

# Modern Algebraic Geometry

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.

### Theorem 1.1.1

Let  $k$  be a field. The category of affine algebraic varieties over  $k$  is dual to the category of finitely generated non-nilpotent algebras over  $k$ .

## 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.

### Proposition 1.2.1

Let  $V$  be an affine algebraic variety over a field  $k$ . Then the collection  $\mathcal{O}_V(U) = \{f \in k(V) \mid f \text{ is regular over } U\}$  for open sets  $U \subseteq V$  form a sheaf for  $V$ .

### Definition 1.2.2: Structure Sheaf

Let  $V$  be an affine algebraic variety over a field  $k$ . Define the structure sheaf of  $V$  to be the sheaf of rings  $\mathcal{O}_V : \text{Open}(V) \rightarrow \text{Rings}$  where

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

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

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

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 2.1.3: 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  $a$ ,  $V(a) = V(S)$  hence we will only feed in ideals of  $A$  into  $V(\cdot)$  from now on.

#### Lemma 2.1.4

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

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

- 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 2.1.5: Ideals from a Zero Locus

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

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

**Definition 2.1.6: 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  $S \subseteq A$ .

**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 Basis for the Zariski Topology**

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

**Definition 2.2.1: 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 2.2.2**

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 Affine Schemes**

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

**Theorem 2.3.1**

Let  $A$  be a commutative ring. Let  $U \subseteq \text{Spec}(A)$  be an open set. Then the collection of

$$\mathcal{O}(U) = \left\{ s : U \rightarrow \prod_{p \in U} A_p \mid \forall p \in U, \exists U_p \subset U \text{ a n.b.d of } p \text{ s.t. } q \in U_p \text{ implies } s(q) \in A_p \right\}$$

forms a sheaf of rings on  $\text{Spec}(A)$ .

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  $s_p \in A_p$ .

**Definition 2.3.2: 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 sheaf  $\mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(A)} : \text{Open}(\text{Spec}(A)) \rightarrow \text{Rings}$  defined by

$$\mathcal{O}(U) = \left\{ s : U \rightarrow \prod_{p \in U} A_p \mid \forall p \in U, \exists U_p \subset U \text{ a n.b.d of } p \text{ s.t. } q \in U_p \text{ implies } s(q) \in A_p \right\}$$

The structure sheaf allows  $\text{Spec}(A)$  to be a ringed space. Compared to the structure sheaf on classical algebraic geometry, this ringed space must be a locally ringed space.

**Proposition 2.3.3**

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

- $(\text{Spec}(A), \mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(A)})$  is a locally ringed space.
- 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.
- 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.

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 2.3.4**

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

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

**Definition 2.3.5: 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.

Denote the category of affine schemes by  $\text{AffSch}$ .

**Theorem 2.3.6**

There is an equivalence of categories between  $\text{AffSch}$  and  $\text{Ring}^{\text{op}}$  given by the functor  $\text{Spec}(-)$ .

**Definition 2.3.7: 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 2.3.8: 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.

**Definition 2.3.9: 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 2.3.10: 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 2.3.11: 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  $f' = f \circ i$ .

**2.4 Gluing Schemes****Proposition 2.4.1**

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  $i, j \in I$ .

**2.5 Projective Schemes****Definition 2.5.1: 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 2.5.2: 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

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

Define

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

**Definition 2.5.3: Basic Open Sets**

Let  $S$  be a graded ring. Define

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

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

**Proposition 2.5.4**

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  $\{a_i | i \in I\}$  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 2.5.5**

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 2.5.6**

Let  $S$  be a graded ring. Construct  $\mathcal{O}_{\text{Proj}(S)}$  as follows. For each  $p \in \text{Proj}(S)$ , define  $S_{(p)}$  to be the elements of degree 0 in the ring  $(S \setminus p)^{-1}S$ . For an open set  $U \subseteq \text{Proj}(S)$ , define

$$\mathcal{O}(U) = \left\{ s : U \rightarrow \bigsqcup_{p \in U} A_p \mid \forall p \in U, s(p) \in S_{(p)} \text{ and } s \text{ is locally a quotient of elements of } A \right\}$$

To say that  $s$  is locally a quotient of elements of  $S$  is to say that for every  $p \in S$  there exists a neighbourhood  $V$  such that  $q \in V$  implies  $s(q) \in S_{(q)}$ . This construct of  $\mathcal{O}$  is a sheaf of rings on  $\text{Proj}(S)$ . This construct of  $\mathcal{O}$  is a sheaf of rings on  $\text{Proj}(S)$ .

**Definition 2.5.7: Projective Scheme**

Define  $(\text{Proj}(S), \mathcal{O})$  to be a scheme where  $S$  is a graded ring.

**Proposition 2.5.8**

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 2.5.9: Projective Space over a Ring**

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

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

**2.6 Subschemes****Definition 2.6.1: 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 2.6.2**

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.

### 3 First Properties of Schemes

#### 3.1 Reduced, Irreducible and Integral Schemes

##### Definition 3.1.1: Irreducible

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

Recall that thanks to functions like  $f(x) = x^2$  or  $f(x) = x^3$ , they have indistinguishable zero sets as  $f(x) = x$ . Therefore functions can no longer be defined only by the values they take. These are precisely nilpotents. Naturally schemes without nilpotents behave rather well.

##### Definition 3.1.2: Reduced Schemes

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

##### Proposition 3.1.3

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

##### Definition 3.1.4: 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 3.1.5

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 3.1.6

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

#### 3.2 Generic Points

##### Definition 3.2.1: Generic Points

Let  $X = \text{Spec}(A)$  be an affine scheme that is integral. The point  $(0)$  which is the zero ideal is set to be the generic point of  $X$ .

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

##### Proposition 3.2.2

If  $X$  is an irreducible scheme, then  $X$  has a unique generic point.

*Proof.* Trivially, the unique generic point of an affine scheme is precisely the zero ideal. Let  $X$  be a general scheme that is irreducible. Suppose that  $U = \text{Spec}(A)$  is an open affine subscheme of  $X$ .  $\square$

**Definition 3.2.3: Function Field of a Scheme**

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

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

which is a field.

**3.3 Local Properties****Definition 3.3.1: Local Property of Rings**

Let  $P$  be a property of rings. We say that  $P$  is local if the following hold.

- For any ring  $R$  and any  $f \in R$ ,  $R$  has the property  $P$  implies  $R_f$  has the property  $P$
- For any ring  $R$  and any  $f_i \in R$  such that  $(f_1, \dots, f_n) = R$ , then for all  $i$ ,  $R_{f_i}$  having the property  $P$  implies  $R$  has the property  $P$ .

**Definition 3.3.2: Local Property of Schemes**

Let  $P$  be a property of rings and  $X$  be a scheme. We say that  $X$  is locally  $P$  if for any  $x \in X$  there exists an affine open neighbourhood  $U$  of  $x$  in  $X$  such that  $\mathcal{O}_X(U)$  has property  $P$ .

**Lemma 3.3.3**

Let  $X$  be a scheme. Let  $P$  be a local property of rings. Then the following are equivalent.

- $X$  is locally  $P$
- For every affine open  $U \subset X$ ,  $\mathcal{O}_X(U)$  has the property  $P$
- There exists an affine open covering  $X = \bigcup_{i \in I} U_i$  such that each  $\mathcal{O}_X(U_i)$  has the property  $P$
- There exists an open covering  $X = \bigcup_{i \in I} X_i$  such that each open subscheme  $X_i$  is locally  $P$ .

We can apply this concept to properties such as noetherian.

**3.4 Noetherian Schemes****Definition 3.4.1: Quasi-compact**

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

**Definition 3.4.2: 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.

If  $A$  is the coordinate ring of an affine variety over a field  $k$ , then  $A$  is a finitely generated  $k$ -algebra. We try to do something similar with schemes.

## 4 First Properties of Morphisms of Schemes

### 4.1 The Category of Schemes

#### Definition 4.1.1: Morphism of Schemes

If  $X$  and  $Y$  are schemes, then a morphism  $\pi : X \rightarrow Y$  as locally ringed spaces is called a morphism of schemes.

#### Proposition 4.1.2

If  $\phi : A \rightarrow B$  is a homomorphism of rings, then  $\phi$  induces a natural morphism of locally ringed spaces

$$(f, f^\#) : (\operatorname{Spec}(B), \mathcal{O}_{\operatorname{Spec}(B)}) \rightarrow (\operatorname{Spec}(A), \mathcal{O}_{\operatorname{Spec}(A)})$$

#### Definition 4.1.3: The Category of Schemes

Denote the category of schemes to be  $\operatorname{Sch}$ , where objects of this category are schemes and morphisms are precisely morphisms of schemes.

#### Definition 4.1.4: Category of $S$ -Schemes

Let  $S$  be a fixed scheme. The category  $\operatorname{Sch}_S$  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:

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

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 4.1.5

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

### 4.2 Fibered Products

#### Definition 4.2.1: 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 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:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & Z & & \\ & f \swarrow & \downarrow \theta & \searrow g & \\ X & \xleftarrow{p_1} & X \times_S Y & \xrightarrow{p_2} & Y \\ & \searrow & & \swarrow & \\ & & S & & \end{array}$$

Recall that residue fields are simply the quotient ring of a ring and its maximal ideal.

#### Definition 4.2.2: 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  $y$ . Let  $\text{Spec}(k(y)) \rightarrow Y$  be the natural morphism. Then we define the fibre of the morphism  $f$  over the point  $y$  to be the scheme

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

### 4.3 Morphisms of Finite Type and Finite Morphisms

#### Definition 4.3.1: 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 4.3.2: 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  $x \in X$ , there exists an affine open subset  $U = \text{Spec}(A)$  containing  $x$  and an affine open subset  $V = \text{Spec}(B)$  of  $Y$  such that  $A$  is a finitely generated  $B$ -algebra.

### 4.4 $T$ -Valued Points

#### Definition 4.4.1: The Functor of Points

Let  $X$  be a scheme. Define the functor  $h_X : (\text{Sch})^{\text{opp}} \rightarrow \text{Sets}$  that sends

- $T$  to  $\text{Hom}_{\text{Sch}}(T, X)$  on objects
- $f : T' \rightarrow T$  to  $\text{Hom}_{\text{Sch}}(T, X) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\text{Sch}}(T', X)$  by  $g \mapsto g \circ f$  on morphisms

As we will soon see, a scheme is determined by the morphisms mapping into the scheme. The slogan "tell me your friends and I will tell you who you are" may prove useful.

The Yoneda lemma gives the following.

#### Proposition 4.4.2

#### Definition 4.4.3: $T$ -Valued Points

Let  $X$  be a scheme. Define the  $T$ -valued points of  $X$  to be

$$X(T) = \text{Hom}_{\text{Sch}}(T, X) = h_X(T)$$

### 4.5 Separated and Proper 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 4.5.1: 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 4.5.2: 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  $\delta$  is a closed immersion. A scheme  $X$  is separated if it is separated over  $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$ .

**Proposition 4.5.3**

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

**Proposition 4.5.4**

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  $X \times_Y X$ .

**4.6 Finally, Affine Varieties****Definition 4.6.1: Variety**

Let  $k$  be a field. A variety is a scheme  $X$  over  $k$  such that  $X$  is integral and the structure morphism  $X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$  is separated and is a morphism of finite type.

**Definition 4.6.2: Affine Variety**

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

## 5 Coherent Sheaves

### 5.1 Sheaves of Modules

#### Definition 5.1.1: Sheaf of $\mathcal{O}_X$ -modules

Let  $(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$  be a ringed space. A sheaf of  $\mathcal{O}_X$ -modules is a sheaf  $\mathcal{F}$  on  $X$  such that for each open set  $U \subseteq X$ ,  $\mathcal{F}(U)$  is an  $\mathcal{O}_X(U)$ -module, and for each inclusion of open sets  $V \subseteq U$ , the restriction homomorphism  $\mathcal{F}(U) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(V)$  is compatible with the module structures via the ring homomorphism  $\mathcal{O}_X(U) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(V)$ . This means that the following diagram should commute:

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

#### Definition 5.1.2: Associated Sheaf

Let  $M$  be an  $A$ -module. Define a sheaf  $\tilde{M}$  on  $\text{Spec}(A)$  as follows. For each prime ideal  $p$  of  $A$ , let  $M_p$  be the localization of  $M$  at  $p$ . Then

#### Lemma 5.1.3

The associated sheaf is a sheaf of  $\mathcal{O}_X$ -modules.

#### Definition 5.1.4: Free Sheaf

An  $\mathcal{O}_X$ -module  $\mathcal{F}$  is free if  $\mathcal{F} \cong \mathcal{O}_X^{\oplus n}$ .

It is locally free if  $X$  can be covered by open sets  $U$  for which  $\mathcal{F}|_U \cong \mathcal{O}_X|_U^{\oplus n}$ -module. In this case we say that the rank of  $\mathcal{F}$  is  $n$ .

#### Lemma 5.1.5

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

#### Definition 5.1.6: Invertible Sheaf

A locally free sheaf of rank 1 is called an invertible sheaf.

#### Theorem 5.1.7

Let  $(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$  be a scheme. Then the following are equivalent characterization of a sheaf of  $\mathcal{O}_X$ -modules  $\mathcal{F}$

- $\mathcal{F}$  is invertible
- There exists a sheaf  $G$  such that  $\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} G \cong \mathcal{O}_X$
- $\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{F}^\vee \cong \mathcal{O}_X$

## 5.2 Quasicoherent Sheaves

### Definition 5.2.1: Quasicoherent Sheaves

Let  $(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$  be a scheme. A sheaf of  $\mathcal{O}_X$  modules  $\mathcal{F}$  is quasicoherent if  $X$  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  $\mathcal{F}|_{U_i} \cong \tilde{M}_i$ .

### Definition 5.2.2: Coherent Sheaves

We say that  $\mathcal{F}$  is a coherent sheaf if  $\mathcal{F}$  is a quasicoherent sheaf and each  $M_i$  is a finitely generated  $A_i$ -module.

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

### Proposition 5.2.3

Let  $A$  be a ring and let  $X = \text{Spec}(A)$ . The functor  $M \mapsto \tilde{M}$  gives an equivalence of categories between the category of  $A$ -modules and the category of quasi-coherent  $\mathcal{O}_X$ -modules. Its inverse is the functor  $\mathcal{F} \mapsto \Gamma(X, \mathcal{F})$ .

If  $A$  is noetherian, the same functor gives an equivalence of categories between the category of finitely generated  $A$ -modules and the category of coherent  $\mathcal{O}_X$ -modules.



## 6 Geometric Property of Schemes

### 6.1 Dimensions

#### Definition 6.1.1: Dimension (Topological)

Let  $X$  be a topological space. Suppose that  $Z_0 \subset Z_1 \subset \cdots \subset Z_n$  is a chain of closed irreducible sets of  $X$ . Define the dimension of  $X$  to be

$$\dim(X) = \sup_{\substack{Z_0, \dots, Z_n \subseteq X \\ \text{Closed and irreducible}}} \{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid Z_0 \subset Z_1 \subset \cdots \subset Z_n\}$$

#### Proposition 6.1.2

Let  $A$  be a ring. Then

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

#### Definition 6.1.3: Codimension

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

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

#### Theorem 6.1.4: 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 6.1.5: 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.

### 6.2 Regularity

#### Definition 6.2.1: Zariski Cotangent Space

Let  $X$  be a scheme and  $p \in X$ . Denote  $\mathfrak{m}$  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  $\mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{m}^2$  over  $\mathcal{O}_{X,p}/\mathfrak{m}$ .

#### Definition 6.2.2: Regular at a Point

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 6.2.3: 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 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.

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

### Definition 7.0.1: Regular in Codimension 1

Let  $X$  be a scheme. We say that  $X$  is regular in codimension 1 if every local ring of dimension 1 is regular.

## 7.1 Weil Divisors

### Definition 7.1.1: 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 7.1.2: 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  $Div(X)$ , 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.

If each  $n_i \geq 0$ , we say that  $D$  is effective. In this case, we say  $D \geq 0$ . To say that  $D_1 \geq D_2$  is to say that  $D_1 - D_2 \geq 0$ .

### Definition 7.1.3: Divisors of Functions

Let  $X$  be a noetherian integral separated scheme which is regular in codimension 1. Let  $f \in \mathcal{O}_{X,\nu} \setminus \{0\}$  where  $\nu$  is the generic point of  $X$ . Define the divisor of  $f$  to be

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

Any divisors which is equal to the divisor of a function is called a principal divisor.

### Lemma 7.1.4

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

This means that divisors of functions are indeed weil divisors.

## 8 ???

### 8.1 Affine Schemes in Action

Recall some basic facts about the rings at play

#### Proposition 8.1.1

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 8.1.2

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 8.1.3

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 8.1.4: $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{F})$

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

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 8.1.6:  $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{R}[x])$** 

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

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

This scheme  $X$  consists of a double point. Normally this wouldnt 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 8.1.9:  $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{C}[x, y])$** 

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  $\mathbb{C}[x, y]$ .