

ELEMENTI DI Geometria Algebraica

MARCO FRANCIOSI

Libri di riferimento:

M. Reid "Undergraduate Algebraic Geometry"

I.R. Shafarevich "Basic Algebraic Geometry"

Fortune - Fugenio - Pandini

"Geometria proiettiva,
problemi risolti e richiami di Teoria"

Modalità d'esame: prove orale

Oggetto di studio:

VARIETA' Algebriche

\mathbb{K} campo

$$\mathcal{I} \subset \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$$

IDEALE



$$V(\mathcal{I}) = \left\{ X = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{A}^n : \begin{array}{l} f(X) = 0 \quad \forall f \in \mathcal{I} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$V(\mathcal{I}) \subseteq \mathbb{A}^n = \mathbb{A}^n(\mathbb{K})$$

varietà affine

varietà
AFFINI

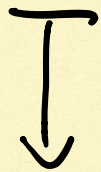
$$\mathcal{I} \subset K[x_0, \dots, x_n]$$

VARIETA'
PROIETTIVA

IDEALE OMOGENEO

(vedremo la def.

" \mathcal{I} generato da pol. omogenei")



$$V(\mathcal{I}) = \left\{ X = (x_0 : \dots : x_n) \in \mathbb{P}^n : \right. \\ \left. f(X) = 0 \quad \forall f \in \mathcal{I} \right\}$$

$$V(\mathcal{I}) \subseteq \mathbb{P}^n = \mathbb{P}^n(K)$$

vedremo :

proprietà varietà algebriche

locali e globali
topologia

morfismi & mappe razionali

Esempi

Interludio: curve piane

DOMANDA :

Geometria proiettiva ?

POLINOMI

K campo

$$K[x_1, \dots, x_m] = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{polinomi a} \\ \text{coeff. in } K \\ \text{nelle variabili} \\ x_1, \dots, x_m \end{array} \right\}$$

Teorema Base di Hilbert

A Noetheriano $\Rightarrow A[x]$ Noetheriano



\forall catena ascendente di ideali:

$$I_1 \subset \dots \subset I_m \subset \dots$$

$$\exists N : I_N = I_{N+1} = \dots$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall I \text{ ideale } \exists f_1, \dots, f_k \text{ t.c.} \\ I = (f_1, \dots, f_k)$$

COR. $K[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ è
Noetheriano

LEMMA di Gauss

Pb. fattorizzazione di
polinomi

PROP. A dominio a
fattorizzazione UNICA
(notazione: UFD)

$\Rightarrow A[x]$ UFD

COR. $K[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ è UFD

$K(x_1, \dots, x_n) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{Quot}(K[x_1, \dots, x_n])$
campo dei quozienti

DEF. A UFD

$$p(x) = \sum a_i x^i \in A[x]$$

primitivo se $\text{M.C.D.}(a_i) = 1$

Lemme di Gauss:

$p \in K[x_1, \dots, x_n, y]$ irriducibile



p irriducibile in $K(x_1, \dots, x_n)[y]$

p primitivo in $K[x_1, \dots, x_n][y]$

Esempio:

$$p(x, y) = xy + y - x^5$$

• $\deg_y p = 1 \Rightarrow p$ irreducibile
in $K(x)[y]$

• p primitivo in $K[x][y]$

$$p = (x+1)y - x^5$$

$\Rightarrow p$ irreducibile in
 $K[x, y]$

LA CORRISPONDENZA V

K campo

$$R = K[x_1, \dots, x_n]$$

$$\mathbb{A}^n = \mathbb{A}_K^n$$

spazio affine
con coordinate
 x_1, \dots, x_n

$$R \ni f \mapsto V(f) = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{A}^n : f(x) = 0 \right\}$$

In generale

$$\mathcal{I} \subset R \text{ ideale}$$



$$V(\mathcal{I}) = \{ x \in \mathbb{A}^n : f(x) = 0 \ \forall f \in \mathcal{I} \}$$

oss: $\mathcal{I} \in \mathcal{F} \cdot \mathcal{G}$ $\Rightarrow \mathcal{I} = (f_1, \dots, f_r)$

$$\Rightarrow V(\mathcal{I}) = \{X: f_i(X) = 0 \quad i=1, \dots, r\}$$

PROP. La corrispondenza V
soddisfa:

$$(i) \quad V(0) = A^n \quad ; \quad V(1) = V(R) = \emptyset$$

$$(ii) \quad \mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{J} \text{ ideali} \Rightarrow V(\mathcal{I}) \supset V(\mathcal{J})$$

$$(iii) \quad V(\mathcal{I}_1 \cap \mathcal{I}_2) = V(\mathcal{I}_1) \cup V(\mathcal{I}_2)$$

$$(iv) \quad V(\mathcal{I}_1 + \mathcal{I}_2) = V(\mathcal{I}_1) \cap V(\mathcal{I}_2)$$

dim (i), (ii) ovv.

(iii) Per assurdo

\exists punto $P \notin V(I_1) \cup V(I_2)$

ma $P \in V(I_1 \cap I_2)$

$\Rightarrow \exists f \in I_1$ t.c. $f(P) \neq 0$

$\exists g \in I_2$ t.c. $g(P) \neq 0$

Ma $f \cdot g \in I_1 \cdot I_2 \subseteq I_1 \cap I_2$

cioè $f \cdot g(P) \neq 0$

$\Rightarrow P \notin V(I_1 \cap I_2)$
assurdo \square

$$(iv) \quad \begin{array}{c} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{array} \subset I_1 + I_2$$

$$\Downarrow \\ V(I_1 + I_2) \subseteq V(I_1) \cup V(I_2)$$

D'altra parte

$$\text{se } x \in V(I_1) \Rightarrow f(x) = 0 \quad \forall f \in I_1$$

$$x \in V(I_2) \Rightarrow g(x) = 0 \quad \forall g \in I_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{(f+g)(x) = 0}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in V(I_1 + I_2)$$

□

IN PARTICOLARE:

$$X_1 = V(f_i : i=1-r)$$

$$X_2 = V(Q_s : s=1-s)$$

else

$$X_1 \cup X_2 = V(f_i, Q_s) : \begin{matrix} i=1-r \\ s=1-s \end{matrix}$$

$$X_1 \cap X_2 = V(f_i, Q_s) : \begin{matrix} i=1-r \\ s=1-s \end{matrix}$$

LA CORRISPONDENZA \mathcal{I}

$$X \subseteq \mathbb{A}^n = \mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{K}}^n$$

\mathbb{K} finito



$$\mathcal{I}(X) = \left\{ f \in \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n] : f(p) = 0 \right. \\ \left. \forall p \in X \right\}$$

n.b. $\mathcal{I}(X)$ è un IDEALE

PROP. La corrispondenza
 \mathcal{I} verifica:

$$(i) \quad X \subseteq Y \Rightarrow \mathcal{I}(X) \supseteq \mathcal{I}(Y)$$

$$(ii) \quad X \subseteq V(\mathcal{I}(X))$$

$$(iii) \quad \mathcal{J} \text{ ideale} \Rightarrow \mathcal{J} \subseteq \mathcal{I}(V(\mathcal{J}))$$

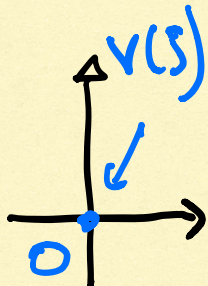
oss. Può accadere che

$$\mathcal{J} \subsetneq \mathcal{I}(V(\mathcal{J}))$$

Esempi

① $K = \mathbb{R}$ non alg. chiuso

$$J = (x^2 + y^2) \subset \mathbb{R}[x, y]$$

$$V(J) = \{0\} \in \mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{R}}^2$$


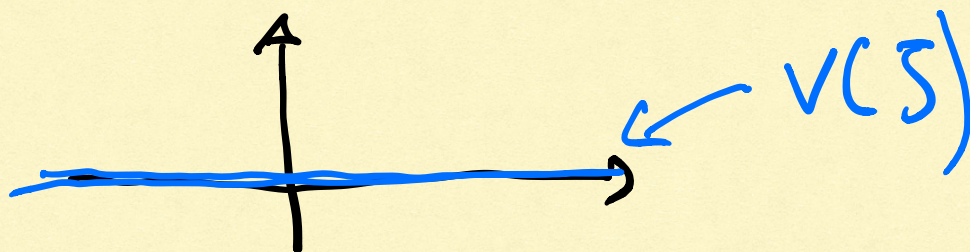
$$\text{Ma } \mathcal{I}(\{0\}) = (x, y) \neq (x^2 + y^2)$$

② $K = \mathbb{C}$ alg. chiuso

$$\text{ma } \underline{J \neq \sqrt{J}} \leftarrow \text{dopo}$$

$$J = (x^2) \subset \mathbb{C}[x, y]$$

$$V(J) = \{x=0\} \subset \mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{C}}^2$$



$$\mathcal{I}(V(J)) = (x) \supsetneq (x^2)$$

NULLSTELLENSATZ

def. I IDEALE $\subset R = K[x_1, \dots, x_n]$

radicale di $I = \sqrt{I} \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=}$

$$\{f \in R : f^n \in I \text{ per qualche } n \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

OSS. \sqrt{I} è un nuovo IDEALE in R

poiché $f, g \in \sqrt{I}$

$$\Rightarrow (f+g)^2 = \sum_i \binom{2}{i} f^i g^{2-i}$$

per $2 \gg 0$ si ha $f^i \in I$
oppure $g^{2-i} \in I$

OSS. $I = (f)$

$f = \prod f_i^{n_i}$ f_i irriducibili

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{I} = (f_{red})$ $f_{red} = \prod f_i$

Teorema (NULLSTELLENSATZ di Hilbert)

Sia K campo, $R = K[x_1, \dots, x_n]$

SONO EQUIVALENTI:

① $K = \overline{K}$ K è alg. chiuso

② $\forall J$ ideale

$$\mathcal{I}(V(J)) = \sqrt{J}$$

③ $V(J) = \emptyset \Leftrightarrow 1 \in J$

④ J massimale \Leftrightarrow

$$J = (x_1 - a_1, \dots, x_n - a_n)$$

OVVERO

$$J \text{ massimale} \Leftrightarrow J = I(\{P\})$$

$$P = (p_1, \dots, p_n) \text{ punto in } A^n$$

Def. I ideali si

dice RADICALE se

$$I = \sqrt{I}$$

def. $X \subset \mathbb{A}^n$ si

dice CHIUSO ALGEBRICO

(SE)

$X = V(I)$ I ideale

$\subset K[x_1, \dots, x_n]$

RIASSUMENDO: ($K = \overline{K}$)

CORRISPONDENZA $V-I$

$$\mathbb{A}^n \longleftrightarrow K[x_1, \dots, x_n]$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{sottoinsiemi} \\ \text{di } \mathbb{A}^n \end{array} \right\} \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Ideali} \\ \text{di } K[x_1, \dots, x_n] \end{array} \right\}$$

$$X \longmapsto I(X)$$

chiuso algebrico

$$\overline{V(I)} \longleftrightarrow I$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{chiusi algebrici} \end{array} \right\} \longleftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ideali} \\ \text{radicali} \end{array} \right\}$$

Topologia di Zariski
di A^n



chiusi sono i
chiusi algebrici

Prop.

① A^n con top. di Zariski

\bar{e} T_1

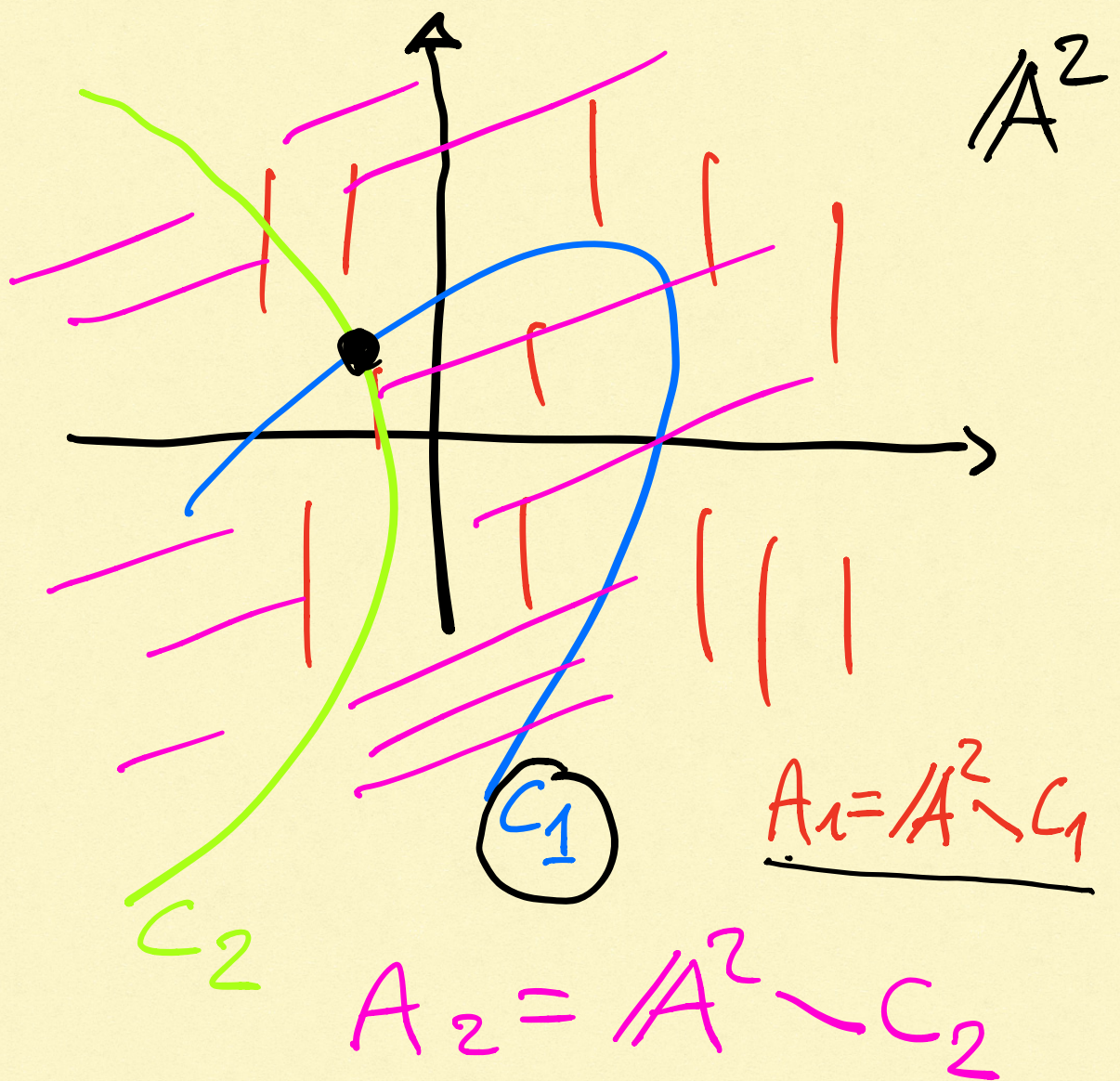
(i punti sono chiusi)

② $\# K = \infty \Rightarrow$

A^n con top. di Zariski

non \bar{e} T_2

($\forall A_1, A_2$ aperti $\neq \emptyset$
 $\Rightarrow A_1 \cap A_2 \neq \emptyset$)



dim ①

$$P = (Q_1, \dots, Q_m)$$

$$= V(x_1 - Q_1, \dots, x_m - Q_m)$$

dim ②

$$\underline{n=1}$$

$$X \subsetneq \mathbb{A}^1$$

$$\Rightarrow X = V(I), \{0\} \neq I \subsetneq K[x]$$

$$\text{Sie } f \in I, f \neq 0$$

$$(f) \subset I \quad \& \quad \#\{x: f(x)=0\} < \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow X \subset V(L_f) \Rightarrow \# X < \infty$$

—

Quindi se $\underline{A_1 = A^1 \setminus X_1}$
 $\underline{A_2 = A^1 \setminus X_2}$

$$\text{allora } \#(X_1 \cup X_2) < \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{A_1 \cap A_2 \neq \emptyset}$$

$$\overset{4}{A^1} \setminus (X_1 \cup X_2)$$

$n \geq 2$

$$\exists \text{ inclusione } \iota: A^1 \hookrightarrow A^n$$

$$x \mapsto (x, 0, \dots, 0)$$

$x_1 = x$

$$\iota(A^1) \cong A^1 \quad \text{OME O}$$

Se p.a. $\exists A_1, A_2 \subset A^m$
 separati

$$\text{t.c.} \quad A_1 \cap A_2 = \emptyset$$

$$\Rightarrow (A_1 \cap (\iota A_1)) \cap (A_2 \cap (\iota(A^1))) \\ = \emptyset$$

osando



OSS. $K = \mathbb{R}$ oppure \mathbb{C}

I chiusi algebrici di \mathbb{A}^n
sono chiusi per la
topologia euclidea
&

$X = V(I)$ chiuso

$A = \mathbb{A}^n \setminus X$ è aperto
denso

SPAZI PROIETTIVI

V sp. vett. su K

$$IP(V) \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \frac{V \setminus \{0\}}{\sim}$$

$$\sim : \quad v_1 \sim v_2 \Leftrightarrow \exists \lambda \in K^* \\ \text{t.c.} \\ v_1 = \lambda v_2$$

$$\dim(IP(V)) \doteq \dim(V) - 1$$

$$\pi: V \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(V)$$

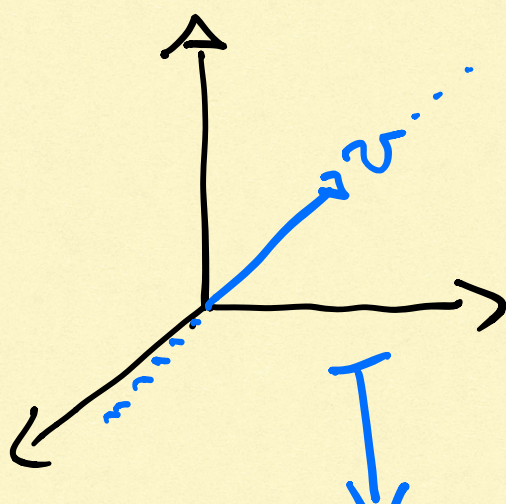
$$v \mapsto [v]$$

proiezione (naturale)
 al quoziente

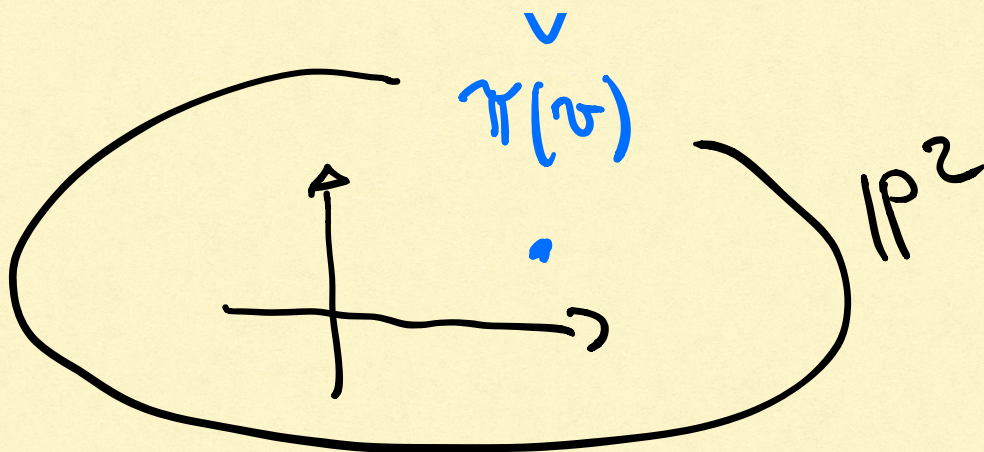
$$\mathbb{P}^n = \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{K}}^n \stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$$

$$\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{K}^{n+1})$$

spazio
 proiettivo
 standard



$$\mathbb{K}^3 = \mathbb{A}^3$$



In \mathbb{P}^n coordinate
omogenee

$$\equiv (x_0 : x_1 : \dots : x_n)$$

oppure $[(x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n)]$



classe di $[v]$

$$[v] \leftrightarrow \text{P punto}$$

$$(x_0: x_1: \dots: x_n) \sim (\lambda x_0: \lambda x_1: \dots: \lambda x_n)$$

POSIZIONE GENERALE
&
RIFERIMENTI PROIETTIVI

$$P_0 = [\sigma_0], \dots, P_k = [\sigma_k]$$

$(k+1)$ punti in $\mathbb{P}(V)$

sono lin. ind.



$\sigma_0, \dots, \sigma_k$ sono lin.
ind. in V

RIFERIMENTO PROIETTIVO

Un riferimento proiettivo
in \mathbb{P}^n è

$S = \{ P_0, \text{---}, P_{n+1} \}$ di $n+2$
t.c. punti

\forall $n+1$ punti $\in S$
sono lin. ind.

Rif. proiettivo STANDARD

$$P_0 = (1: 0 \text{---}: 0)$$

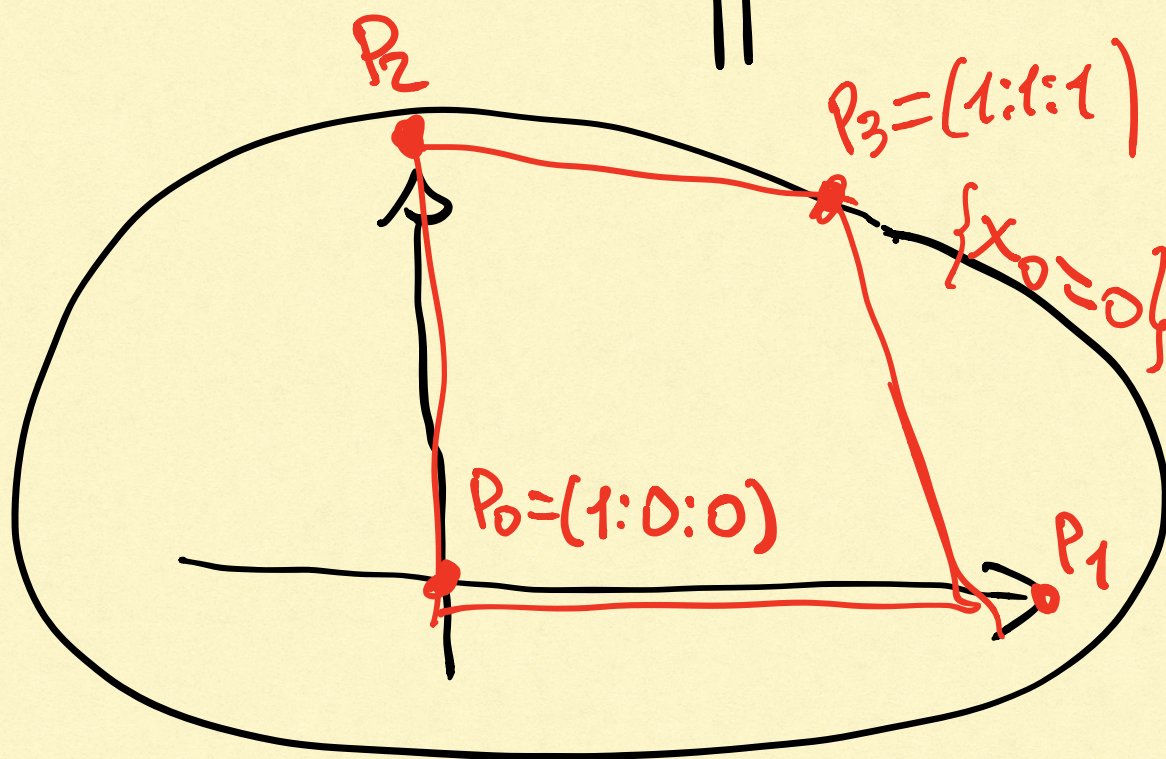
$$P_1 = (0: 1: 0 \text{---}: 0)$$

$$\vdots$$
$$P_m = (0: \text{---}: 1)$$

$$P_{m+1} = (1:1:\dots:1)$$

Esempio:

\mathbb{P}^2



Teorema fondamentale
della proiettività:

$$f: \mathbb{P}(V) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(W)$$

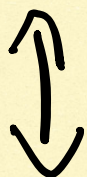
si dice trasformazione
proiettiva \Updownarrow

$$\exists \varphi: V \rightarrow W \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{lineare} \\ \text{INIETTIVA} \end{array}$$

$$\text{t.c. } f([v]) = [\varphi(v)]$$

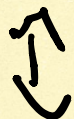
f PROIETTIVITA' \Leftrightarrow
 φ è isomorfismo

$$\{ f: \mathbb{P}(V) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(V) \text{ projective} \}$$



$$PGL(V) \doteq GL(V) / \mathbb{K}^*$$

$$\{ f: \mathbb{P}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^n \text{ projective} \}$$



$$PGL(n+1, \mathbb{K}) = GL(n+1, \mathbb{K}) / \mathbb{K}^*$$

$$A_1 \text{ metric} \sim A_2 \text{ metric}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A_1 = \lambda \cdot A_2$$

Teo. fondamentale delle proiettività

Dato $IP(V)$

sieno $\{P_0, \dots, P_{m+1}\}$

$\{Q_0, \dots, Q_{m+1}\}$

due riferimenti proiettivi.

ALLORA $\exists!$ proiettività

$f: IP(V) \rightarrow IP(V)$ t.c.

$f(P_i) = Q_i \quad \forall i = 0, \dots, m+1$

COORDINATE OMOGENEE:

$$\mathbb{P}(V)$$

$\{p_0, \dots, p_{m+1}\}$ riferimento
proiettivo

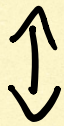
ALLORA \exists ! BASE \mathcal{B} di V

$$\mathcal{B} = \{v_0, \dots, v_m\}$$

&
vettore $v_{m+1} \in V$

$$\text{t.c.} \quad \begin{cases} \underline{[v_i]} = p_i \quad i=0, \dots, m+1 \\ \& \\ \sum_{i=0}^{m+1} v_i = v_{m+1} \end{cases}$$

coordinate di $P = [v]$ -

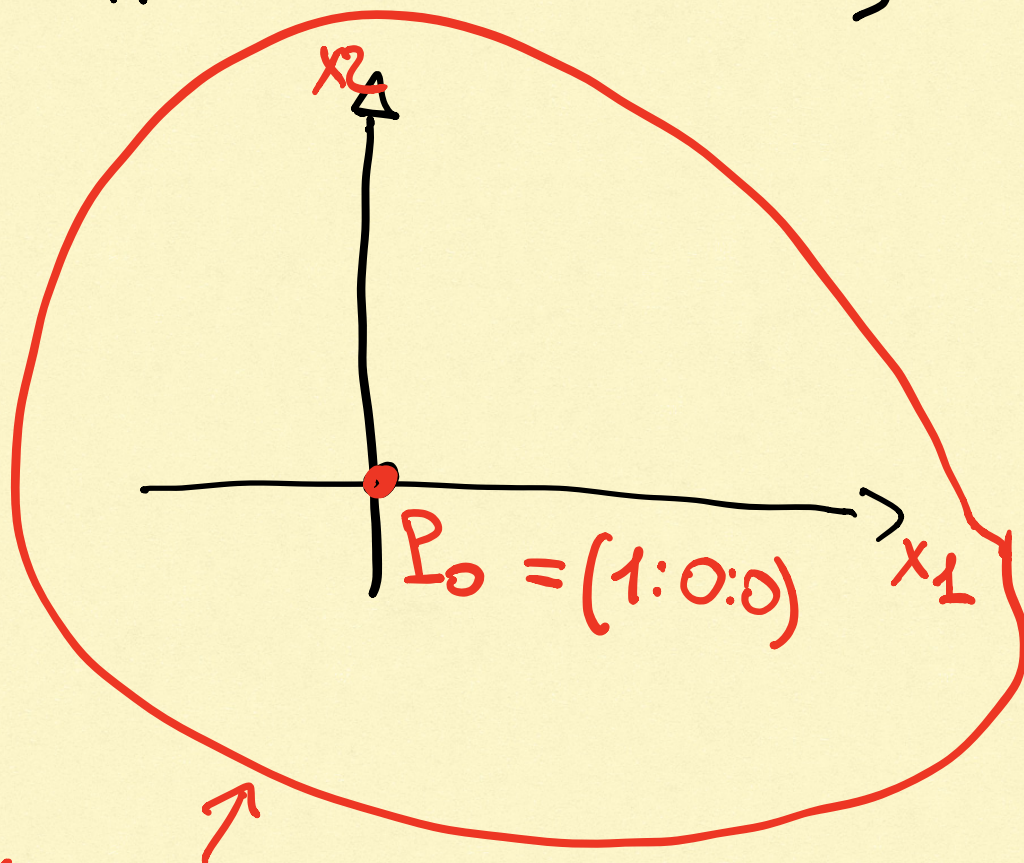


coordinate di v rispetto
a $\{v_0, \dots, v_m\}$

(definite a meno di scalari)

Esempio :

$$\mathbb{P}^2 = \{(x_0 : x_1 : x_2)\}$$



"retta all' ∞ " = $\{x_0 = 0\}$

$$x_1 \longleftrightarrow x \in \mathbb{A}^2$$

$$x_2 \longleftrightarrow y \in \mathbb{A}^2$$

$$\text{Se } x_0 \neq 0$$

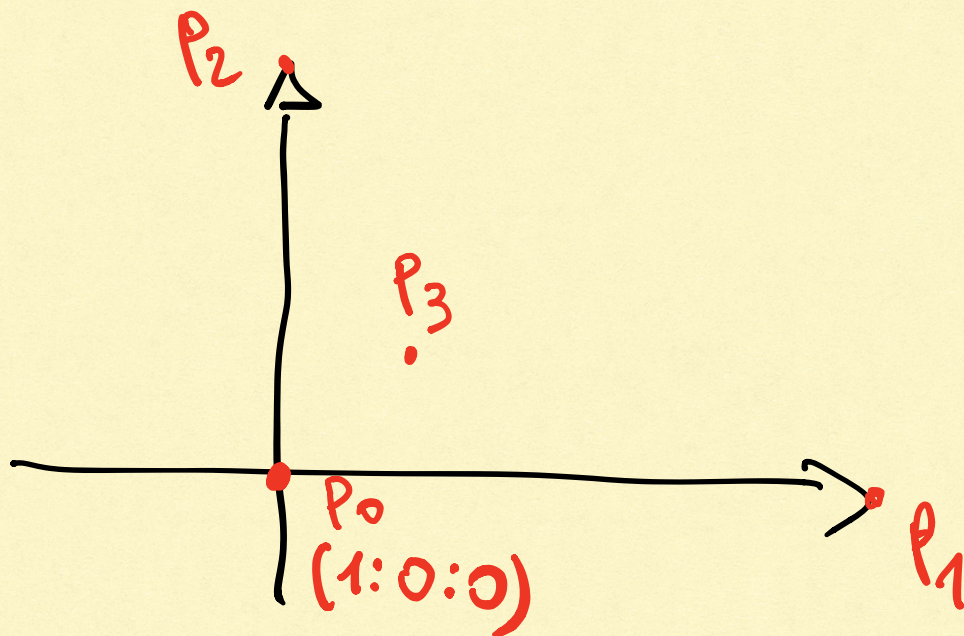
$$(x_0 : x_1 : x_2) \sim \left(1 : \underbrace{\frac{x_1}{x_0}}_x : \underbrace{\frac{x_2}{x_0}}_y \right)$$

$$U_0 = \mathbb{P}^2 \setminus \{x_0 = 0\} \cong \mathbb{A}^2_{(x,y)}$$

$$r_0 = \{x_0 = 0\} \cong \mathbb{P}^1 \text{ e}$$

laretta all'inf

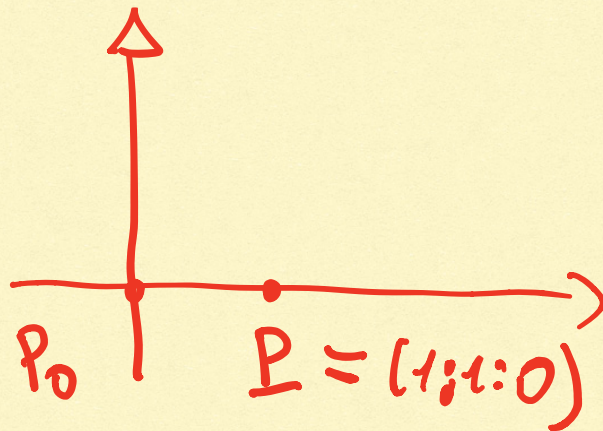
$$\mathbb{P}^2 = \underbrace{U_0}_{\mathbb{A}^2} \cup \underbrace{r_0}_{\text{laretta all'inf}}$$

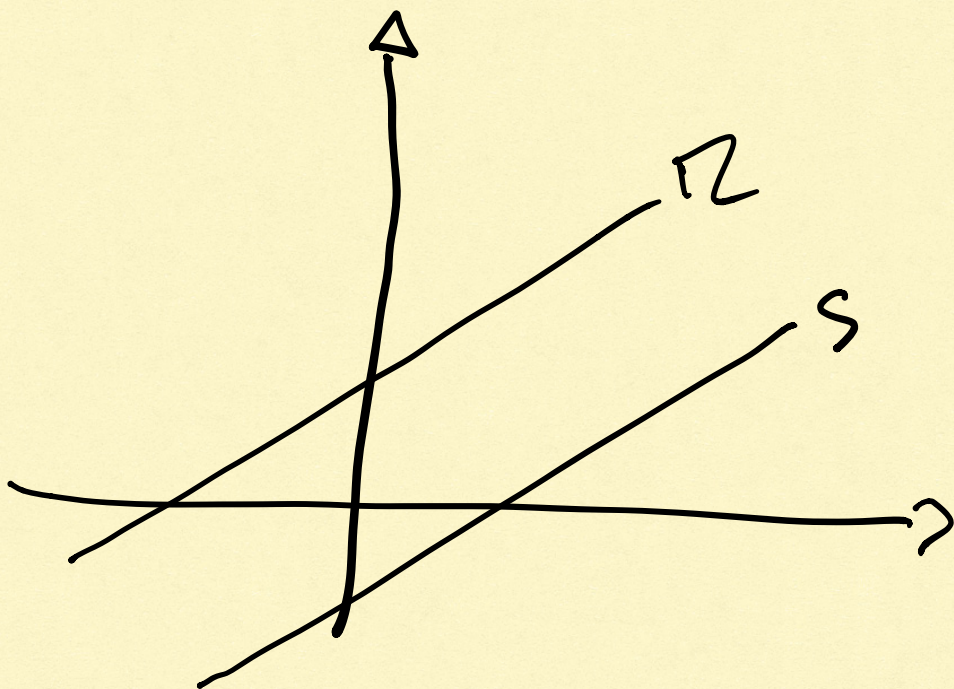


$$p_1 = (0:1:0)$$

$$p_2 = (0:0:1)$$

$$p_3 = (1:1:1)$$





r, s due rette in \mathbb{A}^2
parallele

$$r: 5x + 6y - 7 = 0$$

$$s: 5x + 6y + 3 = 0$$

n

Ans: !

$$\longleftrightarrow \begin{cases} 5x + 6y - 7 = 0 \\ 5x + 6y + 3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

non ha soluzioni in \mathbb{A}^2
"al finito"

Introduciamo le coordinate
omogenee:

$$x \longleftrightarrow x_1$$

$$y \longleftrightarrow x_2$$

$$\text{coeff} \longleftrightarrow \text{coeff.} \cdot x_0$$

Leq. omogenee

$$\begin{cases} 5x_1 - 6x_2 - 7x_0 = 0 \\ 5x_1 - 6x_2 + 3x_0 = 0 \end{cases}$$

ha soluzione: $x_0 = 0$

$$5x_1 = 6x_2$$

Cioè: $P = (0 : \frac{6}{5} : 1)$

Punto $P \leftrightarrow$ coeff.
angolare
delle 2 rette