Quick Notes on Cohomology

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October 15, 2015

These are some quick notes cohomology. The main point is to have sense of the relationships between some important concepts. Many proofs of the facts from commutative algebra or category theory are sketchy or skipped.

1 Derived functor cohomology

1.1 Categorical nonsense

Let $\mathcal{U}$ be a category. An object I is called injective if $\mathrm{Hom}(\cdot, I)$ is exact. (Recall that in the general case it is always left-exact.) If every object is isomorphic to a subobject of an injective, then the category is said to have enough injectives.

An injective resolution of of an object A is a complex $I^{\cdot}$, defined in degrees $i \geq 0$, together with a morphism $\varepsilon : A \to I^0$ such that each I^i is injective and the sequence

$$0 \to A \to I^0 \to I^1 \to I^2 \to \cdots$$

is exact.

Let $\mathcal{U}$ be a category of enough injectives and $F : \mathcal{U} \to \mathcal{B}$ be a left exact functor of abelian categories. For each object A of $\mathcal{U}$, we choose once and for all an injective resolution of A. We constant the right derived functors $R^i F$, $i \geq 0$ as $R^i F = h^i(F(I^{\cdot}))$. This is well defined since any two injective resolutions are homotopy equivalent. Each $R^i F$ is a functor from $\mathcal{U}$ to $\mathcal{B}$. There is a natural isomorphism $F \cong R^0 F$.

For each s.e.s. $0 \to A' \to A \to A'' \to 0$ and for each $i \geq 0$, there is a natural morphism $\delta^i : R^i F(A'') \to R^{i+1} F(A')$ such that we obtain a l.e.s:

$$\cdots \to R^i F(A') \to R^i F(A) \to R^i F(A'') \to R^{i+1} F(A') \to R^{i+1} F(A) \to \cdots$$

In particular, note that the morphisms in the above sequence come from category $\mathcal{B}$. The connecting morphism δ^i is natural.

For each injective object I of $\mathcal{U}$, and for each $i > 0$, we have $R^i F(I) = 0$. This should be clear, since $0 \to I \to I \to 0 \to 0 \to \cdots$ is already an injective resolution of I.

An object J of $\mathcal{U}$ is called acyclic for F if $R^i F = 0$ for all $i > 0$. In particular, injective objects are acyclic. In defining the right exact functors, it suffices to use an acyclic resolution and we would obtain the same functors.

Now we talk about a universal property of derived functors. As we see in the above, the data of a derived functors consist of $R^i F$'s and connecting morphisms. We can abstractly define such data set. A δ-functor form $\mathcal{U}$ to $\mathcal{B}$ is a collection of functors $T^i, i \geq 0$, together with a morphism $\delta^i : T^i(A'') \to T^{i+1}(A)$ for each s.e.s $0 \to A' \to A \to A'' \to 0$ such that we obtain a long exact sequence like before and the connecting morphism is natural with respect to morphisms of short exact sequeneces.

The δ-functor $T = (T^i) : \mathcal{U} \to \mathcal{B}$ is said to be universal if, given any other δ-functor $T' = (T'^i) : \mathcal{U} \to \mathcal{B}$, and given any morphism of functors $f^0 : T^0 \to T'^0$, ther exists a unique sequence of morphisms $f^i : T^i \to T'^i$ for each $i \geq 0$ starting with f^0, which commute with the δ^i for each short exact sequence.

Additive functor F is called effaceable if for each A there is some $u : A \hookrightarrow M$ such that $F(u) : F(A) \to_0 F(M)$. A δ-functor $T = (T^i) : \mathcal{U} \to \mathcal{B}$ is universal if each $T^i, i > 0$ is effaceable.

If $\mathcal{U}$ has enough injectives and F is a covariant functor as before, then functors $(R^i F)_{i \geq 0}$ defined as above form a universal δ-functor with $F \cong R^0 F$. Conversely, if a δ-functor is universal, then we can recover it by taking $R^i T^0$. Well, since each object is a subobject of an injective, it is easy to check that $(R^i F)_{i \geq 0}$ is effaceable. The second statement follows from standard universal property argument.

Let $(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ be a ringed space, then the category $\mathfrak{Mod}(X)$ of sheaves of $\mathcal{O}_X$-modules has enough injectives. (Take for granted now.) Let X be a topological space, the category $\mathfrak{Ab}(X)$ of sheaves of abelian groups on X has enough injectives.

Let X be a topological space. We define the cohomology functors $H^i(X, \cdot)$ to be the right derived functors of the functor $\Gamma(X, \cdot)$ from $\mathfrak{Ab}(X)$ to $\mathfrak{Ab}$.

Recall that a sheaf $\mathscr{F}$ on a topological space X is flasque if for every inclusion of open sets $V \subseteq U$, the restriction map $\mathscr{F}(U) \to \mathscr{F}(V)$ is surjective. *An easy nonexample is: the sheaf of continuous functions on $\mathbb{R}$ is clearly not flasque since there are functions that are continuous functions of $(0, 1)$ and cannot be extended continuously any further. In a flasque sheaf any local functions are restrictions of global functions, which strikes me as a bit weird.* Any injective $\mathcal{O}_X$-module is flasque. If $\mathscr{F}$ is a flasque sheaf on a topological space X, then $H^i(X, \mathscr{F}) = 0$ for all $i > 0$. *Ok, this makes some intuitive*

sense, since cohomology are meant to measure some lack of functions. But a flasque sheaf seems to have "too many functions". In particular, this shows that flasque sheaves are acyclic.

Now to view an $\mathcal{O}_X$-module simply as an element in $\mathfrak{Ab}(X)$, we are forgetting its additional structures. If we instead define $H^i(X, \mathscr{F})$ by taking injective resolution of $\mathscr{F}$ in $\mathfrak{Mod}(X)$, which is a proper subcategory of $\mathfrak{Ab}(X)$, we do not a priori get the same right derived functors. However, since any injective is flasque, and every flasque is acyclic, so resolution by injectives in $\mathfrak{Mod}(X)$ gives the usual cohomology functors.

Grothendieck vanishing theorem Let X be a noetherian topological space of dimension n. Then for all $i > 0$ and all sheaves of abelian groups $\mathscr{F}$ on X, we have $H^i(X, \mathscr{F}) = 0$.

The main tool here is direct limit. If $(\mathscr{F}_\alpha)$ is a direct system of sheaves on X, then we can define the direct limit $\varinjlim \mathscr{F}_\alpha$. In general we first define a direct limit presheaf on a topological space X by $U \mapsto \varinjlim \mathscr{F}_i(U)$. If X is in addition noetherian, then this presheaf is already a sheaf, which we call the direct limit sheaf. In particular, for every open subset $U \subseteq X$, we have

$$(\varinjlim \mathscr{F}_\alpha)(U) = \varinjlim \mathscr{F}_\alpha(U)$$

On a noetherian topological space, a direct limit of flasque sheaves is flasque. The key idea is for each α, we have that $\mathscr{F}_\alpha(U) \to \mathscr{F}_\alpha(V)$ is surjective. Direct limit is an exact functor, so $\varinjlim \mathscr{F}_\alpha(U) \to \varinjlim \mathscr{F}_\alpha(V)$ is also surjective. Now we show that direct limit commutes with H^i, i.e.

$$\varinjlim H^i(X, \mathscr{F}_\alpha) \to H^i(X, \varinjlim \mathscr{F}_\alpha)$$

Many proofs in this section concerns how we transport flasque resolutions. We assume that A is always noetherian.

Theorem 1.1. (Krull's Theorem) *Let $M \subseteq N$ for finitely generated A-modules, and let $\mathfrak{a}$ be an ideal of A. Then the $\mathfrak{a}$-adic topology on M is induced by the $\mathfrak{a}$-adic topology on N. In particular, for any n.0, there exists an $n' \geq n$ such that $M \cap \mathfrak{a}^{n'} N$.*

Define $\Gamma_\mathfrak{a}(M) = \{m \in M : \mathfrak{a}^n m = 0 \text{ for some } n > 0\}$. If I is an injective A-module, then $\Gamma_\mathfrak{a}(I)$ is also an injective A-module for all ideal $\mathfrak{a} \subseteq A$, and $I \twoheadrightarrow I_f$ for all $f \in A$.

Proposition 1.2. *If I is injective, then $\widetilde{I}$ on $\operatorname{Spec} A$ is flasque.*

Theorem 1.3. *For all quasi-coherent $\mathscr{F}$ on $X = \operatorname{Spec} A$ and for all $i > 0$, we have $H^i(X, \mathscr{F}) = 0$.*

Proof. We can use the flasque resolution

$$0 \to \widetilde{M} \to \widetilde{I}^1 \to \widetilde{I}^2 \to \cdots$$

Now apply $\Gamma(X, \cdot)$ functor, we get the original injective resolution back:

$$0 \to M \to I^1 \to I^2 \to \cdots$$

Since the sequence is exact to start with, taking homology of this sequence gives us zero for $i > 0$. $\qquad\square$

Let X be a noetherian scheme. Then any quasi-coherent sheaf $\mathscr{F}$ on X can be embedded in a flasque, quasi-coherent sheaf $\mathscr{G}$.

Theorem 1.4. (Serre's cohomological criterion for affineness) *If X is a noetherian scheme, TFAE:*

  (i) X is affine.

  (ii) $H^i(X, \mathscr{F}) = 0$ for all $\mathscr{F}$ quasi-coherent and all $i > 0$.

  (iii) $H^1(X, \mathscr{I}) = 0$ for all coherent sheaves of ideals $\mathscr{I}$.

Proof. The proof is pretty enlightening. It suffices to show that (iii) $\Rightarrow$ (i). We use the criterion saying that if X can be convered by affine subsets X_{f_i} such that $(f_1, \cdots, f_r) = \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$, then X is affine.

Step 1: Let $P \in X$ be a point and U be a affine neighborhood of P. Let $Y = X - U$. Then $Y \subseteq X$ is closed. We show that there is a $f \in \mathcal{O}_X$ that does not vanish at P and vanishes on Y. *This argument has the flavor of those appearing, say, in the proof of Urysohn metrizaiton lemme. We try to find enough functions that allow us to separate a closed subset and a single point.* $X_f = U_{\bar{f}}$ is affine. We can now cover X with finitely many such affine subsets $X_{f_1}, \cdots, X_{f_r}$.

Step 2: Define a map $\alpha : \mathcal{O}_X^r \to \mathcal{O}_X$ by

$$\alpha(\langle a_1, \cdots, a_r \rangle) = \sum_{i=1}^{r} f_i a_i$$

α is surjective as a map of sheaves, since surjectivity can be checked locally and X_{f_i}'s cover X. What we want to show is that the induced map $H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X^r) \to H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ is surjective. As usual we try to prove surjectivity using some exact sequence. In this case we consider the exact squence

$$0 \to \mathscr{F} \to \mathcal{O}_X^r \xrightarrow{\alpha} \mathcal{O}_X \to 0$$

which gives the long exact sequence
$$\cdots \to H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X^r) \to H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X) \to H^1(X, \mathscr{F}) \to \cdots$$
Therefore we aim to show that $H^1(X, \mathscr{F})$. We do not know much about $\mathscr{F}$ right now, I guess, but we try to relate it to show sheaf of ideals, which we assume will have vanishing first cohomology. We consider the filtration
$$\mathscr{F} = \mathscr{F} \cap \mathcal{O}_X^r \supseteq \mathscr{F} \cap \mathcal{O}_X^{r-1} \supseteq \cdots \supseteq \mathscr{F} \cap \mathcal{O}_X$$
Each quotient is a sheaf of ideals in $\mathcal{O}_X$, therefore we may climb up the filtration and deduce that $H^1(X, \mathscr{F}) = 0$. $\qquad\square$

It is of general interest to understand how cohomology behaves under morphisms. If $\pi : X \to Y$ is any morphism of quasiprojective separated A-schemes, and $\mathscr{F}$ is a quasi-coherent sheaf on X, then there is a natural morphism $H^i(Y, \pi_* \mathscr{F}) \to H^i(X, \mathscr{F})$ extending $\Gamma(Y, \pi^* \mathscr{F}) \to \Gamma(X, \mathscr{F})$. This natural morphism is again given by a homological fact about complexes. If X is an affine morphism, than this natural map is an isomorphism. If π is the embedding of $X \subseteq Y = \mathbb{P}_A^N$, this isomorphism translates calculations on arbitrary projective scheme to calculations on the projective space.

2   Čech cohomology

We have seen the usage of Čech cohomology in algebraic topology. Let $\mathcal{U} = (U_i)_{i \in I}$ be an open covering of X and fix an order of I. Let $\mathscr{F}$ be a sheaf over X. Define
$$C^p(\mathcal{U}, \mathscr{F}) = \prod_{i_0 < \cdots < i_p} \mathscr{F}(U_{i_0, \cdots, i_p})$$
An element $\alpha \in C^p(\mathcal{U}, \mathscr{F})$ is determined by giving an element $\alpha_{i_0, \cdots, i_p} \in \mathscr{F}(U_{i_0, \cdots, i_p})$ for each $(p+1)$-tuple, we define the differential as
$$(d\alpha)_{i_0, \cdots, i_{p+1}} = \sum_{k=0}^{p+1} (-1)^k \alpha_{i_0, \cdots, \widehat{i_k}, \cdots, i_{p+1}} |_{U_{i_0, \cdots, i_{p+1}}}$$

If there is a repeated index in $i_0, \cdots, i_p$, then $\alpha_{i_0, \cdots, i_p} = 0$ and if $\sigma \in S^{p+1}$ is a permutation, then $\alpha_{i_0, \cdots, i_p} = (\operatorname{sgn} \sigma) \alpha_{\sigma(i_0), \cdots, \sigma(i_p)}$.

Define the Čech cohomology group with respect to the covering $\mathcal{U}$ by
$$\check{H}^p(\mathcal{U}, \mathscr{F}) = h^p(C^\cdot(\mathcal{U}, \mathscr{F}))$$

Keeping X and $\mathcal{U}$ fixed, it is not the case that a short exact sequence $0 \to \mathscr{F}' \to \mathscr{F} \to \mathscr{F}'' \to 0$ will give a long exact sequence of Čech cohomology groups. That is, $\check{H}^p(\mathcal{U}, \cdot)$ does not form a δ-functor. For example, if $\mathcal{U} = (X)$, then this results from the fact that the global section functor $\Gamma(X, \cdot)$ is not exact.

Example We compute the Čech cohomology of $X = \mathbb{P}^1_k$, $\mathscr{F} = \Omega$ the sheaf of differentials. Let $\mathcal{U} = \{U_1, U_2\}$ be the normal cover by two affine sets. Then

$$C^0 = \Gamma(U_1, \Omega) \times \Gamma(U_2, \Omega) = (k[x]dx) \times (k[y]dy)$$

$$C^1 = \Gamma(U_1 \cap U_2, \Omega) = k[x, \frac{1}{x}]dx$$

The map $d : C^0 \to C^1$ is given by

$$x \mapsto x, \; y \mapsto \frac{1}{y}, \; dy \mapsto -\frac{1}{x^2}dx$$

Therefore

$$\ker d = \{(f(x)dx, g(y)dy) : f(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}g(\frac{1}{x})\}$$

The condition holds only when $f = g = 0$ since f, g are both polynomials, so $H^0(X, \mathcal{U}) = 0$.

$$H^1(X, \mathcal{U}) = C^1/\text{im}\, d = k[x, \frac{1}{x}]dx/\langle (f(x) + \frac{1}{x^2}g(\frac{1}{x}))dx \rangle = k[\frac{1}{x}]/(\frac{1}{x^2}) = k$$

Note that we can easily verify using sheaf axioms that $\check{H}^0(\mathcal{U}, \mathscr{F}) = \Gamma(X, \mathscr{F})$. Now we define a "sheafified" version of the Čech complex:

$$\mathscr{C}^p(\mathcal{U}, \mathscr{F}) = \prod_{i_0 < \cdots < i_p} f_*(\mathscr{F}|_{U_{i_0, \cdots, i_p}})$$

where $f : V \to X$ denotes the inclusion map. Note that each $\mathscr{C}^p$ is now a sheaf and $\Gamma(\mathcal{U}, \mathscr{C}^p(\mathcal{U}, \mathscr{F})) = C^p(\mathcal{U}, \mathscr{F})$. These sheaves provide a resolution of $\mathscr{F}$. That is, there is a natural map $\varepsilon : \mathscr{F} \to \mathscr{C}^0(\mathcal{U}, \mathscr{F})$ (which is nothing but restriction to each set in the open cover) such that the sequence of sheaves

$$0 \to \mathscr{F} \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} \mathscr{C}^0(\mathcal{U}, \mathscr{F}) \to \mathscr{C}^1(\mathcal{U}, \mathscr{F}) \to \cdots$$

is exact. Again the exactness at ε follows directly from the sheaf axioms. Exactness at other arrows is shown as follows: First we pass to the stalk at an arbitrary point x, and then we give a homotopy operator $k : \mathscr{C}^p(\mathcal{U}, \mathscr{F})_x \to \mathscr{C}^{p-1}(\mathcal{U}, \mathscr{F})_x$ such that $kd + dk = \text{id}$, i.e. the identity map is homotopic to the zero map. Therefore the cohomology groups $h^p(\mathscr{C}_x^{\cdot})$ of this complex are zero for $p \geq 1$. *Same deal as in algebraic topology.*

Our goal is to show that the Čech cohomology coincides with derived functor cohomology, so we begin the simplest ones, i.e. the flasque sheaves. If $\mathscr{F}$ is a flasque sheaf of abelian groups on X, then for all $p > 0$, we have $\check{H}^p(\mathcal{U}, \mathscr{F}) = 0$. The key is that if $\mathscr{F}$ is flasque, then each $\mathscr{C}^p$ is flasque, so we can simply use the resolution of $\mathscr{C}^{\cdot}$ to compute the cohomology groups, which

gives us zero when $p \geq 1$. Each $\mathscr{C}^p$ is flasque since restriction, push-forward by f_* and direct sum all preserve the "flasqueness".

Now we venture into the general case, i.e. for each $p \geq 0$, there is a natural map, functorial in $\mathscr{F}$,

$$\check{H}^p(\mathcal{U}, \mathscr{F}) \to H^p(X, \mathscr{F})$$

Let $0 \to \mathscr{F} \to \mathscr{I}^{\cdot}$ be an injective resolution of $\mathscr{F}$ in $\mathfrak{Ab}(X)$. We now have a commutative diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & \mathscr{F} & \longrightarrow & \mathscr{C}^0 & \longrightarrow & \mathscr{C}^1 & \longrightarrow & \mathscr{C}^2 & \longrightarrow & \cdots \\
& & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \mathrm{id}} & & & & & & & & \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \mathscr{F} & \longrightarrow & \mathscr{I}^0 & \longrightarrow & \mathscr{I}^1 & \longrightarrow & \mathscr{I}^3 & \longrightarrow & \cdots
\end{array}
$$

It follows from a general result on complexes that the identity map at $\mathscr{F}$ extends to morphisms $\mathscr{C}^p \to \mathscr{I}^p$ for each p such that the above diagram commutes. Now apply the functor Γ, and then h^p to the diagram to obtain the desired map.

Now show that when X is a noetherian separated scheme, $\mathcal{U}$ an open affine cover and $\mathscr{F}$ is a quasi-coherent sheaf on X, then for all $p \geq 0$, the natural maps obtained are isomorphisms.

We embed $\mathscr{F}$ into a flasque, quasi-coherent sheaf $\mathscr{G}$ and let $\mathscr{R}$ be the quotient:

$$0 \to \mathscr{F} \to \mathscr{G} \to \mathscr{R} \to 0$$

Recall that if X is separated, then the intersection of any two affine open subsets is affine. Since Γ is exact for affine schemes, we have that

$$0 \to \mathscr{F}(U_{i_0, \cdots, i_p}) \to \mathscr{G}(U_{i_0, \cdots, i_p}) \to \mathscr{R}(U_{i_0, \cdots, i_p}) \to 0$$

is exact. Taking products, the sequence

$$0 \to C^{\cdot}(\mathcal{U}, \mathscr{F}) \to C^{\cdot}(\mathcal{U}, \mathscr{G}) \to C^{\cdot}(\mathcal{U}, \mathscr{R}) \to 0$$

is exact. Since $\mathscr{G}$ is flasque, $\check{H}^p(\mathcal{U}, \mathscr{G}) = 0$ for all $p \geq 1$. Therefore in the long exact sequence of cohomology, $\check{H}^p(\mathcal{U}, \mathscr{R}) \to \check{H}^{p+1}(\mathcal{U}, \mathscr{F})$ is an isomorphism for each $p \geq 1$.

$$
\begin{array}{ccccccccccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & \check{H}^0(\mathcal{U}, \mathscr{F}) & \longrightarrow & \check{H}^0(\mathcal{U}, \mathscr{G}) & \longrightarrow & \check{H}^0(\mathcal{U}, \mathscr{R}) & \longrightarrow & \check{H}^1(\mathcal{U}, \mathscr{F}) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
& & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \mathrm{id}} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \mathrm{id}} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \mathrm{id}} & & \downarrow & & \\
0 & \longrightarrow & H^0(X, \mathscr{F}) & \longrightarrow & H^0(X, \mathscr{G}) & \longrightarrow & H^0(X, \mathscr{R}) & \longrightarrow & H^1(X, \mathscr{F}) & \longrightarrow & 0
\end{array}
$$

Five lemma says that $\check{H}^1(\mathcal{U}, \mathscr{F}) \to H^1(X, \mathscr{F})$ is also an isomorphism. Finally note that $\mathscr{R}$ is also quasi-coherent, so we obtain the result by induction.

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3 Cohomology of projective space

We compute explicitly the cohomology of sheaves $\mathcal{O}(n)$ on a projective space, by using Čech cohomology. Let A be a noetherian ring, $S = A[x_0, \cdots, x_r]$ and let $X = \operatorname{Proj} S$ be the projective space $\mathbb{P}_A^r$ over A.

Recall that the natural map $S \to \Gamma_*(\mathcal{O}_X) = \oplus_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(n))$ is an isomorphism.

Theorem 3.1. *a.* $H^i(X, \mathcal{O}_X(n)) = 0$ *for* $0 < i < r$ *and all* $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

b. $H^r(X, \mathcal{O}_X(-r-1)) \cong A$.

c. *The natural map* $H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(n)) \times H^r(X, \mathcal{O}_X(-n-r-1)) \to H^r(X, \mathcal{O}_X(-r-1)) \cong A$ *is a perfect pairing of finitely generated free A-modules, for each* $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

For any sheaf $\mathscr{F}$ on a projective A-scheme X, we can find a surjection $\oplus_j \mathcal{O}(m) \to \mathscr{F}$, and hence an exact sequence

$$0 \to \mathscr{G} \to \oplus_j \mathcal{O}(m) \to \mathscr{F} \to 0$$

for some coherent sheaf $\mathscr{G}$.

We can use this to show that for each r, $H^r(X, \mathscr{F})$ is a coherent (i.e. finitely generated) A-module. Because cohomology of a closed scheme can be computed on the ambient projective, we can readily reduce to the case $X = \mathbb{P}_A^n$ for some n. The long exact sequence gives

$$\cdots \to H^{n-1}(\mathbb{P}_A^n, \mathscr{F}) \to H^n(\mathbb{P}_A^n, \mathscr{G}) \to H^n(\mathbb{P}_A^n, \oplus_j \mathcal{O}(m)) \to H^n(\mathbb{P}_A^n, \mathscr{F}) \to 0$$

The sequence stops since $\dim \mathbb{P}_A^n = n$. Now since $H^n(\mathbb{P}_A^n, \oplus_j \mathcal{O}(m))$ is finitely generated, so is $H^n(\mathbb{P}_A^n, \mathscr{F})$. Therefore we have shown that for all coherent sheaves, the top cohomology is finitely generated. In particular, $H^n(\mathbb{P}_A^n, \mathscr{G})$ is finitely generated. Recall that a finitely generated module over a notherian ring is noetherian and all submodules of a noetherian module are finitely generated. If we have an exact sequence $0 \to M' \to M \to M'' \to 0$ of modules, then if M', M'' are finitely generated, then M is also finitely generated. Therefore the part on the exact sequence

$$\cdots \to H^{n-1}(\mathbb{P}_A^n, \oplus_j \mathcal{O}(m)) \to H^{n-1}(\mathbb{P}_A^n, \mathscr{F}) \to H^n(\mathbb{P}_A^n, \mathscr{G}) \to \cdots$$

implies that $H^{n-1}(\mathbb{P}_A^n, \mathscr{F})$ is finitely generated. Now the inductive pattern is clear. Now twist the short exact sequence $0 \to \mathscr{F} \to \oplus_j \mathcal{O}(m) \to \mathscr{G} \to 0$ by $\mathcal{O}(N)$. For $N >> 0$, we have that

$$H^n(\mathbb{P}_A^n, \oplus_j \mathcal{O}(m+N)) = \oplus_j H^n(\mathbb{P}_A^n, \mathcal{O}(m+N)) = 0$$

Therefore $H^n(\mathbb{P}_A^n, \mathscr{F}(N)) = 0$. This is true for $\mathscr{G}(N)$ as well. Therefore $H^{n-1}(\mathbb{P}_A^n, \mathscr{F}(N)) = 0$. Now we can again induct downwards. Note that this time the induction stops at $r = 0$ since it is note true that $H^0(\mathbb{P}_A^n, \mathcal{O}(m + N)) = 0$ when N is large - quite the opposite. Therefore we have that $H^r(\mathbb{P}_A^n, \mathscr{F}(N)) = 0$ for each $r \geq 1$ when N is sufficiently large. This is the Serre vanishing theorem

Theorem 3.2. *Let X be a projective scheme over a noetherian ring A and $\mathscr{F}$ a coherent sheaf on X. Then*

a. *for each $i \geq 0$, $H^i(X, \mathscr{F})$ is a finitely generated A-module.*

b. *there is an integer n_0, depending on $\mathscr{F}$, such that for each $i > 0$, and each $n \geq n_0$, $H^i(X, \mathscr{F}(n)) = 0$.*

As a corollary, we see that $H^0(X, \mathscr{F}) = \Gamma(X, \mathscr{F})$ is finite dimensional if X is projective and $\mathscr{F}$ is coherent. Remember how much pain and effort it took when this fact was proved in Chapter 2!

As an application, we give a cohomological criterion for an invertible sheaf $\mathscr{L}$ to be ample. Recall that we call an invertible sheaf *ample* if for every coherent sheaf $\mathscr{F}$ on X, there is an integer $n_0 > 0$, depending on $\mathscr{F}$ such that for every $n \geq n_0$, the sheaf $\mathscr{F} \otimes \mathscr{L}^n$ is generated by global section, and we have the following theorem

Theorem 3.3. *Let X be a scheme of finite type over a notherian ring A and $\mathscr{L}$ be an invertible sheaf on X. Then $\mathscr{L}$ is ample if and only if $\mathscr{L}^m$ is very ample over $\mathrm{Spec}\, A$ for some $m > 0$.*

Now we show the converse. Let P be a closed point, and let $\mathscr{I}_P$ be the ideal sheaf of P. Then there is an exact sequence

$$0 \to \mathscr{I}_P \mathscr{F} \to \mathscr{F} \to \mathscr{F} \otimes k(P) \to 0$$

where $k(P)$ is the skyscraper sheaf $\mathcal{O}_X/\mathscr{I}_P$. Tensoring with $\mathscr{L}^n$, we get

$$0 \to \mathscr{I}_P \mathscr{F} \otimes \mathscr{L}^n \to \mathscr{F} \otimes \mathscr{L}^n \to \mathscr{F} \otimes k(P) \otimes \mathscr{L}^n \to 0$$

By the hypothesis, there is an n_0 such that $H^1(X, \mathscr{I}_P \mathscr{F} \otimes \mathscr{L}^n) = 0$ for all $n \geq n_0$. Therefore

$$\Gamma(X, \mathscr{F} \otimes \mathscr{L}^n) \twoheadrightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathscr{F} \otimes \mathscr{L}^n \otimes k(P))$$

Recall what the skyscraper sheaf is like: if U contains the point, then $\Gamma(U, k(P)) = \mathcal{O}_P/\mathfrak{m}_P = \kappa(P)$; otherwise, it is zero. Now apply Nakayama's lemma to the local ring $\mathcal{O}_P$, we see that the stalk of $\mathscr{F} \otimes \mathscr{L}^n$ at P is generted by global

sections. In fact, this is true for a neighborhood U of P by the geometric Nakayama, i.e. the global sections of $\mathscr{F} \otimes \mathscr{L}^n$ generate the sheaf at every point in U.

In particular, take $\mathscr{F} = \mathcal{O}_X$, we find there is an integer $n_1 > 0$ and an open neighborhood V of P such that $\mathscr{L}^{n_1}$ is generated by global sections over V. For each $r = 0, 1, \cdots, n_1 - 1$, we can similarly find a neighborhood U_r of P such that $\mathscr{F} \otimes \mathscr{L}^{n_0 + r}$ is generated by global sections over U_r. Now let $U_P = V \cap U_0 \cap \cdots \cap U_{n_1 - 1}$. Then over U_P, all sheaves $\mathscr{F} \otimes \mathscr{L}^n$ for $n \geq n_0$ are generated by global sections. Now we can cover X with finitely many such U_P's and increase n_0 such that it is large enough for all open subsets in the cover.

Exercise 4.7 We compute the Čech cohomomology of a plane curve $X \subseteq \mathbb{P}^2_k$ described by a single degree d homogeneous polynomial $f(x_0, x_1, x_2)$, which is not necessarily irreducible. Assume that $(1, 0, 0) \notin X$, which implies that x_1, x_2 does not divide $f(x_0, x_1, x_2)$. Let $U = X \cap \{x_1 \neq 0\}$, $V = X \cap \{x_2 \neq 0\}$. Since $\mathbb{P}^2 - \{x_1 \neq 0\} \cup \{x_2 \neq 0\} = \{(1, 0, 0)\}$, we see that X is covered by two affine subsets U, V. Čech cohomology is computed by consider the map

$$d : \Gamma(U, \mathcal{O}_X) \oplus \Gamma(V, \mathcal{O}_X) \to \Gamma(U \cap V, \mathcal{O}_X)$$

$$\Gamma(U, \mathcal{O}_X) = k[\frac{x_0}{x_1}, \frac{x_2}{x_0}]/(\frac{f}{x_1^d}) \quad \Gamma(V, \mathcal{O}_X) = k[\frac{x_0}{x_2}, \frac{x_1}{x_2}]/(\frac{f}{x_2^d})$$

$$\Gamma(U \cap V, \mathcal{O}_X) = k[\frac{x_0}{x_1}, \frac{x_2}{x_0}, \frac{x_0}{x_2}, \frac{x_1}{x_2}]/(\{\frac{f(x_0, x_1, x_2)}{x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2}} : k_1 + k_2 = d\})$$

Now clearly $H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = \ker d = k$. To compute $H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = \operatorname{coker} d$, we set $a = x_0/x_1$ and $b = x_0/x_2$. Now

$$\Gamma(U \cap V, \mathcal{O}_X) = k[a, b, \frac{a}{b}, \frac{b}{a}]/(g_{k_1, k_2}(a, b) : k_1 + k_2 = d)$$

where $g_{k_1, k_2}(a, b)$ is obtained from $f(x_0, x_1, x_2)/x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2}$. Note that $\deg g = d$ in a, b since f contains a linear term x_0^d. The image of d is spanned by those polynomials either in $a, a/b$ solely or in $b, b/a$ solely. Therefore we see that

$$\operatorname{coker} d = (k[a, b] - k[a] - k[b])/(g_{k_1, k_2}(a, b) : k_1 + k_2 = d)$$

which we can, after some thought, identify with the linear space spanned by the degree $d - 1$ polynomials in $k[a, b] - k[a] - k[b]$. Therefore we can easily compute that

$$\dim H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = \frac{1}{2}(d - 1)(d - 2)$$