

## 6. Exercise sheet Algebraic Geometry I

Note: all solutions have to be completely justified.

**Aufgabe 1** Let  $A = \mathbb{Z}[T]$  the polynomial ring in one variable over  $\mathbb{Z}$ , and  $X = \text{Spec}(A)$ .

- Determine all points in  $X$ .
- Determine all closed points in  $X$ .
- Is  $X$  irreducible?
- For any prime  $p \in \mathbb{Z}$  determine the closure of the point  $p\mathbb{Z}[T]$ .

**Aufgabe 2** Let  $\varphi : A \rightarrow B$  be a homomorphism of rings and  ${}^a\varphi : \text{Spec } B \rightarrow \text{Spec } A$  the associated morphism of spectra. Show that

- ${}^a\varphi$  is dominant if and only if all elements in  $\ker(\varphi)$  are nilpotent.
- if  $\varphi$  is surjective, then  ${}^a\varphi$  is a homeomorphism of  $\text{Spec } B$  onto a closed subset of  $\text{Spec } A$ .
- if  $S$  is a multiplicative subset of  $A$ ,  $B = S^{-1}A$ , and  $\varphi : A \rightarrow S^{-1}A$  is the canonical morphism, then  ${}^a\varphi$  is a homeomorphism onto the subspace of  $\text{Spec } A$  consisting of prime ideals  $\mathfrak{p}$  of  $A$  such that  $\mathfrak{p} \cap S = \emptyset$ .

**Aufgabe 3** Let  $A$  be a ring and  $X = \text{Spec } A$ .

- Show that every irreducible subset of  $X$  contains at most one generic point.
- Show that every irreducible closed subset of  $X$  contains a generic point.
- Show that every irreducible open subset of  $X$  contains a generic point.
- Let  $A$  be a principal ideal domain with infinitely many maximal ideals (for example  $A = \mathbb{Z}$  or  $A = k[T]$ ). Show that any subset of  $X$  that consists of infinitely many closed points is irreducible, but does not contain a generic point.

**Aufgabe 4** Let  $X$  be a topological space.

- Let  $\mathcal{F}$  be a sheaf on  $X$ . Show that  $\mathcal{F}(\emptyset)$  consists of only one element.
- Let  $A$  be a nonzero abelian group (i.e.  $A$  contains at least two distinct elements). We define  $\mathcal{F}$  by  $\mathcal{F}(U) = A$  for all open subsets  $U$  of  $X$  and  $\text{res}_U^V = \text{id}_A$  for all inclusions  $U \subseteq V$  of open subsets of  $X$ . Show that  $\mathcal{F}$  is a presheaf on  $X$ , but not a sheaf. Let now  $\mathcal{F}'$  be defined by  $\mathcal{F}'(U) = A$  for all nonempty open subsets  $U$  of  $X$ ,  $\mathcal{F}'(\emptyset) = 0$ ,  $\text{res}_U^V = \text{id}_A$  for all inclusions  $U \subseteq V$  of nonempty open subsets of  $X$ , and  $\text{res}_\emptyset^U$  the zero map  $A \rightarrow 0$ . Is  $\mathcal{F}'$  a sheaf on  $X$ ?
- Assume that  $X = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$  is a finite set, and let  $\mathcal{F}$  be a sheaf on  $X$ . Show that  $\mathcal{F}(X) \simeq \prod_{i=1}^n \mathcal{F}(\{x_i\})$ .