

**Exercise 3.**

If  $f \in K[x_0, x_1, x_2]$  be a non-constant homogeneous polynomial and let  $f = \prod_{i=1}^n g_i^{m_i}$  be the decomposition of  $f$  in irreducible polynomials.

**(a)***Proof.*

( $\Rightarrow$ ) If  $V(f)$  is irreducible, suppose that we can not write  $f$  as a power of a irreducible polynomial. Then, there exist  $g_1, g_2 \in K[x_0, x_1, x_2]$ , with  $g_1 \neq g_2$ , such that  $f = g_1 g_2$ . But then we have  $V(f) = V(g_1 g_2) = V(g_1) \cup V(g_2)$  as seen in Remark 3.9 of [1]. This is a contradiction as  $V(f)$  is irreducible so it need to be  $f = g^m$  for some  $g$  irreducible.

( $\Leftarrow$ ) If  $f = g^m$ , with  $g$  irreducible, then we have  $V(f) = V(g^m) = V(g)$ .  $V(g)$  needs to be irreducible, because if not it could be expressed as the union of two curves  $V(g_1)$  and  $V(g_2)$ , having  $V(g) = V(g_1) \cap V(g_2) = V(g_1 g_2)$ , and it would be  $g = g_1^m g_2^m$  contradicting the fact of  $g$  being irreducible. Thus,  $V(g^m)$  is irreducible.  $\square$

**(b)**

*Proof.* For  $n = 1$ ,  $f = g_1^{m_1}$ , so  $g_1^{m_1}$  is homogeneous and so  $g_1$ , as  $f$  is homogeneous. Suppose  $h = \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} g_i^{m_i}$  homogeneous. If  $g_n$  was not homogeneous,  $g_n^{m_n}$  neither would be, and the product  $h g_n^{m_n}$  would not be homogeneous as the product of an homogeneous and a non homogeneous polynomials can not be homogeneous. But  $h g_n^{m_n} = \prod_{i=1}^n g_i^{m_i} = f$  contradicting the fact of  $f$  been homogeneous. Thus  $g_n$  must be homogeneous and, because of induction, each  $g_i$  is homogeneous.

As each  $g_i$  is an homogeneous irreducible polynomial, because of **(a)**,  $V(g_i)$  is a irreducible curve. Therefor,  $V(f) = \cup_i V(g_i)$  is a decomposition in irreducible curves of  $V(f)$ .  $\square$

**Exercise 4**

*Proof.* Let  $I \subset K[x_0, x_1, x_2]$  be a homogeneous ideal. Let  $K[x_0, x_1, x_2]/I$  be finite dimensional. If  $V(I) \neq \emptyset$  then  $\exists p \in \mathbb{P}^2$  such that  $\forall f \in I, f(p) = 0$ .  $\square$

**References**

[1] Andreas Gathmann, *Plane Algebraic Curves*, Class Notes RPTU Kaiserslautern 2023.