

M4P33 Algebraic Geometry

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0 Introduction

I will not follow a particular book, but everything I am going to say will be contained in one of the following books.

Lecture 1
Friday
11/01/19

- I Shafarevich, Basic algebraic geometry, 1974
- R Hartshorne, Algebraic geometry, 1977
- J Harris, Algebraic geometry: a first course, 1992

1 Affine varieties

Notation 1.1.

- R is a commutative ring with unity.
- K is a field.
- $K[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ is the ring of polynomials in n variables.
- \mathbb{A}^n is K^n as a set.

Definition 1.2. Let $S \subseteq K[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ then

$$Z(S) = \{x \in \mathbb{A}^n \mid \forall f \in S, f(x) = 0\}$$

is called the **zero locus** of S . Subsets of \mathbb{A}^n that are of this form are called **affine varieties**.

Remark 1.3. Some authors call **algebraic set** the object $Z(S)$. We will not follow this notation.

Example 1.4.

- Single points $p = (p_1, \dots, p_n)$. $p = Z(S)$ where $S = \{x_1 - p_1, \dots, x_n - p_n\}$.
- $\mathbb{A}^n = Z(0)$.
- $\emptyset = Z(1)$.
- Subspaces of $\mathbb{A}^n = K^n$.
- If $X = Z(f_1, \dots, f_n) \subseteq \mathbb{A}^n$ and $Y = Z(g_1, \dots, g_m) \subseteq \mathbb{A}^n$ are affine varieties then

$$X \times Y = Z(f_1, \dots, f_n, g_1, \dots, g_m) \subseteq \mathbb{A}^{n+m}$$

is a variety.

Remark 1.5. If $S \subseteq K[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ and $I = \langle S \rangle$ then $Z(S) = Z(I)$.

Theorem 1.6 (Hilbert's basis theorem). *If R is Noetherian then $R[x]$ is Noetherian.*

Corollary 1.7. *Every ideal in $K[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ is finitely generated.*

Definition 1.8. Let $X \subseteq \mathbb{A}^n$ then

$$I(X) = \{f \in K[x_1, \dots, x_n] \mid \forall x \in X, f(x) = 0\}.$$

Example 1.9. $I(p) = I((p_1, \dots, p_n)) = \langle x_1 - p_1, \dots, x_n - p_n \rangle$.

Goal is

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \{\text{affine varieties in } \mathbb{A}^n\} & \leftrightarrow & \{\text{ideals of } K[x_1, \dots, x_n]\} \\ X & \mapsto & I(X) \\ Z(J) & \leftarrow & J \end{array}.$$

$$Z(I(X)) = X \text{ but } I(Z(J)) \supseteq J.$$

Example 1.10. $J = \langle x^2 + 1 \rangle \subseteq \mathbb{R}[x] = I(\emptyset) = I(Z(x^2 + 1))$.

Proposition 1.11.

- If $X \subseteq Y$ then $I(Y) \subseteq I(X)$. If $I \subseteq J$ then $Z(J) \subseteq Z(I)$.
- $X \subseteq Z(I(X))$ and $S \subseteq I(Z(S))$.
- If X is affine then $Z(J(X)) = X$. If $X = Z(S)$ then take Z of $S \subseteq I(Z(S))$.

Example 1.12. Let $J \subseteq \mathbb{C}[x]$. $J = \langle f \rangle$, where $f = (x - x_1)^{k_1} \dots (x - x_n)^{k_n}$.

Definition 1.13. Let $I \subseteq K[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ be an ideal.

$$I \subseteq \sqrt{I} = \{f \in K[x_1, \dots, x_n] \mid \exists n \in \mathbb{N}, f^n \in I\}.$$

If $\sqrt{I} = I$, we say I is a **radical ideal**. (Exercise: \sqrt{I} is an ideal, $I \subseteq \sqrt{I}$, and $\sqrt{I} = \bigcap_{p \text{ prime}} p$)

Theorem 1.14 (Hilbert's Nullstellensatz). $I(Z(J)) = \sqrt{J}$. If $\sqrt{J} = J$ then

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \{\text{affine varieties}\} & \leftrightarrow & \{\text{radical ideals}\} \\ X & \mapsto & I(X) \\ Z(J) & \leftarrow & J \end{array}.$$

Proposition 1.15.

1. $Z(S) \cup Z(T) = Z(ST)$.
2. $\bigcap_i Z(S_i) = Z(\bigcup_i S_i)$.
3. $Z(0) = \mathbb{A}^n$ and $Z(1) = \emptyset$.

Proof.

1. If $p \in Z(S) \cup Z(T)$, then $f(p) = 0$ for $f \in S$ or $f \in T$, so $f(p) = 0$ for $f \in ST$, where

$$ST = \left\{ \sum_{i \in I, I \text{ finite}} s_i t_i \right\} \subseteq S \cap T,$$

with equality if $S + T = R$. If $p \in Z(ST)$, there exists f such that $f(p) = 0$ for $f \in S$ or $f(p) = 0$ for $f \in T$, so $p \in Z(S) \cup Z(T)$.

□

Definition 1.16. The **Zariski topology** on \mathbb{A}^n is the topology generated by closed sets of the form $Z(S)$. By the above proposition this is a topology.

Example 1.17. \mathbb{A}^1 is not Hausdorff.

Definition 1.18. A topological space X is **irreducible** if it cannot be expressed as a union $X = A \cup B$, where A and B are proper and closed subsets. \emptyset is not considered irreducible.

Example 1.19. \mathbb{A}^1 .

Example 1.20. Any non-empty open set of irreducible X is dense and irreducible. Suppose A is open then $X = A^c \cup \overline{A}$. Since X is irreducible then $A^c = X$, a contradiction, or $\overline{A} = X$. Suppose A is reducible. Let $A = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$, where B and C are closed. Then $X = A^c \cup (B \cup C)$. $A^c = X$ or $B \cup C = X$, which are contradictions.

Example 1.21. If A is irreducible then \overline{A} is also irreducible. Suppose \overline{A} is not irreducible. $\overline{A} = (\overline{A} \cap B) \cup (\overline{A} \cap C)$. Take $\bigcap A$, $A = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$, a contradiction.

Definition 1.22. An affine variety is **irreducible** if it is irreducible as a topological space.

Remark 1.23. A **quasi-affine variety** is an open set of an affine variety.

Proposition 1.24.

1. $I(X \cup Y) = I(X) \cap I(Y)$.
2. $Z(I(X)) = \overline{X}$ for any $X \subseteq \mathbb{A}^n$.

Proof.

1. If $f \in I(X \cup Y)$ then $f(p) = 0$ for all $p \in X \cup Y$, so $f \in I(X)$ and $f \in I(Y)$.
2. We know that $X \subseteq Z(I(X))$ hence $\overline{X} \subseteq Z(I(X))$. Now, let Y be a closed set containing X , that is $X \subseteq Y$. Then

$$I(Y) \subset I(X) \implies Z(I(X)) \subset Z(I(X)) = Y,$$

so any closed set containing Y contains $Z(I(X))$.

□

Proposition 1.25. X is irreducible if and only if $I(X)$ is prime.

Proof.

\implies Let $f, g \in I(X)$.

$$X \subseteq Z(fg) = Z(f) \cup Z(g) \implies X = (X \cap Z(f)) \cup (X \cap Z(g)).$$

$Z(f) \subseteq X$, so $f \in I(X)$, or $Z(g) \subseteq X$, so $g \in I(X)$.

\Leftarrow Exercise.

□

Example 1.26. \mathbb{A}^n .

Definition 1.27. If $X \subseteq \mathbb{A}^n$, the **coordinate ring** of X is

$$A(X) = \frac{A}{I(X)} = \frac{K[x_1, \dots, x_n]}{I(X)}.$$

Example 1.28. Let $f \in K[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ be irreducible. If $n = 3$, $Z(f)$ is a surface. If $n = 2$, $Z(f)$ is a curve.

Example 1.29. Let $y - x^2 \in K[x, y]$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} A(X) &= \frac{K[x, y]}{\langle y - x^2 \rangle} \cong K[x, x^2] \rightarrow K[x] \\ \sum_{i,j} a_{ij} x^i x^{2j} &= \sum_{i,j} a_{ij} x^{2j+i} \mapsto \sum_n b_n x^n \end{aligned}$$

Example 1.30. Let $xy - 1 \in K[x, y]$. Then

$$A(X) = \frac{K[x, y]}{\langle xy - 1 \rangle} \cong K\left[x, \frac{1}{x}\right].$$

$A(X)$ cannot be $K[x]$.

Definition 1.31. A **Noetherian** topological space X is a topological space such that if

$$C_1 \supseteq C_2 \supseteq \dots$$

is a decreasing chain of closed sets then there is a k such that $C_k = C_{k+1} = \dots$.

Example 1.32. \mathbb{A}^n . Recall that if $A \subset B$ then $I(B) \subset I(A)$. So using the definition above,

$$I(C_1) \subseteq I(C_2) \subseteq \dots$$

Since $K[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ is Noetherian then $I(C_i)$ stabilises. So $I(C_k) = I(C_{k+1}) = \dots$, but taking Z , we recover C_k so C_k stabilises as well.

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Theorem 1.33. *If X is Noetherian then any non-empty closed subset can be expressed as a finite union of irreducible closed sets $X = Y_1 \cup \dots \cup Y_n$. Moreover, if we require that $Y_i \subseteq Y_j$ then this expression is unique.*

Proof. Let C be the collection of closed sets that do not satisfy that property. Let Y be a minimum closed inside C , in particular Y is reducible, so $Y = Y' \cup Y''$, for Y', Y'' closed. Hence $Y', Y'' \notin C$, so they can be expressed as a finite union of irreducibles, a contradiction. If $Y_i \not\subseteq Y_j$, then suppose

$$Y_1 \cup \dots \cup Y_n = X_1 \cup \dots \cup X_n.$$

Then $Y_1 \subset X_1 \cup X_n$, in particular $Y_1 = \bigcup_j (Y_1 \cap X_j)$, so there is a j such that $Y_1 \cap X_j = Y_1$, so $Y_1 \subset X_j$. We can assume $j = 1$ and repeat the same argument to find that $Y_1 = X_1$, so consider $\overline{Y \setminus Y_1} = Y_2 \cup \dots \cup Y_n$. But

$$Y_2 \cup \dots \cup Y_n = X_2 \cup \dots \cup X_n,$$

and the result follows by induction. \square

Corollary 1.34. *Any affine variety in \mathbb{A}^n can be expressed equally as a union of irreducible algebraic varieties.*

Definition 1.35. The **dimension** of a topological space is the supremum of n where

$$Y_0 \subset \dots \subset Y_n$$

is a sequence of irreducible closed sets.

Example 1.36. Dimension of \mathbb{A}^1 is one.

Definition 1.37. Let A be a ring and \mathfrak{p} be a prime ideal, then the **height** of \mathfrak{p} is the supremum of n where

$$\mathfrak{p}_1 \subset \dots \subset \mathfrak{p}_n \subset \mathfrak{p},$$

where \mathfrak{p}_i are prime. The **Krull dimension** of A is

$$\sup_{\mathfrak{p} \text{ prime}} \text{height}(\mathfrak{p}).$$

Proposition 1.38. *If Y is affine then $\dim(Y) = \dim(A(Y))$.*

Proof. Let C be a closed and irreducible set $C \subset Y$, then $I(C) \supset I(Y)$, then $I(C)$ is prime. \square

Proposition 1.39. *Let K be a field and B be an integral domain which is a finitely generated algebra, then*

- $\dim(B)$ is the transcendence degree of $K(B)$ over K , and
- if $\mathfrak{p} \subseteq B$ is prime, then

$$\text{height}(\mathfrak{p}) + \dim\left(\frac{B}{\mathfrak{p}}\right) = \dim(B).$$

Proof. Atiyah Macdonald chapter 11. \square

Proposition 1.40 (Krull Hauptidealsatz). *Let A be a Noetherian ring and $f \in A$ not a zero divisor and not a unit. Then every prime ideal containing f has height one.*

Proof. Atiyah Macdonald page 122. \square

Proposition 1.41. *A Noetherian integral domain A is a UFD if and only if every prime ideal I of height one is principal.*

Theorem 1.42. *An irreducible variety $Y \subseteq \mathbb{A}^n$ has dimension $n - 1$ if and only if $Y = Z(f)$ where f is an irreducible polynomial in $K[x_1, \dots, x_n]$.*

Proof.

\implies If Y has dimension $n - 1$ then $I(Y)$ has height one, by the above proposition $I(Y) = \langle f \rangle$, so $Y = Z(f)$.

\impliedby Let $I = I(Y)$ then I is prime, by the Krull Hauptidealsatz we have that I has height one, so $\dim(Y) = n - 1$. \square

2 Projective varieties

Definition 2.1. The **projective space** \mathbb{P}^n is defined as

$$\mathbb{P}^n = \frac{\mathbb{A}^{n+1} \setminus \{0\}}{\{x \sim \lambda x \mid \lambda \in K^*\}}.$$

A point in \mathbb{P}^n is written as $[a_0 : \dots : a_n] = \overline{(a_0, \dots, a_n)}$.

Definition 2.2. A **graded ring** R is a ring together with a decomposition

$$R = \bigoplus_{d \geq 0} R_d,$$

where R_d are abelian groups and $R_k \cdot R_t \subseteq R_{k+t}$.

Example 2.3. $K[x_0, \dots, x_n]$ is a graded ring, where R_d are monomials of degree d .

Notation 2.4. Let A be $K[x_0, \dots, x_n]$ without the grading and S be $K[x_0, \dots, x_n]$ as a graded ring.

Definition 2.5. An ideal $I \subseteq S$ is **homogeneous** if

$$I = \bigoplus_{d \geq 0} (I \cap S_d).$$

If $f = f_0 + \dots + f_d$, then $f_i \in I$.

Remark 2.6. I is homogeneous if and only if $I = \langle f_0, \dots, f_n \rangle$, where f_i are homogeneous.

Lemma 2.7. If I, J are homogeneous then

1. $I + J$ is homogeneous,
2. IJ is homogeneous,
3. $I \cap J$ is homogeneous, and
4. \sqrt{I} is homogeneous.

Proof.

4. Let $f = f_0 + \dots + f_d \in \sqrt{I}$ then

$$f^n = (f_0 + \dots + f_d)^n = f_d^n + \dots \in I \quad \implies \quad f_d^n \in I \quad \implies \quad f_d \in \sqrt{I},$$

so $f - f_d \in \sqrt{I}$, by induction $f_i \in \sqrt{I}$.

□

Definition 2.8. If f is homogeneous of degree k then

$$f(\lambda \cdot x) = \lambda^k \cdot f(x),$$

in particular $f(x) = 0$ if and only if $f(\lambda \cdot x) = 0$, so it makes sense to define

$$Z(f) = \{x \in \mathbb{P}^n \mid f(x) = 0\}.$$

More generally, if $I \subseteq S$ is a homogeneous ideal then

$$Z(I) = \{x \in \mathbb{P}^n \mid f \in I \text{ homogeneous, } f(x) = 0\}.$$

Definition 2.9. A subset $X \subseteq \mathbb{P}^n$ is called a **projective variety** if $X = Z(T)$ for some homogeneous ideal T .

Proposition 2.10.

- $Z(S) \cup Z(T) = Z(ST)$.
- $\bigcap_{\alpha} Z(S_{\alpha}) = Z(\bigcup_{\alpha} S_{\alpha})$.
- $Z(0) = \mathbb{P}^n$ and $Z(1) = \emptyset$.

Definition 2.11. We define the **Zariski topology** on \mathbb{P}^n by taking closed sets to be $Z(T)$ for some T .

Definition 2.12.

- A projective variety is **irreducible** if it is an irreducible topological space.
- An open subset of a projective variety is called a **quasi-projective variety**.
- The **dimension** of a projective variety is its dimension as a topological space.
- If $T \subseteq S$ then

$$I(T) = \langle f \in S \mid f \text{ homogeneous, } \forall p \in T, f(p) = 0 \rangle.$$

Definition 2.13. If X is a projective variety the **homogeneous coordinate ring** is

$$S(X) = \frac{S}{I(X)}.$$

Definition 2.14. If $f \in S$ is linear and homogeneous, we call $Z(f)$ a **hyperplane**.

Proposition 2.15.

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_i : U_i = \mathbb{P}^n \setminus Z(x_i) &\rightarrow \mathbb{A}^n \\ [x_0 : \dots : x_n] &\mapsto \left(\frac{x_0}{x_i}, \dots, \frac{x_n}{x_i} \right) \end{aligned}$$

is a homeomorphism in the Zariski topology.

Proof. Let $\phi = \phi_0$ and $U = U_0$, let $C \subseteq \mathbb{A}^n$ be a closed set then we claim that $\phi^{-1}(C)$ is closed. Indeed, let $C = Z(S)$, then $\phi^{-1}(C) = Z(S') \cup U$ where

$$S' = \left\{ x_0^d \cdot f\left(\frac{x_1}{x_0}, \dots, \frac{x_n}{x_0}\right) \mid f \in S \right\}.$$

Similarly, let $A \subseteq U$ is closed, we claim that $\phi(A)$ is closed. Let \overline{A} be its closure in \mathbb{P}^n , then $\overline{A} = Z(B)$, so $\phi(A) = Z(B')$ where

$$B' = \{f(1, x_1, \dots, x_n) \mid f \in B\}.$$

So we conclude that ϕ is a homeomorphism. □

Note. $\langle 1 \rangle = S$ and $\langle x_0, \dots, x_n \rangle \subsetneq S$ map to \emptyset under Z . So in order to have a one-to-one correspondence we need the following.

- $Z(I) = \emptyset$ if and only if $\sqrt{I} \supseteq \langle x_0, \dots, x_n \rangle$. If we consider $Z(I)$ in \mathbb{A}^{n+1} , note that $x \in Z(I)$ if and only if $\lambda x \in Z(I)$. So $Z(I) = \emptyset$ if and only if $Z(I) \subseteq \{0\}$. So $\sqrt{I} \supseteq \langle x_0, \dots, x_n \rangle$.
- $I(Z(J)) = \sqrt{J}$ if $Z(J) \neq \emptyset$, since $I(Z(J)) = I(Z_a(J)) = \sqrt{J}$.

Corollary 2.16.

$$\begin{aligned} \{ \text{projective varieties} \} &\longleftrightarrow \{ \text{homogeneous radical ideals not } \langle x_0, \dots, x_n \rangle \}, \\ \{ \text{irreducible projective varieties} \} &\longleftrightarrow \{ \text{homogeneous radical prime ideals} \}. \end{aligned}$$

Example 2.17. \mathbb{P}^n is irreducible.

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Proposition 2.18.

- \mathbb{P}^n is Noetherian, that is satisfies the descending chain condition.
- Every projective variety can be written as a unique union of irreducible projective varieties. We call **irreducible components** the irreducible varieties in that decomposition.

Theorem 2.19. Let $Y \subseteq \mathbb{P}^n$ be an irreducible projective variety. Then

$$\dim(S(Y)) = \dim(Y) + 1.$$

Proof. Let

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_i : U = \mathbb{P}^n \setminus Z(x_i) &\rightarrow \mathbb{A}^n \\ [x_0 : \dots : x_n] &\mapsto \left(\frac{x_0}{x_i}, \dots, \frac{x_n}{x_i} \right), \end{aligned}$$

and $Y_i = \phi_i(Y \cap U_i)$. Let

$$\begin{aligned} K[x_1, \dots, x_n] &\rightarrow (S(Y)_{x_i})_0 \\ f(x_1, \dots, x_n) &\mapsto \frac{x_i^{\partial f} f\left(\frac{x_1}{x_i}, \dots, \frac{x_n}{x_i}\right)}{x_i^{\partial f}}, \end{aligned}$$

then

$$A(Y_i) = \frac{K[x_1, \dots, x_n]}{I(Y_i)} \cong (S(Y)_{x_i})_0,$$

moreover $S(Y)_{x_i} \cong A(Y_i)[x_i, x_i^{-1}]$. So

$$\dim(S(Y)) = \dim(S(Y)_{x_i}) = \dim(A(Y_i)[x_i, x_i^{-1}]) = \text{tra}(K(Y_i)(x_i)) = \dim(Y_i) + 1.$$

Therefore if $Y_i \neq \emptyset$, $\dim(Y_i) = \dim(S(Y)) - 1$ for all i , but since U_i cover Y we have $\dim(Y) = \max\{\dim(Y_i)\}$. (Exercise: if $\{U_n\}_n$ is a finite cover of a topological space Y then $\dim(Y) = \max\{\dim(Y_i)\}$) Since $\dim(Y_i)$ are the same if $Y_i \neq \emptyset$, we conclude that $\dim(Y) = \dim(Y_d)$ for some d . \square

Proposition 2.20. Every Noetherian topological space is compact.

Proof. Let X be a Noetherian topological space and let $\{U_n\}$ be a cover of X . So consider C , the collection of the union of finitely many open sets of $\{U_n\}$. Since X is Noetherian C has a maximum element, say $U_1 \cup \dots \cup U_n$. If $U_1 \cup \dots \cup U_n \subsetneq X$ then there is $x \in X$ not in the union, and we can find another $U_{\alpha_0} \ni x$. But then

$$U_1 \cup \dots \cup U_n \cup U_{\alpha_0} \supsetneq U_1 \cup \dots \cup U_n,$$

a contradiction. So $X = U_1 \cup \dots \cup U_n$. \square

Corollary 2.21. \mathbb{P}^n , \mathbb{A}^n , affine varieties, and projective varieties are all compact in the Zariski topology.

Definition 2.22. A variety X is **complete** if for any other variety Y , the projection $X \times Y \rightarrow Y$ is closed.

Example 2.23. \mathbb{P}^n is complete. \mathbb{A}^n is not complete.

Lecture 6
Tuesday
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3 Morphisms

Definition 3.1. Suppose Y is a quasi-affine variety and $p \in Y$. We say that a function $f : Y \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^1$ is **regular** at p if there are $g, h \in K[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ and $U \ni p$ such that $f = g/h$ in U with $h \neq 0$. A function is **regular** if it is regular for every $p \in Y$.

Example 3.2. Local is not global. Let $X = Z(x_1x_4 - x_2x_3) \subseteq \mathbb{A}^4$ and $U = X \setminus Z(x_2, x_4)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \phi : \quad U &\rightarrow \mathbb{A}^1 \\ (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) &\mapsto \begin{cases} \frac{x_1}{x_2} & x_2 \neq 0 \\ \frac{x_3}{x_4} & x_4 \neq 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

is a regular function.

Definition 3.3. Let Y be a quasi-projective variety, $f : Y \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^1$, and $p \in Y$. We say that f is **regular** at p if there are g, h homogeneous polynomials of the same degree and an open set $U \ni p$ such that $f = g/h$ on U and $h \neq 0$.

Lemma 3.4. A regular function is continuous.

Proof. It is enough to show that $f^{-1}(p)$ is closed. Since f is regular $f = g/h$ on some neighbourhood U , then $f^{-1}(p) \cap U = Z(g - ph) \cap U$. \square

Remark 3.5. If X is irreducible then $f = g$ on $U \subseteq X$, then $f = g$ on X . Because the set where $f - g = 0$ is closed and dense.

Definition 3.6. We will use the term **variety** to denote an affine, quasi-affine, projective, or quasi-projective variety.

Definition 3.7. A **morphism** is $f : X \rightarrow Y$ if f is continuous and for every $U \subseteq Y$ and every function $g : U \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^1$ the composition $g \circ f$ is regular.

Remark 3.8.

- Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ and $g : Y \rightarrow Z$ then the composition $g \circ f$ of these two morphisms is the composition of f and g as functions.
- A morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is an **isomorphism** if there is a morphism $g : Y \rightarrow X$ such that $f \circ g = id$ and $g \circ f = id$.

Definition 3.9. Let X be a variety. Denote the set of all regular functions of X by $\mathcal{O}(X)$. If $p \in X$ the **local ring** at $p \in X$ is

$$\mathcal{O}_p = \varinjlim_{U \ni p} (\mathcal{O}(U)).$$

An element of \mathcal{O}_p is a pair (U, f) , where $p \in U$ and f is regular at p , moreover $(U, f) \sim (V, g)$ if $f = g$ on $U \cap V$.

Definition 3.10. Let Y be an irreducible variety, the **function field** $K(Y)$ of Y is the field whose elements are pairs (U, f) where U is open and f is regular on U , and

$$(U, f) + (V, g) = (U \cap V, f + g).$$

Remark 3.11.

- $K(Y)$ is indeed a field for if $(U, f) \neq 0$ then $U^{-1} = U \setminus Z(f)$, so $(U^{-1}, 1/f)$ is the inverse to (U, f) .
- $K(Y)$ is the quotient field of $A(Y)$ or $S(Y)$.
- $\mathcal{O}(Y) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{O}_p \hookrightarrow K(Y)$ for all $p \in Y$.

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Theorem 3.12. *If $Y \subseteq \mathbb{A}^n$ is an irreducible affine variety with coordinate ring $A(Y)$ then*

1. $\mathcal{O}(Y) = A(Y)$,
2. for all $p \in Y$, if $\mathfrak{m}_p = \{f \in A(Y) \mid f(p) = 0\}$ then we have a one-to-one correspondence

$$\{ \text{points of } Y \} \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad \{ \text{maximal ideals of } A(Y) \},$$

3. for all $p \in Y$, $\mathcal{O}_p \cong A(Y)_{\mathfrak{m}_p}$ and $\dim(\mathcal{O}_p) = \dim(Y)$, and
4. $K(Y)$ is the quotient field of $A(Y)$.

Proof.

1. Notice that there is a natural map $A \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(Y)$ with kernel $I(Y)$, so there is an injection $A(Y) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{O}(Y)$, that is

$$A(Y) \subseteq \mathcal{O}(Y) \subseteq \bigcap_{p \in Y} \mathcal{O}_p = \bigcap_{\mathfrak{m}_p} A(Y)_{\mathfrak{m}_p} = A(Y),$$

so $A(Y) = \mathcal{O}(Y)$.

2. We know that points of Y correspond to maximal ideals $\mathfrak{m}_p \supseteq I(Y)$. Taking the quotient, we get maximal ideals inside $A(Y)$.
3. There is a natural map $A(Y)_{\mathfrak{m}_p} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_p$, which is injective by $\alpha : A(Y) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{O}(Y)$, and it is surjective by definition of \mathcal{O}_p . Moreover,

$$\dim(\mathcal{O}_p) = \dim(A_p)_{\mathfrak{m}_p} = \text{height}(\mathfrak{m}_p) = \dim(Y).$$

4. The quotient field of $A(Y)$ is the quotient field of \mathcal{O}_p for all p , by 3, which is $K(Y)$ by definition.

□

Theorem 3.13. *Let $Y \subseteq \mathbb{P}^n$ be irreducible and projective. Then*

1. $\mathcal{O}(Y) = K$,
2. for all $p \in Y$, \mathfrak{m}_p as before, $\mathcal{O}_p \cong (S(Y)_{\mathfrak{m}_p})_0$, and
3. $K(Y) \cong (S(Y)_{(0)})_0$.

Proof. Recall that

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_i : U_i = \mathbb{P}^n \setminus Z(x_i) &\rightarrow \mathbb{A}^n \\ [x_0 : \cdots : x_n] &\mapsto \left(\frac{x_0}{x_i}, \dots, \frac{x_n}{x_i} \right) \end{aligned}$$

gives $\phi_i^* : A(Y_i) \cong (S(Y)_{x_i})_0$ and $Y_i = \phi_i(Y \cap U_i)$.

1. $K \subseteq \mathcal{O}(Y)$. Take $f \in \mathcal{O}(Y)$, so f is regular at each Y_i , but $\mathcal{O}(Y_i) \cong A(Y_i)$, also by ϕ_i^* , $A(Y_i) \cong (S(Y)_{x_i})_0$. Thus $f = g_i/x_i^{n_i}$, where $n_i = \deg(g_i)$, in particular $x_i^{n_i}f \in S(Y)_{n_i}$. Now, set $N \geq \sum_i n_i$, then $S(Y)_N \cdot f \subseteq S(Y)_N$, so we can iterate this process to obtain $S(Y)_N \cdot f^q \subseteq S(Y)_N$. In particular $x_0^N f \in S$, hence $S(Y)[f]$ is contained in $x_0^{-N} S(Y)$. Therefore f is integral since $S(Y)[f]$ is finitely generated. There are $a_i \in S$ such that

$$f^k + a_1 f^{k-1} + \cdots + a_k = 0.$$

Since f is homogeneous of degree zero we can take the constant terms of a_i and still have an equation, hence $a_i \in K$.

2. Let $p \in Y$, then $p \in Y_i$, by the previous theorem we know that $\mathcal{O}_p \cong A(Y_i)_{\mathfrak{m}_p}$. By ϕ_i^* , $\mathcal{O}_p \cong \left((S(Y)_{x_i})_{\mathfrak{m}_p} \right)_0$, but since $x_i \notin \mathfrak{m}_p$, hence $\mathcal{O}_p \cong \left(S(Y)_{\mathfrak{m}_p} \right)_0$.
3. Recall that the quotient field of Y is $K(Y) = K(Y_i)$, but $K(Y_i)$ is the quotient field of the coordinate ring $A(Y_i)$, by ϕ_i^* , this is $\left(S(Y)_{(0)} \right)_0$.

□

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Proposition 3.14. *Let X be an irreducible variety and Y be an irreducible affine variety, then we have a bijection*

$$\alpha : \text{Hom}(X, Y) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Hom}(A(Y), \mathcal{O}(X)),$$

the set of morphisms from X to Y to the set of K -algebra homomorphisms.

Proof. Given a morphism $\phi : X \rightarrow Y$, by definition of morphism, ϕ takes regular functions at Y to regular functions at X . So if $f \in A(Y)$ then $\phi \circ f \in \mathcal{O}(X)$. Conversely, let $h : A(Y) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(X)$ be a homomorphism of K -algebras. Recall that $A(Y) = A/I(Y) = k[x_1, \dots, x_n]/I(Y)$. Take $\overline{x_i} \in A(Y)$ and let $y_i = h(\overline{x_i}) \in \mathcal{O}(X)$ and define

$$\begin{aligned} \psi : X &\rightarrow \mathbb{A}^n \\ p &\mapsto (y_1(p), \dots, y_n(p)) \end{aligned}$$

We claim that $\text{Im}(\psi) \subseteq Y$, but since $Y = Z(I(Y))$, it is enough to show that if $f \in I(Y)$ then $f(\psi(p)) = 0$.

$$f(\psi(p)) = f(y_1(p), \dots, y_n(p)) = f(h(\overline{x_1}(p)), \dots, h(\overline{x_n}(p))) = h(f(x_1, \dots, x_n))(p) = 0.$$

□

Lemma 3.15. *If X, Y are as before then $\psi : X \rightarrow Y$ is a morphism if and only if $\psi_i = x_i \circ \psi$ are regular functions.*

Proof. Suppose ψ_i are regular functions, then if p is a polynomial $p \circ \psi$ is regular, but since regular functions are quotients of polynomials, we conclude that $f \circ \psi$ is regular for any regular function f . □

Corollary 3.16. *If X, Y are affine then $X \cong Y$ if and only if $A(X) \cong A(Y)$.*

Corollary 3.17. *The correspondence $X \mapsto A(X)$ induces an arrow reversing correspondence between the category of affine varieties and the category of K -integral domains.*

Lecture 9 is a problem class.
Lecture 10 is a problem class.

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4 Rational maps

Lecture 11
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Definition 4.1. Let X, Y be varieties. A **rational map** $f : X \dashrightarrow Y$ is a pair (U, f_U) where $U \subseteq X$ is open and f_U is a morphism on U and we identify $(U, f_U) \sim (V, g_V)$ if $f_U = g_V$ on $U \cap V$.

Lemma 4.2. If X, Y are varieties and $\phi, \psi : X \rightarrow Y$ such that $\phi = \psi$ on $U \subseteq X$, then $\phi = \psi$ on X .

Proof. We can assume that $Y \subseteq \mathbb{P}^n$ for some n , and hence we reduce to the case where $Y = \mathbb{P}^n$. So the product is $\phi \times \psi : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^n \times \mathbb{P}^n$. Let $\Delta \subseteq \mathbb{P}^n \times \mathbb{P}^n = Z(x_i y_j - x_j y_i)$. Since $\phi = \psi$ on U , $(\phi \times \psi)(U) \subseteq \Delta$, so $(\phi \times \psi)(\overline{U}) = (\phi \times \psi)(X) \subseteq \Delta$. \square

Definition 4.3.

- A **dominant rational map** is a rational map $f : X \dashrightarrow Y$, such that $f_U(U)$ is dense for some, and hence all, (U, f_U) .
- A **birational map** is a dominant rational map $f : X \dashrightarrow Y$ such that f admits an inverse $g : Y \dashrightarrow X$.

Theorem 4.4. For any two varieties X, Y we have a correspondence

$$\{ \text{dominant rational maps } f : X \rightarrow Y \} \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad \{ K\text{-algebra homomorphisms } K(Y) \rightarrow K(X) \}.$$

Proof. Given a rational map $f : X \dashrightarrow Y$ and let $g \in K(Y)$. Let f_U be a representative of f then we have that if $(V, g) = g$, $g \circ f_U \in K(X)$. Since we can cover Y using affine varieties, we can assume Y is affine then $K(Y) = K(A(Y))$. If we start with a homomorphism $\theta : K(Y) \rightarrow K(X)$, let $y_1, \dots, y_n \in A(Y)$ be the generators of $A(Y)$, then $\theta(y_i) \in K(X)$. We can find U such that $\theta(y_i)$ are regular at U . Then this induces a map $A(Y) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(U)$. But then we have a morphism $U \rightarrow Y$, and moreover this is the inverse of the map we defined previously. \square

Definition 4.5.

- A field extension L/K is **separably generated** if there is a transcendence basis $\{x_i\}$ for L/K such that L is a separable algebraic extension of $K(\{x_i\})$.
- Primitive element theorem. If L/K is finite and separable then $L/K(\alpha)$ for some $\alpha \in L$. If L is infinite and β_1, \dots, β_n are generators for L/K then $\alpha = c_1 \beta_1 + \dots + c_n \beta_n$ for $c_i \in K$.
- If K is perfect, any finitely generated extension L/K is separably generated.

Theorem 4.6. Any variety X of dimension n is birational to a hypersurface $Y \subseteq \mathbb{P}^{n+1}$.

Proof. Since $K(X) = K$ is finitely generated, by the theorem above it is separably generated. So we can find a transcendence basis $x_1, \dots, x_n \in K$ such that $K/k(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ is finite and separable. By the primitive element theorem, $K = k(x_1, \dots, x_n, y)$ for some y which is algebraic over $k(x_1, \dots, x_n)$, so y is the solution of a polynomial equation f in $k(x_1, \dots, x_n)$. In particular if we clear denominators we get a polynomial $f(x_1, \dots, x_n, y)$ in \mathbb{A}^{n+1} , by taking $Z(f)$ we get a hypersurface and taking its projective closure we get a hypersurface in \mathbb{P}^n . \square

Corollary 4.7. The following are equivalent.

- $F : X \dashrightarrow Y$ is birational.
- There exist U, V such that $F : U \rightarrow V$ is an isomorphism.
- $K(Y) \cong K(X)$.

Definition 4.8. The **blow-up** of \mathbb{A}^n at the origin 0 , denoted by $\widetilde{\mathbb{A}^n}$, is $Z(x_i y_j - x_j y_i) \subseteq \mathbb{A}^n \times \mathbb{P}^{n-1}$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \widetilde{\mathbb{A}^n} & \hookrightarrow & \mathbb{A}^n \times \mathbb{P}^{n-1} \\ & \searrow \pi & \downarrow \pi_1 : (x, y) \mapsto x \\ & & \mathbb{A}^n \end{array}$$

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Proposition 4.9.

1. Let $P \in \mathbb{A}^n$, if $P \neq 0$ then $\pi^{-1}(P)$ is a single point, and $\widetilde{\mathbb{A}^n} \setminus \pi^{-1}(0) \cong \mathbb{A}^n \setminus \{0\}$.
2. $\pi^{-1}(0) \cong \mathbb{P}^{n-1}$.
3. Points of $\pi^{-1}(0)$ are in one-to-one correspondence with the set of lines through the origin.
4. $\widetilde{\mathbb{A}^n}$ is irreducible.

Proof.

1. If $P \neq 0$ then $y_j = x_j y_i / x_i$ and this is true for every j , so this gives a unique point in \mathbb{P}^{n-1} .
2. Obvious.
3. A line through the origin is given by $x_i = t a_i$ for $t \neq 0$. Taking π^{-1} of this line we get $x_i = t a_i$ and $y_i = t a_i = a_i$. In other words if $x \neq 0$, $\pi^{-1}(X) = (X, [X])$.
4. $\widetilde{\mathbb{A}^n} \setminus \pi^{-1}(0) \cong \mathbb{A}^n \setminus \{0\}$ is dense and irreducible, by 3.

□

Definition 4.10. If $Y \ni 0$ is a closed subvariety of \mathbb{A}^n we define the **blow-up** of Y at 0 by $\widetilde{Y} = \overline{\pi^{-1}(Y \setminus \{0\})}$. More generally, we can blow-up any point by taking an affine change of coordinates. We also get a birational map $\pi : \widetilde{Y} \rightarrow Y$.

Example 4.11. Let $Y = Z(y^2 - x^2(x+1))$. The equations of the blow-up are

$$\begin{cases} y^2 = x^2(x+1) \\ xu = yt \end{cases},$$

where $[t : u] \in \mathbb{P}^1$. Suppose $t \neq 0$.

$$\begin{cases} y^2 = x^2(x+1) \\ y = xu \end{cases} \implies (xu)^2 = x^2(x+1) \implies x^2(u^2 - x - 1) = 0.$$

Example 4.12. Let $y^2 = x^3$.

$$\begin{cases} y^2 = x^3 \\ y = xu \end{cases} \implies (xu)^2 = x^3 \implies x^2(u^2 - x) = 0.$$