# 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 $\varphi$ 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 $\operatorname{Id} : \mathbb{P}^1 \to \mathbb{P}^1$ and the given isomorphism, it will give us a map $\operatorname{Id} \times \varphi : \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \to \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ by $(x,y) \mapsto (x, \varphi(x))$. Under the identification of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 = \mathbb{P}^3$ we can say, $\operatorname{Id} \times \varphi$ 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 $\varphi$ is given by the inverse image of $\Delta$ under $\operatorname{Id} \times \varphi$.

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

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 $\varphi$ 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, $\varphi$ 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 $\mathbb{P}^3$.

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