

Midterm exam M2 "Géométrie algébrique"

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By convention, all rings, fields and algebras are assumed to be commutative. In each exercise, it is allowed to use the result of a question in a further question.

Exercise 1 : Closed points of a scheme (8 points).

Let X be a non empty scheme.

1. Let F be a minimal irreducible closed subset of X (that is: if F' is an irreducible closed subset of X with $F' \subset F$, then $F' = F$).

- Let x be a point of F . What is the closure $\overline{\{x\}}$ of the point x ?
- Show that F consists of one single point.

2. Let G be a closed subset of X . Let x be a closed point of X with $x \in G$. Assume that G contains a point y such that $\overline{\{y\}} = G$.

a) Let $U = \text{Spec } A$ be an open subset of X with $x \in U$. Show that the closed subset $U \cap G$ of U is the closed subset $V(\wp)$ of $\text{Spec } A$, where \wp is the prime ideal of A corresponding to y .

b) Deduce that $\mathcal{O}_{X,y}$ is a localization of $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$.

3. Suppose further that X is a noetherian scheme.

- Show that X contains a closed point x .
- Assume further that for every closed point x of X , the ring $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ is reduced. Is the scheme X necessarily reduced ?

Exercise 2 : Fibred products (6 points).

Let S be a scheme. Let X and Y be S -schemes with respective structural morphisms $f : X \rightarrow S$ and $g : Y \rightarrow S$.

1. Assume that the fibred product $X \times_S Y$ is not empty. Show that there exist $x \in X$ and $y \in Y$ such that $f(x) = g(y)$.

2. Suppose conversely that there exist $x \in X$ and $y \in Y$ such that $f(x) = g(y)$. Set $s = f(x) = g(y)$.

a) Show that there exists a field K satisfying: there exist morphisms $f_1 : \text{Spec } K \rightarrow X$ and $g_1 : \text{Spec } K \rightarrow Y$ with $f \circ f_1 = g \circ g_1$.

b) Deduce that $X \times_S Y$ is not empty.

Exercise 3 : k -algebras of finite type (6 points).

Let k be an algebraically closed field.

1. Let B be a k -algebra with $B \neq 0$. Let b be a non nilpotent element of B and let $\rho : B \rightarrow B_b$ be the localization homomorphism.

a) Show that the localized ring B_b has a maximal ideal I .

b) Assume further that B is a finitely generated k -algebra. Show that $\rho^{-1}(I)$ is a maximal ideal of B . Is it possible that $\rho^{-1}(I)$ contains b ?

2. Let $X = \text{Spec } A$ be an affine scheme. Assume that X is reduced and of finite type over k . Let $f : X \rightarrow \mathbf{A}_k^n$ be a k -morphism. Denote $\varphi : k[T_1, \dots, T_n] \rightarrow A$ the k -algebra homomorphism corresponding to f . Set $f_i = \varphi(T_i)$ ($i = 1, \dots, n$) and identify the set $\mathbf{A}_k^n(k)$ of k -points of the affine space \mathbf{A}_k^n to k^n .

a) Show that for every k -point x of X , the equality $f(x) = (f_1(x), \dots, f_n(x))$ holds, where $f(x)$ is viewed as an element of $\mathbf{A}_k^n(k) = k^n$ and $f_i(x)$ is the evaluation of $f_i \in A = \mathcal{O}_X(X)$ at x .

b) Prove that if an element ψ of A satisfies $\psi(x) = 0$ for every k -point x of X , then $\psi = 0$.