

**Exercise 0.1 (1).** Let  $R$  be a Noetherian ring and  $A$  be a finitely generated  $R$ -algebra. Show that if  $B \subset A$  is a subalgebra such that  $A$  is a finitely generated  $B$ -module, then  $B$  is also a finitely generated  $R$ -algebra.

*Proof.* We want to show that  $B$  is finitely generated as an  $R$ -algebra.

Suppose  $\{y_1, \dots, y_n\} \subset A$  generate  $A$  as an  $R$ -algebra, so  $A = R[y_1, \dots, y_n]$ . Since  $A$  is also finitely generated as a  $B$ -module, there exist  $a_1, \dots, a_m \in A$  such that  $A = Ba_1 + \dots + Ba_m$ . Now using the module expression for  $A$ , write

$$y_i = \sum_j b_{ij} a_j$$

and similarly, since  $a_i a_j \in A$ ,

$$a_i a_j = \sum_k b_{ijk} a_k.$$

Then given arbitrary  $u, v \in A$ , we can write

$$u = \sum_{i,j} \alpha_i b_{ij} a_j$$

and

$$v = \sum_{i,j} \beta_i b_{ij} a_j$$

We have then seen that

$$uv = \sum_{i,j,k,l} \alpha_i b_{ij} a_j \beta_k b_{kl} a_l = \sum_{i,j,k,l} (\alpha_i \beta_k) (b_{ij} b_{kl}) \sum_r b_{jlr} a_r = \sum_{i,k,l,r} (\alpha_i \beta_k) (b_{ij} b_{kl} b_{jlr}) a_r.$$

This shows that  $A$  is generated by  $a_1, \dots, a_n$  as an  $D = R[b_{ij}, b_{jlr} \mid j, l = 1, \dots, n \quad i, r = 1, \dots, m]$  algebra. In particular,  $D$  is Noetherian by corollary 6.15, so  $A$  is a Noetherian  $D$ -module by applying by theorem 6.11. Hence since  $B$  is a natural  $D$ -submodule of  $A$  it is finitely generated as a  $D$ -module, so  $B = Db_1 + \dots + Db_n$ . However, this in particular expresses  $B$  as the  $R$ -algebra  $R[b_{ij}, b_{ijk}, b_1, \dots, b_n \mid i, j, k = 1, \dots, n]$ .  $\square$

**Exercise 0.2 (2).** Let  $K$  be a field and let  $A$  be a finitely generated  $K$ -algebra. Show that if  $A$  is a field, then  $A$  is finite-dimensional as a  $K$ -vector space. In particular, note that for every maximal ideal  $\mathfrak{R} \subset A$ ,  $A/\mathfrak{R}$  is a finite dimensional  $K$ -vector space.

*Proof.* If  $A$  is a field extension of  $K$  such that  $A$  is finite type over  $K$ , then by Zariski's lemma, we directly find that  $A$  is finite over  $K$  - i.e. that it is finitely generated as a  $K$ -module, and since  $K$  is a field, this is saying that  $A$  is finitely generated as a  $K$ -vector space. The latter part is corollary 11.7.  $\square$