

\mathcal{I} ideale in $K[x]$ $\{ \mathcal{I} \}_{x \in A}$

$$\bigcup_{\alpha} V(\mathcal{I}_{\alpha}) \quad (x \in \mathbb{R}) \quad \{ A_{\alpha} = (x) \} : A \ni x \} =$$

$$(x \in \mathbb{R}) = \mathcal{I} \quad ; \quad V(\mathcal{I}) \cap$$

$$\bigcup_{\alpha} V(\mathcal{I}_{\alpha}) = V(\mathcal{I}_{\alpha})$$

$\{ V(\mathcal{I}) \}$ è chiuso rispetto alle intersezioni arbitrarie

$\{V(\mathcal{I}_1) \cup V(\mathcal{I}_2)\}$ è diversa rispetto \cap

Rispetto all'unione?

$$V(\mathcal{I}_1) \cup V(\mathcal{I}_2) = ?$$

$$\{x \in \mathbb{A}^n : f(x) = 0 \quad \forall f \in \mathcal{I}_1 \text{ oppure } g(x) = 0\}$$

$\forall f \in \mathcal{I}_1$ Caso unico $\mathcal{I}_1, \mathcal{I}_2$ principali
 $\mathcal{I}_1 = (f) ; \mathcal{I}_2 = (g)$

$$\{x \in \mathbb{A}^n : f(x) = 0 \text{ oppure } g(x) = 0\}$$

$$\{x \in \mathbb{A}^n : f(x)g(x) = 0\} = V(\mathcal{I}_1) \cup V(\mathcal{I}_2)$$

$$\Sigma_1 = (1_1, \dots, 1_n)$$

$$\Sigma_2 = (g_1, \dots, g_n)$$

$$V(\Sigma_1) \cup V(\Sigma_2) = X \quad \text{if } A_{00} = (x)^i g \quad \text{if } A_{00} = (x)^i g \quad \text{if } A_{00} = (x)^i g$$

$$A_{ij} = V(\Sigma) = (i, j) \quad A_{ij} = (x)^i g (x)^j h \quad \Leftrightarrow \{i, j\}$$

$$\Sigma = (A_{ij})$$

$$K = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\mathbb{A}^1(\mathbb{R})$$

x_0

$$\gamma_{x_0} = V(\gamma_0) \quad \gamma_0 = (x - x_0)$$

$$\mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, j, \dots\} \subset \mathbb{N} \subset \mathbb{R}$$

$$\gamma_i = (x - i) \quad \gamma_i = V((x - i))$$

$$\bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} V(\gamma_i) = \mathbb{N} \subset \mathbb{R} \quad \text{Kann nicht sein } V(\gamma)!$$

$$2, 57, 318$$

$$\gamma(x) = (x-2)(x-57)(x-318)$$

$$V(\gamma) = \{2, 57, 318\}$$

$\{V(\mathcal{T})\}$ è disjunta-rispetto intersezione arbitraria

-rispetto alle unioni finite

$\cdot \emptyset, A^n \in V(\mathcal{T})$

$$\emptyset \stackrel{!}{=} V(\mathcal{T}) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{S}_i^r$$

$$\emptyset = V(\mathcal{I}) = V(\{x_1, \dots, x_n\})$$

$$A^n \stackrel{!}{=} V(\mathcal{T}) \hookrightarrow A^n = V(\emptyset)$$

$\{V(\mathcal{T})\}$ definita su Topologia sullo spazio A^n ,

alla quale: $V(\mathcal{T})$ sono i chiusi

$$V(b) \cup V(y_1, y_2) \xrightarrow{\quad} V(l) \cup (V(y_1) \cap V(y_2))$$

Prüfung für Gen. " $V(y_1) \cap V(y_2)$



$$A^2 \left. \begin{array}{l} (V(l) \cup V(y_1)) \cap \\ (V(l) \cup V(y_2)) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(V(l) \cup V(y_2))$$

$$V(l) \cup V(l-y_2)$$

$$V(l-y_2, l-y_1)$$

$$V(b_1, b_2) \cup V(a_1, a_2) = V(b_1, b_2) \cup (V(a_1) \cap V(a_2, a_1))$$

$$= (V(b_1, b_2) \cup V(a_1)) \cap (V(b_1, b_2) \cup V(a_2, a_1))$$

$$= V(b_1, a_1, b_2, a_2) \cap V(b_1, b_2, a_1, a_2) \\ = V(a_1, a_2)$$

$$\bigcap_{\alpha} V(\Sigma_{\alpha}) = V(\bigcup_{\alpha} \Sigma_{\alpha})$$

$$\text{" } \bigcup_{\alpha} \mathbb{A}^n : \bigcup_{\alpha} (X) = 0 \text{ } \forall \bigcup_{\alpha} \Sigma_{\alpha} \} = V(\bigcup_{\alpha} \Sigma_{\alpha})$$

$$= V(\bigcup_{\alpha} \Sigma_{\alpha}) = V(\bigcup_{\alpha} \Sigma_{\alpha})$$

$$h \in \Sigma_{\alpha} \Rightarrow h = \sum_{i=1}^n e_i x_i$$

$$\bigcup_{\alpha} \Sigma_{\alpha} \subseteq \bigcup_{\alpha} \Sigma_{\alpha}$$

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$$(1_{\alpha})$$

I punti di A^n sono chiamati (di Zariski)

$$q = (x_1^q, x_2^q, \dots, x_n^q) \quad q \in V(S_q) \Leftrightarrow q = \mathfrak{p}$$

$$\exists S_q : V(S_q) = \{q\}$$

\Leftrightarrow ovvio.

\Rightarrow) Dato dimostrare

$$x_1^q - x_1^p \in S_q \quad x_2^q - x_2^p \in S_q \dots$$

$$\text{da cui } |q| = 0 \quad \forall$$

$$S_q = (x_1^q - x_1^p, x_2^q - x_2^p, \dots, x_n^q - x_n^p) \quad | \in S_q \Rightarrow q = \mathfrak{p}$$

$$\text{Es } n=2 ; K = \mathbb{R} \quad q = (1, 2) \quad S_q = (x-1, y-2)$$

$$(x^2 - x^p)(q) = 0 ; (x^2 - x^p)(q) = 0 \dots$$

$$x^2(q) - x^p = x^2 - x^p \quad \dots \Rightarrow x^q = x^p \Rightarrow q = \mathfrak{p}.$$

Altri esempi di dotti e Zaviski

$$\begin{array}{c}
 A^n = K^n \\
 \text{VI} \\
 X
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{c}
 A^m = K^m \\
 \text{VI} \\
 Y
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{c}
 A^n \times A^m = K^{n+m} \\
 \text{VI} \\
 X \times Y \subset
 \end{array}
 \xrightarrow{\quad}
 \begin{array}{c}
 A^{n+m} \\
 \text{VI} \\
 A^{n+m}
 \end{array}$$

Domanda: se X è dotta e $A^n \subset Y \subset A^m$ in A^n
 $\Rightarrow X \times Y$ è dotta in A^{n+m} ?

$$X = V(\{g_1, \dots, g_n\}) \quad ; \quad Y = V(\{g_1, \dots, g_m\})$$

$g_i \in A$

$$X \times Y = V(\{g_1, \dots, g_n, g_1, \dots, g_m\})$$

$V(\{g_1, \dots, g_n\}) \quad V(\{g_1, \dots, g_m\})$

$$b_i(\vec{x}) \in K[\vec{x}] \subseteq K[\vec{x}, \vec{y}]$$

$$d_j(\vec{y}) \in K[\vec{y}] \subseteq K[\vec{x}, \vec{y}]$$

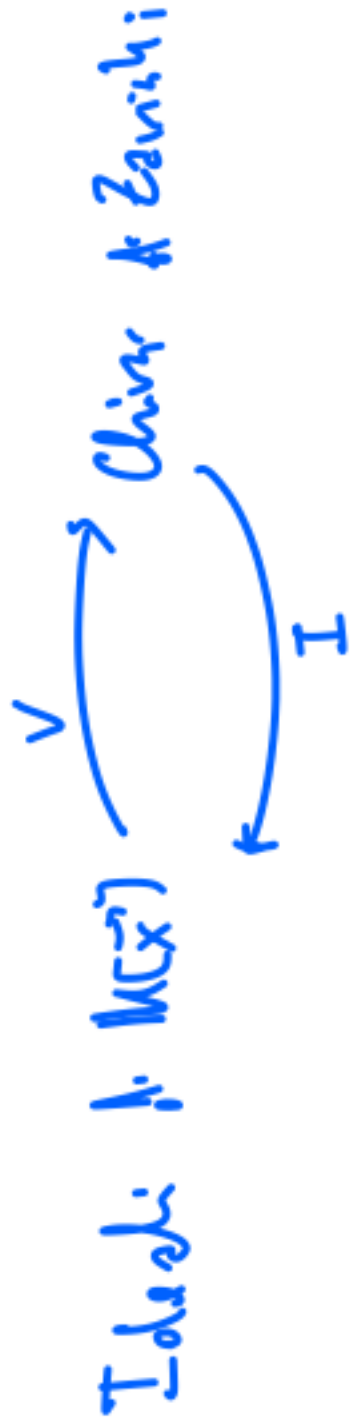
(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) sind zwei Nullstellen

Nullstellen $\tilde{b}_i(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) := b_i(\vec{x})$

$$\tilde{d}_j(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) := d_j(\vec{y})$$

$$X \times Y = V(\tilde{b}_i, \tilde{d}_j)$$

↓
divisor
Affin



$$X \text{ chiuso } (\exists J: X = V(J)) \rightarrow I_X = \{f: f|_X \equiv 0\}$$

$$= \{f: X \subseteq V(f)\}$$

$$V(I_X) = X \quad \text{se } X \text{ è } \underline{\text{chiuso}} \text{ (saggio: chiuso)}$$

$$I_{V(J)} \stackrel{?}{=} J \quad V(I_X) = X = X$$

Esempio $J = (x^2) \subseteq K[x]$
 \uparrow x di grado 1

Notazione: $\mathcal{X} = (x^1, \dots, x^r)$
 $(x^i)^2; (x^i)^2, \dots, x^2$

$$V(x^2) = \{ \varphi \in A^{-1}(IK) = IK : (x|\varphi)^2 = 0 \}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{If } x \cdot \varphi(x) = 0 \\ & \text{If } x \cdot \varphi(x) = 0 \\ & \text{If } x \cdot \varphi(x) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \{ \varphi : x|\varphi = 0 \} = \{ 0 \}$$

$$I_{V(x^2)} = I_{(0)} = \underline{I(x)} \Rightarrow I_{V(x^2)} \neq I(x^2)$$

So $\{ (x) \in I_{(0)} \Rightarrow \{ (x) \}$ is an ideal for $x=0 \Rightarrow x \in (x)$

$$\{ (x) = x \cdot \varphi(x) \Rightarrow \{ (x) \in (x) \Rightarrow I_{(0)} \subseteq (x)$$

Vielleicht $x \in I_{(0)} \Rightarrow (x) \subseteq I_{(0)}$

$$(x) \subseteq (x)$$

$x \notin (x^2)$ ma ma es potenta si $(x^2 \in (x^2))$

11 Teorema defnizi di Hilbert

(Hilbert's nullstellensatz)

$$J \rightsquigarrow V(J) \rightsquigarrow I_{V(J)}$$

$$J \subseteq I_{V(J)} \quad \text{ovvio} \quad (\text{se } f \in J \Rightarrow f \in I_{V(J)})$$

$f \in I_{V(J)}$ non è detto che $f \in J$, anzi una qualche potenza g_i : $\exists v_i: f^{v_i} \in J$

f è "radice v -esima" di un qualche dato $g \in J$
per qualche v

$\sqrt{S} = \{ b : \exists v \text{ con } b^v \in S \}$ rationalis d. S

$\Rightarrow \{ b : b^v = y \text{ für quadrat } y \in S \}$

$\Rightarrow \{ b : b^v = \sqrt[n]{y} \text{ für quadrat } y \in S \}$

$S \subseteq \sqrt{S}$ (quadr. $v=2$)

$I_v(S) = \sqrt{S}$ (Nullstellensatz)

Oss: $\bar{\mathbb{R}}$ ist ideal.

\mathbb{V} & u identisch

$$b_1, b_2 \in \mathbb{V} \Rightarrow b_1 + b_2 \in \mathbb{V}$$

$$b_1^{v_1}, b_2^{v_2} \in \mathbb{V} ; (b_1 + b_2)^N =$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^N \binom{N}{i} b_1^i b_2^{N-i}$$

alle
kommutativ!

$$b \in \mathbb{V}, a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(a \cdot b)^v = a^v \cdot b^{n_3} \in \mathbb{V}$$

$$b_1^{v_1} \cdot b_2^{v_2} \in \mathbb{V}$$

$$b_1^{v_1} \cdot b_2^{v_2} \in \mathbb{V}$$

$$N \geq v_1 + v_2$$

$$i \geq v_1$$

$$N-i \geq v_2$$

oppone

analyse

