Assignment-3

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Problem 3.1. *(UAG 5.1) A rgular function on $\mathbb{P}^1$ is constant. Deduce that there are no non-constant morphisms $\mathbb{P}^1 \to \mathbb{A}^m$ for $m \geq 1$.*

***Solution*.** Suppose $f \in k(\mathbb{P}^1)$ be a rational function, which is regular everywhere. If we restrict it to the affine piece $\mathbb{A}_{(0)}$, we get $f(x,1) = p(x) \in k[x]$ (as for the case of affine variety $\operatorname{dom} f = V$ iff $f \in k[V]$). Similarly, we can restrict f to another affine piece $\mathbb{A}_\infty$. We get, $f(1,y) = f(1/y,1) = p(1/y) \in k[y]$. It is possible iff p is constant.

Any morphisms $\mathbb{P}^1 \to \mathbb{A}^m$ can be given by $(f_1, \cdots, f_m)$ where f_i are regular on $\mathbb{P}^1$. Thus the function f is constant by the previous part. ■

Problem 3.2. *(UAG 5.7) Let $\varphi : \mathbb{P}^1 \to \mathbb{P}^1$ be an isomorphism; identify graph of φ as subvariety of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \subset \mathbb{P}^3$. Now do the same if $\varphi : \mathbb{P}^1 \to \mathbb{P}^1$ is given by map $(X, Y) \mapsto (X^2, Y^2)$.*

***Solution*.** Consider the identity map $\text{Id} : \mathbb{P}^1 \to \mathbb{P}^1$ and the given isomorphism, it will give us a map $\text{Id} \times \varphi : \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \to \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ by $(x,y) \mapsto (x, \varphi(x))$. Under the identification of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 = \mathbb{P}^3$ we can say, $\text{Id} \times \varphi$ is also a morphism of variety. In the variety $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$, the diagonal $\Delta = \{(x,x) : x \in \mathbb{P}^1\}$ is closed (simply because it is given by the vanishing of $x_0 - x_2$ and $x_1 - x_3$ where $[x_0 : x_1]$ and $[x_2 : x_3]$ are co-ordinates of two copies of $\mathbb{P}^1$). It's not hard to see the graph of φ is given by the inverse image of Δ under $\text{Id} \times \varphi$.

$$\Gamma(\varphi) = (\text{Id} \times \varphi)^{-1}(\Delta)$$

Since the graph is closed it's inverse image will also be closed. Thus the graph is a closed set and under zariski topology any closed set is given by vanishing of some set of polynomials. This will help us to identify $\Gamma(\varphi)$ as a subvariety of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$. If φ is given by $[x : y] \to [f(x,y) : g(x,y)]$ then the graph can be given by the image of following vanishing set under segre embedding

$$\{[x_0 : x_1 : x_2 : x_3] : x_2 = f(x_0, x_1), x_3 = g(x_0, x_1)\}$$

If, φ given by $[x, y] \mapsto [x^2 : y^2]$ the image of $([x : y], [x^2, y^2])$ is $[x^3 : xy^2 : yx^2 : y^3]$(image under segre embedding). Which is rational curve $\mathbb{P}^1 \to \mathbb{P}^3$, a sub-variety of $\mathbb{P}^3$.

$$\Gamma(\varphi) \simeq \text{Rational curve in } \mathbb{P}^3$$

Problem 3.3. *(UAG 5.13) Study the embedding $\varphi : \mathbb{P}^2 \to \mathbb{P}^5$ given by $[x : y : z] \mapsto [x^2 : xy : xz : y^2 : yz : z^2]$ and prove that φ is an isomorphism. Prove that the lines of $\mathbb{P}^2$ go over the conics of $\mathbb{P}^5$ and the conics go over the twisted quartics of $\mathbb{P}^5$.*

For any line $\ell \subset \mathbb{P}^2$, write $\pi(\ell) \subseteq \mathbb{P}^5$ for the projective plane spanned by the conics $\varphi(\ell)$. Prove that union of $\pi(\ell)$ taken over all $\ell\mathbb{P}^2$ is a cubic hypersurface $\Sigma \subseteq \mathbb{P}^5$.

***Solution*.** Consider the following vanishing set on $\mathbb{P}^5$,

$$S = V(t_0t_3 - t_1^2, t_3t_5 - t_4^2, t_0t_5 - t_2^2, t_1t_2 - t_0t_4, t_1t_4 - t_3t_2, t_2t_4 - t_5t_1)$$

It's not hard to see $\operatorname{Im}\varphi \subset S$. Now note that the map φ gives us a surjective map between the following vector spaces,

$$\{\text{homogeneous quadratic polynomials in } t_0, \cdots, t_5\} \to \{\text{homogeneous quartics in } x, y, z\}$$

The first V.S is of dimension 21 and the later one has dimension 15. Thus the kernal has dimension 6. Now note that the polynomials defining S are linearly independent. So, $\operatorname{Im}\varphi = S$. Thus the image of φ is given by the variety S. Now take the map $\psi : S \to \mathbb{P}^3$ that maps $[t_0 : \cdots : t_5] \to [t_0 : t_1 : t_2]$ works as the inverse map of φ (it is defined except for $[0:0:0:0:0:1]$). So, φ is an isomorphism. Any line in $\mathbb{P}^2$ can be given by the set $\{[x : y : ax + by]\}$, image of this in S is intersection of conics which will be again a conic (it can be degenerate).