

Exercises in algebraic geometry

If not explicitly stated, exercises are from Hartshorne.

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1 Chapter I

1.1 Noções básicas

- Usando que $\mathbb{R} = k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ é Noetheriano (=todo ideal é finitamente gerado), vimos que todo aberto de Zariski é uma união finita de conjuntos da forma.
- Se $X \subseteq \mathbb{A}^n$ é uma variedade afim (=existe $\mathfrak{a} \subset \mathbb{R}$ tal que $X = \mathbb{V}(\mathfrak{a})$), os conjuntos fechados de X são $\mathbb{V}(\mathfrak{b}) \cap \mathbb{V}(\mathfrak{a}) = \mathbb{V}(\mathfrak{a} + \mathfrak{b})$
- Nullstellenstz fraco:

$$\text{Spm}(\mathbb{R}) := \{\text{ideais maximais de } \mathbb{R}\} = \{\langle x_1 - a_1, \dots, x_n - a_n \rangle : a_i \in k\}$$

- Nullstellensatz:

$$\mathbb{I}(\mathbb{V}(\mathfrak{a})) = \sqrt{\mathfrak{a}} \quad \mathbb{V}(\mathbb{I}(S)) = \overline{S}$$

- Corolário:

$$\{\text{affine varieties of } \mathbb{A}^n\} \xrightarrow{1-1} \{\text{radical ideals of } \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$\{\text{irreducible varieties of } \mathbb{A}^n\} \longleftrightarrow \text{Spec}(\mathbb{R}) = \{\text{ideais primos}\}$$

$$\{\text{pontos de } \mathbb{A}^n\} \longleftrightarrow \text{Spm}(\mathbb{R})$$

- Para duas variedades $X \subseteq \mathbb{A}^n, Y \subseteq \mathbb{A}^m$,

$$\text{Hom}(X, Y) = \{\varphi : X \rightarrow Y \mid \exists \tilde{\varphi} = (f_1, \dots, f_m), f_i \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

e as f_i estendem a φ .

- Tem uma equivalência de categorias

$$(\text{affine alg. varieties})^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{reduced f.g. } k\text{-algebras}$$

enviando cada variedade X a $k[X]$.

- Dimensão de Krull (definida na seção 3 deste documento), o supremo das alturas de cadeias de ideais primos, height.
- Teorema de Krull.
- A imagem de um morfismo não é necessariamente uma variedade, porém, pode pegar o fecho e tudo bem.

$$D_f = \mathbb{A}^n \setminus V(f).$$

Exercise 1.1 (My first algebraic variety).

- (a) Let Y be the plane curve $y = x^2$ (ie., 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 .
- *(c) Let f be any irreducible quadratic polynomial in $k[x, y]$, and let W be the conic defined by f . Show that $A(W)$ is isomorphic to $A(Y)$ or $A(Z)$. Which one is it when?

Proof.

- (a) Consider the map

$$\begin{aligned} k[x, y] &\rightarrow k[x] \\ 1 &\mapsto 1 \\ x &\mapsto x \\ y &\mapsto x^2 \end{aligned}$$

Notice that $y - x^2 \in k[x, y]$ is mapped to 0, so the kernel of this map is $(y - x^2)$. It is also surjective, so we have $A(Y) = k[x, y]/(y - x^2) \cong k[x]$.

- (b) In constructing a map like in the former exercise, we may fix 1 and x , and we should map y to $1/x$. However, $1/x$ is not an element of $k[x]$ so we really have an isomorphism $k[x, y]/(xy - 1) \cong k[x, \frac{1}{x}] \not\cong k[x]$.
- (c) (From [StackExchange](#))

Step 1 Factorize the degree 2 homogeneous part into linear factors using that k is algebraically closed.

Step 2 If these linear factors are linearly dependent,

- i. Change coordinates to make the linear factor be the new X . The equation becomes $X^2 + aX + bY + c$.
- ii. Change coordinates to make $aX + bY + Z$ be the new Y .
- iii. We get $X^2 + Y$.

Step 3 If these linear factors are linearly independent,

- i. Change coordinates to make one of the linear factors be X and the other Y . The equation becomes $XY + aX + bY + c$ which can also be written as $(X + a)(Y + b) + d$.
- ii. Change the coordinates again to make it $XY + d$.

□

Exercise 1.8. Let Y be an affine variety of dimension r in \mathbb{A}^n . Let H be a hypersurface in \mathbb{A}^n and assume that $Y \not\subseteq H$. Then every irreducible component of $Y \cap H$ has dimension $r - 1$.

So: intersection of variety of dimension r and hypersurface is variety dimension $r - 1$.

Solution. Suppose $H = \mathbb{V}(f)$ and $Y = \mathbb{V}(q)$. Then $Y \cap H = \mathbb{V}(q + (f))$. Pick an irreducible component in $Y \cap H$ which is associated to a prime ideal \mathfrak{p} . Then we have that $q + (f) \subseteq \mathfrak{p}$. Passing to the quotient, we have that $(f)/q \subseteq \mathfrak{p}/q$. Now we use the result that

Theorem (Krull's Hauptidealsatz). Let A be a noetherian ring. For an element $x \in A$ that is not a unit nor a zero divisor,

$$(x) \subseteq \mathfrak{p},$$

where \mathfrak{p} is a minimal ideal, then \mathfrak{p} has height 1.

and since $(f)/q$ is principal in the quotient, ie. $(f)/q = (f + \text{mod } q)$.

□

Exercise 2.13. Let Y be the image of the 2-uple embedding of \mathbb{P}^2 in \mathbb{P}^5 . This is the *Vernoses surface*. If $Z \subseteq Y$ is a closed curve (a *curve* is a variety of dimension 1), show that there exists a hypersurface $V \subseteq \mathbb{P}^5$ such that $V \cap Y = Z$.

Solution.

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_2 : \mathbb{P}^2 &\xrightarrow{\text{Veronese}} \mathbb{P}^5 \\ [x_0 : x_1 : x_2] &\longmapsto [x_0^2 : x_1^2 : x_2^2 : x_0x_1 : x_1x_2 : x_0x_2] \end{aligned}$$

And $Y := \rho_2(\mathbb{P}^2)$. Notice that $Y = \mathbb{V}(\ker \theta)$ where

$$\begin{aligned}\theta : k[y_0, \dots, y_5] &\longrightarrow k[x_0, \dots, x_2] \\ y_i &\longmapsto M_i = i\text{-th monomial of degree } d \text{ in } x_0, \dots, x_n \\ \\ y_0 &\longmapsto x_0^2 \\ y_1 &\longmapsto x_1^2 \\ y_2 &\longmapsto x_2^2 \\ y_3 &\longmapsto x_0x_1 \\ y_4 &\longmapsto x_0x_2 \\ y_5 &\longmapsto x_1x_2\end{aligned}$$

it is not immediate that kernel of this map is Y , but it is true.

By exercise 2.8 there exists a homogeneous polynomial (which is irreducible) such that $V(f) = \rho_2^{-1}(Z)$. Recall that Z is a curve in Y so $\rho^{-1}(Z)$ is (probably) a curve in \mathbb{P}^2 .

So, we have

$$Z = \rho_2(V(f)) = \rho_2(V(f^2)),$$

which follows from the fact that θ is surjective over the set of polynomials of even degree. How to prove this? It suffices to prove for monomials. This is a combinatorial problem. Consider

$$x_0^{a_0} x_1^{a_1} x_2^{a_2} \longmapsto (a_0, a_1, a_2) \in \mathbb{Z}^3$$

Anyway... this means that there exists $g \in k[x_0, x_1, x_2]$ such that $f^2 = \theta(g)$. And then

$$Z = Y \cap V(g)$$

which means that being the Veronese image of a zero of f is the same as being a zero of g . (Some more thought on how θ is working?) \square

Explanation The Veronese map image is actually the symmetric matrices of rank 1:

$$\begin{aligned}v &\longmapsto v^T \cdot v \\ \begin{pmatrix} v_0 \\ v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix} (v_0 \quad v_1 \quad v_2) &= \begin{pmatrix} v_0v_0 & v_0v_1 \\ v_1v_0 & v_1v_1 \end{pmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

Exercise 2.14 (The Segre Embedding). Let $\psi : \mathbb{P}^r \times \mathbb{P}^s \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$ be the map defined by sending the order pair $(a_0, \dots, a_r) \times (b_0, \dots, b_s)$ to $(\dots, a_i b_j, \dots)$ in lexicographic order, where $N = rs + r + s$. Note that ψ is well-defined and injective. It is called the *Segre embedding*. Show that the image of ψ is a subvariety of \mathbb{P}^N . [Hint: Let the homogeneous coordinates of \mathbb{P}^N be $\{z_{ij} : i = 0, \dots, r, j = 0, \dots, s\}$ and let a be the kernel of the homomorphism $k[\{z_{ij}\}] \rightarrow k[x_0, \dots, x_r, y_0, \dots, y_s]$ which sends z_{ij} to $x_i y_j$. Then show that $\text{img } \psi = Z(a)$.

Solution. First let's make sure the dimension N is correct. The easy way is found in [wiki](#): $N = (r + 1)(s + 1) - 1$ which is the number of possible choices of pairs of things taking one out $r + 1$, another out of $s + 1$, and then remember there is only one zero index so take one away.

To see that ψ is injective we follow [StackExchange](#): Let $z = [z_{00} : z_{01} : \dots : z_{ij} : \dots : z_{rs}]$ be an element of the image of ψ and let $(a, b) \in \mathbb{P}^r \times \mathbb{P}^s$ be such that $\psi(a, b) = z$. WLOG we can assume $a_0 = b_0 = z_{00} = 1$. Then $b_j = z_{0j}$ for all $0 \leq j \leq s$ and $a_i = z_{i0}$ so a, b are uniquely determined and this map is bijective onto the image.

Actually, what we have done is constructed an inverse morphism of the Segre map. According to [StackExchange](#), this makes it into an embedding.

To show that $\text{img } \psi$ is a subvariety of \mathbb{P}^N we need to find a set of homogeneous polynomials in $k[z_{ij}]$.

Following the hint, as before let $z \in \text{img } \psi$ and f any polynomial in the kernel of

$$k[\{z_{ij}\}] \rightarrow k[x_0, \dots, x_r, y_0, \dots, y_s]$$

. We must show that $f(z) = 0$. Well it doesn't make much sense because if $f = \sum a_{ij} z_{ij}$ is in the kernel of that map, then its image $\sum a_{ij} x_i y_j$ is the zero polynomial, so obviously $f(z) = \sum a_{ij} z_{ij} = \sum a_{ij} x_i y_j = 0$. So this is confusing.

So what are the equations of $\text{img } \psi$? A polynomial $f(z_{00}, \dots, z_{rs})$ will vanish on $\text{img } \psi$ if somehow it vanishes \square

Exercise 2.15 (The Quadric Surface in \mathbb{P}^3). Consider the surface Q (a *surface* is a variety of dimension 2) in \mathbb{P}^3 defined by the equation $xy - wz = 0$.

1. Show that Q is equal to the Segre embedding of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ in \mathbb{P}^3 , for suitable choice of coordinates.
2. Show that Q contains two families of lines (a *line* is a linear variety of dimension 1), $\{L_t\}, \{M_t\}$ each parametrized by $t \in \mathbb{P}^1$, with the properties that if $L_t \neq L_u$ then $L_t \cap L_u = \emptyset$ and if $M_t \neq M_u$, $M_t \cap M_u = \emptyset$, and for all t, u , $L_t \cap M_u$ is a point.
3. Show that Q contains other curves besides these lines, and deduce that the Zariski topology on Q is not homeomorphic via ψ to the product topology on $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ where each \mathbb{P}^1 has its Zariski topology.

Solution.

1. It turns out that the image of the Segre embedding $\psi : \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^3$ equals is the algebraic variety given by the zeroes of the polynomial $f = z_{00}z_{11} - z_{10}z_{01} \in k[z_{00}, z_{01}, z_{10}, z_{11}]$. One contention is easy: if $(x, y) = ([x_0, x_1], [y_0, y_1]) \in \text{img } \psi$, then clearly $f(\psi(x, y)) = x_0 y_0 x_1 y_1 - x_0 y_1 x_1 y_0$ is zero because these are numbers in the field k .

Now for the other contention pick $z = [z_{00}, z_{01}, z_{10}, z_{11}] \in V(f)$ and let's find an element $(x, y) \in \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ such that $\psi(x, y) = z$. $z \in V(f)$ means that $z_{00}z_{11} = z_{10}z_{01}$. If $z_{00} \neq 0$, then we can define $([z_{00}, z_{11}], [z_{01}, z_{10}])$ **what?**

Maybe for the other contention try to define the inverse map $\text{img } \psi \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ by $z = [z_{00}, z_{01}, z_{10}, z_{11}] \mapsto ([z_{00}, z_{01}], [z_{00}, z_{10}])$ when $z_{00} \neq 0$ and $([z_{11}, z_{01}], [z_{11}, z_{10}])$ when $z_{11} \neq 0$. Is this defining a global map?

2. The lines correspond to fixing one entry and running over the other one in the Segre embedding $(x, y) \rightarrow z$.

□

1.2 Summary of section 3

Definition (Regular function). It is a function from a variety to the field such that at every point there is an open neighbourhood (with respect to the Zariski topology, I guess) such that the function equals the quotient of two polynomials. In the affine case the polynomials are thought as functions on the coordinates of \mathbb{A}^n , and in the projective case they must be homogeneous polynomials *of the same degree* (which (apparently) makes the quotient be a well-defined function on \mathbb{P}^n , in contrast with general homogeneous polynomials that are not functions).

Here's a very nice reminder of how homogeneous coordinates work taken from [wiki](#):

1. Any point in the projective plane is represented by a triple (X, Y, Z) , called *homogeneous coordinates* where X, Y and Z are not all 0.
2. The point represented by a given set of homogeneous coordinates is unchanged if the coordinates are multiplied by a common factor.
3. Conversely, two sets of homogeneous coordinates represent the same point if and only if one is obtained from the other by multiplying all the coordinates by the same non-zero constant.
4. When Z is not 0 the point represented is the point $(X/Z, Y/Z)$ in the Euclidean plane.
5. When Z is 0 the point represented is the point at infinity.
6. (The triple $(0, 0, 0)$ does not represent any point. The origin of the Euclidean plane is represented by $(0, 0, 1)$).

Definition (Morphism). A map between two varieties $\varphi : X \rightarrow Y$ is a *morphism* if it pulls back regular functions on Y to regular functions on X , ie. if $f : V \subseteq Y \rightarrow k$ is regular, then $f \circ \varphi$ is regular too.

An *isomorphism* is a morphism that admits an inverse morphism.

Remark. An isomorphism must be bijective and bicontinuous but a bijective bicontinuous morphism need not be an isomorphism.

Definition (Rings of regular functions). $\mathcal{O}(Y)$ is the ring of all regular functions on the variety Y and $\mathcal{O}_P(Y)$ is the *local ring* consisting of functions defined on neighbourhoods of $P \in Y$, any two identified if they coincide near P . This is in fact a local ring with maximal ideal the functions that vanish at P .

Proposition (3.5). Let X be any variety and let Y be any affine variety. Then there is a natural bijective mapping of sets

$$\alpha : \text{Hom}(X, Y) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(A(Y), \mathcal{O}(X))$$

where the left Hom means morphism of varieties and the right Hom means homomorphisms of k -algebras.

Corollary (3.8). The functor $X \mapsto A(X)$ induces an arrow-reversing equivalence of categories between the category of affine varieties over k and the category of finitely generated integral domains over k .

- Exercise 3.1.**
- a. Show that any conic in \mathbb{A}^2 is isomorphic either to \mathbb{A}^1 or $\mathbb{A}^1 \setminus \{0\}$.
 - b. Show that \mathbb{A}^1 is not isomorphic to any proper open subset of itself.
 - c. Any conic in \mathbb{P}^2 is isomorphic to \mathbb{P}^1 .
 - d. We will see later that any two curves are homeomorphic. But show now that \mathbb{A}^2 is not even homeomorphic to \mathbb{P}^2 .
 - e. If an affine variety is isomorphic to a projective variety, then it consists of only one point.

Solution. I understand a *conic* to be zero-set of an (irreducible) quadratic polynomial in either $k[x, y]$ (affine) or in $S[x, y, z]$.

- a. In exercise 1.1 it is shown that any conic in \mathbb{A}^2 has coordinate ring isomorphic to either $k[x]$ or $k[x, \frac{1}{x}]$. But the coordinate ring of $\mathbb{A}^1 \setminus \{0\}$ is not isomorphic to $k[x]$, so we are done.
- b. Notice that an open subset of \mathbb{A}^1 is \mathbb{A}^1 minus a finite set of points, say a_1, \dots, a_m . The coordinate ring of such a variety is $k[x]/(x - a_i)_i$, which cannot be isomorphic to $k[x]$. *I have read that in such a ring $x - a_i$ is a unit, while I think it is just zero (the zero class=additive identity).*
- c.

Step 1 Let $f \in k[x, y, z]$ be an irreducible homogeneous polynomial of degree 2. Then f can be written as $x^T M x$ with M a 3×3 symmetric matrix. But any such matrix is diagonalizable because k is closed, meaning there is another matrix Q such that $Q^T M Q = D$ with D diagonal.

Step 2 Q defines a morphism of \mathbb{P}^n to itself since it is composed of linear polynomials (recall that a morphism must pull back regular functions to regular functions, and in the projective case regular functions are locally quotients of homogeneous polynomials of the same degree, so a linear transformation preserves such a structure).

Step 3 Q restricts to an isomorphism on the zeroes of the initial matrix M and the diagonal matrix D , meaning any two conics are isomorphic.

Step 4 The image of the so-called 2-uple embedding of \mathbb{P}^1 in \mathbb{P}^2 is also a conic, so all conics are isomorphic to \mathbb{P}^1 .

d. Algebraic topology.

e. The ring of regular functions on a projective variety is isomorphic to k by Thm 3.4. But then $A(Y) \cong \mathcal{O}(X)$ by Prop 3.5, which is only true for the coordinate rings of maximal ideals, that correspond to points.

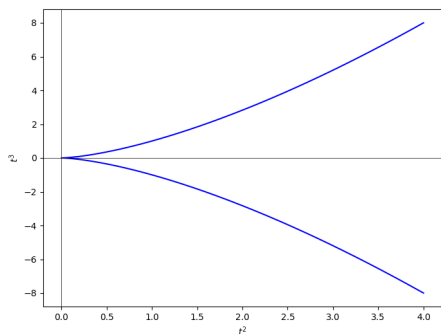
□

Exercise 3.2. A morphism whose underlying map on the topological spaces is a homeomorphism need not be an isomorphism (of algebraic varieties). (Bicontinuous morphism need not be isomorphism.)

- For example, let $\varphi : \mathbb{A}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^2$ be defined by $t \mapsto (t^2, t^3)$. Show that φ defines a bicontinuous morphism of \mathbb{A}^1 onto the curve $y^2 = x^3$, but that φ is not an isomorphism.
- For another example, let the characteristic of the base field k be $p > 0$, and define a map $\varphi : \mathbb{A}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^1$ by $t \mapsto t^p$. Show that φ is bijective and bicontinuous but not an isomorphism. This is called the *Frobenius morphism*.

Solution.

- First notice that φ is bijective on its image simply because it is injective.



It is clear that it is a morphism.

To see if it is continuous first remember that affine space (and also projective space) is equipped with the Zariski topology, whose open sets are complements of algebraic sets (=sets of zeroes of polynomials). But $A = k[x]$ is principal so every algebraic set is the set of zeroes of one polynomial, basically because of this corollary of the Nullstellensatz:

Corollary ([Hart]. 1.4) There is a one-to-one inclusion-reversing correspondence between algebraic sets in \mathbb{A}^n and radical ideals in $k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ (i.e., ideals which are equal to their own radical), given by $Y \mapsto I(Y)$ and $\mathfrak{a} \mapsto Z(\mathfrak{a})$. Furthermore, an algebraic set is irreducible iff its ideal is a prime ideal.

And k is closed so every polynomial n roots, so algebraic sets are just finite sets.

This was seemed relevant at some point...

Definition. The **(Krull) dimension** of a ring A is the supremum of all *heights* of all prime ideals, i.e. the largest proper chain of prime ideals $\mathfrak{p}_0 \subset \mathfrak{p}_1 \subset \dots \subset \mathfrak{p}$.

Proposition (1.7). If Y is an affine algebraic set, then the dimension of Y is equal to the dimension of its affine coordinate ring $A(Y)$.

We only need to know that closed sets are finite points. This **means** that polynomials are continuous functions with respect to Zariski topology (because preimage of a closed set = finite set of points is closed because it is the root of $p - \alpha$). That makes φ continuous.

Being bicontinuous is the same as being a homeomorphism, which is equivalent to showing that φ is open or closed (since we already noted it is bijective). But, finite sets of points are closed sets in the curve (because it is put in affine space—this is not true in general!).

Finally we show that φ is not an isomorphism. Yesterday with Victor we tried to write the inverse map, which should satisfy

$$(x, y) = (\varphi^{-1}(x, y)^2, \varphi^{-1}(x, y)^3) \\ \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \varphi^{-1}(x, y)^2 = x = \frac{x^2}{x^3} = \frac{x^2}{y^3} = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2 \\ \varphi^{-1}(x, y)^3 = y = \frac{y^2}{y^3} = \frac{x^3}{y^3} = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^3 \end{cases}$$

so basically φ^{-1} must be $(x, y) \mapsto \frac{x}{y}$ but this is not defined at $y = 0$ so I thought well why don't you just put

$$(x, y) \mapsto \begin{cases} 0 & y = 0 \\ \frac{x}{y} & y \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

but then all $(x, 0)$ will map to $(0, 0)$ under $\varphi \circ \varphi^{-1}$. So what happens is that this map is not well-defined so it is not an isomorphism.

- b. The Frobenius morphism is in fact a ring homomorphism meaning it preserves multiplication and addition. Addition is more **interesting**: since p is prime, it divides the numerator and not the denominator of the binomial coefficient $\frac{p!}{k!(p-k)!}$, and this will make that number 0 unless $k = 0, n$, which are the first final terms of the binomial expansion $(a + b)^p$. Therefore we must only show that φ has trivial kernel. Now since k is a field, all elements are units, so none of them can actually satisfy $a^p = 0$, making $\ker \varphi = 0$.

That φ surjective follows from an equivalence of the field being algebraically closed and thus perfect.

That φ is continuous and bicontinuous follows from the same reasons as the previous question.

To finish we check that the induced map on coordinates rings is not an isomorphism, since its inverse must be of the form $t \mapsto t^{\frac{1}{p}}$, which is not polynomial.

□

Exercise 3.16 (Products of Quasi-Projective Varieties). Use the Segre embedding (Ex. 2.14) to identify $\mathbb{P}^n \times \mathbb{P}^m$ with its image and hence give it a structure of projective variety. Now for any two quasi-projective varieties $X \subseteq \mathbb{P}^n$ and $Y \subseteq \mathbb{P}^m$ consider $X \times Y \subseteq \mathbb{P}^n \times \mathbb{P}^m$.

- (a) Show that $X \times Y$ is a quasi-projective variety.
- (b) If X, Y are both projective, show that $X \times Y$ is projective.
- (c) Show that $X \times Y$ is a product in the category of varieties.

Solution. content...

□

Exercise 3.17. A variety Y is *normal* at a point $P \in Y$ if \mathcal{O}_P is an integrally closed ring. Y is *normal* if it is normal at every point.

Exercise 3.18, Projective Normal Varieties. A projective variety $Y \subseteq \mathbb{P}^n$ is *projectively normal* (with respect to the given embedding) if its homogeneous coordinate ring $S(Y)$ is integrally closed.

Definition. Let $A \subset B$ be a subring (or a morphism $A \rightarrow B$) $b \in B$ is *integrally closed* if it is the root of a polynomial in $A[x]$. Here we mean that $S(Y)$ equals the set of integrally closed elements with respect to its field of fractions.

- a. If Y is projectively normal, then Y is normal.
- b. There are normal varieties in projective space which are not projectively normal.
For

Solution.

- a. $\forall p \in Y$ and prime ideal $\mathfrak{m}_p \in \text{Spec}(Y)$ we have

$$S(Y) \subseteq S(Y)_{\mathfrak{m}_p} \subseteq F(Y)$$

How does this conclude?

- b.

□

Exercise 5.4 (Intersection multiplicity). If $X, Y \subseteq \mathbb{A}^2$

1.3 Analitically isomorphic singularities

Two curves C_1, C_2 with points $P \in C_1$ and $Q \in C_2$, and $\mathcal{O}_P \supset \mathfrak{m}_P, \mathcal{O}_Q \supset \mathfrak{m}_Q$. And

$$C : f = 0, \quad f[x, y]/(f), \quad \mathfrak{m} = (x, y).$$

We define

$$\hat{\mathcal{O}}_P = \varprojlim \mathcal{O}_P / \mathfrak{m}_P^n \cong k[[x, y]] / (f)$$

Definition. *Analitical isomorphism* is a k -isomorphism with $\hat{\mathcal{O}}_P \cong \hat{\mathcal{O}}_Q$.

Exercise ?. a. An. isomorphic $\implies \mu_{C_1}(D) = \mu_{C_2}(Q)$.

$$f(x, y) = f_r(x, y) + f_{r+1}(x, y) + \dots + f_n(x, y).$$

$$\mu(p) = r$$

b. Let $f = f_r + f_{r+1} + \dots \in k[[x, y]]$. Suppose that $f_r = g_s h_t \in k[x, y]$ have no linear factors in common (which means they are coprime). Then there exist $g, h \in k[[x, y]]$ such that

$$f = gh, \quad g = g_s, \quad h = h_t + \dots$$

c. Let $f = f_r + f_{r+1} + \dots \in k[x, y]$. If

$$f_r = L_1 \cdot L_2 \cdot \dots \cdot L_r$$

then $P = (0, 0)$ is an ordinary r -fold. Show that any 2-folds are analitically isomorphic.

d. Consider the curve $C : f = 0, \quad \mu = 2$. It is an ordinary 2-fold. Show that

$$\hat{\mathcal{O}}_P \cong \frac{k[[x]]}{(y^2 - x^r)}$$

Solution.

a.

b. Suppose they exist and are $g = \sum_i g_i, h = \sum_j h_j$ so that

$$f = gh = \sum_{d=r}^{\infty} \sum_{i+j=d} g_i h_j$$

which means that

$$f_{r+d} = \sum_{i+j=d} g_i h_j = g_s h_{t+d} + g_{s+d} h_t + \sum_{?} g_i h_j$$

and

$$f_{r+1} = g_s h_{t+1} + g_{s+1} h_t$$

Notice that since g and h don't share linear factors, we may fix the second variable and the resulting polynomials generate $k[t]$, ie.

$$(g_s(t, 1), h_t(t, 1)) = k[t]$$

Further computations show that the next term is well defined.

- c. Consider the completion at the origin, $\hat{\mathcal{O}}_P \cong k[[x, y]]/(f)$. We shall try to show that in fact

$$k[[x, y]]/(f) \xrightarrow{\cong} k[[x, y]]/(f_r)$$

so consider the map

$$x \mapsto x + A(x, y) \quad y \mapsto y + B(x, y)$$

so that

$$f(x + A(x, y), y + B(x, y)) = f_r(x, y).$$

Using a projective transformation, that makes the tangents be (?), we see that

$$\hat{\mathcal{O}}_P \cong k[[x, y]]/(xy)$$

Claim (Not true). Any k -isomorphism

$$\varphi : \frac{k[[x, y]]}{(f)} \longrightarrow \frac{k[[x, y]]}{(y)}$$

have the form

$$x \mapsto x + A(x, y) \quad y \mapsto y + B(x, y) \quad \text{when } \mu \geq 2$$

Suppose that

$$f(x, y) = y^2 A(y) \quad A(0) \neq 0, \quad f(x, y) = (y^2 + a(x)y + b(x)) \cdot u(x, y)$$

recall that

Theorem (Weierstrass preparation theorem). Let A be a local ring, $k[[x]]$, $\mathfrak{m} = (x)$, and $f \in A[[y]]$. Then

$$f = (y^n + k_{r-1}y^{n-1} + \dots + b_0) \cdot u(y)$$

for $u \in A[[y]]^\times$ and $b_i \in \mathfrak{m}$

$$f(x, y) = (y^2 + c(x))u(x, y)$$

$$\hat{\mathcal{O}}_P \cong \frac{k[[x, y]]}{(y^2 + c(x))}$$

$$c(x) = x^r V(x), \quad \text{where } V \in k[[x]]^\times$$

$$V(x) = 1 + x + \dots$$

$$\sqrt[r]{1+x} = 1 + c_1 x + \dots$$

$$V(x) = W(x)^r$$

$$x^r V(a) = (xW)^r$$

$$y^2 - x^r.$$

□

Definition. Let M be a finitely generated graded S -module, where $S = k[x_0, \dots, x_m]$. A *Hilbert function* is

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi : \mathbb{Z} &\longrightarrow M \\ t &\longmapsto \dim_k(M_t) \end{aligned}$$

Theorem. There exists a unique polynomial $P_M \in \mathbb{Q}[t]$ such that for all $t \gg 0$, $P_M(t) = \varphi_M(t)$.

Exercise 7.2. Let Y be a variety of dimension r in \mathbb{P}^n , with Hilbert polynomial P_Y . We define the *arithmetic genus* of Y to be

$$\begin{aligned} P_Y(t) &:= P_{S[Y]}(t) \\ &= (-1)^r (P_Y(0) - 1) \end{aligned}$$

- $Y = \mathbb{P}^n$.
- $Y \subset \mathbb{P}^n$ plane curve of degree d .
- $Y \subset \mathbb{P}^n$ hypersurface of degree d .
- $Y_a, Y_b \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ of degrees a and b , $Y = Y_a \cap Y_b$ complete intersection.
- $Y^r \subset \mathbb{P}^n, Z^s \subset \mathbb{P}^m : Y \times Z \subset \mathbb{P}^N$. Here

$$P_{Y \times Z}(t) = P_Y(t)P_Z(t)$$

Solution.

- $S[Y] = k[x_0, \dots, x_n]$,

$$\dim(k[x_0, \dots, x_n]_t) = \binom{n+t}{n} = \frac{(n+1)(n+t-1) \dots (t+1)}{n!} = \frac{t^n}{n!} + \dots$$

so that

$$P_Y(0)_1 \implies P_a(\mathbb{P}^n) = 0.$$

b. Now

$$P_a(Y) = \frac{(d-1)(d-2)}{2}$$

which follows from c so let's do c.

c. Suppose $Y = Z(f)$. Then

$$(f) \hookrightarrow k[x_0, \dots, x_n] \rightarrow k[Y]$$

$$(f) = \{f\varphi : \varphi \in k[x_0, \dots, x_n]\}$$

$$(f)_t = \binom{n+t-d}{n}$$

$$P_Y(t) = \binom{n+t}{n} - \binom{n+t-d}{n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_a(Y) &= (-1)^n \binom{n-d}{n} \\ &= (-1)^n \frac{(n-d)(n-d-1)\dots(1-d)}{n!} \\ &= \frac{(d-1)\dots(d-n)}{n!} \\ &= \binom{d-1}{n} \end{aligned}$$

d. Let's first write the formula and then we discuss it

$$\begin{aligned} P(t) &= \binom{3+t}{t} - \binom{3+t-a}{t} - \binom{3+t-b}{t} + \binom{3+t-a-b}{3} \\ &= (ab)t + P_Y(0) \end{aligned}$$

$$P_Y(0) = 1 - f(a) - f(b) + f(a+b)$$

$$P_a(Y) = f(a) + f(b) - f(a+b)$$

Considering multiplication by f_b as map

$$\frac{k[\mathbb{P}^3]}{(f_a)} \xrightarrow{f_b} \frac{k[\mathbb{P}^3]}{(f_a)}$$

so we get

$$0 \longrightarrow \frac{k[\mathbb{P}^3]}{(f_a)} \longrightarrow \frac{k[\mathbb{P}^3]}{(f_a)} \longrightarrow \frac{k[\mathbb{P}^3]}{(f_a, f_b)} \longrightarrow 0$$

but we need to consider the map $[-b]$ to stop the grading from moving up from one arrow to another. Then we get

$$P_Y = P_{Y_a}(t) - P_{Y_a}(t - b)$$

so

$$P_A - P_B + P_C = 0.$$

e. O problema está em ver se

$$K[Y \times Z]_d \stackrel{?}{\cong} k[Y]_d \otimes_k k[Z]_d$$

Daí o Hilbert polynomial é o produto dos Hilbert polynomials e tá.

□

2 [Ot] Chapter I: Varieties

A friend from Cabo Frio just recommended me to have a look at [Ottem&Ellinsburg, Introduction to Schemes](#). Here are some exercises I liked from Chapter 1: Varieties.

Exercise 1.5.12 (The diagonal). Let X be an affine variety and consider the map

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta : X &\longrightarrow X \times X \\ x &\longmapsto (x, x) \end{aligned}$$

- Show that Δ is a polynomial map.
- Let $X = \mathbb{A}^n(k)$...
- ...gives an isomorphism $X \rightarrow \Delta(X)$. Hint...

Exercise 1.5.15. Some Lie groups that are algebraic sets

Exercise 1.5.28. Show that the image of the map

$$\begin{aligned} \phi : \mathbb{A}^1(k) &\longrightarrow \mathbb{A}^3(k) \\ t &\longmapsto (t^2, t^3, t^6) \end{aligned}$$

is given by $V(x^3 - y^2, z - x^3)$. Show that ϕ is bijective. Is ϕ an isomorphism of affine varieties.

Exercise 1.5.29. Show that the image of the map

$$\begin{aligned} \phi : \mathbb{A}^1(k) &\longrightarrow \mathbb{A}^3(k) \\ t &\longmapsto (t^3, t^4, t^5) \end{aligned}$$

is given by $V(x^4 - y^3, z^3 - x^5, y^5 - z^4)$. Show that ϕ is bijective. Is ϕ an isomorphism of affine varieties.

Exercise 1.5.31. Show that the image of the map

$$\begin{aligned}\phi : \mathbb{P}^1(k) &\longrightarrow \mathbb{P}^2(k) \\ (x_0 : x_1) &\longmapsto (x_0^2, x_0x_1, x_1^2)\end{aligned}$$

is given by $V(y_1^2 - y_0y_2)$. Show that ϕ is an isomorphism of projective varieties. Deduce that any projective conic is isomorphic to $\mathbb{P}^1(k)$.

3 Chapter III

3.1 Injective resolutions, derived functors and cohomology (once and for all?)

Definition. (wiki) An object Q is *injective* if, given a monomorphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$, any $g : X \rightarrow Q$ can be extended to Y .

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \\ g \downarrow & \swarrow h & \\ Q & & \end{array}$$

(wiki) The crucial assumption we need to make about our abelian category (=morphisms and objects can be added and kernels and cokernels exist and have desirable properties) is that it has *enough injectives*, meaning that for every object A in \mathbf{A} there exists a monomorphism $A \rightarrow I$ where I is an injective object in \mathbf{A} .

The right derived functors of the covariant left-exact functor $F : \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{B}$ are then defined as follows. Start with an object X of \mathbf{A} . Because there are enough injectives, we can construct a long exact sequence of the form

$$0 \rightarrow X \rightarrow I^0 \rightarrow I^1 \rightarrow I^2 \rightarrow \dots$$

where I^i are injective. (This is known as an *injective resolution* of X). Applying the functor F to this sequence, and chopping off the first term, we obtain the chain complex

$$0 \rightarrow F(I^0) \rightarrow F(I^1) \rightarrow F(I^2) \rightarrow \dots$$

This is in general not an exact sequence anymore. But we can compute its cohomology at the i -th spot (the kernel of the map from $F(I^i)$ modulo the image of the map to $F(I^{i+1})$); we call the result $R^iF(X)$.

Of course various things have to be checked: the result does not depend on the given injective resolution of X , and any morphism $X \rightarrow Y$ naturally yields a morphism $R^iF(X) \rightarrow R^iF(Y)$ so that we indeed obtain a functor. Note that left exactness means that

$$0 \longrightarrow F(X) \longrightarrow F(I^0) \longrightarrow F(I^1) \longrightarrow 0$$

is exact, so $R^0F(X) = F(X)$, so we only get something interesting for $i > 0$. (In Hartshorn Thm 1.1A: $F \cong R^0F$.)

Explanation A *derived functor* of a given functor maps an object to the i -th cohomology of the image of an injective resolution of the object.

The above-mentioned (where?) property of turning short exact sequences into long exact sequences is a consequence of the snake lemma. In Hartshorne Thm 1.1A: For each short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow A' \longrightarrow A \longrightarrow A'' \longrightarrow 0$$

and for each $i \geq 0$ there is a natural morphism $\delta^i : R^i F(A'') \rightarrow R^{i+1} F(A')$ such that we obtain a long exact sequence

$$\cdots \rightarrow R^i F(A') \rightarrow R^i F(A) \rightarrow R^i F(A'') \xrightarrow{\delta^i} R^{i+1} F(A') \rightarrow R^{i+1} F(A) \rightarrow \cdots$$

Proposition (2.1A, Category of A -modules has enough injectives). If A is a ring, then every A -module is isomorphic to a sub-module of injective A -module.

Proof. Hartshorne cites other resources. □

Proposition. Let (X, \mathcal{O}_X) be a ringed space. Then the category $\mathfrak{Mod}(X)$ of sheaves of \mathcal{O}_X -modules has enough injectives.

Corollary. If X is any topological space, then the category $\mathfrak{Ab}(X)$ of sheaves of abelian groups on X has enough injectives.

Proof. Just because abelian groups are \mathbb{Z} -modules so it's just a particular case of the last theorem. □

Definition. The *cohomology functors* of a topological space X are the derived functors of the global section functor $\Gamma(X, \cdot)$. (What is this global sections functor for any topological space?) For any sheaf \mathcal{F} , the groups $H^i(X, \mathcal{F})$ are the *cohomology groups* of \mathcal{F} .

Remark. This is equivalent to sheaf cohomology construction via Čech cohomology.

4 Chapter IV

Exercise 1.2 (I like this one). Again let X be a curve, and let P_1, \dots, P_r be points. Then there is a rational function $f \in K(X)$ having poles (of some order) at each of the P_i and regular elsewhere.

Exercise 1.7 (no one). A curve X is called *hyperelliptic*...

Exercise 1.8 (Alex). Very useful to know, I think this is done in that book by Bosch of modules,

Exercise 1.9 (Victor). Riemann-Roch for singular curves.

Exercise 2.3(h). 28 bitangents. Remind Sergey.

Exercise 2.5. Prove the theorem of Hurwitz that a curve X of genus $g \geq 2$ over a field of characteristic 0 has at most $84(g - 1)$.

Exercise 3.1. If X is a curve of genus 2, show that a divisor D is very ample $\iff \deg D \geq 5$. This strengthens (3,3.4).

Exercise 3.12. For each value of $d = 2, 3, 4, 5$ and r satisfying $0 \leq r \leq \frac{1}{2}(d - 1)(d - 2)$, show that there exists an irreducible plane curve of degree d with r nodes and no other singularities.

Exercise 4.10. If X is an elliptic curve (Sergey: for abelian varieties is also true), show that there is an exact sequence... Picard groups.

Exercise 5.3. Moduli of Curves of Genus 4. The hyperelliptic curves of genus 4 form an irreducible family of dimension 7. The nonhyperelliptic ones form an irreducible family of dimension 9. The subset of those having only one g_3^1 is an irreducible family of dimension 8. [Hint: Use (5.2.2) to count how many complete intersections $Q \cap F_3$ there are.]

Exercise 6.2. A rational curve of degree 5 in \mathbb{P}^3 is always contained in a cubic surface, but there are such curves which are not contained in any quadric surface.

5 Chapter V

Exercise 1.8. Divisor cohomology, neron severi

Exercise 2.8. Locally free sheaves.

Exercise 3.5. 5 points in the field, hyperelliptic curve, point at infinity is singular.

Exercise 4.5.

Exercise 4.16. 27 lines on Fermat cubic

Exercise 5.1.

Exercise 5.4.

Exercise 5.5.

Exercise 6.2 (Arthur). Beautiful exercise.