ERRATA AND SOME NOTES FOR TOPICS IN ALGEBRAIC GEOMETRY BY LUC ILLUSIE

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Abstract

These notes correct a few typos, errors and some notes in *Topics in Algebraic Geometry* by Prof. Luc Illusie. The original book is [Illusie].

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1 Errata

 \blacklozenge 1. (Page 10, line -6) Actually L, M are considered as two bicomplexes centered at 0-th column instead of mapping cones;

- lackloain 4. (Page 21, line -5) Replace $u\tilde{f} = 0$ by $u\tilde{f} = f$;

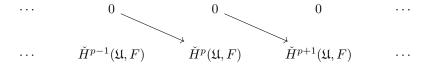
- 7. (Page 27, the first paragraph) Replace I^Y by I_Y twice and replace $(I_X)^\circ$ by $(I^X)^\circ$;
- 8. (Page 27, line 9) Replace \mathcal{A} by \mathcal{C} ;
- $\bullet \ 9. \ (\text{Page 27, line 10}) \ \text{Replace} \ \underset{X' \overset{s}{\to} X \in (I_X)^{\circ}}{\varinjlim} \ \underset{X' \overset{s}{\to} X \in (I^X)^{\circ}}{\varinjlim} \ \underset{X' \overset{s}{\to} X \in (I^X)^{\circ}}{\varinjlim} \ \underset{X' \overset{s}{\to} X \in (I^X)^{\circ}}{\varinjlim} \ \underset{X \in (I^X)^{\circ}}{$
- ♦ 10. (Page 27, line 12) Replace (X', t, f) by (X', s, f);
- ♦ 11. (Page 27, line -4) Replace $u \in (I_X)^{\circ}$ by $u \in (I^X)^{\circ}$;

- ♦ 12. (Page 28, line 6) Replace $(C(S^{-1}, Q))$ by $(C(S^{-1}), Q)$;
- ♦ 13. (Page 28, line -6) Replace $C(A)(S^{-1})$ by $C(A)(qis^{-1})$;
- 14. (Page 32, line 3) Replace $\tau_{\leq a}K \xrightarrow{f} K \xrightarrow{g} \tau_{\geq a+1} \to \text{by } \tau_{\leq a}K \xrightarrow{f} K \xrightarrow{g} \tau_{\geq a+1}K \to \text{three times};$
- 15. (Page 36, the second paragraph) Replace all $\tau_{[a,b]}L$ by $\tau_{[a+1,b]}L$ and replace $\tau_{[b-1,b]}L$ by $\tau_{[b,b]}L$;
- ♦ 16. (Page 40, line 18) Replace $K^+(\mathcal{J})(\text{qis}^{-1})$ by $K^+(\mathcal{I})(\text{qis}^{-1})$;
- \blacklozenge 17. (Page 40, line -7) Replace (3.8) by (3.10);
- ♦ 18. (Page 41, line 1) Replace $\{M \to M''$, where $M'' \in K^+(A)$ by $\{M \to M''$, where $M'' \in K^+(A)\}$;
- ♦ 19. (Page 41, line 2) Replace (e.g. 4.13) by (4.18);
- ♦ 20. (Page 41, second paragraph) This proof probably has a mistake that pashout may not preserve monomorphism, see [Ka];
- ♦ 21. (Page 42, lemma 4.29) This proof probably has a mistake that pashout may not preserve monomorphism;
- ♦ 22. (Page 43, line -1) Replace $E' \in \mathcal{A}$ by $E' \in \mathcal{A}'$;
- \blacklozenge 23. (Page 45, line 4) Replace (4.18) by (4.27);
- 24. (Page 45, line -4) Replace $\eta: FQ \to QG$ by $\eta: QF \to GQ$;
- ♦ 25. (Page 46, line 2,3) Replace $F(\varepsilon(L'))$ by $\varepsilon(L')$;
- ♦ 26. (Page 58, line 11) Replace Lemma 6.7 by Proposition 6.7;
- ♦ 27. (Page 60, line -3,-5) Replace zero by trivial;
- ♦ 28. (Page 64, line 6) Replace 6.8 by 6.7;
- 29. (Page 68, line -4) Replace $C^n(\mathcal{U} \cap V, F)$ by $\check{C}^n(\mathcal{U} \cap V, F)$;
- \blacklozenge 30. (Page 71, line 4) The proof is same as Theorem 8.3 which reduce to the case of Lemma 8.4, so here we use the same homotopy operator k in 8.4;

2 Some Notes

♣(Page 72, Theorem 8.12) **THEOREM OF LERAY.** Let (X, \mathcal{O}_X) be a ringed space and F be an \mathcal{O}_X -module. Let $\mathfrak{U} = \{U_i\}_{i \in I}$ be an open covering of it. If for every nonempty finite subset $J \subset I$ and every q > 0 such that $H^q(U_J, F) = 0$ where $U_J = \bigcap_{j \in J} U_j$, then $\check{H}^n(\mathfrak{U}, F) \cong H^n(X, F)$.

The first proof. Consider $\mathscr{H}^q(X,F)$ be a presheaf with $U \mapsto H^q(U,F)$. By Grothendieck spectral sequence, there exists a spectral sequence such that $E_2^{p,q} = \check{H}^p(\mathfrak{U}, \mathscr{H}^q(X,F)) \Rightarrow H^{p+q}(X,F)$ and $\check{H}^p(\mathfrak{U}, \mathscr{H}^q(X,F)) = 0$ for p > 0 in this situation. Then the E_2 page is



Since it converge to $H^p(X, F)$ and for now $E_2 = E_{\infty}$, then we win. Here we use the fact that $\check{H}^p(\mathfrak{U}, -)$ as the right derived functor of $\check{H}^0(\mathfrak{U}, -)$, see St 01EN in [St].

The second proof. See St 01EV in [St].

 \P (Page 84, Corollary 1.4) Here we need to show that $R^q f_* F$ is a sheaf associated to the presheaf $V \mapsto H^q(f^{-1}(V), F)$. For now we assume $f: X \to Y$ be the morphism between ringed spaces and F is any \mathcal{O}_X -module.

Proof. Let F[0] quasi-isomorphic to I^* where I^k are injective \mathcal{O}_Y -modules. So $R^q f_* F = H^q(Rf_*F) = H^q(f_*I^*)$. We find that $H^i(f_*I^*)$ is a sheaf associated to the presheaf

$$V \mapsto \frac{\ker(f_*I^i(V) \to f_*I^{i+1}(V))}{\operatorname{Im}(f_*I^{i-1}(V) \to f_*I^i(V))}$$
$$= \frac{\ker(I^i(f^{-1}V) \to I^{i+1}(f^{-1}V))}{\operatorname{Im}(I^{i-1}(f^{-1}V) \to I^i(f^{-1}V))} = H^i(f^{-1}(V), F)$$

and we win. \Box

♣(Page 85, Corollary 1.6) Actually we can show that if f is qcqs morphism and $F \in Qcoh(X)$, then $R^q f_* F \in Qcoh(Y)$ for all $q \ge 0$. For q = 0, see [UT1] 10.27. For q > 0 and f qcqs, see St 01XJ in [St].

3 Remarks

- ♠ 1. Here we assume that a single commutative diagram occupies one line;
- \spadesuit 2. I omitted the section (4.14) about Ext and extensions of groups;
- \spadesuit 3. If you find errors in my errata, please send to my email: 1225046792@qq.com.

References

- [Illusie] Luc Illusie, Topics in Algebraic Goemetry, Université de Paris-Sud Département de Mathématiques, http://staff.ustc.edu.cn/~yiouyang/Illusie.pdf.
- [Ka] Masaki Kashiwara, Pierre Schapira, Sheaves on Manifolds, Springer, 1994.
- [St] Stacks project collaborators, Stacks project, https://stacks.math.columbia.edu/.
- [UT1] Ulrich Görtz, Torsten Wedhorn, Algebraic Goemetry I: Schemes, 2ed edition, Springer Spektrum, 2020.