

# Using Algebraic Geometry

With 0 Figures

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# Preface

At the time of writing this, I am starting my PhD at The Ohio State University. Currently a large part of my interests in algebra are about algorithms as they relate to polynomials and algebraic geometry. I've been doing a bunch of problems from *Ideals, Varieties, and Algorithms* [CLO15]. However, it seems that *Using Algebraic Geometry* [CLO05] moves through the material faster as it assumes you know more algebra. So I've moved onto working through this book as well as trying to comprehend Sturmfel's *Algorithms in Invariant Theory* [Str08].

# Chapter 1

## Introduction

### 1.1 Polynomials and Ideals

**Exercise 1.1 (CLO05 1.1.1):**

- (a) Show that  $x^2 \in \langle x - y^2, xy \rangle$  in  $k[x, y]$ .
- (b) Show that  $\langle x - y^2, xy, y^2 \rangle = \langle x, y^2 \rangle$ .
- (c) Is  $\langle x - y^2, xy \rangle = \langle x^2, xy \rangle$ ? Why or why not?

**Proof:**

- (a) We have that  $x(x - y^2) + y(xy) = x^2 - xy^2 + xy^2 = x^2$ .
- (b) It suffices to check for generators. We have that  $x + (-1)(y^2) = x - y^2$ ,  $y(x) = xy$ , and  $y^2 = y^2$  showing that  $\langle x - y^2, xy, y^2 \rangle \subseteq \langle x, y^2 \rangle$ . Then  $x - y^2 + y^2 = x$  and  $y^2 = y^2$  shows the reverse containment and overall the ideals are equal.
- (c) We already know from 1. that  $x^2$  lives in  $\langle x - y^2, xy \rangle$ . Since  $xy = xy$ , we overall have that  $\langle x^2, xy \rangle \subseteq \langle x - y^2, xy \rangle$ . It remains to check if  $x - y^2 \in \langle x^2, xy \rangle$ . However, notice that every element of  $\langle x^2, xy \rangle$  is divisible by  $x$  while  $x - y^2$  is clearly not divisible by  $x$ . Thus  $x - y^2 \notin \langle x^2, xy \rangle$  and the two ideals are not equal.

□

**Exercise 1.2 (CLO05 1.1.2):**

Show that  $\langle f_1, \dots, f_s \rangle$  is closed under sums in  $k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ . Also show that if  $f \in \langle f_1, \dots, f_s \rangle$  and  $p \in k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$  then  $p \cdot f \in \langle f_1, \dots, f_s \rangle$ .

**Proof:**

Let  $f, g \in \langle f_1, \dots, f_s \rangle$ . Then  $\exists p_1, \dots, p_s, q_1, \dots, q_s$  such that  $f = \sum_{i=1}^s p_i \cdot f_i$  and  $g = \sum_{i=1}^s q_i \cdot f_i$ . Thus  $f + g = \sum_{i=1}^s (p_i + q_i) \cdot f_i$  which shows that  $f + g \in \langle f_1, \dots, f_s \rangle$ . Then let  $p \in k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ . We have that  $p \cdot f = p \sum_{i=1}^s p_i f_i = \sum_{i=1}^s (p \cdot p_i) \cdot f_i$  which shows that  $\langle f_1, \dots, f_s \rangle$  is an ideal.  $\square$

**Exercise 1.3 (CLO05 1.1.3):**

Show that  $\langle f_1, \dots, f_s \rangle$  is the smallest ideal containing  $\{f_1, \dots, f_s\}$ .

**Proof:**

We already know that  $\langle f_1, \dots, f_s \rangle$  is an ideal by Exercise 1.2. Now suppose that  $J$  is an ideal containing  $\{f_1, \dots, f_s\}$ . Then, since ideals are closed under addition and scaling, we have that for all  $p_1, \dots, p_s \in k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$  that  $\sum_{i=1}^s p_i \cdot f_i \in J$ . Thus,  $\langle f_1, \dots, f_s \rangle \subseteq J$ .  $\square$

**Exercise 1.4 (CLO05 1.1.4):**

Using Exercise 1.3, formulate and prove a general criterion for the equality of  $I = \langle f_1, \dots, f_s \rangle$  and  $J = \langle g_1, \dots, g_t \rangle$ .

**Proof:**

We claim that  $\langle f_1, \dots, f_s \rangle = \langle g_1, \dots, g_t \rangle$  if and only if  $\{g_1, \dots, g_t\} \subseteq I$  and  $\{f_1, \dots, f_s\} \subseteq J$ . The forward implication is immediate. Then by Exercise 1.3, if  $\{g_1, \dots, g_t\} \subseteq I$  then  $J \subseteq I$ . Similarly,  $\{f_1, \dots, f_s\} \subseteq J \implies I \subseteq J$  and overall  $I = J$ . This fact was used in Exercise 1.1 (b).  $\square$

**Exercise 1.5 (CLO05 1.1.5):**

Show that  $\langle y - x^2, z - x^3 \rangle = \langle y - x^2, z - xy \rangle$  in  $\mathbb{Q}[x, y, z]$ .

**Proof:**

It suffices to show that  $z - x^3 \in \langle y - x^2, z - xy \rangle$  and  $z - xy \in \langle y - x^2, z - x^3 \rangle$ . Indeed we have that  $(z - xy) + x(y - x^2) = z - x^3$  which also yields that  $z - xy = z - x^3 - x(y - x^2)$ .  $\square$

**Exercise 1.6 (CLO05 1.1.6):**

Show that every ideal  $I \subseteq k[x]$  is generated by a single polynomial.

**Proof:**

If  $I = \{0\}$  then  $I = \langle 0 \rangle$ . So suppose  $I \neq 0$ . Let  $d \in I$  be of minimal degree.  **$\langle d = \gcd(I) \rangle$  but I need infinite Bezout.** Then we claim that  $\langle d \rangle = I$ . Since  $d \in I$ , we have that  $\langle d \rangle \subseteq I$ . Now let  $f \in I$ . By Euclidean division, there exists  $q, r \in k[x]$  such that  $f = qd + r$  where either  $r = 0$  or  $0 \leq \deg(r) < \deg(d)$ . If  $r = 0$  then  $f \in \langle d \rangle$  and we are done. So suppose  $r \neq 0$ . Then  $f, qd \in I \implies r = f - qd \in I$ . Thus,  $r \in I$  is of degree strictly less than  $d$ , contradicting the minimality of the degree of  $d$ . So we must have that  $r = 0$  and overall  $\langle d \rangle = I$ .  $\square$

**Exercise 1.7 (CLO05 1.1.7):**

- (a) Show that  $\sqrt{\langle x^n \rangle} = \langle x \rangle$  in  $k[x]$ .
- (b) If  $p(x) = (x - a_1)^{e_1} \cdots (x - a_m)^{e_m}$ , find  $\sqrt{\langle p(x) \rangle}$ .
- (c) Let  $k = \mathbb{C}$ . What are the radical ideals in  $\sqrt{\mathbb{C}[x]}$ ?

**Proof:**

- (a) Suppose  $f(x) \in \langle x \rangle$ . Then  $f(x)^m \in \langle x^n \rangle$  so  $f(x) \in \sqrt{\langle x^n \rangle}$ . Now suppose that  $f(x) \in \sqrt{\langle x^n \rangle}$ . Then  $\exists k$  such that  $f(x)^k \in \langle x^n \rangle$ . Thus  $f(x)^k$  is a multiple of  $x^n$ . This implies that  $f(x)^k$  is a multiple of  $x$ . Then notice that the unique factorization of  $f(x)^k$  into irreducibles is the  $k$ th power of the factorization of  $f(x)$  into irreducibles. Thus  $x$  must be a factor of  $f(x)$  and so  $f(x) \in \langle x \rangle$ . Note, this heavily uses the fact that  $k[x]$  is a unique factorization domain for all fields  $k$ .
- (b) We claim that  $\sqrt{\langle p(x) \rangle} = \langle (x - a_1) \cdots (x - a_m) \rangle = I$ . Suppose  $f(x) \in I$ . Let  $k = \max e_1, \dots, e_n$ . Then  $p(x) \mid f(x)^k$  so  $f(x) \in \sqrt{\langle p(x) \rangle}$ . Now suppose that  $f(x) \in \sqrt{\langle p(x) \rangle}$ . Then  $\exists k$  such that  $f(x)^k \in \langle p(x) \rangle$ . Thus  $f(x)^k$  is a multiple of each  $(x - a_i)$ . Then notice that the unique factorization of  $f(x)^k$  into irreducibles is the  $k$ th power of the factorization of  $f(x)$  into irreducibles. Thus  $f(x)$  is a multiple of each  $(x - a_i)$  and so  $f(x) \in I$ .
- (c) Radical ideals are the ideals  $I$  such that  $\sqrt{I} = I$ . Notice that  $\mathbb{C}[x]$  is a principal ideal domain and so any such  $I$  must be generated by a single polynomial. Since every polynomial in  $\mathbb{C}[x]$  splits into linear factors, (b) immediately implies that the only radical ideals of  $\mathbb{C}[x]$  are the ones which are of the form  $\langle (x - a_1) \cdots (x - a_m) \rangle$  for  $a_1, \dots, a_m \in \mathbb{C}$ .  $\square$

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