NMAG436 - HW3

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By calculating $\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x}(x,y) = 3x^2 + 1 = x^2 + 1, \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y}(x,y) = 2y = 0$ we see that f_1 is singular at $(1,1)$ because $\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x}(1,1) = 1 + 1 = 0, \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y}(x,y) = 0$. To be able to use lemma 5.11 we need to express $L_1 = \mathbb{F}_2(\alpha, \beta)$ using a polynomial f' that is singular at $(0,0)$. We define $f' = \tau^*_{(1,1)}(f) = y^2 + x^3 + x^2$. Now can say that L_1 is AFF over $\mathbb{F}_2$ given by $f'(u,t) = 0$ where $(u,t) = \tau_{(1,1)}(\alpha, \beta) = (\alpha + 1, \beta + 1)$. Now we apply lemma 5.11 that tells us that $\frac{u}{t} = \frac{\alpha+1}{\beta+1} \notin {}_{f'}\mathcal{O}_{(0,0)}$ and $\frac{t}{u} = \frac{\beta+1}{\alpha+1} \notin {}_{f'}\mathcal{O}_{(0,0)}$. We know that ${}_{f'}\mathcal{O}_{(0,0)} = {}_{f}\mathcal{O}_{(1,1)}$. That means that $a := \frac{\alpha+1}{\beta+1}$ is the element we are looking for.

2

Since we are in $\mathbb{F}_2 \implies |V_{f_2}(\mathbb{F}_2)| \leq 2^2$. So we can check all 4 possibilities for roots by substititing into $f_2(x,y)$ and we get that truly $V_{f_2}(\mathbb{F}_2) = \{(1,0),(1,1)\}$

(a) We calculate $\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x}(x,y) = 3x^2 = x^2, \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y}(x,y) = 2y = 0$ and we see that $\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x}(1,0) = 1, \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x}(1,1) = 1$ so that means by definition that f_2 is smooth at $V_{f_2}(\mathbb{F}_2)$.

Using theorem 5.8 (1) we get that there exists exactly one $P \in \mathbb{P}_{L_2/\mathbb{F}_2}$ s.t. $v_P(\alpha - 1) > 0, v_P(\beta) > 0$. Now we can use propoisiton 5.13 (2) that tells us $P = P_{(1,0)}$. This gives us $P_{(1,0)} = P \in \mathbb{P}_{L_2/\mathbb{F}_2}$. Using the same reasoning $P_{(1,1)} \in \mathbb{P}_{L_2/\mathbb{F}_2}$.

(b) By definition of $\mathcal{O}_{P_{(1,0)}}$ being a DVR, we know that there $\exists p \in P_{(1,0)} : (p) = P_{(1,0)}$. Let $P := P_{(1,0)}$. By definition of v_P we know that p is a generator of $P \iff v_P(a) = 1$ because $\forall a \in P = (p) : a = pb, b \in \mathcal{O}_P$.

By following the proof of theorem 5.8 and using the knowledge that found P from 5.8 is $P_{(1,0)}$ we'll find the element $u : v_P(u) = 1$. As in previous homeworks we calculate $(a_1, a_2) = (1,1)$ using partial derivatives. We choose $(b_1, b_2) = (1,0)$, that gives us $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\gamma = (1,0)$. We now have σ and we can calculate $(u,t) = \sigma(\alpha, \beta) \implies (u,t) = (\alpha + 1, \alpha + \beta + 1)$. We now have the generator we were looking for which is $\alpha + 1$.

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(a) $\alpha^{-5} \in P \iff v_P(\alpha^{-5}) \geq 1 \iff -5v_P(\alpha) \geq 1 \iff v_P(\alpha) < 0 \overset{5.23}{\implies}$ $\exists! P \in \mathbb{P}_{L_1/\mathbb{F}_2} : v_P(\alpha) < 0$. So the size of the set is 1. Assumptions of 5.23 are clearly satisfied and equivalences hold thanks to definitions and valuation properties.

(b) First we will show that there does not exist a place $P \in \mathbb{P}_{L_1/\mathbb{F}_2} : \alpha \in P \wedge degP = 1$. For contradiction assume there is such P. Using corollary 5.17 (we have shown in 2) that we can use this) we get that either $P = P_{(1,0)}$ or $P = P_{(1,1)}$ or $\alpha^{-1} \in P$.

If $\alpha \in P \implies v_P(\alpha) \geq 1$ and if $\alpha^{-1} \in P \implies v_P(\alpha^{-1}) \geq 1 \iff v_P(\alpha) \leq -1$ which is clearly a contradiction.

So either $P = P_{(1,0)}$ or $P = P_{(1,1)}$. In exercise 2) we have shown that $P_{(1,0)}$ is generated by $\alpha + 1$ which means $P_{(1,0)} = \{(\alpha+1)r(\alpha,\beta) | r \in R_{(1,0)}\}$. So if $\alpha \in P_{(1,0)} \implies \alpha | \alpha + 1$ which is also a contradiction.

Using the same procedure (using the same A and $\gamma = (1,1)$) as in exercise 2) we find out that $P_{(1,1)}$ is also generated by $\alpha + 1$ ($P_{(1,1)} = \{(\alpha+1)r(\alpha,\beta) | r \in R_{(1,1)}\}$) and we find the same contradiction.

Therefore α is not in a place of degree one. Using 4.6 we get $|L : \mathbb{F}_2(\alpha)| = deg_y(f_2) = 2$ and now we can use proposition 5.21 which says that if there are distinct $P_1, \dots, P_n$ where $n \in \mathbb{N}$ s.t. $v_{P_i} \geq 1 \iff \alpha \in P_i, \forall i = 1, \dots, n$ this must hold $2 \geq \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_{P_i} degP_i$ since $v_{P_i} \geq 1$ and we have shown that $degP_i \geq 1$ means there is at most one such P. Using observation after 5.17 and $\alpha \in L \setminus \tilde{K}$ we know such place exists. Therefore the size of the set is 1.

(c) In 2) and previous (b) we have shown that $\alpha + 1 \in P_{(1,0)}, \alpha + 1 \in P_{(1,1)}$. These places are distinct by definition. Also since $|L : \mathbb{F}_2(\alpha)| = 2$ and $\mathbb{F}_2(\alpha) = \mathbb{F}_2(\alpha+1)$ we get $|L : \mathbb{F}_2(\alpha+1)| = 2$. Now we use 5.21 again and we get $2 \geq v_{P_{(1,0)}}(\alpha + 1) degP_{(1,0)} + v_{P_{(1,1)}}(\alpha+1) degP_{(1,1)} + \dots$. We know that $v_{P_{(1,0)}}(\alpha+1) = v_{P_{(1,1)}}(\alpha+1) = 1$ and $degP_i \geq 1$ since they are non trivial. Therefore there cannot be more places containing $\alpha + 1 \implies$ the size of the set is 2.

(d) Using c) we can see that $degP_{(1,0)} = degP_{(1,1)} = 1$. Since $|V_{f_2}(\mathbb{F}_2)| = 2$ there can't be another place P of deg 1 s.t. $P = P_\gamma$ for some $\gamma \in V_{f_2}(\mathbb{F}_2)$. The only other place of degree 1 left (according to 5.17) is P s.t. $\alpha^{-1} \in P \iff -v_P(\alpha) \geq 1 \iff v_P(\alpha) \leq -1$. Corollary 5.23 tells us there is exactly one such place. Therefore the size of the set is 3.