

## ALGEBRAIC GEOMETRY CLASS 8

RECALL: FOR ANY  $Y \subseteq \mathbb{A}^n_{\mathbb{K}}$ ,  $Z(I(Y)) = \bar{Y}$

(NOTE: we're using the Zariski topology on  $\mathbb{A}^n_{\mathbb{K}}$  here, as usual.)  
 (RECALL THE DEFINITION OF  $\bar{Y}$ )

PF: WE SHOW:  $\bar{Y} \subseteq Z(I(Y))$  AND  $Z(I(Y)) \subseteq \bar{Y}$ .

LET  $p \in Y$ . THEN  $\nexists f \in I(Y)$ ,  $f(p) = 0$ . Thus  $p \in Z(I(Y))$ .

HENCE  $Y \subseteq Z(I(Y))$ . BUT  $Z(I(Y))$  IS MANIFESTLY CLOSED IN  
 THE ZARISKI TOPOLOGY ON  $\mathbb{A}^n_{\mathbb{K}}$ . THEREFORE  $\bar{Y} \subseteq Z(I(Y))$ , SINCE  
 $\bar{Y}$  IS THE SMALLEST CLOSED SET CONTAINING  $Y$ .

CONVERSLEY, LET  $W$  BE ANY CLOSED SET  
 CONTAINING  $Y$ ,  $Y \subseteq W$ . SINCE  $W$  IS CLOSED,  $\exists$  AN IDEAL  $J \subseteq A$   
 SUCH THAT  $W = Z(J)$ . THUS  $Y \subseteq Z(J)$ . THEREFORE  $I(Z(J)) \subseteq I(Y)$ .

BUT  $J \subseteq I(Z(J))$ . SO  $J \subseteq I(Y)$ . THUS

$$Z(I(Y)) \subseteq Z(J) = W.$$

THUS  $Z(I(Y)) \subseteq W$  FOR ANY CLOSED  $W$  CONTAINING  $Y$ . THUS

$$Z(I(Y)) \subseteq \bar{Y} \quad \text{AND} \quad Z(I(Y)) = \bar{Y}. \quad \text{QED}$$

DEF:

A topological space is Noetherian if it satisfies

The descending chain condition for ~~closed~~ closed subsets:

For any sequence of closed subsets

$$Y_1 \supseteq Y_2 \supseteq \dots$$

There is an integer  $r$  such that  $Y_r = Y_{r+1} = \dots$

EX:

$\mathbb{A}^n$  is Noetherian. (Groupwork)

$$Y_1 \supseteq Y_2 \supseteq \dots \Rightarrow I(Y_1) \subseteq I(Y_2) \subseteq \dots \text{ but } A \text{ is a Noeth. ring.}$$

$$Y_i = Z(I(Y_i)) \text{ b/c } Y_i \text{ are closed.}$$

DEF:

If  $X$  is a topological space, the dimension of  $X$  is the supremum of all  $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$  such that  $\exists$  chain

$$Z_0 \subsetneq Z_1 \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq Z_n$$

of distinct irreducible closed subsets of  $X$ , we define

The dimension of an ~~arr.~~ set to be the dim.

Ex: what is the dimension of  $A'$ ? (groupwork: TRY ZARISKI + METRIC TOPOLOGIES)

Def: In a ring  $A$ , the height of a prime ideal  $P$  is the supremum of all  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$  such that  $\exists$  chain

$$P_0 \subsetneq P_1 \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq P_n = P$$

of distinct prime ideals. The Krull dimension of  $A$  is the sup of all heights of prime ideals of  $A$ .

Prop: Def: For an affine subset  $Y \subseteq \mathbb{A}_n^m$ , the affine coordinate ring of  $Y$  is

$$A(Y) = A/I(Y) = k[x_1, \dots, x_n]/I(Y)$$

Ex:  $Y = \mathbb{Z}(xy-1) \subset \mathbb{A}^2$ .  $A(Y)$

$$X = \mathbb{Z}(y-x^2) \subset \mathbb{A}^2 \quad A(X) \quad (\text{groupwork})$$

$$W = \mathbb{A}'_n$$

Prop: For affine  $Y \subseteq \mathbb{A}_n^m$

$$\dim Y = \text{Krull dim } A(Y).$$