

## Introduction to Commutative Algebra and Algebraic Geometry Exercise Sheet 6

---

### Exercise 1 (Product criterion).

Let  $K$  be a field,  $>$  be a monomial order,  $f, g \in K[\underline{x}]$ ,  $\gcd(\text{LM}(f), \text{LM}(g)) = 1$ .

Show that there is a polynomials division with remainder of  $\text{spoly}(f, g)$  by  $(f, g)$  with remainder 0.

*Hint: Show first that  $\text{spoly}(f, g) = a_0 f + b_0 g$  for  $a_0 = -\text{tail}(g)$  and  $b_0 = \text{tail}(f)$  and then define recursively  $a_i = \text{tail}(a_{i-1})$  and  $b_i = \text{tail}(b_{i-1})$ . Consider the maximal value  $N$  such that  $u \cdot \text{spoly}(f, g) = a_N f + b_N g$  for some element  $u \in K[\underline{x}]^*$  and distinguish the two cases that  $LT(a_N f) + LT(b_N g)$  vanishes respectively does not vanish.*

### Exercise 2.

The degree lexicographical ordering  $>_{Dp}$  on  $\text{Mon}_n$  is defined by

$$\underline{x}^\alpha >_{Dp} \underline{x}^\beta \Leftrightarrow |\alpha| > |\beta| \text{ or } (|\alpha| = |\beta| \text{ and } \exists k : \alpha_1 = \beta_1, \dots, \alpha_{k-1} = \beta_{k-1}, \alpha_k > \beta_k).$$

A polynomial  $f = \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n} a_\alpha \underline{x}^\alpha \in K[x_1, \dots, x_n]$  is called *homogeneous* if for all  $\alpha$  with  $a_\alpha \neq 0$  the absolute value  $|\alpha|$  is constant.

Show that a monomial ordering  $>$  on  $\text{Mon}_n$  equals  $>_{Dp}$  if and only if  $>$  is a degree ordering and for any homogeneous  $f \in K[\underline{x}]$  with  $\text{LM}(f) \in K[x_k, \dots, x_n]$  we have  $f \in K[x_k, \dots, x_n]$ ,  $k = 1, \dots, n$ .

### Exercise 3.

Apply IDBuchberger to the following triple  $(g, G, >)$  :

$$g = x^4 + y^4 + z^4 + xyz, \quad G = \{\partial g / \partial x, \partial g / \partial y, \partial g / \partial z\}, \quad >_{dp}.$$