

M2

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Chapter 1

Presheaves and sheaves

Let X be a locally compact Hausdorff space.

1.1 Sheaves

Definition 1.1. A presheaf on X is a contravariant functor from the category of open sets of X to abelian groups.

Definition 1.2. If \mathcal{F} is a presheaf on X and $p \in X$ then the stalk of \mathcal{F} at p is the abelian group $\mathcal{F}_p := \varinjlim_{p \in U \text{ open}} \mathcal{F}(U)$.

Definition 1.3. If \mathcal{F} is a presheaf on X , it is said to be a sheaf if for any $U \subset X$ open and any covering family of U $(U_a)_{a \in A}$ one has the exact sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(U) \rightarrow \prod_{a \in A} \mathcal{F}(U_a) \rightarrow \prod_{a, b \in A} \mathcal{F}(U_a \cap U_b) \quad (1.1)$$

1.2 \mathcal{K} -sheaves

Definition 1.4. A \mathcal{K} -presheaf on X is a contravariant functor from the category of compact sets of X to abelian groups.

Definition 1.5. If \mathcal{F} is a \mathcal{K} -presheaf on X and $p \in X$ then the stalk of \mathcal{F} at p is the abelian group $\mathcal{F}_p := \varinjlim_{p \in K \text{ compact}} \mathcal{F}(K) = \mathcal{F}(\{p\})$.

Definition 1.6. If \mathcal{F} is a \mathcal{K} -presheaf on X , it is said to be a \mathcal{K} -sheaf if the following conditions are satisfied:

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$$\mathcal{F}(\emptyset) = 0 \quad (1.2)$$

• For K_1 and K_2 two compacts of X the following sequence is exact:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(K_1 \cup K_2) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(K_1) \oplus \mathcal{F}(K_2) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(K_1 \cap K_2) \quad (1.3)$$

- Pour tout compact K de X , le morphisme naturel suivant est un isomorphisme

$$\lim_{\substack{\longrightarrow \\ K \subset U \text{ open relatively compact}}} \mathcal{F}(\overline{U}) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(K) \quad (1.4)$$

Remark 1.7. (1.4) is well defined because if K is a compact subset of X , then for $x \in K$ let U_x be an open neighborhood relatively compact (which exists by local compactness), the family $(U_x)_{x \in K}$ covers K then one can extract a finite cover of it : U_1, \dots, U_n and then $\cup_{i=1}^n U_i$ is an open neighborhood, and a finite union of relatively compact, then it's relatively compact. ($\cup_{i=1}^n U_i = \cup_{i=1}^n \overline{U_i}$)

1.3 Technical lemmas

Lemma 1.8. If K_1, \dots, K_n are compact subsets of X then $\{U_1 \cap \dots \cap U_n\}_{U_i \supset K_i \text{ open in } X}$ is a cofinal system of neighborhoods of $K_1 \cap \dots \cap K_n$.

Proof. Let U_i be a relatively compact open neighborhood of K_i and $U = \cup_{i=1}^n U_i$. Then \overline{U} is compact

If $n = 2$, let V be a neighborhood of $K_1 \cap K_2$
If the result is true for $n - 1$, □

Lemma 1.9. If \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} are two categories, $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ and $G : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ two functors such that (F, G) is an adjoint pair. Then for (F, G) to be an equivalence of category, it's enough to have that the canonical natural transformations $\text{id}_{\mathcal{D}} \Rightarrow F \circ G$ and $G \circ F \Rightarrow \text{id}_{\mathcal{C}}$ are isomorphisms.

Proof. TODO □

Lemma 1.10. If $(K_a)_{a \in A}$ is a filtered directed system of compact subsets of X , and \mathcal{F} a \mathcal{K} -presheaf satisfying (1.4), then

$$\lim_{\substack{\longrightarrow \\ a \in A}} \mathcal{F}(K_a) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}\left(\bigcap_{a \in A} K_a\right)$$

is an isomorphism.

Proof. TODO □

1.4 Equivalence of category

Definition 1.11.

- If \mathcal{F} is a presheaf then let $\alpha^* \mathcal{F}$ be the \mathcal{K} -presheaf :

$$K \mapsto \lim_{\substack{\longrightarrow \\ K \subset U \text{ open}}} \mathcal{F}(U)$$

- If \mathcal{G} is a \mathcal{K} -presheaf then let $\alpha_* \mathcal{G}$ be the presheaf :

$$U \mapsto \lim_{\substack{\longleftarrow \\ U \supset K \text{ compact}}} \mathcal{G}(K)$$

Proposition 1.12. *The pair (α^*, α_*) is an adjoint pair.*

Proof. TODO

□

Lemma 1.13.

- α^* send sheaves to \mathcal{K} -sheaves
- α^* send \mathcal{K} -sheaves to sheaves
- The restrictions obtained still form an adjoint pair.

The previous adjoint pair give rise to an adjoint pair between sheaves and \mathcal{K} -sheaves

Proof. TODO

□

Lemma 1.14. *The previous adjoint pair give rise to an equivalence of category between sheaves and \mathcal{K} -sheaves*

Proof.

□

Chapter 2

Homotopy sheaves

Chapter 3

Pushforward, exceptional pushforward, and pullback

Chapter 4

Čech cohomology

Chapter 5

Purehomotopy \mathcal{K} -sheaves

Chapter 6

Poincaré–Lefschetz duality

Chapter 7

Homotopy colimits

Chapter 8

Homotopy colimits of pure homotopy \mathcal{K} -sheaves

Chapter 9

Steenrod homology