

PROBLEM SET 5

Due: Dec 10, noon

100 credits + 50 bonus

Problem 1 (10 credits). Let $i : Y \rightarrow X$ be a quasi-compact locally closed immersion and \bar{Y} be the scheme theoretic closure of Y in X . Show that the canonical morphism $j : Y \rightarrow \bar{Y}$ has a dense image.

Problem 2 (10 credits). Let X be a scheme and $U \subseteq X$ be an open subset. Show that $\mathcal{O}_{X_{\text{red}}}(U) \simeq \mathcal{O}_X(U)_{\text{red}}$.

Problem 3 (10 credits). Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism between schemes. Suppose X is reduced. Show that f uniquely factors through Y_{red} .

Problem 4 (15 bonus credits). Show that a morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ of schemes is quasi-compact (resp. separated, quasi-separated) iff f_{red} is so.

Problem 5 (10 credits). Let X be a scheme and $f \in \mathcal{O}_X(X)$. Consider the canonical morphism $\phi : X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_X(X))$. Show that $\phi^{-1}(U(f)) = X_f$.

Problem 6 (10 bonus credits). Let k be a field and

$$A = k[x_1, x_2, \dots][\frac{x_1}{x_2}, \frac{x_1}{x_2}, \dots][\frac{x_2}{x_3}, \frac{x_2}{x_3}, \dots] \dots$$

be the sub- k -algebra of $k[x_1, x_2^{\pm}, x_3^{\pm}, \dots]$ generated by $(x_i/x_{i+1}^m)_{i \geq 1, m \geq 0}$. Let $\mathfrak{m} \subseteq A$ be the kernel of the homomorphism $A \rightarrow k$, $x_i \mapsto 0$. Consider $X := \text{Spec}(A_{\mathfrak{m}})$ and consider the unique closed point $x \in X$. Show that $U := X \setminus x$ is a scheme with no closed points.

Problem 7 (10 credits). Let $X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism between quasi-affine schemes. Show that the following diagram is Cartesian

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \bar{X} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ Y & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \bar{Y}, \end{array}$$

where for a quasi-affine scheme Z , the scheme \bar{Z} is the affine closure of Z .

Problem 8 (10 credits). Let X be a scheme and $x \in X$ is a point. The following conditions are equivalent:

- There is a unique irreducible component of X that contains x .
- For any point $x \in X$, the nilpotent radical of $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ is a prime ideal.

Problem 9 (10 credits). Let X be a scheme. The following conditions are equivalent:

- (1) The scheme X is integral.

- (2) The scheme X is nonempty and for any open subscheme $U \subseteq X$, the ring $\mathcal{O}_X(U)$ is an integral domain.
- (3) The scheme X is nonempty and for any affine open subscheme $U \subseteq X$, the ring $\mathcal{O}_X(U)$ is an integral domain.

Problem 10 (10 credits). Let X be a locally Noetherian scheme and $x \in X$ be a point such that $\text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{X,x})$ is irreducible. Show that there exists an open neighborhood U of x such that U is irreducible.

Problem 11 (20 bonus credits). Let P be a property on morphisms in CRing such that:

- (i) For any $A \rightarrow B$ and $a \in A$, we have $P(A \rightarrow B) \Rightarrow P(A_f \rightarrow B_f)$;
- (ii) For any $A, B \in \text{CRing}$, $a \in A$, $b \in B$ and $A_a \rightarrow B$, we have $P(A_a \rightarrow B) \Rightarrow P(A \rightarrow B_b)$;
- (iii) For any $A \rightarrow B$ and $b_1, \dots, b_n \in B$ such that $(b_1, \dots, b_n) = B$, we have $\bigcap_i P(A \rightarrow B_{b_i}) \Rightarrow P(A \rightarrow B)$.

Then for a morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ between schemes, the following conditions are equivalent:

- (1) For any affine open scheme $U \subseteq X$ and $V \subseteq Y$ with $f(U) \subseteq V$, we have $P(\mathcal{O}_Y(V) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(U))$.
- (2) For any point $x \in X$, there exists an affine open neighborhood U of x and an affine open subscheme $V \subseteq Y$ with $f(U) \subseteq V$ such that $P(\mathcal{O}_Y(V) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(U))$.

Problem 12 (20+10 credits). Let (X, \mathcal{O}_X) be a ringed space and $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_1 \xrightarrow{\alpha} \mathcal{F}_2 \xrightarrow{\beta} \mathcal{F}_3 \rightarrow 0$ be a short exact sequence of \mathcal{O}_X -modules.

- (1) (10 credits) If \mathcal{F}_1 is of finite type and \mathcal{F}_2 is of finite presentation, then \mathcal{F}_3 is of finite presentation.
- (2) (10 bonus credits) If \mathcal{F}_1 and \mathcal{F}_3 are of finite presentation, so is \mathcal{F}_2 .
- (3) (10 credits) If \mathcal{F}_2 is of finite type and \mathcal{F}_3 is of finite presentation, then \mathcal{F}_1 is of finite type.