# Algebraic Geometry, Part II, Example Sheet 2, 2012

*Assume throughout that the base field $k$ is algebraically closed.*

1. Determine the radical of the following ideals

   i) $(xy^3, x(x-y))$

   ii) $(xy^3, x^2(y-3))$

   iii) $(x^2(y-z), xy(y-z), xz(y-z)^2)$

   iv**) The Segre ideals $(z_{ij}z_{kl} - z_{il}z_{kj})$, $0 \le i,k \le n, 0 \le j,l \le m$.

2. Determine the singular points of the surface in $\mathbb{P}^3$ defined by the polynomial $X_1X_2^2 - X_3^3 \in k[X_0,\ldots,X_3]$. Find the dimension of the tangent space at all the singularities.

3. Consider $V = Z(I) \subset \mathbb{A}^3$ where $I$ is generated by $X_1^3 - X_3$ and $X_2^2 - X_3$. Determine the points at which $V$ is singular and compute the dimensions of the tangent spaces there.

4. Show that the *affine quadric* $\{(z_1,\ldots,z_n) \in \mathbb{C}^n \mid \sum z_i^2 = 1\}$ is diffeomorphic to the tangent bundle of an $n-1$-sphere $TS^{n-1} = \{(x,v) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \mid \sum x_i^2 = 1, \sum v_i x_i = 0\}$. [If you do not know what *diffeomorphic* means, just show they are homeomorphic. ]

5. Let $X = \{\varphi : k^2 \to k^3 \mid \varphi \text{ is linear, but } \textit{not} \text{ injective}\}$.

   i) Show $X$ is a Zariski closed subvariety of $k^6$, hence an affine algebraic variety, and compute $k[X]$.

   ii) Find the singular points, if any, of $X$. Compute $d = \dim X$.

   iv) Show there is a birational map $\alpha$ from $X$ to $k^d$.

6. Let $V \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ be defined by $X_1^2X_2 = X_0^3$.

   (a) Show that the formula $(u:v) \mapsto (u^2v : u^3 : v^3)$ defines an morphism $\phi : \mathbb{P}^1 \to V$.

   (b) Write down a rational map $\psi \colon V \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$, regular on $U = V \setminus \{(0:0:1)\}$ which coincides with $\phi^{-1}$ on $U$. What is the geometric interpretation of $\psi$?

   (c) Show that $\psi$ is not regular at $(0:0:1)$.

7. Let $V \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ be defined by $X_1^2X_2 = X_0^2(X_0 + X_2)$. Find a surjective morphism $\phi\colon \mathbb{P}^1 \to V$ such that, for $P \in V$,

$$\#\phi^{-1}(P) = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{if } P = (0:0:1) \\ 1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

   Is there a rational map $\psi\colon V \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$, regular on $U = V \setminus \{(0:0:1)\}$, which coincides with $\phi^{-1}$ on $U$?

8. Let $V$ be the quadric $Z(X_0X_3 = X_1X_2) \subset \mathbb{P}^3$, and $H$ the plane $X_0 = 0$. Let $P = (1:0:0:0)$. Show that $\phi = (0 : X_1 : X_2 : X_3)$ defines a rational map $\phi\colon V \dashrightarrow H$ such that for $Q \in V$, the line $PQ$ meets $H$ in $\phi(Q)$ whenever this is defined.

   *Show that $\phi$ is not a morphism.

   Let $V_1 = V \cap \{X_1 = X_2\}$ and $L = H \cap \{X_1 = X_2\}$. Verify explicitly that $\phi$ induces an isomorphism $V_1 \xrightarrow{\sim} L$.

9. * (i) Repeat the previous question for $V = Z(I)$ where $I$ is generated by

$$X_1^4 - X_2X_3, \quad X_1^3X_2 - X_3^2, \quad X_2^2 - X_1X_3$$

   * (ii) If you assumed $I = I(V)$ in (i), justify it.

10. Consider the birational map $\phi\colon \mathbb{P}^2 \to \mathbb{P}^2$ given by $(X_1X_2 : X_0X_2 : X_0X_1)$, and let $P_0 = (1 : 0 : 0)$, $P_1 = (0 : 1 : 0)$ and $P_2 = (0 : 0 : 1)$ be the points, at which $\phi$ is not regular. Let $L \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ be a line. Show that $\phi$ gives a morphism $L \to \mathbb{P}^2$ such that:

    (i) if $L \cap \{P_i\} = \emptyset$ then $\phi$ is an isomorphism of $L$ with a conic in $\mathbb{P}^2$ which passes through all of the $\{P_i\}$;

    (ii) if $L$ contains just one $P_i$ then $\phi$ is an isomorphism of $L$ with another line in $\mathbb{P}^2$

    Determine the effect of $\phi$ on the cubic $C$ with defining polynomial $X_0(X_1^2 + X_2^2) + X_1^2X_2 + X_1X_2^2$. (Assume $\mathrm{char}(k) \neq 2$.) What happens to the singularity of $C$? Draw appropriate pictures.

11. Let $\phi : X \to Y$ be a morphism of affine varieties.

    (i) Show that for all $p \in X$, there is a linear map

$$d\phi : T_pX = Der(k[X], ev_p) \to T_{\phi(p)}Y = Der(k[Y], ev_{\phi(p)}).$$

    (ii) If $\phi$ is defined by an $m$-tuple of polynomials $(\Phi_1, \dots, \Phi_m) \in k[X]^m$, write $d\phi$ in terms of the $\Phi_i$.

    (iii) Deduce from (i) that if $\phi : X \to Y$ is a morphism of varieties, there is a linear map $d\phi : T_pX \to T_{\phi(p)}Y$.

12. * The *Krull dimension* of an irreducible variety $X$ is the maximal length of a chain of irreducible Zariski closed subvarieties, ie the maximum $n$ such that there are irreducible closed varieties $Z_0 \subset Z_1 \subset \cdots \subset Z_n$, $Z_i \neq Z_{i+1}$.

    Show that the Krull dimension of $X$ is the transcendence dimension,