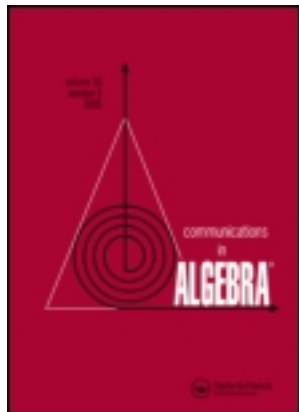


This article was downloaded by: [Marco Fontana]

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Communications in Algebra

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:

<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/lagb20>

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To cite this article: Carmelo A. Finocchiaro, Marco Fontana & K. Alan Loper (2013): Ultrafilter and Constructible Topologies on Spaces of Valuation Domains, Communications in Algebra, 41:5, 1825-1835

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00927872.2011.651760>

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ULTRAFILTER AND CONSTRUCTIBLE TOPOLOGIES ON SPACES OF VALUATION DOMAINS

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Let K be a field, and let A be a subring of K . We consider properties and applications of a compact, Hausdorff topology called the “ultrafilter topology” defined on the space $\text{Zar}(K|A)$ of all valuation domains having K as quotient field and containing A . We show that the ultrafilter topology coincides with the constructible topology on the abstract Riemann-Zariski surface $\text{Zar}(K|A)$. We extend results regarding distinguished spectral properties on spaces of valuation domains.

Key Words: Constructible topology; Prime spectrum; Ultrafilter; Valuation domain; Zariski topology.

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification: 13A18; 13F05; 13G05.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let K be a field, and let A be a subring of K . We denote by $\text{Zar}(K|A)$ the collection of all valuation domains which have K as quotient field and have A as a subring. In case A is the prime subring of K , then $\text{Zar}(K|A)$ includes all valuation domains with K as quotient field and we denote it by simply $\text{Zar}(K)$. The first topological approach to the space $\text{Zar}(K)$ is due to Zariski who proved the quasi-compactness of this space, endowed with what is now called the Zariski topology (see [29, 30]). Later, it was proven, and rediscovered by several authors with a variety of different techniques, that if K is the quotient field of A then $\text{Zar}(K|A)$ endowed with Zariski’s topology is a spectral space in the sense of Hochster [16] (see [6, 7, 17], and the appendix of [20]).

In Section 2, we define the Zariski topology on $\text{Zar}(K)$ and a classical refinement of it known as the constructible topology. We also introduce the notion of an ultrafilter and point out that the current authors recently used ultrafilters to define a topology on the set $\text{Spec}(R)$ of prime ideals of a commutative ring and then prove that this ultrafilter topology is identical with the classical constructible topology on $\text{Spec}(R)$ [13]. In Section 3, we define a constructible topology and an ultrafilter topology on the space $\text{Zar}(K|A)$ for *any* subring A of

Received April 19, 2011; Revised December 5, 2011. Communicated by T. Albu.

In memory of Nicolae Popescu.

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K and demonstrate that they are identical. In a subsequent article, we will study further the ultrafilter/constructible topology on the space $\text{Zar}(K | A)$ providing some applications to the representations of integrally closed domains as intersections of valuation overrings [11] (see also [10]).

This article is dedicated to the memory of Nicolae Popescu who recently left us: his articles were an important source of inspiration (e.g., [1, 2, 19, 24–26]).

2. NOTATION AND PRELIMINARIES

If X is a set, we denote by $\mathcal{B}(X)$ the collection of all subsets of X , and by $\mathcal{B}_{\text{fin}}(X)$ the collection of all finite subsets of X . Moreover, if \mathcal{G} is a nonempty subset of $\mathcal{B}(X)$, we will simply denote by $\bigcap \mathcal{G}$ the set obtained by intersection of all subsets of X belonging to \mathcal{G} , i.e., $\bigcap \mathcal{G} := \bigcap \{G \mid G \in \mathcal{G}\}$.

Recall that a nonempty collection \mathcal{F} of subsets of X is said to be a *filter on X* if the following conditions are satisfied: (a) $\emptyset \notin \mathcal{F}$; (b) if $F, G \in \mathcal{F}$, then $F \cap G \in \mathcal{F}$; and (c) if $F, G \in \mathcal{B}(X)$, $F \subseteq G$, and $F \in \mathcal{F}$, then $G \in \mathcal{F}$.

Let $\mathcal{F}(X)$ be the set of all filters on X , partially ordered by inclusion. We say that a filter \mathcal{F} on X is an *ultrafilter on X* if it is a maximal element in $\mathcal{F}(X)$. In the following, we denote the collection of all ultrafilters on a set X by $\beta(X)$.

For each $x \in X$, it is immediately seen that $\beta_x^x := \beta^x := \{Z \in \mathcal{B}(X) \mid x \in Z\}$ is an ultrafilter on X , called the *trivial (or fixed or principal) ultrafilter of X centered on x* .

In the next lemma, we collect some basic facts of filters and ultrafilters needed in this article.

Lemma 2.1. *Let X be a set.*

- (1) *If \mathcal{F} is a filter on X , then there is an ultrafilter \mathcal{U} on X such that $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{U}$.*
- (2) *If \mathcal{G} is a collection of subsets of X with the finite intersection property, then there is a filter \mathcal{F} on X such that $\mathcal{G} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$.*
- (3) *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a map and \mathcal{U} an ultrafilter [respectively, \mathcal{F} a filter] on Y . If f is injective and $f(X) \in \mathcal{U}$ (respectively, $f(X) \in \mathcal{F}$), then*

$$\mathcal{U}^f := \{f^{-1}(Z) \mid Z \in \mathcal{U}\} \text{ [respectively, } \mathcal{F}^f := \{f^{-1}(Z) \mid Z \in \mathcal{F}\}]$$

is an ultrafilter [respectively, a filter] on X . In particular, if X is a subset of Y and f is the inclusion map, then the set

$$\mathcal{U}^X := \{Z \cap X \mid Z \in \mathcal{U}\} \text{ [respectively, } \mathcal{F}^X := \{Z \cap X \mid Z \in \mathcal{F}\}]$$

is an ultrafilter (respectively, a filter) on X . Moreover, in this case, $\mathcal{U}^X \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ [respectively, $\mathcal{F}^X \subseteq \mathcal{F}$].

- (4) *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a map and let \mathcal{U} be an ultrafilter (respectively, \mathcal{F} be a filter) on X , then*

$$\mathcal{U}_f := \{Z \in \mathcal{B}(Y) \mid f^{-1}(Z) \in \mathcal{U}\}$$

$$\text{(respectively, } \mathcal{F}_f := \{Z \in \mathcal{B}(Y) \mid f^{-1}(Z) \in \mathcal{F}\})$$

is an ultrafilter [respectively, a filter] on Y . In particular, if X is a subset of Y , f is the inclusion map and \mathcal{U} is an ultrafilter (respectively, \mathcal{F} is a filter) on X , then the set

$$\mathcal{U}_Y := \{Z \in \mathcal{B}(Y) \mid Z \cap X \in \mathcal{U}\}$$

$$[\text{respectively, } \mathcal{F}_Y := \{Z \in \mathcal{B}(Y) \mid Z \cap X \in \mathcal{F}\}]$$

is an ultrafilter [respectively, a filter] on Y . Moreover, in this case, $\mathcal{U} \subseteq \mathcal{U}_Y$ (respectively, $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{F}_Y$).

(5) If \mathcal{F} is a filter on X , then the following conditions are equivalent:

- (i) \mathcal{F} is an ultrafilter.
- (ii) If $Y, Z \in \mathcal{B}(X)$ and $Y \cup Z \in \mathcal{F}$, then either $Y \in \mathcal{F}$ or $Z \in \mathcal{F}$.
- (iii) If $Y \in \mathcal{B}(X)$, then either $Y \in \mathcal{F}$ or $X \setminus Y \in \mathcal{F}$.

Proof. (1) is proved in [18, Theorem 7.5]. (2) Note that the collection

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{G}) := \{Z \in \mathcal{B}(X) \mid Z \supseteq \bigcap \mathcal{G}', \text{ for some } \mathcal{G}' \subseteq \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{G}' \text{ finite}\}$$

is a filter on X and, precisely, it is the smallest filter on X containing \mathcal{G} (see also [18, Lemma 7.2(iii)]). (3) is an easy consequence of definitions and [18, Exercise 7.1]. The first part of (4) is given in [18, Exercise 7.5]. The second part of (4) is a straightforward consequence of the first one. Finally, (5) is proved in [18, Lemma 7.4 and Exercise 7.3]. \square

If K is a field and A is a subring of K , then we denote by $\text{Zar}(K \mid A)$ the set of all valuation rings of K containing A , and simply by $\text{Zar}(K)$ the set $\text{Zar}(K \mid A_1)$ when $A = A_1$ is the fundamental subring of K .

As is well known, Zariski [29] (or, [30, Volume II, Chapter VI, §1, p. 110]) introduced and studied the set $Z := \text{Zar}(K \mid A)$ together with a topological structure defined by taking, as a basis for the open sets, the subsets $B_F^Z := \{V \in Z \mid V \supseteq F\}$, for F varying in $\mathcal{B}_{\text{fin}}(K)$, i.e., if $F := \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$, with $x_i \in K$, then

$$B_F^Z = \text{Zar}(K \mid A[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n]).$$

This topology is called the *Zariski topology on $Z = \text{Zar}(K \mid A)$* and Z , equipped with this topology, also denoted later by Z^{zar} , is usually called the (*abstract*) *Zariski-Riemann surface of K over A* .

When no confusion can arise, we simply denote by B_F the open set B_F^Z , and by B_x the open set $B_{\{x\}}$, for $x \in K$.

Let R be a commutative ring and let $X := \text{Spec}(R)$ denote the collection of prime ideals of R . On X , we can consider the *Zariski topology* by taking as closed sets the collection of all sets $V(I) := \{P \in \text{Spec}(R) \mid I \subseteq P\}$ where I is an ideal of R . We denote by X^{zar} the prime spectrum of R endowed with the Zariski topology. If we set $D_a := \text{Spec}(R) \setminus V(a)$ for all $a \in R$, it is well known that the family $\{D_a \mid a \in R\}$ is a basis for the open sets of X^{zar} . Zariski's topology has several attractive properties related to the geometric aspects of the study of the set of prime ideals [9, Chapter I]. For example, X^{zar} is always quasi-compact. But, this topology is very coarse. For

example, X^{zar} is always Kolmogoroff, but almost never Hausdorff (more precisely, X^{zar} is Hausdorff if and only if $\dim(R) = 0$ [23, Théorème 1.3] or [14, Theorem 3.6]).

Many authors have considered a finer topology on the prime spectrum of a ring, known as the *constructible topology* ([15, pp. 337–339] or [3, Chapter 3, Exercises 27, 28, and 30]) or as the *patch topology* [16]. In order to introduce such a topology in a more general setting, with a simple set theoretical approach, we need some notation and terminology. Given a topological space \mathcal{X} , with the notation used in [28, Section 2] we set

$$\mathring{\mathcal{K}}(\mathcal{X}) := \{U \mid U \subseteq \mathcal{X}, U \text{ open and quasi-compact in } \mathcal{X}\},$$

$$\overline{\mathcal{K}}(\mathcal{X}) := \{\mathcal{X} \setminus U \mid U \in \mathring{\mathcal{K}}(\mathcal{X})\},$$

$$\mathcal{K}(\mathcal{X}) := \text{the Boolean algebra of the subsets of } \mathcal{X} \text{ generated by } \mathring{\mathcal{K}}(\mathcal{X}),$$

i.e., $\mathcal{K}(\mathcal{X})$ is the smallest subset of $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{X})$ containing $\mathring{\mathcal{K}}(\mathcal{X})$ and closed with respect to \cup , \cap , and complementation. As in [28], we call the *constructible topology on \mathcal{X}* the topology on \mathcal{X} having $\mathcal{K}(\mathcal{X})$ as a basis (for the open sets). We denote by $\mathcal{X}^{\text{cons}}$ the set \mathcal{X} equipped with the constructible topology and we call *constructible sets of \mathcal{X}* the elements of $\mathcal{K}(\mathcal{X})$ (for Noetherian topological spaces, this notion coincides with that given in [5, §4]) and *proconstructible sets* the closed sets of $\mathcal{X}^{\text{cons}}$.

If $X := \text{Spec}(R)$ for some ring R , then it is well known that the Zariski topology on X has the set $\mathring{\mathcal{K}}(X)$ as a basis (for the open sets) and thus the constructible topology on X is a refinement of the Zariski topology. On the other hand, the *constructible topology on $\text{Spec}(R)$* is the topology having the constructible subsets as subsets that are simultaneously open and closed [15, (I.7.2.11) and (I.7.2.12)]. More precisely,

Proposition 2.2 ([3, Chapter 3, Exercise 28]). *Let R be a ring and $X := \text{Spec}(R)$. Denote by $X^\#$ the set X endowed with the $\#$ -topology, defined as the coarsest topology on X in which the subsets of type D_a where $a \in R$ are both open and closed. Then, $X^{\text{cons}} = X^\#$. In particular, the constructible topology on X is Hausdorff and so X^{cons} is a compact space.*

Remark 2.3.

- (a) It can be easily shown that the constructible topology on the prime spectrum of a ring is the coarsest topology having as closed sets the closed sets and the quasi-compact open sets of the Zariski topology, i.e., the family of sets $\{V(I), D_a \mid I \text{ is an ideal of } R, a \in R\}$ is a subbasis for the closed subspaces of $\text{Spec}(R)^{\text{cons}}$ [16, Section 2, p. 45].
- (b) Another way to describe the constructible topology on $\text{Spec}(R)$ is given by taking as closed sets the collection of all subsets of $\text{Spec}(R)$ of the form $\{f^{-1}(Q) \mid Q \in \text{Spec}(S)\}$, where $f: R \rightarrow S$ is any ring homomorphism [3, Exercise 27, p. 48].
- (c) Let $X = \text{Spec}(R)$. If X^{zar} is a Noetherian spectral space, the constructible sets of X are exactly the finite unions of locally closed subspaces (i.e., subspaces obtained by intersection of a closed set with an open set of X^{zar}) [15, (0.2.3.11)]

- and (0.2.4.1)]. By a well known result by Chevalley, if $f: R \rightarrow T$ is a ring homomorphism of finite type and R is a Noetherian ring, then $\{f^{-1}(Q) \mid Q \in \text{Spec}(T)\}$ is a constructible subset of $\text{Spec}(R)$ [9, Corollary 14.7].
- (d) Note also that if Y is a subset of $X := \text{Spec}(R)$ and if $Y^\uparrow := \{P \in X \mid P \supseteq Q, \text{ for some } Q \in Y\}$, then the closure of a subset Y of X in the Zariski topology and in the constructible topology are related by the following formula [12, Lemma (1.1)]:

$$\text{cl}^{\text{zar}}(Y) = (\text{cl}^{\text{cons}}(Y))^\uparrow.$$

Recently, Fontana and Loper in [13] have considered “another” topology on $X := \text{Spec}(R)$ by using the notion of an ultrafilter. Let C be a subset of X , and let \mathcal{U} be an ultrafilter on the set C . Set

$$P_{\mathcal{U}} := \{a \in R \mid V(a) \cap C \in \mathcal{U}\}.$$

By an argument similar to that used in [4, Lemma 2.4], it can be easily shown that $P_{\mathcal{U}}$ is a prime ideal of R . We call $P_{\mathcal{U}}$ an *ultrafilter limit point of C in X* . This notion of ultrafilter limit points of collections of prime ideals has been used to great effect in several recent articles [4, 21, 22]. If \mathcal{U} is a trivial ultrafilter on C then, by definition, there is a prime $P \in C$ such that $\mathcal{U} = \{Z \in \mathcal{B}(C) \mid P \in Z\}$ ($=: \beta_C^P$) and it is straightforward in this case that $P_{\mathcal{U}} = P \in C$ [13, p. 2918]. On the other hand, if \mathcal{U} is nontrivial, then it is not at all clear that the prime ideal $P_{\mathcal{U}}$ should lie in C . That motivates the following definition. Let R , X and C be as above. We say that the set C is *ultrafilter closed* in X if it contains all of its ultrafilter limit points. It is not hard to see that the ultrafilter closed subsets of X define a topology on the set X , called *the ultrafilter topology on X* [13, Definition 1]. We denote by X^{ultra} the set of prime ideals of R endowed with the ultrafilter topology. One of the main results of a recent article by Fontana and Loper is the following.

Theorem 2.4 ([13, Theorem 8]). *Let R be a commutative ring, and let $X := \text{Spec}(R)$. Then, $X^{\text{ultra}} = X^{\text{cons}}$ (i.e., the ultrafilter topology coincides with the constructible topology on the prime spectrum of a ring).*

3. THE ULTRAFILTER TOPOLOGY ON $\text{Zar}(K \mid A)$

Let K be a field and A a subring of K . Taking as starting point the situation on the prime spectrum of a ring, the next goal is a study of some topologies on the space $Z := \text{Zar}(K \mid A)$ that are finer than the Zariski topology.

We start by recalling a very useful fact.

Proposition 3.1. *Let K be a field and A a subring of K . If Y is a nonempty subset of $Z := \text{Zar}(K \mid A)$ and \mathcal{U} is an ultrafilter on Y , then $A_{\mathcal{U}, Y} := A_{\mathcal{U}} := \{x \in K \mid B_x \cap Y \in \mathcal{U}\}$ is a valuation domain belonging to Z .*

Proof. By [4, Lemma (2.9)], $A_{\mathcal{U}}$ is a valuation ring of K . It remains to show that $A \subseteq A_{\mathcal{U}}$. This follows immediately noting that, for every $x \in A$, we have $B_x = \text{Zar}(K \mid A)$, and hence $B_x \cap Y = Y \in \mathcal{U}$. \square

Remark 3.2. The previous statement shows that, if $Y \subseteq Z := \text{Zar}(K | A)$, we have a canonical map

$$\pi_Y : \beta(Y) \rightarrow Z, \quad \mathcal{U} \mapsto A_{\mathcal{U}, Y} := \{x \in K \mid B_x \cap Y \in \mathcal{U}\},$$

and, in this case, $Y \subseteq \text{Im}(\pi_Y)$, since for each $V \in Y$, taking the trivial ultrafilter $\beta_Y^V \in \beta(Y)$, we have $A_{\beta_Y^V, Y} = V$.

The previous remark leads naturally to the following crucial definition of this section. Let K be a field and A a subring of K . A subset Y of $\text{Zar}(K | A)$ is called *stable for ultrafilters* if, for each $\mathcal{U} \in \beta(Y)$, $A_{\mathcal{U}, Y} \in Y$ (or, equivalently, with the notation of Remark 3.2, $\text{Im}(\pi_Y) = Y$).

Proposition 3.3. *Let K be a field, A a subring of K and $Z := \text{Zar}(K | A)$. Then, the collection of all subsets of Z stable for ultrafilters is the family of closed sets for a topology on Z called the ultrafilter topology of the Zariski-Riemann surface Z .*

Proof. The empty set and Z are clearly stable for ultrafilters. Now, consider two subsets C', C'' of Z stable for ultrafilters, set $Y := C' \cup C''$, and let \mathcal{U} be an ultrafilter on Y . By Lemma 2.1(5), we can assume, without loss of generality, that $C' \in \mathcal{U}$. Then $\mathcal{U}' := \mathcal{U}^{C'} := \{Z \cap C' \mid Z \in \mathcal{U}\}$ is an ultrafilter on C' , by Lemma 2.1(3). We want to show that $A_{\mathcal{U}} = A_{\mathcal{U}'}$. Let $x \in A_{\mathcal{U}'}$. Then $B_x \cap C' \in \mathcal{U}' \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ (by Lemma 2.1(3)). Since $B_x \cap C' \subseteq B_x \cap Y$, it follows immediately that $B_x \cap Y \in \mathcal{U}$ and hence $x \in A_{\mathcal{U}} (= \{x \in K \mid B_x \cap Y \in \mathcal{U}\})$. Conversely, let $x \in A_{\mathcal{U}}$. Since $B_x \cap Y \in \mathcal{U}$, we have $B_x \cap C' = (B_x \cap Y) \cap C' \in \mathcal{U}'$. Hence, $x \in A_{\mathcal{U}'} (= \{x \in K \mid B_x \cap C' \in \mathcal{U}'\})$ and so $A_{\mathcal{U}} = A_{\mathcal{U}'}$. As C' is stable for ultrafilters, we have $A_{\mathcal{U}} = A_{\mathcal{U}'} \in C' \subseteq Y$ and so Y is also stable for ultrafilters. By induction, we easily deduce that the union of a finite family of subsets stable for ultrafilters is still stable for ultrafilters. Now, let \mathcal{C} be any collection of subsets stable for ultrafilters in Z and set $Y := \bigcap \mathcal{C}$. Let \mathcal{U} be an ultrafilter on Y . For every $C \in \mathcal{C}$, clearly $Y \subseteq C$ and so, by Lemma 2.1(4), $\mathcal{U}_C := \{W \in \mathcal{B}(C) \mid W \cap Y \in \mathcal{U}\}$ is an ultrafilter on C . Moreover, as before, it is easily seen that $A_{\mathcal{U}} = A_{\mathcal{U}_C} \in C$. This proves that $A_{\mathcal{U}} \in \bigcap \mathcal{C}$, and thus every intersection of subsets of Z stable for ultrafilters is still stable for ultrafilters. \square

As above, let $Z := \text{Zar}(K | A)$, we denote by Z^{ultra} (respectively, Z^{cons} ; Z^{zar}) the space of valuation domains of K containing A equipped with the ultrafilter topology (respectively, with the constructible topology; with the Zariski topology). The next goal is to compare Z^{ultra} with Z^{cons} and Z^{zar} .

Theorem 3.4. *Let K be a field, A a subring of K , and let $Z := \text{Zar}(K | A)$.*

- (1) *The ultrafilter topology is finer than the Zariski topology on Z .*
- (2) *For any subset S of K , B_S^Z ($:= B_S := \{V \in Z \mid V \supseteq S\}$) is a closed set in the ultrafilter topology. In particular, the basic open sets of the Zariski topology of Z are both open and closed in the ultrafilter topology.*
- (3) *We denote by $Z^\#$ the set Z endowed with the $\#$ -topology, defined as the coarsest topology for which the set B_F is both open and closed, for every finite subset F of K . Then, $Z^\#$ is a Hausdorff topological space.*

- (4) The $\#$ -topology on Z is the coarsest topology having as closed sets the closed sets and the quasi-compact open sets of Z^{zar} , i.e.,

$$\mathcal{C}^\# := \{B_F; \bigcap \{Z \setminus B_G \mid G \in \mathcal{G}\} \mid F \in \mathcal{B}_{\text{fin}}(K), \mathcal{G} \subseteq \mathcal{B}_{\text{fin}}(K)\}$$

is a subbasis for the closed subsets of $Z^\#$.

- (5) Z^{ultra} is a (Hausdorff) compact topological space.
 (6) $Z^{\text{ultra}} = Z^\# = Z^{\text{cons}}$.

Proof. (1) Since $\{B_F \mid F \in \mathcal{B}_{\text{fin}}(K)\}$ is a basis for the open sets on Z^{zar} , it is enough to prove that $Z \setminus B_F$ is stable for ultrafilters, for every $F \in \mathcal{B}_{\text{fin}}(K)$. Assume, by contradiction, that there exists an ultrafilter \mathcal{U} on $Y := Z \setminus B_F$ such that $A_{\mathcal{U}} \notin Y$. It follows that $F \subseteq A_{\mathcal{U}}$, and then $B_x \cap Y \in \mathcal{U}$, for every $x \in F$. Since F is finite, we have $B_F \cap Y \in \mathcal{U}$. This is a contradiction by the definition of Y (and by the fact that \emptyset does not belong to any filter).

- (2) Apply Proposition 3.1, after observing that $B_S = \text{Zar}(K \mid A[S])$.

(3) Let V and W be two distinct elements of Z , and, without loss of generality, we can take an element $x \in V \setminus W$. By assumption, the sets B_x and $Z \setminus B_x$ are disjoint open neighborhoods of V and W , respectively, in the topological space $Z^\#$.

(4) It is clear that each set in $\mathcal{C}^\#$ is closed in the $\#$ -topology and every topology in which the sets of type B_F (for $F \in \mathcal{B}_{\text{fin}}(K)$) are both open and closed must be finer than the topology having $\mathcal{C}^\#$ as subbasis for the closed sets. Conversely, it is obvious that, in this last topology, each set of type B_F (for $F \in \mathcal{B}_{\text{fin}}(K)$) is both open and closed.

(5) First, we note that, by (2) and (3), the ultrafilter topology on Z is finer than the $\#$ -topology and so Z^{ultra} is a Hausdorff space. Let \mathcal{C} be a collection of closed subsets of Z^{ultra} with the finite intersection property. By Lemma 2.1(1 and 2), we can find an ultrafilter \mathcal{U} on Z containing \mathcal{C} . Now, take a closed set $C \in \mathcal{C}$, and consider the ultrafilter $\mathcal{U}^C \in \beta(C)$ induced by \mathcal{U} (Lemma 2.1(3)). By the same argument used in the proof of Proposition 3.3, we have $A_{\mathcal{U}} = A_{\mathcal{U}^C}$. Keeping in mind that every element of \mathcal{C} is stable for ultrafilters, we deduce that $A_{\mathcal{U}} \in \bigcap \mathcal{C}$, and so $\bigcap \mathcal{C} \neq \emptyset$.

(6) By (2), the identity map $\text{id}_Z : Z^{\text{ultra}} \rightarrow Z^\#$ is continuous. Moreover, since Z^{ultra} is compact (by (4)) and $Z^\#$ is Hausdorff (by (3)), id_Z is a closed map (cf., for instance, [8, Chapter IX, Theorem 2.1]), and hence is a homeomorphism (cf., for instance, [8, Chapter III, Theorem 12.2]). Finally, the equality $Z^\# = Z^{\text{cons}}$ follows immediately from (4) and from the definition of the constructible topology. \square

Remark 3.5. Note that, *mutatis mutandis*, the proofs of points (5) and (6) of the previous theorem provide another very short and purely topological proof of the fact that the ultrafilter topology and the patch (or, constructible) topology coincide on the prime spectrum of a ring [13, Theorem 8]. The idea for this type of topological argument was already in [10, Appendix, Theorem 3.12]. A similar

(topological) proof, in the case of the prime spectrum of a ring, was given independently in [27].

From Theorem 3.4 ((1) and (5)) (and straightforward topological arguments), we easily reobtain the following well-known fact [30, Chapter VI, Theorem (40)].

Corollary 3.6. *Let K be a field, A a subring of K and $Z := \text{Zar}(K | A)$. Then, Z^{zar} is a Kolmogoroff quasi-compact topological space.*

Proposition 3.7. *Let K be a field, A a subring of K and $Z := \text{Zar}(K | A)$. Denote by $\mathcal{C}\mathbf{1}^{\text{ultra}}(Y)$ the closure of a subset Y in Z^{ultra} . Then, $\mathcal{C}\mathbf{1}^{\text{ultra}}(Y) = \{A_{\mathcal{U}} | \mathcal{U} \in \beta(Y)\}$.*

Proof. We begin noting that, by Theorem 3.4((4) and (6)), a basis for the open sets of the ultrafilter topology is given by

$$\mathcal{B}^{\text{ultra}} := \mathcal{B} := \left\{ B_F; B_F \cap \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^n (Z \setminus B_{F_i}) \right) \mid F, F_1, F_2, \dots, F_n \in \mathcal{B}_{\text{fin}}(K), n \geq 1 \right\}.$$

Now, let \mathcal{U} be an ultrafilter on Y and U be an open neighborhood of $A_{\mathcal{U}}$ in Z^{ultra} . By the above remark, we can assume, without loss of generality, that U is of the form B_F or $B_F \cap \bigcap_{i=1}^n (Z \setminus B_{F_i})$, for some collection of finite subsets F, F_1, F_2, \dots, F_n of K and some $n \geq 1$. If $U = B_F$, then $F \subseteq A_{\mathcal{U}}$, and so $B_F \cap Y \in \mathcal{U}$, by the definition of $A_{\mathcal{U}}$. In particular, $B_F \cap Y \neq \emptyset$. If $U = B_F \cap \bigcap_{i=1}^n (Z \setminus B_{F_i})$ we have $B_F \cap Y \in \mathcal{U}$, by the same argument given above. Moreover, it can be easily shown that $B_{F_i} \cap Y \notin \mathcal{U}$, for each i , and hence $\bigcap_{i=1}^n (Z \setminus B_{F_i}) \cap Y \in \mathcal{U}$. Since \emptyset does not belong to any ultrafilter, it follows that $U \cap Y \neq \emptyset$. This proves that $\{A_{\mathcal{U}} | \mathcal{U} \in \beta(Y)\} \subseteq \mathcal{C}\mathbf{1}^{\text{ultra}}(Y)$. Conversely, let V be a valuation domain in $\mathcal{C}\mathbf{1}^{\text{ultra}}(Y)$. If F is a finite subset of V and F_1, F_2, \dots, F_n are finite subsets of K such that $F_i \not\subseteq V$, for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, $B_F \cap \bigcap_{i=1}^n (Z \setminus B_{F_i}) \cap Y$ is nonempty. Then, it follows immediately that the family of sets

$$\mathcal{B}_V := \left\{ B_F \cap Y, B_F \cap \bigcap_{i=1}^n (Z \setminus B_{F_i}) \cap Y \mid F \in \mathcal{B}_{\text{fin}}(V), F_1, F_2, \dots, F_n \in \mathcal{B}_{\text{fin}}(K) \setminus \mathcal{B}(V), n \geq 1 \right\}$$

is a collection of subsets of Y with the finite intersection property, and thus there exists an ultrafilter $\mathcal{U} \in \beta(Y)$ such that $\mathcal{B}_V \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ (Lemma 2.1 (1 and 2)). It is enough to show that $A_{\mathcal{U}} = V$. If $x \in A_{\mathcal{U}} \setminus V$, then we have $(Z \setminus B_x) \cap Y \in \mathcal{B}_V \subseteq \mathcal{U}$, by construction and, moreover, $B_x \cap Y \in \mathcal{U}$, by the definition of $A_{\mathcal{U}}$, which is a contradiction. Conversely, let $x \in V$. Then $V \in \mathcal{B}_x$ and, thus, $B_x \cap Y \in \mathcal{B}_V \subseteq \mathcal{U}$. In other words, $x \in A_{\mathcal{U}}$. This proves the statement. \square

As is well known, if K is a field and A is a subring of K , we can construct a map $\gamma : \text{Zar}(K | A) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(A)$ sending a valuation ring $V \in \text{Zar}(K | A)$, with maximal ideal M_V , to the prime ideal $M_V \cap A$ of A , called *the center of V over A* . It is well known (by an application of Zorn's Lemma) that γ is a surjective map.

Moreover, if we consider $Z := \text{Zar}(K | A)$ and $X := \text{Spec}(A)$ as topological spaces both endowed with the Zariski topology then, by [6, Lemma (2.1)], the map $\gamma : Z^{\text{zar}} \rightarrow X^{\text{zar}}$ is continuous, since $\gamma^{-1}(D_a) = B_{a^{-1}}$, for each nonzero $a \in A$. Moreover, $\gamma : Z^{\text{zar}} \rightarrow X^{\text{zar}}$ is also a closed map, essentially by [6, Theorem (2.5)] (see also Remark 3.8). In particular, $\gamma : Z^{\text{zar}} \rightarrow X^{\text{zar}}$ is a homeomorphism if and only if γ is injective (i.e., if and only if for each $P \in \text{Spec}(A)$ there exists a unique valuation domain of K dominating A_P). In particular, if A is a Prüfer domain with quotient field K , then $\gamma : Z^{\text{zar}} \rightarrow X^{\text{zar}}$ is a homeomorphism.

Remark 3.8. Note that, in [6], the authors consider the case where A is an integral domain with quotient field K . If A is a subring, but not a subfield of K , and if the quotient field of A is a proper subfield of K , then we can take the integral closure \bar{A} of A in K . In this situation, \bar{A} is an integral domain such that $\text{Zar}(K | A) = \text{Zar}(K | \bar{A})$. If A is a subfield of K , then $\text{Spec}(A)$ is a (discrete) topological space consisting of just one point and so, trivially, the map $\gamma : Z^{\text{zar}} \rightarrow X^{\text{zar}}$ in this case is continuous, surjective and closed.

The next goal is to study the map γ when $Z := \text{Zar}(K | A)$ and $X := \text{Spec}(A)$ are both equipped with the ultrafilter topology (or, equivalently, with the constructible topology (Theorem 2.4)).

Theorem 3.9. *Let K be a field and A a subring of K . Then, the surjective map $\gamma : \text{Zar}(K | A)^{\text{ultra}} \rightarrow \text{Spec}(A)^{\text{ultra}}$ is continuous and closed.*

Proof. Set as usual $Z := \text{Zar}(K | A)$ and $X := \text{Spec}(A)$. Since Z^{ultra} is compact, by Theorem 3.4(5), and $X^{\text{ultra}} = X^{\text{cons}}$ is Hausdorff (and compact), by standard topological properties (cf., for instance, [8, Chapter XI, Theorem 2.1]), it is enough to show that γ is continuous. Let C be a closed subset of X^{ultra} , \mathcal{U} an ultrafilter on $\gamma^{-1}(C) (\subseteq Z)$, and let $\delta : \gamma^{-1}(C) \longrightarrow C$ be the restriction of γ to $\gamma^{-1}(C)$. By Lemma 2.1(4), the collection of sets

$$\mathcal{V} := \mathcal{U}_\delta := \{V \subseteq C \mid \delta^{-1}(V) \in \mathcal{U}\} = \{V \subseteq C \mid \gamma^{-1}(V) \in \mathcal{U}\}$$

is an ultrafilter on C . So, we can consider $A_{\mathcal{U}} \in Z$ (more precisely, $A_{\mathcal{U}} = \{x \in K \mid B_x \cap \gamma^{-1}(C) \in \mathcal{U}\}$ is a point in the closure of $\gamma^{-1}(C)$ in Z^{ultra} , by Proposition 3.7) and we can also consider the ultrafilter limit point

$$P_{\mathcal{V}} := \{a \in A \mid V(a) \cap C \in \mathcal{V}\}$$

which is a prime ideal of A [13, p. 2918]. We claim that the center on A (of the maximal ideal $M_{\mathcal{U}}$) of the valuation domain $A_{\mathcal{U}}$ coincides with $P_{\mathcal{V}}$, i.e., $M_{\mathcal{U}} \cap A = P_{\mathcal{V}}$. As a matter of fact, let $a \in P_{\mathcal{V}}$. By definition, it follows immediately that $\gamma^{-1}(V(a) \cap C) = \gamma^{-1}(V(a)) \cap \gamma^{-1}(C) \in \mathcal{U}$. Now assume, by contradiction, that a is a unit in $A_{\mathcal{U}}$. Equivalently, $B_{a^{-1}} \cap \gamma^{-1}(C)$ belongs to \mathcal{U} . Since $\gamma^{-1}(V(a)) \cap B_{a^{-1}} \cap \gamma^{-1}(C) \in \mathcal{U}$, in particular, $\gamma^{-1}(V(a)) \cap B_{a^{-1}} \cap \gamma^{-1}(C)$ is nonempty. Therefore, there exists a valuation domain $W \in \gamma^{-1}(C)$ such that $a^{-1} \in W$ and $a \in \gamma(W) := M_W \cap A$, where M_W is the maximal ideal of the valuation domain W . It follows immediately that $1 \in M_W$, a contradiction. Therefore, $P_{\mathcal{V}} \subseteq M_{\mathcal{U}} \cap A$. Conversely, let $a \in M_{\mathcal{U}} \cap A$, $a \neq 0$. Then,

in particular, $a^{-1} \notin A_{\mathcal{U}}$ and, since as we have already observed $\gamma^{-1}(D_a) = B_{a^{-1}}$, we have $B_{a^{-1}} \cap \gamma^{-1}(C) = \gamma^{-1}(D_a \cap C) \notin \mathcal{U}$. Hence $D_a \cap C \notin \mathcal{V}$ and, thus, finally $V(a) \cap C \in \mathcal{V}$, since \mathcal{V} is an ultrafilter on C (Lemma 2.1(5)). Therefore $a \in P_{\mathcal{V}}$. This shows that $M_{\mathcal{U}} \cap A = P_{\mathcal{V}}$.

Since, by [13, Theorem 8], C is stable for ultrafilters, we have $\gamma(A_{\mathcal{U}}) = P_{\mathcal{V}} \in C$, and so $A_{\mathcal{U}} \in \gamma^{-1}(C)$. Therefore, we deduce that $\gamma^{-1}(C)$ is closed in Z^{ultra} and so the conclusion follows. \square

Remark 3.10. Note that, with the notation of the previous Theorem 3.9 (and its proof), if A is a Prüfer domain, the map $\gamma : Z^{\text{ultra}} \rightarrow X^{\text{ultra}}$ is a homeomorphism, since in this case (as observed just before Remark 3.8) γ is injective.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors are grateful to the referee for his/her useful comments and for pointing out the publication of a recent related article by Luz M. Ruza and Jorge Vielm [27].

During the preparation of this article, the first two authors were partially supported by a research grant PRIN-MiUR.

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