

Part I

Zero

Definition 0.1 — Topology and Topological Space.

Let X be a nonempty set. A set \mathcal{T} of subsets of X is said to be a topology on X if

1. X and the empty set \emptyset belong to \mathcal{T}
2. the union of arbitrary many number of sets in \mathcal{T} belong to \mathcal{T}
3. the intersection of any two sets in \mathcal{T} belongs to \mathcal{T}

The pair (X, \mathcal{T}) is called a topological space.

Definition 0.2 — Discrete Topology.

Let X be any nonempty set and \mathcal{T} be the collection of all subsets of X . Then \mathcal{T} is called the discrete topology on the set X . The topological space (X, \mathcal{T}) is called a discrete space.

Definition 0.3 — Indiscrete Topology.

Let X be any nonempty set and $\mathcal{T} = \{\mathcal{T}, \emptyset\}$. Then \mathcal{T} is called the indiscrete topology and (X, \mathcal{T}) is said to be an indiscrete space.

Proposition 1. *If (X, \mathcal{T}) is a topological space such that for every $x \in X$ the singleton set $\{x\}$ is in \mathcal{T} then \mathcal{T} is the discrete topology.*

Definition 0.4 — .

Let (X, \mathcal{T}) be any topological space. Then the members of \mathcal{T} are said to be open sets.

Proposition 2. *If (X, \mathcal{T}) is any topological space, then*

1. X and \emptyset are open sets.
2. The union of arbitrary many number of open sets is an open set.
3. The intersection of finitely many number of open sets is an open set.

Definition 0.5 — .

Let (X, \mathcal{T}) be a topological space. A subset S of X is said to be a closed set in (X, \mathcal{T}) if its complement in X , namely $X - S$ is open in (X, \mathcal{T}) .

Proposition 3. *If (X, \mathcal{T}) is any topological space, then*

1. \emptyset and X are closed set.
2. The intersection of arbitrary many number of closed sets is a closed set.
3. The union of finitely many number of closed sets is a closed set.

Definition 0.6 — .

A subset S of a topological space (X, \mathcal{T}) is said to be clopen if it is both open and closed in (X, \mathcal{T}) .

Definition 0.7 — .

Let X be any nonempty set. A topology \mathcal{T} on X is called the finite-closed topology or the cofinite topology if the closed subsets of X are X and all finite subsets of X ; that is, the open sets are \emptyset and all subsets of X which have finite complements.

Definition 0.8 — Euclidean Topology.

A subset S of \mathbb{R} is said to be open in the euclidean topology on \mathbb{R} if for each $x \in S$, there exist $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, with $a < b$, such that $x \in (a, b) \subseteq S$.

Proposition 4. *A subset S of \mathbb{R} is open if and only if it is a union of open intervals.*

Definition 0.9 — Basis for a Topology.

Let (X, \mathcal{T}) be a topological space. A collection \mathcal{B} of open subsets of X is said to be a basis for the topology \mathcal{T} if every open set is a union of members in \mathcal{B} .

Example 0.10. Let $\mathcal{B} = \{(a, b) \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R}, a < b\}$. Then \mathcal{B} is a basis for the euclidean topology on \mathbb{R} .

Example 0.11. Let (X, \mathcal{T}) be a discrete space and \mathcal{B} the family of all singleton subsets of X ; that is, $\mathcal{B} = \{\{x\} \mid x \in X\}$.

Example 0.12. Let $X = \{a, b, c, d, e, f\}$ and

$$\mathcal{T}_1 = \{X, \emptyset, \{a\}, \{c, d\}, \{a, c, d\}, \{b, c, d, e, f\}\} \quad (1)$$

Then $\mathcal{B} = \{a, c, d, b, c, d, e, f\}$ is a basis for \mathcal{T}_1 as $\mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathcal{T}_1$ and every member of \mathcal{T}_1 can be expressed as a union of members of \mathcal{B} . Note that \mathcal{T}_1 itself is also a basis for \mathcal{T}_1 .

Proposition 5. *Let X be a nonempty set and let \mathcal{B} be a collection of subsets of X . Then \mathcal{B} is a basis for a topology on X if and only if \mathcal{B} has the following properties:*

1. $X = \bigcup_{B \in \mathcal{B}} B$
2. for any $B_1, B_2 \in \mathcal{B}$ the set $B_1 \cap B_2$ is a union of members of \mathcal{B}

Proposition 6. *Let (X, \mathcal{T}) be a topological space. A family \mathcal{B} of open subsets of X is a basis for \mathcal{T} if and only if for any point x belonging to any open set U there is a $B \in \mathcal{B}$ such that $x \in B \subseteq U$*

Proposition 7. *Let \mathcal{B} be a basis for a topology \mathcal{T} on a set X . Then a subset U of X is open if and only if for each $x \in U$ there exists a $B \in \mathcal{B}$ such that $x \in B \subseteq U$.*

Proposition 8. *Let \mathcal{B}_1 and \mathcal{B}_2 be bases for topologies \mathcal{T}_1 and \mathcal{T}_2 respectively, on a nonempty set X . Then $\mathcal{T}_1 = \mathcal{T}_2$ if and only if*

1. for each $B \in \mathcal{B}_1$ and each $x \in B$, there exists a $B' \in \mathcal{B}_2$ such that $x \in B' \subseteq B$
2. for each $B \in \mathcal{B}_2$ and each $x \in B$, there exists a $B' \in \mathcal{B}_1$ such that $x \in B' \subseteq B$

Part II

Commutative Rings

Definition 0.13 — Ring.

A ring is a set R equipped with two binary operations $+$ (addition) and \cdot (multiplication) satisfying the following three sets of axioms, called the ring axioms.

1. $(R, +)$ is an abelian group.
2. (R, \cdot) is a semigroup.
3. Multiplication is distributive with respect to addition, meaning that
 - $a \cdot (b + c) = (a \cdot b) + (a \cdot c)$ for all $a, b, c \in R$ (left distributivity).
 - $(b + c) \cdot a = (b \cdot a) + (c \cdot a)$ for all $a, b, c \in R$ (right distributivity).

A ring is called unitary if it contains the multiplicative identity and commutative if multiplication is commutative.

Definition 0.14 — Ideal.**Definition 0.15 — Ideal Arithmetic.****Definition 0.16 — Prime Ideal.****Definition 0.17 — Maximal Ideal.****Definition 0.18 — Spectrum.****Definition 0.19 — Variety.**

Let A be a ring and \mathfrak{a} an ideal. Let $\mathbf{V}(\mathfrak{a})$ denote the subset of $\text{Spec}(A)$ consisting of those primes that contain \mathfrak{a} , i.e.

$$\mathbf{V}(\mathfrak{a}) := \{ S \in \mathcal{P}(\text{Spec}(A)) \mid \text{for all } \mathfrak{p} \in S \text{ it is } \mathfrak{a} \subseteq \mathfrak{p} \} \quad (2)$$

We call $\mathbf{V}(\mathfrak{a})$ the variety of \mathfrak{a} .

Definition 0.20 — Zariski Topology.

Let $\mathfrak{a} \subseteq A$ be an ideal. Declaring the sets

$$Z(\mathfrak{a}) := \{ \mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(A) \mid \mathfrak{a} \subseteq \mathfrak{p} \} \quad (3)$$

to be closed induces a topology on $\text{Spec}(A)$, the Zariski Topology.

Definition 0.21 — Quotient Ring.

Given a ring A and two-sided ideal \mathfrak{a} in A , we may define an congruence relation \sim on A as follows:

$$x \sim y :\iff x - y \in \mathfrak{a}. \quad (4)$$

The equivalence class of the element x in A is given by

$$[x] = x + \mathfrak{a} := \{ x + a \mid a \in \mathfrak{a} \} \quad (5)$$

and the set of all such equivalence classes is denoted by A/\mathfrak{a} ; it becomes a ring, the factor ring or the quotient ring of A modulo \mathfrak{a} , if one defines

1. $(a + \mathfrak{a}) + (b + \mathfrak{a}) = (a + b) + \mathfrak{a}$
2. $(a + \mathfrak{a})(b + \mathfrak{a}) = (ab) + \mathfrak{a}$

The map $\pi : R \longrightarrow A/\mathfrak{a}$, $x \mapsto \pi(x) := x + \mathfrak{a}$ is a surjective ring homomorphism and is sometimes called the natural quotient map or the canonical homomorphism.

Proposition 9 (Universal Property). *Let A and B be rings, \mathfrak{a} an ideal, and $f : A \longrightarrow B$ a ring homomorphism with $\mathfrak{a} \subseteq \text{Ker}(f)$. Then there exists a unique ring homomorphism $\tilde{f} : A/\mathfrak{a} \longrightarrow B$ such that $f = \tilde{f} \circ \pi$.*

Definition 0.22 — Integral Domain.

Theorem 0.23. • *prime ideal, quotient is integral domain*

- *same as above, but if prime maximal, then quotient is a fields*
- *Maximal ideals are prime ideals.*
- *There is a 1:1 correspondence*

$$\{ \text{Ideals in } A/\mathfrak{a} \} \longleftrightarrow \{ \mathfrak{b}/\mathfrak{a} \mid \mathfrak{a} \subseteq \mathfrak{b} \subseteq A \} \quad (6)$$

0.1 Exercises

Exercise 0.24. Let R be a ring and $\mathfrak{p}, \mathfrak{q} \in \operatorname{Spec}(R)$. Show:

1. The closure $\overline{\{\mathfrak{p}\}}$ of \mathfrak{p} is equal to $\mathbf{V}(\mathfrak{p})$; that is, $\mathfrak{q} \in \overline{\{\mathfrak{p}\}}$ if and only if $\mathfrak{p} \subseteq \mathfrak{q}$.