

Title

D. Zack Garza

Contents

Prologue	3
0.1 References	3
0.2 Notation	4
0.3 Summary of Important Concepts	5
0.4 Useful Examples	6
0.4.1 Varieties	6
0.4.2 Presheaves / Sheaves	6
0.5 Useful Algebra Facts	6
0.6 The Algebra-Geometry Dictionary	7

Prologue

0.1 References

- Gathmann's Algebraic Geometry notes[@AndreasGathmann515].

0.2 Notation

- If a property P is said to hold **locally**, this means that for every point p there is a neighborhood $U_p \ni p$ such that P holds on U_p .

$$k[\mathbf{x}] := k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$$

The polynomial ring in n indeterminates

$$k(\mathbf{x}) := k(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

The rational function field

$$\mathbb{A}_{/k}^n$$

Affine n -space

$$\mathbb{A}_{/k}^n := \{[k_1, \dots, k_n] \mid k_j \in k\}$$

$$\mathbb{P}_{/k}^n$$

Projective n -space

$$\mathbb{P}_{/k}^n := (k^n \setminus \{0\}) / x \sim \lambda x$$

$$\{f(\mathbf{x}) = p(\mathbf{x})/q(\mathbf{x}), \mid p, q, \in k[x_1, \dots, x_n]\}$$

$$V(J), V_a(J)$$

Variety associated to an ideal $J \subseteq k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$

$$:= \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{A}^n \mid f(\mathbf{x}) = 0, \forall f \in J\}$$

$$I(S), I_a(S)$$

Ideal associated to a subset $S \subseteq \mathbb{A}_k^n$

$$:= \{f \in k[x_1, \dots, x_n] \mid f(\mathbf{x}) = 0 \forall \mathbf{x} \in X\}$$

$$A(X)$$

Coordinate ring of a variety

$$:= k[x_1, \dots, x_n]/I(X)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_X$$

Structure sheaf $\{f : U \rightarrow k \mid f \in k(\mathbf{x}) \text{ locally}\}$

$$D(f)$$

Distinguished open set

$$:= V(f)^c = \{x \in \mathbb{A}^n \mid f(x) \neq 0\}$$

$$\Delta_X$$

The diagonal $\{(x, x) \mid x \in X\} \subseteq X \times X$

$$\mathcal{U} \rightrightarrows X$$

An open cover

$$V_p(J)$$

Projective variety of an ideal

$$:= \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{P}_{/k}^n \mid f(\mathbf{x}) = 0, \forall f \in J\}$$

$$I_p(S)$$

Projective ideal?

$$:= \{f \in k[x_1, \dots, x_n] \mid f \text{ is homogeneous and } f(x) = 0 \forall x \in S\}$$

$$S(X)$$

Projective coordinate ring

$$:= k[x_1, \dots, x_n]/I_p(X)$$

$$f^h$$

Homogenization

$$:= x_0^{\deg f} f\left(\frac{x_1}{x_0}, \dots, \frac{x_n}{x_0}\right)$$

$$f^i$$

Dehomogenization

$$:= V_p(J^h) := \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{P}^n \mid f^h(\mathbf{x}) = 0 \forall f \in J\}$$

$$J^h \text{ for } J \subseteq k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$$

Homogenization of an ideal

$$\bar{X}$$

Projective closure of a subset

.

Lots of notation to fill in.

Algebra	Geometry
Radical ideals $J = \sqrt{J} \trianglelefteq k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$	$V(J)$ the zero locus
$I(S)$ the ideal of a set	$S \subseteq \mathbb{A}^n$ a subset
$I + J$	$V(I) \cap V(J)$
$\sqrt{I(V) + I(W)}$	$V \cap W$
$I \cap J, IJ$	$V(I) \cup V(J)$
$I(V) \cap I(W), \sqrt{I(V)I(W)}$	$V \cup W$
$I(V) : I(W)$	$\overline{V \setminus W}$
Prime ideals $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(k[x_1, \dots, x_n])$	Irreducible subsets

0.3 Summary of Important Concepts

- What is an affine variety?
- What is the coordinate ring of an affine variety?
- What are the constructions $V(\cdot)$ and $I(\cdot)$?
- What is the Nullstellensatz?
- What are the definitions and some examples of:
 - The Zariski topology?
 - Irreducibility?
 - Connectedness?
 - Dimension?
- What is the definition of a presheaf?
 - What are some examples and counterexamples?
- What is the definition of sheaf?
 - What are some examples?
 - What are some presheaves that are not sheaves?
- What is the definition of \mathcal{O}_X , the sheaf of regular functions?
 - How does one compute \mathcal{O}_X for $X = D(f)$ a distinguished open?
- What is a morphism between two affine varieties?
- What is the definition of separatedness?
 - What are some examples of spaces that are and are not separated?
- What is a projective space?
- What is a projective variety?
- What is the projective coordinate ring?
- How does one take the closure of an affine variety X in projective space?
- What is completeness?
 - What are some examples and counterexamples of complete spaces?

0.4 Useful Examples

0.4.1 Varieties

- $V(xy - 1) \subseteq \mathbb{A}^2$ a hyperbola
- $V(x)$ a coordinate axis
- $V(x - p)$ a point.

0.4.2 Presheaves / Sheaves

- $C^\infty(\cdot, \mathbb{R})$, a sheaf of smooth functions
- $C^0(\cdot, \mathbb{R})$, a sheaf of continuous functions
- $\mathcal{O}_X(\cdot)$, the sheaf of regular functions on X
- $\underline{\mathbb{R}}(\cdot)$, the constant sheaf associated to \mathbb{R} (locally constant real-valued functions)
- $\text{Hol}(\cdot, \mathbb{C})$, a sheaf of holomorphic functions
- K_p the skyscraper sheaf:

$$K_p(U) := \begin{cases} k & p \in U \\ 0 & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

0.5 Useful Algebra Facts

Fact 0.5.1:

- $\mathfrak{p} \trianglelefteq R$ is prime $\iff R/\mathfrak{p}$ is a domain.
- $\mathfrak{p} \trianglelefteq R$ is maximal $\iff R/\mathfrak{p}$ is a field.
- Maximal ideals are prime.
- Prime ideals are radical.
- If R is a PID and $\langle f \rangle \trianglelefteq R$ is generated by an irreducible element f , then $\langle f \rangle$ is maximal

Proposition 0.5.2 (*Finitely generated polynomial rings are Noetherian*).

A polynomial ring $k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ on finitely many generators is Noetherian. In particular, every ideal $I \trianglelefteq k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ has a finite set of generators and can be written as $I = \langle f_1, \dots, f_m \rangle$.

Proof (?).

A field k is both Artinian and Noetherian, since it has only two ideals and thus any chain of ideals necessarily terminates. By Hilbert's basis theorem (Theorem 0.5.5), $k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ is thus Noetherian. ■

Proposition 0.5.3 (Properties and Definitions of Ideal Operations).

$$I + J := \{f + g \mid f \in I, g \in J\}$$

$$IJ := \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^N f_i g_i \mid f_i \in I, g_i \in J, N \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

$$I + J = \langle 1 \rangle \implies I \cap J = IJ$$

$$(\text{coprime or comaximal}) \langle a \rangle + \langle b \rangle = \langle a, b \rangle.$$

Theorem 0.5.4 (Noether Normalization).

Any finitely-generated field extension $k_1 \hookrightarrow k_2$ is a finite extension of a purely transcendental extension, i.e. there exist t_1, \dots, t_ℓ such that k_2 is finite over $k_1(t_1, \dots, t_\ell)$.

Theorem 0.5.5 (Hilbert's Basis Theorem).

If R is a Noetherian ring, then $R[x]$ is again Noetherian.

0.6 The Algebra-Geometry Dictionary

Let $k = \bar{k}$, we're setting up correspondences

Ring Theory	Geometry/Topology of Affine Varieties
Polynomial functions	Affine space
$k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$	$\mathbb{A}^n/k := \{[a_1, \dots, a_n] \in k^n\}$
Maximal ideals $\langle x_1 - a_1, \dots, x_n - a_n \rangle$	Points $[a_1, \dots, a_n] \in \mathbb{A}^n/k$
Radical ideals $I \trianglelefteq k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$	Affine varieties $X \subset \mathbb{A}^n/k$, vanishing loci of polynomials
	$I \mapsto V(I) := \{a \mid f(a) = 0 \forall f \in I\}$
	$I(X) := \{f \mid f _X = 0\} \leftarrow X$
Radical ideals containing $I(X)$, i.e. ideals in $A(X)$	closed subsets of X , i.e. affine subvarieties
$A(X)$ is a domain	X irreducible
$A(X)$ is not a direct sum	X connected
Prime ideals in $A(X)$	Irreducible closed subsets of X
Krull dimension n (longest chain of prime ideals)	$\dim X = n$, (longest chain of irreducible closed subsets)