

## Problem Set 2

due Nov 1, 2020

**Problem 1.** Prove that  $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_p$  is not complete with respect to the unique extension of the  $p$ -adic norm  $|\cdot|_p$  on  $\mathbf{Q}_p$ .

**Problem 2.** Let  $A$  be a ring and let  $A^\circ \subseteq A$  be a subring endowed with a topology making it into a topological ring. Show that there exists at most one topology on  $A$  making it into a topological ring and such that  $A^\circ \subseteq A$  is an open subring. Show that such a topology need not exist in general.

**Problem 3.** Show that a valuation ring is Noetherian if and only if it is a discrete valuation ring.

**Problem 4.** Let  $\mathcal{O} = k[[t]]$ , and let  $\mathfrak{X}$  be the inductive limit of the system of locally ringed spaces

$$\mathfrak{X} = \varinjlim_n X_n, \quad X_n = \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}/t^n)[x],$$

which is the ringed space  $(|X_0|, \varprojlim_n \mathcal{O}_{X_n})$ . Prove that  $\mathfrak{X}$  is not a scheme.

**Problem 5 (Corrected).** Prove Lemma 2.5.2 in its corrected weak form:

**Lemma** *Let  $f \in K[X]$  be a polynomial whose Newton polygon has segments both of negative and non-negative slope. Then  $f$  is reducible.*

*(Optional, additional credit) Find a counterexample to the earlier statement: if NP( $f$ ) has an inner point of the form  $(m, \gamma) \in \mathbf{Z} \times v(K^\times)$  then  $f$  is reducible.*

*Note:* The weak form of the lemma is sufficient for the proof of Proposition 2.5.3. In turn, Theorem 2.5.1 implies a stronger form of Lemma 2.5.2: *the Newton polygon of an irreducible polynomial is a single segment.* The lecture notes will soon be updated with both forms of the lemma.

*Hint:* Consider  $\mathbf{Q}_p(x)$  with  $x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \zeta_n p^n \in \mathbf{C}_p$  where  $\zeta_n$  is a primitive root of unity for  $(n, p) = 1$  and  $\zeta_n = 1$  otherwise.

*Hint:* For the second statement, consider  $A^\circ = k[[t, x]]$  and  $A = A^\circ[1/t]$  (Thanks to Alex for this example!).

*Hint:* Use Example 2.3.3 and Figure 2.1 as an inspiration.

*Hint:* Consider the open subset  $D(x)$ .

*Hint:* Use Hensel's lemma in the form as in Proposition 2.A.1(b) with  $b = 1$ .