

Commutative algebra and affine algebraic geometry

AG5◊1. Let a polynomial f vanish along a hypersurface $V(g) \subset \mathbb{A}^n$ over an algebraically closed field. Prove that every irreducible factor of g divides f .

AG5◊2. For the ideal $J = (xy, yz, zx) \subset \mathbb{C}[x, y, z]$, describe $V(J) \subset \mathbb{A}^3$ and $I(V(J)) \subset \mathbb{C}[x, y, z]$. Is it possible to describe the same variety by two polynomial equations?

AG5◊3. Find $f \in I(V(J)) \setminus J$ for the ideal $J = (x^2 + y^2 - 1, y - 1) \subset \mathbb{C}[x, y]$.

AG5◊4. Describe $V(J) \subset \mathbb{A}^3$ and $I(V(J)) \subset \mathbb{C}[x, y, z]$ for the ideals

a) $J = (xy, (x - y)z)$ b) $J = (xy + yz + zx, x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$.

AG5◊5. Show that the ideal $I(C_3) \subset \mathbb{C}[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3]$ generated by all homogeneous polynomials vanishing identically on the Veronese cubic $C_3 \subset \mathbb{P}^3$

a) is generated by three quadratic polynomials b*) can not be generated by two polynomials.

AG5◊6. For an arbitrary field \mathbb{k} and two ideals $I, J \subset \mathbb{k}[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n]$, is it true or not that

a) $\sqrt{IJ} = \sqrt{I \cap J}$ b) $\sqrt{IJ} = \sqrt{I} \sqrt{J}$ c) $(I = \sqrt{I} \ \& \ J = \sqrt{J}) \Rightarrow IJ = \sqrt{IJ}$?

AG5◊7. Let $B \supset A$ be an extension of commutative rings such that B is finitely generated as A -module. Prove that $\mathfrak{m}B \neq B$ for all maximal ideals $\mathfrak{m} \subset A$.

AG5◊8 (Zariski topology).

a) Let A be a finitely generated reduced \mathbb{k} -algebra, $X = \text{Spec}_{\mathfrak{m}} A$ the set of its maximal ideals. Verify that the sets $V(I) = \{x \in X \mid f(x) = 0 \ \forall f \in I\}$, where $I \subset A$ is an ideal, satisfy the axioms for closed sets of a topology. That is, the sets $X, \emptyset, V(I) \cup V(J)$ for any two ideals $I, J \subset A$, and $\bigcap_{I \in M} V(I)$ for any set M of ideals in A , can be written as $V(K)$ for appropriate ideal $K \subset A$.

b) The same question for an arbitrary commutative ring A , the set $X = \text{Spec } A$ of all prime ideals¹ $\mathfrak{p} \subset A$, and the subsets $V(I) = \{\mathfrak{p} \in X \mid I \subset \mathfrak{p}\}$, where $I \subset A$ is an ideal.

AG5◊9. Let $X \subset \mathbb{A}^n, Y \subset \mathbb{A}^m$ be affine algebraic varieties. Assuming that equations for X, Y are known, write explicit equations for $X \times Y \subset \mathbb{A}^{n+m}$ and show that $X \times Y$ is irreducible for irreducible X, Y .

AG5◊10. Let a \mathbb{k} -algebra A be of finite dimension as a vector space over \mathbb{k} . Prove that $\text{Spec}_{\mathfrak{m}}(A)$ is finite.

AG5◊11. Give an example of regular non-finite² morphism of affine algebraic varieties $f : X \rightarrow Y$ such that every non-empty fiber of f is finite.

AG5◊12. For a given affine hypersurface $S = V(f) \subset \mathbb{A}^n$ over an algebraically closed field, describe all vectors of the form $v = (1, v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)$ such that the parallel projection of S along v to the hyperplane $x_1 = 0$ is

a) dominant³ b) surjective c) finite.

AG5◊13. For an affine hypersurface $S \subset \mathbb{A}^n$ over an algebraically closed field, prove that

a) the central projection of S from a point $p \notin S$ onto a hyperplane $H \not\ni p$ is dominant
b) there exists a finite surjective parallel projection of S onto a hyperplane.

AG5◊14*. For a normal⁴ commutative ring A , prove that $A[x]$ is normal as well.

¹A proper ideal $\mathfrak{p} \subset A$ is called to be *prime* if the quotient ring A/\mathfrak{p} has no zero divisors.

²A regular morphism of affine varieties $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is called to be *finite* if $\mathbb{k}[X]$ is finitely generated as a $f^*(\mathbb{k}[Y])$ -module.

³A morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is called *dominant* if $f(X_i)$ is dense in Y for every irreducible component $X_i \subset X$.

⁴That is, having no zero divisors and integrally closed within its field of fractions.

Individual report card of _____
(write your name and surname)

Task 5 (October 19, 2017)

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