

Problem Set 1

D. Zack Garza

Wednesday 2nd September, 2020

Contents

Source: Section 1 of Gathmann

Exercise 0.1 (Gathmann 1.19).

Prove that every affine variety $X \subset \mathbb{A}^n/k$ consisting of only finitely many points can be written as the zero locus of n polynomials.

Hint: Use interpolation. It is useful to assume at first that all points in X have different x_1 -coordinates.

Solution:

Let $X = \{p_1, \dots, p_d\} = \{p_j\}_{j=1}^d$, where each p_j can be written in coordinates $p_j := [p_j^1, p_j^2, \dots, p_j^n]$.

Claim: Without loss of generality, we can assume all of the first components $\{p_j^1\}_{j=1}^d$ are distinct.

Todo: by some change of basis?

We will use the following fact

Theorem 0.1 (*Lagrange*).

Given a set of d points $\{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^d$ with all x_i distinct, there exists a unique polynomial of degree d in $f \in k[x]$ such that $f(x_i) = y_i$ for every i .

This can be explicitly given by

$$\tilde{f}(x) = \sum_{i=1}^d y_i \left(\prod_{\substack{0 \leq m \leq d \\ m \neq i}} \left(\frac{x - x_m}{x_i - x_m} \right) \right).$$

Equivalently, there is a polynomial f defined by $f(x_i) = \tilde{f}(x_i) - y_i$ of degree d whose roots are precisely the x_i .

Using this theorem, we define a system of n polynomials in the following way:

- Define $f_1 \in k[x_1] \subseteq k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ by

$$f_1(x) = \prod_{i=1}^d (x - p_i^1).$$

Then the roots of f_1 are precisely the first components of the points p .

- Define $f_2 \in k[x_1, x_2] \subseteq k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ by considering the ordered pairs

$$\{(x_1, x_2) = (p_j^1, p_j^2)\},$$

then taking the unique Lagrange interpolating polynomial satisfying $f_2(p_j^1) = p_j^2$ for all $1 \leq j \leq d$.

- Define $f_3 \in k[x_1, x_3] \subseteq k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ by considering the ordered pairs

$$\{(x_1, x_3) = (p_j^1, p_j^3)\},$$

then taking the unique Lagrange interpolating polynomial satisfying $f_3(p_j^1) = p_j^3$ for all $1 \leq j \leq d$.

- ...

Continuing in this way up to $f_n \in k[x_1, x_n]$ yields a system of n polynomials.

Claim: $V(f_1, \dots, f_n) = X$.

$X \subset V(f_1, \dots, f_n)$: This follows by construction; letting $p_j \in X$ be arbitrary, we find that

$$f(p_j) = \prod_{i=1}^d (p_j^1 - p_i^1) = (p_j^1 - p_j^1) \prod_{\substack{i \leq d \\ i \neq j}} (p_j^1 - p_i^1).$$

Exercise 0.2 (Gathmann 1.21).

Determine \sqrt{I} for

$$I := \langle x_1^3 - x_2^6, x_1 x_2 - x_2^3 \rangle \subseteq \mathbb{C}[x_1, x_2].$$

Solution:

For notational purposes, let \mathcal{I}, \mathcal{V} denote the maps in Hilbert's Nullstellensatz, we then have

$$(\mathcal{I} \circ \mathcal{V})(I) = \sqrt{I}.$$

So we consider $\mathcal{V}(I) \subseteq \mathbb{A}^2/\mathbb{C}$, the vanishing locus of these two polynomials, which yields the system

$$\begin{cases} x^3 - y^6 &= 0 \\ xy - y^3 &= 0. \end{cases}$$

In the second equation, we have $(x - y^2)y = 0$, and since $\mathbb{C}[x, y]$ is an integral domain, one term must be zero.

1. If $y = 0$, then $x^3 = 0 \implies x = 0$, and thus $(0, 0) \in \mathcal{V}(I)$,i.e. the origin is contained in this vanishing locus.

2. Otherwise, if $x - y^2 = 0$, then $x = y^2$, with no further conditions coming from the first equation. So

$$P := \{(t^2, t) \mid t \in \mathbb{C}\} \subset \mathcal{V}(I).$$

The corresponding ideal

Since the origin is in the latter set, this simplifies to $P = \mathcal{V}(I)$, and so taking the ideal generated by P yields

$$(\mathcal{I} \circ \mathcal{V})(I) = \mathcal{I}(P) = \langle y - x^2 \rangle \in \mathbb{C}[x, y]$$

and thus $\sqrt{I} = \langle y - x^2 \rangle$.

Exercise 0.3 (Gathmann 1.22).

Let $X \subset \mathbb{A}^3/k$ be the union of the three coordinate axes. Compute generators for the ideal $I(X)$ and show that it can not be generated by fewer than 3 elements.

Solution:

Claim:

$$I(X) = \langle x_1x_2, x_1x_3, x_2x_3 \rangle.$$

Exercise 0.4 (Gathmann 1.23: Relative Nullstellensatz).

Let $Y \subset \mathbb{A}^n/k$ be an affine variety and define $A(Y)$ by the quotient

$$\pi : k[x_1, \dots, x_n] \longrightarrow A(Y) := k[x_1, \dots, x_n]/I(Y).$$

- Show that $V_Y(J) = V(\pi^{-1}(J))$ for every $J \trianglelefteq A(Y)$.
- Show that $\pi^{-1}(I_Y(X)) = I(X)$ for every affine subvariety $X \subseteq Y$.
- Using the fact that $I(V(J)) \subset \sqrt{J}$ for every $J \trianglelefteq k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$, deduce that $I_Y(V_Y(J)) \subset \sqrt{J}$ for every $J \trianglelefteq A(Y)$.

Conclude that there is an inclusion-reversing bijection

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Affine subvarieties} \\ \text{of } Y \end{array} \right\} \longleftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Radical ideals} \\ \text{in } A(Y) \end{array} \right\}.$$

Exercise 0.5 (Extra).

Let $J \trianglelefteq k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ be an ideal, and find a counterexample to $I(V(J)) = \sqrt{J}$ when k is not algebraically closed.