

Dim. di Nullstellensatz:

equivalenza di (1), (2), (3).

$$(3) \Rightarrow (2) \quad P = (a_1, \dots, a_m) \in \mathbb{A}^m,$$

$$\mathcal{V}_P: \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_m] \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$$

$$f \mapsto f(P)$$

$$I(P) = \ker \mathcal{V}_P \Rightarrow \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_m]/I(P) \cong \mathbb{K} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow I(P) \text{ massimale. } I(P) = (x_1 - a_1, \dots, x_m - a_m).$$

$$\mathcal{J} \text{ massimale} \Rightarrow I(\mathcal{V}(\mathcal{J})) = \mathcal{J} \Rightarrow \mathcal{V}(\mathcal{J}) \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow \exists P \in \mathcal{V}(\mathcal{J}) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{J} \subseteq I(P), \quad (3) \text{ quindi } \mathcal{J} = I(P) \text{ per massimalit\`a.}$$

(2) \Rightarrow (1) Sia \mathcal{J} t.c. $\mathcal{V}(\mathcal{J}) = \emptyset$. Se $1 \notin \mathcal{J}$, $\exists M \supseteq \mathcal{J}$ ideale massimale, ma per (2) $M = I(P)$, $P \in \mathbb{A}^m \Rightarrow P \in \mathcal{V}(\mathcal{J})$, assurdo.

(1) \Rightarrow (3) $\sqrt{\mathcal{J}} \subseteq I(\mathcal{V}(\mathcal{J}))$ sempre. Facciamo l'altra inclusione.

Scrivo $\mathcal{J} = (g_1, \dots, g_m)$. Sia $f \in I(\mathcal{V}(\mathcal{J}))$.

$$\mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_m, y] \supseteq \tilde{\mathcal{J}} = (g_1, \dots, g_m, yf - 1).$$

$$\mathcal{V}(\tilde{\mathcal{J}}) = \emptyset \Rightarrow 1 \in \tilde{\mathcal{J}} \Rightarrow \text{posso scrivere } 1 = \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i(x, y)g_i(x) + \beta(x, y)(yf - 1).$$

Sostituisco $y = 1/f \Rightarrow 1 = \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i(x, 1/f)g_i(x)$. Se $l \gg 0$,

$$f^l = \sum_{i=1}^m \tilde{\alpha}_i(x)g_i(x), \quad \tilde{\alpha}_i(x) \in \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_m] \Rightarrow f \in \sqrt{\mathcal{J}}.$$

Fatto fondamentale (no dim.): \mathbb{K} campo, A \mathbb{K} -algebra finitamente generata. A campo \Rightarrow \mathbb{K} estensione algebrica di \mathbb{K} .

Mostriamo (2). \mathcal{J} massimale, $A := \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_m]/\mathcal{J}$ \mathbb{K} -algebra finit. generata, e campo perch\`e ho quotientato per un ideale massimale \Rightarrow \mathbb{K} estensione algebrica di \mathbb{K} ;

$$\text{ma } \mathbb{K} = \overline{\mathbb{K}} \Rightarrow A = \mathbb{K}. \quad \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_m] \xrightarrow{\varphi} \mathbb{K}$$

$$\varphi(x_i) = a_i \in \mathbb{K}, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{J} \supseteq (x_1 - a_1, \dots, x_m - a_m) = I(P),$$

$$P = (a_1, \dots, a_m) \Rightarrow \mathcal{J} = I(P) \text{ per massimalit\`a. } \square$$

$$\mathbb{K} = \overline{\mathbb{K}}$$

$$\{X \subseteq \mathbb{A}^m / \text{chiuso}\} \xleftrightarrow{1:1} \{\mathcal{J} \subseteq \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_m] / \mathcal{J} = \sqrt{\mathcal{J}}\}$$

$$\{X \text{ irr.}\} \xleftrightarrow{1:1} \{\mathcal{J} / \mathcal{J} \text{ primo}\}$$

$$\{\text{pti}\} \xleftrightarrow{1:1} \{I \text{ massimale}\}$$

$$\text{In } \mathbb{P}^n: \{Y \subseteq \mathbb{P}^n \text{ chiuso}\} \xleftrightarrow{1:1} \{X \text{ cono alg. in } \mathbb{A}^{n+1}\}$$

$$\{ \mathcal{J} \subseteq \mathbb{K}[x_0, \dots, x_n] / \begin{matrix} \mathcal{J} \text{ omogeneo,} \\ \mathcal{J} = \sqrt{\mathcal{J}}, \\ \mathcal{J} \subseteq (x_0, \dots, x_n) \end{matrix} \}$$

$(x_0, \dots, x_n) =: \mathcal{J}_0$ $\hat{=}$ ideale irrilevante.

NSS debole nel caso di \mathbb{P}^n : \mathcal{J} omogeneo $\subseteq \mathbb{K}[x_0, \dots, x_n]$, $\mathcal{V}_P(\mathcal{J}) = \emptyset \Rightarrow \sqrt{\mathcal{J}} \supseteq \mathcal{J}_0$.

$X = \mathcal{V}(f) \subseteq \mathbb{A}^m$, $f \in \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_m]$.

$\mathcal{J} = (f)$, $I(\mathcal{V}(\mathcal{J})) = \sqrt{\mathcal{J}}$. Fattorizzo $f = P_1^{\alpha_1} \dots P_k^{\alpha_k}$, P_i irr. distinti, $\alpha_i > 0$.

$\sqrt{(f)} = (P_1 P_2 \dots P_k)$. $\mathcal{V}(f) = \mathcal{V}(P_1 \dots P_k) = \mathcal{V}(P_1) \cup \dots \cup \mathcal{V}(P_k)$ $\hat{=}$ la decomposizione irr. minimale. Infatti, $I(\mathcal{V}(P_i)) = \sqrt{(P_i)} = (P_i)$ ideale primo $\Rightarrow \mathcal{V}(P_i)$ irr.. Inoltre, se $\mathcal{V}(P_i) \subseteq \mathcal{V}(P_j)$, allora

$$(P_i) \supseteq (P_j) \Rightarrow P_i | P_j \Rightarrow P_i = P_j.$$

Sia $Y = \mathcal{V}(F) \subseteq \mathbb{P}^n$, $F \in \mathbb{K}[x_0, \dots, x_n]_d$. Fattorizzo

$F = P_1^{\alpha_1} \dots P_k^{\alpha_k}$, $\alpha_i > 0$, P_i irr., distinti e omogenei.

$\mathcal{V}(F) = \mathcal{V}(P_1) \cup \dots \cup \mathcal{V}(P_k)$ $\hat{=}$ la decomposizione minimale in irr..

$\mathcal{C}_Y = \mathcal{V}_A(F) \subseteq \mathbb{A}^{n+1}$, $\mathcal{C}_Y = \mathcal{V}_A(P_1) \cup \dots \cup \mathcal{V}_A(P_k)$ $\hat{=}$ la decom. minim.,

perci\`o induce decom. minim. di Y ($\mathcal{V}_A(P_i)$ $\hat{=}$ un cono $\forall i$).

$X = \mathcal{V}(f) \subseteq \mathbb{A}^m$, f libero da quadrati. $I(X) = (f)$, $F = H(f) \in \mathbb{K}[x_0, \dots, x_m]$.

In generale $\overline{X} = \bigcap_{g \in I(X)} \mathcal{V}(H(g))$. In questo caso, $g \in I(X) \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists q \text{ t.c. } g = q \cdot f \Rightarrow H(g) = H(q) \cdot F \Rightarrow H(g) \in (F) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{X} = \mathcal{V}(F).$$

Morfismi di chiusi affini

$f: \mathbb{A}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^n$ morfismo

se $f = (f_1, \dots, f_m)$, $f_i \in \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_m]$.

In generale se $X \subseteq \mathbb{A}^n$, $Y \subseteq \mathbb{A}^m$ chiusi, $f: X \rightarrow Y$ $\hat{=}$ morfismo

se \exists diagramma commutativo

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{A}^n & \xrightarrow{\tilde{f}} & \mathbb{A}^m \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \end{array} \quad \text{con } \tilde{f} \text{ morfismo.}$$

• Id $\hat{=}$ un morfismo

• $X \xrightarrow{f} Y$, $Y \xrightarrow{g} Z$ morfismi $\Rightarrow X \xrightarrow{g \circ f} Z$ morfismo

Def.: $f: X \rightarrow Y$ $\hat{=}$ un isomorfismo $\Leftrightarrow \exists g: Y \rightarrow X$ morfismo t.c.

$$g \circ f = \text{Id}_X, \quad f \circ g = \text{Id}_Y.$$

Lemma: $f: X \rightarrow Y$ morfismo $\Rightarrow f$ continua.

Dim.: WLOG $X = \mathbb{A}^n$, $Y = \mathbb{A}^m$. Basta far vedere che

$f^{-1}(\mathcal{V}(g))$ $\hat{=}$ chiuso $\forall g \in \mathbb{K}[y_1, \dots, y_m]$. Ma

$$f^{-1}(\mathcal{V}(g)) = \mathcal{V}(g \circ f). \quad \square$$

Def.: $f: X \rightarrow Y$ $\hat{=}$ dominante se $\overline{\mathcal{I}_m f} = Y$.

Es. di morfismi: • mappe lineari/affini

• proiezioni

$$\{x^2 - y^2 = 0\} = X \subseteq \mathbb{A}^2 \quad (x, y) \quad \pi: X \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^1 \hat{=}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow \pi & & \downarrow \\ \mathbb{A}^1 & & X \end{array} \quad \text{dominante.}$$

Infatti, Oss.: X irr. $\Leftrightarrow \forall U, V$ aperti $\neq \emptyset$ ho $U \cap V \neq \emptyset \Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow \forall U \neq \emptyset$ aperto, U $\hat{=}$ denso.

$$\cdot \varepsilon: \mathbb{A}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^2 \quad \varepsilon|_{\{x^2 \neq 0\}}: \{x^2 \neq 0\} \rightarrow \{uv \neq 0\} \hat{=}$$

$$(x, y) \mapsto (x, xy) \quad \text{bigettiva} \Rightarrow$$

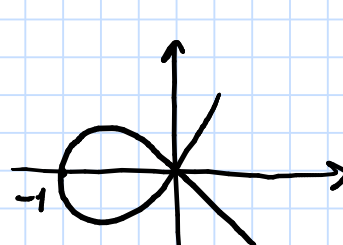
$\Rightarrow \varepsilon$ dominante. $\mathcal{I}_m \varepsilon = \{u \neq 0\} \cup \{(0, 0)\}$ non $\hat{=}$ $\hat{=}$ aperto n\`e chiuso.

• parametrizzazioni

$$C_1 = \{y^2 - x^2(x+1) = 0\} \subseteq \mathbb{A}^2_{x,y}$$

$$P_1: \mathbb{A}^1 \rightarrow C_1$$

$$t \mapsto (t^2 - 1, t(t^2 - 1))$$



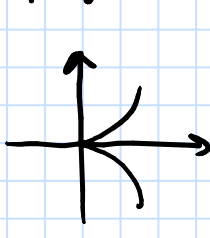
P_1 $\hat{=}$ una biezione tra $\mathbb{A}^1 \setminus \{0\}$ e $C_1 \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$.

P_1 $\hat{=}$ suriettiva.

$$C_2 = \{y^2 = x^3\}$$

$$P_2: \mathbb{A}^1 \rightarrow C_2$$

$$t \mapsto (t^2, t^3)$$



$\hat{=}$ bigettiva; vedremo che non $\hat{=}$ un iso..