

Ideal intersection examples.

The example in the text on page 186 where $I = \langle x^2 y \rangle$ and $J = \langle x y^2 \rangle$ then $I \cap J = \langle x^2 y^2 \rangle$.

```
> f := x^2*y;  
g := x*y^2;  
  
f:= x^2 y  
g:= x y^2
```

The algorithm is to eliminate t from the ideal $\langle ft, (1-t)g \rangle$.

```
> G := Groebner[Basis]( [f*t, (1-t)*g], plex( t,x,y ) );  
G:= [y^2 x^2, t x y^2 - x y^2, x^2 y t]
```

```
> remove(has,G,t);  
  
[y^2 x^2]
```

Consider $I = \langle x, y \rangle$ and $J = \langle x, z \rangle$. Again, clearly $I \cap J = \langle x, xz, yx, yz \rangle = \langle x, yz \rangle$

```
> G := Groebner[Basis]( [x*t, y*t, (1-t)*x, (1-t)*z], plex(t,x,y,z) );  
remove(has,G,t);  
  
G:= [z y, x, t z - z, y t]  
[z y, x]
```

You can also use the PolynomialIdeals package which does this for you automatically.

```
> with(PolynomialIdeals):  
> J := Intersect( <x,y>, <x,z> );  
J:= <x, z y>
```

The second example in the text on page 186 is also simple because each ideal is a principal ideal except that the Groebner basis is quite big so I have not printed it.

```
> f := (x+y)^4*(x^2+y)^2*(x-5*y);  
g := (x+y)*(x^2+y)^3*(x+3*y);  
  
f:= (x + y)^4 (x^2 + y)^2 (x - 5 y)  
g:= (x + y) (x^2 + y)^3 (x + 3 y)  
  
> G := Groebner[Basis]([f*t, (1-t)*g], plex(t,x,y) );  
E := remove(has,G,t);  
E:= [x^12 + 2 x^11 y - 17 x^10 y^2 - 68 x^9 y^3 - 97 x^8 y^4 - 62 x^7 y^5 - 15 x^6 y^6 + 3 x^10 y + 6 x^9 y^2  
- 51 x^8 y^3 - 204 x^7 y^4 - 291 x^6 y^5 - 186 x^5 y^6 - 45 x^4 y^7 + 3 x^8 y^2 + 6 x^7 y^3 - 51 x^6 y^4  
- 204 x^5 y^5 - 291 x^4 y^6 - 186 x^3 y^7 - 45 x^2 y^8 + x^6 y^3 + 2 x^5 y^4 - 17 x^4 y^5 - 68 x^3 y^6 - 97 x^2 y^7  
- 62 x y^8 - 15 y^9]  
  
> h := factor(E[1]);  
h:= (x + 3 y) (x - 5 y) (x^2 + y)^3 (x + y)^4
```

This is the LCM(f, g) so GCD(f, g) is

```
> simplify( f*g/h );  
  
(x + y) (x^2 + y)^2
```