## Math599, HW9

## 1. MANDATORY PROBLEMS

Please submit these problems by December 28 midnight.

An algebraic variety (or a scheme) is called *quasi-affine* if it can be embedded as an open subvariety into an affine variety. Here is an example of a quasi-affine but not affine variety.

1. Let k be an algebraically closed field and consider the open subvariety  $V = \mathbf{A}_k^2 \setminus \{0\}$  of  $\mathbf{A}_k^2$  (the affine plane punched at the origin). Prove the the quasi-affine variety V is not affine. (Hint: show that  $\mathcal{O}_V(V) = k[x, y]$  and so not all maximal ideals of the ring of regular functions on V correspond to the points of V.)

2. Show that  $\mathbf{P}_k^n$  with n > 0 is not quasi-affine. (Hint: compute the ring of regular functions on  $\mathbf{P}_k^n$  and show that it is "too small".)

3. Let A be a finitely generated k-algebra provided with a grading  $A = \bigoplus_{d \in \mathbb{N}} A_d$ such that  $A_0 = k$ . Let  $X = \operatorname{MaxProj}(A)$  denote the set of maximal homogeneous ideals not equal to  $\bigoplus_{d>0} A_d$ , and provide X with the topology whose basis is formed by the sets  $X_h$ , where  $h \in A_d$  is homogeneous and  $X_h$  is the set of ideals not containing h. A function  $f: X \to k$  is called *regular* if X can be covered by  $X_i = X_{h_i}$  with  $h_i \in A_{d_i}$  such that for each i we have that  $f|_{X_i} = f_i/h_i^{n_i}$ , where  $n_i \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $f_i \in A_{n_i d_i}$ . Let  $\mathcal{O}_X$  denote the sheaf of regular functions on X.

(i) Prove that  $\{X_{h_i}\}_{i \in I}$  cover X if and only if the elements  $h_i$  generate the ideal  $\bigoplus_{d>0} A_d$ .

(ii) Prove that  $(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$  is an algebraic variety and for any homogeneous  $h \in A_d$ we have that  $(X_h, \mathcal{O}_X|_{X_h})$  is an open affine subvariety associated to the weight-zero component  $B_0$  of the localization  $B = A[h^{-1}]$  provided with the natural grading  $B = \bigoplus_{d \in \mathbb{Z}} B_d$ .

4. Let M be a noetherian module.

(i) Show that if  $u: M \to M$  is a surjective homomorphism then u is an isomorphism. (Hint: look at  $\text{Ker}(u^n)$ .)

(ii) Give an example of a noetherian M with a non-isomorphic embedding  $u: M \hookrightarrow M.$ 

5. Let N be an artinian module.

(i) Show that if  $v: N \hookrightarrow N$  is an injective homomorphism then u is an isomorphism.

(ii) Give an example of an artinian N with a non-isomorphic surjective homomorphism  $v : N \twoheadrightarrow N$ . (Hint: you have to take N which is artinian but not noetherian.)

## 2. Non-mandatory problems

Non-mandatory problems – do not submit them but I will be glad to discuss them if you wish.

6\*. Generalize problem 3 to schemes. Namely, for any graded ring  $A = \bigoplus_{d \in \mathbb{N}} A_d$  provide the set  $\operatorname{Proj}(A)$  of prime homogeneous ideals not equal to  $\bigoplus_{d>0} A_d$  with a structure of a scheme covered by affine schemes of the form  $\operatorname{Spec}((A[h^{-1}])_0)$  with homogeneous h.

7<sup>\*</sup>. We know that if A is noetherian then any its localization  $A_p$  is noetherian. Show that the converse is not true in general. Namely, construct a non-noetherian A such that any localization  $A_p$  is noetherian. (Hint: take A to be an infinite product of fields and show that any its localization is a field.)

 $8^*$ . Show that A is noetherian if and only if any prime ideal of A is finitely generated. (Hint: this is exercise 1 after chapter 7; look at the hint to that exercise.)