

1. Draw pictures (in \mathbb{R}^3) of the zero loci of the two equations $f_1 = xz - x$ and $f_2 = x^2 + y^2 - z^2$ in \mathbb{A}^3 . Find their intersection and decompose it into irreducible components. Find the prime ideals in $\mathbb{C}[x, y, z]$ associated to each component.

2. Draw pictures of various kinds of irreducible subvarieties in \mathbb{A}^3 , analogous to the one we drew in class for \mathbb{A}^2 . Be sure to have a subvariety of each possible dimension. Include a parallel diagram of corresponding prime ideals.

(The ideals do not have to be specific prime ideals, they can be nonspecific prime ideals with names like P , Q , etc. The point is to again practice the geometry/algebra correspondence by visualizing how the lattice of irreducible subvarieties corresponds to the lattice of prime ideals. Here “lattice” means “set with a partial order”.)

3. Let \mathbb{A}^4 be thought of as the space of 2×2 matrices via the correspondence

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \longleftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_3 & x_4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Let $U \subset \mathbb{A}^4$ be the subset consisting of 2×2 matrices with distinct eigenvalues. In this question we will show that U is a Zariski open set.

- For a quadratic polynomial $p(t) = at^2 + bt + c$, what is the algebraic condition on a , b , and c which determines when $p(t)$ has repeated roots?
- For a point $(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \in \mathbb{A}^4$, write out the characteristic polynomial $p(t)$ of the corresponding matrix.
- Show that U is an open subset of \mathbb{A}^4 in the Zariski topology.

4. In this question we will check the claim that finite unions of subvarieties are again subvarieties, and thus that the set of subvarieties of a given variety satisfies the axioms to be the closed subsets of a topological space.

By induction (or by repeating the argument) it is enough to check the case of the union of two subvarieties. Let X be an affine variety with ring of functions $R[X]$, and Z_1, Z_2 two closed subsets (i.e., subvarieties) of X with ideals J_1 and J_2 .

- Show that $V(J_1 \cap J_2) = Z_1 \cup Z_2$.
- Give an example to show that an infinite union of closed subsets (in the Zariski topology) is not closed.