

$$J \subset R, J = \langle f_1, \dots, f_s \rangle$$

$$R = F[x_1, \dots, x_d]$$

$$\begin{aligned}f_1(x) &= 0 \\f_2(x) &= 0 \\&\vdots \\f_s(x) &= 0\end{aligned}\}$$

Common zeros? ✓

$J = \text{ideal}$

generated by  
 $\{f_1, \dots, f_s\}$

Gröbner basis

$$\rightarrow \{g_1, \dots, g_t\}$$

$$g_1(x) = 0$$

$$g_2(x) = 0$$

$$\vdots g_t(x) = 0$$

common  
zeros? ✓

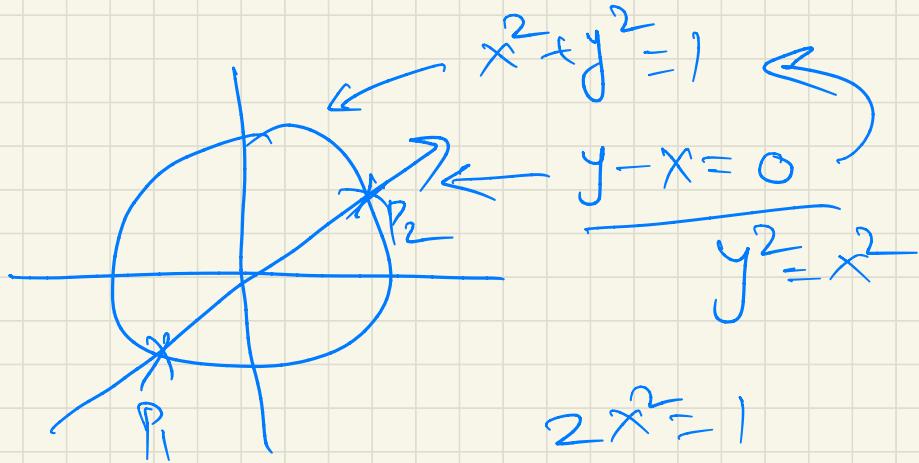
Common zeros = variety.

$$\sqrt{(f_1, \dots, f_s)} = \sqrt{(g_1, \dots, g_t)}$$

$$= \sqrt{(J)}$$

$$f_1 = x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$$
$$f_2 = -x + y = 0$$

$$\sqrt{(f_1, f_2)} =$$



$$2x^2 = 1$$

$$P_1 = \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

$$x^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P_2 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$
$$y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\sqrt{(J)} = \{ \underline{P_1}, \underline{P_2} \}$$

Variety depends not just  
on the given set of  
polynomials  $\{f_1, \dots, f_s\}$  but

On the ideal generated  
by them:  $J = \langle f_1, \dots, f_s \rangle$

$$\sqrt{(f_1, \dots, f_s)} = \sqrt{(J)}$$

↓ G.B.

$$\sqrt{(g_1, \dots, g_t)} = \sqrt{(J)}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 f_1 = \boxed{y^2 - y} \\
 \quad \quad \quad | \quad \quad \quad | \\
 \quad \quad \quad y^2 \quad | \quad x - x \\
 \quad \quad \quad \cancel{y^2} \quad | \quad \cancel{x} \\
 \quad \quad \quad + \quad \quad \quad -y^2 \\
 \hline
 \quad \quad \quad y^2 - x = r_1
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 f_2 = \boxed{y^2 - x} \\
 \quad \quad \quad | \quad \quad \quad | \\
 \quad \quad \quad y^2 \quad | \quad x \\
 \quad \quad \quad \cancel{y^2} \quad | \quad \cancel{x} \\
 \hline
 \quad \quad \quad \text{X}
 \end{array}$$

$$f = 0 \cdot f_1 + 1 \cdot f_2$$

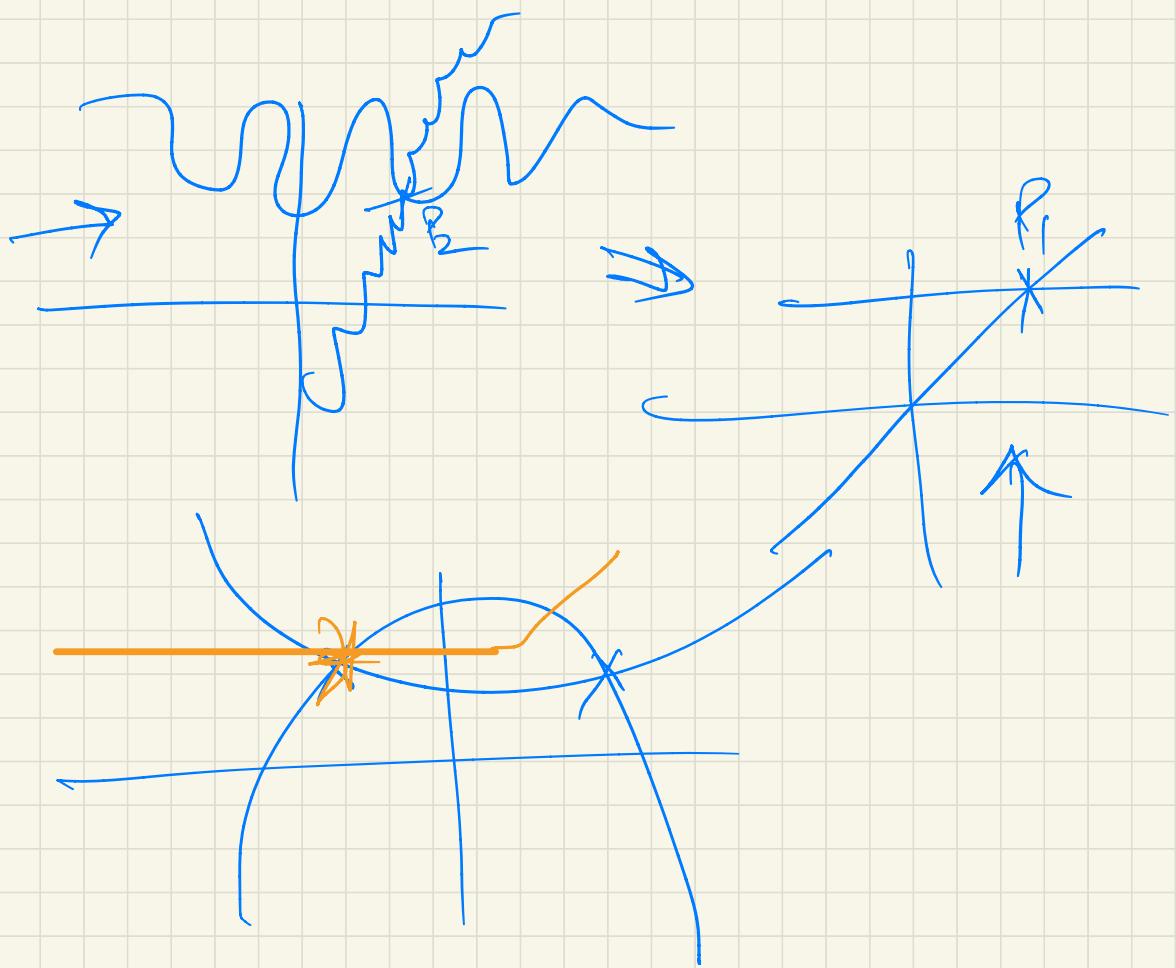
$$f \xrightarrow{f_1} y^2 - x \xrightarrow{f_2} \textcircled{O}$$

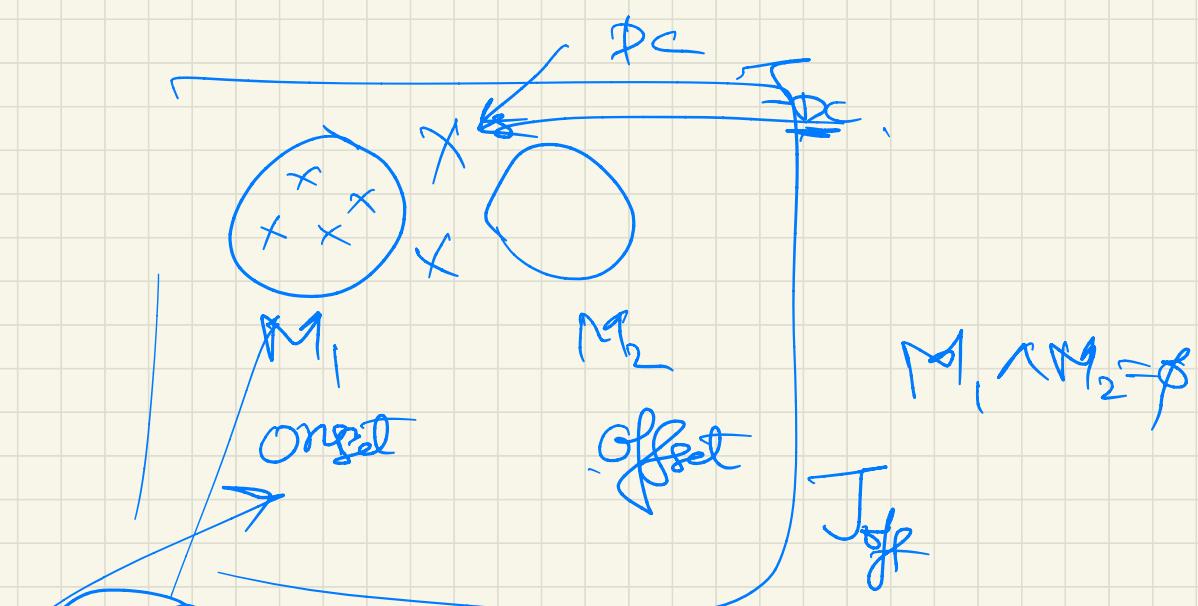
$$\begin{array}{r}
 f_2 \quad y^2 - x \\
 \hline
 f_1 \quad \overbrace{\begin{array}{l} x \\ y^2x - x \\ \hline f_1 x \end{array}}^{\text{circled}}
 \end{array}$$

$y^2x - x$   
 $+ x^2$   
 $\hline$   
 $x^2 - x = r_1$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 f_1 = \overbrace{yx}^1 \quad \left( \frac{x}{y} \right) \\
 \hline
 x^2 - x
 \end{array}$$

not  
 polynomial





$$J = \langle f_1 \dots f_s \rangle = \{ f_1 \cdot h_1 + \dots + h_s f_s \}$$

$$S=1 \quad f_1=1$$

$$J = \langle f_1 \dots \rangle = \{ 1 \cdot h_1 \} = F[x_1 \dots x_d]$$