

18) a) $\forall (y-x^2, z-x^3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$
 $\{ (a, a^2, a^3), a \in \mathbb{R} \}$

← rational normal cone

b) $\phi: \mathbb{R}[x, y, z] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}[x]$
 $f(x, y, z) \mapsto f(x, x^2, x^3)$

$\ker \phi = ? \langle y-x^2, z-x^3 \rangle ??$

$\mathbb{I}(\{ (a, a^2, a^3), a \in \mathbb{R} \}) = \mathbb{I} \langle y-x^2, z-x^3 \rangle \cong \langle \underline{y-x^2}, z-x^3 \rangle$

→ "⊇"

"⊆" Corollary $f \in \ker \phi : f \in (\mathbb{R}[x, z])[y]$

$f, g \in \mathbb{R}[y] : \alpha \forall g(x) = \alpha_0 + \dots + \alpha_m x^m$
δακιτυλος \hookrightarrow αντιστροφ. πω \mathbb{R} .

τοτε $f = q \cdot g + r, q, r \in \mathbb{R}[x], \deg r < \deg g$

$$\begin{array}{r} \cdot \mathbb{Z}[x] \\ x^2 \overline{) 2x} \\ \hline 2x^2 + 3x + 1 \overline{) 2x} \\ \hline -2x^2 + 2x - 1 \\ \hline -x + 1 \end{array}$$

$$f(x, y, z) = (y-x^2) q(x, y, z) + r(x, z).$$

$$r(x, z) = (z-x^3) q_1(x, z) + v_1(x).$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{\mathbb{R}[x]} \underbrace{\quad}_{\mathbb{R}[z]}$

δεξ $\forall f \in \mathbb{R}[x, y, z]$ γράφεται ως

$$f(x, y, z) = (y-x^2) q(x, y, z) + (z-x^3) q_1(x, z) + v_1(x)$$

du $f \in \ker \varphi$ τότε $v_1(x) = 0$ εφκ $f \in \langle y-x^2, z-x^3 \rangle$.

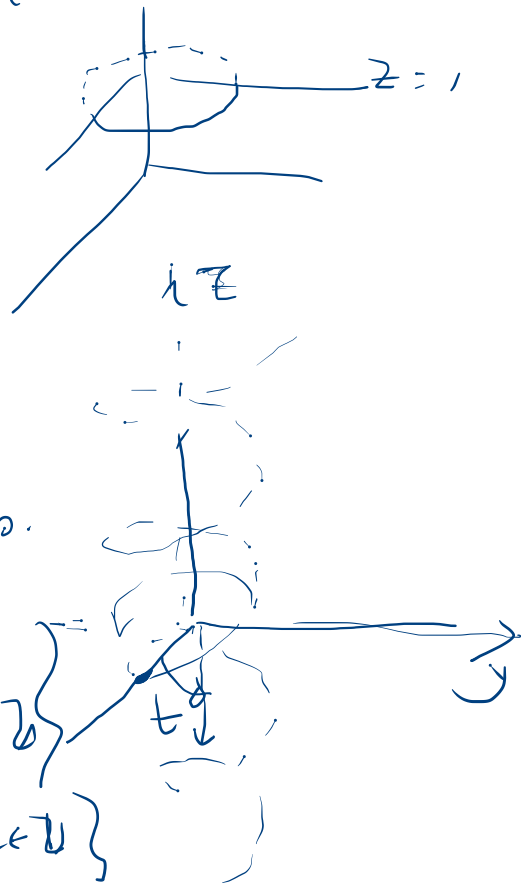
$$\gamma) \# \underbrace{\mathbb{R}[x, y, z]}_{\ker \varphi} / \langle y-x^2, z-x^3 \rangle = \langle y-x^2, z-x^3 \rangle.$$

$$\mathbb{R}[x, y, z] / \langle y-x^2, z-x^3 \rangle \cong \mathbb{R}[x] \text{ α.π.}$$

εφκ ηρωο.

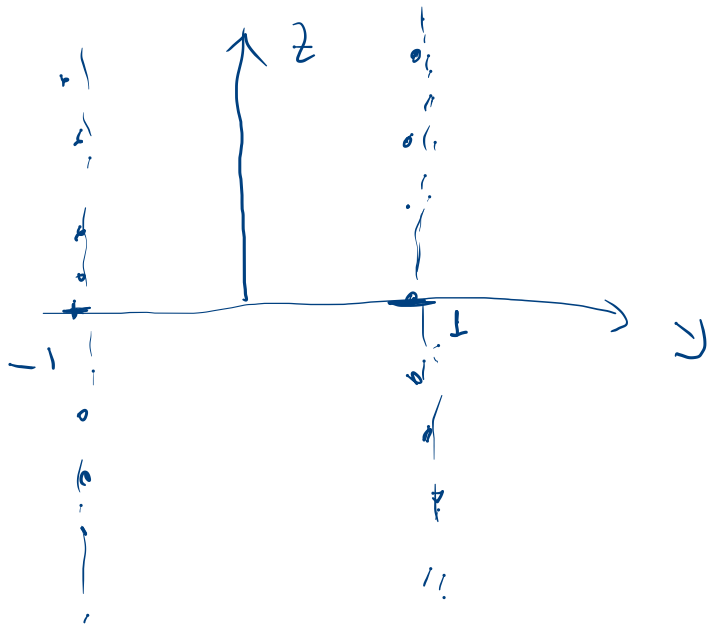
17) a) $\{ (\cos t, \sin t, 1) \} \in \mathbb{R}^3$ αξηβηερσ
 $\forall (x^2 + y^2 = 1, z = 1)$

$\left[\left\{ (\cos t, \sin t) \right\} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \right]$
 $\forall (x^2 + y^2 = 1)$



b) $A = \{ (\cos t, \sin t, t) \}$ αξηβηερσ.

$A \cap \mathbb{W}(x=0) = \left\{ \begin{aligned} &(0, 1, \pi/2 + 2k\pi), k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ &(0, -1, -\pi/2 + 2k\pi), k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{aligned} \right\}$
 $= \left\{ 0, (-1)^k, \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$



$A \cap \forall (x, y-1)$ απροσβριστο : $\sum \delta_{xy} \text{ για } x, y$!!
 • αν A απροσβριστο, τότε \uparrow αντιστοιχο !!

$$\textcircled{16} \quad \text{rad}(\text{rad } I) = \text{rad } I$$

$$\text{rad}(I \cap J) = \text{rad } I \cap \text{rad } J$$

Especially, $\text{rad}(p^n) = p$ reducing $\text{rad}(I^n) = \text{rad } I$ $\textcircled{*}$

$$\text{rad}(I+J) = \text{rad}(\text{rad } I + \text{rad } J).$$

$$\textcircled{*} \quad \text{rad}(IJ) = \text{rad}(I \cap J) \quad [IJ \subseteq I \cap J]$$

$$\text{rad}(I^n) = \text{rad}(I \cap \dots \cap I) = \text{rad}(I)$$

$$\text{rad } I = \text{rad}(I^n) \cong (\text{rad } I)^n$$

$$I = \langle x \rangle \in k[x] : \text{rad}(I^n) = \text{rad}(\langle x^n \rangle) = \langle x \rangle$$

$$\text{rad}(I) = \langle x \rangle, \text{ so } (\text{rad}(I))^n = \bigcup \langle x^n \rangle$$

(15) $I = \langle xz - y^2, yz - x^2 \rangle$ οχι απωρο

$$\underbrace{(xz - y^2)}_I \cdot \underbrace{(yz - x^2)}_I = (xz - y^2) - (yz - x^2) \in I$$

δηλ $x - y \in I$

$$\uparrow \quad \uparrow$$

$$\perp \cdot x \quad \text{το } x \text{ δεν επιθυμείται}$$

$$x - y = h(x, y, z) \cdot (xz - y^2) + g(x, y, z) \cdot (yz - x^2)$$

(14) $\phi: R \xrightarrow{\text{επιμορφ.}} R$, R Nöthler. Αντικειμενα \cong :

δηλ οχι, $I_0 \neq \ker \phi \neq 0$: παρ $x_0 \in \ker \phi$.

$$I_1 = \phi^{-1}(I_0), \exists x_1 \in I_1 \text{ πρ } \phi(x_1) = x_0$$

$I_0 \not\subseteq I_1$: αν $x_1 \in I_0$ τότε $\phi(x_1) = 0 \neq x_0$ κτλ

over \mathbb{C} to \mathbb{R} $\mathbb{C} \cong \mathbb{R} \oplus \mathbb{R} \cong \mathbb{R} \oplus \mathbb{R} \oplus \dots$

• $\ker \varphi \cong \ker \varphi^2 \cong \dots$

(13) $R = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n, \dots] / \langle x_1^2, x_2^2, x_3^2, \dots \rangle$
 $\text{rad} \langle \bar{0} \rangle \stackrel{?}{=} \underbrace{\langle \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \dots \rangle}_{\mathcal{J}}$

$\langle \bar{0} \rangle \subseteq \mathcal{J} \subseteq \text{rad}(\langle \bar{0} \rangle)$
 $\hookrightarrow \text{dim } \bar{x}_n^n = 0, \forall n$

Is \mathcal{J} prime? No, \mathcal{J} is not prime.

$\mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n, \dots] / \mathcal{J} \cong \mathbb{K}$

(12) R No. 11 lew : $(r_{\text{rd}} \langle 0 \rangle)^n = \langle 0 \rangle$, karr 210 $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

$$(I^k \subseteq I^{k-1} \subseteq \dots \subseteq I)$$

$r_{\text{rd}} \langle 0 \rangle = \langle a_1, \dots, a_s \rangle$, $\underline{a_i^{n_i}} = 0$, karr 210 n_i

$$(r_{\text{rd}} \langle 0 \rangle)^n = \langle a_{L_1} \dots a_{L_n}, 1 \leq L_1, \dots, L_n \leq s \rangle$$

berfir on I_n T.W. \uparrow mdr...

$$S = 1 \checkmark$$

$$S = 2 \dots \dots$$

(11)

$$(10) R = K[x, y] = K[x] \langle y \rangle.$$

$$R = Z[y], \quad Z = E \cdot \Pi. \quad \text{Βρες τα πρώτα δέκα της } P.$$

$$\bullet P = \langle \circ \rangle \checkmark \quad \text{Ενώ } P \neq \langle \circ \rangle.$$

$$\text{εξηγήσω: } P \cap Z = \mathcal{U}(P) = P^c \quad Z \hookrightarrow Z[y].$$

$$\downarrow \text{πρώτη φορά: } P \cap Z = \langle \circ \rangle : \quad Q = \mathcal{U}(Z).$$

$$Z[y] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{U}} Q[y]$$

$$P \rightsquigarrow P^e =$$

$\bullet P^e$ είναι πρώτο: Τα στοιχεία της P^e είναι της μορφής

$$\frac{h(y)}{s}, \quad h(y) \in P, \quad s \in Z^*$$

$\bullet P^e = \left\langle \frac{h(y) \in P}{s \in Z^*} \right\rangle : \quad h(y)/s$ ανήκουν στο $Q[y]$

