

Algebraic Geometry 3

Labix

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Abstract

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1 Categorical Viewpoint of Classical Algebraic Geometry

1.1 The Category of Affine Algebraic Varieties

Recall that coordinate rings are finitely generated algebras over k the ground field.

Definition 1.1.1: The Category of Affine Algebraic Sets

Define the category of affine algebraic sets AffAlgSet_k over a field k as follows.

- The objects are the affine algebra sets $V(F)$ for some set of polynomials F over k .
- The morphisms are the regular maps. This means that $\phi : V \rightarrow W$ is such that $\phi(p) = (f_1(p), \dots, f_m(p))$ for some $f_1, \dots, f_m \in k[V]$.

Definition 1.1.2

Theorem 1.1.3

Let k be a field. Then there is an equivalence of categories

$$(\text{AffAlgSet}_k)^{\text{op}} \cong (\text{Reduced Finitely Generated } k\text{-algebras})$$

given as follows.

- For every affine algebraic set V , there corresponds a reduced finitely generated k -algebra which is the coordinate ring

$$k[V] = \frac{k[x_1, \dots, x_n]}{I(V)}$$

- For every regular map $\phi : V \rightarrow W$, there is a corresponding homomorphism of k -algebras $\phi^* : k[W] \rightarrow k[V]$ defined by $f \mapsto f \circ \phi$.

Reduced = non-nilpotent

Definition 1.1.4

AffAlgVar

Theorem 1.1.5

Let k be a field the above equivalence of categories restricts to an equivalence of categories

$$(\text{AffAlgVar}_k)^{\text{op}} \cong (\text{Integral Finitely Generated } k\text{-algebras})$$

The goal is now to remove the non-nilpotent condition. For example, we would like to distinguish between the variety $V(x = 0)$ and the variety $V(x^2 = 0)$.

1.2 Affine Varieties as a Ringed Space

Recall that given an affine algebraic variety V and an open set U of V , we can equip a ring of rational functions over U . We can sort these rings into a sheaf.

Definition 1.2.1: Structure Sheaf

Let X be an affine algebraic variety over a field k . Define the structure sheaf of X on rings $\mathcal{O}_X : \text{Open}(X) \rightarrow \mathbf{Rings}$ as follows.

- On objects, $\mathcal{O}_X(U) = \{f \in k(X) \mid f \text{ is regular over } U\}$ for each $U \subseteq X$ open.
- If $V \subseteq U$, then there is a unique morphism $\iota : V \rightarrow U$ given by the inclusion. Define a ring homomorphism

$$\mathcal{O}_X(\iota) : \mathcal{O}_X(U) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(V)$$

in **Rings** that sends $f \in \mathcal{O}_X(U)$ to its restriction $f|_V \in \mathcal{O}_X(V)$.

Theorem 1.2.2

Let X be an affine algebraic variety over a field k . Then the structure sheaf

$$\mathcal{O}_X(U) = \{f \in k(X) \mid f \text{ is regular over } U\}$$

defined above is a sheaf on X .

Proof. We have seen from sheaf theory that this formula precisely gives the stalks of a sheaf as a colimit. \square

Lemma 1.2.3

Let X be an affine algebraic variety over a field k . Then for each $p \in X$, the ring of germs of regular functions is given by

$$\mathcal{O}_{X,p} = \{(U, f) \mid U \subseteq X \text{ is open, } p \in U, f \text{ is regular on } U\} / \sim$$

where $(U, f) \sim (V, g)$ if and only if $f = g$ on $U \cap V$.

Proof. It is clear by definition that $\mathcal{O}_X(-)$ is a functor from **Open**(X) to **Rings**. Hence $\mathcal{O}_X(-)$ is indeed a presheaf. We check the identity and gluing axiom.

- Let $\{U_i \mid i \in I\}$ be an open cover of an open set $V \subseteq X$. Let $f_1, f_2 \in \mathcal{O}_X(V)$ such that $f_1|_{U_i} = f_2|_{U_i}$ for all $i \in I$. Let $v \in V$. Then $v \in U_i$ for some $i \in I$. Since $f_1|_{U_i} = f_2|_{U_i}$, we have that $f_1(v) = f_2(v)$. $v \in V$ is chosen arbitrary hence we conclude that $f_1 = f_2$.
- Let $\{U_i \mid i \in I\}$ be an open cover of an open set $V \subseteq X$. Suppose that $f_i \in \mathcal{O}_X(U_i)$ such that the restriction of f_i and f_j agree on $U_i \cap U_j$ for any $i, j \in I$. Define a function $f : V \rightarrow k$ as follows. For $v \in V$, there exists $i \in I$ such that $v \in U_i$. Then define $f(v) = f_i(v)$. It is clear that $f_i = f|_{U_i}$ for any $i \in I$ by definition. It is also well defined since if $v \in U_i \cap U_j$ then $f_i(v) = f_j(v)$. Finally, it is also regular at any point $v \in V$. This is because there exists $v \in U_i$ and locally on U_i , there exists $g, h \in \mathbb{C}[X]$ such that $h(v) \neq 0$ and

$$f(x) = f_i(x) = \frac{g(x)}{h(x)}$$

by considering a neighbourhood of v lying in U_i .

We conclude that \mathcal{O}_X is indeed a sheaf on X . \square

Unfortunately one big problem in classical algebraic geometry is that the ringed space (V, \mathcal{O}_V) for a variety V is not necessarily a locally ringed space. Ideally, we would want rational functions on a point p to be exactly the local ring $\mathbb{C}[V]_{m_p}$ where m_p is the maximal ideal corresponding to the point p by Hilbert's nullstellensatz. We remedy this by using the spectrum of a ring as a topological space instead of a variety.

2 The Construction of Schemes

2.1 Spectrum of a Ring

Definition 2.1.1: Max Spectrum of a Ring

Let A be a commutative ring. Define the max spectrum of A to be

$$\max\text{Spec}(A) = \{m \subseteq A \mid m \text{ is a maximal ideal of } A\}$$

Definition 2.1.2: Spectrum of a Ring

Let A be a commutative ring. Define the spectrum of A to be

$$\text{Spec}(A) = \{p \subseteq A \mid p \text{ is a prime ideal of } A\}$$

Morphisms of the spectrum comes for free from the definition of morphism of locally ringed space. We omit the same discussion here. However, there is a once again a bijection between geometry and algebra given by the following proposition.

Proposition 2.1.3

Let A, B be commutative rings. Then there is a bijection

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Morphisms} \\ \text{Spec}(B) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(A) \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{1:1} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Ring homomorphisms} \\ A \rightarrow B \end{array} \right\}$$

What follows is that we will repeat what we did with affine algebraic sets and affine algebraic varieties, except that we now consider the spectrum of a ring instead of the affine space \mathbb{A}_k^n .

Definition 2.1.4: Zero Locus

Let A be a commutative ring. Let $S \subseteq A$. Define the vanishing locus of S to be

$$V(S) = \{p \in \text{Spec}(A) \mid S \subseteq p\}$$

This definition is motivated by the following reason. Consider $A = k[x]$. A subset S of A is just a collection of polynomials over x . Ideally, by Hilbert's nullstellensatz, points correspond to maximal ideals. So $V(S)$ should be defined as $V(S) = \{p \in \max\text{Spec}(A) \mid S \subseteq p\}$. This way of defining $V(S)$ would be a complete analogue for the zero loci in classical algebraic geometry. This definition turns out to fail completely because ring homomorphisms does not reflect maximal ideals. The reason why we want this will become apparent later. But for now, we relax the condition on maximal ideal and allow prime ideals into the scene instead.

Notice that from the definition we can directly see that $V(S)$ and $D(S)$ partitions $\text{Spec}(A)$ for every $S \subseteq A$. Moreover, if S generates the ideal a , $V(a) = V(M)$ hence we will only feed in ideals of A into $V(\cdot)$ from now on.

Lemma 2.1.5

Let A be a commutative ring. The following are true.

- Let $\{a_i \mid i \in I\}$ be a countable set of ideals of A , then

$$V\left(\sum_{i \in I} a_i\right) = \bigcap_{i \in I} V(a_i)$$

- Let $\{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$ be a finite set of ideals of A , then

$$V\left(\bigcap_{k=1}^n a_k\right) = \bigcup_{k=1}^n V(a_k)$$

Definition 2.1.6: Ideals from a Zero Locus

Let A be a commutative ring. Let $X \subseteq \text{Spec}(R)$. Define

$$I(V) = \{f \in A \mid f \in p \text{ for all } p \in V\}$$

Theorem 2.1.7: Scheme-theoretic Nullstellensatz

Let A be a commutative ring. Let J be an ideal of A . Then $I(V(J)) = \sqrt{J}$.

Corollary 2.1.8

Let A be a commutative ring. Then $V(-)$ and $I(-)$ induce an inclusion reversing bijection

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Radical ideals of} \\ k[x_1, \dots, x_n] \end{array} \right\} \xleftrightarrow{1:1} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Closed Subsets of} \\ \text{Spec}(A) \end{array} \right\}$$

2.2 Zariski Topology of a Spectrum

Definition 2.2.1: Zariski Topology

Let A be a commutative ring. Define the Zariski topology on $\text{Spec}(A)$ to be the topology where the closed sets are exactly sets of the form $V(S)$ for $S \subseteq A$.

We can also explicitly write out the open sets and a basis for the Zariski topology.

Definition 2.2.2: Distinguished Open Sets

Let A be a commutative ring. Let $S \subseteq A$. Define the distinguished open set of S to be

$$D(S) = \{p \in \text{Spec}(A) \mid S \not\subseteq p\}$$

Let $f \in A$. Then the collection

$$D(f) = \{p \in \text{Spec}(A) \mid f \notin p\}$$

for f varying in A are called basic open sets.

They are called open sets is because sets of the form $D(S)$ will form a topology for $\text{Spec}(A)$, and these basic open sets are precisely the basis for the sets of the form $D(S)$.

Theorem 2.2.3

Let A be a commutative ring. The open sets of the Zariski topology of $\text{Spec}(A)$ are the sets $D(S)$ for $S \subseteq A$. Moreover, the collection $D(f)$ for $f \in A$ is a basis for the topology.

2.3 The Structure Sheaf of a Ring

We now define the structure sheaf on a spectrum so that they form a ringed space.

Definition 2.3.1: Structure Sheaf

Let A be a commutative ring and $\text{Spec}(A)$ the spectrum of A as a topological space. Define the structure sheaf on $\text{Spec}(A)$ to be the functor $\mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(A)} : \mathbf{Open}(\text{Spec}(A)) \rightarrow \mathbf{Rings}$ defined as follows.

- For each $U \subseteq X$ open, define

$$\mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(A)}(U) = \left\{ s : U \rightarrow \prod_{p \in U} A_p \mid \begin{array}{l} \forall p \in U, s(p) \in A_p \text{ and} \\ \exists U_p \subset U \text{ s.t. } q \in U_p \text{ implies } s(q) \in A_p \end{array} \right\}$$

- For $V \subseteq U$ an inclusion, the unique morphism $\mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(A)}(U) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(A)}(V)$ sends $s \in \mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(A)}(U)$ to the restriction

$$s|_V : V \rightarrow \prod_{p \in V} A_p$$

Note that each s as a function from U simply means that s is indexed by $U \subseteq \text{Spec}(A)$. Alternatively we can write each element of $\mathcal{O}(U)$ as $s = (s_p)_{p \in U}$ such that $s_p \in A_p$.

Theorem 2.3.2

Let A be a commutative ring. Then the structure sheaf

$$\mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(A)} : \mathbf{Open}(\text{Spec}(A)) \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$$

defined above is indeed a sheaf on $\text{Spec}(A)$.

The structure sheaf allows $\text{Spec}(A)$ to be a ringed space. The ringed space on any spectrum is in fact a locally ringed space. But this is not true for the ringed space on varieties in the classical sense.

Proposition 2.3.3

Let A be a commutative ring. Then the following are true regarding the ringed space $(\text{Spec}(A), \mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(A)})$.

- For any $p \in \text{Spec}(A)$, there is an isomorphism $\mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(A),p} \cong A_p$ on the level of stalks.
- $(\text{Spec}(A), \mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(A)})$ is a locally ringed space.
- For any element $f \in A$, there is an isomorphism $\mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(A)}(D(f)) \cong A_f$
- There is an isomorphism $\mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(A)}(\text{Spec}(A)) \cong A$ on the global level.

Proof.

- Define a homomorphism $\phi_p : \mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(A),p} \rightarrow A_p$ as follows. For $s \in \mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(A),p}$ a local section in a neighbourhood of p to $s(p) \in A_p$. This is well defined: If $(U, s) \sim (V, t)$, then there exists a neighbourhood $W \subseteq U \cap V$ of p such that $s|_W = t|_W$. Hence $s(p) = t(p)$. It is clear that ϕ_p is a ring homomorphism by definition of the sheaf. It remains to show that ϕ_p is a bijection.

Assume that $a/f \in A_p$. Then $D(f)$ is an open neighbourhood of p and a/f becomes a section in $\mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(A)}(D(f))$. Hence ϕ_p is surjective. Now suppose that s and t be two local sections in $\mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(A),p}$ such that $s(p) = t(p)$. Assume that s is local on U and t is local on V , then $s(p) = a/f$ and $t(p) = b/g$ in $W \subseteq U \cap V$ for some $a, b \in A$ and $f, g \in A \setminus p$. Since $s(p) = t(p)$, we conclude that there exists $h \in A \setminus p$ such that

$h(ag - bf) = 0$. For any $q \in D(f) \cap D(g) \cap D(h)$, $h(ag - bf) = 0$ still holds in A_q hence $a/f = b/g$ in $D(f) \cap D(g) \cap D(h)$, which is a neighbourhood of p . Hence $s = t$ in a neighbourhood of p . Thus s and t have the same stalk. Thus ϕ_p is injective.

- From the above we immediately conclude that every stalk of the ringed space is a local ring. Hence $(\text{Spec}(A), \mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(A)})$ is a locally ringed space.
- Define a map $\phi : A_f \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(A)}(D(f))$ by sending $a/f^n \in A_f$ to $\left(s : D(f) \rightarrow \coprod_{p \in D(f)} A_p \right) \in \mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(A)}(D(f))$ that assigns each $p \in D(f)$ to $a/f^n \in A_p$. This makes sense since $p \in D(f)$ implies $f \notin p$ so that $a/f^n \in A_p$. It is clear that this is a ring homomorphism. It remains to show that ϕ_p is a bijection.

Suppose that $\phi(a/f^n) = \phi(b/f^m)$. For each $p \in D(f)$, $\phi(a/f^n)(p) = \phi(b/f^m)(p)$ implies that $a/f^n = b/f^m$ hence there exists some $h \in A$ such that $h(f^m a - f^n b) = 0$. Notice that the annihilator $\text{Ann}_A(f^m a - f^n b)$ is such that h lies in it. Since $h \notin p$, we have that $\text{Ann}_A(f^m a - f^n b)$ is not a subset of p . This is true for any $p \in D(f)$ hence $V(\text{Ann}_A(f^m a - f^n b)) \cap D(f) = \emptyset$. We conclude that $f \in \sqrt{\text{Ann}_A(f^m a - f^n b)}$ so $f^l(f^m a - f^n b) = 0$ for some l . Since f is invertible in A_f , we can multiply the inverse on both sides to obtain $a/f^n = b/f^m$ and so ϕ is injective.

Let $s \in \mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(A)}(D(f))$.

- Using the above applied to $f = 1_A$, we conclude that $\mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(A)}(\text{Spec}(A)) \cong A$

□

Proposition 2.3.4

Let R and S be rings. Then there is a one-to-one bijection between ring homomorphisms $\varphi : R \rightarrow S$ and morphisms of locally ringed spaces $(f, f^\#) : (\text{Spec}(S), \mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(S)}) \rightarrow (\text{Spec}(R), \mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(R)})$. This means that

$$\{\text{Ring homomorphisms } \varphi : R \rightarrow S\} \xleftrightarrow{1:1} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Morphisms of locally ringed spaces} \\ (f, f^\#) : (\text{Spec}(S), \mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(S)}) \rightarrow (\text{Spec}(R), \mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(R)}) \end{array} \right\}$$

Proof. Given a ring homomorphism $\varphi : R \rightarrow S$, define a map $f : \text{Spec}(S) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(R)$ by

$$f(p) = \varphi^{-1}(p)$$

If a is an ideal of R , then

$$f^{-1}(V(a)) = \{b \in \text{Spec}(S) \mid f(b) \in V(a)\} = \{b \in \text{Spec}(S) \mid a \subseteq f(b) = \varphi^{-1}(p)\} = V(\varphi(a))$$

Thus f is continuous. Now φ induces a local homomorphism

$$\varphi_p : A_{\varphi^{-1}(p)} \rightarrow B_p$$

Let $V \subseteq \text{Spec}(A)$ be open. By the definition of \mathcal{O} , we obtain a homomorphism

$$f^\# : \mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(R)}(V) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(S)}(f^{-1}(V))$$

defined by mapping $s : V \rightarrow \coprod_{q \in V} A_q$ to

□

3 Schemes, Subschemes and Morphism of Schemes

3.1 Affine Schemes

Definition 3.1.1: Affine Schemes

Let R be a commutative ring. An affine scheme is a locally ringed space isomorphic to $(\text{Spec}(R), \mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(R)})$ where $\text{Spec}(R)$ is the topological space equipped with the Zariski Topology.

Definition 3.1.2: The Category of Affine Schemes

The category of affine schemes **AffSch** consist of the following data.

- The objects are affine schemes isomorphic to $(\text{Spec}(R), \mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(R)})$ for some commutative ring R .
- Given a ring homomorphism $f : S \rightarrow R$, there is a morphism

$$(f, f^\#) \in \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{AffSch}}((R, \mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(R)}), (S, \mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(S)}))$$

where $f : \text{Spec}(R) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(S)$ is the corresponding morphism of spectrums and $f^\# : \mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(R)} \rightarrow f_* \mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(S)}$ is the morphism of sheaves defined by the collection of morphisms

$$f^\# : \mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(R)}(V) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(S)}(f^{-1}(V))$$

of rings such that $(f^*, f^\#)$ is a morphism of locally ringed space.

Definition 3.1.3: Spec Functor

Define the functor $\text{Spec}(-) : \mathbf{Ring}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{AffSch}$ to consist of the following data.

- Each R is mapped to $(\text{Spec}(R), \mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(R)})$
- Each ring homomorphism $\varphi : R \rightarrow S$ is sent to the associated map

$$(f, f^\#) : (\text{Spec}(S), \mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(S)}) \rightarrow (\text{Spec}(R), \mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(R)})$$

as in the bijection of 2.3.4

Theorem 3.1.4

There is an equivalence of categories between **AffSch** and $\mathbf{Ring}^{\text{op}}$ given by the functors $\text{Spec}(-) : \mathbf{Ring}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{AffSch}$ and $\Gamma : \mathbf{AffSch} \rightarrow \mathbf{Ring}^{\text{op}}$

3.2 General Schemes

Definition 3.2.1: Schemes

A scheme is a locally ringed space X such that every point $x \in X$ has an open neighbourhood U which is isomorphic to an affine scheme as a locally ringed space.

Definition 3.2.2: Morphisms of Schemes

Let X and Y be schemes. We say that a map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is a morphism of schemes if it is a morphism of locally ringed spaces.

Definition 3.2.3: Affine Open Subsets

Let (X, \mathcal{O}_X) be a scheme. Let $U \subset X$ be open. We say that U is an affine open subset of X if $(U, \mathcal{O}_X|_U)$ is an affine scheme.

Theorem 3.2.4: Gluing Schemes

Let (X_i, \mathcal{O}_{X_i}) for $i \in I$ be a family of schemes. Denote U_{ij} an open subset of X_i for $i, j \in I$. Suppose that there is a system of morphisms

$$\theta_{ij} : (U_{ij}, \mathcal{O}_{X_i}|_{U_{ij}}) \rightarrow (U_{ji}, \mathcal{O}_{X_j}|_{U_{ji}})$$

such that $\theta_{ii} = \text{id}$, $\theta_{ij} \circ \theta_{jk} = \theta_{ik}$. Then there exists a scheme (X, \mathcal{O}_X) and an open cover $X = \bigcup_{i \in I} X'_i$ and a family of isomorphisms $\varphi_i : (X'_i, \mathcal{O}_X|_{X'_i}) \rightarrow (X_i, \mathcal{O}_{X_i})$ such that

$$(\varphi_j|_{X_i \cap X_j})^{-1} \circ \theta_{ij} \varphi_i|_{X_i \cap X_j} = \text{id}$$

for all $i, j \in I$.

3.3 Projective Schemes**Definition 3.3.1: Proj(S)**

Let S be a graded ring. Denote $S_+ = \bigoplus_{d>0} S_d$ the irrelevant ideal. Define the set $\text{Proj}(S)$ to be the set of all homogeneous prime ideals p which do not contain all of S_+ .

Definition 3.3.2: Vanishing Set and Open Sets of a Homogeneous Ideal

Let a be a homogenous ideal of S , a graded ring. Define the vanishing set of a to be

$$V(a) = \{p \in \text{Proj}(S) \mid a \subseteq p\}$$

Define the open set of a to be

$$D(a) = \{p \in \text{Proj}(S) \mid a \not\subseteq p\}$$

Definition 3.3.3: Basic Open Sets

Let S be a graded ring. Define

$$D_+(f) = \{p \in \text{Proj}(S) \mid f \notin p\}$$

for $f \in S_+$ to be a basic open set.

Proposition 3.3.4

Let R be a graded ring. The following are true.

- If $\{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$ are homogenous ideals of R , then

$$V(a_1, \dots, a_n) = \bigcup_{k=1}^n V(a_k)$$

- If $\{a_i \mid i \in I\}$ is a family of homogenous ideals of R , then

$$V\left(\sum_{i \in I} a_i\right) = \bigcap_{i \in I} V(a_i)$$

Similar to that of $\text{Spec}(A)$ we can endow a topology on $\text{Proj}(S)$.

Theorem 3.3.5

A topology can be defined on $\text{Proj}(S)$ which is exactly the Zariski Topology. In particular,

- The closed sets of $\text{Proj}(S)$ is exactly sets of the form $V(a)$ for $a \subseteq S$ for a a homogenous ideal
- The open sets of $\text{Proj}(S)$ is exactly sets of the form $D(a)$ for $a \subseteq S$ for a a homogenous ideal
- The basic open sets of the form $D_+(f)$ for $f \in S_+$ form a basis for the topology.

Theorem 3.3.6

Let S be a graded ring. Let $p \in \text{Proj}(S)$. Consider the ring

$$S_{(p)} = T^{-1}S$$

where T is the multiplicative system consisting of all homogenous elements of S which are not in p . Construct $\mathcal{O}_{\text{Proj}(S)} : \text{Open}(\text{Proj}(S)) \rightarrow \text{Rings}$ as follows.

- For $U \subseteq \text{Proj}(S)$ an open set, define

$$\mathcal{O}_{\text{Proj}(S)}(U) = \left\{ s : U \rightarrow \prod_{p \in U} S_{(p)} \mid \begin{array}{l} \forall p \in U, s(p) \in S_{(p)} \text{ and } \exists U_p \subseteq U \\ \text{s.t. } q \in U_p \text{ implies } s(q) = a/f \in S_{(q)} \text{ for } a \text{ and } f \text{ homogenous} \end{array} \right\}$$

- For $V \subseteq U$ the inclusion, define the unique map $\mathcal{O}_{\text{Proj}(S)}(U) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\text{Proj}(S)}(V)$ by the restriction of elements.

Then $\mathcal{O}_{\text{Proj}(S)}$ is a sheaf on S .

Definition 3.3.7: Projective Scheme

Let S be a graded ring. Define the projective scheme of S to be the locally ringed space $(\text{Proj}(S), \mathcal{O}_{\text{Proj}(S)})$

Proposition 3.3.8

Let S be a graded ring. Then the following are true.

- For any $p \in \text{Proj}(S)$, $\mathcal{O}_p \cong S_{(p)}$
- For $f \in S_+$, $\mathcal{O}|_{D_+(f)} \cong \text{Spec}(S_{(f)})$
- $\text{Proj}(S)$ is indeed a scheme.

Definition 3.3.9: Projective Space over a Ring

Let A be a ring. Define the projective n -space over A to be the scheme

$$\mathbb{P}_A^n = \text{Proj}(A[x_0, \dots, x_n])$$

3.4 Subschemes

Definition 3.4.1: Open Subschemes

Let (X, \mathcal{O}_X) be a scheme. Let $U \subseteq X$ be an open subset. We say that $(U, \mathcal{O}_X|_U)$ an open subscheme of X .

Proposition 3.4.2

Let (X, \mathcal{O}_X) be a scheme. Let $U \subseteq X$ be an open subset. Then the open subscheme $(U, \mathcal{O}_X|_U)$ is a scheme by it own right.

Definition 3.4.3: Affine Morphism

A morphism $\pi : X \rightarrow Y$ is affine if for every affine open set U of Y , $\pi^{-1}(U)$ is an affine scheme.

Definition 3.4.4: Closed Embedding

A morphism $\pi : X \rightarrow Y$ is a closed embedding or closed immersion if it is an affine morphism, and that for every affine open subset $\text{Spec}(B) \subset Y$, with $\pi^{-1}(\text{Spec}(B)) \cong \text{Spec}(A)$, the map $B \rightarrow A$ of rings is surjective.

Definition 3.4.5: Closed Subscheme

A closed subscheme of a scheme X is an equivalence class of closed immersion, where $f : Y \rightarrow X$ and $f' : Y' \rightarrow X$ are equivalent if there is an isomorphism $i : Y' \rightarrow Y$ such that $f' = f \circ i$.

Definition 3.4.6: Locally Closed Embedding

3.5 The Category of Schemes

Definition 3.5.1: The Category of Schemes

Define the category of schemes \mathbf{Sch} to consist of the following data.

- The objects are schemes.
- Given two schemes, a morphism of schemes is a morphism of locally ringed spaces.
- Composition is given by the composition of functions.

Theorem 3.5.2

Let X be a scheme and let R be a ring. The assignment

$$(f : X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(R)) \mapsto (f^* : R \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(X))$$

defines a bijection

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Sch}}(X, \text{Spec}(R)) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Ring}}(R, \mathcal{O}_X(X))$$

Definition 3.5.3: Category of S -Schemes

Let S be a fixed scheme. The category \mathbf{Sch}_S of schemes over S is the category whose objects are the morphisms $X \rightarrow S$ of schemes, and whose morphisms are the morphisms $X \rightarrow Y$ of schemes such that the following diagram commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{\quad} & Y \\ & \searrow \quad \swarrow & \\ & S & \end{array}$$

The scheme S is also called the base scheme and the morphism $X \rightarrow S$ is called the structural morphism of the S -scheme X .

Lemma 3.5.4

For any scheme X , the morphism $X \rightarrow \operatorname{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$ is a final object in \mathbf{Sch} . Also, the identity morphism $\operatorname{id} : S \rightarrow S$ is a final object in \mathbf{Sch}_S .

The problem is now is that the category of schemes is not good enough to work with in Algebraic Geometry. There are much more restriction to coordinate ring associated to a variety. If we use any arbitrary ring for the structure of schemes, it will be too broad to work with. For instance, in classical algebraic geometry we only work will coordinate rings, which are finitely generated.

3.6 Categorical Constructs of Schemes**Definition 3.6.1: Fibered Product**

Let S be a scheme and X, Y be schemes over S . Define the fibered product of X and Y over S to be a scheme

$$X \times_S Y$$

together with morphisms $p_1 : X \times_S Y \rightarrow X$ and $p_2 : X \times_S Y \rightarrow Y$ such that the following universal property holds.

For any scheme Z with morphisms $f : Z \rightarrow X$ and $g : Z \rightarrow Y$, there exists a unique morphism $\theta : Z \rightarrow X \times_S Y$ such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} Z & & \xrightarrow{\quad g \quad} & & Y \\ & \searrow \exists! \theta & & \nearrow p_2 & \\ & X \times_S Y & & & \\ & \downarrow p_1 & & \downarrow & \\ Z & \xrightarrow{\quad f \quad} & X & \xrightarrow{\quad} & S \end{array}$$

The definition is simply that of a fiber product in a category. Alternatively, it is the product in the category of schemes over S . When X and Y are simply schemes, we can just think of them as schemes over $\operatorname{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$ because it is terminal in the category of schemes \mathbf{Sch} . In this case the fibered product becomes simply the product in \mathbf{Sch} . In general, when one defines a property of morphism of schemes, one is also inherently defining it for a general scheme, by considering the scheme X with the unique morphism $X \rightarrow \operatorname{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$.

Theorem 3.6.2

Let X and Y be two schemes over S . Then the fibered product $X \times_S Y$ exists and is unique up to unique isomorphism.

Proof. We first prove the theorem for the case of affine schemes. Let $X = \operatorname{Spec}(A)$, $Y = \operatorname{Spec}(B)$ and $S = \operatorname{Spec}(C)$. I claim that $\operatorname{Spec}(A \otimes_C B)$ is the fibered product of X and Y over S . Using the equivalence of categories, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathbf{AffSch}}(Z, \operatorname{Spec}(A \otimes_C B)) &\cong \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathbf{Rings}}(A \otimes_C B, \Gamma(Z)) \\ &\cong \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathbf{Rings}}(A, \Gamma(Z)) \times_{\operatorname{Hom}_{\mathbf{Rings}}(C, \Gamma(Z))} \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathbf{Rings}}(B, \Gamma(Z)) \\ &\cong \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathbf{AffSch}}(Z, \operatorname{Spec}(A)) \times_{\operatorname{Hom}_{\mathbf{AffSch}}(Z, \operatorname{Spec}(C))} \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathbf{AffSch}}(Z, \operatorname{Spec}(B)) \end{aligned}$$

Thus we have proved that $\operatorname{Spec}(A \otimes_C B)$ is the fiber product of X and Y over S . \square

Recall that residue field of a point x in a scheme X is the field

$$k(p) = \frac{\mathcal{O}_{X,p}}{m}$$

where m is the maximal ideal of the local ring $\mathcal{O}_{X,p}$.

Definition 3.6.3: Fiber of a Morphism

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of schemes. Let $y \in Y$ be a point. Let $k(y)$ be the residue field of y . Consider the natural morphism $\operatorname{Spec}(k(y)) \rightarrow Y$. Then we define the fibre of the morphism f over the point y to be the scheme

$$X_y = X \times_Y \operatorname{Spec}(k(y))$$

Notice that the underlying topological space of X_y is homeomorphic to the subspace $f^{-1}(y)$.

4 Absolute Properties of Schemes

4.1 Reduced, Irreducible and Integral Schemes

Definition 4.1.1: Irreducible

A topological space is said to be irreducible if it is nonempty, and not the union of two proper closed subsets.

Let us turn to an important example. Suppose that $f - g$ is the 0 on all points of an affine scheme. Does this mean that $f - g$ is the 0 function on the scheme? The question translates into the question of whether the intersection of all prime ideals is (0) . And the answer is no, in some cases.

The ring of dual numbers is the algebra

$$\frac{k[\varepsilon]}{(\varepsilon^2)}$$

Think of ε as an infinitesimally small number, but $\varepsilon^2 = 0$. This gives a example of the above. Evidently, the problem is that $(\varepsilon) \supset (\varepsilon^2)$ is a prime ideal in the ring of dual numbers.

In other words, functions are no longer determined by their values at points, and that is because of the existence of nilpotents. In order to remedy this, we need all points on the scheme to be rid of nilpotents.

Definition 4.1.2: Reduced Schemes

A scheme X is reduced if for every open set U , the ring $\mathcal{O}_X(U)$ has no nilpotent elements.

Proposition 4.1.3

A scheme X is reduced if and only if $\mathcal{O}_{X,p}$ is reduced at every point $p \in X$.

This definition indeed solves the problem. Suppose that f and g are functions on a reduced scheme that agrees on all points. ??? FOAG 5.2A

Thus $f = g$ and so the values of the function now define the function itself.

Definition 4.1.4: Integral Schemes

A scheme X is integral if for every open set $U \subseteq X$, the ring $\mathcal{O}_X(U)$ is an integral domain.

Proposition 4.1.5

A scheme X is integral if and only if it is irreducible and reduced.

Proof. Suppose that $X = (\text{Spec}(A), \mathcal{O})$ is integral. We already know that the ring cannot have nilpotent elements from groups and rings. Suppose that $X = X_1 \cup X_2$ for some X_1, X_2 closed. We show that either $X_1 = X$ or $X_2 = X$. Suppose that $X_1 \neq X$. Then X_2 is closed means that $X_1 = V(S_1)$ and $X_2 = V(S_2)$ for some $S_1, S_2 \subset A$. \square

Proposition 4.1.6

An affine scheme $\text{Spec}(A)$ is integral if and only if A is an integral domain.

4.2 The Generic Point and The Function Field

Definition 4.2.1: Generic Points

Let X be a scheme with an affine cover $\bigcup_{i \in I} U_i$ with each $U_i = \text{Spec}(R_i)$. We say that $p \in X$ is a generic point if p corresponds to the (0) ideal in some $U_i = \text{Spec}(R_i)$. (Equivalently, p is a generic point if $\overline{p} = U_i$ for some i).

Note that this notion extends to general schemes since general schemes are covered by affine schemes.

Proposition 4.2.2

Let X be a scheme. If X is irreducible, then X has a unique generic point. More generally, if X has irreducible components S_i for $i \in I$, then each S_i has a unique generic point.

Proposition 4.2.3

Let X be an integral scheme. Let ν be its unique generic point. Then $\mathcal{O}_{X,\nu}$ is a field.

Definition 4.2.4: Function Field of a Scheme

Let X be an integral scheme and let $\nu \in X$ be its unique generic point. Define the function field to be

$$K(X) = \mathcal{O}_{X,\nu}$$

which is a field.

4.3 Noetherian Schemes

Definition 4.3.1: Quasi-compact

We say that a scheme X is quasicompact if every open cover of X has a finite subcover.

Definition 4.3.2: Locally Noetherian Schemes

A scheme X is locally noetherian if it can be covered by an open affine subsets of $\text{Spec}(A_i)$, where each A_i is a noetherian ring. X is noetherian if it is locally noetherian and quasi-compact.

Lemma 4.3.3

Let X be a scheme. If X is Noetherian, then the underlying space of X is Noetherian.

Proposition 4.3.4

Let X be a scheme. Then X is Noetherian if and only if for every affine subset $U \cong \text{Spec}(A)$ of X , A is Noetherian.

5 Relative Properties of Schemes

5.1 Morphisms of Finite Type and Finite Morphisms

Definition 5.1.1: Quasi-compact Morphisms

We say that a scheme $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is a quasi-compact morphism if for every quasi-compact open subset V of Y , $f^{-1}(V)$ is quasi-compact.

Definition 5.1.2: Locally of Finite Type

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of schemes. We say that f is locally of finite type if for every $y \in Y$, there exists an affine open subset $U = \text{Spec}(A)$ containing y such that $f^{-1}(U)$ is covered by open affine subsets $V_i = \text{Spec}(B_i)$ of X such that A_i is a finitely generated B -algebra.

f is said to be of finite type if in addition each $f^{-1}(U)$ can be covered by finitely many V_i .

5.2 Separated Morphisms

Separatedness is essentially the analog of the Hausdorff condition for schemes. Recall that a topological space X is Hausdorff if and only if the diagonal morphism to $X \times X$ is closed.

Definition 5.2.1: Diagonal Morphisms

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of schemes. The diagonal morphism is the unique morphism $\delta : X \rightarrow X \times_Y X$ whose composition with both projection maps $p_1, p_2 : X \times_Y X \rightarrow X$ is the identity map of X .

Definition 5.2.2: Separated Morphisms and Schemes

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of schemes. We say that f is separated (or X is separated over Y) if the diagonal morphism δ is a closed immersion. A scheme X is separated if it is separated over $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$.

Proposition 5.2.3

If $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is a morphism of affine schemes, then f is separated.

Proposition 5.2.4

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of schemes. Then f is separated if and only if the image of the diagonal morphism is a closed subset of $X \times_Y X$.

Theorem 5.2.5: Valutive Criterion of Separatedness

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of schemes. Let X be Noetherian. Then f is separated if and only if the following criterion is satisfied.

for any field K and any valuation ring R with quotient field K , let $i : \text{Spec}(K) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(R)$ be the morphism induced by the inclusion $K \subseteq R$. Given morphisms $\text{Spec}(R) \rightarrow Y$ and $\text{Spec}(K) \rightarrow X$ such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathrm{Spec}(K) & \longrightarrow & X \\
 i \downarrow & \nearrow ! & \downarrow f \\
 \mathrm{Spec}(R) & \longrightarrow & Y
 \end{array}$$

there exists at most one morphism $\mathrm{Spec}(R) \rightarrow X$ such that the above diagram commutes.

Proposition 5.2.6

Let X and Y be Noetherian schemes. Then any open or closed immersions $f : X \rightarrow Y$ are separated.

5.3 Proper Morphisms

A map of spaces $X \rightarrow Y$ is said to be proper if it preserves compact sets in point set topology. A proper morphism will mean a similar thing in algebraic geometry. However, perhaps the more surprising thing is that properness turns out to be the indicative criterion for a variety to be a group. This will be explored when we redefine varieties in the next chapter.

Definition 5.3.1: Universally Closed Morphisms

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of schemes. We say that f is universally closed if for any morphism $g : Z \rightarrow Y$ of schemes, the morphism

$$g \otimes_Y f : Z \otimes_Y X \rightarrow Y$$

is closed.

Definition 5.3.2: Proper Morphisms

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of schemes. We say that f is proper if it is separated, of finite type and is universally closed.

6 The Module Structure on Sheaves

Recall that in sheaf theory we also defined the analogue of modules for sheaves. The enrichment of a module structure provides deep insights on schemes.

6.1 Sheaves of Modules

We restate the definition here of a sheaf of modules here. Let \mathcal{A} be a sheaf of rings over X . Let U be an open set of X . A sheaf of \mathcal{A} -modules over X is a sheaf \mathcal{F} such that each $\mathcal{F}(U)$ is an $\mathcal{A}(U)$ -modules. Moreover, for each inclusion of open sets $V \subseteq U$, the restriction homomorphism $\mathcal{F}(U) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(V)$ is such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{A}(U) \times \mathcal{F}(U) & \xrightarrow{\text{action}} & \mathcal{F}(U) \\ \text{res}_{U,V} \times \text{res}_{U,V} \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{res}_{U,V} \\ \mathcal{A}(V) \times \mathcal{F}(V) & \xrightarrow{\text{action}} & \mathcal{F}(V) \end{array}$$

For a scheme (X, \mathcal{O}_X) that is also a locally ringed space, we denote the category of sheaves of \mathcal{O}_X -modules as $\text{Mod}_{\mathcal{O}_X}$.

It is the analogue of a module over a ring for the following reason.

Definition 6.1.1: Associated Sheaf

Let M be an A -module. Define a sheaf \tilde{M} on $\text{Spec}(A)$ as follows.

- For each open set $U \subseteq \text{Spec}(A)$, define

$$\tilde{M}(U) = \left\{ s : U \rightarrow \prod_{p \in U} M_p \mid \begin{array}{l} \forall p \in U, s(p) \in M_p \text{ and } \exists U_p \subseteq U \text{ s.t.} \\ q \in U_p \text{ implies } s(q) = \frac{a}{f} \in M_q \text{ for } f \in A, a \in M \end{array} \right\}$$

- For $V \subseteq U$ an inclusion, define the unique morphism $\tilde{M}(U) \rightarrow \tilde{M}(V)$ by the restriction.

Lemma 6.1.2

Let M be an A -module. Then the associated sheaf is a sheaf of $\mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(A)}$ -modules.

Lemma 6.1.3

If X is connected then the rank of a locally free sheaf on X is constant.

Theorem 6.1.4

Let M be an A -module. Then the following are true regarding the associated sheaf \tilde{M} .

- For each $p \in \text{Spec}(A)$, there is an isomorphism $\tilde{M}_p \cong M_p$
- For any $f \in A$, there is an isomorphism $\tilde{M}(D(f)) \cong M_f$ of A_f -modules
- $\Gamma(X, \tilde{M}) = M$

Theorem 6.1.5

The tilde construction is functorial in the following sense. Let R be a ring. The construction

$$\widetilde{(\cdot)} : \mathbf{Mod}_R \rightarrow \mathbf{Mod}_{\mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(R)}}$$

defined by $M \mapsto \tilde{M}$ and $M \rightarrow N$ mapping to induced morphism of sheaves $\tilde{M} \rightarrow \tilde{N}$ is a

functor.

Theorem 6.1.6

The tilde construction is left adjoint

$$\widetilde{(\cdot)} : \mathbf{Mod}_R \rightleftarrows \mathbf{Mod}_{\mathcal{O}_X} : \Gamma$$

to the global section functor Γ .

Definition 6.1.7: The Ideal Sheaf

Let X be a scheme and let Y be a closed subscheme of X . Let $i : Y \rightarrow X$ be the inclusion. Define the ideal sheaf of Y to be

$$\mathcal{I}_Y = \ker(i^\# : \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow i_*(\mathcal{O}_Y))$$

6.2 Quasicoherent Sheaves

Recall that sheaf \mathcal{F} of \mathcal{O}_X -modules is quasicoherent if for all $p \in X$, there exists an open neighbourhood $U \subseteq X$ such that there is an exact sequence:

$$\mathcal{O}_X^{\otimes I}|_U \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_X^{\otimes J}|_U \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}|_U \longrightarrow 0$$

for some countable indexing sets I and J . We will now give an explicit description of quasi-coherent sheaves for when (X, \mathcal{O}_X) is a scheme.

Theorem 6.2.1

Let (X, \mathcal{O}_X) be a scheme. Let \mathcal{F} be a \mathcal{O}_X -module. Then the following are equivalent.

- \mathcal{F} is quasi-coherent.
- For all affine open subschemes U , $\mathcal{F}|_U \cong \widetilde{M}$ for some $\mathcal{O}_X(U)$ -module M .
- X can be covered by open affine subsets $U_i = \text{Spec}(A_i)$ such that for each i , there is an A_i -module M_i with $\mathcal{F}|_{U_i} \cong \widetilde{M_i}$.

Also recall from sheaf theory that we denoted the category of quasi-coherent sheaves over \mathcal{O}_X by

$$\mathbf{QCoh}_{\mathcal{O}_X}$$

When (X, \mathcal{O}_X) is a scheme, we can prove the following:

Theorem 6.2.2

Let (X, \mathcal{O}_X) be a scheme. Then $\mathbf{QCoh}_{\mathcal{O}_X}$ is an abelian category.

In some sense, the category of quasicoherent sheaves is the smallest abelian category for which it encompasses the category of locally free sheaves.

Now let us recall what it means to be a coherent sheaf. There are two definitions to recall. Let (X, \mathcal{O}_X) be a ringed space. We say that a sheaf of \mathcal{O}_X -module \mathcal{F} is of finite type if for all $p \in X$, there exists an open neighbourhood $U \subseteq X$ such that there is a surjective morphism

$$\mathcal{O}_X^{\otimes n}|_U \rightarrow \mathcal{F}|_U$$

for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$. We say that \mathcal{F} is a coherent sheaf if the following are true.

- \mathcal{F} is a sheaf of finite type.

- For any $U \subseteq X$ and any morphism

$$\varphi : \mathcal{O}_X^{\otimes n}|_U \rightarrow \mathcal{F}|_U$$

of \mathcal{O}_X -modules, then kernel of φ is a sheaf of finite type.

Theorem 6.2.3

Let (X, \mathcal{O}_X) be a scheme. Let \mathcal{F} be a sheaf of \mathcal{O}_X -modules. Then \mathcal{F} is a coherent sheaf if and only if \mathcal{F} is quasi-coherent and each M_i in 6.2.1 is a finitely generated A_i -module.

In the case that A is locally Noetherian, the category of finite rank locally free sheaves sit inside the category of coherent sheaves, which is also an abelian category.

Theorem 6.2.4

Let R be a ring and let $X = \text{Spec}(R)$. The adjunction of the tilde functor

$$\widetilde{(\cdot)} : \mathbf{Mod}_R \rightleftarrows \mathbf{Mod}_{\mathcal{O}_X} : \Gamma$$

with the global section functor restricts to an equivalence of categories

$$\mathbf{Mod}_R \cong \mathbf{QCoh}_{\mathcal{O}_X}$$

If A is noetherian, the same functor gives an equivalence of categories

$$\mathbf{FGMod}_R \cong \mathbf{Coh}_{\mathcal{O}_X}$$

between the category of finitely generated R -modules and the category of coherent \mathcal{O}_X -modules.

Proposition 6.2.5

Let X be a space and let $\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}', \mathcal{F}''$ be sheaves on X such that there is an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{F} \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}' \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}'' \longrightarrow 0$$

of \mathcal{O}_X -modules. Assume that \mathcal{F} is quasi-coherent. Then there is an exact sequence of the form

$$0 \longrightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathcal{F}) \longrightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathcal{F}') \longrightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathcal{F}'') \longrightarrow 0$$

In other words, quasi-coherent sheaves are acyclic for affine schemes and the global section functor.

6.3 Sheaves of Modules on Graded Rings

Definition 6.3.1: Sheaves of Modules on Graded Rings

Let S be a graded ring. Let M be a graded S -module. Consider the module

$$M_{(p)} = T^{-1}M$$

where T is the multiplicative system of homogenous elements of S not in p . Define the sheaf associated to M on $\text{Proj}(S)$,

$$\tilde{M} : \mathbf{Open}(\text{Proj}(S)) \rightarrow \mathbf{Rings}$$

as follows.

- For each $U \subseteq \text{Proj}(S)$ open, define

$$\mathcal{O}_{\text{Proj}(S)}(U) = \left\{ s : U \rightarrow \prod_{p \in U} M_{(p)} \mid \begin{array}{l} \forall p \in U, s(p) \in M_p \text{ and } \exists U_p \subseteq U \text{ s.t. } q \in U_p \text{ implies} \\ s(q) = \frac{m}{f} \in M_q \text{ for } f \in S \text{ and } m \in M \text{ homogenous} \end{array} \right\}$$

- For $V \subseteq U$ an inclusion, define the unique morphism $\tilde{M}(U) \rightarrow \tilde{M}(V)$ by restriction.

Proposition 6.3.2

Let S be a graded ring and let M be a graded module over S . Then the following are true regarding the sheaf of modules \tilde{M} .

- For any $p \in \text{Proj}(S)$, there is an isomorphism $\tilde{M}_p \cong M_{(p)}$
- For any homogenous $f \in S_+$, there is an isomorphism

$$\tilde{M}|_{D_+(f)} \cong \widetilde{M_{(f)}}$$

via the isomorphism of $D_+(f)$ with $\text{Spec}(S_{(f)})$

Lemma 6.3.3

Let S be a graded ring and let M be a graded module over S . Then \tilde{M} is a $\mathcal{O}_{\text{Proj}(S)}$ -module. Moreover, if S is Noetherian, then \tilde{M} is a coherent $\mathcal{O}_{\text{Proj}(S)}$ -module.

For a graded ring S , recall that we can shift the grading of S up and down, and it will still be a graded ring. This is the shifted $S(n)$ where n denotes shifting up n times. (Note that this is not true for algebras because S is an algebra over S_0 , if the grading is shifted then $S(n)$ is an algebra over $S(n)_0$).

Definition 6.3.4: The Twisting Sheaf of Serre

Let S be a graded ring. Let $X = \text{Proj}(S)$. For any $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, define the sheaf

$$\mathcal{O}_X(n) = \widetilde{S(n)}$$

We call $\mathcal{O}_X(1)$ the twisting sheaf of Serre. For any sheaf of \mathcal{O}_X -modules \mathcal{F} , denote

$$\mathcal{F}(n) = \mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{O}_X(n)$$

The twisting sheaf of Serre is important because it is the prototypical example of an invertible sheaf on $\text{Proj}(S)$.

Proposition 6.3.5

Let S be a graded ring and let $X = \text{Proj}(S)$. Suppose that S is generated by S_1 as an S_0 -algebra. Then the following are true.

- The sheaf $\mathcal{O}_X(n)$ is invertible.
- If M is a graded S -module, then $\tilde{M}(n) \cong \widetilde{M(n)}$
- There is an isomorphism $\mathcal{O}_X(n) \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(m) \cong \mathcal{O}_X(n+m)$

Definition 6.3.6: Graded Module Associated to a Sheaf of Modules

Let S be a graded ring and let $X = \text{Proj}(S)$. Let \mathcal{F} be a sheaf of m_{O_X} -module. Define the graded S -module associated to \mathcal{F} to be the group

$$\Gamma_*(\mathcal{F}) = \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \Gamma(X, \mathcal{F}(n))$$

together with the structure of graded S -module as follows. If $s \in S_d$, then s determines a global section $s \in \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X(d))$ naturally. For any $t \in \Gamma(X, \mathcal{F}(n))$, define $s \cdot t \in \Gamma(X, \mathcal{F}(n+d))$ by sending $s \otimes t \in \mathcal{F}(n) \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(d)$ to $\mathcal{F}(n+d)$ by the isomorphism

$$\mathcal{F}(n) \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(d) \cong \mathcal{F}(n+d)$$

Proposition 6.3.7

Let A be a ring and let $S = A[x_0, \dots, x_n]$ for $r \geq 1$. Then there is an isomorphism

$$\Gamma_*(\mathcal{O}_{\text{Proj}(S)}) \cong S$$

Note that this is not true if S is not a polynomial ring.

7 The Study of Smoothness

7.1 Dimensions

Definition 7.1.1: Dimension of a Scheme

Let X be a scheme. Define the dimension of X to be the dimension of the underlying topological space.

Proposition 7.1.2

Let A be a ring. Then the topological dimension of $\text{Spec}(A)$ is equal to the Krull dimension of A :

$$\dim(\text{Spec}(A)) = \dim(A)$$

Definition 7.1.3: Codimension

Let X be a topological space and Y an irreducible subset of X . Define the codimension of Y in X to be

$$\text{codim}_X(Y) = \sup_{\substack{Z_1, \dots, Z_n \subseteq X \\ \text{Closed and irreducible}}} \{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid \overline{Y} \subset Z_1 \subset \dots \subset Z_n\}$$

Theorem 7.1.4: Krull's Principal Ideal Theorem (Algebraic)

Suppose that A is a Noetherian ring, and $f \in A$. Then every prime ideal P minimal among those containing f has codimension at most 1. If furthermore f is not a zerodivisor, then every such prime P containing f has codimension precisely 1.

Theorem 7.1.5: Krull's Principal Ideal Theorem (Geometric)

Let X be a locally Noetherian scheme, and f is a function. The irreducible components of $V(f)$ are codimension 0 or 1.

7.2 Regular Schemes

Definition 7.2.1: Zariski Cotangent Space

Let X be a scheme and $p \in X$. Denote m the maximal ideal of the local ring $\mathcal{O}_{X,p}$. Define the Zariski cotangent space at $p \in X$ to be the vector space m/m^2 over $\mathcal{O}_{X,p}/m$.

Recall that a local ring is regular if it is Noetherian and that the minimal number of generators of its maximal ideal is equal to its Krull dimension.

Definition 7.2.2: Regular Schemes

A locally Noetherian scheme X is regular at a point p if the local ring $\mathcal{O}_{X,p}$ is regular. A scheme is regular if it is regular at all points. It is singular otherwise.

This explains the condition that our scheme has to be Noetherian, integral and regular in every local ring with dimension 1. Because this means that the local rings are Noetherian and an integral domain. With this, the above theorem implies that local rings of dimension 1 are also discrete valuation rings.

Definition 7.2.3: Order of Zeroes

Let A be a regular local ring of dimension 1. Let $f \in A$. Let v be the valuation induced on A . If $v(f) = n > 0$, we say that the element has a zero of order n . If $v(f) = -n < 0$, we say that f has a pole of order n .

7.3 Sheaves of Differentials Forms**Definition 7.3.1: Sheaf of Relative Differentials**

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of schemes. Define the sheaf of relative differentials to be the pullback sheaf

$$\Omega_{X/Y}^1 = \Delta^*(\mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I}^2)$$

where $\Delta : X \rightarrow X \times_Y X$ is the diagonal morphism and $\mathcal{I} = \ker(\Delta^\#)$ is the sheaf of ideals of $\Delta(X)$.

Proposition 7.3.2

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of schemes. Then $\Omega_{X/Y}^1$ is quasi-coherent. Moreover, there are isomorphisms

$$\Omega_{X/Y}^1|_U \cong \left(\Omega_{\mathcal{O}_X(U)/\mathcal{O}_Y(U)}^1 \right)^\sim$$

on the level of local sections and

$$\left(\Omega_{X/Y}^1 \right)_{X,p} \cong \Omega_{\mathcal{O}_{X,p}/\mathcal{O}_{Y,f(p)}}^1$$

on the level of stalks.

Proposition 7.3.3

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of schemes. Then $\Omega_{X/Y}^1$ is a quasicoherent \mathcal{O}_X -module.

Proposition 7.3.4

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ and $g : Y \rightarrow Z$ be morphism of schemes. Then there is an exact sequence

$$f^*\Omega_{Y/Z}^1 \longrightarrow \Omega_{X/Z}^1 \longrightarrow \Omega_{X/Y}^1 \longrightarrow 0$$

Proposition 7.3.5

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of schemes. Let Z be a closed subscheme of X with ideal sheaf \mathcal{I} . Then there is an exact sequence

$$\mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I}^2 \longrightarrow \Omega_{X/Y}^1 \otimes \mathcal{O}_Z \longrightarrow \Omega_{Z/Y}^1 \longrightarrow 0$$

Lemma 7.3.6

Let $X = \mathbb{A}_Y^n$. Then $\Omega_{X/Y}^1$ is a free \mathcal{O}_X -module of rank n .

Theorem 7.3.7

Let X be an irreducible separated scheme of finite type over an algebraically closed field k . Then $\Omega_{X/k}^1$ is a locally free sheaf of rank $\dim(X)$ if and only if X is a nonsingular variety

over k .

Definition 7.3.8: The Canonical Sheaf

Let X be a non-singular variety over a field k of dimension $\dim(X) = n$. Define the canonical sheaf of X to be

$$\omega_X = \bigwedge_{i=1}^n \Omega_{X/k}^1$$

7.4 Smooth Schemes

Definition 7.4.1: Smooth Schemes

A scheme X over a field k is said to be smooth of dimension d if there exists an open cover $\{U_i \mid i \in I\}$ such that each U_i is of the form $\text{Spec} \left(\frac{k[x_1, \dots, x_n]}{(f_1, \dots, f_r)} \right)$ and the Jacobian matrix

$$\text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1}(p) & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n}(p) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_r}{\partial x_1}(p) & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_r}{\partial x_n}(p) \end{pmatrix} \geq n - d$$

has rank greater than $n - d$ for all $p \in X$.

Proposition 7.4.2

Let X be a smooth scheme over k . Then the following are true.

- X is locally of finite type over k .
- X is regular.
- X is reduced.

Theorem 7.4.3

If k is a perfect field, then every regular schemes of finite type over k are smooth over k .

7.5 Smooth Morphisms

8 Cohomology of Schemes

8.1 Cohomology of a Noetherian Affine Scheme

Proposition 8.1.1

Let I be an injective module over a Noetherian ring A . Then the sheaf \tilde{I} on $\text{Spec}(A)$ is flasque.

Theorem 8.1.2

Let A be a Noetherian ring. Then for all quasi-coherent sheaves \mathcal{F} on $X = \text{Spec}(A)$,

$$H^i(X, \mathcal{F}) = 0$$

for all $i > 0$.

Note that result is also true if we drop the requirement that A is Noetherian. But the proof is more difficult.

Theorem 8.1.3

Let X be a Noetherian scheme. Then the following are equivalent.

- X is an affine scheme
- $H^i(X, \mathcal{F}) = 0$ for all quasi-coherent sheaves \mathcal{F} and all $i > 0$
- $H^1(X, \mathcal{I}) = 0$ for all coherent sheaves of ideals \mathcal{I}

8.2 Cohomology of Projective Space

Theorem 8.2.1

Let A be a Noetherian ring and let $S = A[x_0, \dots, x_r]$. Let $X = \text{Proj}(S)$ be the projective space over A . Let $\mathcal{O}_X(1)$ be the twisting sheaf of Serre. Then the following are true.

- The natural map

$$S \rightarrow \Gamma_*(\mathcal{O}_X) = \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(n))$$

is an isomorphism

- For all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $H^i(X, \mathcal{O}_X(n)) = 0$ for $0 < i < r$
- There is an isomorphism $H^r(X, \mathcal{O}_X(-r-1)) \cong A$
- For each $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, the natural map

$$H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(n)) \times H^r(X, \mathcal{O}_X(-n-r-1)) \rightarrow H^r(X, \mathcal{O}_X(-r-1)) \cong A$$

is a perfect pairing of finitely generated free A -modules

9 The Theory of Divisors

9.1 Weil Divisors

Hartshorne requires a scheme to be regular in every local ring of dimension one. Basically, this allows a valuation to take place so that divisors can be formalized. Moreover, the scheme should be noetherian, integral and separated.

Definition 9.1.1: Regular in Codimension 1

Let X be a scheme. We say that X is regular in codimension 1 if every local ring $\mathcal{O}_{X,p}$ of dimension 1 is regular.

Definition 9.1.2: Prime Divisors

Let X be a noetherian integral separated scheme which is regular in codimension 1. A prime divisor on X is a closed integral subscheme Y of codimension 1.

Definition 9.1.3: Weil Divisors

Let X be a noetherian integral separated scheme which is regular in codimension 1. A Weil divisor on X is an element of the free abelian group $\text{Div}(X)$, generated by the prime divisors. In other words, a Weil divisor is an element of the form

$$D = \sum_{i \in I} n_i Y_i$$

where Y_i is a prime divisor and n_i an integer and only finitely many n_i are nonzero.

The theory of divisors generalizes to the theory of algebraic cycles by considering the free group of codimension n subschemes.

Definition 9.1.4: Divisors of Functions

Let X be a noetherian integral separated scheme which is regular in codimension 1. Let P be a prime divisor of X and let ν be the unique generic point of P in X . Denote

$$v_P : \mathcal{O}_{X,\nu} \rightarrow \frac{\mathcal{O}_{X,\nu}}{m_\nu}$$

the valuation of the discrete valuation ring $\mathcal{O}_{X,\nu}$. Let f be a non-zero element of $\mathcal{O}_{X,\nu}$. Define the divisor of f to be

$$(f) = \sum_{\substack{P \in X \\ P \text{ a prime divisor of } X}} v_P(f) \cdot P$$

Lemma 9.1.5

Let X be a noetherian integral separated scheme which is regular in codimension 1. Let f be a non-zero element of $\mathcal{O}_{X,\nu}$ where ν is the generic point of X . Then $v_P(f) = 0$ for all but except finitely many prime divisors P of X .

The lemma shows that divisors of functions are well defined.

Definition 9.1.6: Principal Divisors

Let X be a Noetherian integral separated scheme which is regular in codimension 1. We say that a divisor D on X is principal if $D = (f)$ for some function f .

Definition 9.1.7: The Divisor Class Group

Let X be a Noetherian integral separated scheme which is regular in codimension 1. Let $\text{Prin}(X)$ be the subgroup of all principal divisors of X . Define the divisor class group of X as

$$\text{Cl}(X) = \frac{\text{Div}(X)}{\text{Prin}(X)}$$

Two elements of the same coset are said to be linearly equivalent.

Definition 9.1.8: Degree Homomorphism

Let X be a Noetherian integral separated scheme which is regular in codimension 1. Define the degree homomorphism

$$\deg : \text{Div}(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

by $D = \sum_P n_P \cdot P \mapsto \sum_P n_P$. For each divisor D , define the degree of D to be

$$\deg(D) = \sum_P n_P$$

Lemma 9.1.9

Let $X = \mathbb{P}_k^n$ be the projective space over a field k . The degree homomorphism gives an isomorphism

$$\overline{\deg} : \text{Cl}(X) \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathbb{Z}$$

9.2 Cartier Divisors**Definition 9.2.1: The Sheaf of Total Quotient Rings**

Let (X, \mathcal{O}_X) be a scheme. Define a presheaf $K : \text{Open}(X) \rightarrow \mathbf{Ring}$ as follows.

- For each $U \subseteq X$ open, define $K(U) = \text{Frac}(\mathcal{O}_X(U))$
- For each inclusion $U \subseteq V$, define $K(V) \rightarrow K(U)$ by just the restriction map.

Define the sheaf of total quotient rings to be the associated sheaf of the presheaf K .

Definition 9.2.2: Invertible Elements of a Sheaf

Let (X, \mathcal{F}) be a ringed space. Define the sheaf of invertible elements

$$\mathcal{F}^* : \text{Open} \rightarrow \mathbf{Grp}$$

of \mathcal{F} as follows.

- For $U \subseteq X$ an open set, define $\mathcal{F}^*(U) = \text{The Group of Units of } \mathcal{F}(U)$
- For $U \subseteq V$, define $\mathcal{F}^*(V) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}^*(U)$ to just be the restriction map.

Definition 9.2.3: Cartier Divisors

Let (X, \mathcal{O}_X) be a scheme. A Cartier divisor on X is a global section of the sheaf

$$\frac{\mathcal{K}^*}{\mathcal{O}_X^*} : \text{Open} \rightarrow \mathbf{Grp}$$

In other words, a Cartier divisor on X can be described as follows. If $\{U_i \mid i \in I\}$ is an open cover of X , a Cartier divisor is an element $f_i \in \mathcal{K}^*(U_i)$ for each $i \in I$ such that for each

$$i, j \in I, f_i/f_j \in \mathcal{O}_X^*(U_i \cap U_j).$$

Lemma 9.2.4

Let X be a scheme. Then the set of all Cartier divisors of X form a group.

Definition 9.2.5: Group of Cartier Divisor

Let X be a scheme. Define the group of Cartier divisors by

$$\text{CaCl}(X) = \{D \mid D \text{ is a Cartier divisor}\}$$

Definition 9.2.6: Principal Cartier Divisors

Let (X, \mathcal{O}_X) be a scheme. A Cartier divisor f of X is said to be principal if it is the image of the natural map

$$\mathcal{K}^*(X) \rightarrow \frac{\mathcal{K}^*}{\mathcal{O}_X^*}(X)$$

Two Cartier divisors are said to be linearly equivalent $D_1 \sim D_2$ if $D_1 - D_2$ is a principal divisor.

Proposition 9.2.7

Let X be an integral, separated Noetherian scheme such that all local rings are UFD. Then the group of Weil divisors is isomorphic

$$\text{Div}(X) \cong \frac{\mathcal{K}^*}{\mathcal{O}_X^*}(X)$$

to the group of Cartier divisors. Moreover, the principal Weil divisors correspond to the principal Cartier divisors.

9.3 Cartier Divisors and Invertible Sheaves**Definition 9.3.1: Sheaf Associated to a Divisor**

Let (X, \mathcal{O}_X) be a scheme. Let D be a Cartier divisor on X , represented by $\{(U_i, f_i) \mid i \in I\}$. The sheaf associated to a divisor to be the subsheaf

$$\mathcal{L}(D) \subseteq \mathcal{K}$$

is the \mathcal{O}_X -module defined as follows. For each U_i , $\mathcal{L}(D)(U_i)$ is the $\mathcal{O}_X(U_i)$ -module generated by f_i^{-1} .

Proposition 9.3.2

Let X be a scheme. Let D be a Cartier divisor of X . Then $\mathcal{L}(D)$ is an invertible sheaf.

The proposition motivates us to investigate the relations between Cartier divisors and invertible sheaves on a scheme X . This leads to a very fruitful and satisfying result.

Theorem 9.3.3

Let X be a scheme. For any Cartier divisor D of X , the association $D \mapsto \mathcal{L}(D)$ gives a bijec-

tion

$$\{\text{Cartier Divisors on } X\} \xrightarrow{1:1} \{\text{Invertible Subsheaves of } \mathcal{K}\}$$

Proposition 9.3.4

Let X be a scheme. Let D_1 and D_2 be Cartier divisors of X . Then there is an isomorphism

$$\mathcal{L}(D_1 - D_2) \cong \mathcal{L}(D_1) \otimes \mathcal{L}(D_2)^{-1}$$

Moreover, D_1 and D_2 are linearly equivalent if and only if

$$\mathcal{L}(D_1) \cong \mathcal{L}(D_2)$$

(disregarding them as subsheaves of \mathcal{K}).

Proposition 9.3.5

Let X be a scheme. For any Cartier divisor D , the association $D \mapsto \mathcal{L}(D)$ gives an injective group homomorphism

$$\frac{\text{CaCl}(X)}{\sim} \rightarrow \text{Pic}(X)$$

where \sim is linear equivalence of Cartier divisors.

When X is integral, Cartier divisors and the Picard group is entirely the same invariant for X .

Theorem 9.3.6

Let X be a scheme. If X is integral, then the above homomorphism is an isomorphism

$$\frac{\text{CaCl}(X)}{\sim} \cong \text{Pic}(X)$$

Corollary 9.3.7

Let X be a scheme. If X is Noetherian, integral, separated and that all local rings are UFDs, then the above isomorphism

$$\frac{\text{CaCl}(X)}{\sim} \cong \text{Pic}(X)$$

is natural in X .

Corollary 9.3.8

Let $X = \mathbb{P}_k^n$ be the projective space over some field k . Then every invertible sheaf on X is isomorphic to $\mathcal{O}_X(m)$ for some $m \in \mathbb{Z}$.

10 Varieties Redefined

10.1 Abstract Varieties

Definition 10.1.1: Varieties

Let k be a field. A variety over k is a scheme X such that X is reduced, separated scheme of finite type over k .

Let us think again why we need all these extra properties of a scheme for a variety to make sense.

- We would like our scheme to be reduced because we would like functions on the variety to be determined by their points.
- Separated in schemes is analogue to the Hausdorff property
- A scheme of finite type over k means that it has a finite cover, and each cover $U_i = \text{Spec}(A_i)$ is such that A_i is a finitely generated algebra (algebra of finite type) over k . Have a finite cover prevents any dimensional argument to blow to infinity. While finitely generated algebras has always been the main concern of Algebraic Geometry: Indeed coordinate rings and polynomial rings are finitely generated algebras. Moreover, the equivalence of categories given in section 1.1 concerns only finitely generated algebras as well.

Definition 10.1.2: Irreducible Varieties

Let k be a field. An irreducible variety over k is a scheme X such that X is integral, separated scheme of finite type over k .

Definition 10.1.3: Complete Varieties

Let k be a field. We say that a variety X over k is complete if it is proper over k .

Definition 10.1.4: The Category of Varieties

Define the category of varieties Var_k over a field k as follows.

- The objects are varieties X over k
- The morphisms are morphisms of schemes $X \rightarrow Y$ over k .
- Composition is given by the composition of morphisms.

Proposition 10.1.5

Let X, Y be varieties. Then any morphism $\phi : X \rightarrow Y$ of scheme are separated and of finite type.

Definition 10.1.6: Affine Variety

Let X be a variety over k . We say that X is an affine variety if X is an affine scheme.

10.2 Group Schemes and Group Varieties

Definition 10.2.1: Group Schemes

A group scheme is a group object in the category Sch of schemes. A group scheme over a scheme S is a group object in the category Sch_S of schemes over S .

Definition 10.2.2: Group Varieties

A group variety over a field k is a group object in the category \mathbf{Var}_k of varieties over k .

Definition 10.2.3: Algebraic Groups

An algebraic group over a field k is a group variety over k that is also smooth.

Proposition 10.2.4

Let k be a field with characteristic 0. Then every group scheme over k is smooth.

10.3 Abelian Varieties

As promised, we will connect the notion of properness (completeness for varieties) and the question of whether a group variety has an abelian structure.

Definition 10.3.1: Abelian Varieties

An abelian variety over a field k is a group variety that is complete and connected.

Theorem 10.3.2: Rigidity Theorem**Corollary 10.3.3**

The group law on any abelian variety is commutative, hence every abelian variety has the structure of an abelian group.

11 Examples of Schemes

11.1 Affine Schemes in Action

Recall some basic facts about the rings at play

Proposition 11.1.1

Let F be a field, then the ring of polynomials over F , $F[x]$ is a PID.

Note that however, $F[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ is in general NOT a PID even if F is a field.

Proposition 11.1.2

Let R be a PID. Then the ideal $I \subseteq R$ is a maximal ideal if and only if it is a prime ideal.

Proposition 11.1.3

Let R be a ring and I be an ideal of R . Then the prime (respectively maximal) ideals in R are in one to one bijection with the prime (respectively maximal) ideals in R/I that contains I .

We start with a simple example.

Example 11.1.4: $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{F})$

For a field \mathbb{F} , we can construct the scheme of $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{F})$. Let us first discuss the topology of $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{F})$. Since \mathbb{F} has only one proper ideal, namely (0) , the underlying space of $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{F})$ is simply the discrete topology of \mathbb{F} which consists of only one point, (0) .

Now for any sheaf, recall that $\mathcal{O}_{(\text{Spec}(\mathbb{F}))}(\text{Spec}(\mathbb{F})) \cong \mathbb{F}$. So the "functions" are simply the points of \mathbb{F} .

Example 11.1.5: $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{C}[x])$

For $X = \text{Spec}(\mathbb{C}[x])$, recall that since \mathbb{C} is a field, $\mathbb{C}[x]$ is a PID and thus its prime ideals are exactly the maximal ideals, which are all the monic polynomials of degree 1. Thus the space of this scheme consists of points of the form $(x - a)$ for $a \in \mathbb{C}$, as well as the generic point (0) . Recall that open sets of a spectrum are of the form $D(S) = \{p \in \text{Spec}(\mathbb{C}[x]) \mid S \not\subseteq p\}$ for S some subset of $\mathbb{C}[x]$. So trivially, every open set must contain (0) , hence the name.

Now recall that for any element of the spectrum $(x - a)$, the stalk (direct limit of every open set that contains p) of a sheaf on the spectrum is isomorphic to $\mathbb{C}[x]_{(x-a)}$, the local ring. Furthermore, recall that the

$$\mathbb{C}[x]_{(x-a)} = \mathbb{C}[x] \setminus (x - a)^{-1} \mathbb{C}[x] = \left\{ \frac{f}{g} \mid f \in \mathbb{C}[x], g \in \mathbb{C}[x] \setminus (x - a) \right\}$$

This basically means that the stalk is all the rational functions except when the function has a root on a . Indeed, thinking in terms of direct limits, as we get close to the point $(x - a)$ on the number line, the set becomes smaller and smaller in the direct limits, which means that the set of functions that we have to exclude due to the root appearing in the set becomes less. Moreover, recall that elements of $\mathcal{O}(\text{Spec}(\mathbb{C}[x])) \cong \mathbb{C}[x]$ are called a global section. The name "global" makes a lot of sense here because in theory all the polynomials should be global: there should not be concerns of whether the function is well defined on any point, just because its a polynomial! In comparison, while the rational functions is a larger set, it can only be defined locally.

Now for the generic point (0) , the stalk $\mathbb{C}[x]_{(0)}$ becomes $\mathbb{C}(x)$, the set of all rational functions.

Example 11.1.6: $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{R}[x])$

Unfortunately for $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{R}[x])$, \mathbb{R} is not algebraically closed so prime ideals also consists of irreducible second degree monic polynomials instead of only those of degree 1, still treat them as if they are on the same number line. And obviously the generic point as well. One thing to note is that although this makes $\mathbb{R}[x]$ look a lot like $\mathbb{C}[x]$ with the inclusion of those new polynomials, $\mathbb{R}[x]$ does not make an effort to distinguish conjugates.

Stalks look quite different than that of $\mathbb{C}[x]$. While the usual ones with the maximal ideals are still the same, notice for example that $\mathbb{R}[x]_{(x^2+1)}$ can contain functions such as $\frac{1}{x^2+4}$, which clearly is well defined for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$ but fails to behave well on the point $(x^2 + 4)$.

Example 11.1.7: $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{C}[x]/(x^2 - 7x + 12))$

Recall that prime ideals of this spectrum should be in one to one correspondence with prime ideals that contain $(x^2 - 7x + 12)$, which means that really there is only two points in the spectrum, namely $(x-3)$ and $(x-4)$. Since \mathbb{C} is a field, these ideals are maximal. Notice that there is no generic point floating around here since the two points are discrete.

Each stalk $\mathbb{C}[x]/(x^2 - 7x + 12)_{(x-a)}$ for $a = 3, 4$ is isomorphic to \mathbb{F} . Now the fact that $\mathcal{O}_X(X) = \frac{\mathbb{C}[x]}{(x^2 - 7x + 12)} \cong \mathbb{F} \times \mathbb{F}$ with the isomorphism being mapping f to $(f(3), f(4))$ means that this example of two points is very similar to that of $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{C})$.

Example 11.1.8: $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{C}[x]/(x^2))$

This scheme X consists of a double point. Normally this wouldn't make a difference since $x = 0$ anyways, but through schemes we see the differences. But firstly, their topologies are complete the same since they both only consists of one point (x) .

However, the stalk $\mathcal{O}_{X,(x)} \cong \frac{\mathbb{C}[x]}{(x^2)}$ is larger since it also contains linear functions rather than $\frac{\mathbb{C}[x]}{(x)}$ where it is isomorphic to \mathbb{C} .

Example 11.1.9: $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{C}[x, y])$

Now things start to get interesting. Aside from points of the form $(x - z)$ for $z \in \mathbb{C}$ (these are dimension "0"), we also have irreducible curves of the form $(f(x, y))$ (dimension "1") and the generic point (0) (dimension "2"). Under sufficiently nice settings, irreducible curves $(f(x, y))$ can become subschemes, which are of course closed in $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{C}[x, y])$ since it is a prime ideal of $\mathbb{C}[x, y]$.