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Real Algebraic Geometry I – Exercise Sheet 11

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**Exercise 1** (4P). Let  $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  and  $y \in S$ . The set  $S$  is called *star-shaped* relative to  $y$  if for all points  $x \in S$  the straight line segment between  $x$  and  $y$  lies in  $S$  (i.e.,  $\text{conv}\{x, y\} \subseteq S$ ). Prove the following:

- (a) Let  $K \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  be an unbounded set which is closed and star-shaped relative to  $y$ . Then  $K$  contains a half-line starting from  $y$  (i.e.,  $y + \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}u \subseteq K$  for some  $u \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$ ).
- (b) Let  $f \in \mathbb{R}[\underline{X}]$  be a polynomial with Newton polytope  $N(f)$  and  $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m\} = \frac{1}{2}N(f) \cap \mathbb{N}_0^n$ . Set  $v = (\underline{X}^{\alpha_1} \dots \underline{X}^{\alpha_m})^T$ . Show that the *Gram spectrahedron*

$$\{G \in S\mathbb{R}^{m \times m} \mid G \text{ psd}, f = v^T G v\}$$

of  $f$  is a convex compact subset of  $\mathbb{R}^{m \times m} \cong \mathbb{R}^{m^2}$ .

**Exercise 2** (4P). Let  $A$  be a commutative ring and  $P \subseteq A$ . Show that the following are equivalent:

- (a)  $P$  is a prime cone of  $A$ .
- (b)  $P$  is a proper preorder of  $A$  and for all  $a, b \in A$

$$ab \in P \implies (a \in P \text{ or } -b \in P).$$

- (c)  $P$  is a proper preorder and for all  $a, b \in A$

$$ab \in P \implies (a, b \in P \text{ or } -a, -b \in P).$$

**Exercise 3** (4P). A commutative ring  $A$  is called *real* if  $a_1^2 + \dots + a_n^2 = 0$  implies  $a_1 = 0$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $a_1, \dots, a_n \in A$ . Prove:

- (a) If  $A$  is real, then so is  $S^{-1}A$  for any multiplicative set  $S \subseteq A$ .
- (b) Show that  $A$  is real if and only if  $A$  is reduced and  $A_{\mathfrak{p}}$  is real for all minimal prime ideals  $\mathfrak{p}$  of  $A$ .
- (c) Show that if  $A$  is Noetherian, then every ascending sequence of prime cones gets eventually constant.

**Exercise 4 (4P).** Determine what the maximal prime cones of  $A = C([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$  are.

**Hint:** Show first that if  $I \subseteq A$  is a prime ideal, the set  $\{x \in [0, 1] \mid \forall f \in I : f(x) = 0\}$  contains exactly one element.

**Please submit until Thursday, January 26, 2017, 11:44 in the box named RAG I, Number 10, near to the room F411.**