

MATH 631 - Sheaves

A Ressegetes Story

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0 A Brief History of Algebraic Geometry

The initial purpose of studying algebraic geometry is to study the geometry specified by some algebraic relations, of which the most typical is roots of polynomials. The classical formulation (1900s) is as follows: given variables x_1, \dots, x_n and polynomials $f_1, \dots, f_m \in \mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$, consider the space constitutes of the root of polynomials

$$\{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{C}^n \mid f_1(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \dots = f_m(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0\}$$

This is often referred to as **algebraic set** or **affine variety**. The goal is thus to study the topology induced by the subspace topology of \mathbb{C}^n .

Up to this point, little ring theory is involved. However a non-negligible problem of this formulation is the loss of information in special cases where the space degenerate (in terms of dimension). For example, the following two spaces coincide for the underlying field being \mathbb{R} :

$$\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x = y = 0\} \quad \text{vs.} \quad \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 = 0\}$$

But the first set is merely a point while the second set is actually a dimension-1 manifold. Therefore, looking at the solution set itself may not be sufficient for understanding the topology of the underlying space.

A “modern” approach (1960s) is to encode the polynomials in an algebraic structure. Instead of looking directly at the set, consider the quotient ring $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n]/(f_1, \dots, f_m))$ where $\text{Spec}(\cdot)$ is a functor to a **scheme**; and the whole object is referred to as an **affine scheme**. There are additional structures on the scheme that encodes the geometric properties (for example being “tangential”).

Remark 0.1. The extra layer of abstraction (having ring theory involved) has various advantages in terms of studying the structure of algebra:

1. Taking the perspective from the ring theory in a sense eliminates the problem of coincide under degeneracy. Elaborating on the example above, $x^2 + y^2 = 0$ and $x = y = 0$ coincide in \mathbb{R} , but the induced schemes $\text{Spec } \mathbb{R}[x, y]/(x^2 + y^2)$ and $\text{Spec } \mathbb{R}[x, y]/(x, y)$ are completely different schemes.
2. It is hard to “glue” actual algebraic sets together, but gluing schemes is almost as easy as gluing topological spaces. An analogy that can be made here is the “gluing” of manifolds using charts.
3. As we will see later, schemes as a topological space is not necessarily Hausdorff (every pair of points can be separated by a neighborhood). Specifically, points are necessarily closed. Although this seems to be weird, this indicates that there are actually fewer opens, i.e. the topology is much simpler. This turns out to be an advantage of the construction.

1 Presheaves and Sheaves

Definition 1.1 (Presheaf). A **presheaf** (of sets) \mathcal{F} on a topological space X is a pair $\{\mathcal{F}(\cdot), r\}$ where

- $\mathcal{F}(U)$ is a set for any U open in X .

- A family of restriction maps $r_{uv} : \mathcal{F}(U) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(V)$ for each $V \subseteq U \subseteq X$ opens, satisfying

$$r_{UU} = \text{Id}_{\mathcal{F}(U)}, \quad r_{VW} \circ r_{UV} = r_{UW}$$

Remark 1.2. A presheaf is equivalent to a contravariant functor.

Example 1.3. Let Y be a topological space. A presheaf \mathcal{F} can be defined by setting $\mathcal{F}(U) = \{\text{continuous maps } U \rightarrow Y\}$ and r_{uv} to be the restriction of maps.

Example 1.4. Consider the “trivial” presheaf. Let S be a set. For all U and V , take $\mathcal{F}(U) = S$, and $r_{UV} = \text{Id}_S$.

Notation. A presheaf \mathcal{F} can be viewed as a structure defined “above” the topological space. One can expect that the notation will resemble that of vector bundles on manifolds (and there are more such analogies in subsequent objects):

1. Elements $s \in \mathcal{F}(U)$ are called **sections** of \mathcal{F} .
2. $r_{UV}(s)$ for $s \in \mathcal{F}(U)$ is often denoted by $s|_V$ (as “restrictions”).
3. $\mathcal{F}(U)$ will also appear using notation for sections in differential geometry, for example $\Gamma(U, \mathcal{F})$, or $H^0(U, \mathcal{F})$.

When specifying a presheaf, one often omits the restriction maps if their definition is clear from context.

Definition 1.5 (Sheaf). A **sheaf** (of sets) \mathcal{F} on a topological space X is a presheaf that satisfies the following additional axioms:

- *Identity axiom:* (“sections are determined by their restriction to small opens”) Let $U \subseteq X$ be an open, and $\{U_i\}_{i \in I}$ is an open cover of U . Then for $s_1, s_2 \in \mathcal{F}(U)$

$$s_1 = s_2 \iff s_1|_{U_i} = s_2|_{U_i} \quad \forall i \in I$$

- *Glueability axiom:* (“compatible sections can be glued”) Let $U \subseteq X$ be an open, and $\{U_i\}_{i \in I}$ is an open cover of U . Then for $s_i \in \mathcal{F}(U_i)$ and $s_j \in \mathcal{F}(U_j)$ s.t. $s_i|_{U_i \cap U_j} = s_j|_{U_i \cap U_j}$, there exists $s \in \mathcal{F}(U)$ s.t. $s|_{U_i} = s_i$ and $s|_{U_j} = s_j$.

One can also combine the two axioms described above into one:

Definition 1.6 (Sheaf, alternative). A **sheaf** on a topological space X is a presheaf satisfying the *sheaf axiom*: If $\{U_i\}_{i \in I}$ is an open cover of U and for all i , $s_i \in \mathcal{F}(U_i)$ agreeing on pairwise intersections. Then there exists a *unique* $s \in \mathcal{F}(U)$ with $s_i = s|_{U_i}$.

Remark 1.7. The glueability axiom specifies the existence of “gluing” of sections; and the identity axiom says that the resulting section is unique. It is clear that the two definitions are equivalent.

Example 1.8. It is then natural to examine whether the examples (Example 1.3, 1.4) we looked at in the introduction of presheaves are sheaves:

1. Recall the first example of presheaf, given by continuous maps $\mathcal{F}(U) = \{U \xrightarrow{\text{cont.}} Y\}$. By definition two functions are identical if and only if they agree on all points, and functions can be glued uniquely from common domains. Continuity can be checked from on opens in a cover, as the source functions are continuous (recall that the topological definition of continuity is that the preimage of opens are open).

2. For the second example $\mathcal{F}(U) = S$, and $r_{UV} = \text{Id}_S$ for all $U, V \subseteq S$ opens. This is actually *not* a sheaf. Check the conditions respectively:

- *Identity axiom.* This is not satisfied, as we have the special example $U = \emptyset$. Then $I = \emptyset \implies \{U_i\} = \emptyset$. The axiom requires that any two elements in $\mathcal{F}(\emptyset)$ must be the same, but this will be not the case if the cardinality of S is greater than 1. (That is, the restriction of opens to empty sets are not unique.)
- *Gluability axiom.* This is actually satisfied, as we can take apply the restriction map to the section $\mathcal{F}(U) = S$. Restriction maps here are uniquely determined as identities.

Now we try to fix the second example to make it a sheaf:

- An intuitive fix would be to fix $\mathcal{F}(\emptyset) = \{\cdot\}$, a singleton set. This corresponds to $\mathcal{F}(U) = \{U \xrightarrow{\text{const.}} S\}$. But this fails gluability condition: Let $\mathcal{F}(U) = \mathbb{Z}$, and $U_1, U_2 \subseteq U$ disjoint with $\mathcal{F}(U_1) = 3, \mathcal{F}(U_2) = 4$. Transitivity of restrictions require $\mathcal{F}(\emptyset)$ contains the intersection of $\{3\}$ and $\{4\}$, which contradicts the premise that $\mathcal{F}(\emptyset)$ is a singleton.
- This, however, can be fixed by restricting the constant condition to local, e.g. taking

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}(U) &= \{f : U \rightarrow S \text{ locally constant, i.e. } \forall p \in U, \exists \text{ neighborhood where } f \text{ is constant}\} \\ &= \{U \xrightarrow{\text{cont.}} S, \text{ where } S \text{ is given the discrete topology, i.e. all subsets are open}\} \end{aligned}$$

Remark 1.9. The intuition of the (counter-)example above is that the sheaf condition can only make local restrictions (similar to charts in manifolds), as difference in global conditions cannot coincide on small opens. For example, $\mathcal{F}(U) = \{U \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ bounded}\}$ is not a sheaf on $X = \mathbb{R}^n$ as “gluing” sheaves would require taking infinitely many opens with different limits, thus resulting in a sheaf that is unbounded. A fix would be change the condition to $\mathcal{F}(U) = \{U \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ locally bounded}\}$.

Definition 1.10 (Constant Sheaf). The resulting sheaf from the fix above is the **constant sheaf**. Given a topological space X and a set S , the sheaf is denoted \underline{S} , i.e.

$$\underline{S}(U) := \{f : U \rightarrow S \text{ locally constant}\}$$

2 Operation on Sheaves