( $\Rightarrow$ ) direction. For the other direction, use CRT.

<sup>3</sup>Recall that the zero ring is not a ring.