

**Math 145, Problem Set 2. Due Friday, April 18.**

1. Let  $X_1, X_2$  be affine algebraic sets in  $\mathbb{A}^n$ . Show that

- (i)  $I(X_1 \cup X_2) = I(X_1) \cap I(X_2)$ ,
- (ii)  $I(X_1 \cap X_2) = \sqrt{I(X_1) + I(X_2)}$ .

Show by example that taking the radical in (ii) is in general necessary, *i.e.* find affine algebraic sets  $X_1, X_2$  such that  $I(X_1 \cap X_2) \neq I(X_1) + I(X_2)$ .

*Remark:* The sum  $\mathfrak{a} + \mathfrak{b}$  of two ideals  $\mathfrak{a}$  and  $\mathfrak{b}$  is the ideal consisting in all sums  $f + g$  where  $f \in \mathfrak{a}$  and  $g \in \mathfrak{b}$ .

*Hint:* For part (ii), start by writing  $X_1 = \mathcal{Z}(\mathfrak{a})$  and  $X_2 = \mathcal{Z}(\mathfrak{b})$  for two ideals  $\mathfrak{a}$  and  $\mathfrak{b}$ . Why can you assume that  $\mathfrak{a}$  and  $\mathfrak{b}$  are *radical* ideals?

2. Let  $\mathbb{A}^3$  be the 3-dimensional affine space with coordinates  $x, y, z$ . Find the ideals of the following algebraic sets:

- (i) The union of the  $(x, y)$ -plane with the  $z$ -axis.
- (ii) The image of the map  $\mathbb{A}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^3$  given by  $t \rightarrow (t, t^3, t^5)$ .

3. Let  $f : \mathbb{A}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^m$  be a polynomial map *i.e.*  $f(p) = (f_1(p), \dots, f_m(p))$  for  $p \in \mathbb{A}^n$ , where  $f_1, \dots, f_m$  are polynomials in  $n$  variables. Are the following true or false:

- (i) The image  $f(X) \subset \mathbb{A}^m$  of an affine algebraic set  $X \subset \mathbb{A}^n$  is an affine algebraic set.
- (ii) The inverse image  $f^{-1}(X) \subset \mathbb{A}^n$  of an affine algebraic set  $X \subset \mathbb{A}^m$  is an affine algebraic set.
- (iii) If  $X \subset \mathbb{A}^n$  is an affine algebraic set, then the graph  $\Gamma = \{(x, f(x)) : x \in X\} \subset \mathbb{A}^{n+m}$  is an affine algebraic set.

4. Show that  $\mathbb{A}^n$  is a Noetherian topological space in the Zariski topology.

5. (*Extra credit*) Let  $X$  be the union of the three coordinate axes in  $\mathbb{A}^3$ . Determine generators for the ideal  $I(X)$ . Show that  $I(X)$  cannot be generated by fewer than 3 elements.

*Remark:* Note that  $X$  has dimension 1 even though it is cut out by 3 equations.