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Riemann-Roch

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May 6, 2025

Definition 1 (Dimension Function). A dimension function on a scheme X is defined to be function $\delta : X \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ satisfying such that if $y : X$ is an immediate specialisation of $x : X$, then $\delta(x) = \delta(y) + 1$, and δ is monotone with respect to the specialisation order.

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Definition 2 (Catenary Space). We say a space is catenary if between every pair of irreducible closed subsets there exists a maximal chain of irreducible closed subsets, and all such chains have the same length.

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Definition 3 (Universally Catenary Scheme). *def:catenary* We say a scheme S is universally catenary if, every scheme X with a morphism $X \rightarrow S$ locally of finite type is catenary.

From now, let (S, δ) denote a locally Noetherian universally catenary scheme with dimension function δ .

Theorem 4 (Dimension Formula). *Let S be a scheme. Let $f : X \rightarrow S$ be a morphism of schemes. Let $x \in X$, and set $s = f(x)$. Assume*

*S is locally Noetherian,
 f is locally of finite type,
 X and S integral, and
 f dominant.
We have*

$$\dim(O_{X,x}) \leq \dim(O_{S,s}) + \text{trdeg}_{R(S)} R(X) - \text{trdeg}_{\kappa(s)} \kappa(x)$$

Proof. The proof on the stacks project proceeds via the the analogous algebra statement 02IJ. \square

Theorem 5 (Lifting of dimension functions). *02J7 def:dimfun thm:dimformula* Let $f : X \rightarrow S$ be a morphism of schemes. Assume f locally of finite type. Then the map

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{X/S} X &\rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \\ x &\mapsto \delta(f(x)) + \text{trdeg}_{\kappa(f(x))} \kappa(x) \end{aligned}$$

where $\kappa(x)$ denotes the residue field at x is a dimension function on X .

Proof. Stacks project 02JW. \square

Definition 6 (Algebraic Cycle on a scheme). *AlgebraicCycle* An algebraic cycle on a scheme X is defined to be a function from $X \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ with locally finite support. We denote the group of all algebraic cycles on a scheme by $Z(X)$ (here, $Z(X)$ is not up to rational equivalence).

Note that the group structure is already defined on this, so I'll omit all of that stuff from the blueprint.

Definition 7 (Grading of algebraic cycles by dimension). *def:algcycle* Define the graded pieces of $Z(X)$ to be $Z_k(X)$, the cycles of X where every point in the support has dimension k .

Definition 8 (Pushforward of cycles). *AlgebraicCycle.map def:algcycle 02JW* Define the pushforward of a cycle on X to a cycle Y via a quasifinite morphism f . Note X and Y need dimension functions, and for some theorems we may want that they are locally finite over S (endowing them with canonical dimension functions).

Theorem 9 (Functoriality of the Pushforward). *def:pushcycle*

Definition 10 (Principal divisors). Given an integral scheme X and an element $f \in R(X)$, define the cycle $\text{div}(f)$ on X .

Definition 11 (Rational equivalence). *def:principaldivisor def:pushcycle* Given cycles D and D' on X , we say D is rationally equivalent to D' if there exists some locally finite family of integral closed subschemes $W_i : X$ with associated closed immersions ι_i such that $D - D' = (\iota_i)_*(\text{div} f_i)$ for f_i rational functions on W_i .

Lemma 12 (Rational equivalence is an equivalence). *def:rational equivalence Rational equivalence is an equivalence relation*

Definition 13 (Chow Group graded piece). *lem:ratequivisequiv def:algcycle* Define the graded piece $CH_k(X)$ to be the quotient of $Z_k(X)$ by rational equivalence

Definition 14 (Chow group). *def:chowgroupgraded* Define the chow group $CH(X)$ as the direct sum of the graded pieces. Alternatively, could show that having constant dimension on the support of a cycle is invariant under rational equivalence, then define this first and the graded pieces in the obvious way. Will have to talk to someone about what the best way to do that is.

Definition 15 (Direct sum of sheaves of modules). Define the direct sum of sheaves of modules (Probably depends on some things in its own right)

Definition 16 (Locally Free Sheaf). *def:directsumsheafmodules* On a ringed space (X, \mathcal{O}_X) , a sheaf of modules F is locally free if there exists some cover of X on which F is isomorphic to the $\oplus_n \mathcal{O}_X$.

Of course, this will potentially not be defined by me (I think we could relatively easily come up with a definition, but I think others are working on this somehow).

Definition 17 (Rank of locally free sheaf). *def:locallyfreesheaf* Define the rank of a locally free sheaf

Definition 18 (Invertible sheaf definition). *def:locallyfreerank* An invertible sheaf is a locally free sheaf of rank 1.

Definition 19 (Tensor product of sheaves of modules). Definition of the tensor product of sheaves of modules on some ringed space.

Lemma 20 (Tensor product preserves isomorphism). *If L, L' and K, K' are two isomorphic pairs of line bundles, $L \otimes K \cong L' \otimes K'$.*

This should really just follow from functoriality so we should probably just do that, still I imagine somebody else will get to this by the time I'm thinking about how this should be set up.

Lemma 21 (Invertible sheaves are invertible). *def:sheafstensorproduct Invertible sheaves are invertible w.r.t the tensor product over O_X*

Definition 22 (Picard Group). Definition of the group structure on invertible sheaves given by the tensor product.

Definition 23 (Sheaf of total quotient rings).

Definition 24 (Rational section of a line bundle). *def:sheafoftotalquotientrings*

Definition 25 (Divisor of a rational section of a line bundle). *def:rationalsection*

Theorem 26 (Divisor of any section same up to rational equivalence). *def:divisorofrationalsection*
Given two rational sections of a line bundle, their associated divisors are linearly equivalent

Definition 27 (The first Chern class). *def:invertiblesheaf def:divisorofrationalsection*
thm:sectiondivisorrational Define the first chern class of a line bundle (of course, this is just a repackaging of the previous theorem if there is some section, otherwise we need the support of a rational section). This is well defined up to rational equivalence.

Definition 28 (The map from $Pic(X)$ to $CH_{n-1}(X)$).

For the definitions about divisors, let X be a noetherian integral scheme which is regular in codimension 1 meaning all local rings of codimension 1 are regular (where regular means minimal number of generators for maximal ideal is equal to Krull dimension).

Definition 29. A prime divisor on X is an irreducible subvariety of X with codimension 1.

Definition 30. A Weil Divisor on X is a formal \mathbb{Z} -linear combination of prime divisors of X . We denote the free abelian group consisting of all the Weil divisors by $\text{Div}(X)$.

Definition 31 (Hartshorne p.140). Let X be a scheme. For each open affine subset $U = \text{Spec} A$, let S be the set of elements of A which are not zero divisors, and let $K(U)$ be the localization of A by the multiplicative system S .

We call $K(U)$ the total quotient ring of A . For each open set U , let $S(U)$ denote the set of elements of $\Gamma(U, O_X)$ which are not zero divisors in each local ring O_x for $x \in U$. Then the rings $S(U)^{-1}\Gamma(U, O_X)$ form a presheaf, whose

associated sheaf of rings X we call the sheaf of total quotient rings of O . On an arbitrary scheme, the sheaf K replaces the concept of function field of an integral scheme.

We denote by K^* the sheaf (of multiplicative groups) of invertible elements in the sheaf of rings K .

Similarly O^* is the sheaf of invertible elements in O .

Definition 32 (Hartshorne p.141). A Cartier divisor is a global section of the sheaf K^*/O^* . A Cartier divisor is principal if it is in the image of the natural map $\Gamma(X, K) \rightarrow T(X, K^*/O^*)$.

Two Cartier divisors are linearly equivalent if their difference is principal. (Although the group operation on K^*/O^* is multiplication, we will use the language of additive groups when speaking of Cartier divisors, so as to preserve the analogy with Weil divisors.)

NEED LINE BUNDLE DIVISOR EQUIVALENCE - I.E. LINE BUNDLE ASSOCIATED WITH A DIVISOR SO WE CAN DO

NEED AN EQUIVALENCE OF DIVISOR DEFINITIONS BECAUSE LINE BUNDLE DIVISOR EQUIVALENCE REALLY NEEDS CARTIER BUT DOING INDUCTION BY ADDING POINTS TO THE DIVISOR IS REALLY USING A WEIL DIVISOR

NEED A COHOMOLOGY DEFINITION

NEED:- - COHOMOLOGY LONG EXACT SEQUENCE FOR EULER CHAR

- NEED TENSOR PRODUCT OF SHEAVES AND THAT TENSORING WITH LINE BUNDLES IS EXACT

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Lemma 33 (Skyscraper Sheaf has Vanishing Higher Cohomology). *Given a skyscraper sheaf F on a topological space Y , for all $i \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$, $H^i(F, Y) = 0$.*

Proof. Hartshorne Chap 3 Prop 2.5 p.208 shows this by showing skyscraper sheaves are flasque. I think I prefer showing that given any cover, can always refine it so only one set in the cover contains the point where the sheaf is supported. Hence the sheaf has no sections on intersections of sheaves of the cover and so necessarily has vanishing higher cohomology. \square

Theorem 34 (Euler Characteristic Additive). *Given a short exact sequence of sheaves:*

$$0 \rightarrow F' \rightarrow F \rightarrow F'' \rightarrow 0,$$

the Euler characteristic is additive, that is:

$$\chi(F) = \chi(F') + \chi(F'').$$

Proof sketch. This follows by first taking the corresponding long exact sequence of cohomology groups

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\xrightarrow{\varphi'_0} H^0(X, F') \xrightarrow{\varphi_0} H^0(X, F) \xrightarrow{\varphi''_0} H^0(X, F'') \\ &\xrightarrow{\varphi'_1} H^1(X, F') \xrightarrow{\varphi_1} H^1(X, F) \xrightarrow{\varphi''_1} H^1(X, F'') \xrightarrow{\varphi'_2} \dots \end{aligned}$$

We then see that this splits as the following set of short exact sequences:

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Coker}(\varphi'_p) \xrightarrow{\varphi_p} H^p(X, F) \xrightarrow{\varphi''_p} \text{Im}(\varphi''_p) \rightarrow 0.$$

But since these are vector spaces, the dimension on these short exact sequences is additive, and so the alternating sum of the dimensions of our cohomology groups is 0. Rearranging this identity then gives the desired result. \square

Theorem 35 (Riemann-Roch for curves). *Given a smooth projective curve X over an algebraically closed field k and a divisor D on X , the following identity holds:*

$$\chi(O_X(D)) = \chi(O_X) + \deg D$$

In this context, the word divisor here is implying that what definition we use doesn't make a difference (which is mainly where the smooth and projective assumptions are actually used).

For this, we probably want to cover some theory about divisors and line bundles in here.

Proof. We will prove this by an induction argument on D noting that any divisor D can be built up by adding or subtracting points P starting from the divisor 0. To that end, we will first note that $\chi(O_X(0)) = \chi(O_X) + 0$, hence our formula holds for the 0 divisor. Now, for our inductive case, suppose our formula holds for a divisor D , i.e. that $\chi(O_X(D)) = \chi(O_X) + \deg D$. We'll try to show it must then hold for $D + P$, where P is the divisor of a point. Then, we recall that we have the following exact sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow O_X(-P) \rightarrow O_X \rightarrow O_P \rightarrow 0.$$

Now, we can twist this exact sequence by $O_X(D + P)$, noting that since $O_X(D + P)$ is a line bundle, $O_X(D + P) \otimes_{O_X} O_P \simeq O_X \otimes_{O_X} O_P \simeq O_P$. So, we end up with the following exact sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow O_X(D) \rightarrow O_X(D + P) \rightarrow O_P \rightarrow 0$$

Hence, we have by ?? that $\chi(O_X(D + P)) = \chi(O_X(D)) + \chi(O_{X,P})$. Now, we know from ?? that $\chi(O_{X,P}) = 1$, hence:

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(O_X(D + P)) &= \chi(O_X(D)) + 1, \\ &= \chi(O_X) + \deg(D) + 1, \text{ by inductive hypothesis,} \\ &= \chi(O_X) + \deg(D + P). \end{aligned}$$

Now, we have another inductive case where we know our property holds for some divisor D , and we need to show it holds for $D - P$. The argument for this case is very similar, instead twisting our initial exact sequence by $O_X(D)$ to get:

$$0 \rightarrow O_X(D - P) \rightarrow O_X(D) \rightarrow O_P \rightarrow 0.$$

Then, again using the additivity of the Euler characteristic, we get:

$$\begin{aligned}\chi(O_X(D - P)) &= \chi(O_X(D)) - 1, \\ &= \chi(O_X) + \deg(D) - 1, \text{ by inductive hypothesis,} \\ &= \chi(O_X) + \deg(D - P).\end{aligned}$$

Thus, by induction, our property is proven. □