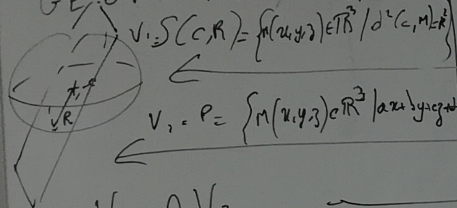


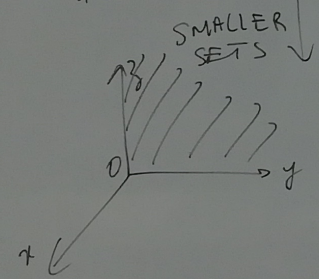
GEOMETRY

ALGEBRAIC VARIETY



$V_1 \cap V_2$

$V_1 \subset V_1 \cap V_2$



$\{M(\begin{matrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{matrix}) \mid x^2=0\} = \mathcal{V}(x^2)$

$V(2x) = V(x)$

GRAPH OF PL function:
degree 1 semi-algebraic set
of codimension 1

BIGGER IDEALS

HILBERT NULLSTELLENSATZ
WEAK: m minimal ideal
 $m = \langle x_1 - a_1, x_2 - a_2, \dots, x_n - a_n \rangle$

If $p_1, \dots, p_m \in k[x]$ have no common root
then $I(\{p_1, \dots, p_m\}) = \langle 1 \rangle = k[x]$
 $I(V(\langle p_1, \dots, p_m \rangle)) = \sqrt{\langle p_1, \dots, p_m \rangle}$

ALGEBRA IDEAL

$I_1 = \langle (x-x_c)^2 + (y-y_c)^2 + (z-z_c)^2 - R^2 \rangle$
 $I_2 = \langle ax+by+cz+d \rangle$
 $I(V_1 \cap V_2) = \langle (x-x_c)^2 + (y-y_c)^2 + (z-z_c)^2 - R^2, ax+by+cz+d \rangle$

$I(V_1 \cup V_2) = I(I_1 \cap I_2) = \langle (x-x_c)^2 + (y-y_c)^2 + (z-z_c)^2 - R^2, p \rangle$
 $p \in k[x,y,z]$

$I(V(\langle x^2 \rangle)) = \langle x \rangle$
 $I(V(\langle x^2 \rangle)) = \sqrt{\langle x^2 \rangle}$

ALGEBRAIC STRUCTURES.

ring
 x^n
 $x_1^{d_1} x_2^{d_2} x_3^{d_3} \dots x_n^{d_n}$

① MAGMA: SET M , $+$: $M \times M \rightarrow M$.
 $(m_1, m_2) \mapsto m_1 + m_2 \in M$.

② SEMI-GROUP: MAGMA $(M, +)$
 ASSOCIATIVITY OF $+$ IN M .
 $\forall (m_1, m_2, m_3) \in M^3, m_1 + (m_2 + m_3) = (m_1 + m_2) + m_3$

③ MONOID: SEMI-GROUP $(M, +)$
 $\exists e \in M, \forall m \in M, m + e = e + m = m$.

④ GROUP: MONOID $(M, +)$
 $\forall m \in M, \exists m' \in M, m + m' = m' + m = e$.

with in \mathbb{Q}
 $2 = 2 + 0$

⑤ UNITARY RING: SET R , $+$: $R \times R \rightarrow R$
 \times : $R \times R \rightarrow R$

$(R, +)$: ABELIAN GROUP.

(R, \times) : MONOID

$\exists 1 \in R, \forall n \in R, 1 \cdot n = n \cdot 1 = n$.

\times DISTRIBUTIVE w.r.t. $+$.

$\forall (a, b, c) \in R^3, a \times (b + c) = (a \times b) + (a \times c)$.

$R \cap \mathbb{C}$
 PSEUDO-RING.
 No $1 \notin R$

⑦ FIELD $(K, +, \times)$
 $(K, +)$: ABELIAN GROUP
 (K^*, \times) : ABELIAN GROUP
 $K^* = K \setminus \{e_K\}$
 \times DISTRIBUTIVE

⑧ IDEAL:
 $(I, +)$: ABELIAN GROUP
 $e_R \in I$
 (I, \times) MONOID
 \times DISTRIBUTIVE
 $\forall i \in I, \forall r \in R$

STRUCTURES.

$$+ : M \times M \rightarrow M.$$

$$(m_1, m_2) \rightarrow m_1 + m_2 \in M.$$

OF + IN M:

$$m_1 + (m_2 + m_3) = (m_1 + m_2) + m_3$$

$$(M, +)$$

$$m + e = e + m = m.$$

(+)

$$m + m' = m' + m = e.$$

$$T R, + : R \times R \rightarrow R$$

GROUP.

RNG
PSEUDO-RING.
NO $1 \in R$

$$1 \cdot n = n \cdot 1 = n.$$

+

$$+c = (a \times b) + (a \times c).$$

⑦ FIELD $(k, +, \times) \rightarrow k$ set.

$(k, +)$: ABELIAN GROUP.

(k, \times) : ABELIAN GROUP

$$k^* = k \setminus \{e_k\}$$

\times DISTRIBUTIVE W.R.T. $+$.

⑧ IDEAL: $(I, +, \times)$. $I \subset R$ ring

$(I, +)$: ABELIAN GROUP THAT CONTAINS e_R

(I, \times) MONOID

\times DISTRIBUTIVE W.R.T. $+$

$$\forall i \in I, \forall n \in R, i \cdot n \in I$$



⑩:

$$\sqrt{I} = \{p \in k[x], \exists n \in \mathbb{N}, p \in I^n\}$$

⑪: (X, \mathcal{N}) topological space if, and only if,

$$\emptyset \in \mathcal{N}$$

$$X \in \mathcal{N}$$

If $\forall i \in I, n_i \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\text{then } \bigcup_{i \in I} n_i \in \mathcal{N}$$

If J is finite, and $\forall j \in J, n_j \in \mathcal{N}$,

$$\text{then } \bigcap_{j \in J} n_j \in \mathcal{N}$$

ZARISKI TOPOLOGY
ALG VARIETIES ARE CLOSED

⑨

$(k[x_1, \dots, x_n], +)$ UNITARY RING

$\mathbb{R}[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n]$: UNITARY RING

$$p(x) = \sum_{i=0}^m a_i \cdot x^i + a_1 x^1 + \dots + a_m x^m$$

$$p(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{i=0}^m a_i x^{\alpha} = \sum_{i=0}^m a_i x_1^{\alpha_1} x_2^{\alpha_2} x_3^{\alpha_3} \dots x_n^{\alpha_n} \quad \forall (r)$$

⑤

ABELIAN GROUP $(G, +)$

GROUP $(G, +)$

+ IS COMMUTATIVE WITHIN G

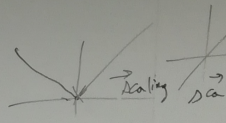
$$\forall (g_1, g_2) \in G^2, g_1 + g_2 = g_2 + g_1$$

⑫: S is a semi-algebraic set if, and only if,

$$S = \bigcup_{i \in I} \bigcap_{j \in J} \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^n, p_{ij}(x, y) \geq 0 \}$$

I finite
 J finite

$$?: = \langle \rangle$$



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④ GRO

⑤ GRO

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10.

$$\sqrt{I} = \{p \in \mathbb{R}[x], \exists n \in \mathbb{N}, p \in I\}$$

11. (X, \mathcal{N}) topological space if, and only if,

$$\emptyset \in \mathcal{N}$$

$$X \in \mathcal{N}$$

If $\forall i \in I, n_i \in \mathcal{N}$,

$$\bigcup_{i \in I} n_i \in \mathcal{N}$$

If J is finite, and $\forall j \in J, n_j \in \mathcal{N}$, then $\bigcap_{j \in J} n_j \in \mathcal{N}$

ZARISKI TOPOLOGY
ALG VARIETIES ARE CLOSED

9.

$(\mathbb{R}[x], +, \cdot)$ UNITARY RING

$\mathbb{R}[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n]$: UNITARY RING

$$p(x) = \sum_{i=0}^m a_i x^i = a_0 x^0 + a_1 x^1 + \dots + a_m x^m$$

$$p(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{i=0}^m a_i x^i = \sum_{i=0}^m a_i x_1^{d_1} x_2^{d_2} \dots x_n^{d_n}$$

5

ABELIAN GROUP $(G, +)$
GROUP $(G, +)$

+ IS COMMUTATIVE WITH \cdot

$$\forall (g_1, g_2) \in G^2, g_1 + g_2 = g_2 + g_1$$

12. S is a semi-algebraic set if, and only if,
 $S = \bigcup_{i \in I} \bigcap_{j \in J} \{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^n, p_{ij}(x,y) \geq 0 \}$
finite finite
 $? = \langle \rangle$

ALGEBRAIC STRUCTURES.

1 MAGMA: SET M , $+$: $M \times M \rightarrow M$.
 $(m_1, m_2) \mapsto m_1 + m_2 \in M$.

2 SEMI-GROUP: MAGMA $(M, +)$
ASSOCIATIVITY OF $+$ IN M :
 $\forall (m_1, m_2, m_3) \in M^3, m_1 + (m_2 + m_3) = (m_1 + m_2) + m_3$

3 MONOID: SEMI-GROUP $(M, +)$
 $\exists e \in M, \forall m \in M, m + e = e + m = m$.

4 GROUP: MONOID $(M, +)$
 $\forall m \in M, \exists m' \in M, m + m' = m' + m = e$.

UNITARY RING: SET R , $+$: $R \times R \rightarrow R$
 \cdot : $R \times R \rightarrow R$
 $(R, +)$: ABELIAN GROUP.
 (R, \cdot) : MONOID
 $\exists 1 \in R, \forall n \in R, 1 \cdot n = n \cdot 1 = n$
 \times DISTRIBUTIVE W.R.T. $+$.

$\mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{C}$
PSEUDO-RING.
NO $1 \in \mathbb{R}$

$\forall (a,b,c) \in \mathbb{R}^3, a \cdot (b+c) = (a \cdot b) + (a \cdot c)$

7 FIELD $(\mathbb{R}, +, \cdot) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ set.

$(\mathbb{R}, +)$: ABELIAN GROUP.

(\mathbb{R}^*, \cdot) : ABELIAN GROUP

$$\mathbb{R}^* = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

\times DISTRIBUTIVE W.R.T. $+$

8 IDEAL: $(I, +, \cdot)$ ICR ring
 $(I, +)$: ABELIAN GROUP THAT CONTAINS e_R

(I, \cdot) MONOID
 \times DISTRIBUTIVE W.R.T. $+$

$\forall i \in I, \forall n \in \mathbb{R}, i \cdot n \in I$