

## HOMWORK 6

Define your terminology and explain notation. If you require a standard result, such as one of the Sylow theorems, then state it (or cite a result from your textbook) before you use it; otherwise give clear and complete proofs of your claims. The problems are of equal value, 6 points each. Partial solutions will be considered on their merits.

**Exercise 1** (Zariski topology). Let  $A$  be a commutative ring and  $\text{Spec } A$  the set of its proper prime ideals. For any subset  $S \subseteq A$ , set  $V(S) := \{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } A \mid S \subseteq \mathfrak{p}\}$  and  $D(S) := \text{Spec } A \setminus V(S)$ . Note that  $V(S) = V(I)$  where  $I = \langle S \rangle$  is the ideal generated by  $S$ .

A topological space  $X$  is called *irreducible* if  $X = X_1 \cup X_2$  with  $X_i \subset X$  closed implies that  $X = X_i$  for some  $i$ . A subset  $Y \subset X$  is called *irreducible*, if it is irreducible with its relative topology ( $U \subseteq Y$  is open if and only if  $U = Y \cap U'$  with  $U' \subseteq X$  open).

1. Show that the  $V(S)$  (resp.  $D(S)$ ) are the closed (resp. open) sets of a topology on  $\text{Spec } A$ , the so-called *Zariski topology*.
2. Show that the  $D(f) := D(\{f\})$ ,  $f \in A$ , form a basis of the Zariski topology.
3. Interpret  $I \mapsto V(I)$  as an inclusion reversing bijection.
4. Show that a point  $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } A$  is closed if and only if  $\mathfrak{p} \leq A$  is a maximal ideal.
5. Show that a radical ideal  $I \leq A$  is prime if and only if  $V(I)$  is irreducible.
6. Describe  $\text{Spec } K$  for  $K$  a field. Sketch  $\text{Spec } \mathbb{Z}$ , where is  $\mathfrak{p} = \langle 0 \rangle$ ?
7. Show that  $\text{Spec}$  is a contravariant functor from rings to topological spaces.
8. For  $f \in A$ , show that  $\text{Spec } A_f$  is homeomorphic to the open subset  $D(f)$  of  $\text{Spec } A$ .

**Exercise 2.** Let  $B$  be a commutative  $A$ -algebra,  $E$  an  $A$ -module, and  $F$  a  $B$ -module.

1. Explain why  $F$  is an  $A$ -module, and why  $B \otimes_A E$  is a  $B$ -module.
2. Show that  $\text{Hom}_B(B \otimes_A E, F) \cong \text{Hom}_A(E, F)$ .

**Exercise 3.** Show that tensor products commute with direct limits.