NAME:....

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STUDENT NO:....

## Math 431 Algebraic Geometry – Homework – Solutions

| previous | 11 | 12 | 13 | TOTAL |
|----------|----|----|----|-------|
|          |    |    |    |       |
|          |    |    |    |       |
|          |    |    |    |       |
| 100      | 10 | 10 | 10 | 130   |

Please do not write anything inside the above boxes!

**Q-11)** Let R and S be connected Riemann surfaces with R compact. Show that every holomorphic map  $f: R \to S$  is surjective. Show how it follows from this that there are no non-constant holomorphic functions on a connected compact Riemann surface.

## Answer:

Since f is a non-constant holomorphic map, it is an open mapping. Hence f(R) is an open subset of S.

On the other hand since f is continuous, f(R) is compact. Being a compact subset of a compact set, f(R) is closed.

f(R) being both open and closed, and non-empty, must be the whole of S, where we assume that Riemann surfaces are defined to be irreducible and connected.

If f is a holomorphic function on a compact Riemann surface then it is a holomorphic function to  $\mathbb{P}^1$  which is not onto, since it does not take  $\infty$ . By the above argument it must be constant.

**Q-12**) Let  $\Lambda$  be a lattice in  $\mathbb{C}$  generated by  $\omega_1$  and  $\omega_2$ . Define

$$g_2(\Lambda) = 60 \sum_{\omega \in \Lambda - \{0\}} \omega^{-4}$$
, and  $g_3(\Lambda) = 140 \sum_{\omega \in \Lambda - \{0\}} \omega^{-6}$ .

Show that

$$g_2(\Lambda)^3 - 27g_3(\Lambda)^2 \neq 0.$$

#### Answer:

On page 120, the curve  $C_{\Lambda}$  is defined as the set of points  $[x:y:z] \in \mathbb{P}^2$  satisfying the equation

$$y^2 z = 4x^3 + g_2 x z^2 - g_3 z^3.$$

Lemma 5.20 on page 120 says that this curve is nonsingular. In particular it is smooth on the chart z = 1. This means that the cubic

$$4x^3 - g_2x - g_3$$

has no repeated roots. Therefore its discriminant, which is  $g_2^3 - 27g_2^2$ , is non-zero.

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**Q-13**) Let  $\Lambda$ ,  $g_2(\Lambda)$  and  $g_3(\Lambda)$  be as in the previous question. Let  $C_{\Lambda}$  be the projective curve in  $\mathbb{P}^2$  defined by

$$y^{2}z = 4x^{3} - g_{2}(\Lambda)xz^{2} - g_{3}(\Lambda)z^{3}$$

Once the curve  $C_{\Lambda}$  is known, described how to recover the lattice  $\Lambda$ .

## Answer:

This is the content of Corollary 6.18 on page 151.