

## GRASSMANNIANS AND PLÜCKER EMBEDDING

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There are far too many problems to do here in an hour, or maybe even a day. You should choose the problems that look interesting to you that you might have an idea about how to start.

- (1) Draw a picture of  $V(x^2 - y)$ .
- (2) Find copies of  $\mathbb{C}^3$ ,  $\mathbb{C}^2$  and  $\mathbb{C}^1$  in  $\mathbb{P}^4$ . Can you make it so that you find  $\mathbb{C}^2$  that is not a subset of the copy of  $\mathbb{C}^3$  you found and the copy of  $\mathbb{C}^1$  that you found is not a subset of either the  $\mathbb{C}^2$  or  $\mathbb{C}^3$  you found?
- (3) Describe explicitly, that is list all of the points in, the set  $V(x_0x_1) \subseteq \mathbb{P}^1$ .
- (4) Find the Plücker coordinates for  $\text{span}\langle e_1 + 2e_2, e_3 + 3e_4 \rangle \subseteq \mathbb{C}^4$ .
- (5) Find the subspace of  $\mathbb{C}^4$  with Plücker coordinates  $p_{12} = 1, p_{13} = 2, p_{14} = 1, p_{23} = 1, p_{24} = 2$  and  $p_{34} = 3$ .
- (6) Find the embedding of  $\text{Gr}(2, 4)$  into projective space. What equations does the image of this embedding satisfy?
- (7) Find a sub variety of a projective space (say which one!) that is isomorphic to  $\text{Gr}(3, 5)$ .
- (8) Write down the Plücker relations for the embedding of  $\text{Gr}(3, 5)$  into  $\mathbb{P}^{\binom{5}{3}-1}$ .
- (9) Show that  $\text{Gr}(1, n)$  is isomorphic to  $\text{Gr}(n - 1, n)$ .
- (10) Show that the list of maximal minors (up to scale) of a matrix  $A$  identifies its row span completely. That is, show that if the row span of  $A$  and  $B$  is the same if and only if for every set of columns  $\sigma$   $\det A_\sigma = \lambda \det B_\sigma$ , for some  $\lambda \in \mathbb{C} - \{0\}$ . Here  $M_\sigma$  is the determinant of the sub matrix of  $M$  with all rows and columns  $\sigma$ .
- (11) Prove that (up to sign) there is only one Plücker relation in  $\text{Gr}(2, 4)$ .
- (12) Show that the Plücker relations hold on the image of the embedding  $\text{Gr}(k, n) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^{\binom{n}{k}-1}$ .
- (13) Prove that the Zariski topology is a topology.
- (14) Why are the Zariski closed sets in  $\mathbb{P}^n$  given by the zeros of homogeneous polynomials?