## ZETA FUNCTIONS. NO.4

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PROPOSITION 4.1. Let  $f \in \mathbb{F}_q[X]$  be an irreducible polynomial in one variable of degree d. Let us consider  $V = \{f\}$ , an equation in one variable. Then:

(1)

$$V(\mathbb{F}_{q^s}) = \begin{cases} d & \text{if } d|s \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

(2)

$$Z(V/\mathbb{F}_q, T) = \frac{1}{1 - T^d}$$

projective space and projective varieties.

DEFINITION 4.2. Let R be a ring. A polynomial  $f(X_0, X_1, \ldots, X_n) \in R[X_0, X_1, \ldots, X_n]$  is said to be **homogenius** of degree d if an equality

$$f(\lambda X_0, \lambda X_1, \dots, \lambda X_n) = \lambda^d f(X_0, X_1, \dots, X_n)$$

holds as a polynomial in n + 2 variables  $X_0, X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_n, \lambda$ .

DEFINITION 4.3. Let k be a field.

(1) We put

$$\mathbb{P}^n(k) = (k^{n+1} \setminus \{0\})/k^{\times}$$

and call it (the set of k-valued points of) the **projective space**. The class of an element  $(x_0, x_1, \ldots, x_n)$  in  $\mathbb{P}^n(k)$  is denoted by  $[x_0 : x_1 : \cdots : x_n]$ .

(2) Let  $f_1, f_2, \ldots, f_l \in k[X_0, \ldots, X_n]$  be homogenious polynomials. Then we set

$$V_h(f_1,\ldots,f_l) = \{ [x_0:x_1:x_2:\ldots,x_n]; f_j(x_0,x_1,x_2,\ldots,x_n) = 0 \qquad (j=1,2,3,\ldots,l) \}$$

and call it (the set of k-valued point of) the **projective variety** defined by  $\{f_1, f_2, \ldots, f_l\}$ .

(Note that the condition  $f_j(x) = 0$  does not depend on the choice of the representative  $x \in k^{n+1}$  of  $[x] \in \mathbb{P}^n(k)$ .)

LEMMA 4.4. We have the following picture of  $\mathbb{P}^2$ .

(1)

$$\mathbb{P}^2 = \mathbb{A}^2 \coprod \mathbb{P}^1$$

That means,  $\mathbb{P}^2$  is divided into two pieces  $\{Z \neq 0\} = \mathbb{C}V_h(Z)$  a nd  $V_h(Z)$ .

(2)

$$\mathbb{P}^2 = \mathbb{A}^2 \cup \mathbb{A}^2 \cup \mathbb{A}^2.$$

That means,  $\mathbb{P}^2$  is covered by three "open sets"  $\{Z \neq 0\}, \{Y \neq 0\}, \{X \neq 0\}$ . Each of them is isomorphic to the plane (that is, the affine space of dimension 2).