

19 -03- 2020

$$\mathbb{A}^n(\mathbb{K}) \xleftrightarrow{\quad} \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$$

coord. (x_1, \dots, x_n)

$$\mathbb{P}^n(\mathbb{K}) \xleftrightarrow{\quad} \mathbb{K}[x_0, \dots, x_n]$$

coord. oudeke
 $(x_0 : \dots : x_n)$

polinom
omogelhei

$$\mathbb{A}^n(\mathbb{K}) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^n(\mathbb{K})$$

$$\iota_0 : \mathbb{A}^n(\mathbb{K}) \xrightarrow{\cong} U_0$$

$$\left\{ (1:x_1, \dots, x_n) \right\}$$

Anelli graduati

def Un anello si dice GRADUATO se

$$R = \bigoplus_{d=0}^{\infty} R_d$$

con R_d gruppi che fanno
tali che $R_i \cdot R_j \subseteq R_{i+j}$

nostro caso:

$$R = \mathbb{K}[x_0, \dots, x_n]$$

$$R_d = \mathbb{K}[x_0, \dots, x_n]_d$$



polinomi omogenei
di grado d

Pol. omogeneo
di grado d $\doteqdot \sum$ monomi
di grado d

def. Ideale omogeneo

R enello producto

I IDEALE $\subset R$

$$I_d \doteqdot I \cap R_d$$

I omogeneo $\stackrel{\text{def.}}{\Leftrightarrow} I = \bigoplus I_d$

PROP. R è un campo prodotto

I IDEALE $\subset R$

Allora sono equivalenti

(i) I ideale omogeneo

(ii) I è generato da
elementi omogeni

(iii) $I \ni f = \sum f_d$

con $f_d \in R_d \Rightarrow f_d \in I_d$

dim

(i) \Rightarrow (ii)

Ponemos $S = \bigcup I_d$

$J = (f : f \in S)$
ideal generato

$\Rightarrow I = \bigoplus I_d \subseteq J \subseteq I$

(ii) \Rightarrow (iii)

$$I = (g_1, \dots, g_R)$$

$$g_i \in R_{J_i}$$

$$I \ni f = \sum p^{(i)} g_i$$

$$\text{dove } p^{(i)} = \sum p_j^{(i)}$$

$$\text{con } p_j^{(i)} \in R_j$$

f_d = componente di grado d
di f

$$= \sum_{j=0}^d P_d^{(i)} g_j \in I_d$$

||

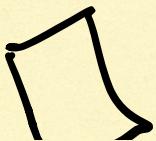
$$I \cap R_d$$

(iii) \Rightarrow (i)

$$f = \sum f_d \in I$$

$f_d \in R_d$

$$\Rightarrow f_d \in R_d \cap I = I_d$$



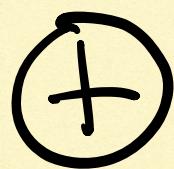
C

Esempio nostro:

CASO FONDAMENTALE

$$\mathbb{K}[x_0, \dots, x_n]$$

||



$d > 0$

$$\mathbb{K}[x_0, \dots, x_n]_d$$



pol. omogenee
di grado d

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

omogeneo (\Leftrightarrow) è generato
da
polinomi
omogenei

n.b.

in \mathbb{P}^n consideriamo
coordinate omogenee
definite e meno
di moltiplicazione
per uno scalare

\Rightarrow valutare $P(x_0, \dots, x_n)$

in P^n ha senso



$$P(x_0, \dots, x_n) = 0$$

Infatti:

Prop/OSS:

$$f \in K[x_0, \dots, x_n]_d$$

cioè f omogeneo di grado



$$f(\lambda x_0, \dots, \lambda x_m) =$$

$$= \lambda^d f(x_0, \dots, x_m)$$

VALORE \uparrow se $\# K = \infty$

ad esempio se $|K| = \overline{K}$

dim

\downarrow Ovvio

Esempio: monomio

$$f = x_0^2 x_1^3 x_2 \quad \begin{matrix} \text{monomio} \\ \text{di grado 6} \end{matrix}$$

$$f(\lambda x_0, \lambda x_1, \lambda x_2) = \lambda^6 x_0^2 x_1^3 x_2$$

\uparrow P.A.

$$f = \sum f_i \quad f_{i_1}, f_{i_2} \neq 0$$

f_i: omogene

$$f(\lambda x_0, \dots, \lambda x_n) = \lambda^d f(x_0, \dots, x_n)$$

||

$$\sum \lambda^i f_i(x_0, \dots, x_n)$$

CIDE'

$$0 = \lambda^d f(x_0, \dots, x_n)$$

$$- \sum \lambda^i f_i(x_0, \dots, x_n)$$

p.s. in λ di grado d

$$\neq 0$$

\Rightarrow non può
essere $\equiv 0$

perchè $\# K = \infty$

OMOGENIZZAZIONE

DE-OMOGENIZZAZIONE

deomogenizzazione
rispetto alle
variabili x_0

$$D: \mathbb{K}[x_0, \dots, x_n] \rightarrow \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$$

$$F(x_0, \dots, x_n) \mapsto F(1, x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

Poniamo $x_0 = 1$

OMOGENIZZAZIONE
rispetto variabile x_0

$$H : \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n] \rightarrow \mathbb{K}[x_0, \dots, x_n]$$

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mapsto$$

$$x_0^{\deg f} \cdot f\left(\frac{x_1}{x_0}, \dots, \frac{x_n}{x_0}\right)$$

Esempio:

$$f = \underset{j}{x_1} + x_2^2 \in \mathbb{K}[x_1, x_2]$$

$$H(f) = x_0 x_1 + x_2^2 = x_0^2 \cdot \left(\frac{x_1}{x_0} + \left(\frac{x_2}{x_0} \right)^2 \right)$$

OSS: $\deg H(f) = \deg(f)$

PROP

① $D(H(f)) = f$

② $H(D(F)) = F$

$\Leftrightarrow x_0 \in F$

③ $H(f \cdot g) = H(f) \cdot H(g)$

$D(F \cdot G) = D(F) \cdot D(G)$

dim - esercizio

OSS: ②

Se x_0 divide F

$$\Rightarrow F = x_0^m \cdot F_1$$

con F_1 omogeneo di
grado $d-m$

$$D(F) = 1 \cdot D(F_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow H(D(F)) = F_1$$

PROP

(i) $f \in \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ IRREDUCIBILE



$H(f)$ irreducibile

(ii) $F \in \mathbb{K}[x_0, \dots, x_m]_d$ IRREDUCIB.



$D(F)$ irreducibile

dim

(i) P.A. $H(f) = G \cdot L$

per costituzione di omog.

$$x_0 \not\in H(f) \Rightarrow x_0 \not\in G$$

&

$$x_0 \not\in L$$

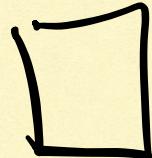
$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow f &= D(H(f)) \\ &= D(G \cdot L) \\ &= D(G) \cdot D(L) \text{ ossudo} \end{aligned}$$

(ii) P.A. $D(F) = g \cdot e$

$x_0 \not\in F$ poiché F irriducibile

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow F &= H(D(F)) \\ &= H(g) \cdot H(e)\end{aligned}$$

osserv.



Teo. (Euler)

$$F \in \mathbb{K}[x_0, \dots, x_n]_d$$



$$d \cdot F = \sum_{j=0}^n \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_j} \cdot x_j$$

$$= \nabla F \cdot \underline{x}$$

dim sufficiente

considerare ciascun monomio per linearità

$$\text{di } \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}$$

Prendiamo un monomio

$$F = c \cdot x_0^{i_0} \cdots x_m^{i_m} \quad \sum c_j = d$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_j} = \underbrace{c \cdot i_j}_{\text{cof. } i_j} x_0^{i_0} \cdots \underbrace{x_j^{i_j-1}}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{P}}} \cdots x_m^{i_m}$$

$\text{deg } f = \text{deg } - 1$

$$\sum \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_j} \cdot x_j = c \cdot \left(\sum c_j \right) \cdot F$$

$$= d \cdot F$$

□

Caso particolare :

$$A^1 \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$$

$$x \mapsto (1, x)$$

In \mathbb{P}^1 consideriamo
cont. (x_0, x_1)

$$x_0 \neq 0 \iff U_0 \cong \mathbb{A}^1$$

$$\left(1, \frac{x_1}{x_0} \right)$$

CORRISPETTIVO
polinomiale

$$f(x) \in K[x] \quad \deg f = 0$$

$$H(f) \in K[x_0, x_1]$$

$$f = \sum_{i=0}^d a_i x^i$$

$$\begin{aligned} H(f) &= \sum_{i=0}^d q_i \cdot x_0^{d-i} \cdot x_1^i \\ &= x_0^d \cdot f\left(\frac{x_1}{x_0}\right) \end{aligned}$$

VICEVERSA :

$$F(x_0, x_1) \in \mathbb{K}[x_0, x_1]_d$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$D(F) = F(1, x_1)$$

$$= f(x) \in \mathbb{K}[x]$$

$$x = " \frac{x_1}{x_0} "$$

Supponiamo $\mathbb{K} = \overline{\mathbb{K}}$

$$f(x) = c \cdot (x - \lambda_1)^{n_1} \cdots (x - \lambda_k)^{n_k}$$

$\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$ RADICI

PROP. $F \in \mathbb{K}[x_0, x_1]_d$

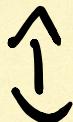
$\Rightarrow \exists (Q_i, b_i) \in \mathbb{K}^2 - \{0, 0\}$
t.c.

$$F(x_0, x_1) = (Q_1 x_1 - b_1 x_0)^{n_1} \cdot \dots \cdot (Q_K x_1 - b_K x_0)^{n_K}$$

VARIETA' PROIETTIVE

VISTO: In A^n

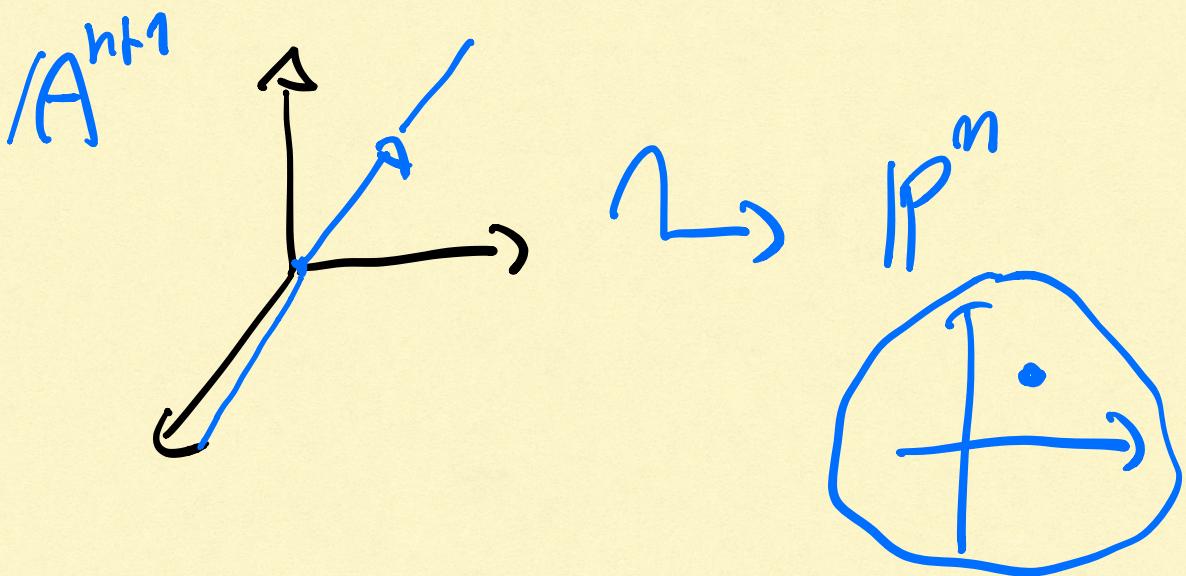
CHIUSI = chiusi
algebrici



$V(I)$ luogo
di zeri
di ideali

$$\mathbb{P}^n = A^{n+1} \setminus \{0\}$$

$\diagdown K^*$



DEF. $X \subseteq A^{n+1}$ chiuso

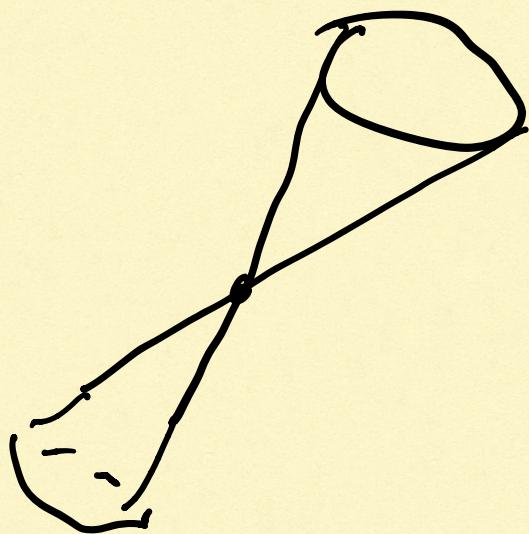
Si dice

CONO ALGEBRICO

SE

$x \in X \Rightarrow \lambda \cdot x \in X$

$\forall \lambda \in K$



Sia $\pi: \mathbb{A}^{n+1} \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^n$

la proiezione al
quoziente

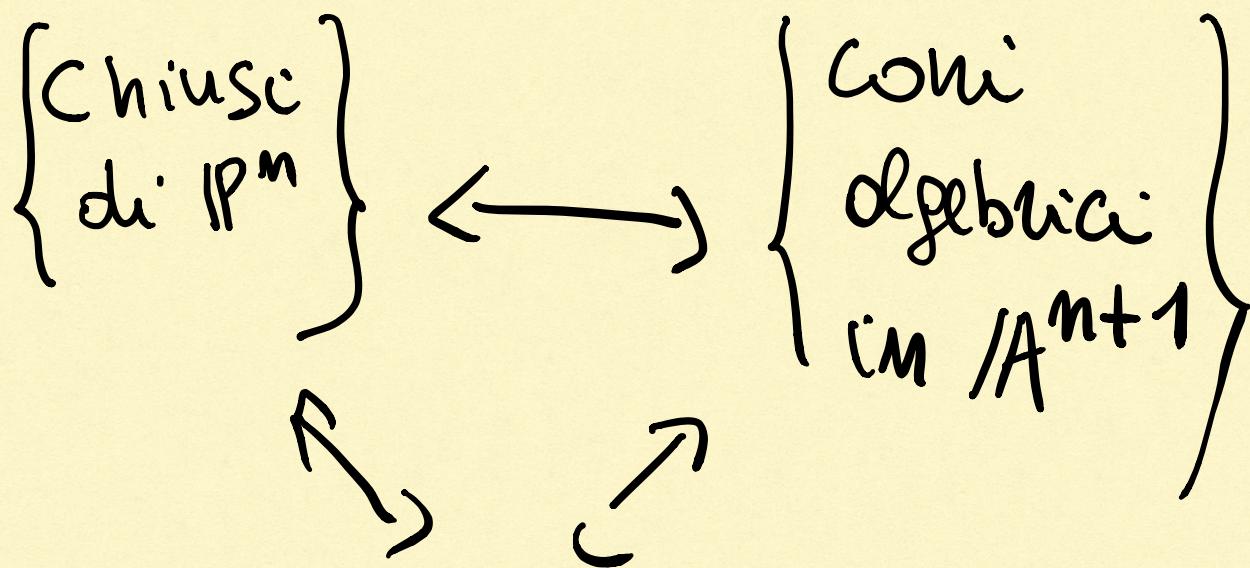
DEF. $Y \subset \mathbb{P}^n$ chiuso
algebrico

$\pi^{-1}(Y)$ chiuso in $\mathbb{A}^{n+1} \setminus \{0\}$

$C(Y) \doteq \pi^{-1}(Y) \cup \{0\}$

Cone algebrico
(chiuso)
in \mathbb{A}^{n+1}

OVRD:



{ Chiusi sotuzi in $\mathbb{A}^{n+1} \setminus \{0\}$ }



$$\pi^{-1} \circ \pi(x) = x$$

PROP. $\# \mathbb{K} = +\infty$

① $X \subseteq \mathbb{A}^{n+1}$ como algebraico

\Downarrow
 $\mathcal{I}(X)$ omogeneo

② $\mathcal{I} \subseteq \mathbb{K}[x_0, \dots, x_n]$
 omogeneo

$\Rightarrow V(\mathcal{I})$ como

dim ① $f \in \mathcal{I}(x)$

Sia $x \in X$, $f \in \mathcal{I}(x)$

Per ipotesi

$\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{K}^* \quad f(\lambda x) = 0$

Scriuiamo $f = \sum_{i=0}^d f_i$

f_i : omogenei di grado i

Per costruzione

$$f(\lambda x) = \sum \lambda^i f_i(x)$$

Scegliendo $(d+1)$

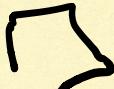
valori distinti di λ

si ha pol. di grado

d in λ con $d+1$ zeri

$$\Rightarrow f_i(x) \equiv 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f_i \in I(x) \cap R_i$$



dim ②

I omogeneo \Rightarrow

$$I = (f_1, \dots, f_n)$$

f_i omogenee

f_i omogeneo
||

$V(f_i)$ cono algebrico

$$\text{Mo } V(I) = \bigcap_i V(f_i)$$

D'altra parte

Intersezione di cohi
è ancora un coho

