UNIVERSITÄT DES SAARLANDES Fachrichtung 6.1 - Mathematik Prof. Dr. Frank-Olaf Schreyer Christian Bopp



Exercises Algebraic Geometry

Winterterm 2016/17

The solutions are collected on Tuesday, before the exercise session. All further informations concerning the lecture can be found here: https://www.math.uni-sb.de/ag/schreyer/index.php/teaching

Sheet 9

09.01.2017

Exercise 1. Draw the projective curves defined below in the 3 standard affine charts. Also draw the tangents in intersection points with the coordinate axes.

- (a) $x^2 \frac{1}{4}y^2 z^2 = 0$ (b) $yz^2 - x^3 = 0$
- **Exercise 2.** (a) Let $C_1, C_2 \subset \mathbb{P}^2(\mathbb{C})$ be two smooth conics, that is, smooth plane curves of degree 2. Prove that they are *projectively equivalent*, which means that there is an automorphism $A \in \mathrm{PGL}(3, \mathbb{C})$ such that $A(C_1) = C_2$.
 - (b) How many classes of smooth projective conics exist in $\mathbb{A}^2(\mathbb{R})$ respectively $\mathbb{P}^2(\mathbb{R})$ up to linear automorphism?

Exercise 3. Let $p_0, \ldots, p_n, p_{n+1} \in \mathbb{P}^n$ be a collection of n+2 points such that no subset of n points lies on a hyperplane. Prove that there exists a unique automorphism $A \in PGL(n+1, \mathbb{k})$ such that

 $Ap_0 = [1:0:\cdots:0], \ldots, Ap_n = [0:\cdots:0:1]$ and $Ap_{n+1} = [1:\cdots:1].$

We frequently refer to the points $[1:0:\cdots:0],\ldots,[0:\cdots:0:1]$ as the *coordinate points* and to $[1:\cdots:1]$ as the scaling point.

Exercise 4. Let $p_1, p_2, p_3 \in \mathbb{R}^2$ be three non collinear points. Prove that there exists a unique circle passing through them.

<u>Hint</u>: Establish that the set of circles in an affine chart is a 3-dimensional linear system $L \subset \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R}[x, y]_{\leq 2})$. The base points of this system are called the *circle points*. Where are they?