

# Title

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## 1 Friday, August 21

### 1.1 Intro and Definitions

**Definition 1.0.1** (Affine Variety).

Let  $k = \bar{k}$  be algebraically closed (e.g.  $k = \mathbb{C}, \overline{\mathbb{F}_p}$ ). A variety  $V \subseteq k^n$  is an *affine  $k$ -variety* iff  $V$  is the zero set of a collection of polynomials in  $k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ .

Here  $\mathbb{A}^n := k^n$  with the Zariski topology, so the closed sets are varieties.

**Definition 1.0.2** (Affine Algebraic Group).

An *affine algebraic  $k$ -group* is an affine variety with the structure of a group, where the multiplication and inversion maps

$$\begin{aligned}\mu : G \times G &\longrightarrow G \\ \iota : G &\longrightarrow G\end{aligned}$$

are continuous.

**Example 1.1.**

$G = \mathbb{G}_a \subseteq k$  the *additive group* of  $k$  is defined as  $\mathbb{G}_a := (k, +)$ . We then have a *coordinate ring*  $k[\mathbb{G}_a] = k[x]/I = k[x]$ .

**Example 1.2.**

$G = \mathrm{GL}(n, k)$ , which has coordinate ring  $k[x_{ij}, T]/\langle \det(x_{ij}) \cdot T = 1 \rangle$ .

**Example 1.3.**

Setting  $n = 1$  above, we have  $\mathbb{G}_m := \mathrm{GL}(1, k) = (k^\times, \cdot)$ . Here the coordinate ring is  $k[x, T]/\langle xT = 1 \rangle$ .

**Example 1.4.**

$G = \mathrm{SL}(n, k) \leq \mathrm{GL}(n, k)$ , which has coordinate ring  $k[G] = k[x_{ij}] / \langle \det(x_{ij}) = 1 \rangle$ .

**Definition 1.0.3** (Irreducible).

A variety  $V$  is *irreducible* iff  $V$  can not be written as  $V = \bigcup_{i=1}^n V_i$  with each  $V_i \subsetneq V$  a proper subvariety.

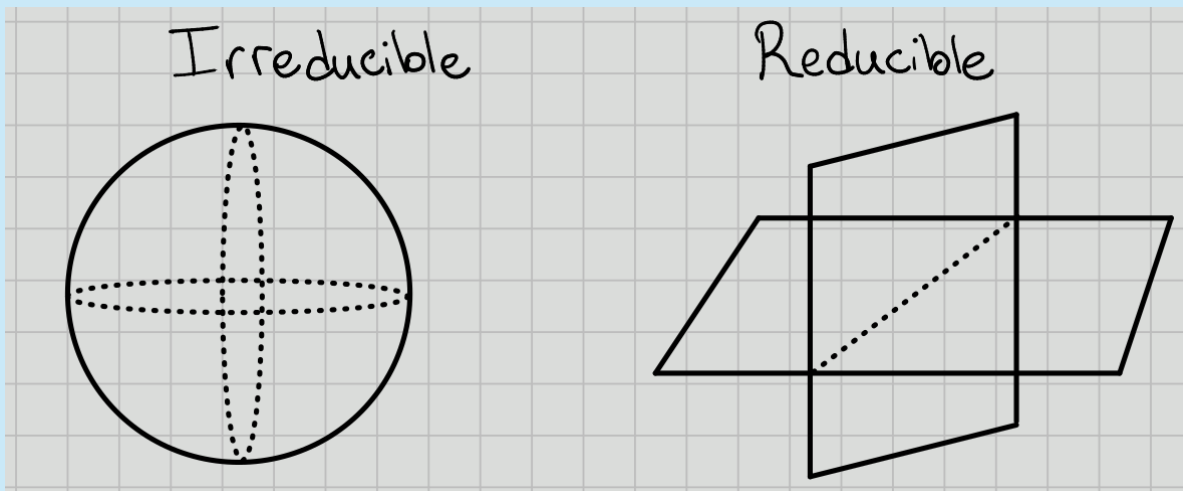


Figure 1: Reducible vs Irreducible

**Proposition 1.1 (?)**.

There exists a unique irreducible component of  $G$  containing the identity  $e$ . Notation:  $G^0$ .

**Proposition 1.2 (?)**.

$G$  is the union of translates of  $G^0$ , i.e. there is a decomposition

$$G = \coprod_{g \in \Gamma} g \cdot G^0.$$

What is  $\Gamma$ ?

**Proposition 1.3 (?)**.

One can define solvable and nilpotent algebraic groups in the same way as they are defined for