GEOMETRY OF k-FUNCTORS

1. Introduction

In these notes we introduce functorial approach to algebraic geometry. Our aim is to show that functorial and geometrical techniques are interrelated in a very efficient way.
Throughout these notes k is a fixed commutative ring and $\mathbf{Alg}_k$ denote the category of commutative k-algebras. If A, B are k-algebras, then we denote by $\mathrm{Mor}_k(A, B)$ the set of all morphisms $A \to B$ of k-algebras. Similarly if X, Y are k-schemes (i.e. schemes together with morphism to $\mathrm{Spec}\, k$), then we denote by $\mathrm{Mor}_k(X, Y)$ the set of all morphisms $X \to Y$ of k-schemes (morphisms of schemes that preserve structure morphisms to $\mathrm{Spec}\, k$).

2. k-functors

Definition 2.1. The category $\mathbf{Fun}(\mathbf{Alg}_k, \mathbf{Set})$ of copresheaves on $\mathbf{Alg}_k$ is called *the category of k-functors.*

If $\mathfrak{X}$ and $\mathfrak{Y}$ are k-functors, then we denote by $\mathrm{Mor}_k(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{Y})$ the class of morphisms $\mathfrak{X} \to \mathfrak{Y}$ of k-functors. If $\sigma : \mathfrak{X} \to \mathfrak{Y}$ is a morphism of k-functors, then for every k-algebra A we denote by σ^A the corresponding component of σ.
Let $\mathfrak{X}$ and $\mathfrak{Y}$ be A-functors for some k-algebra A. Then we denote by $\mathrm{Mor}_A(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{Y})$ the class of morphisms of A-functors $\mathfrak{X} \to \mathfrak{Y}$. For every A-algebra B and a morphism $\sigma : \mathfrak{X} \to \mathfrak{Y}$ of A-functors we denote by $\mathfrak{X}_B$, $\mathfrak{Y}_B$, σ_B the restrictions $\mathfrak{X}_{|\mathbf{Alg}_B}$, $\mathfrak{Y}_{|\mathbf{Alg}_B}$, $\sigma_{|\mathbf{Alg}_B}$ of these entities to the category of B-algebras.

Fact 2.2. *Let $\mathfrak{X}$ and $\mathfrak{Y}$ be k-functors. Assume that A is a k-algebra, B is an A-algebra, C is an B-algebra. Then the composition of maps of classes*

$$\mathrm{Mor}_A(\mathfrak{X}_A, \mathfrak{Y}_A) \xrightarrow{\sigma \mapsto \sigma_B} \mathrm{Mor}_B(\mathfrak{X}_B, \mathfrak{Y}_B) \xrightarrow{\sigma \mapsto \sigma_C} \mathrm{Mor}_C(\mathfrak{X}_C, \mathfrak{Y}_C)$$

equals

$$\mathrm{Mor}_A(\mathfrak{X}_A, \mathfrak{Y}_A) \xrightarrow{\sigma \mapsto \sigma_C} \mathrm{Mor}_C(\mathfrak{X}_C, \mathfrak{Y}_C)$$

Proof. Left to the reader. □

We denote by $\mathbf{1}$ a k-functor that assigns to every k-algebra a set with one element. Then for every k-algebra A the restriction $\mathbf{1}_A$ is a terminal object in the category of A-functors.

Fact 2.3. *Let $\mathfrak{X}$ be a k-functor. Suppose A is a k-algebra and $x \in \mathfrak{X}(A)$. Then x determines a morphism $\mathbf{1}_A \to \mathfrak{X}_A$ that for every A-algebra B with structural morphism $f : A \to B$ sends a unique element of $\mathbf{1}_A(B)$ to $\mathfrak{X}(f)(x) \in \mathfrak{X}_A(B)$. This gives rise to a bijection*

$$\mathfrak{X}(A) \cong \mathrm{Mor}_A(\mathbf{1}_A, \mathfrak{X}_A)$$

Proof. Left to the reader as an exercise. □

Definition 2.4. Let $\mathfrak{X}$ be a k-functor and A be a k-algebra. The set $\mathfrak{X}(A)$ is called *the set of A-points of $\mathfrak{X}$.*

The discussion below is partially an application of the main result in [Mon19a, section 6]. For reader's convenience we make our presentation self-contained.

Definition 2.5. Let $\mathfrak{X},\mathfrak{Y}$ be k-functors. Let $\mathfrak{J}$ be a k-functor such that $\mathfrak{J}(A)$ is a subset of a class $\mathrm{Mor}_A\left(\mathfrak{X}_A,\mathfrak{Y}_A\right)$ for every k-algebra A. Assume that for every morphism $f : A \to B$ of k-algebras and every $\sigma \in \mathfrak{J}(A)$ we have

$$\mathfrak{J}(f)(\sigma) = \sigma_B$$

where $\sigma_B \in \mathrm{Mor}_B\left(\mathfrak{X}_B,\mathfrak{Y}_B\right)$ is the restriction of σ along f. Then we call $\mathfrak{J}$ *a k-subfunctor of internal hom of $\mathfrak{X}$ and $\mathfrak{Y}$.*

Let $\mathfrak{X}$, $\mathfrak{Y}$ be k-functors. Suppose next that $\mathfrak{U}$ is a k-functor and $\sigma : \mathfrak{U}\times\mathfrak{X} \to \mathfrak{Y}$ is a morphism of k-functors. We denote by $i_z : \mathbf{1}_A \to \mathfrak{U}_A$ the morphism of A-functors corresponding to z by means of Fact 2.3. Since $\mathbf{1}_A$ is terminal A-functor, a morphism $\sigma_A\cdot\left(i_z\times 1_{\mathfrak{X}_A}\right)$ is isomorphic to a morphism $\sigma_z : \mathfrak{X}_A \to \mathfrak{Y}_A$ of A-functors.

Definition 2.6. Let $\mathfrak{X},\mathfrak{Y},\mathfrak{U}$ be k-functors and let $\sigma : \mathfrak{U}\times\mathfrak{X} \to \mathfrak{Y}$ be a morphism of k-functors. Suppose that $\mathfrak{J}$ is a k-subfunctor of internal hom of $\mathfrak{X}$ and $\mathfrak{Y}$. Assume that $\sigma_z : \mathfrak{X}_A \to \mathfrak{Y}_A$ is contained in $\mathfrak{J}(A)$ for every k-algebra A and $z \in \mathfrak{U}(A)$. Then we call σ *a family of $\mathfrak{J}$-morphisms parametrized by $\mathfrak{U}$.*

We continue the previous discussion. Let $\mathfrak{J}$ be a k-subfunctor of internal hom of $\mathfrak{X}$ and $\mathfrak{Y}$. Assume that $\sigma : \mathfrak{U}\times\mathfrak{X} \to \mathfrak{Y}$ is a $\mathfrak{J}$-family of morphism parametrized by $\mathfrak{U}$. Then $z \mapsto \sigma_z$ gives rise to a morphism $\tau : \mathfrak{U} \to \mathfrak{J}$ of k-functors. Indeed, for a morphism $f : A \to B$ of k-algebras and $z \in \mathfrak{U}(A)$ we have

$$\sigma_B\cdot\left(i_{\mathfrak{U}(f)(z)}\times 1_{\mathfrak{X}_B}\right) = \left(\sigma_A\cdot\left(i_z\times 1_{\mathfrak{X}_A}\right)\right)_B$$

and hence $\sigma_{\mathfrak{U}(f)(z)} = (\sigma_z)_B$. This gives rise to a map Φ of classes

$$\left\{\text{families } \mathfrak{U}\times\mathfrak{X}\to\mathfrak{Y} \text{ of } \mathfrak{J}\text{-morphisms parametrized by } \mathfrak{U}\right\} \ni \sigma \mapsto \tau \in \mathrm{Mor}_k\left(\mathfrak{U},\mathfrak{J}\right)$$

Consider next a morphism $\tau : \mathfrak{U} \to \mathfrak{J}$ of k-functors and define $\sigma : \mathfrak{U}\times\mathfrak{X} \to \mathfrak{Y}$ by formula $\sigma^A(z,x) = \left(\tau^A(z)\right)^A(x)$ for every k-algebra A and points $z \in \mathfrak{U}(A)$, $x \in \mathfrak{X}(A)$. Let $f : A \to B$ be a morphism of k-algebras. Then

$$\sigma^B\left(\mathfrak{U}(f)(z),\mathfrak{X}(f)(x)\right) = \left(\tau^B\left(\mathfrak{U}(f)(z)\right)\right)^B\left(\mathfrak{X}(f)(x)\right) = \left(\left(\tau^A(z)\right)_B\right)^B\left(\mathfrak{X}(f)(x)\right) =$$
$$= \left(\tau^A(z)\right)^B\left(\mathfrak{X}(f)(x)\right) = \mathfrak{Y}(f)\left(\left(\tau^A(z)\right)^A(x)\right) = \mathfrak{Y}(f)\left(\sigma^A(z,x)\right)$$

Thus $\sigma : \mathfrak{U}\times\mathfrak{X} \to \mathfrak{Y}$ is a morphism of k-functors. For every k-algebra A and $z \in \mathfrak{U}(A)$ we have $\sigma_z = \tau^A(z)$. Indeed, let $f : A \to B$ be a morphism of k-algebras and x be an element in $\mathfrak{X}(B)$ then we have

$$(\sigma_z)^B(x) = \sigma^B\left(\mathfrak{U}(f)(z),x\right) = \left(\tau^B\left(\mathfrak{U}(f)(z)\right)\right)^B(x) = \left(\left(\tau^A(z)\right)_B\right)^B(x) = \left(\tau^A(z)\right)^B(x)$$

Hence σ is a family of $\mathfrak{J}$-morphisms parametrized by $\mathfrak{U}$. This gives rise to a map Ψ of classes

$$\mathrm{Mor}_k\left(\mathfrak{U},\mathfrak{J}\right) \ni \tau \mapsto \sigma \in \left\{\text{families } \mathfrak{U}\times\mathfrak{X}\to\mathfrak{Y} \text{ of } \mathfrak{J}\text{-morphisms parametrized by } \mathfrak{U}\right\}$$

Now we have the following result, which is an instance [Mon19a, Theorem 6.3]. To make presentation self-contained we give a complete proof.

Theorem 2.7. *Let $\mathfrak{X}$, $\mathfrak{Y}$ be k-functors and let $\mathfrak{J}$ be a k-subfunctor of internal hom of $\mathfrak{X}$ and $\mathfrak{Y}$. Then maps*

$$\Phi : \left\{\textit{families } \mathfrak{U}\times\mathfrak{X}\to\mathfrak{Y} \textit{ of } \mathfrak{J}\textit{-morphisms parametrized by } \mathfrak{U}\right\} \to \mathrm{Mor}_k\left(\mathfrak{U},\mathfrak{J}\right)$$

and

$$\Psi : \mathrm{Mor}_k\left(\mathfrak{U}, \mathfrak{Z}\right) \to \left\{\textit{families } \mathfrak{U} \times \mathfrak{X} \to \mathfrak{Y} \textit{ of } \mathfrak{Z}\textit{-morphisms parametrized by } \mathfrak{U}\right\}$$

are mutually inverse bijections.

Proof. Pick a morphism $\tau : \mathfrak{U} \to \mathfrak{Z}$ of k-functors. Let A be a k-algebra and $z \in \mathfrak{U}(A)$. In the discussion preceding the statement we showed that $\Psi(\tau)_z = \tau^A(z)$. Thus

$$\left(\Phi(\Psi(\tau))\right)^A(z) = \Psi(\tau)_z = \tau^A(z)$$

and hence $\Phi \cdot \Psi$ is the identity.
Pick a family of $\mathfrak{Z}$-morphism $\sigma : \mathfrak{U} \times \mathfrak{X} \to \mathfrak{Y}$ parametrized by $\mathfrak{U}$. Let A be a k-algebra and $z \in \mathfrak{U}(A)$, $x \in \mathfrak{X}(A)$ be points. Then

$$\left(\Psi\left(\Phi(\sigma)\right)\right)^A(z,x) = \left(\Phi(\sigma)^A(z)\right)^A(x) = \sigma_z^A(x) = \sigma^A(z,x)$$

Thus $\Psi \cdot \Phi$ is the identity map. $\square$

Now we formulate direct consequences of Theorem 2.7.

Definition 2.8. Let $\mathfrak{X}$ and $\mathfrak{Y}$ be k-functors and suppose that for every k-algebra A the class $\mathrm{Mor}_A\left(\mathfrak{X}_A, \mathfrak{Y}_A\right)$ is a set. We define

$$\mathcal{M}\mathrm{or}_k(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{Y})(A) = \mathrm{Mor}_A\left(\mathfrak{X}_A, \mathfrak{Y}_A\right)$$

for every k-algebra A. This is a k-functor. Indeed, for every k-algebra A and A-algebra B we can compose a morphism $\sigma : \mathfrak{X}_A \to \mathfrak{Y}_A$ of k-functors with the forgetful functor $\mathbf{Alg}_B \to \mathbf{Alg}_A$. This induces a map

$$\mathcal{M}\mathrm{or}_k(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{Y})(A) \ni \sigma \mapsto \sigma_B \in \mathcal{M}\mathrm{or}_k(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{Y})(B)$$

and according to Fact 2.2 these maps make $\mathcal{M}\mathrm{or}_k(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{Y})$ a k-functor. The k-functor $\mathcal{M}\mathrm{or}_C(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{Y})$ is called *a hom k-functor of $\mathfrak{X}$ and $\mathfrak{Y}$*.

Corollary 2.9. *Let $\mathfrak{X}$, $\mathfrak{Y}$ be k-functors. Assume that for every k-algebra A the class* $\mathrm{Mor}_A\left(\mathfrak{X}_A, \mathfrak{Y}_A\right)$ *is a set. Then there is a bijection*

$$\mathrm{Mor}_k\left(\mathfrak{U} \times \mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{Y}\right) \to \mathrm{Mor}_k\left(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{M}\mathrm{or}_k\left(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{Y}\right)\right)$$

of classes.

Definition 2.10. Let $\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{Y}$ be k-functors. If $\mathrm{Iso}_A\left(\mathfrak{X}_A, \mathfrak{Y}_A\right)$ is a set for every k-algebra A, then we define a k-subfunctor $\mathcal{I}\mathrm{so}_k\left(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{Y}\right)$ of $\mathcal{M}\mathrm{or}_k\left(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{Y}\right)$ by

$$\mathcal{I}\mathrm{so}_k\left(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{Y}\right)(A) = \mathrm{Iso}_A\left(\mathfrak{X}_A, \mathfrak{Y}_A\right)$$

for every k-algebra A. We call $\mathcal{I}\mathrm{so}_k\left(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{Y}\right)$ *the k-functor of isomorphism*.

Definition 2.11. Let $\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{Y}, \mathfrak{U}$ be k-functors and let $\sigma : \mathfrak{U} \times \mathfrak{X} \to \mathfrak{Y}$ be a morphism of k-functors. Assume that $\sigma_z : \mathfrak{X}_A \to \mathfrak{Y}_A$ is an isomorphism of A-functors for every k-algebra A. Then we call σ *a family of isomorphisms parametrized by $\mathfrak{U}$*.

Corollary 2.12. *Let $\mathfrak{U}, \mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{Y}$ be k-functors and suppose that for every k-algebra A the class* $\mathrm{Iso}_A\left(\mathfrak{X}_A, \mathfrak{Y}_A\right)$ *is a set. The the following map*

$$\left\{\textit{families } \mathfrak{U} \times \mathfrak{X} \to \mathfrak{Y} \textit{ of isomorphism parametrized by } \mathfrak{U}\right\} \to \mathrm{Mor}_k\left(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{I}\mathrm{so}_k\left(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{Y}\right)\right)$$

3. Zariski local k-functors and Zariski sheaves

In this part we use the notion of a Grothendieck topology on a category. For this notion we refer the reader to [Mon19b].

Definition 3.1. Let $\{f_i : X_i \to X\}_{i\in I}$ be a family of morphisms of k-schemes. We say that $\{f_i\}_{i\in I}$ is *a Zariski covering of* X if the following conditions are satisfied.

(1) For every $i \in I$ morphism f_i is an open immersion of schemes.

(2) Morphism $\coprod_{i\in I} X_i \to X$ induced by $\{f_i\}_{i\in I}$ is surjective.

The collection of all Zariski coverings on $\mathbf{Sch}_k$ is a Grothendieck pretopology.

Definition 3.2. We call the Grothendieck topology generated by the pretopology consisting of Zariski coverings on $\mathbf{Sch}_k$ *the Zariski topology on* $\mathbf{Sch}_k$. A presheaf on $\mathbf{Sch}_k$ that is a sheaf with respect to Zariski topology on $\mathbf{Sch}_k$ is called *a Zariski sheaf*.

Let $\mathfrak{X}$ be a presheaf on the category of k-schemes. Recall that by [Mon19b, Theorem 3.5] $\mathfrak{X}$ is a Zariski sheaf if and only if for every k-scheme X and for every Zariski covering $\{f_i : X_i \to X\}$ of X the diagram

$$\mathfrak{X}(X) \xrightarrow{\langle \mathfrak{X}(f_i)\rangle_{i\in I}} \prod_{i\in I}\mathfrak{X}(X_i) \overset{\langle \mathfrak{X}(f'_{ij})\cdot pr_i\rangle_{(i,j)}}{\underset{\langle \mathfrak{X}(f''_{ij})\cdot pr_j\rangle_{(i,j)}}{\rightrightarrows}} \prod_{(i,j)\in I\times I}\mathfrak{X}(X_i \times_X X_j)$$

is a kernel of a pair of arrows, where for every $(i,j) \in I \times I$ morphisms f'_{ij} and f''_{ij} form a cartesian square

$$\begin{tikzcd} X_i \times_X X_j \arrow[r, "f''_{ij}"] \arrow[d, "f'_{ij}"'] & X_j \arrow[d, "f_j"] \\ X_i \arrow[r, "f_i"'] & X \end{tikzcd}$$

Now we repeat this definitions for k-algebras and k-functors.

Definition 3.3. Let $\{f_i : A \to A_i\}_{i\in I}$ be a family of morphisms of k-algebras. We say that $\{f_i\}_{i\in I}$ is *a Zariski covering of* A if the following conditions are satisfied.

(1) For every $i \in I$ morphism $\operatorname{Spec} f_i$ is an open immersion of schemes.

(2) Morphism $\coprod_{i\in I}\operatorname{Spec} A_i \to \operatorname{Spec} A$ induced by $\{\operatorname{Spec} f_i\}_{i\in I}$ is surjective.

The collection of all Zariski coverings on $\mathbf{Alg}_k$ induces on its opposite category $\mathbf{Aff}_k$ of affine k-schemes a Grothendieck pretopology.

Definition 3.4. We call the Grothendieck topology generated by the pretopology consisting of Zariski coverings on $\mathbf{Aff}_k$ *the Zariski topology on* $\mathbf{Aff}_k$. A k-functor that is a sheaf with respect to Zariski topology on $\mathbf{Aff}_k$ is called *a Zariski local k-functor*.

Let $\mathfrak{X}$ be a k-functor. Again by [Mon19b, Theorem 3.5] $\mathfrak{X}$ is a Zariski local k-functor if and only if for every k-algebra A and for every Zariski covering $\{f_i : A \to A_i\}$ of A the diagram

$$\mathfrak{X}(A) \xrightarrow{\langle \mathfrak{X}(f_i)\rangle_{i\in I}} \prod_{i\in I}\mathfrak{X}(A_i) \overset{\langle \mathfrak{X}(f'_{ij})\cdot pr_i\rangle_{(i,j)}}{\underset{\langle \mathfrak{X}(f''_{ij})\cdot pr_j\rangle_{(i,j)}}{\rightrightarrows}} \prod_{(i,j)\in I\times I}\mathfrak{X}(A_i \otimes_A A_j)$$

is a kernel of a pair of arrows, where for every $(i, j) \in I \times I$ morphisms f'_{ij} and f''_{ij} form a cocartesian square

$$\begin{tikzcd} A \arrow[r, "f_j"] \arrow[d, "f_i"'] & A_j \arrow[d, "f'_{ji}"] \\ A_i \arrow[r, "f'_{ij}"'] & A_i \otimes_A A_j \end{tikzcd}$$

Now we state the main result of this section.

Theorem 3.5. *Let*

$$\widehat{\mathbf{Sch}_k} \longrightarrow \text{the category of } k\text{-functors}$$

be the restriction of presheaves on $\mathbf{Sch}_k$ to copresheaves on $\mathbf{Alg}_k$ (k-functors) induced by the contravariant functor Spec $: \mathbf{Alg}_k \to \mathbf{Sch}_k$. *Then it induces an equivalence of categories between Zariski sheaves on $\mathbf{Sch}_k$ and Zariski local k-functors.*

Proof. Note that $\mathbf{Aff}_k$ with Zariski topology is a dense subsite ([Mon19b, definition 4.4]) of $\mathbf{Sch}_k$ with Zariski topology. Hence the result is a special case of a more general theorem [Mon19b, Theorem 4.6]. □

Proposition 3.6. *Let $\sigma : \mathfrak{X} \to \mathfrak{Y}$ be a monomorphism of k-functors and $\mathfrak{Y}$ be a Zariski local k-functor. Assume that for every k-algebra A and every morphism $\tau : \mathfrak{B}_{\operatorname{Spec} A} \to \mathfrak{Y}$ of k-functors there exist a Zariski local k-functor $\mathfrak{Z}$ that fits into a cartesian square*

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathfrak{Z} \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & \mathfrak{X} \arrow[d, "\sigma"] \\ \mathfrak{B}_{\operatorname{Spec} A} \arrow[r, "\tau"'] & \mathfrak{Y} \end{tikzcd}$$

Then $\mathfrak{X}$ is a Zariski local k-functor.

Proof. Suppose that A is a k-algebra and S is a covering sieve on A with respect to Zariski topology. Recall that by [Mon19b, page 2] we may consider S as a subcopresheaf of $\mathfrak{B}_{\operatorname{Spec} A}$. Suppose that $\tau : \mathfrak{B}_{\operatorname{Spec} A} \to \mathfrak{Y}$ and $m : S \to \mathfrak{X}$ are morphisms of k-functors such that $\sigma \cdot m$ is equal to the composition of $S \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{B}_{\operatorname{Spec} A}$ with τ. Next there exists a Zariski local k-functor $\mathfrak{Z}$ that fits into a cartesian square

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathfrak{Z} \arrow[r, "\tau'"] \arrow[d, "\sigma'"'] & \mathfrak{X} \arrow[d, "\sigma"] \\ \mathfrak{B}_{\operatorname{Spec} A} \arrow[r, "\tau"'] & \mathfrak{Y} \end{tikzcd}$$

of k-functors. By universal property of cartesian squares there exists a unique morphism $n : S \to \mathfrak{Z}$ of k-functors such that the diagram

$$\begin{tikzcd}
S \arrow[dr, "n"] \arrow[drr, bend left, "m"] \arrow[ddr, hook, bend right] & & \\
& \mathfrak{Z} \arrow[r, "\tau'"] \arrow[d, "\sigma'"'] & \mathfrak{X} \arrow[d, "\sigma"] \\
& \mathfrak{B}_{\mathrm{Spec}\,A} \arrow[r, "\tau"'] & \mathfrak{Y}
\end{tikzcd}$$

is commutative. Since $\mathfrak{Z}$ is Zariski local, there exists a morphism $\rho : \mathfrak{B}_{\mathrm{Spec}\,A} \to \mathfrak{Z}$ such that $\rho_{|S} = n$. Then $(\tau' \cdot \rho)_{|S} = \tau' \cdot n = m$ and hence matching family m admits an amalgamation. Since σ is a monomorphism, this suffices to prove that $\mathfrak{X}$ is a Zariski local k-functor. □

4. Schemes and their functors of points

Let X be a k-scheme. We define a k-functor $\mathfrak{P}_X$ by formula

$$\mathfrak{P}_X(A) = \mathrm{Mor}_k(\mathrm{Spec}\,A, X)$$

That is $\mathfrak{P}_X$ is the restriction of the presheaf on $\mathbf{Sch}_k$ represented by X to the category $\mathbf{Alg}_k$ along the functor $\mathrm{Spec} : \mathbf{Alg}_k \to \mathbf{Sch}_k$. Next if $f : X \to Y$ is a morphism of k-schemes, then $\mathfrak{P}_f$ is the restriction of a morphism of presheaves on $\mathbf{Sch}_k$ represented by f to the category of k-algebras along $\mathrm{Spec} : \mathbf{Alg}_k \to \mathbf{Sch}_k$. Thus we have a functor

$$\mathbf{Sch}_k \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{P}} \text{the category of } k\text{-functors}$$

Fact 4.1. *Functor*

$$\mathbf{Sch}_k \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{P}} \text{the category of } k\text{-functors}$$

is full, faithful and its image consists of Zariski local k-functors. Moreover, $\mathfrak{B}$ preserves limits.

Proof. Note that the presheaf h_X on $\mathbf{Sch}_k$ represented by X is a Zariski sheaf. Indeed, this just rephrases standard fact that morphism of schemes can be glued in Zariski topology. Next according to Theorem 3.5 the functor $\mathrm{Spec} : \mathbf{Alg}_k \to \mathbf{Sch}_k$ induces an equivalence between the category of Zariski sheaves and the category of local Zariski k-functors. Thus $\mathfrak{P}_X$ is a local Zariski k-functor and $\mathfrak{B}$ it is full and faithful. Note that Yoneda embedding $h : \mathbf{Sch}_k \to \widehat{\mathbf{Sch}_k}$ and the functor

$$\widehat{\mathbf{Sch}_k} \xrightarrow{\textbf{induced by}\ \mathrm{Spec}} \text{the category of } k\text{-functors}$$

preserve limits. Thus their composition $\mathfrak{B}$ also preserves limits. □

Definition 4.2. Let X be a k-scheme. Then $\mathfrak{P}_X$ is called *the k-functor of points of X.*

Finally note that for every k-algebra A we have an identification $\mathfrak{P}_{\mathrm{Spec}\,A} = \mathrm{Hom}_k(A, -)$ and this identification is natural with respect to A. In other words $\mathfrak{B} \cdot \mathrm{Spec}$ is the (co)Yoneda embedding of $\mathbf{Alg}_k$ into the category of k-functors.
Suppose now that A is a k-algebra and $\mathfrak{a} \subseteq A$ is an ideal. Then we define $V(\mathfrak{a}) = \mathrm{Spec}\,A/\mathfrak{a}$ as a closed subscheme $\mathrm{Spec}\,A$ induced by the quotient morphism $A \to A/\mathfrak{a}$. We define an open subscheme $D(\mathfrak{a}) = \mathrm{Spec}\,A \setminus V(\mathfrak{a})$ of $\mathrm{Spec}\,A$.

Definition 4.3. Let $\sigma : \mathfrak{X} \to \mathfrak{Y}$ be a morphism of k-functors. Assume that for every k-algebra A and every morphism $\tau : \mathfrak{B}_{\operatorname{Spec} A} \to \mathfrak{Y}$ of k-functors there exist an ideal $\mathfrak{a}$ in A and a morphism $\tau' : \mathfrak{B}_{D(\mathfrak{a})} \to \mathfrak{X}$ of k-functors such that the square

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathfrak{B}_{D(\mathfrak{a})} \arrow[r, "\tau'"] \arrow[d, hook] & \mathfrak{X} \arrow[d, "\sigma"] \\ \mathfrak{B}_{\operatorname{Spec} A} \arrow[r, "\tau"'] & \mathfrak{Y} \end{tikzcd}$$

is cartesian. Then σ is *an open immersion of k-functors*.

Fact 4.4. *The class of open immersions of k-functors is closed under base change and composition.*

Proof. Left to the reader. □

Definition 4.5. Let $\mathfrak{X}$ be a k-functor and $\left\{\sigma_i : \mathfrak{X}_i \to \mathfrak{X}\right\}_{i\in I}$ be a family of open immersions. Then for every k-algebra A and $x \in \mathfrak{X}(A)$ we have a family of ideals $\{\mathfrak{a}_i\}_{i\in I}$ defined by cartesian squares

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathfrak{B}_{D(\mathfrak{a}_i)} \arrow[r, "\tau'"] \arrow[d, hook] & \mathfrak{X}_i \arrow[d, "\sigma_i"] \\ \mathfrak{B}_{\operatorname{Spec} A} \arrow[r, "\tau"'] & \mathfrak{X} \end{tikzcd}$$

in which bottom vertical morphism $\tau : \mathfrak{B}_{\operatorname{Spec} A} \to \mathfrak{X}$ corresponds to x. We say that $\{\sigma_i\}_{i\in I}$ is *an open cover of* $\mathfrak{X}$ if for every k-algebra A and $x \in \mathfrak{X}(A)$ we have

$$\operatorname{Spec} A = \bigcup_{i\in I} D(\mathfrak{a}_i)$$

or in other words $A = \sum_{i\in I} \mathfrak{a}_i$.

Theorem 4.6. *Let $\mathfrak{X}$ be a k-functor. Then the following are equivalent.*

(i) *$\mathfrak{X}$ is isomorphic with functor of points of some k-scheme.*

(ii) *$\mathfrak{X}$ is a Zariski local k-functor and there exists an open cover $\left\{\sigma_i : \mathfrak{B}_{X_i} \to \mathfrak{X}\right\}_{i\in I}$ of k-functors for some family $\{X_i\}_{i\in I}$ of k-schemes.*

(iii) *$\mathfrak{X}$ is a Zariski local k-functor and there exists an open cover $\left\{\sigma_i : \mathfrak{B}_{\operatorname{Spec} A_i} \to \mathfrak{X}\right\}_{i\in I}$ of k-functors for some family $\{A_i\}_{i\in I}$ of k-algebras.*

The proof depends on two lemmas. Check [Mon19b, Definition 7.1] for the notion of a locally surjective morphism.

Lemma 4.6.1. *Let $f : X \to Y$ be a morphism of k-schemes. Suppose that f is surjective morphism and an open immersion locally on X. Then $\mathfrak{B}_f$ is a locally surjective morphism of Zariski local k-functors.*

Proof of the lemma. Let A be a k-algebra and $g : \operatorname{Spec} A \to Y$ be a morphism of k-schemes. Since f is surjective and an open immersion locally on X, there exist a Zariski cover $\left\{f_i : A \to A_i\right\}_{i\in I}$ and a family $\left\{g_i : \operatorname{Spec} A_i \to X\right\}_{i\in I}$ of morphisms of k-schemes such that $f \cdot g_i = g \cdot \operatorname{Spec} f_i$ for every $i \in I$. This implies that $\mathfrak{B}_f(g_i) = \mathfrak{B}_Y(f_i)(g)$ for every $i \in I$. Thus $\mathfrak{B}_f$ is a locally surjective morphism of Zariski local k-functors. □

Lemma 4.6.2. *Let $X = \coprod_{i\in I} X_i, R = \coprod_{i,j\in I} R_{ij}$ be disjoint sums of k-schemes and let $p, q : R \to X$ be morphisms of k-schemes such that the following conditions are satisfied.*

(1) *For any $i, j \in I$ morphism $p_{|R_{ij}}$ induces an open immersion $R_{ij} \hookrightarrow X_i$ and morphism $q_{|R_{ij}}$ induces an open immersion $R_{ij} \hookrightarrow X_j$.*

(2) *For every $i \in I$ morphisms $p_{|R_{ii}}$ and $q_{|R_{ii}}$ are equal and induce an isomorphisms $R_{ii} \to X_i$.*

(3) *Triple (R, p, q) is an equivalence relation on X in the category of k-schemes.*

Then there exist a k-scheme Y and a morphism $f : X \to Y$ of k-schemes such that

$$\mathfrak{B}_R \underset{\mathfrak{B}_q}{\overset{\mathfrak{B}_p}{\rightrightarrows}} \mathfrak{B}_X \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{B}_f} \mathfrak{B}_Y$$

is a cokernel of a pair $(\mathfrak{B}_p, \mathfrak{B}_q)$ in the category of Zariski local k-functors.

Proof of the lemma. Let

$$R \underset{q}{\overset{p}{\rightrightarrows}} X \xrightarrow{f} Y$$

be a cokernel in the category of ringed spaces. It exists according to [Mon19c, Remark 2.3]. Moreover, [Mon19c, Theorem 3.2] states that for every $i \in I$ subset $f(X_i)$ is open in Y and we have an isomorphism of ringed spaces $X_i \cong f(X_i)$ induced by f. Therefore, Y is a k-scheme and $f : X \to Y$ is a morphism of k-schemes.

Now we verify that $\mathfrak{B}_f$ is the quotient in the category of Zariski local k-functors. For this note that we proved above that f is open immersion of k-schemes locally on X and it is surjective. Thus by Lemma 4.6.1 we derive that $\mathfrak{B}_f$ is a locally surjective morphism of Zariski local k-functors. Therefore ([Mon19b, Theorem 7.3]), it suffices to show that the square

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathfrak{B}_R \arrow[r, "\mathfrak{B}_q"] \arrow[d, "\mathfrak{B}_p"'] & \mathfrak{B}_X \arrow[d, "\mathfrak{B}_f"] \\
\mathfrak{B}_X \arrow[r, "\mathfrak{B}_f"'] & \mathfrak{B}_Y
\end{tikzcd}$$

is cartesian. Since $\mathfrak{B}$ preserves limits (Fact 4.1), we derive that it suffices to check that

$$\begin{tikzcd}
R \arrow[r, "q"] \arrow[d, "p"'] & X \arrow[d, "f"] \\
X \arrow[r, "f"'] & Y
\end{tikzcd}$$

is cartesian square of k-schemes. By [Mon19c, Remark 2.3] we have $R_{ij} = X_i \times_Y X_j$ for every $i, j \in I$ and hence

$$X \times_Y X = \left(\coprod_{i\in I} X_i\right) \times_Y \left(\coprod_{i\in I} X_i\right) = \coprod_{i,j\in I} (X_i \times_Y X_j) = \coprod_{i,j\in I} R_{ij} = R$$

Thus the result follows. □

Proof of the theorem. If **(i)** holds, then we may assume that $\mathfrak{X} = \mathfrak{B}_Y$ for some k-scheme Y. Fact 4.1 states that $\mathfrak{B}_Y$ is a Zariski local k-functor and clearly $1_{\mathfrak{B}_Y} : \mathfrak{B}_Y \to \mathfrak{B}_Y$ is an open cover. Thus **(i)** $\Rightarrow$ **(ii)**.

Every functor of points of a k-scheme admits open cover by functors of points of affine k-schemes. Indeed, it suffices to take open affine subschemes that cover given k-scheme and apply $\mathfrak{B}$. This implies that every open cover of a k-functor $\mathfrak{X}$ by functors of points of k-schemes admits refinement by open cover of functors of points of affine k-schemes. Therefore, implication **(ii)** $\Rightarrow$ **(iii)** holds.

Suppose that a k-functor $\mathfrak{X}$ is Zariski local and $\{\sigma_i : \mathfrak{B}_{\mathrm{Spec}\,A_i} \to \mathfrak{X}\}_{i\in I}$ is an open cover of $\mathfrak{X}$. Note that for every $i,j \in I$ there exist a k-scheme R_{ij} and open immersions $p_{ij} : R_{ij} \hookrightarrow \mathrm{Spec}\,A_i$, $q_{ij} : R_{ij} \hookrightarrow \mathrm{Spec}\,A_j$ such that the square

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathfrak{B}_{R_{ij}} \arrow[r, "\mathfrak{B}_{q_{ij}}"] \arrow[d, "\mathfrak{B}_{p_{ij}}"'] & \mathfrak{B}_{\mathrm{Spec}\,A_j} \arrow[d, "\sigma_j"] \\ \mathfrak{B}_{\mathrm{Spec}\,A_i} \arrow[r, "\sigma_i"'] & \mathfrak{X} \end{tikzcd}$$

is cartesian. Consider k-scheme $X = \coprod_{i\in I} \mathrm{Spec}\,A_i$ and morphism $\sigma : \mathfrak{B}_X \to \mathfrak{X}$ induced by $\{\sigma_i\}_{i\in I}$. Moreover, consider k-scheme $R = \coprod_{i,j\in I} R_{ij}$ and morphisms $p, q : R \to X$ induced by $\{p_{ij}\}_{i,j\in I}$ and $\{q_{ij}\}_{i,j\in I}$, respectively. Note that the square

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathfrak{B}_R \arrow[r, "\mathfrak{B}_q"] \arrow[d, "\mathfrak{B}_p"'] & \mathfrak{B}_X \arrow[d, "\sigma"] \\ \mathfrak{B}_X \arrow[r, "\sigma"'] & \mathfrak{X} \end{tikzcd}$$

is cartesian and hence $(\mathfrak{B}_R, \mathfrak{B}_p, \mathfrak{B}_q)$ is an equivalence relation. By Lemma 4.6.2 there exist a k-scheme Y and a morphism $f : X \to Y$ such that

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathfrak{B}_R \arrow[r, shift left, "\mathfrak{B}_p"] \arrow[r, shift right, "\mathfrak{B}_q"'] & \mathfrak{B}_X \arrow[r, "\mathfrak{B}_f"] & \mathfrak{B}_Y \end{tikzcd}$$

is a cokernel of $(\mathfrak{B}_p, \mathfrak{B}_q)$. Moreover, σ is locally surjective morphism of Zariski local k-functors and hence also

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathfrak{B}_R \arrow[r, shift left, "\mathfrak{B}_p"] \arrow[r, shift right, "\mathfrak{B}_q"'] & \mathfrak{B}_X \arrow[r, "\sigma"] & \mathfrak{X} \end{tikzcd}$$

is a cokernel of $(\mathfrak{B}_p, \mathfrak{B}_q)$. Thus $\mathfrak{B}_Y$ is isomorphic with $\mathfrak{X}$. This proves **(iii)** $\Rightarrow$ **(i)**. □

5. Representable morphisms of k-functors

Definition 5.1. Let $\sigma : \mathfrak{X} \to \mathfrak{Y}$ be a morphism of k-functors. Assume that for every k-algebra A and every morphism $\tau : \mathfrak{B}_{\mathrm{Spec}\,A} \to \mathfrak{Y}$ of k-functors there exist a k-scheme X, a morphism $f : X \to \mathrm{Spec}\,A$ and a morphism $\tau' : \mathfrak{B}_X \to \mathfrak{X}$ of k-functors such that the square

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathfrak{B}_X \arrow[r, "\tau'"] \arrow[d, "\mathfrak{B}_f"'] & \mathfrak{X} \arrow[d, "\sigma"] \\ \mathfrak{B}_{\mathrm{Spec}\,A} \arrow[r, "\tau"'] & \mathfrak{Y} \end{tikzcd}$$

is cartesian. Then σ is *a representable morphism of k-functors*.

Fact 5.2. *The class of representable morphisms of k-functors is closed under base change and composition.*

Proof. Left to the reader. □

Proposition 5.3. *Let $\sigma : \mathfrak{X} \to \mathfrak{Y}$ be a representable morphism of Zariski local k-functors. Fix a k-scheme Y and a morphism $\tau : \mathfrak{B}_Y \to \mathfrak{Y}$. Then there exist a k-scheme X, a morphism $f : X \to Y$ and a morphism $\tau' : \mathfrak{B}_X \to \mathfrak{X}$ such that the square*

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathfrak{B}_X \arrow[r, "\tau'"] \arrow[d, "\mathfrak{B}_f"'] & \mathfrak{X} \arrow[d, "\sigma"] \\ \mathfrak{B}_Y \arrow[r, "\tau"'] & \mathfrak{Y} \end{tikzcd}$$

is cartesian.

Proof. Let

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathfrak{Z} \arrow[r, "\tau'"] \arrow[d, "\sigma'"'] & \mathfrak{X} \arrow[d, "\sigma"] \\ \mathfrak{B}_Y \arrow[r, "\tau"'] & \mathfrak{Y} \end{tikzcd}$$

be a cartesian square. According to [Mon19b, Theorem 2.12] k-functor $\mathfrak{Z}$ is Zariski local. Suppose that $\{f_i : \mathrm{Spec}\,A_i \to Y\}_{i\in I}$ is an open cover of Y. Then $\{\mathfrak{B}_{f_i} : \mathfrak{B}_{\mathrm{Spec}\,A_i} \to \mathfrak{B}_Y\}_{i\in I}$ is an open cover of $\mathfrak{B}_Y$ and hence its base change $\{\tau_i : \mathfrak{Z}_i \to \mathfrak{Z}\}_{i\in I}$ is an open cover of $\mathfrak{Z}$. Since σ is representable, we deduce that $\mathfrak{Z}_i$ is a functor of points of some k-scheme for $i \in I$. Now by Theorem 4.6 we derive that there exists a k-scheme X such that $\mathfrak{Z}$ is isomorphic with $\mathfrak{B}_X$. This proves the result. □

Definition 5.4. Let $\sigma : \mathfrak{X} \to \mathfrak{Y}$ be a morphism of k-functors. Assume that for every k-algebra A and every morphism $\tau : \mathfrak{B}_{\mathrm{Spec}\,A} \to \mathfrak{Y}$ of k-functors there exist an ideal $\mathfrak{a}$ in A and morphism $\tau' : \mathfrak{B}_{V(\mathfrak{a})} \to \mathfrak{X}$ such that the square

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathfrak{B}_{V(\mathfrak{a})} = \mathfrak{B}_{\mathrm{Spec}\,A/\mathfrak{a}} \arrow[r, "\tau'"] \arrow[d, "\mathfrak{B}_{\mathrm{Spec}\,q}"'] & \mathfrak{X} \arrow[d, "\sigma"] \\ \mathfrak{B}_{\mathrm{Spec}\,A} \arrow[r, "\tau"'] & \mathfrak{Y} \end{tikzcd}$$

is cartesian, where $q : A \to A/\mathfrak{a}$ is the quotient map. Then σ is *a closed immersion of k-functors*.

Fact 5.5. *The class of closed immersions of k-functors is closed under base change and composition.*

Proof. Left to the reader. □

Proposition 5.6. *Let $\sigma : \mathfrak{X} \to \mathfrak{Y}$ be a closed (open) immersion of k-functors. Fix a k-scheme Y and a morphism $\tau : \mathfrak{B}_Y \to \mathfrak{Y}$. Then there exist a k-scheme X, a closed (open) immersion $f : X \to Y$ of schemes and a morphism $\tau' : \mathfrak{B}_X \to \mathfrak{X}$ of k-functors such that the square*

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathfrak{B}_X \arrow[r, "\tau'"] \arrow[d, "\mathfrak{B}_f"'] & \mathfrak{X} \arrow[d, "\sigma"] \\ \mathfrak{B}_Y \arrow[r, "\tau"'] & \mathfrak{Y} \end{tikzcd}$$

is cartesian.

Proof. According to Fact 5.5 (Fact 4.4) pullback $\mathfrak{X} \times_{\mathfrak{Y}} \mathfrak{B}_Y \to \mathfrak{B}_Y$ of σ along τ is a closed (open) immersion of k-functors. Since $\mathfrak{B}_Y$ is a Zariski local k-functor by Fact 4.1 and closed (open) immersions are monomorphisms, we derive by Proposition 3.6 that a fiber-product $\mathfrak{X} \times_{\mathfrak{Y}} \mathfrak{B}_Y$ of σ and τ is a Zariski local k-functor. Since closed (open) immersions of k-functors are representable, we deduce by Proposition 5.3 that there exists a k-scheme X, a morphism $f : X \to Y$ of k-schemes and a morphism $\tau' : \mathfrak{B}_X \to \mathfrak{X}$ of k-functors such that the square

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathfrak{X} \times_{\mathfrak{Y}} \mathfrak{B}_Y \cong \mathfrak{B}_X \arrow[r, "\tau'"] \arrow[d, "\mathfrak{B}_f"'] & \mathfrak{X} \arrow[d, "\sigma"] \\ \mathfrak{B}_Y \arrow[r, "\tau"'] & \mathfrak{Y} \end{tikzcd}$$

is cartesian and $\mathfrak{B}_f$ is a closed (open) immersion of k-functors. Since the functor

$$\widehat{\mathbf{Sch}_k} \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{B}} \text{the category of } k\text{-functors}$$

preserves finite limits, it follows that for every open affine subset V of Y we have a cartesian square

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathfrak{B}_{f^{-1}(V)} \arrow[r, hook] \arrow[d, "\mathfrak{B}_{f_V}"'] & \mathfrak{B}_X \arrow[d, "\mathfrak{B}_f"] \\ \mathfrak{B}_V \arrow[r, hook] & \mathfrak{B}_Y \end{tikzcd}$$

where $f_V : f^{-1}(V) \to V$ is the restriction of f. Next as $\mathfrak{B}_f$ is a closed (open) immersion and V is affine, we derive that f_V is a closed (open) immersion of schemes. Since this holds for every affine open subset V of Y, we deduce that f is a closed (open) immersion. □

The next result is frequently used in the theory of *algebraic spaces*.

Proposition 5.7. *Let $\mathfrak{Y}$ be a k-functor such that the diagonal $\mathfrak{Y} \to \mathfrak{Y} \times \mathfrak{Y}$ is representable. Then every morphism $\sigma : \mathfrak{X} \to \mathfrak{Y}$ of k-functors is representable.*

Proof. Fix a morphism of k-functors $\sigma : \mathfrak{X} \to \mathfrak{Y}$. Let Y be a k-scheme and let $\tau : \mathfrak{B}_Y \to \mathfrak{Y}$ be a morphism of k-functors. Consider the cartesian square

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathfrak{Z} \arrow[r, "\tau'"] \arrow[d, "\sigma'"'] & \mathfrak{X} \arrow[d, "\sigma"] \\ \mathfrak{B}_Y \arrow[r, "\tau"'] & \mathfrak{Y} \end{tikzcd}$$

Then there exists a cartesian square

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathfrak{Z} \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & \mathfrak{Y} \arrow[d, "\textbf{diagonal}"] \\ \mathfrak{B}_Y \times \mathfrak{Y} \arrow[r, "\tau \times \sigma"'] & \mathfrak{Y} \times \mathfrak{Y} \end{tikzcd}$$

Since the diagonal of $\mathfrak{Y}$ is representable, we derive that $\mathfrak{Z}$ is isomorphic with functor of points of some k-scheme. This finishes the proof. □

6. Closed immersions and hom k-functors

Definition 6.1. Let X be a k-scheme. Suppose that there exists an open affine cover $X = \bigcup_{i \in I} X_i$ such that k-algebra $\Gamma(X_i, \mathcal{O}_{X_i})$ is free as a k-module. Then we say that X is *a locally free k-scheme*.

Next theorem is the main result of this section.

Theorem 6.2. *Let $j : \mathfrak{Y}' \to \mathfrak{Y}$ be a closed immersion of k-functors and X be a locally free k-scheme. Suppose that classes $\mathrm{Mor}_A\left((\mathfrak{B}_X)_A, \mathfrak{Y}_A\right)$ are sets for every k-algebra A. Then classes $\mathrm{Mor}_A\left((\mathfrak{B}_X)_A, \mathfrak{Y}'_A\right)$ are sets for every k-algebra A and the morphism*

$$\mathcal{M}\mathrm{or}_k\left(1_{\mathfrak{B}_X}, j\right) : \mathcal{M}\mathrm{or}_k\left(\mathfrak{B}_X, \mathfrak{Y}'\right) \to \mathcal{M}\mathrm{or}_k\left(\mathfrak{B}_X, \mathfrak{Y}\right)$$

is a closed immersion of k-functors.

It is useful to isolate crucial steps in the argument. For this we proceed by proving some lemmas.

Lemma 6.2.1. *Suppose that A is a commutative ring. Let $j : \mathfrak{Y}' \to \mathfrak{Y}$ be a closed immersion of A-functors and X be an affine A-scheme such that $\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ is a free A-module. Assume that $\tau : \mathfrak{B}_X \to \mathfrak{Y}$ is a morphism of A-functors. Then there exists an ideal $\mathfrak{a} \subseteq A$ such that for every A-algebra B the restriction τ_B factors through j_B if and only if the structure morphism $f : A \to B$ of B satisfies $\mathfrak{a} \subseteq \ker(f)$.*

Proof of the lemma. Since j is a closed immersion of A-functors and X is affine k-scheme there exists an affine A-scheme X', a closed immersion $j' : X' \to X$ of schemes and a cartesian square

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathfrak{B}_{X'} \arrow[r] \arrow[d, "\mathfrak{B}_{j'}"'] & \mathfrak{Y}' \arrow[d, "j"] \\ \mathfrak{B}_X \arrow[r, "\tau"'] & \mathfrak{Y} \end{tikzcd}$$

of A-functors. Next let B be an A-algebra with the structure morphism $f : A \to B$. Then τ_B factors through j_B if and only if the projection $\operatorname{Spec} B \times_{\operatorname{Spec} A} X \to X$ induced by f factors through X'. Let $A[X]$ be the A-algebra of global regular functions on X and let $\mathfrak{J}$ be an ideal in $A[X]$ such that $A[X]/\mathfrak{J} = A[X']$ is the A-algebra of global regular functions of X'. With this notation we derive that the projection $\operatorname{Spec} B \times_{\operatorname{Spec} A} X \to X$ induced by f factors through X' if and only if the morphism $A[X] \to B \otimes_A A[X]$ induced by f sends every element of $\mathfrak{J}$ to zero. Since $A[X]$ is a free A-module, we write $A[X] = A^{\oplus I}$ for some index set I. Then the morphism $A[X] \to B \otimes_A A[X]$ induced by f is just $f^{\oplus I} : A^{\oplus I} \to B^{\oplus I}$. We have $f^{\oplus I}(\mathfrak{J}) = 0$ if and only if $\left(pr_i^B \cdot f^{\oplus I}\right)(\mathfrak{J}) =$ for every $i \in I$, where $pr_i^B : B^{\oplus I} \to B$ is the projection on i-th component. Pick $i \in I$ and consider the commutative diagram

$$\begin{tikzcd} A^{\oplus I} \arrow[r, "f^{\oplus I}"] \arrow[d, "pr_i^A"'] & B^{\oplus I} \arrow[d, "pr_i^B"] \\ A \arrow[r, "f"'] & B \end{tikzcd}$$

In the diagram pr_i^A is the projection on i-th component. Diagram implies that $\left(pr_i^B \cdot f^{\oplus I}\right)(\mathfrak{J}) =$ for every $i \in I$ if and only if $\left(f \cdot pr_i^A\right)(\mathfrak{J}) = 0$ for every $i \in I$. This is equivalent with the condition that $f(\mathfrak{a}) = 0$ for ideal $\mathfrak{a}$ in A generated by $\sum_{i \in I} pr_i^A(\mathfrak{J})$. Thus the lemma is proved. $\square$

Lemma 6.2.2. *Suppose that A is a commutative ring. Let $j : \mathfrak{Y}' \to \mathfrak{Y}$ be a closed immersion of A-functors and X be an A-scheme with open cover*

$$X = \bigcup_{i \in I} X_i$$

Assume that $\tau : \mathfrak{B}_X \to \mathfrak{Y}$ is a morphism of A-functors. Fix an A-algebra B. Then τ_B factors through j_B if and only if $\left(\tau_{|\mathfrak{B}_{X_i}}\right)_B$ factors through j_B for every $i \in I$.

Proof of the lemma. If τ_B factors through j_B, then also $\left(\tau_{|\mathfrak{B}_{X_i}}\right)_B$ factors through j_B for every $i \in I$. It suffices to prove the converse. So suppose that $\left(\tau_{|\mathfrak{B}_{X_i}}\right)_B$ factors through j_B for every $i \in I$. Since j is a closed immersion of A-functors and X is an A-scheme, Proposition 5.6 implies that there exists a cartesian square

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathfrak{B}_{X'} \arrow[r] \arrow[d, "\mathfrak{B}_{j'}"'] & \mathfrak{Y}' \arrow[d, "j"] \\ \mathfrak{B}_X \arrow[r, "\tau"'] & \mathfrak{Y} \end{tikzcd}$$

where $j' : X' \to X$ is a closed immersion of A-schemes. For each $i \in I$ let $j_i' : j'^{-1}(X_i) \to X_i$ be the restriction of j'. We have the induced cartesian square

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathfrak{B}j'^{-1}(X_i) \arrow[r] \arrow[d, "\mathfrak{B}_{j_i'}"'] & \mathfrak{Y}' \arrow[d, "j"] \\ \mathfrak{B}_{X_i} \arrow[r, "\tau_{|\mathfrak{B}_{X_i}}"'] & \mathfrak{Y} \end{tikzcd}$$

Now $\left(\tau_{|\mathfrak{B}_{X_i}}\right)_B$ factors through j_B. This implies that $(\mathfrak{B}_{j_i'})_B$ admits a section for every $i \in I$. Then $(\mathfrak{B}_{j_i'})_B$ is an isomorphism for every $i \in I$. Thus $j_i' \times_{\mathrm{Spec}\,A} 1_{\mathrm{Spec}\,B}$ is an isomorphism for every $i \in I$ and hence $j' \times_{\mathrm{Spec}\,A} 1_{\mathrm{Spec}\,B}$ is an isomorphism of B-schemes. This means that τ_B factors through j_B. □

Proof of the theorem. Let A be a k-algebra. The restriction functor $(-)_{|\mathbf{Alg}_A} = (-)_A$ preserves all closed immersions. Thus j_A is a closed immersion of A-functors and hence we derive that $j_A : \mathfrak{Y}'_A \to \mathfrak{Y}_A$ is a monomorphism of A-functors. Thus we have an injective map of classes

$$\mathrm{Mor}_A\left(1_{(\mathfrak{B}_X)_A}, j_A\right) : \mathrm{Mor}_A\left((\mathfrak{B}_X)_A, \mathfrak{Y}'_A\right) \hookrightarrow \mathrm{Mor}_A\left((\mathfrak{B}_X)_A, \mathfrak{Y}_A\right)$$

Hence if $\mathrm{Mor}_A\left((\mathfrak{B}_X)_A, \mathfrak{Y}_A\right)$ is a set, then $\mathrm{Mor}_A\left((\mathfrak{B}_X)_A, \mathfrak{Y}'_A\right)$ is a set. All these facts imply that both internal homs

$$\mathcal{M}\mathrm{or}_k\left(\mathfrak{B}_X, \mathfrak{Y}'\right), \mathcal{M}\mathrm{or}_k\left(\mathfrak{B}_X, \mathfrak{Y}\right)$$

exist and morphism $\mathcal{M}\mathrm{or}_k(1_{\mathfrak{B}_X}, j)$ of k-functors is a monomorphism. Our task is to prove that it is a closed immersion. For this consider a k-algebra A and a morphism $\sigma : \mathfrak{B}_{\mathrm{Spec}\,A} \to \mathcal{M}\mathrm{or}_k\left(\mathfrak{B}_X, \mathfrak{Y}\right)$ of k-functors that sends 1_A to some morphism $\tau : (\mathfrak{B}_X)_A \to \mathfrak{Y}_A$ of A-functors. Consider a cartesian square

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathfrak{U} \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & \mathcal{M}\mathrm{or}_k\left(\mathfrak{B}_X, \mathfrak{Y}'\right) \arrow[d, "\mathcal{M}\mathrm{or}_k\left(1_{\mathfrak{B}_X}, j\right)"] \\
\mathfrak{B}_{\mathrm{Spec}\,A} \arrow[r, "\sigma"'] & \mathcal{M}\mathrm{or}_k\left(\mathfrak{B}_X, \mathfrak{Y}\right)
\end{tikzcd}$$

Since $\mathcal{M}\mathrm{or}_k\left(1_{\mathfrak{B}_X}, j\right)$ is a monomorphism, we may consider $\mathfrak{U}$ as a k-subfunctor of $\mathfrak{B}_{\mathrm{Spec}\,A}$. For every k-algebra B subset $\mathfrak{U}(B) \subseteq \mathrm{Mor}_k(A, B) = \mathrm{Mor}_k(\mathrm{Spec}\,B, \mathrm{Spec}\,A)$ consists of A-algebras B with structure morphisms $f : A \to B$ such that τ_B factors through $j_B : \mathfrak{Y}'_B \to \mathfrak{Y}_B$. Since X is a locally free k-scheme, we deduce that $(\mathfrak{B}_X)_A$ is a functor of points of a locally free A-scheme

$$\mathrm{Spec}\,A \times_{\mathrm{Spec}\,k} X$$

Pick an open affine cover $\bigcup_{i \in I} X_i$ of this A-scheme such that $\Gamma(X_i, \mathcal{O}_X)$ is a free A-module. Now Lemma 6.2.2 implies that τ_B factors through j_B if and only if $\left(\tau_{|X_i}\right)_B$ factors through j_B for every $i \in I$. Next by Lemma 6.2.1 we deduce that $\left(\tau_{|X_i}\right)_B$ factors through j_B for given $i \in I$ if and only if $f(\mathfrak{a}_i) = 0$ for some ideal $\mathfrak{a}_i \subseteq A$ independent of f. Thus $\mathfrak{U}$ consists of all morphisms $f : A \to B$ of k-algebras such that $f(\mathfrak{a}) = 0$ where $\mathfrak{a} = \sum_{i \in I} \mathfrak{a}_i$. Therefore, $\mathfrak{U} \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{B}_{\mathrm{Spec}\,A}$ is isomorphic with $\mathfrak{B}_{V(\mathfrak{a})} = \mathfrak{B}_{\mathrm{Spec}\,A/\mathfrak{a}} \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{B}_{\mathrm{Spec}\,A}$ induced by the quotient map $A \to A/\mathfrak{a}$ and hence $\mathcal{M}\mathrm{or}_k(1_{\mathfrak{B}_X}, j)$ is a closed immersion of k-functors. □

7. ALGEBRA OF REGULAR FUNCTIONS OF A k-FUNCTOR

Let $|-| : \mathbf{Alg}_k \to \mathbf{Set}$ be the forgetful k-functor.

Definition 7.1. *A ring k-functor* is a ring object in the category of k-functors.

Example 7.2. Basic example of a ring k-functor is a k-functor $\mathfrak{K}$ given by

$$\mathfrak{K}(A) = k,\ \mathfrak{K}(f) = 1_k$$

for any k-algebra A and morphism f of k-algebras. It can be described as a constant k-functor ([ML98, page 67]) corresponding to k.

Definition 7.3. *An $\mathfrak{K}$-algebra* is an $\mathfrak{K}$-algebra object in the category of k-functors.

Note that a $\mathfrak{K}$-algebra $\mathfrak{A}$ can be viewed as a functor $\mathfrak{A} : \mathbf{Alg}_k \to \mathbf{Alg}_k$.

Definition 7.4. The $\mathfrak{K}$-algebra $\mathfrak{O}_k$ represented by the identity functor on $\mathbf{Alg}_k$ is called *the structure $\mathfrak{K}$-algebra*.

Note that $|-|$ is the underlying k-functor of $\mathfrak{K}$-algebra $\mathfrak{O}_k$.

Definition 7.5. Let $\mathfrak{X}$ be a k-functor and assume that $\mathrm{Mor}_k(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{O}_k)$ is a set. Then $\mathrm{Mor}_k(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{O}_k)$ is a k-algebra with respect to the structure induced by $\mathfrak{O}_k$. We call this k-algebra *the k-algebra of global regular functions on $\mathfrak{X}$*. Its elements are called *global regular functions on $\mathfrak{X}$*.

Definition 7.6. Let $\mathfrak{X}$ be a k-functor. Suppose that A is a k-algebra, $x \in \mathfrak{X}(A)$ and $f \in \mathrm{Mor}_k(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{O}_k)$. The element $f^A(x) \in A$ is called *the value of f on point x*.

For given k-functor $\mathfrak{X}$ we describe k-algebra operations on $\mathrm{Mor}_k(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{O}_k)$ in terms of values of its elements on points of $\mathfrak{X}$. For this consider $\alpha \in k$ and $f, g \in \mathrm{Mor}_k(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{O}_k)$. We have formulas

$$(f+g)^A(x) = f^A(x) + g^A(x),\ (f \cdot g)^A(x) = f^A(x) \cdot g^A(x),\ (\alpha \cdot f)^A(x) = \alpha \cdot f^A(x)$$

in which right hand side are k-algebra operations in A.
Recall that the affine line $\mathbb{A}^1_k$ is an affine k-scheme having k-algebra of polynomials with one variable as a k-algebra of regular functions.

Fact 7.7. *Let $|-| : \mathbf{Alg}_k \to \mathbf{Set}$ be the forgetful k-functor. Then we have natural isomorphism*

$$\mathfrak{B}_{\mathbb{A}^1_k} \cong |-|$$

Proof. Let B be a k-algebra. We have the following chain of identifications

$$\mathfrak{B}_{\mathbb{A}^1_k}(B) = \mathrm{Mor}_k\left(\mathrm{Spec}\, B, \mathbb{A}^1_k\right) = \mathrm{Mor}_k\left(\mathrm{Spec}\, B, \mathrm{Spec}\, k[x]\right) = \mathrm{Mor}_k\left(k[x], B\right) = |B|$$

natural in B. □

In particular, since $|-|$ carries the structure $\mathfrak{K}$-algebra $\mathfrak{O}_k$, we derive that $\mathfrak{B}_{\mathbb{A}^1_k}$ admits a structure of $\mathfrak{K}$-algebra isomorphic to $\mathfrak{O}_k$.

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