

**Math 763. Homework 6**  
Due Thursday, November 7th

1. Show that  $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^1$ ,  $\mathbb{P}^2 - \{*\}$ , and  $\mathbb{A}^2 - \{*\}$  are non-isomorphic varieties that are neither projective nor affine. (Here  $*$  is a single point.)

2. *Veronese embedding:* Fix integers  $n, d > 0$ . The Veronese morphism  $\nu : \mathbb{P}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$  sends  $(x_0 : \cdots : x_n)$  to the point whose homogeneous coordinates are all possible degree  $d$  monomials in  $x_i$ 's (so  $N = \binom{n+d}{d} - 1$ ). It is clear that  $\nu$  is a regular map. Prove that  $\nu(\mathbb{P}^n) \subset \mathbb{P}^N$  is closed by writing a set of equations on it (rather than by using the general theorem).

3. Show that  $\nu : \mathbb{P}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$  is a closed embedding.

4. Show that for every non-constant homogeneous polynomial  $f$ , the 'principal open set'  $\mathbb{P}^n - V(f)$  is affine. (Hint: use the Veronese embedding.)

5. Suppose a projective variety  $X \subset \mathbb{P}^n$  of pure dimension  $k$  is a set-theoretic complete intersection: it is a zero locus of  $n - k$  homogeneous polynomials. Prove that  $X$  meets any non-empty closed subvariety  $Y \subset \mathbb{P}^n$  of dimension  $n - k$ . (Hint: consider the affine cone?)

6. *Discriminants:* Let us show how to introduce the discriminant of a polynomial without writing any formulas. Fix  $n$ , and consider, for any point

$$a = (a_0 : \cdots : a_n) \in \mathbb{P}^n,$$

the polynomial

$$p(x, y) = a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} y + \cdots + a_n y^n.$$

Denote by  $X \subset \mathbb{P}^n$  the set of all points  $a$  such that the polynomial  $p(x, y)$  has less than  $n$  zeroes on  $\mathbb{P}^1$ . In other words,  $X$  is the set of polynomials that have at least one multiple zero.

Prove that  $X = V(D)$  for a homogeneous irreducible polynomial  $D \in k[a_0, \dots, a_n]$  (the discriminant). (You can look up an explicit formula for  $D$  on Wikipedia, but please do not use the formula. Instead try showing that  $X \subset \mathbb{P}^n$  is an irreducible hypersurface.)