

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:

•

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

• 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  $\bigcup_{i=1}^n U_i$  is an open neighborhood, and a finite union of relatively compact, then it's relatively compact. ( $\bigcup_{i=1}^n U_i = \bigcup_{i=1}^n \overline{U_i}$ )

### 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.* □

**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 these 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  $(\alpha^*, \alpha_*)$  is an adjoint pair.

*Proof.* TODO □

**Lemma 1.13.**

- $\alpha^*$  send sheaves to  $\mathcal{K}$ -sheaves
- $\alpha^*$  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