

Problem Set 2

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Due: December 27, 2024 (all day long)

Problem 1. Let φ_1, φ_2 be places of a field F . Show that φ_1 and φ_2 are equivalent if and only if there is a bijection $\lambda: \varphi_1(F) \rightarrow \varphi_2(F)$ such that $\varphi_2 = \lambda \circ \varphi_1$, $\lambda(\infty) = \infty$ and the restriction $\lambda: \varphi_1(F) \setminus \{\infty\} \rightarrow \varphi_2(F) \setminus \{\infty\}$ is a field isomorphism.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \varphi_1(F) & \xrightarrow{\lambda} & \varphi_2(F) \\
 & \swarrow \varphi_1 & \nearrow \varphi_2 \\
 & F &
 \end{array}$$

Problem 2. Let \mathfrak{p} be a prime divisor and $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ be a valuation ring with local parameter t (i.e. $\nu_{\mathfrak{p}}(t) = 1$). Prove that if $0 \neq J \subseteq \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is an ideal, then $J = t^k \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for some $k \in \mathbb{N}$. In particular, $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is a PID.

Problem 3. Show that the rational function field $K(x)/K$ is indeed a function field.

Problem 4. Let $K = \mathbb{F}_3$ and $K(x)$ the rational function field over K .

- (a) Show that the polynomial $f(T) = T^2 + x^4 - x^2 + 1$ is irreducible over $K(x)$.
- (b) Consider the quadratic extension of $K(x)$ given by $F = K(x)[y]/\langle f(y) \rangle$. Show that the field of constants K' of F/K has 9 elements, and $F = K'(x)$.

Hint 1. Search for a root of $p(T) = T^2 + 1 \in K[T]$ in F .

Hint 2. You may use the fact that $[K(z) : K] = [K(x)(z) : K(x)]$ for every $z \in K'$.

Hint 3. If $z \in F$ satisfies $z^2 + bz + c = 0$ for $b, c \in K$, then by completing the square we get $(z + \frac{b}{2})^2 = \frac{b^2}{4} - c$ (note that $K = \mathbb{F}_3$ so $\text{char} K \neq 2$).

Problem 5. Let F/K be a function field. Prove that if $f, g \in F^\times$ satisfy $(f) = (g)$ then $f = cg$ for some $c \in K^\times$ (namely, if $f, g \in F^\times$ have the same zeros and poles, including multiplicities, then they differ by a constant factor).

Problem 6. Let \mathfrak{a} be a divisor.

- (a) Assume $\deg \mathfrak{a} = 0$. Prove that the following are equivalent:
- \mathfrak{a} is principal.
 - $\dim \mathfrak{a} \geq 1$.
 - $\dim \mathfrak{a} = 1$.
- (b) Conclude that if $\deg \mathfrak{a} = 0$ and \mathfrak{a} is not principal, then $\dim \mathfrak{a} = 0$, and that if \mathfrak{a} is principal then $\dim \mathfrak{a} = 1$ and $\deg \mathfrak{a} = 0$.

Problem 7. Let $\mathfrak{a} \in \mathcal{D}$.

(a) Show that if $\deg \mathfrak{a} \geq 0$ then $\dim \mathfrak{a} \leq \deg \mathfrak{a} + 1$.

(b) Prove that if $\mathfrak{a} \geq 0$ and $k \in \mathbb{N}^+$, then

$$\dim((k-1)\mathfrak{a}) \leq \dim(k\mathfrak{a}) \leq \dim((k-1)\mathfrak{a}) + \deg \mathfrak{a}.$$

Problem 8. Let K be an infinite field and let F/K be a function field.

(a) Let $\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{b} \geq 0$. Show that $\dim \mathfrak{a} + \dim \mathfrak{b} \leq 1 + \dim(\mathfrak{a} + \mathfrak{b})$.

Hint 1: Show that the general case can be reduced to the case in which

$$\dim(\mathfrak{a} - \mathfrak{p}) < \dim \mathfrak{a} \text{ for all } \mathfrak{p} \in \mathbb{P}_F.$$

Hint 2: For the reduced case, show that there exists $0 \neq z \in \mathcal{L}(\mathfrak{a}) \setminus \bigcup_{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{supp}(\mathfrak{b})} \mathcal{L}(\mathfrak{a} - \mathfrak{p})$. Consider the map $\varphi: \mathcal{L}(\mathfrak{b}) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(\mathfrak{a} + \mathfrak{b})/\mathcal{L}(\mathfrak{a})$ given by

$$\varphi(x) = [z \cdot x] \text{ mod } \mathcal{L}(\mathfrak{a}).$$

What can you say about its kernel?

(b) Conclude that the same holds for all $\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{b}$ with $\dim \mathfrak{a}, \dim \mathfrak{b} > 0$.