

## ALGEBRAIC GEOMETRY, SHEET II: LENT 2023

### Projective Space Basics

1. Prove that any two distinct lines in  $\mathbb{P}^2$  intersect at a single point.
2. Let  $V$  be a hypersurface in  $\mathbb{P}^n$  and let  $L$  be a projective line in  $\mathbb{P}^n$ . Show that  $V$  and  $L$  intersect in a non-empty set.
3. Given distinct points  $P_0, \dots, P_{n+1}$  in  $\mathbb{P}^n$ , no  $(n+1)$  of which are contained in a hyperplane, show that there is a change of coordinates on  $\mathbb{P}^n$  so that the points are given by  $(1 : 0 : \dots : 0), \dots, (0 : 0 : \dots : 0 : 1)$  and  $(1 : \dots : 1)$ .
4. A *coordinate line* in  $\mathbb{P}^2$  is the vanishing locus of a homogeneous coordinate function. Write down the projective closures of the following affine plane curves and calculate their intersections with the three coordinate lines in  $\mathbb{P}^2$ .
  - (i)  $xy = x^6 + y^6$ .
  - (ii)  $x^3 = y^2 + x^4 + y^4$
5. Give an example of a smooth affine variety  $V \subset \mathbb{A}^n$  whose projective closure  $\bar{V} \subset \mathbb{P}^n$  is not smooth. Give an example of a reducible projective variety  $W \subset \mathbb{P}^n$  whose intersection with a standard affine patch  $\mathbb{A}^n \subset \mathbb{P}^n$  is nonempty and irreducible.
6. Prove that the following two topologies on  $\mathbb{P}^n$  are equivalent:
  - (i) A set is closed if and only if it is the vanishing set of a homogeneous ideal.
  - (ii) A set  $Z \subset \mathbb{P}^n$  is closed if and only if its preimage under  $\mathbb{C}^{n+1} \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^n$  is closed in the Zariski subspace topology on  $\mathbb{C}^{n+1} \setminus \{0\}$ .

### Some Projective Varieties

7. The *Segre surface*  $\Sigma_{1,1} \subset \mathbb{P}^3$  is given by  $\mathbb{V}(X_0X_3 - X_1X_2)$ . Find a pair of disjoint lines that are contained in  $\Sigma_{1,1}$ . Find a pair of intersecting lines that are contained in  $\Sigma_{1,1}$ .
8. Consider  $V = \{(t, t^2, t^3) : t \in \mathbb{C}\} \subset \mathbb{A}^3$ . Observe that  $V$  is the vanishing locus of  $y_2 - y_1^2$  and  $y_3 - y_1^3$ . Show that the vanishing locus in  $\mathbb{P}^3$  of  $X_2X_0 - X_1^2$  and  $X_0^2X_3 - X_1^3$  is not irreducible. Calculate generators for the ideal of the projective closure of  $V$ .
9. Consider the *cubic surface*  $S \subset \mathbb{P}^3$  given by  $\mathbb{V}(Z_0^3 - Z_1^3 + Z_2^3 - Z_3^3)$ . Find a line  $\ell$  contained on this surface<sup>1</sup>. (★) Find a projective plane  $P \subset \mathbb{P}^3$  that contains your line  $\ell$ , such that  $S \cap P$  is the union of three lines.

### Rational maps and Morphisms

10. The *Cremona transformation* is the map  $\varphi : \mathbb{P}^2 \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^2$  defined by

$$(X_0 : X_1 : X_2) \mapsto (X_1X_2 : X_0X_2 : X_1X_0)$$

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<sup>1</sup>This is part of a famous geometry. A (smooth) cubic surface contains exactly 27 lines no matter what the equation is. How many lines can you find?

Let  $\ell$  be the line  $\mathbb{V}(X_0 + X_1 + X_2)$  and let  $U \subset \mathbb{P}^2$  be a nonempty open in  $\text{dom}(\varphi)$ . Calculate ideal of the Zariski closure of  $\varphi(U \cap \ell)$ .

11. Let  $Q \subset \mathbb{P}^{n+1}$  be an irreducible quadric hypersurface. Prove that  $Q$  is birational to  $\mathbb{P}^n$  and use this to calculate the function field of  $Q$ .
12. (*Weighted projective space, \**) Let  $\underline{w} = (w_0, \dots, w_n)$  be a tuple of positive integers. The weighted projective space  $\mathbb{P}(\underline{w})$  is defined by

$$\mathbb{P}(\underline{w}) := \frac{\mathbb{C}^{n+1} \setminus \{(0, \dots, 0)\}}{\sim}$$

where  $\sim$  is the relation that declares  $(a_0, \dots, a_n) \sim (\lambda^{w_0} a_0, \dots, \lambda^{w_n} a_n)$  for any scalar  $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}^*$ . Define homogeneous coordinates on  $\mathbb{P}(\underline{w})$  in analogy with  $\mathbb{P}^n$ . Let  $X_0, X_1, X_2$  be such coordinates on  $\mathbb{P}(1, 1, 2)$ . Prove that

$$\mathbb{P}(1, 1, 2) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^3 \quad ; \quad (X_0 : X_1 : X_2) \mapsto (X_0^2 : X_1^2 : X_0 X_1 : X_2)$$

is well-defined. Prove the image is Zariski closed and calculate its homogeneous ideal.