

# Notes on Algebraic Geometry

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[1]

**Definition 0.0.1.** Let  $k$  be a fixed algebraically closed field. We define affine  $n$ -space over  $k$ , denoted  $\mathbb{A}^n$  or simply  $\mathbb{A}^n$ , to be the set of all  $n$ -tuples of elements of  $k$ . An element  $P \in \mathbb{A}^n$  will be called a point, and if  $P = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$  with  $a_i \in k$ , then the  $a_i$  will be called the coordinates of  $P$ .

**Definition 0.0.2.** For a subset  $T$  of the polynomial ring  $A = k[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ , we define the zero set of  $T$  to be the common zeros of all the elements of  $T$ , i.e.

$$Z(T) = \{ P \in \mathbb{A}^n \mid f(P) = 0 \text{ for all } f \in T \}.$$

**Definition 0.0.3.** A subset  $Y$  of  $\mathbb{A}^n$  is an algebraic set if there exists a subset  $T \subset A = k[X_1, \dots, X_n]$  such that  $Y = Z(T)$ .

**Definition 0.0.4.** If  $Y \subset \mathbb{A}^n$  is an affine algebraic set, we define the affine coordinate ring  $A(Y)$  of  $Y$ , to be  $A/I(Y)$ .

**Exercise 0.0.1.** Let  $Y$  be the plane curve  $y = x^2$  (i.e.,  $Y$  is the zero set of the polynomial  $f = y - x^2$ ). Show that  $A(Y)$  is isomorphic to a polynomial ring in one variable over  $k$ .

*Solution.* By definition 0.0.4, we simply have  $A(Y) = k[X, Y]/(Y - X^2)$ . The isomorphism follows from the isomorphism theorem and the map  $f : k[X, Y] \rightarrow k[X]$  where we set  $f(Y) = X^2$ .

**Exercise 0.0.2.** Let  $Z$  be the plane curve  $xy = 1$ . Show that  $A(Z)$  is not isomorphic to a polynomial ring in one variable over  $k$ .

*Solution.*  $A(Z) = k[X, Y]/(XY - 1)$

We know  $A(Z)$  is an  $k$ -algebra (see remark). Consider  $f : k[X, Y] \rightarrow k[T]$ . We must have  $\ker f = (XY - 1)$ , thus  $f(XY - 1) = 0$ , so  $f(X) = 1/f(Y)$

I'll think about the rigorous details later, but basically  $A(Z) \cong k[X, X^{-1}]$

**Exercise 0.0.3.** Let  $f$  be any irreducible quadratic polynomial in  $k[X, Y]$ , and let  $W$  be the conic defined by  $f$ . Show that  $A(W)$  is isomorphic to  $A(Y)$  or  $A(Z)$ . Which one is it when?

*Solution.* Let  $f$  be irreducible.

$$A(W) = k[X, Y]/(f)$$

# Bibliography

[Har77] Robin Hartshorne. *Algebraic Geometry*. New York: Springer, 1977.