

Algebraic Geometry Exercises

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1.1 Affine varieties

Exercise 1. (a) Let Y be the plane curve $y = x^2$ (i.e., Y is the zero set of the polynomial $f = y - x^2$). Show that $A(Y)$ is isomorphic to a polynomial ring in one variable over k .

(b) Let Z be the plane curve $xy = 1$. Show that $A(Z)$ is not isomorphic to a polynomial ring in one variable over k .

Solution. (a) $y - x^2$ is irreducible, so $I(Y) = (y - x^2)$. Therefore $A(Y) = k[x, y]/(y - x^2) = k[x]$.

(b) Similarly, $A(Z) = k[x, y]/(xy - 1) = k[x, x^{-1}]$. Suppose there existed an isomorphism $\phi : k[x, x^{-1}] \rightarrow k[t]$. x, x^{-1} and all non-zero elements of k are units in $k[x, x^{-1}]$. Therefore, their images under ϕ must be units. However, $k[t]^\times = k \setminus \{0\}$, so there is no element of $k[x, x^{-1}]$ which maps to t , since the elements of $k[x, x^{-1}]$ are polynomials in x and x^{-1} and ϕ is a ring homomorphism. This contradicts the injectivity of ϕ . ■

Exercise 2. *The twisted cubic curve.* Let $Y \subseteq \mathbb{A}^3$ be the set $\{(t, t^2, t^3) : t \in k\}$. Show that Y is an affine variety of dimension 1. Find generators for the ideal $I(Y)$. Show that $A(Y)$ is isomorphic to a polynomial ring in one variable over k . We say that Y is given by the *parametric representation* $x = t, y = t^2, z = t^3$.

Solution. It is easy to verify that $Y = Z(y - x^2, z - x^3)$. Then $A/(y - x^2, z - x^3) = k[x]$, which is a principal ideal domain, so in particular an integral domain, meaning $(y - x^2, z - x^3)$ is prime, so Y is an affine variety. Also, this tells us that $I(Y) = (y - x^2, z - x^3)$ since all prime ideals are radical, so $y - x^2$ and $z - x^3$

are generators for $I(Y)$. We already saw that $A(Y) = A/(y - x^2, z - x^3) = k[x]$. To see that Y has dimension 1, observe that $\dim A(Y) = \text{trdeg}_k k(x) = 1$. ■

Exercise 3. Let Y be the algebraic set in \mathbb{A}^3 defined by the two polynomials $x^2 - yz$ and $xz - x$. Show that Y is a union of three irreducible components. Describe them and find their prime ideals.

Solution.

$$\begin{aligned} Y &= Z(x^2 - yz, xz - x) \\ &= Z(x^2 - yz) \cap (Z(x) \cup Z(z - 1)) \\ &= (Z(x^2 - yz) \cap Z(x)) \cup (Z(x^2 - yz) \cap Z(z - 1)) \\ &= ((Z(y) \cup Z(z)) \cap Z(x)) \cup (Z(x^2 - y) \cap Z(z - 1)) \\ &= (Z(y) \cap Z(x)) \cup (Z(z) \cap Z(x)) \cup (Z(x^2 - y) \cap Z(z - 1)) \\ &= Z(x, y) \cup Z(x, z) \cup Z(x^2 - y, z - 1). \end{aligned}$$

These are irreducible because (x, y) , (x, z) and $(x^2 - y, z - 1)$ are prime ideals of $k[x, y, z]$. ■

Exercise 4. If we identify \mathbb{A}^2 with $\mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^1$ in the natural way, show that the Zariski topology on \mathbb{A}^2 is not the product topology of the Zariski topologies on the two copies of \mathbb{A}^1 .

Solution. The complement of $Z(y - x)$ is open in \mathbb{A}^2 by definition, but can be seen not to be open in $\mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^1$. The topology on $\mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^1$ is generated by sets of the form $U \times V$, where U and V are open subsets of \mathbb{A}^1 . An open subset of \mathbb{A}^1 is either empty or the complement of a finite set of points. However, $Z(y - x)$ is infinite, so its complement cannot be written as a union of sets of the form $U \times V$. ■

Exercise 5. Show that a k -algebra B is isomorphic to the affine coordinate ring of some algebraic set in \mathbb{A}^n , for some n , if and only if B is a finitely generated k -algebra with no nilpotent elements.

Solution. We already know that for all algebraic sets $Y \subseteq \mathbb{A}^n$, the coordinate ring $A(Y)$ is finitely generated. We will show that $A(Y)$ has no nilpotent elements. Suppose $f \in A(Y)$ is nilpotent. We can think of f as a polynomial such that $f^r \in I(Y)$ for some positive integer r . Since Y is algebraic, $I(Y)$ is radical, so $f \in I(Y)$, meaning f is the zero element of $A(Y)$.

Now we show that if B is a finitely generated k -algebra with no nilpotent elements then it is isomorphic to a coordinate ring. B is finitely generated, say by n elements, so there is a surjective homomorphism $\phi : A \rightarrow B$. It is surjective, so by the isomorphism theorem $A/\ker \phi \cong B$. Let $Y = Z(\ker \phi)$. ϕ is a homomorphism, so if $f^r \in \ker \phi$, then that means $\phi(f^r) = \phi(f)^r = 0$,

implying $f \in \ker \phi$, since B has no nilpotent elements. In other words $\ker \phi$ is a radical ideal. Therefore $A(Y) = A/I(Y) = A/\ker \phi \cong B$. ■

Exercise 6. Any non-empty open subset of an irreducible topological space is dense and irreducible. If Y is subset of a topological space X , which is irreducible in its induced topology, then the closure \bar{Y} is also irreducible.

Solution. Let Z be an irreducible topological space and $U \subseteq Z$ be non-empty and open. Let $V = Z \setminus U$ be the complement of U . V is closed. We can write $Z = \bar{U} \cup V$, a union of closed sets. Z is irreducible, so either $\bar{U} = Z$ or $V = Z$. U was non-empty, so we cannot have $V = Z$. Therefore $\bar{U} = Z$. Suppose, for contradiction, that U is not irreducible. Then we could write $U = U_1 \cup U_2$, where U_1 and U_2 are closed proper subsets of U . There exist closed sets W_1 and W_2 such that $U_1 = U \cap W_1$ and $U_2 = U \cap W_2$. Then we can write $Z = (W_1 \cup W_2) \cup V$. We know Z is irreducible and $Z \neq V$, so $Z = W_1 \cup W_2$. Again by irreducibility, we have, without loss of generality, that $Z = W_1$. Then $U_1 = U \cap Z = U$, which contradicts U_1 being a proper subset.

Suppose, for contradiction, that \bar{Y} is not irreducible. Then we can write $\bar{Y} = Y_1 \cup Y_2$, where Y_1 and Y_2 are closed proper subsets of \bar{Y} . There exist closed sets V_1 and V_2 such that $Y_1 = \bar{Y} \cap V_1$ and $Y_2 = \bar{Y} \cap V_2$. Then we can write $Y = (\bar{Y} \cap V_1 \cap Y) \cup (\bar{Y} \cap V_2 \cap Y)$. Since Y is irreducible, $Y = \bar{Y} \cap V_1 \cap Y$ without loss of generality. Therefore $Y \subseteq \bar{Y} \cap V_1 \subseteq \bar{Y}$. Since \bar{Y} is the minimal closed set containing Y , we have $\bar{Y} \cap V_1 = \bar{Y}$. Therefore $Y_1 = \bar{Y}$, which is a contradiction. ■

Exercise 7. (a) Show that the following conditions are equivalent for a topological space X : (i) X is Noetherian; (ii) every non-empty family of closed subsets has a minimal element; (iii) X satisfies the ascending chain condition for open sets; (iv) every non-empty family of open sets has a maximal element.

- (b) A Noetherian topological space is *quasi-compact*, i.e., every open cover has a finite subcover.
- (c) Any subset of a Noetherian topological space must be Noetherian in its induced topology.
- (d) A Noetherian space which is also Hausdorff must be a finite set with the discrete topology.

Solution. (a) (i) \Rightarrow (ii). If there were a non-empty family without a minimal element, then we could construct a descending chain that does not stabilise.

(ii) \Rightarrow (i). Given a descending chain $(Y_i)_{i=1}^{\infty}$, we know there is a minimal element, say Y_r . Then for all $s > r$, we know $Y_s \subseteq Y_r$, but Y_r is minimal, so $Y_s = Y_r$.

Similarly (iii) \Leftrightarrow (iv).

(i) \Leftrightarrow (iii). Take complements.

- (b) Let X be a Noetherian topological space and let $\{U_\alpha\}$ be an open cover of X . Suppose $\{U_\alpha\}$ does not have a finite subcover. Choose a set U_1 from the cover. $\{U_1\}$ is not a cover, so there exists a set $U_2 \not\subseteq U_1$. $\{U_1, U_2\}$ is not a cover, so there exists a set $U_3 \not\subseteq U_1 \cup U_2$. Continuing to choose sets in this way, we obtain a countable subcollection such that, by construction,

$$X \setminus U_1 \supsetneq X \setminus (U_1 \cup U_2) \supsetneq \cdots$$

is a non-stabilising descending chain of closed subsets of X , a contradiction.

- (c) Let X be a Noetherian topological space, $Y \subseteq X$ a subset and $V_1 \supseteq V_2 \supseteq \cdots$ a descending chain of closed subsets of Y . Then, for all i , there exist closed sets W_i such that $V_i = Y \cap W_i$. Since X is Noetherian, $W_1 \supseteq W_1 \cap W_2 \supseteq \cdots$ stabilises, so

$$Y \cap W_1 \supseteq Y \cap (W_1 \cap W_2) \supseteq \cdots$$

also stabilises. Notice that for all i ,

$$\begin{aligned} Y \cap (W_1 \cap \cdots \cap W_i) &= (Y \cap W_1) \cap \cdots \cap (Y \cap W_i) \\ &= V_1 \cap \cdots \cap V_i \\ &= V_i, \end{aligned}$$

so $V_1 \supseteq V_2 \supseteq \cdots$ stabilises.

- (d) Let X be a Noetherian Hausdorff space. Let $x \in X$ be arbitrary. Suppose, for contradiction, that $\{x\}$ is not open. Let E be a minimal open set containing x , which exists because X is Noetherian. $\{x\}$ is not open, so there exists some element $y \in E$ which is not x . X is Hausdorff, so there exists an open neighbourhood U_x of x which does not contain y . Then $U_x \cap E$ is an open set containing x and is a proper subset of E , a contradiction.

If X were infinite, we could choose distinct points $x_1, x_2, \dots \in X$ and construct a non-stabilising ascending chain of open sets

$$\{x_1\} \subsetneq \{x_1, x_2\} \subsetneq \cdots,$$

which contradicts X being Noetherian. ■