

Introduction to Commutative Algebra and Algebraic Geometry

Exercise Sheet 11

Exercise 1.

For a ring extension $R' \supset R$, we say $\alpha \in R'$ is *integral* over R , if there exists $f \in R[x] \setminus \{0\}$ with $f(\alpha) = 0$ and $\text{LC}(f) = 1$.

R' is called *integral* over R if $\forall \alpha \in R'$: α is integral over R .

Let K be a field. Let R be a finitely generated K -algebra without zero divisors and let $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_d \in R \subset \text{Quot}(R)$. Prove: If R is integral over $K[\beta_1, \dots, \beta_d]$, then $\text{Quot}(R)$ is algebraic over $K(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_d)$.

Exercise 2 (Semicontinuity of the dimension).

Let X be an affine variety with irreducible components X_1, \dots, X_r . For $x \in X$ we set

$$\dim(X_x) := \max\{\dim(X_i) : 1 \leq i \leq r, x \in X_i\}$$

Prove: The function $X \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}, x \mapsto \dim(X_x)$ is upper semicontinuous, i.e., $\forall x \in X$ there is an open neighbourhood $U \subset X$ with $\dim(X_u) \leq \dim(X_x)$ for all $u \in U$.

Exercise 3.

Let K be an algebraically closed field.

- Determine the field of rational functions and the dimension of the cuspidal cubic $X = V(x^2 - y^3) \subset K^2$.
- Let U be a d -dimensional vector subspace of K^n . Determine the dimension of U as an affine variety in K^n and compare it to the dimension of U as a K vector space.