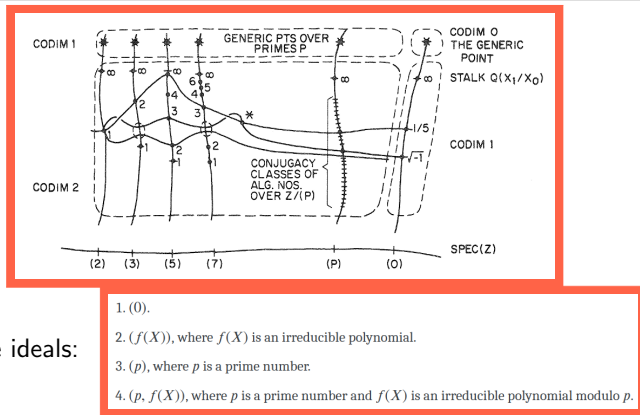


**What are...schemes, take 5?**

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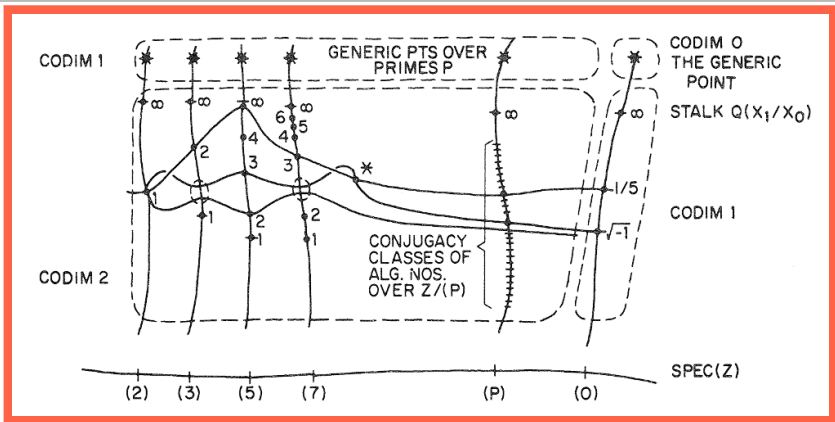
Or: Back to the main example

# Mumford's $\text{Spec } \mathbb{Z}[x]$



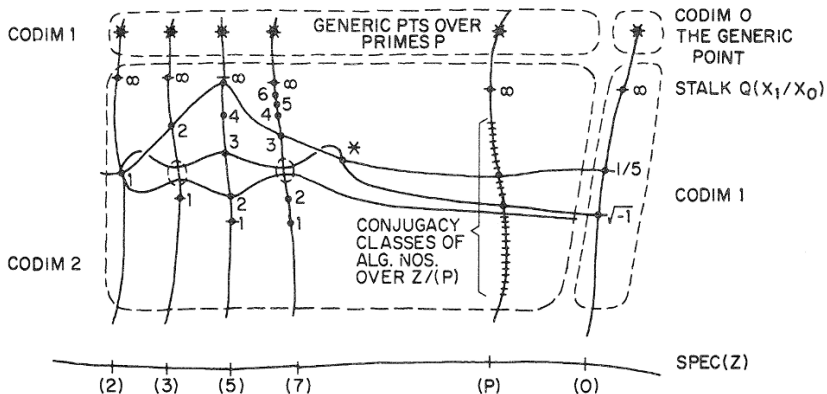
- ▶ Above Mumford's drawing of  $\text{Spec } \mathbb{Z}[x]$  over  $\text{Spec } \mathbb{Z}$
- ▶ The diagram to emphasize the **interplay** between the arithmetic (primes) and geometry (behavior of polynomials)
- ▶ Today Let us understand the picture!

# What is up with $1/5$ ?



- ▶  $1/5$  corresponds to the irreducible polynomial  $5x - 1$
- ▶ **Observation** This polynomial has a solution unless we are in  $\mathbb{Z}/5\mathbb{Z}$  (where we use  $\infty$  as a solution), e.g.  $1/5 = 2$  in  $\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$
- ▶ **Think** Generic points are  $\mathbb{Q}_p$  or  $\mathbb{Q}$

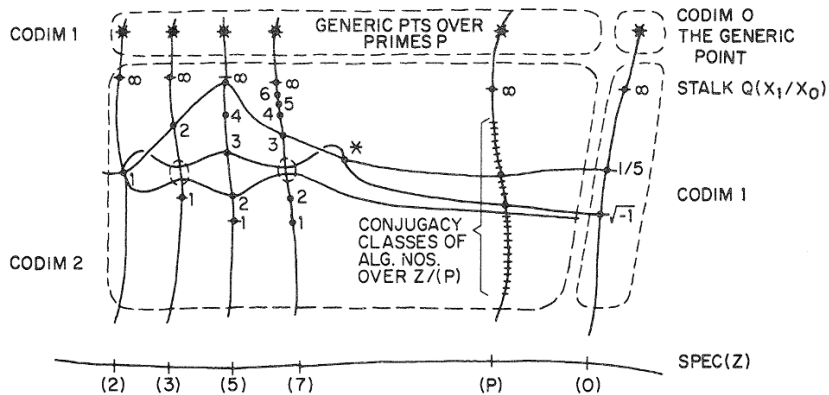
# What is up with $\sqrt{-1}$ ?



- ▶  $\sqrt{-1}$  corresponds to the irreducible (over  $\mathbb{Z}$ ) polynomial  $x^2 + 1$
- ▶ **Observation** Whether this polynomial is irreducible modulo  $p$  depends on  $p$
- ▶ **Example**  $x^2 + 1 = (x - 2)(x - 3)$  over  $\mathbb{Z}/5\mathbb{Z}$  but this is irreducible over  $\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$



## What are the dashed boxes now?



- ▶ **Codimension 0** The generic point  $(0)$
- ▶ **Codimension 1** Ideals  $(f(x))$  or  $(p)$
- ▶ **Codimension 2** Ideals  $(p, f(x))$  (think: irreducible polynomials modulo  $p$ )

**Thank you for your attention!**

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I hope that was of some help.