## MATH 532 EXERCISES 1

## A. ZEYTİN

Exercises marked with \* are your homework.

(1) Let I and J are two ideals of a ring R. Decide whether the followings are ideals of R:

(2) Let S be any subset of a ring R. Show that the set:

$$(S) = \left\{ \sum_{\text{finite}} \alpha_i s_i \colon \alpha_i \in R, \ s_i \in S \right\}$$

is an ideal of R.

(3) Let X be an arbitrary subset of  $\mathbb{A}^{n}(k)$ . Show that the set

I

$$(X) = \{F \in k[X_1, \dots, X_n] \colon F(x) = 0 \text{ for all } x \in X\}$$

is an ideal of  $k[X_1, \ldots, X_n]$ .

- (4) Verify the following properties of algebraic sets:
  - ▶ If  $\{I_i\}$  is any collection of algebraic sets then  $V(\bigcup_{i \in I} I_i) = \bigcap_{i \in I} V(I_i)$ .
  - ▶ If  $I \subseteq J$  then  $V(I) \supseteq V(J)$ .
  - ▶ For any two polynomials  $F, G \in k[X_1, ..., X_n]$ ,  $V(FG) = V(F) \cup V(G)$ .
  - $V(0) = \mathbb{A}^n(k)$  and V(1) =.

Deduce that declaring open sets as complements of algebraic sets defines a topology on  $\mathbb{A}^{n}(k)$ . This topology is called the Zariski topology on  $\mathbb{A}^{n}(k)$ .

- (5) \* Let  $\varphi$ : R  $\longrightarrow$  S a ring homomorphism and J is a prime ideal of S. Show that  $\varphi^{-1}(J)$  is a prime ideal of R. Show, by an example, that the analogous result for maximal ideals is not true.
- (6) The following questions are assigned from our textbook which is available at

http://www.math.lsa.umich.edu/~wfulton/CurveBook.pdf

1.3, 1.5\*, 1.6, 1.11, 1.13, 1.15, 1.16\*, 1, 19, 1.24, 1.25, 1.26, 1.29\*, 1.41\*, 1.45

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>An ideal J of R which is the radical of another ideal, i.e. for which there is another ideal I so that  $J = \sqrt{I}$ , is called a radical ideal.