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Homework 2  
Due: Friday, September 1

1. Let  $k$  be an algebraically closed field, and suppose  $f_1, \dots, f_r \in k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ . Show that there is no common solution  $f_1 = f_2 = \dots = 0$  if and only if there are  $a_1, \dots, a_r \in k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$  such that

$$\sum_{i=1}^r a_i f_i = 1.$$

2. Let  $\phi : R \rightarrow S$  be a ring homomorphism, and let  $J \subset S$  be an ideal. Let  $I = \phi^{-1}(J)$ .
- (a) Show that  $I$  is an ideal of  $R$ .
  - (b) Show that if  $J$  is prime, then  $I$  is prime.
  - (c) Give an example to show that even if  $J$  is maximal,  $I$  need not be maximal.

*Extra credit: Suppose that  $R = k[x_1, \dots, x_m]/\mathfrak{a}$  and  $S = k[y_1, \dots, y_n]/\mathfrak{b}$ , where  $k$  is algebraically closed. Show that if  $J \subset S$  is maximal, then  $\phi^{-1}(J)$  is maximal.*

3. There is a natural identification (of sets)  $\mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^2$ . Show that the Zariski topology on  $\mathbb{A}^2$  is strictly finer than the product topology of the Zariski topologies on  $\mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^1$ .

Concretely, show:

- (a) Suppose  $C_1, \dots, C_r$  and  $D_1, \dots, D_r$  are closed subsets of  $\mathbb{A}^1$ . Then

$$\cup_{i=1}^r C_i \times D_i \subset \mathbb{A}^2 \tag{1}$$

is closed.

- (b) Find a set  $S \subset \mathbb{A}^2$  which is closed but is *not* of the form (1).

4. If  $f \in k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ , the associated distinguished<sup>1</sup> affine open set is

$$D(f) := \{P \in \mathbb{A}^n : f(P) \neq 0\}.$$

- (a) Suppose  $f, g \in k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ . Show that  $D(fg) = D(f) \cap D(g)$ .
- (b) Show that the collection of distinguished open sets in  $\mathbb{A}^n$  is a basis for the Zariski topology on  $\mathbb{A}^n$ .

*Recall that if  $X$  is a topological space, then a collection of open subsets  $\mathcal{C}$  is a basis for the topology on  $X$  if for every open set  $U$  of  $X$ , and each  $x \in U$ , there is some  $V \in \mathcal{C}$  such that*

$$x \in V \subseteq U.$$

5. Prove that  $\mathbb{A}^n$  is compact.

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<sup>1</sup>or principal, or standard, or basic