Title

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Review: Regular functions. Given an affine variety X and $U \subseteq X$ open, a *regular function* $\varphi : U \to k$ is one locally (wrt the zariski topology) a fraction. We write the set of regular functions as $\mathcal{O}_X$.

Example 1.1.
$X = V(x_1 x_4 - x_2 x_3)$ on $U = V(x_2, x_4)^c$, the following function is regular:

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi : U &\to k \\ x &\mapsto \begin{cases} \dfrac{x_1}{x_2} & x_2 \neq 0 \\ \\ \dfrac{x_3}{x_4} & x_4 \neq 0 \end{cases}. \end{aligned}$$

Note that this is not globally a fraction.

Definition 1.0.1 (Distinguished Open Sets)**.**
A *distinguished open set* $D(f) \subseteq X$ for some $f \in A(X)$ is $V(f)^c := \left\{ x \in X \;\middle|\; f(x) \neq 0 \right\}$.

These are useful because the $D(f)$ form a base for the zariski topology.

Proposition 1.1 ***(?).***
For X an affine variety, $f \in A(X)$, we have

$$\mathcal{O}_X(D(f)) = \left\{ \frac{g}{f^n} \;\middle|\; g \in A(X), n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}.$$

Proof .
The first reduction we made was that $\varphi \in \mathcal{O}_X(D(f))$ is expressible as $\frac{g_a}{f_a}$ on distinguished opens $D(f_a)$ covering $D(f)$. We also noted that

$$\frac{g_a}{f_a} = \frac{g_b}{f_b} \text{ on } D(f_a) \cap D(f_b) \implies f_b g_a = f_a g_b \text{ in } A(X).$$

The second step was writing $D(f) = \cup D(f_a)$, and so $V(f) = \cap_a V(f_a)$ implies that $f \in I(V(\left\{ f_a \;\middle|\; a \in U \right\}))$. By the Nullstellensatz, $f \in \sqrt{\left\langle f_a \;\middle|\; a \in U \right\rangle}$, so $f^N = \sum k_a f_a$ for some N. So construct $g = \sum k_a g_a$, then compute

$$g f_b = \sum_a k_a g_a f_b = \sum_a k_a g_b f_a = g_b \sum k_a f_a = g_b f^N.$$

Thus $g/f^N = g_b/f_b$ for all b, and we can thus conclude

$$\varphi := \left\{ \frac{g_b}{f_b} \text{ on } D(f_b) \right\} = g/f^N.$$

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Corollary 1.2 *(?).*
For X an affine variety, $\mathcal{O}_X(X) = A(X)$.

⚠ **Warning:** For k not algebraically closed, the proposition and corollary are both false. Take $X = \mathbb{A}^1/\mathbb{R}$, then $\dfrac{1}{x^2+1} \in \mathbb{R}(x)$, but $\mathcal{O}_X(X) \neq A(X) = \mathbb{R}[x]$.

Definition 1.2.1 (Localization)**.**
Let R be a ring and S a set closed under multiplication, then the localization at S is defined by

$$R_S := \left\{ r/s \;\middle|\; r \in R, s \in S \right\} / \sim .$$

where $r_1/s_1 \sim r_2/s_2 \iff s_3(s_2 r_1 - s_1 r_2) = 0$ for some $s_3 \in S$.

Example 1.2.
Let $f \in R$ and take $S = \left\{ f^n \;\middle|\; n \geq 1 \right\}$, then $R_f := R_S$.

Corollary 1.3 *(?).*
$\mathcal{O}_X(D(f)) = A(X)_f$ is the localization of the coordinate ring.

These requires some proof, since the LHS literally consists of functions on the topological space $D(f)$ while the RHS consists of formal symbols.

Proof .
Consider the map

$$\begin{aligned}A(X)_f &\to \mathcal{O}_X(D(f))\\ \text{“}g/f^n\text{”} &\mapsto g/f^n : D(f) \to k.\end{aligned}$$

By definition, there exists a $k \geq 0$ such that

$$f^k(f^m g - f^n g') = 0 \implies f^k(f^m g - f^n g') = 0 \text{ as a function on } D(f).$$

Since $f^k \neq 0$ on $D(f)$, we have $f^m g = f^n g'$ as a function on $D(f)$, so $g/fˆn = g'/gˆ

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