

3. Aresuarecure ph. la
u phosol ph. la

В крест. жасыл : X - 100

20106. hep. 40-ans refers very clear

$$\underline{I}: \quad \forall \text{ lok. } q-r \text{ lok } \mathbb{C}_\infty \quad f = \frac{r}{2}$$
$$p \in P(z)$$

Аналогично $g \sim \chi \in P' \approx P'(\mathbb{C})$

\mathcal{O}_p = holst + vol. el. + q^2 -term + \int more $p \in X$

$$O_{p, \infty} = \left\{ \frac{p(z)}{q(z)} \mid p, q \in \mathbb{C}[z] \text{ h.c.m.} \right\}$$

T1 X - 265 mm Crep. sp. wght. 1.2

$$f(x, y) = 0 \quad f \in C(x, y) \quad - \text{ he likes es.}$$
$$h_2 = \frac{p(x, y)}{q(x, y)}$$

$P, Q \in C[x, y]$ — deg. x — q x

Γ (Tropics Tropicalization of \mathbb{A}^n) . Sum
 $f \in \mathbb{C}[X, Y]$ - help. $g \in \mathbb{C}[X, Y]$:
 $g(X, Y) \geq 0 \quad \forall (X, Y) : f(X, Y) \geq 0$
 Then $f \mid g$.

Then K - group. well.
 $H^n(K) = \{ [a_1, \dots, a_n] = [\lambda a_1, \dots, \lambda a_n] ,$
 $\lambda \in K^\times \}$

$K^n = \{ (a_1, \dots, a_n) , a_i \in K \} = A^n(K)$

Def: Then $S \subset K[X_1, \dots, X_n]$. We say
 $V(S) = \{ p = (a_1, \dots, a_n) \in K^n : f(p) = 0 \quad \forall f \in S \}$,
 has a geometric interpretation. We say

Another $S \subset K[X_0, \dots, X_n]$ - say. Then
 $V(S) = V_{\text{ip}}(S) = \{ p = [a_0 : \dots : a_n] : f(p) = 0 \quad \forall f \in S \}$

ver. $\varphi(x)$ ist eine Aussage.

Sei $f, g \in \mathcal{F}$ $p \in V(S)$ $(f+g)(p) = 0$

Sei $f \in \mathcal{F}$, h - Aussage $p \in V(S)$

$(hf)(p) = 0$

\exists eine Aussage $\varphi(x)$ $\varphi(x) \in K[x_1, \dots, x_n]$

Definition $A = I$

Sei R - Ring $\varphi(x)$ - Aussage

Def: $I \subseteq R$ ist ein Ideal

1) $\forall f, g \in I$ $f+g \in I$ 2) $\forall f \in I \forall h \in R$ $hf \in I$

Def: Aussage $\varphi(x)$ $I = \{hf : h \in R\} = (\varphi)$

Def: $\varphi(x)$ - Aussage

Def: R ist ein Ring $\forall \varphi(x) : I \subseteq R$

Def: $f \mid g \iff \exists h \in R : g = fh$

Def: $f, g \in R$ are assoc. $\iff f \neq 0, u$
 $u \in R^* - \text{eg. } u \text{ has an inverse in } R \text{ when } 0 \neq u$

Def: $f \in R$ is reg. \iff
 $g|f \Rightarrow g \in R^* \quad \forall f, g \text{ assoc.}$

Def: $f \in R$ is prime $\iff f \in R^*$
 $f|gh \Rightarrow f|g \vee f|h$

Lemma (has same meaning):

$$1) f|g \Leftrightarrow (g) \subset (f)$$

$$2) f \in R^* \Leftrightarrow (f) = (1) = R$$

$$3) f, g - \text{assoc.} \Leftrightarrow (f) \supseteq (g)$$

$$4) f - \text{prime} \Leftrightarrow gh \in (f) \Rightarrow g \in (f) \vee h \in (f)$$

$$5) f - \text{reg.} \Leftrightarrow (f) \subset (g) \Rightarrow (g) \supseteq (1/2R)$$

$$\square \text{ A-I, } \underline{\text{Guth}} \quad \forall (g) \supseteq (f)$$

Лекция: $R - \text{н.т.у.}$ $A - \text{н.т.у.} \Leftrightarrow A - \text{лев.}$

□ $A \cdot I$, 54 \mathbb{R}

Оч.: $I - \text{н.т.у.}$ R I н.т.у.

- $\text{н.т.у.} \Rightarrow gh \in I \Leftrightarrow g \in I \vee h \in I$

- $\text{н.т.у.} \Rightarrow I \subset J \Rightarrow J \supset I \vee J \supset (1) \subset R$

Лекция: $I - \text{лев.} \Rightarrow I - \text{н.т.у.}$

□ $A \cdot I$, 54 \mathbb{R}

Оч.: R н.т.у. $\text{н.т.у.} \subset \text{н.т.у.}$ лев.
 $\text{н.т.у.} \Rightarrow \forall A \in R$ н.т.у. лев. н.т.у.

Лекция: $R - \text{н.т.у.} \Rightarrow R - \text{н.т.у.}$ лев.

Пример: $\mathbb{Z}[i]$, $\mathbb{Z}[\omega]$ - н.т.у. лев.

$\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-5}]$: $2 \mid 3 \cdot 7 = \underbrace{(1+2\sqrt{-5})}_{\text{н.т.у.}} \underbrace{(1-2\sqrt{-5})}_{\text{н.т.у.}}$

нужно использовать (21) $\geq A \cdot B$

Одн. R - одн. пересечение \Leftrightarrow
 $f \cdot g \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow f \geq 0 \vee g \geq 0$

Одн. $I \subset R$ - одн. $a \geq b (I) \Rightarrow$
 $a - b \in I$ - идеал I - идеал, R/I - кольцо

Лемма:

1) I - идеал $\Leftrightarrow R/I$ - одн. пер.

2) I - идеал $\Leftrightarrow R/I$ - кольцо

$\square A - I$, \square

Одн. R - идеал, \square

\forall $I_1 \subset I_2 \subset \dots \subset I_n \subset \dots$

$\exists N : \forall n \geq N \quad I_n \geq I_{n+1}$

Лемма: R - идеал $\Leftrightarrow \forall$ I идеал
идеал, $m.c. \{I_1, \dots, I_r\} \geq (I_1, \dots, I_r) \Leftrightarrow$

$(\Rightarrow) \forall$ n -te $uq. A \in \mathbb{Z}[I] \Rightarrow$ n -te uq m . (no $uq.$)

Lemma: $K \cap U$ - $uq.$

$\exists \bar{F} \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$ - $uq.$
($uq.$ $uq.$
in $\mathbb{Z}[X]$)

D_K - $uq.$ $uq.$ $uq.$ $uq.$ $uq.$
- $uq.$

Lemma (Theorem $\mathbb{Z}[X]$ is $uq.$)

R - $uq.$ $\Rightarrow R[X]$ - $uq.$

\square $\mathbb{Z}[X]$ - $uq.$ $R[X]$

$04. \mathbb{Z}_n = \{ a \in \mathbb{R} : \exists f \in \mathbb{Z} : f = ax^n + \dots \}$

\mathbb{Z}_n - $uq.$ R

$\mathbb{Z}_n \subset \mathbb{Z}_{n+1}$ ($x(ax^n + \dots) = ax^{n+1} + \dots \in \mathbb{Z}_{n+1}$)

R - лѣвоф. $\Rightarrow \exists \kappa \forall n \geq \kappa \bar{I}_n \supseteq \bar{I}_{n+1}$
 $\forall \bar{I}_n$ - лѣвоф. лѣвоф. , м.с.

$$\bar{I}_n \supseteq (a_{n1}, \dots, a_{nm_n})$$

Тогда $A_{ij} \supseteq a_{ij} x^i + \dots$ $1 \leq i \leq \kappa, 1 \leq j \leq n(i)$

- лѣвоф. м.с. $\in J$

$J' \supseteq (A_{ij})$, но $J' \supseteq J$ (54) 

Лемма: R - лѣвоф. $\Rightarrow R \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$
 - лѣвоф.

Аналог. м.с. (аппр.)

$$\bar{I} \supseteq (S), \quad V(S) \supseteq V(\bar{I})$$

$$\bar{I} \neq (S), \quad V(\bar{I}) \supseteq V(S)$$

Лемма: 1) $V(\cup \bar{I}_\alpha) \supseteq \cap V(\bar{I}_\alpha)$

$$2) I \subset J \Rightarrow V(I) \supset V(J)$$

$$3) V(I \cup J) = V(I) \cup V(J)$$


$$4) V(I) \cup V(J) = V(I \cup J) = V(I \cap J)$$

$$5) V(0) = K^n, V(1) = \emptyset,$$

$$V(x_1 - a_1, \dots, x_n - a_n) = \{(a_1, \dots, a_n)\}$$

$$\square \quad 2) p \in V(J) \Leftrightarrow \forall f \in J \quad f(p) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall f \in I \quad f(p) = 0 \Leftrightarrow p \in V(I)$$

..... Yes 

Зам. : можно получить в K^n матрицу
зависимости : получить пол. φ \Rightarrow ан. φ

анализ
 $K[x_1, \dots, x_n]$
 \downarrow

\xrightarrow{V} ан. φ
 $X \subset K^n$
 $\mapsto X \subset V(I)$

04. Пусть $X \subset \mathbb{A}^n$. Углов $I(X)$
 $I(X) = \{ f \in k[x_1, \dots, x_n] : f(a_1, \dots, a_n) = 0$
 $\forall p \in (a_1, \dots, a_n) \in X$

5. $I(X) =$ углов.

Лемма: 1) $X \subset Y \Rightarrow I(X) \supset I(Y)$

2) $I(\emptyset) = (1) \subset k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$, $I(\mathbb{A}^n) = (0)$

(если $k =$ алгебраически замкн.)

$I(\{a_1, \dots, a_n\}) = (x_1 - a_1, \dots, x_n - a_n)$ — идеал.

3) $\forall X \subset \mathbb{A}^n \quad X \subset V(I(X))$,

$X \subsetneq V(I(X)) \Leftrightarrow X$ — алгебраически не замкн.

4) $\forall Y \subset \mathbb{A}^n \quad k[x_1, \dots, x_n] \subset I(V(Y))$

Q 2) : $f \in I(Y) \Leftrightarrow \forall p \in Y \quad f(p) = 0$

$X \subset Y \Rightarrow \forall p \in X \quad f(p) = 0 \Rightarrow f \in I(X)$

.... yes ~~no~~

Zeheven: $J \subsetneq I(V(J))$ - broken Sochen

$(f), (f^n), V(f) = V(f^n)$

1. show when $f \in (f^n)$.

Th. 0.

broken \leftarrow broken
 $k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ $k \subset k^n$

$I(X) \leftarrow X$

Hyper l.s. case ph. th \hookrightarrow non-vanishing

Q. 4: Ans. ph. to $X \subset k^n$ has rel.

even we \exists hypersurf. $X = X_1 \cup X_2$

X_1, X_2 - are. $X_1, X_2 \subsetneq X$

Theorem: X - топ. $\Leftrightarrow I(X)$ - топ.

□ \Rightarrow X - топ. $\Leftrightarrow I(X)$ - топ.

② Пусть $X = X_1 \cup X_2$, $X_1, X_2 \subseteq X$ - топ.

$X_1 \subsetneq X \Rightarrow d_1 \in I(X_1) \setminus I(X)$ $d_1, d_2 \notin I(X)$

- и - $\Rightarrow d_2 \in I(X_2) \setminus I(X)$

Но $d_1, d_2 \in I(X)$

③ $I(X)$ - топ. $\Rightarrow d_1, d_2 \notin I(X)$

$d_1, d_2 \in I(X)$

Берем $I_1 = (I(X), d_1)$, $I_2 = (I(X), d_2)$

$V(I_i) = X_i$

$I(X) \subsetneq I_i$, $X = V(I(X)) \supsetneq V(I_i) = X_i$

$X_i \subsetneq X$

$$\forall p \in X \quad d, d_L \in I(p) \Rightarrow (d, d_L)(p) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow d(p) = 0 \quad \vee \quad d_L(p) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow X \subset X_1 \cup X_L$$

Th. 0. $X = (X \cap X_1) \cup (X \cap X_L)$ — yes. \square

"closed set"

Theorem: \forall any set X of type

$$X = X_1 \cup \dots \cup X_n, \quad X_i - \text{open}, \quad X_i \not\subset X_j, \quad i \neq j$$

Finite essential open.

\square $\beta =$ — essential, $X_1 \supset X_2 \supset \dots$ — yes.

essential any set, no

$I(X_1) \subset I(X_2) \subset \dots$ — both sets

essential $\cup \{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$

$X \supseteq X_1 \cup \dots \cup X_n \cup X_{n+1} \dots \cup X_{n+k} - \text{Lemma}$
 $\supseteq \quad \subset \quad X \in \mathcal{K}$

Th. 0. $\text{fam. } \mathcal{K} \quad \exists$

Begründung: Folgt $X \supseteq X_1 \cup \dots \cup X_n \supseteq$
 $\supseteq Y_1 \cup \dots \cup Y_s$

X_{i_0}
 $X_{i_0} \cap X \supseteq \bigcup_{j=1}^s (X_{i_0} \cap Y_j) \Rightarrow X_{i_0} \subset X_{i_0} \cap Y_{j_0} \supseteq Y_{j_0}$

Es gilt $Y_{j_0} \subset X_{k_0}$,

$\Rightarrow X_{i_0} \subset X_{k_0} \Rightarrow i_0 \geq k_0 \quad Y_{j_0} \supseteq X_{i_0}$

$\Rightarrow r \geq s \quad \square$

Ausdr. für die Anzahl der Elemente

Lemma: Sei $A, B \in \mathcal{K}(X, Y)$ be zwei

also general, also

$$V(f) \cap V(g) \neq \emptyset - \text{nonempty}$$

$$\square \quad K[X, Y] = K[X][Y] \subset K(X)[Y] \quad ,$$

$$K(X) = \text{frac. } K[X]$$

f, g be two polynomials in $K[X, Y]$

$$\Rightarrow f, g \text{ are in } K(X)[Y] \quad (\text{by })$$

$$\text{if } K(X)[Y] \quad (f, g) = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \exists r, s \in K(X)[Y]$$

$$rf + sg = 1.$$

$$\text{Assume } h \in K[X] : \quad hr, hs \in K[X][Y]$$

$$h rf + h sg = h$$

$$\text{Let } p \in V(f, g) \quad , \quad p = (x_0, y_0)$$

$$h(x_0) = (hrf + hsg)(x_0, y_0) = 0$$

$\therefore x_0$ is a root of h , and since x_0 is a root of h

т.е. если K — норм. н.н. X_0
 тогда, если K — норм. н.н. Y_0

$$2) |V(f)| < \infty$$

Лемма:

1) Если $f \in K[X]$ — н.н., $V(f)$ — сек.

$$\text{то } I(V(f)) = (f)$$

2) Если K — сек. поле, н.н. ал.

т.е. $K^2 : \emptyset, K^L$, норм., н.н.

и $f \geq 0$, f — н.н.

3) Если K — ал. замк. поле,

$f \in K[X]$, $f = \prod_{i=1}^n f_i^{a_i}$, f_i — н.н.

$$\text{тогда } V(f) = V(f_1) \cup \dots \cup V(f_n)$$

$$I(V(f)) = (\cap f_i)$$

□ 1) wenn $g \in I(V(A))$

$$V(g) \supset V(I(A)) = V(A)$$

$$V(A, g) = V(A \cap V(g)) = V(g) \supset V(A)$$

— Sek. .

⇒ A, g haben o.B. gel.

A - komp. ⇒ $A \cap g$ ⇒ $g \in (A)$

2), 3) — 54 ~~15~~

Beispiel: 1) $x^2 - y^2 = 0$ $(x - y)(x + y) = 0$

— 44 $\mathbb{R}^2, \mathbb{C}^2$

2) $y - x^2 = 0$ — komp.

$$3) (x - 1)(y - x^2) = 0$$

4) $y^2 = x(x^2 - 1)$ — komp. $\mathbb{R}^2, \mathbb{C}^2$

$$5) \quad y^2 + x^2(x-1)^2 = 0 \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^2$$

↗
help.

$$y^2 + (x(x-1))^2 = 0 \quad (2) \quad y = 0 \quad x(x-1) = 0$$

$$V(I) = \{(0,0), (1,0)\} \quad \text{--- sub.}$$

Theorem Intersection of subspaces

0.4: $I \subset R$ - sub., primary I
 let $\sqrt{I} = \text{rad } I = \{f \in R : f^n \in I\}$

Lemma: \sqrt{I} - sub.

$$\square \quad f \in \sqrt{I}, \quad \forall h \in R \quad h^n f^n \in I$$

$$f, g \in \sqrt{I} \quad (2) \quad f^n, g^m \in I$$

$$(f+g)^L = \sum \binom{L}{u} f^u g^{L-u} \quad \text{if } L \geq n+m-1$$

$\in I$ \square

Def. $I \subset R$ has a maximum w.r.t.

even $I = \sqrt{I}$

Lemma: $I \in \mathcal{L}(X_1, \dots, X_n)$ $I = \cap I_i^{a_i}$, I_i -ideal

$$\sqrt{I} = (\cap I_i)$$

\cap Def. \mathbb{A}

Theorem (\cap o.w.r.t. , all smaller sets)

K - w.r.t. $\mathcal{L}(X_1, \dots, X_n)$, $R = \mathcal{L}(X_1, \dots, X_n)$

1) \forall ideal w.r.t. $I \subset R$ which has

$$I = m_p = (x_1 - a_1, \dots, x_n - a_n)$$

2) $\forall J \subset R$, $J \neq (1) \subset R$ $V(J) \neq \emptyset$

3) $\forall J \subset R$ - w.r.t. $I(V(J)) = \sqrt{J}$

\square 1) $I \subset R$ - ideal w.r.t. $\Leftrightarrow R/I$ - no

$\varphi: R \rightarrow R/I$ - isomorphism

φ auf L umkehrbar. $k = \text{unv.}$ \mathbb{Z} unv. habe
 $L|k$ — prim. \Rightarrow φ unv. umkehr.

$\varphi: k[x_1, \dots, x_n] \rightarrow L$, $\text{wobei } k \cong L$.

□ Canon. $\{f_i\}$, $\{R_i\}$ \mathbb{R}

$k \rightarrow R \xrightarrow{\varphi} R/I \cong L$ — unv.
 $k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$

$\varphi: k \rightarrow L$ — unv. habe
 $b_i \in \varphi(x_i) \in L$, $a_i \in \varphi^{-1}(b_i) \in k$

$x_i - a_i \in \ker \varphi \cong I$

$\Rightarrow (x_1 - a_1, \dots, x_n - a_n) \subset I$

habe unv. unv. $\Rightarrow I \subset (x_1 - a_1, \dots, x_n - a_n)$

2) $\exists \neq \mathbb{R} \cong L$ \Rightarrow unv. unv. $m: J \subset k$

1) $\Rightarrow k \cong m_p \subset (x_1 - a_1, \dots, x_n - a_n) \Rightarrow$

$$p = (a_1, \dots, a_r) \in V(m_p) \subset V(J) \Rightarrow V(J) \neq \emptyset$$

$$3) \quad V(J) \subset I(V(J)) - \underline{\text{yes}}$$

$$\text{obviously} \quad \text{yes} \quad g \in I(V(J))$$

$$J = (f_1, \dots, f_r) \quad , \quad \text{in} \quad K[x_0, \dots, x_s] - \text{coeff.}$$

$$\text{Then} \quad J_1 = (f_1, \dots, f_r, x_0 g - 1) \subset K[x_0, \dots, x_s]$$

$$p \in V(J_1) \subset K^{n+1} \Rightarrow f_i(p) = 0 \Rightarrow g(p) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = -1 \Rightarrow V(J_1) = \emptyset$$

$$\Rightarrow (\text{no } 2) \quad J_1 = (1) \subset K[x_0, \dots, x_s]$$

$$\exists h_i \in K[x_0, \dots, x_s] : [h_i f_i + h_0 (x_0 g - 1) = 1$$

$$\text{By} \quad \mu = \max_{0 \leq i \leq r} \deg_{x_0} h_i \quad / \quad \uparrow \quad \text{yes} \quad \text{yes} \quad g^\mu$$

$$g^\mu = \sum \underbrace{g^\mu h_i}_{h_i = h_i(g x_0, x_1, \dots, x_s)} f_i + g^\mu h_0 (x_0 g - 1)$$

$$\text{hohohu} \quad g^{\mu} x_1^{j_1}, \dots, x_n^{j_n} = (g x_1)^{j_1} g^{\mu \cdot j_1} \dots \in k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$$

M.O.

$$g^{\mu} = \sum \mu_i \cdot \ell_i + \mu_n (x_1 g - 1)$$

Beymerer beider $\text{mod}(x_1 g - 1)$, $\mu_i \in$

$$x_1 g \mapsto 1$$

$$G_i \equiv \mu_i \text{ mod } (x_1 g - 1) \in k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$$

$$g^{\mu} \equiv \sum G_i \cdot \ell_i \text{ (mod } (x_1 g - 1))$$

$$\in k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ in } k[x_1, \dots, x_n] \quad g^{\mu} = \sum G_i \cdot \ell_i$$

$$\Rightarrow g^{\mu} \in J \quad \Rightarrow g \in \sqrt{J} \quad \square$$

Cesca: $f \in C(X, Y)$ - help. $g \in C(X, S)$

$g \in I(V(f))$ Then $f \mid g$

\square $g^h \in (f)$, u.c. $g^h \neq hf = 0$

$f \mid g^h \Rightarrow f \mid g$, u.c. f - help. \square

Th. 0. U U U
 $k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$

$V \rightarrow$ U U
 \leftarrow $X \in U^n$
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Def. 1.1

Def. 1.1: Let $X \subset \mathbb{A}^n$ be an algebraic set. Then the coordinate ring of X is defined to be

$k[X] = k[x_1, \dots, x_n] / I(X)$ where $I(X) = \{ f \in k[x_1, \dots, x_n] : f(P) = 0 \text{ for all } P \in X \}$

Def. 1.2: Let $f \in k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$. Then f is called a regular function on X if there exists a polynomial p such that $f(P) = p(P)$ for all $P \in X$.

$\exists F \in k[x_1, \dots, x_n] : f(a_1, \dots, a_n) = F(a_1, \dots, a_n)$

$f, g \in k[X]$ Def. 1.3: Let $f, g \in k[X]$. Then $f + g$ is a regular function on X if and only if f and g are regular functions on X .

$(f + g)(P) = f(P) + g(P) = 0 + 0 = 0$, i.e. $f + g \in I(X)$

Def. 1.4: $\mathcal{O}_X = k[X] = k[x_1, \dots, x_n] / I(X)$ is the coordinate ring of X (also denoted by $k[X]$)

Σ can be shown, i.e. $\mathbb{Z}(X) = \text{fr.}$
 $K[X] \cong \mathcal{O}_X$ — the inclusion.

2) hence $K[X] \hookrightarrow \text{fr. } K[X]$

\mathcal{O}_X : $K[X] \cong \text{fr. } K[X]$ — never per.

q-ri in X

Σ can be $f \in K(X)$, $p \in X$, val. zero
 f is a unit in \mathcal{O}_p , i.e. $\exists p, q \in K[X]$

$f = \frac{p}{q}$, $q(p) \neq 0$

$\mathcal{O}_{p,X} \cong \mathcal{O}_p$ — hence per. q-ri in \mathcal{O}_p

\mathcal{O}_X : $p \in X$ has no local q-ri $f \in K(X)$
 i.e. f is not a unit in \mathcal{O}_p

Lemma: 1) \mathcal{O}_X is local if and only if Σ is empty.

$$2) k[x] = \bigcap_{p \in X} \mathcal{O}_p$$

$$\square f \in k[x]$$

$$\text{OY} \quad J_f = \{ g \in k[x_1, \dots, x_n] : \bar{g} f \in k[x] \}$$

$$\bar{g} = g \bmod I(x) \quad \}$$

$$J_f - \text{ideal} \quad \text{---} \quad \underline{\text{OY}}$$

$$I(x) \subset J$$

$$V(J_f) = \text{set of points } x \text{ where}$$

$$f \text{ is 0.}$$

$$2) f \in \bigcap_p \mathcal{O}_p \quad \Rightarrow \quad V(J_f) = \emptyset \quad \Rightarrow \quad J_f = (1)$$

$$\text{m.l.} \quad f \in k[x]$$

$$\text{OY.} \quad \text{then} \quad \text{or} \quad \text{look} \quad \text{at}$$

Definition: X - aff. variety, $V \in X$

1) \mathcal{O}_P - loka. ring, \mathcal{O}_P - loka. ring.

2) $m_P = \{ f \in \mathcal{O}_P : f(P) = 0 \}$ - loka. ring.
 \mathcal{O}_P , wenn es nicht.

Proposition Weyl

\forall loka. $f \in k[x_0, \dots, x_n]$ wenn
 loka $f = \tilde{f}_1 + \dots + \tilde{f}_d$, \tilde{f}_i - loka \tilde{f}_i ist

Def: U - $\mathcal{I} \subset k[x_0, \dots, x_n]$ loka. \mathcal{I}
 loka $\forall f \in \mathcal{I}$ $\tilde{f}_i \in \mathcal{I}$, loka $f = \tilde{f}_1 + \dots + \tilde{f}_d$

Annahme,

$\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{I}}$ loka. \mathcal{I}

$k[x_0, \dots, x_n]$

\xrightarrow{V}
 $\xleftarrow{\mathcal{I}}$

loka loka

$X \subset \mathbb{P}^n(k)$

Proposition (\mathbb{A}^n over k): k - alg. \Rightarrow k - alg.

$$1) V(\emptyset) \neq \emptyset \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{0} = (x_0, \dots, x_n)$$

$$2) V(\emptyset) \neq \emptyset \Leftrightarrow I(V(\emptyset)) = \sqrt{0}$$

\square Def. 5-4 $[F_{q^1}], [K_{e1}]$ \mathbb{A}^n

Lemma: k alg. k^{n+1}

$$(x_0, \dots, x_n) \Leftrightarrow (0, \dots, 0) \in k^{n+1}$$

$$\exists k^0 \subset \mathbb{P}^n(k)$$

Lemma: k alg. \Rightarrow k - alg.

Def. 5-4 \mathbb{A}^n

\Leftrightarrow

Def. 5-4 \mathbb{A}^n

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\Leftrightarrow

Def. 5-4 \mathbb{A}^n

Assume \mathcal{O}_P is a local ring.
 $K[X] \subset \mathcal{O}_P$, \mathcal{O}_P , \mathcal{O}_P , ...