

Algebraic Geometry Buzzlist

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1 Algebraic Geometry

1.1 General properties

1.1.1 Complete variety

Let X be an integral, **separated** scheme over a field k . Then X is **complete** if it is **proper**.

1.1.2 Crepant resolution

A **crepant resolution** is a resolution of singularities $f : X \rightarrow Y$ that does not change the **canonical bundle**, i.e. such that $\omega_X \simeq f^*(\omega_Y)$.

1.1.3 Dominant map

A rational map $f : X \dashrightarrow Y$ is **dominant** if its image (or precisely: the image of one of its representatives) is dense in Y .

1.1.4 Genus

The **geometric genus** of a smooth, algebraic variety, is defined as the number of sections of the **canonical sheaf**, that is, as $H^0(V, \omega_X)$. This is often denoted p_X .

1.1.5 Hodge numbers

If X is a complex manifold, then the **Hodge numbers** $h^{p,q}$ of X are defined as the dimension of the cohomology groups $H^p(X, \Omega_X^q)$.

1.1.6 Normal variety

A variety X is **normal** if all its local rings are **normal rings**.

1.1.7 Proper morphism

A morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is **proper** if it **separated**, of finite type, and universally closed.

1.1.8 Resolution of singularities

A morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is a **resolution of singularities of Y** if X is non-singular and f is birational and **proper**.

1.1.9 Separated morphism

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of schemes. Let $\Delta : X \rightarrow X \times_Y X$ be the diagonal morphism. We say that f is **separated** if Δ is a closed immersion.

1.2 Results and theorems

1.2.1 Adjunction formula

Let X be a smooth algebraic variety Y a smooth subvariety. Let $i : Y \hookrightarrow X$ be the inclusion map, and let \mathcal{I} be the corresponding ideal sheaf. Then $\omega_Y = i^* \omega_X \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \det(\mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I}^2)^\vee$, where ω_Y is the **canonical sheaf** of Y .

In terms of **canonical classes**, the formula says that $K_D = (K_X + D)|_D$.

Here's an example: Let X be a smooth quartic surface in \mathbb{P}^3 . Then $H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = 0$. The divisor class group of \mathbb{P}^3 is generated by the class of a hyperplane, and $K_{\mathbb{P}^3} = -4H$. The class of X is then $4H$ since X is of degree 4. X corresponds to a smooth divisor D , so by the adjunction formula, we have that

$$K_D = (K_{\mathbb{P}^3} + D)|_D = -4H + 4H|_D = 0.$$

Thus X is an example of a **K3 surface**.

1.2.2 Bertini's Theorem

Let X be a nonsingular closed subvariety of \mathbb{P}_k^n , where $k = \bar{k}$. Then the set of hyperplanes $H \subseteq \mathbb{P}_k^n$ such that $H \cap X$ is regular at every point) and such that $H \not\subseteq X$ is a dense open subset of the complete linear system $|H|$. See [3, Thm II.8.18].

1.2.3 Euler sequence

If A is a ring and \mathbb{P}_A^n is projective n -space over A , then there is an exact sequence of sheaves on X :

$$0 \rightarrow \Omega_{\mathbb{P}_A^n/A} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_A^n}(-1)^{n+1} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_A^n} \rightarrow 0.$$

See [3, Thm II.8.13].

1.2.4 Kodaira vanishing

If k is a field of characteristic zero, X is a smooth and projective k -scheme of dimension d , and \mathcal{L} is an ample invertible sheaf on X , then $H^q(X, \mathcal{L} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \Omega_{X/k}^p) = 0$ for $p + q > d$. In addition, $H^q(X, \mathcal{L}^{-1} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \Omega_{X/k}^p) = 0$ for $p + q < d$.

1.2.5 Lefschetz hyperplane theorem

Let X be an n -dimensional complex projective algebraic variety in $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^n$ and let Y be a hyperplane section of X such that $U = X \setminus Y$ is smooth. Then the natural map $H^k(X, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^k(Y, \mathbb{Z})$ in singular cohomology is an isomorphism for $k < n - 1$ and injective for $k = n - 1$.

1.2.6 Riemann-Roch for curves

The **Riemann-Roch theorem** relates the number of sections of a line bundle with the genus of a smooth curve C . Let \mathcal{L} be a line bundle ω_C the canonical sheaf on C . Then

$$h^0(C, \mathcal{L}) - h^0(C, \mathcal{L}^{-1} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_C} \omega_C) = \deg(\mathcal{L}) + 1 - g.$$

This is [3, Theorem IV.1.3].

1.2.7 Semi-continuity theorem

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a projective morphism of noetherian schemes, and let \mathcal{F} be a coherent sheaf on X , flat over Y . Then for each $i \geq 0$, the function $h^i(y, \mathcal{F}) = \dim_{k(y)} H^i(X_y, \mathcal{F}_y)$ is an upper semicontinuous function on Y . See [3, Chapter III, Theorem 12.8].

1.2.8 Serre vanishing

One form of Serre vanishing states that if X is a proper scheme over a noetherian ring A , and \mathcal{L} is an **ample** sheaf, then for any coherent sheaf \mathcal{F} on X , there exists an integer n_0 such that for each $i > 0$ and $n \geq n_0$ the group $H^i(X, \mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{L}^n) = 0$ vanishes. See [3, Proposition III.5.3].

1.3 Sheaves and bundles

1.3.1 Ample line bundle

A line bundle \mathcal{L} is **ample** if for any coherent sheaf \mathcal{F} on X , there is an integer n (depending on \mathcal{F}) such that $\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{L}^{\otimes n}$ is generated by global sections. Equivalently, a line bundle \mathcal{L} is ample if some tensor power of it is **very ample**.

1.3.2 Invertible sheaf

A locally free sheaf of rank 1 is called **invertible**. If X is **normal**, then, invertible sheaves are in 1 – 1 correspondence with line bundles.

1.3.3 Anticanonical sheaf

The **anticanonical sheaf** ω_X^{-1} is the inverse of the **canonical sheaf** ω_X , that is $\omega_X^{-1} = \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\omega_X, \mathcal{O}_X)$.

1.3.4 Canonical class

The **canonical class** K_X is the class of the **canonical sheaf** ω_X in the divisor class group.

1.3.5 Canonical sheaf

If X is a smooth algebraic variety of dimension n , then the canonical sheaf is $\omega := \wedge^n \Omega_{X/k}^1$ the n 'th exterior power of the cotangent bundle of X .

1.3.6 Sheaf of holomorphic p-forms

If X is a complex manifold, then the **sheaf of holomorphic p -forms** Ω_X^p is the p -th wedge power of the cotangent sheaf $\wedge^p \Omega_X^1$.

1.3.7 Normal sheaf

Let $Y \hookrightarrow X$ be a closed immersion of schemes, and let $\mathcal{I} \subseteq \mathcal{O}_X$ be the ideal sheaf of Y in X . Then $\mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I}^2$ is a sheaf on Y , and we define the sheaf $\mathcal{N}_{Y/X}$ by $\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_Y}(\mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I}^2, \mathcal{O}_Y)$.

1.3.8 Reflexive sheaf

A sheaf \mathcal{F} is **reflexive** if the natural map $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}^{\vee\vee}$ is an isomorphism. Here \mathcal{F}^{\vee} denotes the sheaf $\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{O}_X)$.

1.3.9 Very ample line bundle

A line bundle \mathcal{L} is **very ample** if there is an embedding $i : X \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}_S^n$ such that the pullback of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_S^n}(1)$ is isomorphic to \mathcal{L} . In other words, there should be an isomorphism $i^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_S^n}(1) \simeq \mathcal{L}$.

1.4 Toric geometry

1.4.1 Polarized toric variety

A toric variety equipped with an **ample** T -invariant divisor.

1.5 Types of varieties

1.5.1 Abelian variety

A variety X is an **abelian variety** if it is a connected and complete algebraic group over a field k . Examples include **elliptic curves** and for special lattices $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{C}^{2g}$, the quotient \mathbb{C}^{2g}/Λ is an abelian variety.

1.5.2 Calabi-Yau variety

In algebraic geometry, a **Calabi-Yau** variety is a smooth, proper variety X over a field k such that the **canonical sheaf** is trivial, that is, $\omega_X \simeq \mathcal{O}_X$, and such that $H^j(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = 0$ for $1 \leq j \leq n - 1$.

1.5.3 del Pezzo surface

A **del Pezzo** surface is a 2-dimensional **Fano variety**. In other words, they are complete non-singular surfaces with ample anticanonical bundle. The *degree* of the del Pezzo surface X is by definition the self intersection number $K.K$ of its **canonical class** K .

1.5.4 Elliptic curve

An **elliptic curve** is a smooth, projective curve of genus 1. They can all be obtained from an equation of the form $y^2 = x^3 + ax + b$ such that $\Delta = -2^4(4a^3 + 27b^2) \neq 0$.

1.5.5 Fano variety

A variety X is **Fano** if the **anticanonical sheaf** ω_X^{-1} is **ample**.

1.5.6 K3 surface

A **K3 surface** is a complex algebraic surface X such that the **canonical sheaf** is trivial, $\omega_X \simeq \mathcal{O}_X$, and such that $H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = 0$. These conditions completely determine the Hodge numbers of X .

2 Commutative algebra

2.1 Modules

2.1.1 Depth

Let R be a noetherian ring, and M a finitely-generated R -module and I an ideal of R such that $IM \neq M$. Then the I -depth of M is (see **Ext**):

$$\inf\{i \mid \text{Ext}_R^i(R/I, M) \neq 0\}.$$

This is also the length of a maximal M -sequence in I .

2.2 Results and theorems

2.2.1 The Unmixedness Theorem

Let R be a ring. If $I = \langle x_1, \dots, x_n \rangle$ is an ideal generated by n elements such that $\text{codim } I = n$, then all minimal primes of I have codimension n . If in addition R is **Cohen-Macaulay**, then every associated prime of I is minimal over I . See the discussion after [2, Corollary 18.14] for more details.

2.3 Rings

2.3.1 Cohen-Macaulay ring

A local Cohen-Macaulay ring (CM-ring for short) is a commutative noetherian local ring with Krull dimension equal to its depth. A ring is Cohen-Macaulay if its localization at all prime ideals are Cohen-Macaulay.

2.3.2 Depth of a ring

The depth of a ring R is its depth as a module over itself.

2.3.3 Gorenstein ring

A commutative ring R is Gorenstein if each localization at a prime ideal is a Gorenstein local ring. A Gorenstein local ring is a local ring with finite injective dimension as an R -module. This is equivalent to the following: $\text{Ext}_R^i(k, R) = 0$ for $i \neq n$ and $\text{Ext}_R^n(k, R) \simeq k$ (here $k = R/\mathfrak{m}$ and n is the Krull dimension of R).

2.3.4 Normal ring

An integral domain R is **normal** if all its localizations at prime ideals $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec } R$ are integrally closed domains.

3 Convex geometry

3.1 Cones

3.1.1 Gorenstein cone

A strongly convex cone $C \subset M_{\mathbb{R}}$ is **Gorenstein** if there exists a point $n \in N$ in the dual lattice such that $\langle v, n \rangle = 1$ for all generators of the semigroup $C \cap M$.

3.1.2 Reflexive Gorenstein cone

A cone C is **reflexive** if both C and its dual C^\vee are **Gorenstein cones**. See for example [1].

3.1.3 Simplicial cone

A cone C generated by $\{v_1, \dots, v_k\} \subseteq N_{\mathbb{R}}$ is **simplicial** if the v_i are linearly independent.

3.2 Polytopes

3.2.1 Dual (polar) polytope

If Δ is a polyhedron, its dual Δ° is defined by

$$\Delta^\circ = \{x \in N_{\mathbb{R}} \mid \langle x, y \rangle \geq -1 \forall y \in \Delta\}.$$

3.2.2 Gorenstein polytope of index r

A lattice polytope $P \subset \mathbb{R}^{d+r-1}$ is called a **Gorenstein polytope of index r** if rP contains a single interior lattice point p and $rP - p$ is a **reflexive polytope**.

3.2.3 Nef partition

Let $\Delta \subset M_{\mathbb{R}}$ be a d -dimensional **reflexive polytope**, and let $m = \text{int}(\Delta) \cap M$. A Minkowski sum decomposition $\Delta = \Delta_1 + \dots + \Delta_r$ where $\Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_r$ are lattice polytopes is called a **nef partition of Δ of length r** if there are lattice points $p_i \in \Delta_i$ for all i such that $p_1 + \dots + p_r = m$. The nef partition is called *centered* if $p_i = 0$ for all i .

This is equivalent to the toric divisor $D_j = \mathcal{O}(\Delta_j) = \sum_{\rho \in \Delta_j} D_{\rho}$ being a Cartier divisor generated by its global sections. See [1, Chapter 4.3].

3.2.4 Reflexive polytope

A polytope Δ is **reflexive** if the following two conditions hold:

1. All facets Γ of Δ are supported by affine hyperplanes of the form $\{m \in M_{\mathbb{R}} \mid \langle m, v_{\Gamma} \rangle\}$ for some $v_{\Gamma} \in N$.
2. The only interior point of Δ is 0, that is: $\text{Int}(\Delta) \cap M = \{0\}$.

4 Homological algebra

4.1 Derived functors

4.1.1 Ext

Let R be a ring and M, N be R -modules. Then $\text{Ext}_R^i(M, N)$ is the right-derived functors of the $\text{Hom}(M, -)$ -functor. In particular, $\text{Ext}_R^i(M, N)$ can be computed as follows: choose a projective resolution C_{\bullet} of N over R . Then apply the left-exact functor $\text{Hom}_R(M, -)$ to the resolution and take homology. Then $\text{Ext}_R^i(M, N) = h^i(C_{\bullet})$.

4.1.2 Local cohomology

Let R be a ring and $I \subset R$ an ideal. Let $\Gamma_I(-)$ be the following functor on R -modules:

$$\Gamma_I(M) = \{f \in M \mid \exists n \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. I^n f = 0\}.$$

Then $H_I^i(-)$ is by definition the i th right derived functor of Γ_I . In the case that R is noetherian, we have $H_I^i(M) = \varinjlim \operatorname{Ext}_R^i(R/I_n, M)$.

See [2] and [4] for more details.

4.1.3 Tor

Let R be a ring and M, N be R -modules. Then $\operatorname{Tor}_R^i(M, N)$ is the right-derived functors of the $- \otimes_R N$ -functor. In particular $\operatorname{Tor}_R^i(M, N)$ can be computed by taking a projective resolution of M , tensoring with N , and then taking homology.

References

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