Problem list 1

Lecture 2: Polynomials and Affine Space

1. Consider the polynomial $g(x,y) = x^2y + y^2x \in \mathbb{F}_2[x,y]$. Show that $g(x,y) = 0$ for every $(x,y) \in \mathbb{F}_2^2$, and explain why this does not contradict Proposition 5.

○ Let's just use Sage in order to check if this polynomial is zero-function:

In [1]:
```
R.<x,y> = PolynomialRing(GF(2))
poly = x**2 * y + y**2 * x
for el in AffineSpace(R):
    print(poly(*el))
```

```
0
0
0
0
```

So, $g(x,y) = 0$. This doesn't contradict Prop. 5 though since $\mathbb{F}_2$ is not an infinite field. ●

2. Find a nonzero polynomial in $\mathbb{F}_2[x,y,z]$ which vanishes at every point of $\mathbb{F}_2^3$. Try to find one involving all three variables.

○ Seems, $g(x,y,z) = x(y+z) + y(x+z) + z(x+y)$ does the job:

In [2]:
```
R.<x,y,z> = PolynomialRing(GF(2))
poly = x * (y + z) + y * (x + z) + z * (x + y)
for el in AffineSpace(R):
    print(poly(*el))
```

```
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
```

3. Consider $f(x,y,z) = x^5y^2z - x^4y^3 + y^5 + x^2z - y^3z + xy + 2x - 5z + 3$.

(a) Write f as a polynomial in x with coefficients in $\mathbb{K}[y,z]$.

(b) Write f as a polynomial in y with coefficients in $\mathbb{K}[x,z]$.

(c) Write f as a polynomial in z with coefficients in $\mathbb{K}[x,y]$.

○ (a): $f(x) = (y^2z)x^5 - (y^3)x^4 + (z)x^2 + (y+2)x + (y^5 - y^3z - 5z + 3)$,

(b): $f(y) = y^5 - (x^4 + z)y^3 + (x^5z)y^2 + (x)y + (x^2z + 2x - 5z + 3)$,

(c): $f(z) = (x^5y^2 + x^2 - y^3 - 5)z - (x^4y^3 + y^5 + xy + 2x + 3)$. ●

Lecture 3: Affine Varieties

1. In the plane $\mathbb{R}^2$, draw a picture to illustrate

$$V(x^2+y^2-4)\cap V(xy-1)=V(x^2+y^2-4,xy-1),$$

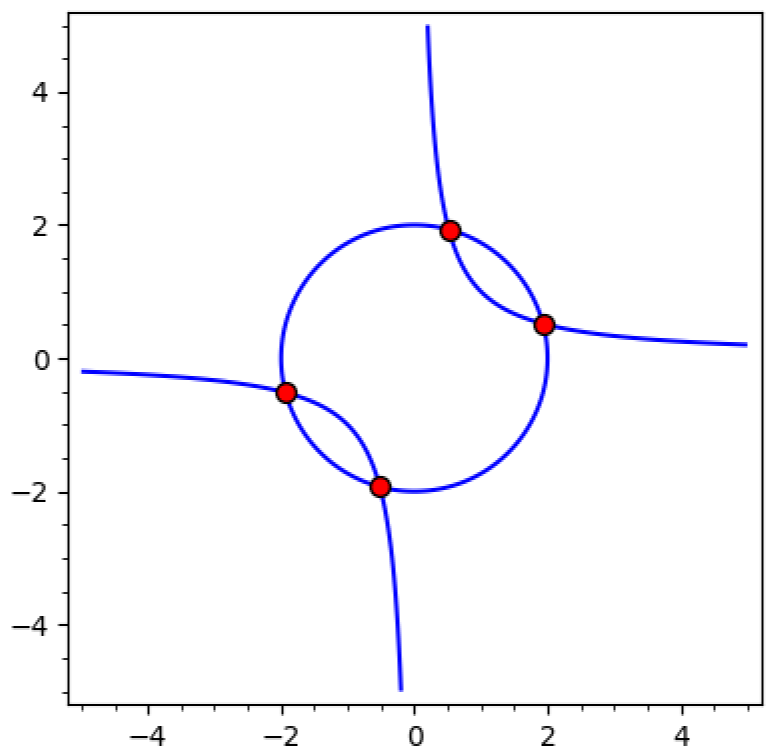
and determine the points of intersection.

○ Let's draw it:

In [3]:
```
x,y = var('x y')
poly1 = x**2 + y**2 - 4
p = [implicit_plot(poly1, xrange=(-5,5), yrange=(-5,5))]

poly2 = x * y - 1
p.append(implicit_plot(poly2, xrange=(-5,5), yrange=(-5,5)))

R.<x,y> = RR[]
J = R.ideal(x**2 + y**2 - 4,x * y - 1) #intersection = solve([poly1, poly2], [x,y])

int_x = [j[x] for j in J.variety()] #[point[0].rhs() for point in intersection]
int_y = [j[y] for j in J.variety()] #[point[1].rhs() for point in intersection]
p.append(scatter_plot(list(zip(int_x, int_y)), facecolor='red'))
sum(p)
```

```
verbose 0 (2285: multi_polynomial_ideal.py, variety) Warning: falling back to very slow
toy implementation.
verbose 0 (2285: multi_polynomial_ideal.py, variety) Warning: falling back to very slow
toy implementation.
```

Out[3]:



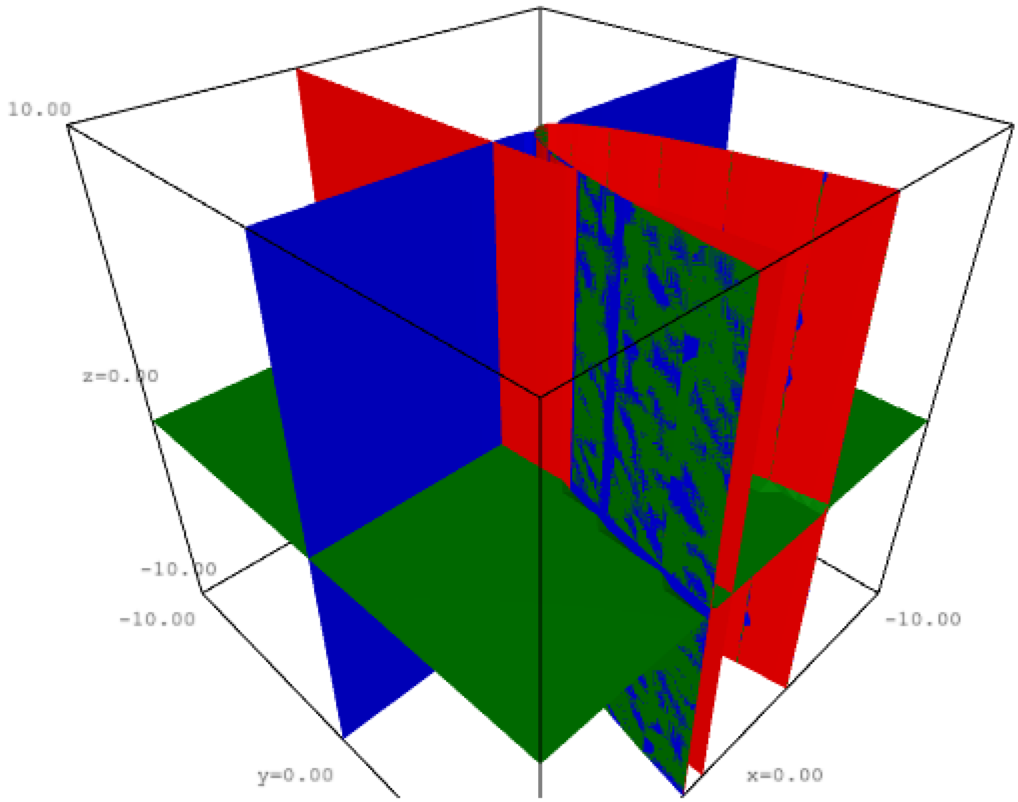
So, blue varieties -- are exactly the varieties in left hand-side. Four red points are the variety on the right hand-side, and, of course, is the intersection of blue ones ●

2. Sketch $V((x-2)(x^2-y),y(x^2-y),(z+1)(x^2-y))$ in $\mathbb{R}^3$.

○ From the previous problem,

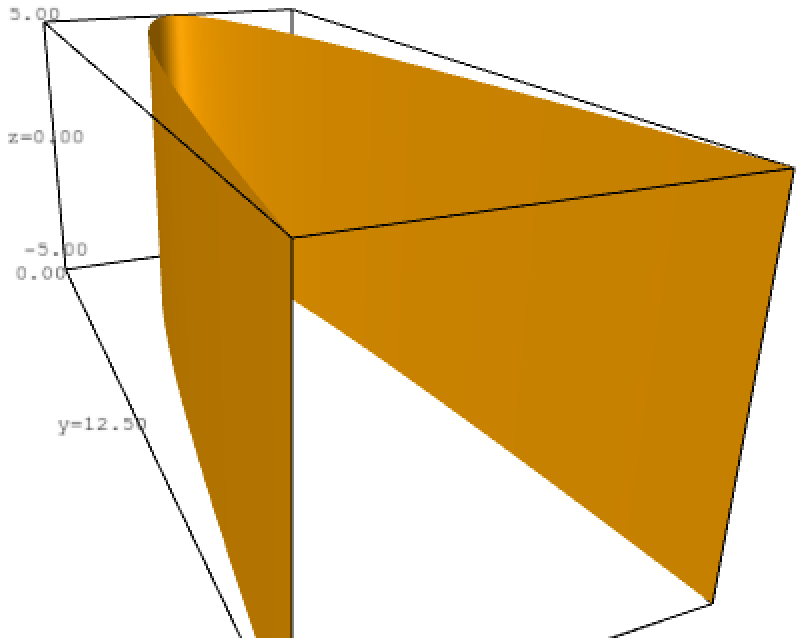
$$V((x-2)(x^2-y), y(x^2-y), (z+1)(x^2-y)) = V((x-2)(x^2-y) \cap V(y(x^2-y)) \cap V((z+1)(x^2-y))$$

In [4]:
```
x,y,z = var('x,y,z')

V = [(x-2)*(x^2-y), y*(x^2-y), (z+1)*(x^2-y)]
c=['red','blue', 'green']

p=add([implicit_plot3d(V[i],[x,-10,10],[y,-10,10],[z,-10,10], color=c[i]) for i in [0..2

show(p)
```



In [5]:
```
soln = solve([(x-2)*(x^2-y), y*(x^2-y), (z+1)*(x^2-y)], [x,y,z])
print(soln)

plots = []

for sol in soln:
    plots.append(parametric_plot3d(list(map(lambda x: x.rhs() ,sol)), (-5,5), (-5, 5), c

sum(plots)
```

Out[5]:



$\mathbb{k}^n$

$(a_1, \dots, a_n) \in \mathbb{k}^n$

$\mathbb{k}^n$

○

V $\exists f_1, \dots, f_s \in \mathbb{k}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ $\forall v \in V : f_i(v) = 0$
$(a_1, \dots, a_n)$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - a_1 = 0, \\ x_2 - a_2 = 0, \\ \dots \\ x_n - a_n = 0 \end{cases}$$

V W $V \cup W$

V $\mathbb{k}^n$ V $V = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ $\{v_i\}$
$V = \bigcup \{v_i\}$ •

$R = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 | y > 0\}$ R

○ R V $V(y - x^2)$
$(0, 0)$ $f(x, y) = y - x^2$
$C = R \cap V$ $g(t) = f(t, t^2)$ g C
$g(0) = f(0, 0) = 0$ R •

5. Let $V \subset \mathbb{k}^n$ and $W \subset \mathbb{k}^m$ be two affine varieties, and let

$$V \times W = \{(x_1, \ldots, x_n, y_1, \ldots, y_m) \in \mathbb{k}^{n+m} | (x_1, \ldots, x_n) \in V, (y_1, \ldots, y_m) \in W\}$$

be their Cartesian product. Prove that $V \times W$ is an affine variety in $\mathbb{k}^{n+m}$.

○ Since V, W are varieties, then let $V = V(f_1, \ldots, f_s)$ and $W = V(g_1, \ldots, g_r)$, where $f_i \in \mathbb{k}[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ and $g_i \in \mathbb{k}[y_1, \ldots, y_m]$. Then we can regard f_i and g_i as polynomials in $\mathbb{k}[x_1, \ldots, x_n, y_1, \ldots, y_m]$.

Then consider $V(f_1, \ldots, f_s, g_1, \ldots, g_r)$. I claim that $V \times W = V(f_1, \ldots, f_s, g_1, \ldots, g_r)$.

The $\subseteq$ part: let $(a_1, \ldots, a_n, b_1, \ldots, b_m) \in V \times W$. Clearly, both f_i and g_i vanish at this point.

The $\supseteq$ part: let $(a_1, \ldots, a_n, b_1, \ldots, b_m) \in V(f_1, \ldots, f_s, g_1, \ldots, g_r)$. Then it's also clear that $(a_1, \ldots, a_n, b_1, \ldots, b_m) \in V \times W$ since f_i vanishes on $(a_1, \ldots, a_n)$ (then $(a_1, \ldots, a_n) \in V$)and g_i vanishes on $(b_1, \ldots, b_m)$ (then $(b_1, \ldots, b_m) \in W$). ●

Lecture 4: Parametrizations of Affine Varieties

1. Given $f \in \mathbb{k}[x]$, find a parametrization of $V(y - f(x))$.

○ Parametrization of $V(y - f(x))$ is a system

$$\begin{cases} x = r_1(t), \\ y = r_2(t) \end{cases}$$

Since $V(y - f(x)) = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{k}^2 : y - f(x) = 0\}$, the next parametrization should work:

$$\begin{cases} x = t, \\ y = f(t) \end{cases}$$

2. Consider the curve defined by $y^2 = cx^2 - x^3$, where c is some constant.

(a) Show that a line will meet this curve at either 0, 1, 2, or 3 points. Illustrate your answer with a picture.

(b) Show that a nonvertical line through the origin meets the curve at exactly one other point when $m^2 \neq c$. Draw a picture to illustrate this, and see if you can come up with an intuitive explanation as to why this happens.

(c) Now draw the vertical line $x = 1$. Given a point $(1, t)$ on this line, draw the line connecting $(1, t)$ to the origin. This will intersect the curve in a point (x, y). Draw a picture to illustrate this, and argue geometrically that this gives a parametrization of the entire curve.

(d) Show that the geometric description from part (c) leads to the parametriza- tion

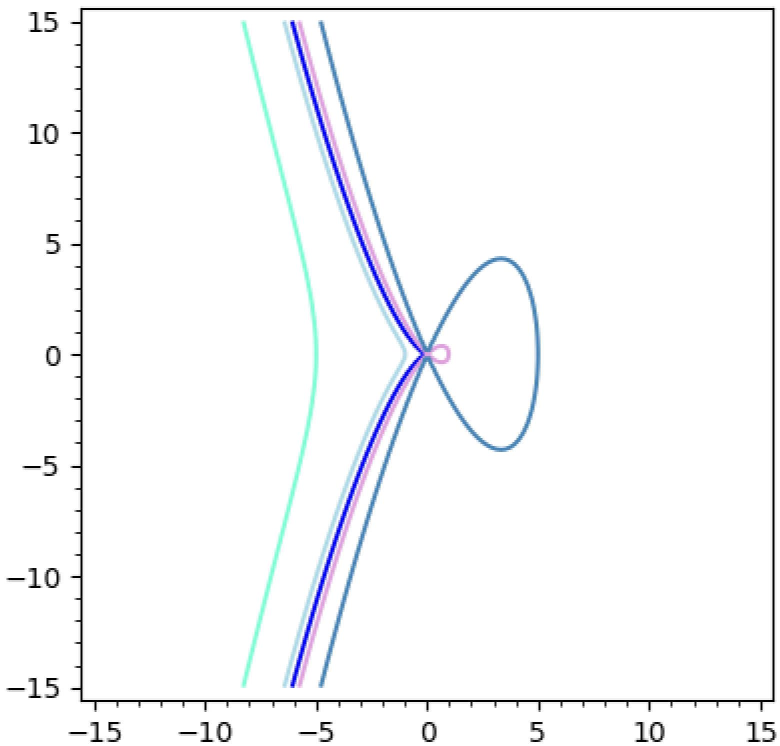
$$\begin{cases} x = c - t^2, \\ y = t(c - t^2). \end{cases}$$

○ Let's start with (a):

Let's at first look at this curve with different values of c:

In [6]:
```
x,y = var('x,y')

cs = [-5, -1, 0, 1, 5]
colors = ['aquamarine', 'automatic', 'blue', 'plum', 'steelblue']
plots = []

for i in range(len(cs)):
    plots.append(
        implicit_plot(y^2 == cs[i]*x^2 - x^3, (x,-15,15), (y,-15,15), color = colors[i])
    )

sum(plots)
```

Out[6]:



Easy to see, that there exist lines, that meet the curve at $0, 1, 2$ or 3 points.

Formally, let $x = a$ for some a. Then $y^2 = a^2(c - a)$. Then there are 3 cases:

- $a > 0$: RHS is negative, and so line doesn't meet the curve
- $a = 0$: The only meeting poing then is $(0, 0)$.
- $a < 0$: RHS is positive, so line meets the curve at 2 points

If $y = mx + b$, then $(mx + b)^2 = cx^2 - x^3$, which simplifies to

$$x^3 + (m^2 - c)x^2 + 2mbx + b^2 = 0.$$

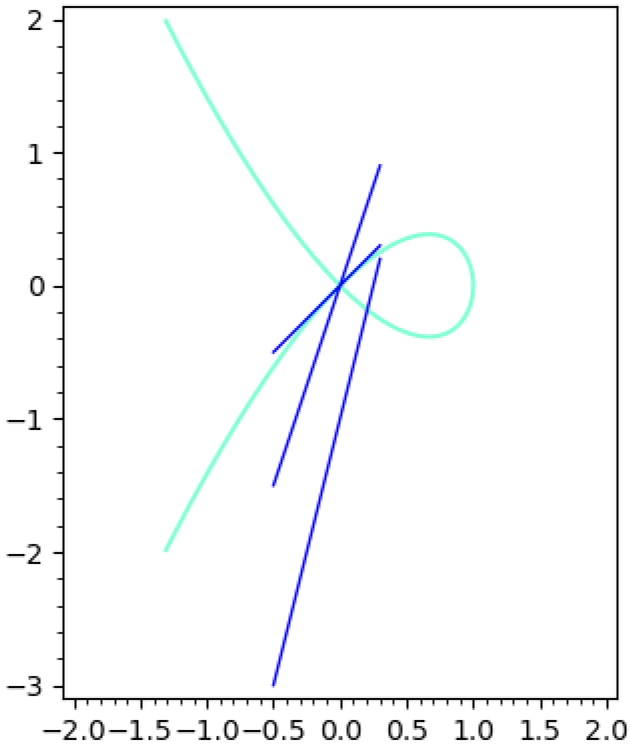
And by fundamental theorem of algebra, it has at most 3 roots.

(b): Let's draw a picture first. For this, fix $c = 1$ and draw several lines.

In [29]:
```
x,y = var('x,y')

curve = y^2 == x^2 - x^3
lines = [x, 3*x, 4*x-1]
```

```
plots = [implicit_plot(curve, (x,-2,2), (y,-2,2), color = 'aquamarine')]

for line in lines:
    plots.append(plot(line, -0.5, 0.3))

sum(plots)
```

Out[29]:



Let's work it out formally: we have

$$x^2(x + (m^2 - c)) = 0$$

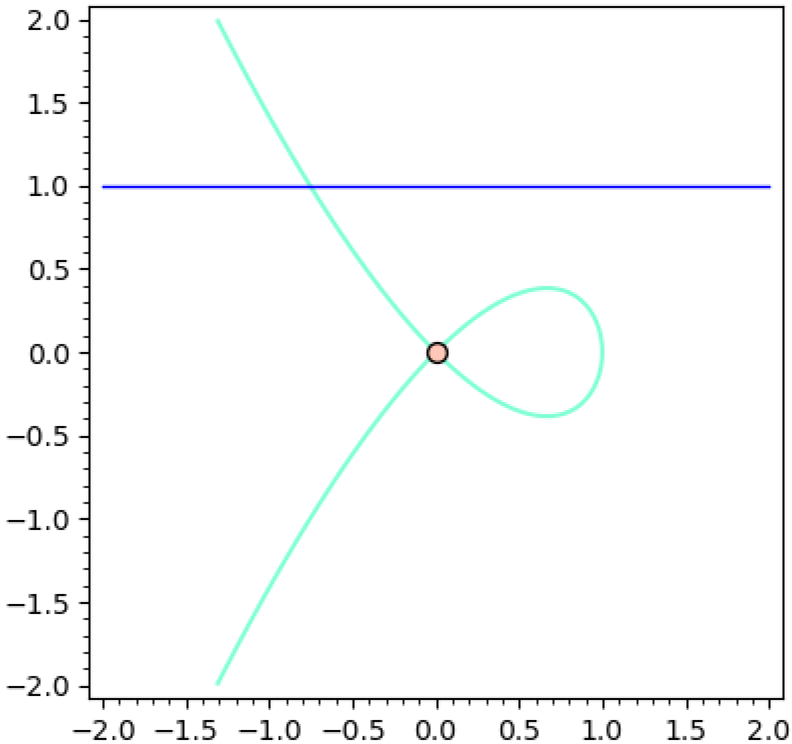
So the roots are only 0 and $m^2 - c$

(c): Let's plot again:

In [35]:

```
x,y = var('x,y')

curve = y^2 == x^2 - x^3

plots = [implicit_plot(curve, (x,-2,2), (y,-2,2), color = 'aquamarine'),
         plot(1, -2,2),
         scatter_plot([(0,0)])]


sum(plots)
```

Out[35]:



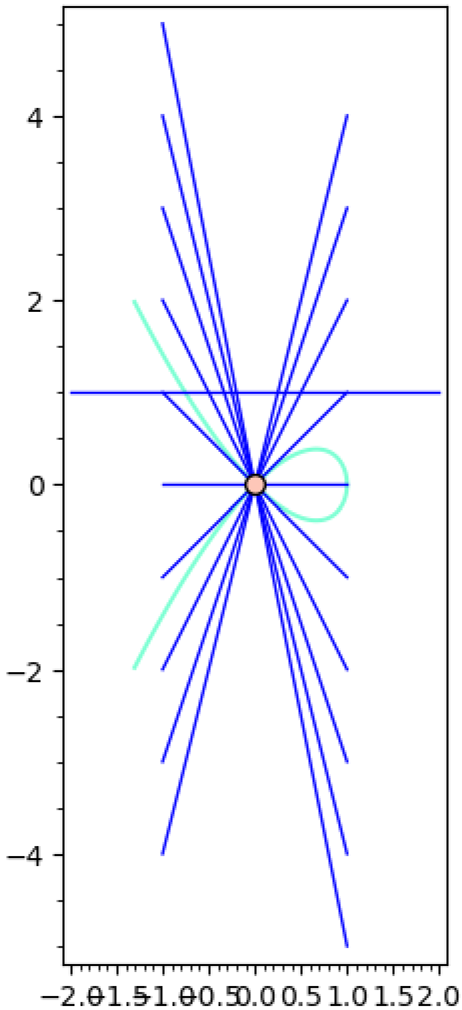
Let's consider $(1, t)$ which lies on the line $x = 1$ and connect it with $(0, 0)$. Then the line that passes through these 2 points has the equation

$$y = tx$$

Let's draw it:

In [61]:
```
x,y, t = var('x,y, t')

curve = y^2 == x^2 - x^3
connect_line = t*x

plots = [implicit_plot(curve, (x,-2,2), (y,-2,2), color = 'aquamarine', figsize=8),
         plot(1, -2,2),
         scatter_plot([(0,0)])]

for p in range (-5,5):
    plots.append(plot(connect_line.subs(t==p), -1,1))


sum(plots)
```

Out[61]:



as t ranges from $-\infty$ to ∞ the line meets the curve at all points.

(d): Let's parametrize the curve:

Since $y = tx$, we can put it in the equation:

$$t^2x^2 = cx^2 - x^3,$$

cancelling out x^2, we get that $x = c - t^2$, thus $y = t(c - t^2)$.

Lecture 5: Ideals

1. Show that $V(x + xy, y + xy, x^2, y^2) = V(x, y)$.

○ Observe that $x + xy = x(1 + y)$, and therefore $x + xy \in < x >$. Similarly, $y + xy = y(1 + x) \in < y >$; $x^2 \in < x >$ and $y^2 \in < y >$, which is obvious. Thus, $< x, y > = < x + xy, y + xy, x^2, y^2 >$, therefore varieties are equal. ●

2. Show that $I(V(x^n, y^m)) = \langle x, y \rangle$ for any positive integers n and m

○ From Hilbert's Nullstellensatz, $I(V(\alpha)) = \sqrt(\alpha)$, where $\sqrt(\alpha)$ is the radical of the ideal. And $\sqrt(< x^n, y^m >) = < x, y >$.

Another way: Since $V(x^n, y^m) = V(x^n) \cap V(y^m)$, we can write down each variety:

- $V(x^n) = \{(0, y) : y \in \Bbbk\} = V(x)$
- $V(y^m) = \{(x, 0) : x \in \Bbbk\} = V(y)$

Thus, $V(x^n, y^m) = V(x^n) \cap V(y^m) = V(x) \cap V(y) = V(x, y)$, therefore $< x, y > \subseteq I(V(x, y)) = I(V(x^n, y^m))$

For converse inclusion, notice that $(0, 0) \in V(x^n, y^m)$, so any polynomial $f \in I(V(x^n, y^m))$ can't have nonzero constant term, hence $f \in < x, y >$. Thus, $I(V(x^n, y^m)) = < x, y > \bullet$

3. Let $V \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ be the curve parametrized by (t^2, t^3, t^4).

(a) Prove that V is an affine variety.

(b) Determine $I(V)$.

○ Let's start with (a): In order to prove that V is an affine variety, I need to find the defining polynomials $f_1, f_2, \ldots, f_s$ in $\Bbbk[x, y, z]$ such that $V(f_1, \ldots, f_s) = V$.

So, since $x = t^2$, $y = xt$ and $z = x^2$, so $f_1 = z - x^2$. To find another polynomial, consider what we have now:

$$\begin{cases} x = t^2, \\ y = xt. \end{cases}$$

So $t = \frac{y}{x}$, and $x = \frac{y^2}{z}$, from which we can derive that $f_2 = y^2 - xz$. Thus,

$$V \subseteq V(y^2 - xz, z - x^2)$$

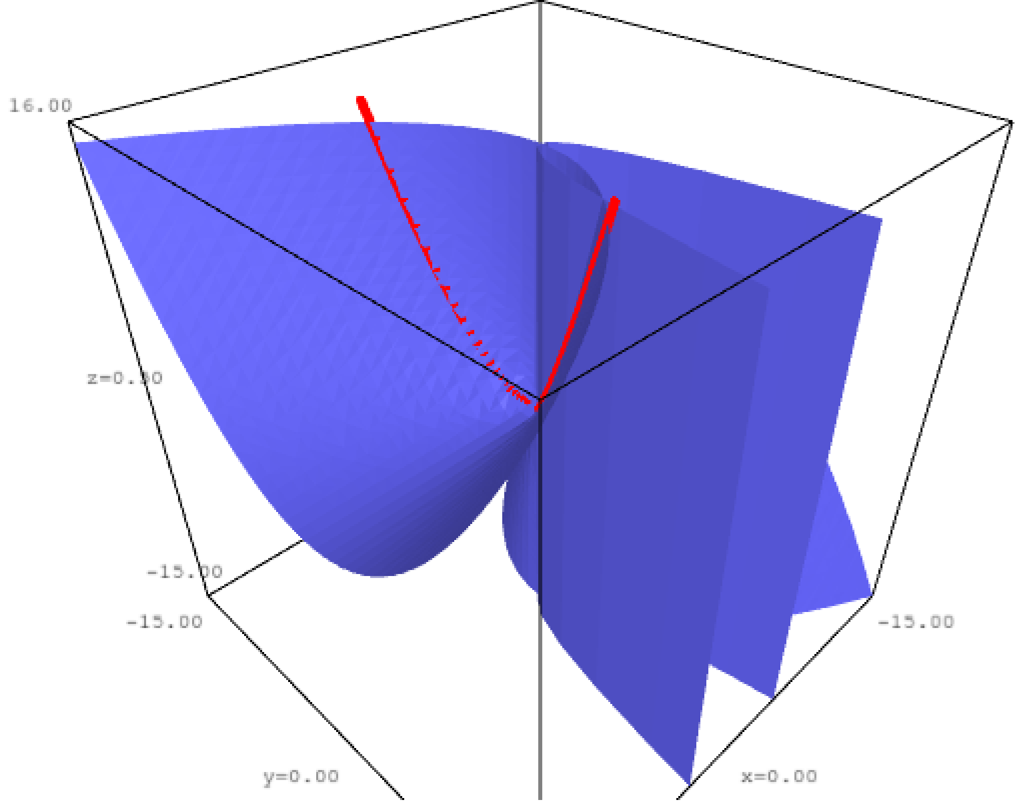
To prove the converse, let $P = (a, b, c) \in V(y^2 - xz, z - x^2)$, so $ac = b^2$ and $a^2 = c$. If $a = 0$, then $P = (0, 0, 0)$ and in this case, $P \in V$(corr. to $t = 0$). If $a \neq 0$, then because of the relations, let $r = \frac{b}{a}$, and then

$$P = (a, b, c) = (r^2, r^3, r^4).$$

Hence, $V = V(y^2 - xz, z - x^2)$.

In [73]:
```
""" something strange on the plot; red parametrized line doesn't match with the intersec

x,y,z,t = var("x,y,z,t")
plots = [implicit_plot3d(y^2-x*z,xrange=(-15,15), yrange=(-15,15), zrange=(-15,15)),
         implicit_plot3d(z-x^2,xrange=(-15,15), yrange=(-15,15), zrange=(-15,15)),
         parametric_plot3d((t^2,t^3,t^4), (-2,2), color='red', thickness=5)]

sum(plots)
```

Out[73]:



$I(V)$

$$I(V) = \{f \in k[x_1, x_2, x_3] : \forall x \in V : f(x) = 0\}.$$

$I(V(J)) = \sqrt{J}$

$$I(V(y^2 - xz, z - x^2)) = \sqrt{\langle y^2 - xz, z - x^2 \rangle}.$$

$$\mathbb{k}[x, y, z] / \langle y^2 - xz, z - x^2 \rangle = \mathbb{k}[x, y] / \langle y^2 - x^3 \rangle .$$

$y^2 - x^3$ $y^2 - x^3 \in \mathbb{k}[x][y]$

$p = (x)$ $y^2 - x^3$ $\langle y^2 - x^3 \rangle$

$$I(V(y^2 - xz, z - x^2)) = \sqrt{\langle y^2 - xz, z - x^2 \rangle} = \langle y^2 - xz, z - x^2 \rangle . \bullet$$

$f_1 = \ldots = f_s = 0$ $I = \langle f_1, \ldots, f_s \rangle$

$f = g$ m

$f^m = g^m$ I $f - g \in I$

$f^m - g^m \in I$ $f^m - g^m$

$\circ$ $f^m - g^m$ $f - g$

$$f^m - g^m = (f - g)(f^{m-1} + f^{m-2}g + \ldots + fg^{m-2} + g^{m-1}),$$

$f - g \in I$ $f^m - g^m \in I$ $\bullet$

$xy \notin \langle x^2, y^2 \rangle$

(b) Prove that $1, x, y, xy$ are the only monomials not contained in $\langle x^2, y^2 \rangle$.

○ (a): Suppose, $xy \in \langle x^2, y^2 \rangle$. Then $xy = ax^2 + by^2$ for some $a, b \in \Bbbk[x, y]$. But degree in RHS in either x or y can't be less than 2, whileas the degree in LHS in either x or y is only 1. So $xy \notin \langle x^2, y^2 \rangle$, but in $\operatorname{rad} \langle x^2, y^2 \rangle = \langle x, y \rangle$.

(b): Let a be the other monomial that is not contained in $\langle x^2, y^2 \rangle$. Since it's not $1, x, y, xy$, it has degree in either x or y at least 2. But then it factors by the generators, and thus lies inside the ideal. ●