

# Title

D. Zack Garza

Monday 31<sup>st</sup> August, 2020

## Contents

<b>1 Sunday, August 30</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Polynomials Defining Regular Function Fields . . . . .	1

## 1 Sunday, August 30

Last of preliminaries. Upcoming: one-variable function fields and their valuation rings.

### 1.1 Polynomials Defining Regular Function Fields

Where's the curve:  $f(x, y) = 0$ .

#### Exercise 1.1.

Let  $R_1, R_2$  be  $k$ -algebras that are also domains with fraction fields  $K_i$ . Show  $R_1 \otimes_k R_2$  is a domain  $\iff K_1 \otimes_k K_2$  is a domain.

Denominator-clearing argument.

#### Definition 1.0.1 (Geometrically Irreducible).

A polynomial of positive degree  $f \in k[t_1, \dots, t_n]$  is *geometrically irreducible* if  $f \in \bar{k}[t_1, \dots, t_n]$  is irreducible as a polynomial.

If  $n = 1$  then  $f$  is geometrically irreducible  $\iff$  it's linear, i.e. of degree 1.

Let  $f$  be irreducible, then since polynomial rings are UFDs then  $\langle f \rangle$  is a prime ideal (irreducibles generate principal ideals) and  $k[t_1, \dots, t_n]/\langle f \rangle$  is a domain. Let  $K_f$  be the fraction field.

#### Exercise 1.2.

Easy:

- Above for  $1 \leq i \leq n$  let  $x_i$  be the image of  $t_i$  in  $K_f$ . Show that  $K_f = k(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ .
- Show that if  $K/k$  is generated by  $x_1, \dots, x_n$ , then it is the fraction field of  $k[t_1, \dots, t_n]/\mathfrak{p}$  for some prime ideal  $\mathfrak{p}$  (equivalently, a height 1 ideal).

**Proposition 1.1(?)**.

Suppose that  $f$  is geometrically irreducible.

- a. The function field  $K/k$  is regular.
- b. For all  $\ell/k$ ,  $f \in \ell[t_1, \dots, t_n]$  is irreducible.

In this case we say  $f$  is *absolutely irreducible* as a synonym for geometrically irreducible.

*Proof.*

By definition of geometric irreducibility,  $\bar{k}[t_1, \dots, t_n]/\langle f \rangle = k[t_1, \dots, t_n]/\langle f \rangle \otimes_k \bar{k}$  is a domain.

The exercise shows that  $K_f \otimes_k k$  is a domain, so  $K_f$  is regular.

It follows that for all  $\ell/k$ ,  $K_f \otimes_k \ell$  is a domain, so  $\ell[t_1, \dots, t_n]/\langle f \rangle$  is a domain. ■

Moral: geometrically irreducible polynomials are good sources of regular function fields.

**Exercise 1.3.**

Let  $k$  be a field,  $d \in \mathbb{Z}^+$  such that  $4 \nmid d$  and  $p(x) \in k[x]$  be positive degree. Factor  $p(x) = \prod_{i=1}^r (x - a_i)^{\ell_i}$  in  $\bar{k}[x]$ .

- a. Suppose that for some  $i$ ,  $d \nmid \ell_i$ . Show that  $f(x, y) := y^d - p(x) \in k[x, y]$  is geometrically irreducible. Conclude that  $K_f := k[x, y]/\langle y^d - p(x) \rangle$  is a regular one-variable function field over  $k$ , and thus elliptic curves yield regular function fields.

Referred to as *hyperelliptic* or *superelliptic* function fields. Hint: use FT 9.21 or Lang's Algebra.

- b. What happens when  $4 \mid d$ ?

**Exercise 1.4** (Nice, Recommended).

Assume  $k$  is a field, if necessary assuming  $\text{char}(k) \neq 2$ .

- a. Let  $f(x, y) = x^2 - y^2 - 1$  and show  $K_f$  is rational:  $K_f = k(z)$ .
- b. Let  $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 1$ . Show that  $K_f$  is again rational.
- c. Let  $k = \mathbb{C}$  and  $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 + 1$ ,  $K_f$  is rational.
- d. Let  $k = \mathbb{R}$ . For  $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 + 1$ , is  $K_f$  rational?

Example of a non-rational genus zero function field.

Question (converse): Can we always construct regular function fields using geometrically irreducible polynomials?

Answer: In several variables, no, since not every variety is birational to a hypersurface.

In one variable, yes:

**Theorem 1.2** (*Regular Function Fields in One Variable are Geometrically Irreducible*).

Let  $K/k$  be a one variable function fields (finitely generated, transcendence degree one). Then

- If  $K/k$  is separable, then  $K = k(x, y)$  for some  $x, y \in K$ .
- If  $K/k$  is regular (separable + constant subfield is  $k$ , so stronger) then  $K \cong K_f$  for a geometrically irreducible  $f \in k[x, y]$ .

*Proof .*

Recall separable implies there exists a separating transcendence basis.

Proof of (a):

This means there exists a primitive element  $x \in K$  such that  $K/k(x)$  is finite and separable.

By the Primitive Element Corollary (FT 7.2), there exist a  $y \in K$  such that  $K = k(x, y)$ .

Proof of (b):

Omitted for now, slightly technical. ■

Importance of last result: a regular function field on one variable corresponds to a nice geometrically irreducible polynomial  $f$ .

Note: the plane curve module may not be smooth, and in fact usually is not possible. I.e.  $k[x, y]/\langle f \rangle$  is a one-dimensional noetherian domain, which need not be integrally closed.

Question: Can every one variable function field be 2-generated?

Answer: Yes, as long as the ground field is perfect.