

## EXERCISE 4 IN COMMUTATIVE ALGEBRA AND ALGEBRAIC GEOMETRY

DMITRY GOUREVITCH

- (1) (P) Let  $A$  be a unique factorization domain.
- (a) For a polynomial  $p = \sum_{i=0}^d a_i x^i$  define  $c(p) := \gcd(a_0, \dots, a_d)$ . Show that  $c(pq) = c(p)c(q)$
  - (b) Let  $K := (A \setminus 0)^{-1}A$  be the field of fractions of  $A$ , and let  $r \in A[x]$  be an irreducible monic polynomial. Show that  $r$  is irreducible also in  $K[x]$ .
  - (c) Show that  $A[x]$  is a unique factorization domain. Deduce by induction that  $k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$  is a unique factorization domain.
- (2) (P) Show that any affine algebraic variety is a union of finitely many irreducible components (i.e. irreducible closed subvarieties).
- (3) (P) Let  $X$  be a (reducible) affine algebraic variety, and  $Z_1, Z_2 \subset X$  closed subsets such that  $X = Z_1 \cup Z_2$ . Let  $f$  be a function on  $X$  such that the restriction  $f|_{Z_1}$  is a regular (polynomial) function and  $f|_{Z_2} = 0$ .
- (i) Show that some power of  $f$  is a regular function on  $X$ . Hint: use the lemma saying that
$$(A/I \oplus A/J)/(\Delta(A/(I \cap J))) \simeq A/(I + J)$$
  - (ii) Give an example of  $X$  and  $f$  such that  $f$  is not a regular function on  $X$ .
  - (iii) Give an example of  $X$  and a function  $g$  on  $X$  such that  $g|_{Z_1}$  and  $g|_{Z_2}$  are regular functions, but no power of  $g$  is a regular function on  $X$ .
- (4) (P) (Nakayama lemma). Let  $J$  be an ideal in a commutative ring  $A$ . Let  $M$  be a finitely generated  $A$ -module such that  $JM = M$ . Then there exists an element  $j \in J$  such that  $(1 - j)M = 0$ . This implies  $JL = L$  for any submodule  $L \subset M$ . Hint: use induction on the number of generators by picking  $x \in M$  and using induction hypothesis for  $M/Ax$ .
- (5) (P) Prove the following generalization of the central lemma in the proof of NSS:
- (a) For any (endo)morphism  $T : M \rightarrow M$  there exists a monic polynomial  $Q \in K[t]$  such that  $M/Q(T)M \neq 0$ .
  - (b) If the field  $K$  is algebraically closed then there exists a constant  $\lambda \in K$  such that the module  $M = (T - \lambda)M \neq 0$ .

URL: <http://www.wisdom.weizmann.ac.il/~dimagur/AlgGeo.html>