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1 I Varieties

2 II Schemes

2.1 1

2.1.1 1.8

Given a continuous map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ the functor $f^{-1} : \mathfrak{Sh}(Y) \rightarrow \mathfrak{Sh}(X)$ is a left-adjoint to the functor $f_* : \mathfrak{Sh}(X) \rightarrow \mathfrak{Sh}(Y)$. Therefore f^{-1} is cocontinuous and right-exact and f_* is continuous and left-exact. In fact, f^{-1} is exact.

Lemma 2.1.1. The functor f^{-1} preserves stalks.

Proof. Let \mathcal{F} be a sheaf on Y and $f : X \rightarrow Y$ a continuous map. Then $f^{-1}\mathcal{F}$ is the sheafification of the presheaf,

$$U \mapsto \varinjlim_{V \supset f(U)} \mathcal{F}(V)$$

The stalks of this presheaf are,

$$S_x = \varinjlim_{x \in U} \varinjlim_{V \supset f(U)} \mathcal{F}(V) = \varinjlim_{f(x) \in V} \mathcal{F}(V) = \mathcal{F}_x$$

Since sheafification preserves stalks we have shown that $(f^{-1}\mathcal{F})_x = \mathcal{F}_x$. \square

Proposition 2.1.2. The functor f^{-1} is exact.

Proof. The functor f^{-1} commutes with taking stalks. Therefore, applying f^{-1} to an exact sequence preserves exactness on the stalks and thus exactness of the sequence. \square

Consider two special cases. First, consider the constant map $C : X \rightarrow *$ sending all of X to a point. Then $C_*\mathcal{F} = \Gamma(X, \mathcal{F})$ is the sheaf which sends the only nonempty open set of $*$ to $\mathcal{F}(C^{-1}(*)) = \mathcal{F}(X)$. Furthermore, any abelian group A is a sheaf on $*$ so $C^*(A)$ is the sheafification of $U \mapsto A$ and thus the constant sheaf \underline{A} on X . Thus $\Gamma(X, -)$ is left-exact and $A \mapsto \underline{A}$ is exact.

Second, consider the inclusion $\iota_x : * \rightarrow X$ sending $*$ to $x \in X$. Then given a sheaf \mathcal{F} on X we have,

$$\iota_x^{-1}\mathcal{F} = \varinjlim_{x \in U} \mathcal{F}(U) = \mathcal{F}_x$$

and for an abelian group A (as a sheaf on $*$) we have $(\iota_x)_*A$ is the skyscraper sheaf at x with stalk A . Thus, taking skyscrapers is left-exact and taking stalks is exact.

Finally, this is easily proven directly. Given an exact sequence of sheaves,

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{G} \xrightarrow{g} \mathcal{H}$$

then we must show that the sequence,

$$0 \longrightarrow \Gamma(U, \mathcal{F}) \xrightarrow{f} \Gamma(U, \mathcal{G}) \xrightarrow{g} \Gamma(U, \mathcal{H})$$

for any open set $U \subset X$. (FINISH)

2.1.2 1.14

Let \mathcal{F} be a sheaf on X and $s \in \mathcal{F}(U)$ a section on some open set U . Then consider the set,

$$\text{Supp}_{\mathcal{F}}(s) = \{x \in U \mid s_x \neq 0\}$$

Suppose $x \in U \setminus \text{Supp}_{\mathcal{F}}(s)$ then $s_x = 0$. Thus, there exists some open neighborhood $x \in V \subset U$ such that $s|_V = 0$. Then for each $y \in V$ we have $s_y = (s|_V)_y = 0$ so $y \in U \setminus \text{Supp}_{\mathcal{F}}(s)$ and thus $V \subset U \setminus \text{Supp}_{\mathcal{F}}(s)$. Therefore, $U \setminus \text{Supp}_{\mathcal{F}}(s)$ is open so $\text{Supp}_{\mathcal{F}}(s)$ is closed.

We furthermore define $\text{Supp}(\mathcal{F}) = \{x \in X \mid \mathcal{F}_x \neq 0\}$ which is not necessarily closed without further assumptions on \mathcal{F} . If \mathcal{F} is a coherent \mathcal{O}_X -module then this holds because on affine opens $\text{Supp}(\mathcal{F}) \cap U = \text{Supp}(M) = V(\text{Ann}_A(M))$ which is closed in U where $U = \text{Spec}(A)$ and $\mathcal{F}|_U = \widetilde{M}$ a finitely-generated A -module.

2.1.3 1.15

Let \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{G} be sheaves of abelian groups on X (in fact, \mathcal{F} need only be a presheaf). Consider the presheaf $\mathcal{H}om(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G})$ given by sending $U \mapsto \text{Hom}(\mathcal{F}|_U, \mathcal{G}|_U)$. I claim that this presheaf is actually a sheaf. First, let $f : \mathcal{F}|_U \rightarrow \mathcal{G}|_U$ be a morphism of sheaves and $\{V_i\}$ an open cover of U such that $f|_{V_i} = 0$ on each V_i . Let $\tilde{U} \subset U$ be any open subset and consider $f_{\tilde{U}} : \mathcal{F}(\tilde{U}) \rightarrow \mathcal{G}(\tilde{U})$. There is an open cover $\tilde{V}_i = \tilde{U} \cap V_i$ of \tilde{U} and since $\tilde{V}_i \subset V_i$ we have $f|_{\tilde{V}_i} = 0$. Then for $s \in \mathcal{F}(\tilde{U})$ we have

$$\text{res}_{\tilde{V}_i, \tilde{U}} \circ f_{\tilde{U}}(s) = f_{\tilde{V}_i} \circ \text{res}_{\tilde{V}_i, \tilde{U}}(s) = 0$$

Therefore, $f_{\tilde{U}}(s)$ restricted to the cover \tilde{V}_i is zero so by the sheaf property of \mathcal{G} we have $f_{\tilde{U}}(s) = 0$. Thus, $f = 0$ proving the locality property of $\mathcal{H}om(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G})$.

Now, suppose that V_i is an open cover of the open subset $U \subset X$ as before and we have $f_i \in \mathcal{H}om(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G})(V_i) = \text{Hom}(\mathcal{F}|_{V_i}, \mathcal{G}|_{V_i})$ which agree on the overlaps. Take any open $\tilde{U} \subset U$ and cover it with $\tilde{V}_i = \tilde{U} \cap V_i$. Now define a morphism $f : \mathcal{F}|_{\tilde{U}} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}|_{\tilde{U}}$ such that,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{F}(\tilde{U}) & \xrightarrow{f_{\tilde{U}}} & \mathcal{G}(\tilde{U}) \\ \text{res}_{\tilde{V}_i, \tilde{U}} \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{res}_{\tilde{V}_i, \tilde{U}} \\ \mathcal{F}(\tilde{V}_i) & \xrightarrow{(f_i)_{\tilde{V}_i}} & \mathcal{G}(\tilde{V}_i) \end{array}$$

as follows. Given $s \in \mathcal{F}(\tilde{U})$ let $s_i = s|_{V_i}$. Then the sections $(f_i)_{\tilde{V}_i}(s_i)$ agree on overlaps because,

$$\text{res}_{\tilde{V}_i \cap \tilde{V}_j, \tilde{V}_i} \circ (f_i)_{\tilde{V}_i}(s_i) = (f_i)_{\tilde{V}_i \cap \tilde{V}_j} \circ \text{res}_{\tilde{V}_i \cap \tilde{V}_j, \tilde{V}_i}(s_i) = (f_i)_{\tilde{V}_i \cap \tilde{V}_j}(s|_{\tilde{V}_i \cap \tilde{V}_j})$$

However, by assumption, $(f_i)_{\tilde{V}_i \cap \tilde{V}_j} = (f_j)_{\tilde{V}_i \cap \tilde{V}_j}$ and thus,

$$\text{res}_{\tilde{V}_i \cap \tilde{V}_j, \tilde{V}_i} \circ (f_j)_{\tilde{V}_j}(s_j) = (f_j)_{\tilde{V}_i \cap \tilde{V}_j}(s|_{\tilde{V}_i \cap \tilde{V}_j}) = \text{res}_{\tilde{V}_i \cap \tilde{V}_j, \tilde{V}_i} \circ (f_i)_{\tilde{V}_i}(s_i)$$

Therefore, by the sheaf property of \mathcal{G} these sections glue to form a unique section $f_{\tilde{U}}(s) \in \mathcal{G}(\tilde{U})$. We must check that the constructed f is a homomorphism and satisfies the naturality conditions. Take $s, t \in \tilde{U}$ then,

$$(f_i)_{\tilde{V}_i}((s+t)|_{\tilde{V}_i}) = (f_i)_{\tilde{V}_i}(s_i + t_i) = (f_i)_{\tilde{V}_i}(s_i) + (f_i)_{\tilde{V}_i}(t_i)$$

We know that these sections lift to $f_{\tilde{U}}(s)$ and $f_{\tilde{U}}(t)$ respectively showing that the sum lifts to $f_{\tilde{U}}(s) + f_{\tilde{U}}(t)$ because restriction is linear. Therefore, by definition the lift of these sections gives,

$$f_{\tilde{U}}(s + t) = f_{\tilde{U}}(s) + f_{\tilde{U}}(t)$$

so f is a collection of homomorphisms. Furthermore, take any open $W \subset \tilde{U}$. Then, consider the diagram,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{F}(\tilde{U}) & \xrightarrow{f_{\tilde{U}}} & \mathcal{G}(\tilde{U}) \\ \text{res}_{W, \tilde{U}} \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{res}_{W, \tilde{U}} \\ \mathcal{F}(W) & \xrightarrow{f_W} & \mathcal{G}(W) \end{array}$$

Given a cover V_i of U we get covers $\tilde{V}_i = \tilde{U} \cap V_i$ of \tilde{U} and $W_i = W \cap V_i = W \cap \tilde{V}_i$ of W . For any section $s \in \mathcal{F}(\tilde{U})$ consider $f_W(s|_W)$ which is the lift of $(f_i)_{W_i}(\text{res}_{W_i, W}(s|_W))$ to $\mathcal{G}(W)$. However,

$$\text{res}_{W_i, W}(s|_W) = \text{res}_{W_i, W} \circ \text{res}_{W, \tilde{U}}(s) = \text{res}_{W_i, \tilde{U}}(s) = \text{res}_{W_i, \tilde{V}_i} \circ \text{res}_{\tilde{V}_i, \tilde{U}}(s) = \text{res}_{W_i, \tilde{V}_i}(s_i)$$

Therefore, using the naturality of f_i on subsets of V_i ,

$$(f_i)_{W_i}(\text{res}_{W_i, W}(s|_W)) = (f_i)_{W_i}(\text{res}_{W_i, \tilde{V}_i}(s_i)) = \text{res}_{W_i, \tilde{V}_i} \circ (f_i)_{\tilde{V}_i}(s_i)$$

Furthermore, we know that the sections $(f_i)_{\tilde{V}_i}(s_i)$ lift to $f_{\tilde{U}}(s)$. Thus,

$$(f_i)_{W_i}(\text{res}_{W_i, W}(s|_W)) = \text{res}_{W_i, \tilde{V}_i} \circ \text{res}_{\tilde{V}_i, \tilde{U}} \circ f_{\tilde{U}}(s) = \text{res}_{W_i, W} \circ (\text{res}_{W, \tilde{U}} \circ f_{\tilde{U}}(s))$$

Therefore, the sections which lift to $f_W(s|_W)$ (i.e. the restrictions of $f_W(s|_W)$ to W_i) are exactly the restrictions of $\text{res}_{W, \tilde{U}} \circ f_{\tilde{U}}(s)$. By the sheaf property of \mathcal{G} , gluing is unique so $f_W(s|_W) = \text{res}_{W, \tilde{U}} \circ f_{\tilde{U}}(s)$. Thus locality gives,

$$f_W \circ \text{res}_{W, \tilde{U}} = \text{res}_{W, \tilde{U}} \circ f_{\tilde{U}}$$

Therefore the morphisms f_i glue to a unique $f \in \mathcal{H}om(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G})(U) = \text{Hom}(\mathcal{F}|_U, \mathcal{G}|_U)$ so $\mathcal{H}om(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G})$ is a sheaf.

2.1.4 1.16

- (a) Let X be an irreducible space and \underline{A} a constant sheaf on X . Take any open sets $V \subset U \subset X$. By Lemmas 6.0.2 and 6.0.3 the sets V and U are connected. Therefore, any continuous map $f : V \rightarrow A$ (with A given the discrete topology) is constant (since the only connected sets in the discrete topology are points) so $f : V \rightarrow A$ is the restriction of the corresponding constant map $\tilde{f} : U \rightarrow A$. Therefore, the restriction map $\text{res}_{V, U} : \underline{A}(U) \rightarrow \underline{A}(V)$ is surjective. Thus, the constant sheaf \underline{A} is flasque.

- (b) Consider the exact sequence of sheaves over X ,

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{G} \xrightarrow{g} \mathcal{H} \longrightarrow 0$$

where \mathcal{F} is flasque. For an open set $U \subset X$, applying the left-exact functor $\Gamma(U, -)$ we get an exact sequence,

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}(U) \xrightarrow{f_U} \mathcal{G}(U) \xrightarrow{g_U} \mathcal{H}(U)$$

It suffices to show that the map $\mathcal{G}(U) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(U)$ is surjective. For each $x \in U$, consider the induced maps on stalks,

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F}(U) & \xrightarrow{f_U} & \mathcal{G}(U) & \xrightarrow{g_U} & \mathcal{H}(U) \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F}_x & \xrightarrow{f_x} & \mathcal{G}_x & \xrightarrow{g_x} & \mathcal{H}_x \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

For any section $s \in \mathcal{H}(U)$ its inclusion in the stalk \mathcal{H}_x lifts to $t_x \in \mathcal{G}_x$. Therefore, there exists some open W nbd. of x such that $t_x \in \mathcal{G}(W)$ maps to $s|_W \in \mathcal{H}(W)$.

Consider the poset \mathcal{T} of pairs (V, t) where $V \subset U$ is open, $t \in \mathcal{G}(V)$, and $g_V(t) = s|_V$. The ordering is $(V, t) \leq (V', t')$ if and only if $V \subset V'$ and $t'|_V = t$. To apply Zorn's lemma, consider a totally ordered subset $(V_\alpha, t_\alpha) \subset \mathcal{T}$ with totally ordered index set $\alpha \in I$. Then take,

$$V = \bigcup_{\alpha \in I} V_\alpha$$

and the unique t which glues all t_α by the sheaf condition of \mathcal{G} . Such a gluing exists because for $\alpha < \alpha'$ we have $V_\alpha \subset V_{\alpha'}$ and $t_{\alpha'}|_{V_\alpha} = t_\alpha$ where $V_\alpha \cap V_{\alpha'} = V_\alpha$ so these sections agree on the overlap.

Now, by Zorn's lemma, there exists a maximal element (V, t) in \mathcal{T} . It suffices to show that $V = U$ since then $g_U(t) = s$. For each $x \in U$ we have $(W, t_x) \in \mathcal{T}$ from before. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} g_{W \cap V}(t_x|_{W \cap V} - t|_{W \cap V}) &= \text{res}_{W \cap V, W}^{\mathcal{H}} \circ g_W(t_x) - \text{res}_{W \cap V, V}^{\mathcal{H}} \circ g_V(t) \\ &= \text{res}_{W \cap V, W}^{\mathcal{H}}(s|_W) - \text{res}_{W \cap V, V}^{\mathcal{H}}(s|_V) = s|_{W \cap V} - s|_{W \cap V} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the section $d = t_x|_{W \cap V} - t|_{W \cap V}$ lies in the image of $f_{W \cap V}$ and thus lifts to $q \in \mathcal{F}(W \cap V)$.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F}(W) & \xrightarrow{f_W} & \mathcal{G}(W) & \xrightarrow{g_W} & \mathcal{H}(W) \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F}(W \cap V) & \xrightarrow{f_{W \cap V}} & \mathcal{G}(W \cap V) & \xrightarrow{g_{W \cap V}} & \mathcal{H}(W \cap V) \end{array}$$

Because \mathcal{F} is flasque, the section q lifts to $q' \in \mathcal{F}(W)$. Now,

$$\text{res}_{W \cap V, W}^{\mathcal{F}} \circ f_W(q') = f_{W \cap V} \circ \text{res}_{W \cap V, W}^{\mathcal{G}}(q') = f_{W \cap V}(q) = d$$

Therefore,

$$\text{res}_{W \cap V, W}^{\mathcal{G}}(t_x - f_W(q')) = t_x|_{W \cap V} - d = t|_{W \cap V}$$

Thus $t_x - f_W(q') \in \mathcal{G}(W)$ and $t \in \mathcal{G}(V)$ agree on the overlap and thus glue to a section $t' \in \mathcal{G}(W \cup V)$ by the sheaf property of \mathcal{G} . Furthermore, let $s' = g_{W \cup V}(t') \in \mathcal{F}(W \cup V)$. Then by exactness,

$$s'|_W = \text{res}_{W, W \cup V}^{\mathcal{H}} \circ g_{W \cup V}(t') = g_W(t'|_W) = g_W(t_x - f_W(q')) = g_W(t_x) = s|_W$$

and likewise,

$$s'|_V = \text{res}_{V, W \cap V}^{\mathcal{H}} \circ g_{W \cup V}(t') = g_V(t'|_V) = g_V(t) = s|_V$$

Then $g_{W \cup V}(t') = s' = s|_{W \cup V}$ since they restrict to the same sections on the open cover W, V of $W \cup V$ so $(W \cup V, t') \in \mathcal{T}$. However, $W \cup V \supset W$ and, by construction, $t'|_V = t$ contradicting the maximality of (V, t) unless $V = W \cup V$ i.e. $W \subset V$. Since W was, by construction, a neighborhood of x , then for each $x \in U$ we have $x \in V \subset U$ so $V = U$ proving the claim.

(c) Suppose that,

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{G} \xrightarrow{g} \mathcal{H} \longrightarrow 0$$

is an exact sequence of sheaves over X with \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{G} flasque. Now for any open sets $V \subset U \subset X$, consider the commutative diagram,

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F}(U) & \xrightarrow{f_U} & \mathcal{G}(U) & \xrightarrow{g_U} & \mathcal{H}(U) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \text{res}_{V,U}^{\mathcal{F}} \downarrow & & \text{res}_{V,U}^{\mathcal{G}} \downarrow & & \text{res}_{V,U}^{\mathcal{H}} \downarrow & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F}(V) & \xrightarrow{f_V} & \mathcal{G}(V) & \xrightarrow{g_V} & \mathcal{H}(V) & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

where the rows are exact by part (b) since \mathcal{F} is flasque and the first two downward maps are surjective because \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{G} are flasque. Given a section $s \in \mathcal{H}(V)$ we can lift s under g_V (which is a surjection since \mathcal{G} is flasque) and under $\text{res}_{V,U}^{\mathcal{G}}$ (which is a surjection since \mathcal{G} is flasque) to get a section $s' \in \mathcal{G}(U)$. By the commutativity of the diagram,

$$\text{res}_{V,U}^{\mathcal{H}} \circ g_U(s') = g_V \circ \text{res}_{V,U}^{\mathcal{G}}(s') = s$$

Therefore the restriction map $\text{res}_{V,U}^{\mathcal{H}} : \mathcal{H}(U) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(V)$ is surjective so \mathcal{H} is flasque.

(d) Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a continuous map and \mathcal{F} a flasque sheaf on X . Then consider the sheaf $f_*\mathcal{F}$ on Y . For open sets $V \subset U \subset Y$, we have restriction maps,

$$\text{res}_{V,U}^{f_*\mathcal{F}} : f_*\mathcal{F}(U) \rightarrow f_*\mathcal{F}(V) \quad \text{given by} \quad \text{res}_{f^{-1}(V), f^{-1}(U)}^{\mathcal{F}} : \mathcal{F}(f^{-1}(U)) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(f^{-1}(V))$$

which is surjective since \mathcal{F} is flasque. Therefore, $f_*\mathcal{F}$ is flasque.

(e) Let \mathcal{F} be a sheaf on X . Consider the sheaf \mathcal{G} constructed by sending open sets $U \subset X$ to the maps,

$$s : U \rightarrow \prod_{x \in U} \mathcal{F}_x \quad \text{such that} \quad \forall x \in U : s(x) \in \mathcal{F}_x$$

or equivalently,

$$U \mapsto \prod_{x \in U} \mathcal{F}_x$$

This sheaf is globally,

$$\mathcal{G} = \prod_{x \in X} (\iota_x)_*(\mathcal{F}_x)$$

where $\iota_x : \{x\} \rightarrow X$ is the inclusion of the point and \mathcal{F}_x is viewed as a constant sheaf over $\{x\}$. For open sets $V \subset U \subset X$, consider the restriction maps,

$$\text{res}_{U,V}^{\mathcal{G}} : \mathcal{G}(U) \rightarrow \mathcal{G}(V) \quad \text{given by} \quad \prod_{x \in V} \pi_x : \prod_{x \in U} \mathcal{F}_x \rightarrow \prod_{x \in V} \mathcal{F}_x$$

Clearly, this map is surjective so \mathcal{G} is flasque. Furthermore, consider the canonical morphism $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ which is locally

$$\mathcal{F}(U) \rightarrow \prod_{x \in U} \mathcal{F}_x$$

defined by mapping $s \in \mathcal{F}(U)$ to its image in the stalk at each $x \in U$. Suppose that $s \in \mathcal{F}(U)$ maps to zero under this canonical map i.e. that the image of s in \mathcal{F}_x is zero at each $x \in U$. Then there exists an open neighborhood of each $x \in U$ on which s restricts to zero. Thus by locality of the sheaf \mathcal{F} we have $s = 0$ since their restrictions are equal on an open cover of U .

Proposition 2.1.3. Flasque abelian sheaves on a space X are $\Gamma(X, -)$ -acyclic.

Proof. Let \mathcal{F} be a flasque abelian sheaf on X . Since the category of abelian sheaves on X has enough injectives we may form an exact sequence of sheaves on X ,

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{F} \longrightarrow \mathcal{I} \longrightarrow \mathcal{G} \longrightarrow 0$$

where \mathcal{I} is injective. Now both \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{I} are flasque so \mathcal{G} is also flasque. Since \mathcal{F} is flasque, applying the functor $\Gamma(X, -)$ we get an exact sequence,

$$0 \longrightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathcal{F}) \longrightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathcal{I}) \longrightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathcal{G}) \longrightarrow 0$$

Furthermore, applying the long exact cohomology sequence we get,

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 \longrightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & \Gamma(X, \mathcal{I}) & \longrightarrow & \Gamma(X, \mathcal{G}) & \longrightarrow & H^1(X, \mathcal{F}) \longrightarrow H^1(X, \mathcal{I}) \longrightarrow H^1(X, \mathcal{G}) \\ & & & & & & \downarrow \\ & & & & & & H^2(X, \mathcal{F}) \longrightarrow H^2(X, \mathcal{I}) \longrightarrow H^2(X, \mathcal{G}) \longrightarrow H^3(X, \mathcal{F}) \longrightarrow H^3(X, \mathcal{I}) \longrightarrow H^3(X, \mathcal{G}) \longrightarrow \dots \end{array}$$

Since \mathcal{I} is an injective sheaf, $H^r(X, \mathcal{I}) = 0$ for $r > 0$ which gives an exact sequence,

$$0 \longrightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathcal{F}) \longrightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathcal{I}) \longrightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathcal{G}) \longrightarrow H^1(X, \mathcal{F}) \longrightarrow 0$$

and isomorphisms $H^r(X, \mathcal{G}) \cong H^{r+1}(X, \mathcal{F})$ for $r > 0$. Combining this exact sequence with the earlier one derived from the flasqueness of \mathcal{F} shows that the cokernel of $\Gamma(X, \mathcal{I}) \rightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathcal{G})$ is zero and thus $H^1(X, \mathcal{F}) = 0$. Since \mathcal{G} is also a flasque sheaf on X we can use the isomorphisms $H^{r+1}(X, \mathcal{F}) \cong H^r(X, \mathcal{G})$ for $r > 0$ to show that $H^r(X, \mathcal{F}) = 0$ for all $r > 0$ by induction. \square

Proposition 2.1.4. Let (X, \mathcal{O}_X) be a ringed space. The derived functors of $\Gamma(X, -)$ computed over the category $\mathbf{Ab}(X)$ of sheaves of abelian groups on X and those computed over the category $\mathbf{Mod}_{\mathcal{O}_X}$ of \mathcal{O}_X -modules agree.

Proof. There are enough injectives in the category of \mathcal{O}_X -modules. Taking an injective resolution of \mathcal{O}_X -modules is a resolution of flasque sheaves of abelian groups which we have shown computes the derived functors of $\Gamma(X, -)$ in the full category $\mathbf{Ab}(X)$ since flasque sheaves are acyclic. \square

2.1.5 1.17

Let $x \in X$ be some point and $\iota_x : \{x\} \rightarrow X$ the inclusion. Then consider the sheaf $\iota_x(A) = (\iota_x)_*(\underline{A})$ where \underline{A} is the constant sheaf on $\{x\}$. Now for any open $U \subset X$, we have,

$$\iota_x(A)(U) = \underline{A}(\iota_x^{-1}(U)) = \begin{cases} A & x \in U \\ 0 & x \notin U \end{cases}$$

Now consider the stalks,

$$\iota_x(A)_y = \lim_{y \in U} \iota_x(A)(U)$$

If there exists some open U containing y but not x then $\iota_x(A)_y = 0$. Otherwise, for any open with $y \in U$ then $x \in U$ so $\iota_x(A)(U) = A$ and thus $\iota_x(A)_y = A$. Furthermore, there exists such an open exactly when y is not a limit point of x and not equal to x i.e. $y \notin \overline{\{x\}}$. Therefore,

$$\iota_x(A)_y = \begin{cases} A & y \in \overline{\{x\}} \\ 0 & y \notin \overline{\{x\}} \end{cases}$$

2.1.6 1.18

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a continuous map, \mathcal{F} a sheaf on X and \mathcal{G} a sheaf on Y . The restriction maps define a map,

$$\lim_{V \supset f(U)} \mathcal{F}(f^{-1}(V)) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(U)$$

since $f^{-1}(V) \supset U$ gives restriction maps $\mathcal{F}(f^{-1}(V)) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(U)$ compatible with restriction. Sheafifying gives a natural map $f^{-1}f_*\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$. Furthermore, we can define a map $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow f_*f^{-1}\mathcal{F}$ as follows. Consider the sheafification map $(f^{-1}\mathcal{F})^P \rightarrow f^{-1}\mathcal{F}$ giving $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow f_*(f^{-1}\mathcal{F})^P \rightarrow f_*f^{-1}\mathcal{F}$. The first map is defined by,

$$\mathcal{F}(U) \rightarrow \lim_{V \supset f(f^{-1}(U))} \mathcal{F}(V)$$

given since $U \supset f(f^{-1}(U))$ and then take the inclusion map of the colimit. These maps are natural. We have produced two natural transformations, a unit $\eta : \text{id} \rightarrow f_*f^{-1}$ and a counit $\epsilon : f^{-1}f_* \rightarrow \text{id}$. Now we use the following proposition.

Proposition 2.1.5. Let $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ and $G : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ be functors with unit and counit natural transformations $\eta : 1_{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow G \circ F$ and $\epsilon : F \circ G \rightarrow \text{id}_{\mathcal{D}}$ satisfying the coherence relations that,

$$F \xrightarrow{F\eta} F \circ G \circ F \xrightarrow{\epsilon F} F$$

$$G \xrightarrow{\eta G} G \circ F \circ G \xrightarrow{G\epsilon} G$$

are the identity id_F and id_G respectively. Then F is left-adjoint to G .

Proof. We construct a natural transformation $\phi_{X,Y} : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(F(X), Y) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, G(Y))$ via sending,

$$(f : F(X) \rightarrow Y) \mapsto (G(f) \circ \eta_X : X \rightarrow G \circ F(X) \rightarrow G(Y))$$

and a natural transformation $\psi_{X,Y} : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, G(Y)) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(F(X), Y)$ given by sending,

$$(g : X \rightarrow G(Y)) \mapsto (\epsilon_Y \circ F(g) : F(X) \rightarrow F \circ G(Y) \rightarrow Y)$$

I claim these are inverse to each other:

$$f \mapsto G(f) \circ \eta_X \mapsto \epsilon_Y \circ FG(f) \circ F(\eta_X)$$

However, $\epsilon : F \circ G \rightarrow \text{id}_{\mathcal{D}}$ is a natural transformation so,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} FG(F(X)) & \xrightarrow{FG(f)} & FG(Y) \\ \downarrow \epsilon_{F(X)} & & \downarrow \epsilon_Y \\ F(X) & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \end{array}$$

commutes and therefore,

$$\eta_Y \circ FG(f) \circ F(\eta_X) = f \circ \eta_{F(X)} \circ F(\eta_X) = f$$

using the first coherence relation showing that $\psi_{X,Y} \circ \phi_{X,Y} = \text{id}$. Furthermore, consider,

$$g \mapsto \epsilon_Y \circ F(g) \mapsto G(\epsilon_Y) \circ GF(g) \circ \eta_X$$

However, $\eta : \text{id}_{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow G \circ F$ is a natural transformation so,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{g} & G(Y) \\ \downarrow \eta_X & & \downarrow \eta_{G(Y)} \\ GF(X) & \xrightarrow{GF(f)} & GF(G(Y)) \end{array}$$

commutes and therefore,

$$G(\eta_Y) \circ GF(g) \circ \eta_X = G(\eta_Y) \circ \eta_{G(Y)} \circ g = g$$

by the second coherence relation showing that $\phi_{X,Y} \circ \psi_{X,Y} = \text{id}$ and providing a natural isomorphism,

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(F(X), Y) \xrightleftharpoons[\psi_{X,Y}]{\phi_{X,Y}} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, G(Y))$$

□

Therefore it suffices to prove the coherence relations in our case. (DO THIS!)

2.1.7 1.19

Let X be a topological space, $Z \subset X$ a closed subspace and $U = X \setminus Z$ open. Furthermore denote the inclusions $\iota : Z \rightarrow X$ and $j : U \rightarrow X$.

(a) Let \mathcal{F} be a sheaf on Z . Then consider the sheaf $\iota_*(\mathcal{F})$ on X . For $x \in Z$ we have,

$$(\iota_*\mathcal{F})_x = \varinjlim_{x \in V} (\iota_*\mathcal{F})(V) = \varinjlim_{x \in V} \mathcal{F}(V \cap Z) = \varinjlim_{x \in V \cap Z} \mathcal{F}(V \cap Z) = \mathcal{F}_x$$

where the equality holds because every open set of the subspace Z is of the form $V \cap Z$ for some open $V \subset X$ and $x \in V \iff x \in V \cap Z$ since $x \in Z$. For $x \notin Z$ then for any $x \in V \subset U$ we have $\iota_*(\mathcal{F})(V) = \mathcal{F}(\emptyset) = 0$ so $(\iota_*\mathcal{F})_x = 0$.

- (b) Let \mathcal{F} be a sheaf on U . Now consider the sheaf $j_!\mathcal{F}$ as the sheafification of the presheaf defined by,

$$(j_!\mathcal{F})^P(V) = \begin{cases} \mathcal{F}(V) & V \subset U \\ 0 & V \not\subset U \end{cases}$$

The stalks of the sheaf $j_!\mathcal{F}$ are the same as those of the presheaf and thus may be computed as follows. For $x \in U$ we have,

$$(j_!\mathcal{F})_x^P = \varinjlim_{x \in V} (j_!\mathcal{F})^P(V) = \varinjlim_{x \in V \subset U} \mathcal{F}(V) = \mathcal{F}_x$$

because both direct limits satisfy the same universal properties. For $x \notin U$ then any open V containing x cannot be contained in U so,

$$(j_!\mathcal{F})_x^P = \varinjlim_{x \in V} (j_!\mathcal{F})^P(V) = 0$$

Now suppose that \mathcal{G} is some sheaf on X such that $\mathcal{G}|_U = \mathcal{F}$ and for which $\mathcal{G}_x = \mathcal{F}_x$ for all $x \in U$ and $\mathcal{G}_x = 0$ otherwise. To prove that $\mathcal{G} = j_!\mathcal{F}$, it suffices to show that $\mathcal{G} = j_!(\mathcal{G}|_U)$ since $\mathcal{G}|_U = \mathcal{F}$ by assumption. Consider the inclusion map $(j_!\mathcal{G}|_U)^P \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$. Since \mathcal{G} is a sheaf this inclusion factors uniquely through the sheafification as $(j_!\mathcal{G}|_U)^P \rightarrow j_!(\mathcal{G}|_U) \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$. By assumption, the inclusion $(j_!\mathcal{G}|_U)^P \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ is an isomorphism on stalks since $\mathcal{G}_x = 0$ for $x \notin U$. Thus $j_!(\mathcal{G}|_U) \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ is an isomorphism but $\mathcal{G}|_U = \mathcal{F}$ so we get an isomorphism $j_!\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$.

- (c) Let \mathcal{F} be a sheaf on X . By adjunction, there is a morphism $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \iota_*\iota^*\mathcal{F}$. By definition, $\iota^*\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}|_Z$ so we have a map $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \iota_*(\mathcal{F}|_Z)$ and the sheaf $\iota_*\iota^*\mathcal{F}$ has stalks,

$$\begin{aligned} (\iota_*\iota^*\mathcal{F})_x &= \begin{cases} (\iota^*\mathcal{F})_x & x \in Z \\ 0 & x \notin Z \end{cases} \\ &= \begin{cases} \mathcal{F}_x & x \in Z \\ 0 & x \notin Z \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

On stalks at $x \notin Z$ this gives $\mathcal{F}_x \rightarrow 0$ and on stalks at $x \in Z$ it gives the identity $\mathcal{F}_x \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_x$. Furthermore, we have shown there exists a map $j_!(\mathcal{F}|_U) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ above which is an isomorphism on stalks at $x \in U$ and is the map $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_x$ on stalks at $x \notin U$. Thus consider the sequence,

$$0 \longrightarrow j_!(\mathcal{F}|_U) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F} \longrightarrow \iota_*(\mathcal{F}|_Z) \longrightarrow 0$$

On stalks at $x \in Z$ this sequence is,

$$0 \longrightarrow 0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}_x \xrightarrow{\text{id}} \mathcal{F}_x \longrightarrow 0$$

and on stalks at $x \notin Z$ i.e. $x \in U$ this sequence is,

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}_x \xrightarrow{\text{id}} \mathcal{F}_x \longrightarrow 0 \longrightarrow 0$$

both of which are exact so the sequence of sheaves is exact.

2.1.8 1.20

Let $Z \subset X$ be closed and \mathcal{F} a sheaf on X . We say a section $s \in \mathcal{F}(X)$ has support in Z if $\text{Supp}_{\mathcal{F}}(s) \subset Z$. In that case $s|_{X \setminus Z} = 0$ since for each $x \in X \setminus Z$ we have $x \notin \text{Supp}_{\mathcal{F}}(s)$ so $s_x = 0$ so $s|_{X \setminus Z} = 0$ by separatedness. Conversely, if $s|_{X \setminus Z} = 0$ then for any $x \in X \setminus Z$ we have $s_x = 0$ so $x \notin \text{Supp}_{\mathcal{F}}(s)$ and thus $\text{Supp}_{\mathcal{F}}(s) \subset Z$. We denote the subgroup of $\Gamma(X, \mathcal{F})$ of sections with support in Z by $\Gamma_Z(X, \mathcal{F})$.

- (a) Consider the presheaf $V \mapsto \Gamma_{Z \cap V}(V, \mathcal{F}|_V)$. Let $U \subset X$ be an open set and $\{V_i\}$ be an open cover of U . Suppose that $s \in \Gamma_{Z \cap U}(U, \mathcal{F}|_U)$ is a section on U with support in $Z \cap U$ such that $s|_{V_i} = 0$. Then since \mathcal{F} is a sheaf $s = 0$. Furthermore, given sections $s_i \in \Gamma_{Z \cap V_i}(V_i, \mathcal{F}|_{V_i})$ with supports in $Z \cap V_i$ which agree on the overlaps, then since \mathcal{F} is a sheaf, these sections glue to give $s \in \Gamma(X, \mathcal{F})$. It suffices to prove that s has support in $Z \cap U$. We know that $s|_{V_i} = s_i$ and thus for $x \in V_i$ we have $s_x = (s_i)_x$. Thus,

$$\text{Supp}_{\mathcal{F}}(s) = \bigcup_{i \in I} \text{Supp}_{\mathcal{F}}(s_i) \subset \bigcup_{i \in I} Z \cap V_i \subset Z \cap U$$

so this is a sheaf which we denote $\mathcal{H}_Z^0(\mathcal{F})$.

- (b) Let $U = X \setminus Z$ and $j : U \rightarrow X$ be the inclusion. Consider the map $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow j_*(\mathcal{F}|_U)$ given by adjunction. For a section $s \in \mathcal{F}(V)$ on some open set $V \subset X$ to be in the kernel we must have $s_x \mapsto 0$ at each stalk. Consider,

$$(j_*(\mathcal{F}|_U))_x = \varinjlim_{x \in V} \mathcal{F}|_U(U \cap V) = \varinjlim_{x \in V} \mathcal{F}(U \cap V)$$

Thus, if $x \in Z$ then $(j_*(\mathcal{F}|_U))_x = 0$. Otherwise, if $x \in U$, suppose that the map $\mathcal{F}_x \rightarrow (j_*(\mathcal{F}|_U))_x$ take $s_x \mapsto 0$. Then $s|_{U \cap V} = 0$ on some V meaning that $s_x = 0$ since $x \in U \cap V$. Therefore, the map $\mathcal{F}_x \rightarrow (j_*(\mathcal{F}|_U))_x$ is injective for $x \in U$. Thus s is in the kernel exactly when $s_x = 0$ for each $x \in U$ i.e. $\text{Supp}_{\mathcal{F}}(s) \subset Z$ so $\mathcal{H}_Z^0(\mathcal{F})$ is the kernel of the map $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow j_*(\mathcal{F}|_U)$ making the following sequence exact,

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}_Z^0(\mathcal{F}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F} \longrightarrow j_*(\mathcal{F}|_U)$$

Furthermore, if \mathcal{F} is flasque then the restriction map $\mathcal{F}(V) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(U \cap V)$ is surjective meaning that the stalk maps $\mathcal{F}_x \rightarrow (j_*(\mathcal{F}|_U))_x$ are surjective which implies that the morphism of sheaves $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow j_*(\mathcal{F}|_U)$ is surjective.

2.1.9 1.21

2.1.10 1.22

2.2 2

2.2.1 2.2

Proposition 2.2.1. Let A be a ring. Then $A_{\text{red}} = A/\text{nilrad}(A)$ is reduced.

Proof. Take $f \in A$ then if $f^n \in \text{nilrad}(A)$ then $f \in \sqrt{\text{nilrad}(A)} = \text{nilrad}(A)$ since $\text{nilrad}(A) = \sqrt{(0)}$ is a radical ideal. Thus, if $f^n = 0$ in A_{red} then $f = 0$ in A_{red} . \square

2.2.2 2.3

- (a) Let X be a reduced schemes. Take $x \in X$ and consider the stalk,

$$\mathcal{O}_{X,x} = \varinjlim_{x \in U} \mathcal{O}_X(U)$$

Each $\mathcal{O}_X(U)$ is a reduced ring so if $f \in \mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ satisfies $f^n = 0$ then on some open neighborhood $x \in U$ we have $f^n = 0$ and thus $f = 0$ on U which shows that $f = 0$ in $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$. Conversely, if all stalks are reduced then for any open set $U \subset X$ consider an element $f \in \mathcal{O}_X(U)$. If $f^n = 0$ then $f^n = 0$ in each stalk $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ at $x \in U$ which implies $f = 0$ since $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ is reduced. Thus $f = 0$ in $\mathcal{O}_X(U)$ so X is reduced. Thus,

$$X \text{ is reduced} \iff \forall x \in X : \mathcal{O}_{X,x} \text{ is reduced}$$

- (b) Let (X, \mathcal{O}_X) be a scheme. Let $(\mathcal{O}_X)_{\text{red}}$ be the sheaf associated to the presheaf $U \mapsto \mathcal{O}_X(U)_{\text{red}}$. Consider the ringed space $X_{\text{red}} = (X, (\mathcal{O}_X)_{\text{red}})$ which is locally ringed because the stalks of $(\mathcal{O}_X)_{\text{red}}$ are $(\mathcal{O}_{X,x})_{\text{red}}$ which are reduced rings. Furthermore, there is a morphism of locally ringed spaces $(\text{id}_X, f^\#) : X_{\text{red}} \rightarrow X$ where $f^\#$ is the natural morphism of sheaves induced by the sheafification of the morphism of presheaves $\mathcal{O}_X(U) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(U)_{\text{red}}$. This is indeed a morphism of locally ringed spaces because the induced map $\mathcal{O}_{X,x} \rightarrow (\mathcal{O}_{X,x})_{\text{red}}$ is local. It suffices to show that $X_{\text{red}} = (X, (\mathcal{O}_X)_{\text{red}})$ is indeed a scheme. Let $U_i = \text{Spec}(A_i)$ be an affine cover of X then I claim that $\tilde{U}_i = \text{Spec}((A_i)_{\text{red}})$ is an affine cover of X_{red} . Firstly, A and A_{red} have the same prime ideals because all primes lie above $\text{nilrad}(A)$ so $U_i = \tilde{U}_i$ as topological spaces. Furthermore, the structure sheaf $\mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}((A_i)_{\text{red}})}$ has exactly the correct structure to be the unique sheaf $(\mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(A_i)})_{\text{red}} = (\mathcal{O}_X)_{\text{red}}|_{U_i}$. Therefore, this cover is affine.

To be clever, define the sheaf of ideals \mathcal{N}_X to be the kernel of the sheaf map $\mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow (\mathcal{O}_X)_{\text{red}}$ or alternatively the sheaf associated to the presheaf

$$\mathcal{N}_X(U) = \text{nilrad}(\mathcal{O}_X(U))$$

Then there is an exact sequence of sheaves,

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{N}_X \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \longrightarrow (\mathcal{O}_X)_{\text{red}} \longrightarrow 0$$

Then X_{red} is a closed subscheme of X .

- (c) Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of schemes and assume that X is reduced. Consider the cokernel diagram,

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathcal{N}_Y & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_Y & \xrightarrow{f^\#} & f_*\mathcal{O}_X \\ & & \downarrow \iota^\# & \nearrow g^\# & \\ & & (\mathcal{O}_Y)_{\text{red}} & & \end{array}$$

The top row composes to zero because on the stalks $(\mathcal{N}_Y)_y \rightarrow (f_*\mathcal{O}_X)_y$ the ring $(\mathcal{N}_Y)_y = \text{nilrad}(\mathcal{O}_{Y,y})$ which only contains nilpotent elements. Furthermore, X is reduced so $(f_*\mathcal{O}_X)_y$ is a limit of reduced rings and thus reduced. Thus the image of f is nilpotent in $(f_*\mathcal{O}_X)_y$ and therefore zero. Thus the map of sheaves $\mathcal{N}_Y \rightarrow f_*\mathcal{O}_X$ is zero so it factors through the cokernel $(\mathcal{O}_Y)_{\text{red}}$ uniquely as $g^\# : (\mathcal{O}_Y)_{\text{red}} \rightarrow f_*\mathcal{O}_X$. Therefore, the morphism of schemes $f : X \rightarrow Y$ factors via a unique morphism $g : X \rightarrow Y_{\text{red}}$ with $g = (f, g^\#)$ through the closed immersion $Y_{\text{red}} \rightarrow Y$.

2.2.3 2.16

Let X be a locally ringed space and $f \in \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$. Define,

$$X_f = \{x \in X \mid f_x \notin \mathfrak{m}_x \subset \mathcal{O}_{X,x}\}$$

- (a) For any $x \in X_f$ then $f_x \notin \mathfrak{m}_x$ so $f_x \in \mathcal{O}_{X,x}^\times$ since the stalk is a local ring. Therefore, there exists some open $U \subset X$ with $x \in U$ such that $f|_U$ is invertible $g \cdot f|_U = 1$. Under the restriction to $\mathcal{O}_{X,y}$ for any point $y \in U$ we have $g_y \cdot f_y = 1$ so $f_y \in \mathcal{O}_{X,y}^\times$ is invertible and thus $f_y \notin \mathfrak{m}_y$. Therefore, $x \in U \subset X_f$ so X_f is open. Furthermore, since inverses are unique, the inverses of $f|_{U_x}$ for each $x \in X_f$ agree on overlaps and thus glue to an inverse of $f|_{X_f}$.

Furthermore, let X be a scheme and $U = \text{Spec}(B)$ be an affine open subscheme $U \subset X$ with $f|_U = \bar{f} \in \mathcal{O}_X(U) = B$. Consider,

$$U \cap X_f = \{\mathfrak{p} \subset B \mid \bar{f} \notin \mathfrak{p}B_{\mathfrak{p}}\}$$

However, if $\bar{f} \in \mathfrak{p}$ then $\bar{f} \in \mathfrak{p}B_{\mathfrak{p}}$ if $\bar{f} \notin \mathfrak{p}$ then $\bar{f} \in B_{\mathfrak{p}}^\times$ so $\bar{f} \notin \mathfrak{p}B_{\mathfrak{p}}$. Thus,

$$U \cap X_f = \{\mathfrak{p} \subset B \mid \bar{f} \notin \mathfrak{p}B_{\mathfrak{p}}\} = \{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(B) \mid \bar{f} \notin \mathfrak{p}\} = D(\bar{f})$$

which is open in $U = \text{Spec}(B)$. Thus we see again that X_f is open.

- (b) Let X be a quasi-compact scheme and $A = \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$. Take $a \in A$ such that $a|_{X_f} = 0$. Now take an affine open $U \subset X$ with $U = \text{Spec}(B)$ and consider $a|_{U \cap X_f} = 0$ i.e. $\bar{a}|_{D(\bar{f})} = 0$. Therefore, $\bar{a} \in \mathcal{O}_X(U \cap X_f) = \mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(B)}(D(\bar{f})) = B_{\bar{f}}$ is zero so $\bar{f}^n \bar{a} = 0$ for some n . Thus, on each affine open U there is some n such that $(f^n a)|_U = 0$. Now since X is quasi-compact we may take a finite affine cover $\{U_i\}$ of X such that $(f^{n_i} a)|_{U_i} = 0$. Let $N = \max_i n_i$, which exists by the finiteness of the cover, such that $(f^N a)|_{U_i} = 0$ for each open U_i implying that $f^N a = 0$.
- (c) Suppose that X has a finite affine open cover $\{U_i\}$ with $U_i = \text{Spec}(B_i)$ such that $U_i \cap U_j$ is quasi-compact. Let $b \in \Gamma(X_f, \mathcal{O}_{X_f})$. Now $b|_{U_i \cap X_f} \in (B_i)_{\bar{f}}$ and thus there exists n_i such that $f^{n_i}(b|_{U_i \cap X_f})$ is in the image of B_i . By finiteness of the cover, $n = \max_i n_i$ exists such that we may take $(f^n b)|_{U_i \cap X_f} = b_i|_{U_i \cap X_f}$ for some $b_i \in B_i$ i.e. some section $b_i \in \mathcal{O}_X(U_i)$. Now consider, $s_{ij} = (b_i - b_j)|_{U_i \cap U_j}$ which satisfies,

$$s_{ij}|_{U_i \cap U_j \cap X_f} = b_i|_{U_i \cap U_j \cap X_f} - b_j|_{U_i \cap U_j \cap X_f} = (f^n b)|_{U_i \cap U_j \cap X_f} - (f^n b)|_{U_i \cap U_j \cap X_f} = 0$$

By the quasi-compactness of $U_i \cap U_j$ we may apply the previous part to get some n_{ij} such that $f^{n_{ij}}|_{U_i \cap U_j} s_{ij} = 0$. Using the finiteness of the cover again, we may take $m = \max_{i,j} n_{ij}$ to find that $f^m|_{U_i \cap U_j} s_{ij} = 0$ and thus,

$$(f^m b_i - f^m b_j)|_{U_i \cap U_j} = 0$$

Therefore, the sections $f^m b_i \in B_i$ agree on overlaps and thus glue to a global section $a \in A = \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$. Furthermore,

$$\text{res}_{U_i \cap X_f, X_f}(a|_{X_f}) = (f^m b_i)|_{U_i \cap X_f} = (f^{n+m} b)|_{U_i \cap X_f}$$

since $U_i \cap X_f$ is an open cover of X_f we find that $a|_{X_f} = f^{n+m} b$ so $f^{n+m} b$ has a lift to a global section.

(d) With the above hypothesis, consider the restriction map

$$\text{res}_{X_f, X} : \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X) \rightarrow \Gamma(X_f, \mathcal{O}_{X_f})$$

under which f is mapped to a unit. Therefore, this map factors uniquely through the localization,

$$r : A_f \rightarrow \Gamma(X_f, \mathcal{O}_{X_f})$$

However, if $\text{res}_{X_f, X}(a) = 0$ then $f^n a = 0$ for some n i.e. $a = 0$ in A_f so $\ker r = 0$. Furthermore, for any $b \in \Gamma(X_f, \mathcal{O}_{X_f})$ there is some n such that $f^n b = \text{res}_{X_f, X}(a)$ for $a \in A$. Thus,

$$r(a/f^n) = \text{res}_{X_f, X}(a)/f^n = f^n b/f^n = b$$

so r is surjective making r an isomorphism giving $\Gamma(X_f, \mathcal{O}_{X_f}) \cong A_f$. Therefore,

$$\Gamma(X_f, \mathcal{O}_{X_f}) \cong \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X)_f$$

2.2.4 2.17

(a) Suppose that $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is a morphism of schemes such that Y can be covered by open subsets U_i such that for each i , the induced map $f_i : f^{-1}(U_i) \rightarrow U_i$ is an isomorphism. Let $g_i : U_i \rightarrow f^{-1}(U_i)$ be its inverse. Note that on the overlaps f_i and f_j agree,

$$f_i|_{f^{-1}(U_i \cap U_j)} = f_j|_{f^{-1}(U_i \cap U_j)} = f|_{f^{-1}(U_i \cap U_j)}$$

therefore, by uniqueness inverses, we know that the maps g_i also agree on overlaps,

$$g_i|_{U_i \cap U_j} = g_j|_{U_i \cap U_j}$$

Therefore, these functions glue to give a map $g : Y \rightarrow X$ such that $g_i = g|_{U_i}$. Now consider,

$$(g \circ f)|_{f^{-1}(U_i)} = g|_{U_i} \circ f|_{f^{-1}(U_i)} = g_i \circ f_i = \text{id}_{f^{-1}(U_i)}$$

and likewise,

$$(f \circ g)|_{U_i} = f|_{f^{-1}(U_i)} \circ g|_{U_i} = f_i \circ g_i = \text{id}_{U_i}$$

Therefore $g \circ f = \text{id}_X$ and $f \circ g = \text{id}_Y$ since these functions are locally the identity.

(b) Let X be a scheme and $A = \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$. Suppose that $f_1, \dots, f_n \in A$ generate the unit ideal and further suppose that the open subsets X_{f_i} are affine. First, the open sets X_{f_i} cover X since if $x \notin X_{f_i}$ then $f_i \in \mathfrak{m}_x$ however f_i generate the unit ideal so we cannot have $f_i \in \mathfrak{m}_x$ for all i so $x \in X_{f_i}$. There is a natural map $a : X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(A)$ via adjunction of the identity on global sections. Consider the open cover $U_i = D(f_i)$ of $\text{Spec}(A)$. For each open $U = U_i$ and $f = f_i$ consider the restriction of the map, $a : a^{-1}(U) \rightarrow U = D(f) = \text{Spec}(A_f)$. Recall that $a(x) = \text{id}^{-1} \circ \text{res}_x^{-1}(\mathfrak{m}_x) \in \text{Spec}(A)$ so,

$$f \in a(x) \iff f \in \text{res}_x^{-1}(\mathfrak{m}_x) \iff f_x \in \mathfrak{m}_x$$

and therefore,

$$x \in a^{-1}(U) \iff a(x) \in D(f) \iff f \notin a(x) \iff f_x \notin \mathfrak{m}_x \iff x \in X_f$$

Thus, $a^{-1}(D(f)) = X_f$. However, by assumption, X_f is an affine scheme so the map $a : X_f \rightarrow \text{Spec}(A_f)$ is determined uniquely by the ring map on global sections $r : A_f \rightarrow \Gamma(X_f, \mathcal{O}_{X_f})$ which we have shown is an isomorphism. Thus $a : X_f \rightarrow \text{Spec}(A_f)$ is an isomorphism of affine schemes for each f . Applying part (a) we find that $a : X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(A)$ is an isomorphism so X is affine.

Conversely, if X is an affine scheme $X = \text{Spec}(A)$ then take $f = 1 \in A$ which generates the unit ideal and $X_f = D(f) = \text{Spec}(A)$ satisfying the criterion.

2.2.5 2.18

- (a) Let A be a ring and $X = \operatorname{Spec}(A)$ and $f \in A$. Then,

$$f \in \operatorname{nilrad}(A) \iff \forall \mathfrak{p} \in \operatorname{Spec}(A) : f \in \mathfrak{p} \iff D(f) = 0$$

- (b) Let $\varphi : A \rightarrow B$ be a homomorphism of rings, $X = \operatorname{Spec}(A)$ and $Y = \operatorname{Spec}(B)$, and let $f : Y \rightarrow X$ be the induced morphism of affine schemes. Suppose that $\varphi : A \rightarrow B$ is injective. Then the sheaf map $f^\# : \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow f_*\mathcal{O}_Y$ on the standard open $D(g)$ is the map $A_g \rightarrow B_{f(g)}$ which is injective since $a/g^n \mapsto f(a)/f(g)^n$ is zero exactly when $f(g)^k f(a) = 0$ for some k but $f(g)^k f(a) = f(g^k a) = 0$ thus $g^k a = 0$ by injectivity meaning that $a/g^n = 0$ in A_g . Therefore, the morphism of sheaves $f^\# : \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow f_*\mathcal{O}_Y$ is injective. We may also check this on the stalks. For $\mathfrak{p} \in \operatorname{Spec}(A)$ consider the stalk map $f^\#_{\mathfrak{p}} : \mathcal{O}_{X,\mathfrak{p}} \rightarrow (f_*\mathcal{O}_Y)_{\mathfrak{p}}$. Now,

$$(f_*\mathcal{O}_Y)_{\mathfrak{p}} = \varinjlim_{g \notin \mathfrak{p}} \mathcal{O}_Y(f^{-1}(D(g))) = \varinjlim_{g \notin \mathfrak{p}} \mathcal{O}_Y(D(f(g))) = \varinjlim_{g \notin \mathfrak{p}} B_{f(g)} = B_{\mathfrak{p}}$$

where $B_{\mathfrak{p}} = S_{\mathfrak{p}}^{-1}B = B \otimes_A A_{\mathfrak{p}}$. Since localization of A -modules is exact, the map $\varphi_{\mathfrak{p}} : A_{\mathfrak{p}} \rightarrow B_{\mathfrak{p}}$ remains an injection. Thus the stalk maps are injections so $f^\# : \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow f_*\mathcal{O}_Y$ is an injective morphism of sheaves.

Conversely, if $f^\# : \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow f_*\mathcal{O}_Y$ is injective then it is injective on sections so in particular $f^\# : \mathcal{O}_X(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_Y(Y)$ which is the map $\varphi : A \rightarrow B$ is injective.

Lemma 2.2.2. $\varphi^{-1}(\sqrt{I}) = \sqrt{\varphi^{-1}(I)}$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned} x \in \varphi^{-1}(\sqrt{I}) &\iff \varphi(x) \in \sqrt{I} \iff \varphi(x)^n = \varphi(x^n) \in I \\ &\iff x^n \in \varphi^{-1}(I) \iff x \in \sqrt{\varphi^{-1}(I)} \end{aligned}$$

□

Lemma 2.2.3. $\overline{f(V(I))} = V(\varphi^{-1}(I))$.

Proof. Consider $f(V(I)) \subset V(J)$ then $J \subset \varphi^{-1}(\mathfrak{P})$ for each prime ideal $\mathfrak{P} \subset B$ above I so $\varphi(J) \subset \sqrt{I}$. By the above lemma, $J \subset \varphi^{-1}(\sqrt{I}) = \sqrt{\varphi^{-1}(I)}$ and thus,

$$V(J) \supset V(\sqrt{\varphi^{-1}(I)}) = V(\varphi^{-1}(I))$$

Furthermore, if $\mathfrak{p} \supset f(V(I))$ then $\mathfrak{p} = \varphi^{-1}(\mathfrak{P})$ with $\mathfrak{P} \supset I$ so then $\mathfrak{p} \supset \varphi^{-1}(I)$ and thus $\mathfrak{p} \in V(\varphi^{-1}(I))$. Thus $f(V(I)) \subset V(\varphi^{-1}(I))$ which proves that $\overline{f(V(I))} = V(\varphi^{-1}(I))$. □

Corollary 2.2.4. $\overline{f(Y)} = V(\ker \varphi)$ so f is dominant iff $\ker \varphi \subset \operatorname{nilrad}(A)$.

Therefore, in this case, $\ker \varphi = 0$ so f is dominant.

- (c) If $\varphi : A \rightarrow B$ is surjective then the stalk map $\varphi : A_{\varphi^{-1}(\mathfrak{P})} \rightarrow B_{\mathfrak{P}}$ is clearly surjective because any s' mapping to $s \in B \setminus \mathfrak{P}$ lies in $\varphi^{-1}(B \setminus \mathfrak{P}) = A \setminus \varphi^{-1}(\mathfrak{P})$. Thus, the sheaf map $f^\# : \mathcal{O}_Y \rightarrow f_*\mathcal{O}_X$ is surjective. Furthermore, let $I = \ker \varphi$ then $f : Y \rightarrow X$ is a homeomorphism of Y to the closed subspace $V(I) \subset X$ by the lattice isomorphism theorem.

Proposition 2.2.5. Let $\varphi : A \rightarrow B$ be a surjective map of rings with $I = \ker \varphi$. Then the induced map $f : \operatorname{Spec}(B) \rightarrow \operatorname{Spec}(A)$ is a homeomorphism onto its image, the closed subspace $V(I) \subset \operatorname{Spec}(A)$.

Proof. Define the map $g : V(I) \rightarrow \operatorname{Spec}(B)$ via $\mathfrak{p} \mapsto \varphi(\mathfrak{p})$. We must show that this map is well-defined and continuous. However, first note that because φ is surjective that $g \circ f(\mathfrak{P}) = \varphi(\varphi^{-1}(\mathfrak{P})) = \mathfrak{P}$ and $f \circ g(\mathfrak{p}) = \varphi^{-1}(\varphi(\mathfrak{p}))$ but,

$$x \in \varphi^{-1}(\varphi(\mathfrak{p})) \iff \varphi(x) \in \varphi(\mathfrak{p}) \iff \exists y \in \mathfrak{p} : \varphi(x) = \varphi(y) \iff x \in \mathfrak{p} + I$$

so if $\mathfrak{p} \supset I$ then $f \circ g(\mathfrak{p}) = \varphi^{-1}(\varphi(\mathfrak{p})) = \mathfrak{p}$. Thus, these maps are inverses as maps of subsets.

Let $\mathfrak{p} \supset I$ is prime, then $\varphi(\mathfrak{p})$ is an ideal because φ is surjective. Furthermore, if $f(x) \cdot f(y) \in \varphi(\mathfrak{p})$ then $f(xy) \in \varphi(\mathfrak{p})$ so $xy \in \varphi^{-1}(\varphi(\mathfrak{p})) = \mathfrak{p}$ implying that $x \in \mathfrak{p}$ or $y \in \mathfrak{p}$ and thus $f(x) \in \varphi(\mathfrak{p})$ or $f(y) \in \varphi(\mathfrak{p})$. Therefore, $\varphi(\mathfrak{p}) \subset B$ is a prime ideal so g is well-defined.

Take an ideal $J \subset B$ corresponding to the closed subset $V(J) \subset \operatorname{Spec}(B)$. Consider,

$$\mathfrak{p} \in g^{-1}(V(J)) \iff \varphi(\mathfrak{p}) \in V(J) \iff \varphi(\mathfrak{p}) \supset J \iff \mathfrak{p} \supset \varphi^{-1}(J) \iff \mathfrak{p} \in V(\varphi^{-1}(J))$$

where I have used the fact that f and g are inclusion preserving inverses and $\mathfrak{p} \in V(I)$. Thus, $g^{-1}(V(J)) = V(\varphi^{-1}(J))$ which is closed in $V(I)$ because $\varphi^{-1}(J)$ is an ideal of A containing I so $V(I) \cap V(\varphi^{-1}(J)) = V(\varphi^{-1}(J))$. Therefore, $g : V(I) \rightarrow \operatorname{Spec}(B)$ is a continuous inverse of $f : \operatorname{Spec}(B) \rightarrow V(I)$. \square

- (d) Let $f : Y \rightarrow X$ be a morphism of schemes such that $f^\# : \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow f_*\mathcal{O}_Y$ surjective. Consider the ring maps,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & B \\ & \searrow \pi & \nearrow \tilde{\varphi} \\ & A/\ker \varphi & \end{array}$$

Then consider the scheme $X' = \operatorname{Spec}(A/\ker \varphi)$ and the induced morphism of affine schemes,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xleftarrow{f} & Y \\ & \nwarrow p & \swarrow \tilde{f} \\ & X' & \end{array}$$

These morphisms of schemes give a morphism of sheaves on X ,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{O}_X & \xrightarrow{f^\#} & f_*\mathcal{O}_Y \\ & \searrow p^\# & \nearrow p_*\tilde{f}^\# \\ & p_*\mathcal{O}_{X'} & \end{array}$$

By assumption $f^\# : \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow f_*\mathcal{O}_Y$ is surjective so $p_*\tilde{f}^\# : p_*\mathcal{O}_{X'} \rightarrow f_*\mathcal{O}_Y$ is surjective as well. Furthermore, the ring map $\tilde{\varphi} : A/\ker \varphi \rightarrow B$ is injective meaning that $\tilde{f}^\#$ is an injective morphism of sheaves and, since p_* is a right-adjoint functor, $p_*\tilde{f}^\#$ is also injective. Therefore, $p_*\tilde{f}^\# : p_*\mathcal{O}_{X'} \rightarrow f_*\mathcal{O}_Y$ is a bijection of sheaves over X and, in particular, surjective on sections i.e. in the sense of pre-sheaves. Furthermore, $\pi : A \rightarrow A/\ker \varphi$ is a surjection and thus $p^\#$ is surjective on global sections. Thus, the composition $f^\# = p_*\tilde{f}^\# \circ p^\#$ is surjective on global sections i.e. $f^\# : \mathcal{O}_X(X) \rightarrow (f_*\mathcal{O}_Y)(X) = \mathcal{O}_Y(Y)$ which is the map $\varphi : A \rightarrow B$ is surjective.

2.2.6 2.19

Let A be a ring. Suppose that $\text{Spec}(A)$ is disconnected so there exist disjoint nonempty closed sets $V(I_1), V(I_2) \supset \text{Spec}(A)$. Therefore,

$$V(I_1) \cap V(I_2) = V(I_1 + I_2) = \emptyset \implies I_1 + I_2 = A$$

and likewise,

$$V(I_1) \cup V(I_2) = V(I_1 I_2) = \text{Spec}(A) \implies I_1 I_2 \subset \text{nilrad}(A)$$

Therefore, there must exist elements $e_1 \in I_1$ and $e_2 \in I_2$ such that $e_1 + e_2 = 1$ and furthermore $e_1 e_2 \in \text{nilrad}(A)$. Note that,

$$(e_1 + e_2)^n = e_1^n + n e_1 e_2^{n-1} + \cdots + n e_1^{n-1} e_2 + e_2^n = 1$$

Therefore, $1 - (e_1^n + e_2^n) \in \text{nilrad}(A)$ so $e_1^n + e_2^n \in A^\times$ and let $u \in A^\times$ be its inverse. Since $e_1 e_2$ is nilpotent there exists some $n \geq 0$ such that $(e_1 e_2)^n = 0$. Now set $\tilde{e}_1 = u e_1^n$ and $\tilde{e}_2 = u e_2^n$. Thus $\tilde{e}_1 + \tilde{e}_2 = u(e_1^n + e_2^n) = 1$ and $\tilde{e}_1 \tilde{e}_2 = u^2 e_1^n e_2^n = u^2 (e_1 e_2)^n = 0$. Finally, consider,

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{e}_1 &= 1 \cdot \tilde{e}_1 = (\tilde{e}_1 + \tilde{e}_2) \tilde{e}_1 = \tilde{e}_1^2 + \tilde{e}_1 \tilde{e}_2 = \tilde{e}_1^2 \\ \tilde{e}_2 &= 1 \cdot \tilde{e}_2 = (\tilde{e}_1 + \tilde{e}_2) \tilde{e}_2 = \tilde{e}_1 \tilde{e}_2 + \tilde{e}_2^2 = \tilde{e}_2^2 \end{aligned}$$

so e_1 and e_2 are perpendicular idempotent generators proving (i) \implies (ii).

First, note that because e_i is idempotent the ideal (e_i) is actually a ring with identity element e_i since $e_i \cdot (a e_i) = a e_i^2 = a e_i$. Now, consider the ring map $\Phi : A \rightarrow (e_1) \times (e_2)$ via $a \mapsto (a e_1, a e_2)$ which indeed maps $1 \mapsto (e_1, e_2)$ the identity. Now suppose that $\Phi(a) = 0$ then $a e_1 = a e_2 = 0$ so $a = 1 \cdot a = (e_1 + e_2) \cdot a = 0$. Thus Φ is injective. Furthermore, for any $(a e_1, b e_2) \in (e_1) \times (e_2)$ consider the element $a e_1 + b e_2 \in A$. Then,

$$\Phi(a e_1 + b e_2) = (a e_1^2 + b e_2 e_1, a e_1 e_2 + b e_2^2) = (a e_1, b e_2)$$

so Φ is surjective. Thus $\Phi : A \xrightarrow{\sim} (e_1) \times (e_2)$ is an isomorphism.

Finally, suppose that $A = A_1 \times A_2$. Then $A_1, A_2 \subset A$ are ideals such that $A_1 A_2 = 0$ and $A_1 + A_2 = A$. Therefore in $\text{Spec}(A)$ we have closed subsets $V(A_1)$ and $V(A_2)$ such that $V(A_1) \cup V(A_2) = V(A_1 A_2) = \text{Spec}(A)$ and $V(A_1) \cap V(A_2) = V(A_1 + A_2) = V(A) = \emptyset$. Therefore, $\text{Spec}(A)$ is disconnected.

2.3 3

2.3.1 3.1

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism such that there exist affine open coverings $U_i = \text{Spec}(A_i)$ and $V_i = \text{Spec}(B_i)$ such that $f : U_i \rightarrow V_i$ makes $\varphi : B_i \rightarrow A_i$ finite type. Let $\text{Spec}(B) = V \subset Y$ be any affine open and consider $V \cap V_i$ which is open and thus covered by affines $D(f_{ij}) \subset V_i$ for $f_{ij} \in B_i$. Then, inside the affine U_i we have $U \cap U_i$ covered by $D(\varphi(f_{ij})) = f^{-1}(D(f_{ij}))$. Therefore, U is covered by the affine opens $D(f_{ij}) = \text{Spec}((A_i)_{f_{ij}})$. Furthermore, consider the maps $B \rightarrow (A_i)_{f_{ij}}$. Since $(B_i)_{f_{ij}} \rightarrow (A_i)_{f_{ij}}$ are finite type it suffices to show that $B \rightarrow (B_i)_{f_{ij}}$ via the inclusion of affine schemes $D(f_{ij}) \subset U$ is finite type. This is clear since restriction maps are generated by localization maps $B \rightarrow B_f$ which are finite type. Therefore, for any affine $V \subset Y$ then $f^{-1}(V)$ is covered by affine opens such that the ring map induced by f is finite type.

2.3.2 3.2

Suppose that $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is locally finite type according to Hartshorne i.e. there exists an open affine cover $V_i = \text{Spec}(B_i)$ such that $f^{-1}(V_i)$ is quasi-compact. Let $V \subset Y$ be affine then $V \cap V_i$ is covered by affine opens $D(f_{ij}) \subset V \cap V_i$ and by quasi-compactness there are finitely many $D(f_{ij})$ covering V . For each V_i by quasi-compactness we can write $f^{-1}(V_i)$ as a finite union of affine opens $U_{ik} = \text{Spec}(A_{ik})$. Now, $f^{-1}(D(f_{ij})) \cap U_{ik} \subset U_{ik}$ is the affine open $(f|_{U_{ik}})^{-1}(D(f_{ij})) = D(\varphi(f_{ij}))$ for the map $\varphi : B_i \rightarrow A_{ik}$. Therefore, $f^{-1}(V)$ is the union of the finitely many affine opens $f^{-1}(D(f_{ij})) \cap U_{ik}$. Thus, $f^{-1}(V)$ is quasi-compact as the finite union of quasi-compacts.

Definition 2.3.1. A continuous map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is quasi-compact if for any quasi-compact open $K \subset Y$ we have $f^{-1}(K)$ is quasi-compact. A morphism of schemes $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is quasi-compact if the underlying map of topological spaces is quasi-compact

Theorem 2.3.2. A morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is quasi-compact iff the equivalent conditions above.

Proof. If $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is quasi-compact then for any affine open $V \subset Y$ we have V is quasi-compact (since any open cover can be refined to $D(f_i)$ and $\bigcup D(f_i) = D(\sum(f_i)) = D(1)$ so $\sum f_i$ generates the unit ideal so there must be some finite sum $f_{i_1} + \dots + f_{i_n} = 1$ so $D(f_{i_1}) \cup \dots \cup D(f_{i_n})$ is a finite subcover). Thus $f^{-1}(V)$ is quasi-compact. Conversely, suppose that any affine open $V \subset Y$ satisfies $f^{-1}(V)$ is quasi-compact. Then take any quasi-compact open $K \subset Y$ and consider $f^{-1}(K)$. By quasi-compactness we can write K as a finite union of affine opens and then each has quasi-compact preimage. Thus $f^{-1}(K)$ is a finite union of quasi-compacts and thus is quasi-compact. \square

2.3.3 3.3

Definition 2.3.3. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of schemes.

- (a) f is finite type at $x \in X$ if there exist affine opens $\text{Spec}(A) = U \subset X$ and $\text{Spec}(B) = V \subset Y$ with $f(U) \subset V$ and $x \in U$ such that $B \rightarrow A$ is finite type
- (b) f is locally finite type if it is finite type at each $x \in X$
- (c) f is finite type if it is locally finite type and quasi-compact.

Lemma 2.3.4. A morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is quasi-compact iff there exists an affine open cover $V_i \subset Y$ such that $f^{-1}(V_i)$ is the finite union of affine opens.

Proof. If $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is quasi-compact then $f^{-1}(V)$ is quasi-compact for any affine open $V \subset Y$. Since affine opens form a base of the topology on X the open $f^{-1}(V)$ is a union of affine opens which can be made finite by quasi-compactness.

Conversely, if each $f^{-1}(V_i)$ is a finite union of affine opens then $f^{-1}(V_i)$ is quasi-compact so $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is quasi-compact by the above problem. \square

- (a) If $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is finite type (see above) then it is quasi-compact by definition and for some affine open cover $V_i \subset Y$ we know $f^{-1}(V_i)$ can be covered by affine open U_{ij} such that $U_{ij} \rightarrow V_i$ is finite type on rings. By quasi-compactness we can take the covering U_{ij} of $f^{-1}(V_i)$ to be finite. Conversely, suppose $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is finite type according to Hartshorne then it is trivially locally finite type and $f^{-1}(V_i)$ is covered by finitely many affine opens and thus, by the lemma, is quasi-compact.
- (b) If $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is finite type according to Hartshorne then we know it is locally finite type and by problem 3.2 we know for any affine open $V \subset Y$ we have $f^{-1}(V)$ is covered by affine opens U_i such that $U_i \rightarrow V$ is finite type on rings. Furthermore, we have shown that f is quasi-compact so $f^{-1}(V)$ is quasi-compact so we may take a finite subcover U_i so $f^{-1}(V)$ is a finite union of affine opens with the finite type property.
- (c) Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be locally of finite type according to Hartshorne and let $\text{Spec}(B) = V \subset Y$ and $\text{Spec}(A) = U \subset f^{-1}(V)$ be affine opens. Then consider $\varphi : B \rightarrow A$. We know that $f^{-1}(V)$ has a cover of affine opens $U_i = \text{Spec}(A_i)$ with $B \rightarrow A_i$ finite type. Then consider $U \cap U_i$ which is open in U_i and thus covered by principal opens $D(f_{ij}) = \text{Spec}((A_i)_{f_{ij}})$. Now, $B \rightarrow A_i \rightarrow (A_i)_{f_{ij}} = A_i[f_{ij}^{-1}]$ is finite type. Now the maps $A \rightarrow (A_i)_{f_{ij}}$ are the restriction maps from $D(f_{ij}) \subset U$ which are finite type since they are localizations. Then consider,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} B & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & A \\ & \searrow \varphi & \downarrow \\ & & (A_i)_{f_{ij}} \end{array}$$

Since $D(f_{ij})$ cover U I claim that $B \rightarrow A$ is finite type. (PROVE THIS CLAIM)

2.3.4 3.4

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be finite and $\text{Spec}(V) = V \subset Y$ be an affine open. Take an affine open cover $\text{Spec}(B_i) = V_i \subset Y$ such that $f^{-1}(V_i) = U_i = \text{Spec}(A_i)$ is an affine open cover of X and $B_i \rightarrow A_i$ is finite. Consider $f^{-1}(V) \cap U_i = f^{-1}(V \cap V_i)$. Since V_i is affine open we have $V \cap V_i$ covered by principal opens $D(f_{ij})$ and then $f^{-1}(V) \cap U_i = D(\varphi(f_{ij}))$ inside the affine open U_i . Thus replacing X by $f^{-1}(V)$ we reduce to the case $a : X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(B)$ where $D(f_i) \subset \text{Spec}(B)$ is an open affine cover (which we may take to be finite) and $a^{-1}(D(f_i)) = X_{a^\#(f_i)} = \text{Spec}(A_i)$ is affine open with $B_{f_i} \rightarrow A_i$ is finite. Then f_1, \dots, f_n generate the unit ideal of B since they cover $\text{Spec}(B)$. Thus, $a^\#(f_1), \dots, a^\#(f_n) \in \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ generate the unit ideal. Therefore, by 2.17, $X = \text{Spec}(A)$ is affine with $A_i = A_{a^\#(f_i)}$. Now, the map $a^\# : B \rightarrow A$ localizes to $B_{f_i} \rightarrow A_{a^\#(f_i)}$ which is finite. Then by lemma 2.3.5 $B \rightarrow A$ is finite.

Lemma 2.3.5. Let $\varphi : A \rightarrow B$ be a ring map such that for f_1, \dots, f_n generating the unit ideal of A the localized maps $\varphi : A_{f_i} \rightarrow B_{\varphi(f_i)}$ are finite then φ is finite.

Proof. Let $x_{i1}, \dots, x_{in} \in B_{\varphi(f_i)}$ generate $B_{\varphi(f_i)}$ as an A_f -module. Multiplying by a suitable power of f_i we may assume these elements lift to B . I claim that $\{x_{ij}\}$ generate B as an A -module. For any $b \in B$ we know that $f_i^{N_i}(a_1 \cdot x_{i1} + \dots + a_n \cdot x_{in} - b)$ is in B for some n_i . Now, f_1^N, \dots, f_n^N generate the unit ideal of B where $N = \max_i N_i$ so for each i we get,

$$f_i^N b \in Ax_{i1} + \dots + Ax_{in}$$

and thus,

$$b \in \sum Ax_{ij}$$

since f_1^N, \dots, f_n^N generate the unit ideal so $\varphi : A \rightarrow B$ is finite. \square

2.3.5 3.5

Definition 2.3.6. We say that $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is quasi-finite if for each $y \in Y$ the set $f^{-1}(y)$ is finite.

- (a) Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be finite. For any $y \in Y$ there must exist affine open sets $\text{Spec}(A) = U \subset X$ and $y \in \text{Spec}(B) = V \subset Y$ such that $U = f^{-1}(V)$ and $B \rightarrow A$ is finite. Then $f^{-1}(y) \subset U$ so it suffices to show that the set of primes above $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(B)$ is finite. The fibre is $X_y = \text{Spec}(A \otimes_B \kappa(y)) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(\kappa(y))$ which is finite then we use the fact that a finite-dimensional k -algebra has finitely many prime ideals.
- (b) Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be finite and $Z \subset X$ be closed. Because f is finite we can find an affine open cover $V_i = \text{Spec}(B_i)$ of Y such that $U_i = f^{-1}(V_i)$ is affine, $U_i = \text{Spec}(A_i)$ and $\varphi_i : B_i \rightarrow A_i$ is finite. Then $Z \cap U_i$ is closed in $\text{Spec}(A_i)$ so there is an ideal $I_i \subset A_i$ such that $Z \cap U_i = V(I_i)$. Now, I claim that finite ring maps induce closed maps on spectra.

Consider $V(I) \subset \text{Spec}(A)$ and $\varphi : B \rightarrow A$. Then consider $\varphi^*(V(I))$. We can reduce to the case $I = 0$ since $B \rightarrow A \rightarrow A/I$ is finite and $\varphi^*(V(I))$ is the image of $\text{Spec}(A/I) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(B)$. We can also reduce to $B \rightarrow A$ injective since the image of $\text{Spec}(A)$ is contained in $\text{Spec}(B/\ker(B \rightarrow A))$ which is closed in $\text{Spec}(B)$. Thus, take $B \rightarrow A$ injective and consider $\text{Spec}(A) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(B)$. Since $B \rightarrow A$ is finite it is integral so the going up property holds. Thus it suffices to show that minimal primes of B are in the image. If $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(B)$ is minimal then $B_{\mathfrak{p}}$ has a unique prime ideal then the localization $B_{\mathfrak{p}} \rightarrow A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is injective so $\text{Spec}(A_{\mathfrak{p}})$ is nonempty and hits the unique prime $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(B_{\mathfrak{p}})$ so \mathfrak{p} is in the image of $\text{Spec}(A) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(B)$. Since $\text{Spec}(A) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(B)$ hits all minimal primes and has going up then it must be surjective.

Therefore $f(Z \cap U_i)$ is closed in $V_i = \text{Spec}(A_i)$. Now, $y \in f(Z) \cap V_i$ if $y \in V_i$ and $\exists x \in Z$ such that $f(x) = y$ so $x \in Z \cap f^{-1}(V_i) = Z \cap U_i$. Furthermore, $f(Z \cap U_i) \subset f(Z) \cap f(U_i) \subset f(Z) \cap V_i$ so $f(Z) \cap V_i = f(Z \cap U_i)$ so $f(Z) \cap V_i$ is closed. Then, I claim that $f(Z)$ is closed.

If $x \in f(Z)^C$ then for some V_i we have $x \in V_i \setminus f(Z)$ is open and $x \in V_i \setminus f(Z) \subset f(Z)^C$ so $f(Z)$ is closed.

- (c) Consider the map $\mathbb{G}_m^k \amalg \mathbb{A}_k^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_k^1$ via $k[x] \rightarrow k[x, x^{-1}]$ and the identity. This is clearly surjective and finitely generated since on rings it is,

$$k[x] \rightarrow k[x, x^{-1}] \times k[x]$$

Furthermore, this map is quasi-finite since the fibers have at most two points. To see this, consider, $y = (x - a) \in \text{Spec}(k[x])$ then $\kappa(y) = k[x]/(x - a)$ and the fibre is,

$$\begin{aligned} X_y &= \text{Spec}((k[x, x^{-1}] \times k[x]) \otimes_{k[x]} k[x]/(x - a)) \\ &= \text{Spec}(k[x, x^{-1}]/(x - a) \times k[x]/(x - a)) \\ &= \text{Spec}(k[x, x^{-1}]/(x - a)) \coprod \text{Spec}(k[x]/(x - a)) \\ &= \begin{cases} \text{Spec}(k) & a = 0 \\ \text{Spec}(k) \coprod \text{Spec}(k) & a \neq 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

However, this map is not closed since $\mathbb{G}_m^k \subset \mathbb{G}_m^k \coprod \mathbb{A}_k^1$ is closed but its image is $\mathbb{A}_k^1 \setminus \{0\}$ which is not closed. Thus the map cannot be finite. In particular,

$$k[x, x^{-1}] = \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} x^{-n} k[x]$$

so $k[x, x^{-1}]$ is not a finitely-generated $k[x]$ -module.

2.3.6 3.6

Let X be an integral scheme. Then X is irreducible so it has a unique generic point $\xi \in X$. Since ξ is generic, all points are its limit points i.e. it lies in every nonempty open $U \subset X$. In particular, if $U = \text{Spec}(A)$ is an affine open then $\xi \in U$ corresponding to $\mathfrak{p}_\xi \subset A$ such that $V(\mathfrak{p}_\xi) = \text{Spec}(A)$. Since X is integral, A is a domain then $\mathcal{O}_{X, \xi} = A_{\mathfrak{p}_\xi} = \text{Frac}(A)$ is a field.

2.3.7 3.7

Definition 2.3.7. A morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ with Y irreducible is *generically finite* if X_η is finite at the generic point $\eta \in Y$.

Definition 2.3.8. A morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is *dominant* if $f(X) \subset Y$ is dense.

Lemma 2.3.9. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of irreducible schemes and let $\eta_X \in X$ and $\eta_Y \in Y$ be their generic points. Then f is dominant iff $f(\eta_X) = \eta_Y$.

Proof. If $f(\eta_X) = \eta_Y$ then $\overline{f(\eta_X)} = \overline{\eta_Y} = Y$. Conversely, if $\overline{f(X)} = Y$ then since f is continuous $f(\overline{A}) \subset \overline{f(A)}$ for any set A . Thus,

$$f(X) = f(\overline{\eta_X}) \subset \overline{f(\eta_X)}$$

Thus, $\overline{f(\eta_X)} = \overline{f(X)} = Y$ so $f(\eta_X) = \eta_Y$ since it is a point whose closure is Y . □

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a dominant, generically finite, finite-type morphism of integral schemes. Let $\eta_X \in X$ and $\eta_Y \in Y$ be their generic points. Then $f(\eta_X) = \eta_Y$ so we get a map $f^\# : \mathcal{O}_{Y, \eta_Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X, \eta_X}$ which is an extension of residue function, $K(Y) \hookrightarrow K(X)$.

First, take affine opens $\text{Spec}(B) = U \subset X$ and $\text{Spec}(A) = V \subset Y$ with $f : U \rightarrow V$ then A and B are domains and $\varphi : A \rightarrow B$ is finite type so there is a surjection $A[x_1, \dots, x_n] \twoheadrightarrow B$. Since $f(\eta_X) = \eta_Y$ (because $f : U \rightarrow V$ is dominant), then $\ker \varphi = \varphi^{-1}(0) = (0)$ so φ is injective so we get

an extension of domains $A \subset B$. Furthermore, $K = \text{Frac}(A) = K(Y)$ and $F = \text{Frac}(B) = K(X)$. The morphism $f : U \rightarrow V$ must be generically finite which implies that the fibre,

$$U_{\eta_Y} = \text{Spec}(B \otimes_A K) = \text{Spec}(B \otimes_A S_A^{-1}A) = \text{Spec}(S_A^{-1}B)$$

is finite. However, $B_K = B \otimes_A K(Y)$ is a finitely generated K -algebra because the base change of the map $A[x_1, \dots, x_n] \rightarrow B$ gives $K[x_1, \dots, x_n] \rightarrow B_K$. Now we apply Noetherian normalization to the domain $B_K = S_A^{-1}B$ to get a finite (and hence integral) extension of domains $B_K \supset K[x_1, \dots, x_d]$ with $d = \dim B_K$. By Cohen, $\text{Spec}(B_K) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(K[x_1, \dots, x_d])$ is surjective but for $d > 0$ the space $\text{Spec}(K[x_1, \dots, x_d])$ is infinite so $\dim B_K = 0$ and thus B_K is a domain finite over K . Therefore, B_K is a field but $B_K = S_A^{-1}B \subset F$ so $B_K = \text{Frac}(B) = F$ meaning that F/K is a finite extension of fields since B_K/K is finite.

Now, F/K is generated by $x_1, \dots, x_n \in B$ all of which must satisfy monic K -equations since F/K is finite. Let $g \in K$ be the product of the denominators of the coefficients then $A_g \subset B_g$ is a finite extension since B_g is generated as an A_g -algebra by finitely many integral elements. Then $f : U_g \rightarrow V_g$ is finite with $U_g = \text{Spec}(B_g)$ and $V_g = \text{Spec}(A_g)$ and V_g is dense since Y is irreducible. Since $f^{-1}(V_g) \subset X$ is dense (X is irreducible) replacing X by $f^{-1}(V_g)$ and Y by V_g reduces to the case of $f : X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(A)$ with an affine covering by $U_i = \text{Spec}(B_i)$ such that $f : U_i \rightarrow \text{Spec}(A)$ is finite and $A \hookrightarrow B_i$ is a finite extension of domains. Then take,

$$W = \bigcap U_i$$

which is nonempty since X is irreducible. Now $U_i \setminus W$ is closed in U_i so there is some ideal $\mathfrak{a}_i \subset B_i$ strictly containing the nilradical (i.e. nonzero since these are domains) such that $U_i \setminus W = V(\mathfrak{a}_i)$ (since $U_i \setminus W \subsetneq U_i$). If $\mathfrak{a}_i \cap A = (0)$ then by Cohen $\mathfrak{a}_i = (0)$ since there cannot be inclusions in the fibres of an integral extension. Therefore, $\mathfrak{a}_i \cap A \supsetneq (0)$ so take some nonzero $f_i \in \mathfrak{a}_i \cap A$ then in $U_i = \text{Spec}(B_i)$ we have $D(f_i) \subset V(\mathfrak{a}_i)^c = W$. Take $V = \text{Spec}(A_{f_i})$ which is open in $\text{Spec}(A)$ and $f^{-1}(V) \cap U_i = D(f_i) \subset W \cap U_i$ meaning that $f^{-1}(V) \subset W$ since U_i form a cover of X so $f^{-1}(V) \subset U_i$ and so $f^{-1}(V) = \text{Spec}((B_i)_{f_i})$ is affine. Finally, since $A \subset B_i$ is finite we know $A_{f_i} \rightarrow (B_i)_{f_i}$ is finite and thus $f : f^{-1}(V) \rightarrow V$ is finite and since Y is irreducible and V is nonempty open it is dense.

2.3.8 3.8

2.3.9 3.9

- (a) Let $\mathbb{A}_k^1 = \text{Spec}(k[x])$ where k is algebraically closed. The points of \mathbb{A}_k^1 are ideals $(x - \mu)$ for $\mu \in k$ and (0) . However, the points of $\mathbb{A}_k^2 = \mathbb{A}_k^1 \times_k \mathbb{A}_k^1 = \text{Spec}(k[x, y])$ are ideals $(x - \mu, y - \lambda)$ with $\mu, \lambda \in k$ plus $(f(x, y))$ for any irreducible $f(x, y) \in k[x, y]$ plus (0) . Therefore, \mathbb{A}_k^2 has all points in the product plus a bunch of generic points of closed subschemes.
- (b) Consider $k(s)$ and $k(t)$ with two independent indeterminates. These are fields so $\text{Spec}(k(t))$ and $\text{Spec}(k(s))$ are point spaces. However, consider,

$$X = \text{Spec}(k(s)) \times_{\text{Spec}(k)} \text{Spec}(k(t)) = \text{Spec}(k(s) \otimes_k k(t))$$

This has at least as many closed points as k^\times because the map $k(s) \otimes_k k(t) \rightarrow k(x)$ sending $s \otimes 1 \mapsto x$ and $1 \otimes t \mapsto rx$ for $r \in k^\times$ is surjective making its kernel $(rs \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes t)$ a maximal ideal.

2.3.10 3.10

- (a) Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism and $y \in Y$. Then consider the fibre X_y defined as the pushout,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X_y & \longrightarrow & X \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow f \\ \text{Spec}(\kappa(y)) & \longrightarrow & Y \end{array}$$

First, note that $X_y \rightarrow X$ as a map of topological spaces has image inside the fibre $f^{-1}(y)$ since the diagram commutes and the image of $\text{Spec}(\kappa(y)) \rightarrow Y$ is the single point $y \in Y$. Thus it suffices to show that $X_y \rightarrow f^{-1}(y)$ is a homeomorphism.

For any point $x \in f^{-1}(y)$ there is a morphism $\text{Spec}(\kappa(x)) \rightarrow X$ and f gives a map $\kappa(y) \rightarrow \kappa(x)$ and thus a morphism $\text{Spec}(\kappa(x)) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(\kappa(y))$ such that the diagram commutes,

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & & & \\ & & & & \\ \text{Spec}(\kappa(x)) & & \xrightarrow{\quad} & X & \\ & \searrow \text{dashed} & & \downarrow f & \\ & & X_y & \longrightarrow & X \\ & \searrow & \downarrow & & \\ & & \text{Spec}(\kappa(y)) & \longrightarrow & Y \end{array}$$

Thus we get a point $\text{Spec}(\kappa(x)) \rightarrow X_y$. Therefore, the map $X_y \rightarrow f^{-1}(y)$ is bijective. Therefore, it suffices to prove that $\iota : X_y \rightarrow f^{-1}(y)$ is closed. (DO THIS)

- (b) Let k be an algebraically closed field of characteristic zero. Consider the scheme,

$$X = \text{Spec}(k[s, t]/(s - t^2))$$

and $Y = \text{Spec}(k[s])$ and consider the morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ via $k[s] \rightarrow k[s, t]/(s - t^2)$. For the prime $y = (s - a) \in Y$ consider the residue field,

$$\kappa(y) = k[s]_{(s-a)}/(s - a) = k[s]/(s - a)$$

then the fibre is,

$$X_y = \text{Spec}(k[s, t]/(s - t^2) \otimes_{k[s]} k[s]/(s - a))$$

furthermore,

$$k[s, t]/(s - t^2) \otimes_{k[s]} k[s]/(s - a) = k[t]/(a - t^2)$$

which implies that,

$$X_y \cong V((a - t^2)) \subset \text{Spec}(k[t])$$

Thus, if $a \neq 0$ then $t^2 - a$ splits (since k is algebraically closed and $\text{char}(k) = 0$) so $\text{Spec}(k[t]/(a - t^2))$ has two points and is reduced. For $a = 0$ we have $X_y = \text{Spec}(k[t]/(t^2))$ which is one point and not reduced since $\text{nilrad}(k[t]/(t^2)) = (t)$.

Finally, consider the fibre above the generic point $\eta = (0) \subset k[s]$ which has residue field $\kappa(\eta) = k[s]_{(0)} = k(s)$. Therefore the fibre is,

$$X_\eta = \operatorname{Spec} (k[s, t]/(s - t^2) \otimes_{k[s]} k(s)) = \operatorname{Spec} (k(s)[t]/(s - t^2))$$

The polynomial $t^2 - s \in k(s)[t]$ is irreducible then $(s - t^2)$ is maximal. Then $k(s)[t]/(s - t^2)$ is a field extension of $k(s)$ of degree 2 and thus it has one prime so X_η is a one point space.

2.3.11 3.11

- (a) Let $f : Z \rightarrow Y$ be a closed immersion and $X \rightarrow Y$ a morphism then consider $f' : Z \times_Y X \rightarrow X$. Being a closed immersion is a local property since surjectivity of sheaves is local on the source and target and being a homeomorphism onto a closed set is local since the image of closed sets being closed is local on the source and target. Thus it suffices to prove the case of affine schemes $X = \operatorname{Spec} (A)$ and $Y = \operatorname{Spec} (B)$ and $Z = \operatorname{Spec} (C)$. Then we get,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C \otimes_B A & \xleftarrow{\quad} & A \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ C & \xleftarrow{\quad} & B \end{array}$$

If $B \rightarrow C$ is surjective then by right-exactness $A \rightarrow C \otimes_B A$ is surjective. Furthermore, by surjectivity of $B \rightarrow C$ we get $C = B/I$ and thus this is the closed immersion $\operatorname{Spec} (B/I) \rightarrow \operatorname{Spec} (C)$. Then, $A \rightarrow (B/I) \otimes_B A = B/IB$ gives the closed immersion $\operatorname{Spec} (B/IB) \rightarrow \operatorname{Spec} (B)$.

- (b) Let $X = \operatorname{Spec} (A)$ be affine and $\iota : Y \hookrightarrow X$ a closed subscheme. Let $\operatorname{Spec} (B_i) = U_i \subset Y$ be an affine open cover of Y and consider $\iota|_{U_i} : U_i \rightarrow \iota(U_i)$. Since $\iota : Y \rightarrow \iota(Y)$ is a homeomorphism with $\iota(Y) \subset X$ closed so $\iota(U_i)$ is open in $\iota(Y)$. Therefore, we can cover $\iota(U_i)$ by finitely many $D(f_{ij})$ and write,

$$\iota(U_i) = \bigcup_{j=1}^{n_i} D(f_{ij}) \cap \iota(Y)$$

Now, $\iota|_{U_i}^{-1}(D(f_{ij})) = U_i \cap \iota^{-1}(D(f_{ij})) = D(\varphi_i(f_{ij}))$ for $\varphi : A \rightarrow B_i$ inside $U_i = \operatorname{Spec} (B_i)$. However, $D(f_{ij}) \cap \iota(Y) \subset \iota(U_i)$ and ι is injective so,

$$\iota^{-1}(D(f_{ij})) \subset U_i$$

and thus,

$$\iota^{-1}(D(f_{ij})) = U_i \cap \iota^{-1}(D(f_{ij})) = \iota^{-1}(D(f_{ij})) = D(\varphi_i(f_{ij}))$$

Therefore, Y is covered by affine opens $D(\varphi_i(f_{ij}))$. Furthermore, $\operatorname{Spec} (A)$ is quasi-compact so $\iota(Y) \subset X$ closed is quasi-compact and since $\iota : Y \rightarrow \iota(Y)$ is a homeomorphism then Y is quasi-compact so we may take $D(\varphi_i(f_{ij}))$ to be a finite affine cover of Y . Since $\iota(Y)$ is closed we can cover $X \setminus \iota(Y)$ by finitely many principal opens $D(f_k)$ to give a finite cover of X by opens $D(f_i)$ such that $\iota^{-1}(D(f_i))$ is empty or affine. Since $D(f_i)$ cover X we have $f_1, \dots, f_n \in A$ generate the unit ideal so $\iota^\#(f_1), \dots, \iota^\#(f_n) \in \Gamma(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y)$ generate the unit ideal and $\iota^{-1}(D(f_i)) = Y_{\iota^\#(f_i)} = D(\varphi(f_i))$. Therefore, by criterion 2.17 we have that $Y = \operatorname{Spec} (B)$ is affine. Furthermore, by 2.18d, since $Y \rightarrow X$ is a closed immersion we have $A \rightarrow B$ is surjective so $B \cong A/\mathfrak{a}$ and our closed subscheme is equivalent to $\operatorname{Spec} (A/\mathfrak{a}) \rightarrow \operatorname{Spec} (A)$.

- (c) Let $Y \subset X$ be a closed subset and give Y the reduced induced subscheme structure. Let $Y' \hookrightarrow X$ be any other closed subscheme of X whose underlying space is Y . This question is local so it suffices to show the case that $X = \operatorname{Spec}(A)$ is affine and thus $Y = \operatorname{Spec}(A/I)$ where,

$$I = \bigcap_{\mathfrak{p} \in V(I)} \mathfrak{p}$$

i.e. $I = \sqrt{I}$ is radical. Then $Y' = \operatorname{Spec}(A/J)$ for any ideal such that $V(J) = V(I)$ i.e. $\sqrt{J} = \sqrt{I} = I$. Therefore, $J \subset I$ so the map $\operatorname{Spec}(A/I) \rightarrow \operatorname{Spec}(A)$ factors through $\operatorname{Spec}(A/J) \rightarrow \operatorname{Spec}(A)$ since the ring map $A \rightarrow A/I$ factors through $A \rightarrow A/J$ because $J \subset I$.

- (d) Let $f : Z \rightarrow X$ be a morphism. Consider the scheme theoretic image Y of f which is a closed subscheme of X such that f factors $f : Z \rightarrow Y \rightarrow X$ and if Y' is another closed subscheme of X such that f factors as $f : Z \rightarrow Y' \rightarrow X$ then $Y \rightarrow X$ factors through $Y' \rightarrow X$,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Z & \xrightarrow{f} & X \\ & \searrow \tilde{f} & \nearrow \iota \\ & Y & \\ & \downarrow & \nearrow \iota' \\ & Y' & \end{array}$$

Uniqueness is clear since if Y and Y' both satisfied this condition then we have morphisms $Y \rightarrow Y'$ and $Y' \rightarrow Y$ which compose to give an automorphism of $Y \rightarrow X$ which must be the identity since $Y \rightarrow X$ is a closed immersion.

We need to show that such a scheme exists. (SHOW THIS)

Lemma 2.3.10. Given a morphism of schemes $f : X \rightarrow \operatorname{Spec}(A)$ and $g \in A$ we have,

$$f^{-1}(D(g)) = X_{f^\#(g)} = \{x \in X \mid (f^\#(g))_x \notin \mathfrak{m}_x\}$$

Proof. Recall that $f(x) = \mathfrak{p}$ iff $\mathfrak{p} = (f^\#)^{-1} \circ \operatorname{res}_x^{-1}(\mathfrak{m}_x)$ because for $f(x) = \mathfrak{p}$ the sheaf diagram,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{f^\#} & \mathcal{O}_X(X) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \operatorname{res}_x \\ A_{\mathfrak{p}} & \xrightarrow{f_x^\#} & \mathcal{O}_{X,x} \end{array}$$

And furthermore, $f_x^\# : A_{\mathfrak{p}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ is local so $(f_x^\#)^{-1}(\mathfrak{m}_x) = \mathfrak{p}A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and thus, by commutativity, $\mathfrak{p} = (f^\#)^{-1} \circ \operatorname{res}_x^{-1}(\mathfrak{m}_x)$. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} x \in f^{-1}(D(g)) &\iff f(x) \in D(g) \iff (f^\#)^{-1} \circ \operatorname{res}_x^{-1}(\mathfrak{m}_x) \in D(g) \\ &\iff g \notin (f^\#)^{-1} \circ \operatorname{res}_x^{-1}(\mathfrak{m}_x) \iff (f^\#(g))_x \notin \mathfrak{m}_x \\ &\iff x \in X_{f^\#(g)} \end{aligned}$$

□

2.3.12 3.12

(a) Let $\varphi : S \rightarrow B$ be a surjective graded ring map. (DO 2.14)

2.3.13 3.13

2.3.14 3.14

Let X be a scheme locally of finite type over a field k . A point $x \in X$ is closed iff $\kappa(x)$ is a finite extension of k . Take any nonempty open $U \subset X$ which must contain an affine open $\text{Spec}(A)$. Since X is of finite type over k the ring A is a finite k -algebra which we may write as $k[x_1, \dots, x_n]/I$. Take a maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} containing I such that $\mathfrak{m} \in \text{Spec}(A)$ and,

$$\kappa(\mathfrak{m}) = A_{\mathfrak{m}}/\mathfrak{m}A_{\mathfrak{m}} = (A \setminus \mathfrak{m})^{-1}(A/\mathfrak{m}) = A/\mathfrak{m}$$

since A/\mathfrak{m} is a field. Furthermore, A/\mathfrak{m} is a finitely-generated k -algebra so, by the nullstellensatz, A/\mathfrak{m} is a finite extension of k so $\mathfrak{m} \in \text{Spec}(A) \subset U$ is a closed point of X (not just of $\text{Spec}(A)$ which is obvious). Therefore, closed points are dense.

Conversely, take any local ring R which is not a field. Then R has a unique maximal ideal which is a unique closed point so the closure of the closed points is a single point. However $\text{Spec}(R)$ has more than one point.

2.3.15 3.15

Let X be a scheme of finite type over k .

(a) We say that X is *geometrically irreducible* if one of the three conditions hold,

- (i) $X \times_k \text{Spec}(\bar{k})$ is irreducible
- (ii) $X \times_k \text{Spec}(k^{\text{sep}})$ is irreducible
- (iii) $X \times_k \text{Spec}(K)$ is reduced for every extension K/k

The map $k^{\text{sep}} \hookrightarrow \bar{k}$ induces $X \times_k \text{Spec}(\bar{k}) \rightarrow X \times_k \text{Spec}(k^{\text{sep}})$. Since the map $\text{Spec}(k^{\text{sep}}) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(\bar{k})$ is surjective its base change to,

$$X \times_k \text{Spec}(\bar{k}) \rightarrow X \times_k \text{Spec}(k^{\text{sep}})$$

is surjective. Now, the image of irreducible sets is irreducible so (i) \implies (ii). Furthermore, (ii) \implies (iii) (DO THIS) Finally, (iii) \implies (i) is trivial.

(b) We say that X is *geometrically reduced* if one of the three conditions hold,

- (i) $X \times_k \text{Spec}(\bar{k})$ is reduced
- (ii) $X \times_k \text{Spec}(k^{\text{perf}})$ is reduced
- (iii) $X \times_k \text{Spec}(K)$ is reduced for every extension K/k

The map $k^{\text{perf}} \hookrightarrow \bar{k}$ induces $X \times_k \text{Spec}(\bar{k}) \rightarrow X \times_k \text{Spec}(k^{\text{perf}})$. Since the map $\text{Spec}(k^{\text{perf}}) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(\bar{k})$ is surjective its base change to,

$$X \times_k \text{Spec}(\bar{k}) \rightarrow X \times_k \text{Spec}(k^{\text{perf}})$$

is surjective. Now, the image of irreducible sets is irreducible so (i) \implies (ii). Furthermore, (ii) \implies (iii) (DO THIS) Finally, (iii) \implies (i) is trivial.

(c) We say that X is *geometrically integral* if $X \times_k \bar{k}$ is integral.

2.3.16 3.16

Let P be a property of closed subsets of a noetherian topological space X . Suppose that each closed subset $Y \subset X$ has the property that if P is true for each proper closed subset of Y then P holds for P . Furthermore, suppose that P holds for $\emptyset \subset X$.

Let $\Sigma = \{Y \subset X \mid Y \text{ is closed and property } P \text{ fails}\}$ which is a poset under inclusion. Assume that Σ is nonempty. By the Noetherian property all chains have a least element and thus, by Zorn's Lemma, Σ has a least element $Y \in \Sigma$. Thus, any proper closed subset of Y cannot lie in Σ and thus has property P . By the induction assumption Y has property P contradicting $Y \in \Sigma$ so the assumption that $\Sigma \neq \emptyset$ must be false. Therefore, $X \notin \Sigma$ so X has property P .

2.3.17 3.20

Lemma 2.3.11. Let $Y \subset X$ be any subset then $\dim Y \leq \dim X$.

Proof. Let $Y = Z_0 \supsetneq Z_1 \supsetneq \cdots \supsetneq Z_d$ be a maximal chain of closed irreducible sets in Y . Then consider $W_i = \overline{Z_i}$. I claim that W_i is irreducible and forms a proper chain. First, if $W_i \supset C_1 \cup C_2$ for closed C_1, C_2 then $Z_i \subset W_i \subset C_1 \cup C_2$ but Z_i is irreducible so (WLOG) $Z_i \subset C_1$ and thus $W_i = \overline{Z_i} \subset C_1$ since C_1 is closed. Thus W_i is irreducible.

Now suppose that $\overline{Z_i} = \overline{Z_{i+1}}$ then $Z_i \subset \overline{Z_{i+1}}$ which implies that $Z_i \subset \overline{Z_{i+1}} \cap Y = Z_{i+1}$ (since Z_{i+1} is closed in Y) which contradicts the fact that $Z_i \supsetneq Z_{i+1}$. Thus the chain is proper so $\dim X \geq d = \dim Y$. \square

Definition 2.3.12. If $Z \subset X$ is irreducible closed then $\text{codim}(Z, X)$ is the length of the longest chain,

$$Z = Z_0 \subsetneq Z_1 \subsetneq \cdots \subsetneq Z_n$$

Furthermore, if $Y \subset X$ is closed then we define,

$$\text{codim}(Y, X) = \inf_{Z \subset Y} \text{codim}(Z, X)$$

Lemma 2.3.13. Let X be a topological space and $Z \subset X$ be an irreducible closed subspace. Let $U \subset X$ be open such that $U \cap Z$ is nonempty then $\text{codim}(Z, X) = \text{codim}(Z \cap U, U)$.

Proof. Let $Z = Z_0 \subsetneq Z_1 \subsetneq \cdots \subsetneq Z_d$ be a maximal chain of closed irreducible subsets in X so $d = \dim X$. Consider,

$$U \cap Z_0 \subset U \cap Z_1 \subset \cdots \subset U \cap Z_d$$

Then $U \cap Z_i$ is nonempty (contains $U \cap Z$) and thus is irreducible and furthermore is closed in U . Consider $(U^c \cap Z_i) \cup \overline{U \cap Z_i} \supset Z_i$ and both are closed so $\overline{U \cap Z_i} \supset Z_i$ since $U \cap Z_i$ is non empty which implies that $U^c \cap Z_i$ does not contain Z_i . Furthermore, $Z_i \supset U \cap Z_i$ and Z_i is closed so $Z_i \supset \overline{U \cap Z_i}$. Therefore, $\overline{U \cap Z_i} = Z_i$. Thus we cannot have $U \cap Z_i = U \cap Z_{i+1}$ since their closures are $Z_i \subsetneq Z_{i+1}$ which are distinct. Thus, $\text{codim}(U \cap Z, U) \geq d = \text{codim}(Z, X)$ and by the argument in the previous lemma, $\text{codim}(U \cap Z, U) \leq \text{codim}(Z, X)$. \square

Corollary 2.3.14. If $U \subset X$ is open and contains a point $x \in X$ such that $\dim_x(X) = \dim X$ then $\dim U = \dim X$.

Proof. We have,

$$\dim_x(X) = \text{codim}(x, X) = \text{codim}(x, U) = \dim_x(U) \leq \dim U$$

Thus, $\dim X \leq \dim U$ but we have shown that $\dim U \leq \dim X$. \square

Lemma 2.3.15. Let X be sober and $Z \subset X$ a closed irreducible subspace and $\xi \in Z$ its generic point. Then $\text{codim}(Z, X) = \dim \mathcal{O}_{X, \xi}$.

Proof. Choose any affine open $U \subset X$ containing the generic point $\xi \in Z$. Then,

$$\text{codim}(Z, X) = \text{codim}(Z \cap U, U)$$

However, $U = \text{Spec}(A)$ and $Z \cap U = V(\mathfrak{p})$ since it is closed irreducible in U with $\mathfrak{p} = \xi \in U$ its generic point. Then chains of irreducible subsets about $V(\mathfrak{p})$ correspond to chains of prime ideals below \mathfrak{p} so,

$$\text{codim}(Z \cap U, U) = \text{codim}(V(\mathfrak{p}), \text{Spec}(A)) = \text{ht}((\mathfrak{p})) = \dim A_{\mathfrak{p}} = \dim \mathcal{O}_{X, \xi}$$

\square

Let X be an integral scheme of finite type over a field k .

- (a) Let $x \in X$ be a closed point and $U \subset X$ any affine open containing x . Then $U = \text{Spec}(A)$ with A a finitely-generated k -algebra domain with x corresponding to $\mathfrak{m} \subset A$. In this case, the height satisfies,

$$\dim \mathcal{O}_{X, x} = \dim A_{\mathfrak{m}} = \text{ht}(\mathfrak{m}) = \dim A - \dim A/\mathfrak{m}$$

However, A/\mathfrak{m} is a field so $\dim A/\mathfrak{m} = 0$. Thus,

$$\dim \mathcal{O}_{X, x} = \dim A$$

Now, let $X = Z_0 \supsetneq Z_1 \supsetneq \cdots \supsetneq Z_d = \{p\}$ (with $p \in X$ closed) be a maximal chain of closed irreducible subsets so $d = \dim X$. Take an affine open $V = \text{Spec}(B)$ with $p \in V$ then by the same argument $\dim B = \dim \mathcal{O}_{X, p}$. Furthermore, since X is irreducible $U \cap V$ is nonempty open. Furthermore, since X is finite type over k closed points are dense so we can choose a closed point $q \in U \cap V$ and then we have,

$$\dim \mathcal{O}_{X, x} = \dim A = \dim \mathcal{O}_{X, q} = \dim B = \dim \mathcal{O}_{X, p}$$

By the lemma, $\dim V = \dim X$ and thus,

$$\dim X = \dim V = \dim B = \dim \mathcal{O}_{X, p} = \dim \mathcal{O}_{X, x}$$

- (b) For any finitely-generated k -algebra domain A we have $\dim A = \text{trdeg}_k(\text{Frac}(A))$ and thus, for any affine open $U \subset X$ with $U = \text{Spec}(A)$ then we have shown,

$$\dim X = \dim A = \text{trdeg}_k(\text{Frac}(A))$$

However, $\text{Frac}(A) = K(X)$ is the function field $\mathcal{O}_{X, \xi}$ so we have,

$$\dim X = \text{trdeg}_k(K(X))$$

- (c) Now, in the case of integral schemes of finite type over k , consider a closed subset $Y \subset X$ then,

$$\text{codim}(Y, X) = \inf_{Z \subset Y} \text{codim}(Z, X)$$

for irreducible closed subsets $Z \subset Y$. First, for an irreducible closed subset $Z \subset X$

We know that $\text{codim}(Z, X) = \dim \mathcal{O}_{X, \xi}$ where $\xi \in Z$ is the generic point. Therefore,

$$\text{codim}(Y, X) = \inf\{\dim \mathcal{O}_{X, \xi} \mid \xi \in Y\}$$

since schemes are sober so points of Y correspond exactly to closed irreducible subspaces via closure.

- (d) Let $Y \subset X$ be a closed subset. First, suppose that Y is irreducible then for any affine open $U \subset X$ intersecting Y we have,

$$\text{codim}(Y, X) = \text{codim}(U \cap Y, U)$$

Furthermore, $U = \text{Spec}(A)$ and $Y \cap U$ is irreducible closed in U so $Y \cap U = V(\mathfrak{p})$. Thus,

$$\text{codim}(U \cap Y, U) = \text{codim}(V(I), \text{Spec}(A)) = \mathbf{ht}(\mathfrak{p})$$

However, since A is a finitely generated k -algebra domain,

$$\dim A = \mathbf{ht}(\mathfrak{p}) + \dim A/\mathfrak{p}$$

Furthermore, since $U \subset X$ and $U \cap Y \subset U$ are nonempty open subspaces, we have shown that, $\dim X = \dim U = \dim A$ and,

$$\dim Y = \dim U \cap Y = \dim V(I) = \dim A/I$$

Therefore, we have,

$$\dim X = \text{codim}(Y, X) + \dim Y$$

Now suppose that Y is not irreducible we then define,

$$\text{codim}(Y, X) = \inf_{Z \subset Y} \text{codim}(Z, X)$$

for all irreducible closed subsets of Y which are thus irreducible closed subsets of X . Thus,

$$\text{codim}(Y, X) = \inf_{Z \subset Y} [\dim X - \dim Z] = \dim X - \sup_{Z \subset Y} \dim Z = \dim X - \dim Y$$

since by definition,

$$\dim Y = \sup_{Z \subset Y} \dim Z$$

is the maximal length of irreducible closed chains in Y .

- (e) Let $U \subset X$ be a nonempty open. Since X is finite type over k the closed points of X are dense so there is a closed point $x \in U$ and then we have shown that,

$$\dim X = \dim \mathcal{O}_{X, x} = \dim U$$

since U is a scheme satisfying the conditions. Furthermore, for any affine open $\text{Spec}(A) \subset U$ then we know,

$$\dim A \leq \dim U \leq \dim X$$

and $\dim A = \dim X$ so $\dim U = \dim X$.

(f) Assume that k is a perfect field (HOW TO DO IT WHEN NOT PERFECT). Consider an extension $k \hookrightarrow k'$ and base change to $X \times_k \text{Spec}(k')$. First, if A is a finitely generated k -algebra domain then base changing to $A' = A \otimes_k k'$ is a finitely generated k' -algebra. Furthermore, since k'/k is separable then $A' = A \otimes_k k'$ is reduced. Therefore, the irreducible components of $X \times_k k'$ are integral scheme of finite type over k' . Then, as we have shown, for any affine open $U = \text{Spec}(A')$ in a irreducible component $\dim X' = \dim U = \dim A'$. Furthermore, $\dim X = \dim A$ where $\text{Spec}(A)$ is an affine open of X . Thus, it suffices to show that $\dim A = \dim A'$. However, these are finitely-generated k -algebra domains so we know that,

$$\text{trdeg}_k(\text{Frac}(A)) = \text{trdeg}_{k'}(\text{Frac}(A'))$$

and thus $\dim A = \dim A'$. (FIX THIS PROOF).

2.3.18 3.21

Let R be a discrete valuation ring containing its residue field k for example $R = k[[X]]$ and let $K = \text{Frac}(R) = R_\varpi$. Let $X = \text{Spec}(R[t])$. We have $\dim X = 2$.

However, consider the ideal $\mathfrak{m} = (\varpi t - 1) \subset R[t]$ and the quotient $R[t]/(\varpi t - 1) \rightarrow K$ via $t \mapsto \varpi^{-1}$ is an isomorphism so $\mathfrak{m} = (\varpi t - 1)$ is maximal. However, $\text{ht}(\mathfrak{m}) = 1$ because it is principal (see Lemma 2.3.16). Thus,

$$\dim R[t]_{\mathfrak{m}} = \text{ht}(\mathfrak{m}) = 1$$

but $\dim X = 2$ so property (a) does not hold.

Now consider the closed set $Y = V(\mathfrak{m})$ where $\mathfrak{m} = (\varpi t - 1)$ then $\dim Y = \dim R[t]/\mathfrak{m} = \dim K = 0$ and $\text{codim}(Y, X) = \text{ht}(\mathfrak{m}) = 1$ however $\dim X = 2$ so,

$$\dim X \neq \text{codim}(Y, X) + \dim Y$$

and thus property (d) does not hold.

Consider the open $D(\varpi) \subset X$ then $D(\varpi) \cong \text{Spec}(R[t]_\varpi) = \text{Spec}(K[t])$. Therefore,

$$\dim D(\varpi) = \dim K[t] = 1$$

but $\dim X = 2$ so property (e) does not hold.

Lemma 2.3.16. Let A be Noetherian. Any principal prime ideal $\mathfrak{p} = (a)$ has $\text{ht}(\mathfrak{p}) \leq 1$.

Proof. If $\mathfrak{p} = (a)$ is prime then consider the local ring $A_{(a)}$ which is Noetherian and has unique maximal ideal $aA_{(a)}$. Thus $A_{(a)}$ is Noetherian and has every maximal ideal principal so $A_{(a)}$ is a PID and thus $\text{ht}((a)) = \dim A_{(a)} \leq 1$. \square

2.4 4

Definition 2.4.1. A morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is *proper* if it is separated, of finite type, and universally closed.

Lemma 2.4.2. Finite morphisms are preserved under base change.

Proof. This is local so we only need to check this for affine schemes. Then it follows from the fact that finite ring maps are preserved under tensor product because surjections are preserved by tensor products. \square

2.4.1 4.1

Let $f : X \rightarrow S$ be a finite morphism. Finite morphisms are affine and thus separated and clearly finite morphisms are of finite type. Furthermore, finite morphisms are closed and finite morphisms are preserved under base change so they are universally closed.

2.4.2 4.2 DO!!

Let X be a reduced scheme over S and Y be a separated scheme over S . Consider two S -morphisms $f, g : X \rightarrow Y$ and a dense open set $U \subset X$ such that $f|_U = g|_U$. Now, consider the map $F : X \rightarrow Y \times_S Y$ defined by f and g . Now consider the diagonal map $\Delta : Y \rightarrow Y \times_S Y$ which is a closed immersion because Y is separated. Since $f|_U = g|_U$ we may factor $F|_U : X \rightarrow Y \times_S Y$ as $F|_U = \Delta \circ f|_U$ and thus $F(U) \subset \Delta(Y) \subset Y \times_S Y$ is closed. Therefore, $F(X) = F(\overline{U}) \subset \overline{F(U)} \subset \Delta(Y)$ since it is closed. Therefore, topologically, $f(x) = g(x)$ for $x \in X$. Thus, it remains to prove that the sheaf maps agree. By hypothesis, the map on stalks, $f_x^\# : \mathcal{O}_{Y, f(x)} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X, x}$ and $g_x^\# : \mathcal{O}_{Y, g(x)} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{Y, x}$ agree for each $x \in U$. Consider a section $s \in \mathcal{O}_Y(V)$ for some open $V \subset Y$. Then consider the section $s' = f^\#(s) - g^\#(s) \in \mathcal{O}_X(f^{-1}(V))$. We know that for each $x \in f^{-1}(V) \cap U$ that $s'_x = f_x(s) - g_x(s) = 0$. Now the vanishing $V(s') = \{x \in f^{-1}(V) \mid s'_x \in \mathfrak{m}_x\}$ of the section s' is closed in $f^{-1}(V)$. However, $\forall x \in U \cap f^{-1}(V)$ we know that $s'_x = 0$ so $x \in V(s')$. Thus, $V(s')$ is a closed set containing a dense set and thus $V(s') = f^{-1}(V)$. Therefore, $s'_x \in \mathfrak{m}_x$ for each $x \in f^{-1}(V)$. Thus, on each affine open the restriction of s' lies in every prime ideal and thus in the nilradical. Thus $s' \in \text{nilrad}(\mathcal{O}_X(f^{-1}(V)))$. Since X is reduced, $\text{nilrad}(\mathcal{O}_X(f^{-1}(V))) = 0$ so $s' = 0$. Thus $f^\# = g^\#$.

(FINISH)

2.4.3 4.3

Let X be a separated scheme over an affine scheme $S = \text{Spec}(A)$ and $U, V \subset X$ be affine open subsets. The diagonal morphism $\Delta : X \rightarrow X \times_S X$ is a closed immersion which is affine. Then consider $U \times_S V \subset X \times_S X$ which is affine and we have $U \cap V = \Delta^{-1}(U \times_S V)$ is affine since Δ is affine.

However, take \mathbb{A}_k^2 with two origins. Then each copy of \mathbb{A}_k^2 is clearly affine but their intersection is $\mathbb{A}_k^2 \setminus \{0\}$ which is not affine.

Lemma 2.4.3. Closed immersions are affine.

2.4.4 4.4 DO!!

(LOOK UP IN NOTES)

2.4.5 4.5 DO!!

Let X be an integral scheme of finite type over a field k with function field K . We say that a valuation of K/k has *center* x on X if the valuation ring $R \subset K$ dominates the local ring $\mathcal{O}_{X, x}$.

- (a) Let X be separated and suppose that $R \subset K$ has centers $x, y \in X$. Then R dominates $\mathcal{O}_{X, x}$ and $\mathcal{O}_{Y, y}$. However, by the valuative criterion of separatedness for the diagram,

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathrm{Spec}(K) & \longrightarrow & X \\
\downarrow & \nearrow & \downarrow \\
\mathrm{Spec}(R) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Spec}(k)
\end{array}$$

any lift $\mathrm{Spec}(R) \rightarrow X$ is unique. However, either local map $\mathcal{O}_{X,x} \hookrightarrow R$ and $\mathcal{O}_{X,y} \hookrightarrow R$ gives such a lift via $\mathrm{Spec}(R) \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}) \rightarrow X$ and $\mathrm{Spec}(R) \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{X,y}) \rightarrow X$ so $x = y$.

- (b) Let X be proper over k and let $R \subset K$ be a valuation ring containing k . Then by the valuative criterion of properness for the diagram,

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathrm{Spec}(K) & \longrightarrow & X \\
\downarrow & \nearrow & \downarrow \\
\mathrm{Spec}(R) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Spec}(k)
\end{array}$$

there exists a unique lift $\mathrm{Spec}(R) \rightarrow X$ giving a local map $\mathcal{O}_{X,x} \rightarrow R$ for $x \in X$ the image of the maximal ideal of R . Since $R \subset K$ this is an injective local map $\mathcal{O}_{X,x} \hookrightarrow R$ so R has a unique center at x .

- (c) (DO THIS!!)
- (d) Let X be proper over k . Then $\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ is a finite (finiteness of cohomology) k -algebra domain and thus a finite field extension of k so if k is algebraically closed $\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = k$.

Alternatively let k be algebraically closed and let $a \in \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ and $a \notin k$. Then (SHOW) there exists a valuating ring $R \subset K$ over k such that $a^{-1} \in \mathfrak{m}_R$. However, R has center at some $x \in X$ so $\mathfrak{m}_R \cap \mathcal{O}_{X,x} = \mathfrak{m}_x$ but (FINISH THIS!!)

2.4.6 4.6

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a proper morphism of affine varieties $X = \mathrm{Spec}(B)$ and $Y = \mathrm{Spec}(A)$ over k . We can reduce to the case that $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is dominant i.e. $A \rightarrow B$ is an extension of k -algebra domains (HOW). By the valuative criterion for properness for any valuation ring R and diagram,

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathrm{Spec}(K) & \longrightarrow & X \\
\downarrow & \nearrow & \downarrow f \\
\mathrm{Spec}(R) & \longrightarrow & Y
\end{array}$$

there is a unique map $\mathrm{Spec}(R) \rightarrow X$ making the diagram commute. Let $K = \mathrm{Frac}(B)$ and $R \subset K$ be any valuating ring containing A so there is a map $\mathrm{Spec}(R) \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec}(A)$ giving a diagram,

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathrm{Spec}(K) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Spec}(B) \\
\downarrow & \nearrow & \downarrow f \\
\mathrm{Spec}(R) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Spec}(A)
\end{array}$$

corresponding to inclusions of rings,

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
B & \hookrightarrow & K \\
\uparrow & \nwarrow & \uparrow \\
A & \hookrightarrow & R
\end{array}$$

Because the map $R \rightarrow K$ is injective we see that the dashed arrow $R \rightarrow B$ must also be injective so every valuation ring in K containing A also contains B . Thus B is contained in the integral closure of A in K so the extension $A \subset B$ is integral. Furthermore, $A \rightarrow B$ is finite type since both are finite type k -algebras. Thus, by the lemma, B is a finite A -module and thus $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is finite. It appears we only need that X and Y are integral affine schemes (i.e. A, B are domains) and $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is proper since properness implies finite type.

Lemma 2.4.4. If $A \rightarrow B$ is finite type and integral then it is finite.

Proof. Tag 02JJ or Lang's Algebra, Proposition VII.1.2. □

2.4.7 4.7

For any scheme X_0 over \mathbb{R} let $X = X_0 \times_{\mathbb{R}} \operatorname{Spec}(\mathbb{C})$ and $\alpha : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be complex conjugation. Then $\sigma : X \rightarrow X$ is the automorphism $\operatorname{id} \times \alpha$ so σ is semi-linear i.e. making the diagram,

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
X & \xrightarrow{\sigma} & X \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
\operatorname{Spec}(\mathbb{C}) & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & \operatorname{Spec}(\mathbb{C})
\end{array}$$

commute. Furthermore, $\sigma^2 = \operatorname{id}$ so σ is an involution.

- (a) Let X be a separated scheme of finite type over \mathbb{C} and assume that X is equipped with a semi-linear involution $\sigma : X \rightarrow X$. Furthermore, assume that for each pair of points $x_1, x_2 \in X$ there exists an affine open $U \subset X$ containing x_1 and x_2 . Let $X_0 = \operatorname{coeq}(\sigma, \operatorname{id})$. We need to show that X_0 exists and is the unique \mathbb{R} -scheme such that $X = X_0 \times_{\mathbb{R}} \operatorname{Spec}(\mathbb{C})$ compatibly with σ .

Let $G = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ act on X via σ . If $X = \operatorname{Spec}(A)$ is affine then take $X_0 = \operatorname{Spec}(A^G)$ which satisfies the universal property since $A^G = \ker(\sigma - \operatorname{id})$. Otherwise, for any point $x \in X$ choose an affine open $U \subset X$ containing $x, \sigma(x)$. Since $\sigma^2 = \operatorname{id}$ we see that $\sigma(x), x \in \sigma(U)$. Therefore, $x, \sigma(x) \in V = \sigma(U) \cap U$ which is affine because X is separated. Furthermore, $\sigma(V) = U \cap \sigma(U) = V$. Thus we can cover X by σ -stable affine opens. The affine opens $V_i = \operatorname{Spec}(A_i)$ give gluing data for X which descends to gluing data $V_i^G = \operatorname{Spec}(A_i^G)$ since $(-)^G$ is functorial which define X_0 .

Define a map $X \rightarrow X_0 \times_{\mathbb{R}} \operatorname{Spec}(\mathbb{C})$ via the canonical \mathbb{R} -maps $X \rightarrow X_0$ and $X \rightarrow \operatorname{Spec}(\mathbb{C})$. This map is affine given locally on $X_0 \times_{\mathbb{R}} \operatorname{Spec}(\mathbb{C})$ via $\varphi : A^G \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{C} \rightarrow A$. We can write any element as $a \otimes 1 + b \otimes i$ for $a, b \in A^G$. Suppose $\varphi(a \otimes 1 + b \otimes i) = a + ib = 0$ then $ib \in A^G$ so $ib = \sigma(ib) = -i\sigma(b) = -ib$ and thus $b = 0$ so $\ker \varphi = 0$. Furthermore, for any $a \in A$ we have $a + \sigma(a) \in A^G$ and $i(\sigma(a) - a) \in A^G$ therefore,

$$\frac{1}{2}(a + \sigma(a)) \otimes 1 + \frac{i}{2}(\sigma(a) - a) \otimes i \mapsto \frac{1}{2}(a + \sigma(a)) + \frac{1}{2}(a - \sigma(a)) = a$$

so φ is surjective. Thus $X \rightarrow X_0 \times_{\mathbb{R}} \operatorname{Spec}(\mathbb{C})$ is an isomorphism. Furthermore, α acts on $A^G \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{C}$ via $a \otimes 1 + b \otimes i \mapsto a \otimes 1 - b \otimes i$ which corresponds to $a + ib \mapsto a - bi$ and $\sigma(a + ib) = a - ib$ so $\operatorname{id} \times \alpha$ corresponds to σ . We can see this categorically,

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
X & \xrightarrow{\quad} & X_0 \times_{\mathbb{R}} \operatorname{Spec}(\mathbb{C}) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & X_0 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & X_0 \\
\downarrow & \searrow \sigma & \downarrow & \searrow \operatorname{id} \times \alpha & \downarrow & \searrow \operatorname{id} & \downarrow \\
\operatorname{Spec}(\mathbb{C}) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & X & \xrightarrow{\quad} & X_0 \times_{\mathbb{R}} \operatorname{Spec}(\mathbb{C}) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & X_0 \\
& \searrow \alpha & \downarrow & \searrow \alpha & \downarrow & \searrow \operatorname{id} & \downarrow \\
& & \operatorname{Spec}(\mathbb{C}) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \operatorname{Spec}(\mathbb{C}) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \operatorname{Spec}(\mathbb{R}) \\
& & & \searrow \operatorname{id} & & \searrow \operatorname{id} & \\
& & & & \operatorname{Spec}(\mathbb{C}) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \operatorname{Spec}(\mathbb{R})
\end{array}$$

commutes because the map $X \rightarrow X_0$ is the coequalizer of $\operatorname{id} : X \rightarrow X$ and $\sigma : X \rightarrow X$ and thus the diagram,

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
X & \xrightarrow{\sigma} & X \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
X_0 & \xrightarrow{\operatorname{id}} & X_0
\end{array}$$

commutes. Finally suppose that X_0 is any separated scheme of finite type over \mathbb{R} equipped with an \mathbb{R} -morphism $\varphi : X \rightarrow X_0$ such that $\varphi \times \iota : X \rightarrow X_0 \times_{\mathbb{R}} \operatorname{Spec}(\mathbb{C})$ is an isomorphism and the previous diagrams commute. However, via the earlier construction we know that,

$$X_0 = \operatorname{coeq}(\operatorname{id} \times \alpha, \operatorname{id} : X_0 \times_{\mathbb{R}} \operatorname{Spec}(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow X_0 \times_{\mathbb{R}} \operatorname{Spec}(\mathbb{C}))$$

Since the previous diagram commutes we see that $X_0 = \operatorname{coeq}(\sigma, \operatorname{id} : X \rightarrow X)$. Since this is a colimit it is unique up to unique isomorphism so there exists a unique such X_0 .

- (b) By our construction, if $X = \operatorname{Spec}(A)$ is affine then $X_0 = \operatorname{Spec}(A^G)$ is affine as well and X_0 is unique so any such X_0 must be affine.
- (c) Let X_0, Y_0 be two such schemes over \mathbb{R} . Given a morphism $f_0 : X_0 \rightarrow Y_0$ over \mathbb{R} we get a morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ with $f = f_0 \times \operatorname{id}$ satisfying,

$$f \circ \sigma_X = (f_0 \times \operatorname{id}) \circ (\operatorname{id} \times \alpha) = f_0 \times \alpha = (\operatorname{id} \times \alpha) \circ (f_0 \times \operatorname{id}) = \sigma_Y \circ f$$

Conversely, suppose that $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is a morphism satisfying $f \circ \sigma_X = \sigma_Y \circ f$. Projecting, we get a map $f' : X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Y_0$ such that $f' \circ \sigma_X = f'$ and thus a map $f_0 : X_0 \rightarrow Y_0$ factoring f' through $X \rightarrow X_0$ and thus we get a commutative diagram,

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
X_0 & \xrightarrow{f_0} & Y_0
\end{array}$$

Furthermore, since $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is a \mathbb{C} -morphism it commutes with $\operatorname{id} : \operatorname{Spec}(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow \operatorname{Spec}(\mathbb{C})$ so $f = f_0 \times \operatorname{id}$ by the universal property of the product.

- (d) Suppose that $X \cong \mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{C}}^1$. We need to classify semilinear involutions. If $\sigma : X \rightarrow X$ is a semilinear involution then $\bar{\sigma} = (\text{id} \times \alpha) \circ \sigma$ is a \mathbb{C} -linear involution so we need to study automorphism of order 2. Automorphisms of $\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{C}}^1$ are given by $z \mapsto az + b$ for $a, b \in \mathbb{C}$. We need $z \mapsto az + b \mapsto a^2z + ab + b = z$. Thus $b(a+1) = 0$ and $a^2 = 1$ so either $b = 0$ and $a = \pm 1$ or $a = -1$ and $b = 1$. Thus either $\bar{\sigma} = \text{id}$ or $\bar{\sigma}(z) = -z$ or $\bar{\sigma}(z) = 1 - z$.

However, I claim that each of these involutions is equivalent to $\text{id} \times \alpha$. Indeed,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{C}}^1 & \xrightarrow{z \mapsto -\bar{z}} & \mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{C}}^1 \\ \downarrow z \mapsto iz & & \downarrow z \mapsto iz \\ \mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{C}}^1 & \xrightarrow{z \mapsto \bar{z}} & \mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{C}}^1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{C}}^1 & \xrightarrow{z \mapsto 1-\bar{z}} & \mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{C}}^1 \\ \downarrow z \mapsto i(z-\frac{1}{2}) & & \downarrow z \mapsto i(z-\frac{1}{2}) \\ \mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{C}}^1 & \xrightarrow{z \mapsto \bar{z}} & \mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{C}}^1 \end{array}$$

Therefore, up to \mathbb{C} -isomorphism there is only one semi-linear involution of X , namely $\sigma = \text{id} \times \alpha$. Thus $X_0 \cong \mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{R}}^1$.

- (e) Suppose that $X \cong \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^1$. We need to classify semilinear involutions. If $\sigma : X \rightarrow X$ is a semilinear involution then $\bar{\sigma} = (\text{id} \times \alpha) \circ \sigma$ is a \mathbb{C} -linear involution so we need to study automorphism of order 2. Automorphisms of $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^1$ are given by $\text{PGL}_2(\mathbb{C}) = \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{C})/\{\pm 1\}$ matrices,

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

with $ad - bc = 1$. Such a matrix has order 2 if $a^2 + bc = bc + d^2$ and $ab + bd = 0$ and $ca + cd = 0$. So $a = \pm d$. If $a = d$ then $2ba = 0$ and $2ca = 0$ so either $a = d = 0$ or $b = c = 0$ giving,

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -b \\ b^{-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

If $a = -d$ then we get,

$$A_3 = \frac{1}{bc+1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & b \\ c & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

with $bc \neq -1$. These give,

$$\bar{\sigma}(z) = z \quad \bar{\sigma}(z) = -\frac{b^2}{z} \quad \bar{\sigma}(z) = \frac{z+b}{cz-1}$$

However, sending $z \mapsto bz$ transforms the second into $\bar{\sigma}(z) = -z^{-1}$ and the third can be diagonalized via the change of basis matrix,

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \sqrt{1+bc} & c \\ 1 + \sqrt{1+bc} & c \end{pmatrix} \quad C^{-1}A_3C = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

and thus A_3 is equivalent to the involution $\bar{\sigma}(z) = -z$. Therefore, we have classified the three \mathbb{C} -linear involutions of $X = \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^1$,

$$\bar{\sigma}_1(z) = z \quad \bar{\sigma}_2(z) = -z^{-1} \quad \bar{\sigma}_3(z) = -z$$

However, I claim that σ_3 is equivalent to $\sigma_1 = \text{id} \times \alpha$. Indeed,

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^1 & \xrightarrow{z \mapsto -\bar{z}} & \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^1 \\
\downarrow z \mapsto iz & & \downarrow z \mapsto iz \\
\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^1 & \xrightarrow{z \mapsto \bar{z}} & \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^1
\end{array}$$

However, σ_2 and σ_1 are inequivalent up to \mathbb{C} -isomorphism and therefore there are two non-isomorphic X_0 such that $X \cong X_0 \times_{\mathbb{R}} \text{Spec}(\mathbb{C})$. Corresponding to $\sigma_1 = \text{id} \times \alpha$ is $X_0 = \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{R}}^1$. Corresponding to σ_2 is X_0 which we now investigate.

Consider $A = \mathbb{C}[z, z^{-1}]$ and $G = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ acts on A via $\sigma : A \rightarrow A$ defined by $z \mapsto -z^{-1}$ and complex conjugation on the coefficients. Then,

$$A^G = \ker(\sigma - \text{id}) = \mathbb{R}[\tfrac{1}{2}(z - z^{-1}), \tfrac{i}{2}(z + z^{-1})] \subset \mathbb{C}[z, z^{-1}]$$

Let $x = \tfrac{1}{2}(z - z^{-1})$ and $y = \tfrac{i}{2}(z + z^{-1})$ but these are not independent. In fact, they satisfy a single relation,

$$x^2 + y^2 + 1 = \tfrac{1}{4}(z^2 - 2 + z^{-2}) - \tfrac{1}{4}(z^2 + 2 + z^{-2}) + 1 = 0$$

Thus, $A^G \cong \mathbb{R}[x, y]/(x^2 + y^2 + 1)$. So an affine open of X_0 is isomorphic to $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{R}[x, y]/(x^2 + y^2 + 1))$. Continuing this argument we can see that,

$$X_0 \cong \text{Proj}(\mathbb{R}[x_0, x_1, x_2]/(x_0^2 + x_1^2 + x_2^2))$$

Notice this has no \mathbb{R} -points but it does have \mathbb{C} -points and $X_0(\mathbb{C}) \cong \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^1$ as analytic spaces and $X_0 \times_{\mathbb{R}} \text{Spec}(\mathbb{C}) \cong \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^1$ as \mathbb{C} -schemes.

2.4.8 4.8 DO!!

(DONE, LINK TO NOTES)

2.4.9 4.9 DO!!

(DONE, LINK TO NOTES)

2.4.10 4.10 FINISH!!

Let $X \rightarrow S$ be proper and S noetherian. We want to show there is a projective S -scheme X' and a morphism $g : X' \rightarrow X$ such that there is a dense open $U \subset X$ so that $g : g^{-1}(U) \rightarrow U$ is an isomorphism.

- (a) (DO!!)
- (b) Consider the proper map $f : X \rightarrow S$. Locally, let $V = \text{Spec}(A) \subset S$ be an affine scheme and (DO!!)
- (c) Let $U = \bigcap U_i$ and consider the map,

$$U \rightarrow X \times_S P_1 \times_S \cdots \times_S P_n$$

given by $U \rightarrow X$ and $U \rightarrow P_i$. Let X' be the scheme theoretic image and $g : X' \rightarrow X$ the projection onto the first factor and $h : X' \rightarrow P$ projection onto the second factor where $P = P_1 \times_S \cdots \times_S P_n$. Because $X \rightarrow S$ is proper, the base change $X \times_S P \rightarrow P$ is also proper and therefore $h : X' \rightarrow P$ is closed. Furthermore, $U \rightarrow X \times_S P \rightarrow P$ is an immersion because each $U \rightarrow P_i$ is an open immersion then applying Lemma 2.7.4.

(d) Furthermore, there is a diagram,

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} U & \longrightarrow & X' & \hookrightarrow & X \times_S P \\ & & & & \downarrow \\ & & & & X \end{array}$$

Where $U \rightarrow X$ is an open immersion. Thus, if we restrict to $U \subset X$ the composition becomes an isomorphism and since scheme theoretic image commutes with flat base change we see that $g^{-1}(U)$ is the scheme theoretic image of $U \rightarrow U \times_S P$ which is isomorphic to U .

2.4.11 4.11 DO!!

- (a) Let $(\mathcal{O}, \mathfrak{m})$ be a noetherian local domain with quotient field K and let L/K be a finitely generated field extension.
- (b) Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of finite type of noetherian schemes. Clearly valuative criteria imply valuative criteria for discrete valuation rings. First consider the uniqueness case,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Spec}(K) & \longrightarrow & X \\ \downarrow & \nearrow & \downarrow f \\ \text{Spec}(R) & \longrightarrow & Y \end{array}$$

where R is a valuation ring and $K = \text{Frac}(R)$. Then there exists a discrete valuation ring $R' \subset K$ dominating R i.e. $R \subset R'$ is a local map. Then the diagram becomes,

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{Spec}(K) & \longrightarrow & & \longrightarrow & X \\ \downarrow & & & \nearrow & \downarrow f \\ \text{Spec}(R') & \longrightarrow & \text{Spec}(R) & \longrightarrow & Y \end{array}$$

therefore we get two map $\text{Spec}(R') \rightarrow X$ making the diagram commute so by the uniqueness discrete valuative criterion there is a unique map $\text{Spec}(R') \rightarrow X$ corresponding to a local map $\mathcal{O}_{X,x} \rightarrow R \rightarrow R'$ since $R \rightarrow R'$ is injective this implies uniqueness of the map local map $\mathcal{O}_{X,x} \rightarrow R$. (CHECK THIS MAKE IT BETTER!!)

The map $\text{Spec}(K) \rightarrow X$ selects a point $x \in X$ and gives a map $\text{Spec}(K) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(L)$ where $L = \kappa(x)$ thus K/L is a field extension.

2.4.12 4.12 DO!!

Let k be algebraically closed.

- (a) Let K be a function field of dimension 1 over k . Then choose a transcendental $t \in K$ then K is finite over $F = k(t)$. Let $R \subset K$ be a valuation ring. Then $R \cap F \subset F$ is a valuation ring which we know has the form (WHAT FORM) (WHY IS EXTENSION IMPLY R IS DISCRETE).
- (b) Let K/k be a function field of dimension two. Suppose that X is a complete nonsingular surface with function field K .
 - (a) If $Y \subset X$ is an irreducible curve with generic point x_1 then $R = \mathcal{O}_{X, x_1} \subset K$ then clearly R is

2.5 5

2.5.1 5.1

Let (X, \mathcal{O}_X) be a ringed space and \mathcal{E} a locally free \mathcal{O}_X -module of finite rank. Define $\mathcal{E}^\vee = \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{O}_X)$.

- (a) There is a natural map $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow (\mathcal{E}^\vee)^\vee$ defined by sending a section s to $\varphi_s : \mathcal{E}^\vee \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X$ defined via $\varphi_s(\psi) = \psi(s)$. Locally, $\mathcal{E}|_U \cong \mathcal{O}_U^{\oplus n}$ so we need to check that the above map is an isomorphism for $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{O}_X^{\oplus n}$. Indeed, $\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{O}_X^{\oplus n}, \mathcal{O}_X), \mathcal{O}_X) = \mathcal{O}_X$ because a map $\varphi : \mathcal{O}_X^{\oplus n} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X$ is determined by a section of $\mathcal{O}_X^{\oplus n}$ (where each basis is sent) via $\varphi \mapsto (\varphi(e_i))$. Under this identification the map in question becomes $(s_i e_i) \mapsto (\psi \mapsto \psi(s_i e_i)) \mapsto ((t_i e_i) \mapsto s_i t_i) = (s_i e_i)$ which is the identity.
- (b) Let \mathcal{F} be any \mathcal{O}_X -module. Consider the map $\mathcal{E}^\vee \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$ defined (on the tensor presheaf then sheafified) via $\varphi \otimes f \mapsto (s \mapsto \varphi(s) \cdot f)$. Locally $\mathcal{E}|_U \cong \mathcal{O}_U^{\oplus n}$ so we need to check this map is an isomorphism when $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{O}_X^{\oplus n}$. However, $\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{O}_X^{\oplus n}, \mathcal{F}) = \mathcal{F}^{\oplus n}$ via evaluating on the basis and $\mathcal{E}^\vee \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}^{\oplus n}$ by multiplication. Under these identification the map becomes $(f_i) \mapsto e^i \otimes f_i \mapsto ((s_i e_i) \mapsto s_i f_i) \mapsto (f_i)$ which is the identity.
- (c) Let \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{G} be \mathcal{O}_X -modules. Consider the map,

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{G}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{G}))$$

via $F \mapsto (f \mapsto (s \mapsto F(f \otimes s)))$. Locally $\mathcal{E}|_U \cong \mathcal{O}_U^{\oplus n}$ so we need to check this for $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{O}_X^{\oplus n}$. However,

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{O}_X^{\oplus n}, \mathcal{G}) = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{F}^{\oplus n}, \mathcal{G}) = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G})$$

Likewise,

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{O}_X^{\oplus n}, \mathcal{G})) = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}^{\oplus n}) = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G})$$

- (d) Consider a morphism $f : (X, \mathcal{O}_X) \rightarrow (Y, \mathcal{O}_Y)$ of ringed spaces. Let \mathcal{E} be a finite locally free \mathcal{O}_Y -module and \mathcal{F} a \mathcal{O}_X -module. Consider the natural map $f^* f_* \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ then tensoring with $f^* \mathcal{E}$ gives a natural map $f^* f_* \mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} f^* \mathcal{E} = f^*(f_* \mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \mathcal{E}) \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} f^* \mathcal{E}$. By adjunction, this is equivalent to giving a natural map $f_* \mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \mathcal{E} \rightarrow f_*(\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} f^* \mathcal{E})$. To show this is an isomorphism it suffices to check locally on Y where $\mathcal{E}|_U \cong \mathcal{O}_U^{\oplus n}$ so we can reduce to the case that $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{O}_Y^{\oplus n}$. Then,

$$f_* \mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \mathcal{E} = (f_* \mathcal{F})^{\oplus n} = f_*(\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} f^* \mathcal{E})$$

because $f^* \mathcal{O}_Y = \mathcal{O}_X$.

2.5.2 5.2

Let R be a DVR with $K = \text{Frac}(R)$ and $X = \text{Spec}(R)$. A \mathcal{O}_X -module \mathcal{F} on X has two pieces of data, an R -module $M = \mathcal{F}(X)$ and a K -module $L = \mathcal{F}(D(\varpi))$ where ϖ is a uniformizer because these are the only two open sets. Furthermore, there is a restriction map $\rho : M \rightarrow L$ compatible with $R \rightarrow K$ which is equivalent to giving a map $\rho : M \otimes_R K \rightarrow L$ of K -modules.

Now \mathcal{F} is quasi-coherent iff $\mathcal{F} = \widetilde{M}$ iff $\rho : M \rightarrow L$ is localization at (0) i.e. $\rho : M_{(0)} = M \otimes_R K \rightarrow L$ is an isomorphism.

2.5.3 5.3

Let $X = \text{Spec}(A)$ be an affine scheme. Let M be an A -module and \mathcal{F} be a sheaf of \mathcal{O}_X -modules. Then there is a map,

$$\Phi : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\widetilde{M}, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_A(M, \Gamma(X, \mathcal{F}))$$

defined by sending a sheaf map $f : \widetilde{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ to its value on global sections $f_X : M \rightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathcal{F})$. Given a map $\varphi : M \rightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathcal{F})$ we define a \mathcal{O}_X -module map $f_\varphi : \widetilde{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ on $D(s)$ via $f_\varphi(m/s) = s^{-1} \cdot \text{res}(\varphi(s))$ since $\mathcal{O}_X(D(s)) = A_s$ acts on $\mathcal{F}(D(f))$. This construction Ψ is clearly right inverse to Φ . Furthermore, given a morphism of \mathcal{O}_X -modules $f : \widetilde{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ over $D(s)$ we see that $f_{D(s)}(m/s) = s^{-1} f_{D(s)}(m/1) = \text{res}(f_X(m))$ and thus Ψ is left inverse to Φ so Φ is an isomorphism. Clearly, the isomorphisms,

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\widetilde{M}, \mathcal{F}) = \text{Hom}_A(M, \Gamma(X, \mathcal{F}))$$

are natural so $\widetilde{(-)} : \mathbf{Mod}_A \rightarrow \mathbf{Qcoh}(X)$ is left adjoint to Γ (in fact it is adjoint on the entire category of \mathcal{O}_X -modules).

2.5.4 5.4 DO!!

2.5.5 5.5

- (a) Consider $f : \mathbb{A}_k^1 \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ then $f_* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{A}_k^1} = k[x]$ as a k -module which is not finite and thus not coherent.
- (b) Let $\iota : Z \hookrightarrow X$ be a closed immersion. Choose an affine open $U \subset X$ with $U = \text{Spec}(A)$. Then $Z \cap U = V(I)$ where $\tilde{I} = \ker(\mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \iota_* \mathcal{O}_Z)|_U$ which is a module because it is quasi-coherent and U is affine. Thus ι is affine and locally given by $A \rightarrow A/I$ which is clearly finite so ι is finite.

- (c) Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a finite morphism of noetherian schemes and \mathcal{F} a coherent \mathcal{O}_X -module. Cover Y by affines $V_i = \operatorname{Spec}(A_i)$ such that $f^{-1}(V_i) = U_i = \operatorname{Spec}(B_i)$. Then $\mathcal{F}|_{U_i} = \widetilde{M_i}$ and $(f_*\mathcal{F})|_{V_i} = (\widetilde{M_i})_{A_i}$ where M_i is a finite B_i -module. However, the map $A_i \rightarrow B_i$ is finite so $(M_i)_{A_i}$ is a finite A_i -module and thus $f_*\mathcal{F}$ is coherent.

2.5.6 5.6

- (a) Let A be a ring and M an A -module. Let $X = \operatorname{Spec}(A)$ and $\mathcal{F} = \widetilde{M}$. For any $m \in M = \Gamma(X, \mathcal{F})$ consider,

$$\operatorname{Supp}(m) = \{\mathfrak{p} \in X \mid \nexists s \in A \setminus \mathfrak{p} : sm = 0\} = \{\mathfrak{p} \in X \mid \mathfrak{p} \supset \operatorname{Ann}_A(m)\} = V(\operatorname{Ann}_A(m))$$

- (b) Suppose that A is Noetherian and M is finitely generated. Then,

$$\operatorname{Supp}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{F}) = \{\mathfrak{p} \in X \mid \mathcal{F}_{\mathfrak{p}} \neq 0\} = \operatorname{Supp}_A(M)$$

If $s \in A \setminus \mathfrak{p} \cap \operatorname{Ann}_A(M)$ then $M_{\mathfrak{p}} = 0$ since $s \cdot m = 0$ for all $m \in M$ so $\operatorname{Supp}_A(\mathcal{F}) \subset V(\operatorname{Ann}_A(M))$. Furthermore, if $M_{\mathfrak{p}} = 0$ then for each generator e_i there exists $s_i \in A \setminus \mathfrak{p}$ such that $s_i \cdot e_i = 0$. Then $s = s_1 \cdots s_n \in \operatorname{Ann}_A(M)$ so $\mathfrak{p} \not\supset \operatorname{Ann}_A(M)$ and thus,

$$\operatorname{Supp}_A(M) = V(\operatorname{Ann}_A(M))$$

- (c) Let \mathcal{F} be a coherent sheaf on X a Noetherian scheme. Then affine locally on $U = \operatorname{Spec}(A)$ we have $\mathcal{F}|_U = \widetilde{M}$ and $\operatorname{Supp}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{F}) \cap U = V(\operatorname{Ann}_A(M))$ is closed so $\operatorname{Supp}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{F})$ is closed.

- (d) Let $\mathfrak{a} \subset A$ be an ideal and define the submodule of M ,

$$\Gamma_{\mathfrak{a}}(M) = \{m \in M \mid \mathfrak{a}^n m = 0 \text{ for some } n > 0\}$$

Assume that A is noetherian and M is A -module and let $Z = V(\mathfrak{a})$ and $\mathcal{F} = \widetilde{M}$. Since,

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}_Z^0(\mathcal{F}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F} \longrightarrow j_*(\mathcal{F}|_U)$$

since \mathcal{F} is coherent we see that $\mathcal{H}_Z^0(\mathcal{F})$ is quasi-coherent. Furthermore,

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_Z(\mathcal{F}) &= \{m \in M \mid m_{\mathfrak{p}} \neq 0 \implies \mathfrak{p} \in Z\} = \{m \in M \mid \mathfrak{p} \supset \operatorname{Ann}_A(m) \implies \mathfrak{p} \supset \mathfrak{a}\} \\ &= \{m \in M \mid \sqrt{\operatorname{Ann}_A(m)} \supset \mathfrak{a}\} = \{m \in M \mid \mathfrak{a}^n m = 0 \text{ for some } n > 0\} \\ &= \Gamma_{\mathfrak{a}}(M) \end{aligned}$$

The last equality follows because A is Noetherian: if $\sqrt{\operatorname{Ann}_A(m)} \supset \mathfrak{a}$ then for all $a \in \mathfrak{a}$ we have $a^n \in \operatorname{Ann}_A(m)$ for some $n > 0$ and thus $a^n \cdot m = 0$ meaning $\mathfrak{a}^n \cdot m = 0$ because \mathfrak{a} is finitely generated. Likewise, if $\mathfrak{a}^n \cdot m = 0$ for some $n > 0$ then $\mathfrak{a}^n \subset \operatorname{Ann}_A(m)$ so $\mathfrak{a} \subset \sqrt{\operatorname{Ann}_A(m)}$. Thus, since $\mathcal{H}_Z^0(\mathcal{F})$ is quasi-coherent and has global sections $\Gamma_Z(\mathcal{F})$ we see that $\mathcal{H}_Z^0(\mathcal{F}) = \widetilde{\Gamma_{\mathfrak{a}}(M)}$.

- (e) Let X be a noetherian scheme and $Z \subset X$ a closed subset. Let \mathcal{F} be quasi-coherent (resp. coherent). From the exact sequence,

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}_Z^0(\mathcal{F}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F} \longrightarrow j_*(\mathcal{F}|_U)$$

it is immediate that $\mathcal{H}_Z^0(\mathcal{F})$ is quasi-coherent as long as $j_*(\mathcal{F}|_U)$ is quasi-coherent. However, since X is Noetherian $j : U \rightarrow X$ is quasi-compact (i.e. U is retrocompact) and separated so indeed $j_*(\mathcal{F}|_U)$ is quasi-coherent. If furthermore \mathcal{F} is coherent then the quasi-coherent submodule $\mathcal{H}_Z^0(\mathcal{F}) \subset \mathcal{F}$ is coherent since X is noetherian.

2.5.7 5.7

Let X be a Noetherian scheme and \mathcal{F} a coherent sheaf on X .

- (a) Suppose that the stalk \mathcal{F}_x is a free $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ -module for some x . We may reduced to an affine open $X = \text{Spec}(A)$ with A noetherian (since X is a Noetherian scheme) and $\mathcal{F} = \widetilde{M}$ for some finitely generated A -module M since \mathcal{F} is coherent. Suppose that $M_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is a free $A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -module for some prime $\mathfrak{p} \subset A$. Let e_1, \dots, e_r be an $A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ basis of $M_{\mathfrak{p}}$ which we may choose to be elements of M since we may reintroduce denominators via multiplication by $A_{\mathfrak{p}}$. Now consider the exact sequence,

$$0 \longrightarrow \ker E \longrightarrow A^{\oplus r} \xrightarrow{E} M \longrightarrow \text{coker } E \longrightarrow 0$$

where $E(a_1, \dots, a_r) = a_1 e_1 + \dots + a_r e_r$. However, $\text{coker } E$ is finitely generated because M is and $\ker E \subset A^{\oplus r}$ is finitely generated because A is Noetherian. Furthermore, we know that,

$$0 \longrightarrow (\ker E)_{\mathfrak{p}} \longrightarrow A_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\oplus r} \xrightarrow{E} M_{\mathfrak{p}} \longrightarrow (\text{coker } E)_{\mathfrak{p}} \longrightarrow 0$$

remains exact and $A_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\oplus r} \xrightarrow{\sim} M_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is an isomorphism so $(\ker E)_{\mathfrak{p}} = (\text{coker } E)_{\mathfrak{p}} = 0$. Therefore, there exists some $f \notin \mathfrak{p}$ such that $(\ker E)_f = (\text{coker } E)_f = 0$ since they are finitely generated (take the products of elements in $A \setminus \mathfrak{p}$ killing their generating sets). Now localizing the exact sequence, we get an exact sequence,

$$0 \longrightarrow (\ker E)_f \longrightarrow A_f^{\oplus r} \xrightarrow{E} M_f \longrightarrow (\text{coker } E)_f \longrightarrow 0$$

but $(\ker E)_f = (\text{coker } E)_f = 0$ so $A_f^{\oplus r} \rightarrow M_f$ is an isomorphism. Therefore,

$$\mathcal{F}|_{D(f)} = \widetilde{M}_f = \widetilde{A_f^{\oplus r}} = \mathcal{O}_X|_{D(f)}^{\oplus n}$$

is a free sheaf.

- (b) Suppose that \mathcal{F}_x is a free $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ -module for each $x \in X$. Then, by above, there exists an open cover of X on which \mathcal{F} is free so \mathcal{F} is a locally-free sheaf. Conversely, if \mathcal{F} is a locally-free sheaf. Then for each $x \in X$ there exists an open neighborhood with $x \in U$ such that $\mathcal{F}|_U \cong \mathcal{O}_X|_U^{\oplus n}$. Then the induced map $\mathcal{F}_x \cong \mathcal{O}_{X,x}^{\oplus n}$ is an isomorphism so \mathcal{F}_x is a free $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ -module for each $x \in X$.
- (c) A invertible sheaf is a locally free sheaf of rank 1. First, suppose there exists a coherent sheaf \mathcal{G} such that $\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{G} = \mathcal{O}_X$. Then for each $x \in X$ we have,

$$\mathcal{F}_x \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X,x}} \mathcal{G}_x = \mathcal{O}_{X,x}$$

Since $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ is local, Lemma 6.0.9 implies that $\mathcal{F}_x \cong \mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ and $\mathcal{G}_x \cong \mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ for each $x \in X$. Therefore, \mathcal{F} is is locally free of rank 1.

Conversely, suppose that \mathcal{F} is an invertible \mathcal{O}_X -module. Consider the dual module,

$$\mathcal{F}^* = \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{O}_X)$$

and then the evaluation map $\text{ev} : \mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{F}^* \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X$ which is a morphism of \mathcal{O}_X -modules. Consider the induced map on stalks $\mathcal{F}_x \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X,x}} \mathcal{F}_x^* \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X,x}$. Since \mathcal{F} is invertible, $\mathcal{F}_x \cong \mathcal{O}_{X,x}$. By Hartshorne III 6.8 we know that,

$$\mathcal{F}_x^* = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_{X,x}}(\mathcal{F}_x, \mathcal{O}_{X,x}) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_{X,x}}(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}, \mathcal{O}_{X,x}) = \mathcal{O}_{X,x}$$

and thus, $\text{ev}_x(r \otimes (1 \mapsto r')) = rr'$ gives the natural map $\mathcal{O}_{X,x} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X,x}} \mathcal{O}_{X,x} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ which is an isomorphism. Thus ev is an isomorphism since it is on the stalks. Therefore,

$$\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{F}^* = \mathcal{O}_X$$

2.5.8 5.8

Let X be a noetherian scheme and \mathcal{F} a coherent sheaf. Recall that,

$$\text{rank}_x(\mathcal{F}) = \dim_{\kappa(x)} \mathcal{F}_x \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X,x}} \kappa(x)$$

where $\kappa(x) = \mathcal{O}_{X,x}/\mathfrak{m}_x$.

- (a) Choose an affine open $U = \text{Spec}(A)$ such that $\mathcal{F}|_U = \widetilde{M}$ for some A -module M . For a point $x \in U$ suppose $\text{rank}_x(\mathcal{F}) = n$ then via Nakayama we can lift a basis of $M_{\mathfrak{p}} \otimes_{A_{\mathfrak{p}}} A_{\mathfrak{p}}/\mathfrak{p}A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ to a generating set of $M_{\mathfrak{p}}$. Clearing denominators we get an exact sequence,

$$0 \longrightarrow \ker f \longrightarrow A^n \xrightarrow{f} M \longrightarrow \text{coker } f \longrightarrow 0$$

However, localizing at \mathfrak{p} we get a surjection $A_{\mathfrak{p}}^n \twoheadrightarrow M_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and thus $(\text{coker } f)_{\mathfrak{p}} = 0$. However, $\text{coker } f$ is finitely generated so there exists some $g \in A$ such that $(\text{coker } f)_g = 0$ and thus we get an exact sequence,

$$0 \longrightarrow (\ker f)_g \longrightarrow A_g^n \longrightarrow M_g \longrightarrow 0$$

Therefore M_g is generated by n elements so for each $\mathfrak{q} \in D(f) \subset U$ there is a surjection $\kappa(\mathfrak{q})^n \twoheadrightarrow M_{\mathfrak{q}} \otimes_{A_{\mathfrak{q}}} \kappa(\mathfrak{q})$ so $\text{rank}_{\mathfrak{q}}(\mathcal{F}) \leq n$ on $D(f)$. Therefore, for each $x \in X$ there exists a neighborhood $x \in U \subset X$ such that $\forall y \in U : \text{rank}_y(\mathcal{F}) \leq \text{rank}_x(\mathcal{F})$ thus, in particular, $\{x \in X \mid \text{rank}_x(\mathcal{F}) < n\}$ is open for any $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ proving that rank is upper semi-continuous.

- (b) Suppose further that \mathcal{F} is locally free. Then locally $\mathcal{F}|_U \cong \mathcal{O}_U^{\oplus n}$ showing that $\text{rank}_x \mathcal{F} = n$ for all $x \in U$ i.e. $\text{rank } \mathcal{F}$ is locally constant. Then for any $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ the set $S_n = \{x \in X \mid \text{rank}_x(\mathcal{F}) = n\}$ is clopen because if $x \in S_n$ then $x \in U \subset S_n$ and if $x \notin S_n$ then $x \in U \subset S_n^c$. Thus if X is connected then $S_n = X$ (choose $x \in X$ and set $n = \text{rank}_x(\mathcal{F})$ so $x \in S_n$ is not empty) so $\text{rank } \mathcal{F} = n$ is constant.
- (c) Now suppose that X is reduced and $\text{rank}(\mathcal{F})$ is constant. Choose a point $x \in X$ such that $\text{rank}_x(\mathcal{F}) = n$ and an affine open neighborhood $x \in U = \text{Spec}(A)$. Then $\mathcal{F}|_U = \widetilde{M}$ for some finite A -module M . Let $\mathfrak{p} \subset A$ correspond to $x \in U$. Proceeding as above we lift a basis of $M \otimes_A (A/\mathfrak{p})_{\mathfrak{p}}$ to $A^n \twoheadrightarrow M$ (localizing if necessary) to get an exact sequence,

$$0 \longrightarrow \ker f \longrightarrow A^n \longrightarrow M \longrightarrow 0$$

For any $\mathfrak{q} \in U$, tensoring by $\kappa(\mathfrak{q})$ gives a surjection $\kappa(\mathfrak{q})^n \twoheadrightarrow M \otimes_A \kappa(\mathfrak{q})$. However, by assumption, this vectorspace has dimension n since \mathcal{F} has constant rank so $f \otimes \text{id} : A^n \otimes_A \kappa(\mathfrak{q}) \rightarrow M \otimes_A \kappa(\mathfrak{q})$ is an isomorphism for each $\mathfrak{q} \in U$. Now using the next following lemma, we conclude that $\ker f \subset \mathfrak{q} \cdot A^n$ for each $\mathfrak{q} \in \text{Spec}(A)$ and thus $\ker f \subset \text{nilrad}(A) \cdot A^n = 0$. Thus, $M = A^n$ so \mathcal{F} is locally free.

Lemma 2.5.1. Let $f : M \rightarrow N$ be a map of A -modules with N finite and $\mathfrak{p} \subset A$ prime such that $f \otimes \text{id} : M \otimes \kappa(\mathfrak{p}) \rightarrow N \otimes \kappa(\mathfrak{p})$ is an isomorphism. Then $\ker f \subset \mathfrak{p} \cdot M$ and $(\text{coker } f)_{\mathfrak{p}} = 0$.

Proof. If $m \in \ker f$ then $\bar{m} \in M/\mathfrak{p}M$ is sent to zero under $f \otimes \text{id}$ and thus $\bar{m} = 0$ so $m \in \mathfrak{p}M$. Furthermore, by left-exactness $(\text{coker } f)_{\mathfrak{p}} \otimes_{A_{\mathfrak{p}}} \kappa(\mathfrak{p}) = 0$ but $A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is local and $\text{coker } f$ is finitely generated so $(\text{coker } f)_{\mathfrak{p}} = 0$. \square

2.5.9 5.9 DO!!

Let S be a graded ring generated by S_1 as an S_0 -algebra and let M be a graded S -module and $X = \text{Proj}(S)$.

- (a) It suffices to produce a map $M_0 \rightarrow \Gamma(\widetilde{M})$. However, $\widetilde{M}(D_+(f)) = M_{(f)}$ and there is a map $M_0 \rightarrow M_{(f)}$ compatible with further localization. Thus these local sections glue giving a map $M_0 \rightarrow \Gamma(\widetilde{M})$.
- (b) Assume that $S_0 = A$ is a finitely generated k -algebra and S_1 is a finite A -module. Suppose that M is a finitely generated graded M -module. (FINISH!!)
- (c) (FINISH!!)

2.5.10 5.10

Let A be a ring and $S = A[x_0, \dots, x_r]$ and $X = \text{Proj}(S)$.

- (a) For any homogeneous ideal $I \subset S$, we define the *saturation*,

$$\bar{I} = \{s \in S \mid \forall i : \exists n : x_i^n s \in I\}$$

and say that I is *saturated* if $\bar{I} = I$. Suppose that $s \in \bar{I}$. Write $s = s_0 + \dots + s_d$ as a sum of homogeneous elements. Then $x_i^n(s_0 + \dots + s_d) \in I$ but each term is still homogeneous and I is a homogeneous ideal so $x_i^n s_k \in I$ and thus $s_k \in \bar{I}$ for each k . Thus \bar{I} is homogeneous.

- (b) Notice that $\bar{I}_{(x_i)} = I_{(x_i)}$ because for any element $s/x_i^m \in \bar{I}_{(x_i)}$ we have $s/x_i^m = (x_i^n s)/x_i^{n+m}$ but $x_i^n s \in I$. Therefore, $\widetilde{\bar{I}} = \widetilde{I}$ because the natural map $\widetilde{\bar{I}} \rightarrow \widetilde{I}$ is an isomorphism on the open cover $D_+(x_i)$. In particular, I and \bar{I} define the same closed subscheme since this subscheme is determined by \widetilde{I} so clearly if I_1 and I_2 have the same saturation they define the same closed subscheme. Conversely, suppose that $I_1, I_2 \subset S$ define the same closed subscheme Y . Then we know that $\mathcal{I}_Y \cong \widetilde{I_1} \cong \widetilde{I_2}$. In particular, we must have $(I_1)_{(x_i)} = (I_2)_{(x_i)}$ which implies that the saturations of I_1 and I_2 are equal.

- (c) Let $Y \subset X$ be a closed subscheme and define $I = \Gamma_*(\mathcal{I}_Y)$. Take $s \in S$ and suppose that $x_i^n s \in I$ for each i . Splitting up s we may assume it is homogeneous of degree d i.e. $s \in S_d$. Then $x_i^n s$ is a global section of $\mathcal{I}_Y \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{O}_X(d+n)$. However, x_i^n globally generate $\mathcal{O}_X(n)$ so the induced map,

$$\mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i=0}^r \mathcal{O}_X(n)$$

is injective. Therefore there is a morphism of exact sequences,

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{I}_Y(d) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_X(d) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_Y(d) \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow x_i^n & & \downarrow x_i^n & & \downarrow x_i^n \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \bigoplus_{i=0}^r \mathcal{I}_Y(d+n) & \longrightarrow & \bigoplus_{i=0}^r \mathcal{O}_X(d+n) & \longrightarrow & \bigoplus_{i=0}^r \mathcal{O}_Y(d+n) \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

where the rightmost downward arrow is surjective because x_i^n globally generate $\mathcal{O}_Y(n)$ as a \mathcal{O}_Y -module. Thus if $x_i^n s$ is in the kernel for each i then $s \in \Gamma(X, \mathcal{I}_Y(d))$ so $s \in I$ and thus I is saturated.

- (d) There is a correspondence,

$$\{\text{closed subschemes } Y \subset X\} \leftrightarrow \{\text{saturated ideals } I \subset S\}$$

given by $Y \mapsto \Gamma_*(\mathcal{I}_Y)$ which we showed is saturated and $I \mapsto \text{Proj}(S/I)$. Furthermore, if I_1 and I_2 define the same subscheme Y then their saturations are equal. In particular if I_1 and I_2 are saturated then $I_1 = I_2$ so this mapping is injective. Furthermore, we know that every closed subscheme arises from some ideal and thus from its saturation so $I \mapsto \text{Proj}(S/I)$ is a bijection. Furthermore, $Y \mapsto \Gamma_*(\mathcal{I}_Y)$ is its inverse since $\Gamma_*(\tilde{I})$ is the saturation of I and $\Gamma_*(\mathcal{I}_Y)$ defines Y as proven before (CHECK THIS).

2.5.11 5.11 DO!!

Let S and T be graded rings with $S_0 = T_0 = A$ and define $S \times_A T$ as the graded ring,

$$(S \times_A T)_n = S_n \otimes_A T_n$$

Let $X = \text{Proj}(S)$ and $Y = \text{Proj}(T)$. (LOOK AT FUNCTORIALITY OF PROJ)

2.5.12 5.12

- (a) Let X be a scheme over Y and let \mathcal{L} and \mathcal{M} be two very ample invertible sheaves on X . These determine immersions $\iota_1 : X \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}_Y^n$ and $\iota_2 : X \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}_Y^m$. Consider the diagram,

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \mathbb{P}_Y^n & & \\ & \nearrow & \uparrow \pi_1 & & \\ X & \dashrightarrow & \mathbb{P}_Y^n \times_Y \mathbb{P}_Y^m & \hookrightarrow & \mathbb{P}_Y^N \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \pi_2 & & \\ & & \mathbb{P}_Y^m & & \end{array}$$

where $s : \mathbb{P}_Y^n \times_Y \mathbb{P}_Y^m \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}_Y^N$ is the Segre embedding which satisfies,

$$s^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_Y^N}(1) = \pi_1^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_Y^n}(1) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} \pi_2^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_Y^m}(1)$$

Now, consider,

$$\begin{aligned} (\iota_1, \iota_2)^* s^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_Y^N}(1) &= (\iota_1, \iota_2)^* [\pi_1^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_A^n}(1) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} \pi_2^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_A^m}(1)] \\ &= [(\iota_1, \iota_2)^* p_1^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_A^n}(1)] \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} [(\iota_1, \iota_2)^* p_2^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_A^m}(1)] \\ &= [\pi_1 \circ (\iota_1, \iota_2)]^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_A^n}(1) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} [\pi_2 \circ (\iota_1, \iota_2)]^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_A^m}(1) \\ &= \iota_1^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_A^n}(1) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \iota_2^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_A^m}(1) \\ &= \mathcal{L} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} \mathcal{M} \end{aligned}$$

Now we need to show that $(\iota_1, \iota_2) \circ \Delta$ is an immersion which follows because we can factor it as $\Gamma_{\iota_2} : X \rightarrow X \times_Y \mathbb{P}_Y^m$ then $\iota_1 \times \text{id} : X \times \mathbb{P}_Y^m = \mathbb{P}_Y^n \times_Y \mathbb{P}_Y^m$. However, $\iota_1 \times \text{id}$ is an immersion by base change and Γ_{ι_2} is a closed embedding because \mathbb{P}_k^m is separated.

- (b) Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ and $g : Y \rightarrow Z$ be two morphisms of schemes. Let \mathcal{L} be a very ample invertible sheaf on X relative Y , and let \mathcal{M} be a very ample invertible sheaf on Y relative to Z . These define closed immersions $\iota_1 : X \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}_Y^n$ and $\iota_2 : Y \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}_Z^m$. Consider the following diagram,

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \mathbb{P}_Y^n & \xrightarrow{\text{id} \times g} & \mathbb{P}_Z^n \\ & \nearrow \iota_1 & & & \uparrow \pi_1 \\ X & \xrightarrow{\quad q \quad} & \mathbb{P}_Z^n \times_Z \mathbb{P}_Z^m & \hookrightarrow & \mathbb{P}_Z^N \\ & \searrow f & & & \downarrow \pi_2 \\ & & Y & \xrightarrow{\iota_2} & \mathbb{P}_Z^m \end{array}$$

where $s : \mathbb{P}_Z^n \times_Z \mathbb{P}_Z^m \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}_Z^N$ is the Segre embedding which satisfies,

$$s^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_Z^N}(1) = \pi_1^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_Z^n}(1) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} \pi_2^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_Z^m}(1)$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} (s \circ q)^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_Z^N}(1) &= q^* s^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_Z^N}(1) = q^* [\pi_1^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_Z^n}(1) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} \pi_2^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_Z^m}(1)] \\ &= (\pi_1 \circ q)^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_Z^n}(1) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} (\pi_2 \circ q)^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_Z^m}(1) \\ &= ((\text{id} \times g) \circ \iota_1)^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_Z^n}(1) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} (\iota_2 \circ f)^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_Z^m}(1) \\ &= \iota_1^* (\text{id} \times g)^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_Z^n}(1) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} f^* \iota_2^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_Z^m}(1) \\ &= \iota_1^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_Y^n}(1) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} f^* \mathcal{M} \\ &= \mathcal{L} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} f^* \mathcal{M} \end{aligned}$$

Thus it suffices to show that q is an immersion. We can factor the morphism as,

$$X \xrightarrow{\iota_1} \mathbb{P}_Y^n \xrightarrow{\iota'_2} \mathbb{P}_Z^n \times_Z \mathbb{P}_Z^m$$

where the second map is the base change,

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathbb{P}_Y^n & \xrightarrow{\iota'_2} & \mathbb{P}_Z^n \times_Z \mathbb{P}_Z^m \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \pi_2 \\
Y & \xrightarrow{\iota_2} & \mathbb{P}_Z^m
\end{array}$$

then $\iota'_2 = \text{id} \times \iota_2$ and thus the diagram becomes,

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
& & \mathbb{P}_Y^n & \xrightarrow{g'} & \mathbb{P}_Z^n \\
& \nearrow \iota_1 & & \searrow \iota'_2 & \uparrow \pi_1 \\
X & \xrightarrow{\quad q \quad} & \mathbb{P}_Z^n \times_Z \mathbb{P}_Z^m & \hookrightarrow & \mathbb{P}_Z^N \\
& \searrow f & & & \downarrow \pi_2 \\
& & Y & \xrightarrow{\iota_2} & \mathbb{P}_Z^m
\end{array}$$

where the top triangle is the base change via $\mathbb{P}_Z^n \rightarrow Z$ of

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
Y & \xrightarrow{\iota_2} & \mathbb{P}_Z^m \\
& \searrow g & \downarrow \\
& & Z
\end{array}$$

Since ι_1 is an immersion and ι'_2 is the base change of a closed immersion and thus a closed immersion as well we see that $q = \iota'_2 \circ \iota_1$ is an immersion.

2.5.13 5.13 DO!!

2.5.14 5.14 DO!!

2.5.15 5.15 DO!!

- (a) Let $X = \text{Spec}(A)$ be a Noetherian affine scheme. Suppose that $\mathcal{F} = \widetilde{M}$ is a quasi-coherent sheaf for M some A -module. Now the coherent subsheaves correspond to finite A -submodules $N \subset M$. Clearly,

$$M = \bigcup_{N \subset M \text{ finite}} N$$

and thus \mathcal{F} is the union of its finite submodules since union commutes with localization.

- (b) Let $X = \text{Spec}(A)$ be an affine noetherian scheme and $U \subset X$ an open subset and \mathcal{F} a coherent sheaf on U . Let $\iota : U \rightarrow X$ be the inclusion which is quasi-compact since X is noetherian (meaning U is retrocompact) and separated so $\iota_*\mathcal{F}$ is quasi-coherent. By (a) the quasi-coherent sheaf $\iota_*\mathcal{F}$ is the union of its coherent subsheaves. For any coherent subsheaf $\mathcal{F}' \subset \iota_*\mathcal{F}$ we have $\mathcal{F}'|_U \subset \mathcal{F}$ is a coherent subsheaf of \mathcal{F} . However, since U is noetherian and \mathcal{F} is coherent its quasi-coherent subsheaves satisfy the ascending chain condition (Tag 01Y8) so the union must stabilize at a finite point giving a coherent sheaf \mathcal{F}' on X such that $\mathcal{F}'|_U = \mathcal{F}$.

- (c) Let $X = \operatorname{Spec}(A)$ be an affine noetherian scheme and $U \subset X$ an open subset. Let \mathcal{F} be a coherent sheaf on U and \mathcal{G} a quasi-coherent sheaf on X such that $\mathcal{F} \subset \mathcal{G}|_U$. Consider the natural map $\rho : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \iota_*(\mathcal{G}|_U)$. Now $\iota_*\mathcal{F} \subset \iota_*(\mathcal{G}|_U)$ so consider the quasi-coherent submodule $\rho^{-1}(\iota_*\mathcal{F}) \subset \mathcal{G}$. However, on U the map $\rho : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \iota_*(\mathcal{G}|_U)$ is an isomorphism so $\rho^{-1}(\iota_*\mathcal{F})|_U = \mathcal{F}$. Therefore, for any coherent subsheaf $\mathcal{F}' \subset \rho^{-1}(\iota_*\mathcal{F})$ we have $\mathcal{F}'|_U \subset \mathcal{F}$ and thus the union of coherent subsheaves stabilizes giving $\mathcal{F}' \subset \rho^{-1}(\iota_*\mathcal{F}) \subset \mathcal{G}$ such that $\mathcal{F}'|_U = \mathcal{F}$.
- (d) Now let X be any noetherian scheme, $U \subset X$ an open subset. Then let \mathcal{F} be a coherent sheaf on U and \mathcal{G} a quasi-coherent sheaf on X such that $\mathcal{F} \subset \mathcal{G}|_U$. Since X is Noetherian there is a finite affine cover $U_i = \operatorname{Spec}(A_i)$ with A_i Noetherian. First, since $\mathcal{F}|_{U_1 \cap U}$ is coherent we can extend it to a coherent sheaf $\mathcal{F}' \subset \mathcal{G}|_{U_1}$ on U_1 and then glue to a coherent sheaf $\mathcal{F}'_1 \subset \mathcal{G}|_{U \cup U_1}$ such that $\mathcal{F}'_1|_U = \mathcal{F}$ since $\mathcal{F}'|_{U_1 \cap U} = \mathcal{F}|_{U_1 \cap U}$. Then we have a coherent sheaf $\mathcal{F}'_1 \subset \mathcal{G}|_{U_1 \cup U}$ on $U_1 \cup U$. Repeating this process (replace U by $U_1 \cup U$) we can extend to a coherent sheaf \mathcal{F}' on $X = (U_1 \cup U_2 \cup \dots \cup U_n) \cup U$ such that $\mathcal{F}'|_U = \mathcal{F}$ and $\mathcal{F} \subset \mathcal{G}|_U$.
- (e) Let X be a noetherian scheme and \mathcal{F} a quasi-coherent sheaf. To show that \mathcal{F} is the union of its coherent subsheaves, we need to show that for each section $s \in \mathcal{F}(U)$ there is a coherent subsheaf $\mathcal{F}' \subset \mathcal{F}$ such that $s \in \mathcal{F}'(U)$. Let $\mathcal{F}_s \subset \mathcal{F}|_U$ be the image sheaf of $\mathcal{O}_U \xrightarrow{s} \mathcal{F}_U$ which is coherent because it is a quotient of \mathcal{O}_U and X is noetherian. Then by (d) there is a coherent subsheaf $\mathcal{F}' \subset \mathcal{F}$ such that $\mathcal{F}'|_U = \mathcal{F}_s$ so $s \in \mathcal{F}'(U)$ proving that \mathcal{F} is the union of its coherent subsheaves.

2.5.16 5.16 DO!!

Please no

2.5.17 5.17 DO!

2.5.18 5.18 DO!

2.6 6

2.6.1 6.1

Let X be a Noetherian integral separated scheme regular in codimension one. Then $X \times \mathbb{P}^n$ is also Noetherian integral and separated and locally $X \times \mathbb{P}^n$ is isomorphic to $X \times \mathbb{A}^n$ which is regular in codimension one by Proposition 6.6. Fix a closed immersion $\mathbb{P}^{n-1} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^n$ (the line at infinity) and base change to X giving $X \times \mathbb{P}^{n-1} \hookrightarrow X \times \mathbb{P}^n$ and write $Z = X \times \mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ for this closed subscheme. Then there is an exact sequence,

$$\mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{1 \mapsto Z} \operatorname{Cl}(X \times \mathbb{P}^n) \longrightarrow \operatorname{Cl}(X \times \mathbb{A}^n) \longrightarrow 0$$

where $U = X \setminus Z = X \times \mathbb{A}^n$. First we need to show that $\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \operatorname{Cl}(X \times \mathbb{P}^n)$ is injective i.e. that $n[Z]$ is never a principal divisor. Let $\xi : \operatorname{Spec}(K) \rightarrow X$ be the generic point of X then consider the map $\mathbb{P}_K^n \rightarrow X \times \mathbb{P}^n$ pulling back gives a map $\operatorname{Cl}(X \times \mathbb{P}^n) \rightarrow \operatorname{Cl}(\mathbb{P}_K^n) = \mathbb{Z}$ giving a diagram,

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathbb{Z} & \xrightarrow{1 \mapsto Z} & \operatorname{Cl}(X \times \mathbb{P}^n) & \longrightarrow & \operatorname{Cl}(X \times \mathbb{A}^n) \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \\ & \swarrow \text{deg} & \operatorname{Cl}(\mathbb{P}_K^n) & & \end{array}$$

I claim that $\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \text{Cl}(X \times \mathbb{P}^n) \rightarrow \text{Cl}(\mathbb{P}_K^n) \xrightarrow{\deg} \mathbb{Z}$ is the identity. We send $1 \mapsto [Z] \mapsto [\xi^{-1}(Z)]$ where $[\xi^{-1}(Z)] = [\mathbb{P}_K^{n-1} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}_K^n]$ is the divisor “at infinity” which generates $\text{Cl}(\mathbb{P}_K^n) = \mathbb{Z}$ because \mathbb{P}_K^{n-1} is a prime divisor of degree 1. Therefore $\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \text{Cl}(X \times \mathbb{P}^n)$ has a section meaning that it is injective and the sequence,

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{1 \mapsto Z} \text{Cl}(X \times \mathbb{P}^n) \longrightarrow \text{Cl}(X \times \mathbb{A}^n) \longrightarrow 0$$

splits. Finally, $\text{Cl}(X \times \mathbb{A}^n) \cong \text{Cl}(X)$ and thus the split sequence provides an isomorphism,

$$\text{Cl}(X \times \mathbb{P}^n) \cong \text{Cl}(X) \times \mathbb{Z}$$

2.6.2 6.2 DO!!

Let k be an algebraically closed field and $X \subset \mathbb{P}_k^n$ be a closed subvariety regular in codimension one.

- (a) Let $V \subset \mathbb{P}_k^n$ be an irreducible (reduced) hypersurface (i.e. a prime divisor of \mathbb{P}_k^n) not containing X . Now let Y_i be the irreducible components of $V \cap X$. Let U_i be an affine open of \mathbb{P}_k^n intersecting Y_i then $V \cap U_i = V(f_i)$ for some $f_i \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_k^n}(U_i)$ because V is a hypersurface. Under $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_k^n} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X$ this pulls back to $\bar{f}_i \in \mathcal{O}_X(U_i \cap X)$ and we define,

$$V \cdot X = \sum \nu_{Y_i}(\bar{f}_i)[Y_i]$$

We need to show this is independent of choices. Firstly, f_i is determined up to units and thus $\nu_{Y_i}(\bar{f}_i)$ are independent of the choice of local equation. If we choose a different open patch U'_i the equations are equal up to units at the generic stalk of Y_i . Extending linearly corresponds to allowing irreducible f_i because the sum of two divisors is cut out by the product of equations and whose valuations are again summed.

- (b) Let $D = \text{div } f$ be a principal divisor on \mathbb{P}_k^n such that each prime component does not contain X . We want to show that $D \cdot X$ is principal. Write $f = \frac{g}{h}$ where $g, h \in k[x_0, \dots, x_n]$ are homogeneous of the same degree r .

2.6.3 6.3 DO!!

2.6.4 6.4

Let k be a field with characteristic $\neq 2$ and $f \in k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ a square-free nonconstant polynomial. Let $R = k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ and $A = k[x_1, \dots, x_n, z]/(z^2 - f)$ which is a domain since $z^2 - f$ is irreducible when f is squarefree and nonconstant with fraction field $L = K[z]/(z^2 - f)$ where $K = k(x_1, \dots, x_n)$. The extension L/K is Galois with $\text{Gal}(L/K) = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ acting via $\sigma : z \mapsto -z$. A generic element is $\alpha = g + hz \in L$ with $g, h \in K$ which has minimal polynomial,

$$m_\alpha(x) = (x - \alpha)(x - \sigma(\alpha)) = (x - g - hz)(x - g + hz) = x^2 - 2xg + (g^2 - h^2f)$$

Suppose that $\alpha \in L$ is integral over R then there exists a monic polynomial $p \in R[x] \subset L[x]$ such that $p(\alpha) = 0$ and therefore $m_\alpha \mid p$. Since R is a UFD Gauss' lemma applies showing that every monic factor of p must have coefficients in R . In particular $m_\alpha \in R[x]$ meaning that $g \in R$ and $h^2f \in R$. However, since $f \in R$ is squarefree this implies that $h \in R$ as well since otherwise the square of its denominator would have to divide f and thus $\alpha \in A$. Conversely, if $\alpha \in A$ then $g, h \in R$ and thus $m_\alpha \in R[x]$ is monic which implies that α is integral. Therefore A is the integral closure of R in L and thus A is itself integrally closed in its field of fractions L .

2.6.5 6.5

Let k be a field with characteristic $\neq 2$ and X be the affine quadric hypersurface,

$$X = \operatorname{Spec} (k[x_0, \dots, x_n]/(x_0^2 + x_1^2 + \dots + x_r^2))$$

- (a) Let $r \geq 2$. Then write $x_0^2 + x_1^2 + \dots + x_r^2 = x_0^2 - f$ where $f = -(x_1^2 + \dots + x_r^2) \in k[x_1, \dots, x_r]$. Since $r \geq 2$ the polynomial f is squarefree (because each derivative $\partial_{x_i} f = -2x_i$ is coprime to f) and nonconstant so by the previous problem the ring,

$$A = k[x_0, \dots, x_n]/(x_0^2 + x_1^2 + \dots + x_r^2)$$

is an integrally closed domain and thus normal.

- (b) Let $x_0 = \frac{i}{2}(x'_0 + x'_1)$ and $x_1 = \frac{1}{2}(x'_0 - x'_1)$ then $x_0^2 = -\frac{1}{4}(x_0'^2 + 2x'_0x'_1 + x_1'^2)$ and $x_1'^2 = \frac{1}{4}(x_0'^2 - 2x'_0x'_1 + x_1'^2)$ therefore,

$$x_0^2 + x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_r^2 = -x'_0x'_1 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_r^2$$

so X is cut out by the equation,

$$x_0x_1 = x_2^2 + \dots + x_r^2$$

In general, consider the closed subscheme $Z = V(x_1)$. This subscheme is not necessarily prime because $x_2^2 + \dots + x_r^2$ is not irreducible unless $r \geq 4$ and thus (x_1) is not prime because $x_0x_1 = x_2^2 + \dots + x_r^2$. Therefore, let Y_i be the irreducible components of Z given their reduced structure so the Y_i are prime divisors. Then there is an exact sequence,

$$\mathbb{Z}Y_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{Z}Y_k \longrightarrow \operatorname{Cl}(X) \longrightarrow \operatorname{Cl}(X \setminus Z) \longrightarrow 0$$

the first map sending $Y_i \mapsto [Y_i]$. However, $X \setminus Z = \operatorname{Spec}(A_{x_1})$ and,

$$\begin{aligned} A_{x_1} &= k[x_0, x_1, x_1^{-1}, x_2, \dots, x_r]/(x_0x_1 - (x_2^2 + \dots + x_r^2)) \\ &= k[x_0, x_1, x_1^{-1}, x_2, \dots, x_r]/(x_0 - x_1^{-1}(x_2^2 + \dots + x_r^2)) = k[x_1, x_1^{-1}, x_2, \dots, x_r] \end{aligned}$$

is an open subspace of \mathbb{A}^r and thus A_{x_1} is a UFD and therefore we find that,

$$\operatorname{Cl}(X \setminus Z) = \operatorname{Cl}(\operatorname{Spec}(A_{x_1})) = 0$$

Therefore $\operatorname{Cl}(X)$ is generated by the Y_i . It remains to compute the relations.

First let $r = 2$. Consider the divisor $Y \subset X$ cut out by $x_1 = x_2 = 0$ i.e. a ruling of the cone. Since $A/(x_1) = k[x_0, x_2]/(x_2^2)$ the divisor Y is the unique component of Z and $[Z] = 2[Y]$ since $\operatorname{div} x_1 = 2Y$ because $x_1 = x_0^{-1}x_2^2$ and x_2 is a local parameter for Y . Now we need to show that $[Y]$ is not principal or equivalently the corresponding prime ideal $\mathfrak{p} = (x_1, x_2)$ is not a principal ideal. Let $\mathfrak{m} = (x_0, x_1, x_2)$ and notice that $\mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{m}^2$ is a 3 dimensional $\kappa(\mathfrak{m})$ -vectorspace generated by $\bar{x}_0, \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2$. Furthermore, the image of $\mathfrak{p} \otimes \kappa(\mathfrak{m}) \rightarrow \mathfrak{m} \otimes \kappa(\mathfrak{m})$ contains \bar{x}_1 and \bar{x}_2 so $\mathfrak{p} \otimes \kappa(\mathfrak{m})$ must have dimension at least 2 showing that \mathfrak{p} cannot be principal because $\mathfrak{p} \otimes \kappa(\mathfrak{m})$ is the number of generators of $\mathfrak{p}_{\mathfrak{m}}$. Therefore $[Y] \neq 0$ and $2[Y] = 0$ showing that $\operatorname{Cl}(X) = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ generated by $[Y]$.

Let $r = 3$. Then Z contains two prime divisors, $Y_1 = V(x_1, x_2 - ix_3)$ and $Y_2 = V(x_2, x_2 + ix_3)$ with local parameters $x_2 - ix_3$ and $x_2 + ix_3$. The only relation is given by $\text{div} x_1 = Y_1 + Y_2$ which follows from the fact that $x_1 = x_0^{-1}(x_2^3 + x_3^2) = x_0^{-1}(x_2 - ix_3)(x_2 + ix_3)$. Therefore, $\text{Cl}(X) = (\mathbb{Z}Y_1 \oplus \mathbb{Z}Y_2)/(Y_1 + Y_2) \cong \mathbb{Z}$. Alternatively, we see that X is the affine cone over the projective quadric $Q = V(x_0x_1 - x_2x_3)$ which is isomorphic to $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$. By the previous problem there is a short exact sequence,

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow \text{Cl}(Q) \longrightarrow \text{Cl}(X) \longrightarrow 0$$

where the map $\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \text{Cl}(Q)$ sends $1 \mapsto Q \cdot H$ the hyperplane class. However $\text{Cl}(Q) = \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$ and $Q \cdot H = (1, 1)$ so we see that $\text{Cl}(X) = (\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z})/(1, 1)\mathbb{Z} \cong \mathbb{Z}$.

Finally, let $r \geq 4$. Then Z is a prime divisor and $\text{div} x_1 = Z$ so it is trivial in the class group showing that $\text{Cl}(X) = 0$.

- (c) Let Q be the projective quadric hypersurface in \mathbb{P}^r cut out by $x_0x_1 = x_2^2 + \cdots + x_r^2$. We apply the exact sequence,

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow \text{Cl}(Q) \longrightarrow \text{Cl}(X) \longrightarrow 0$$

where X is the affine cone over Q considered previously.

For $r = 2$ we know $\text{Cl}(X) = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ and furthermore $Q \cong \mathbb{P}^1$ so $\text{Cl}(Q) = \mathbb{Z}$ therefore the sequence shows that the hyperplane class $Q \cdot H$ is twice a generator.

For $r = 3$ we know $\text{Cl}(X) = \mathbb{Z}$ and therefore the sequence splits giving $\text{Cl}(Q) = \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$.

For $r \geq 4$ we know $\text{Cl}(X) = 0$ and therefore the sequence gives $\text{Cl}(Q) = \mathbb{Z}$ generated by the hyperplane class $Q \cdot H$.

- (d) Let $r \geq 4$ and $Y \subset Q$ be an irreducible subvariety of codimension one i.e. a prime divisor. The homogeneous coordinate ring,

$$C(Q) = k[x_0, \dots, x_r]/(x_0x_1 - (x_2^2 + \cdots + x_r^2))$$

is integrally closed by 2.6.4 and thus Q is projectively normal. Furthermore, by the previous problem $\text{Cl}(Q) = \mathbb{Z}$ generated by $Q \cdot H$ so by 2.6.3(c) we see that $S(Q)$ is a UFD. Therefore, the homogeneous prime \mathfrak{p} corresponding to Y has height one and thus is principal $\mathfrak{p} = (\bar{f})$ with a lift $f \in k[x_0, \dots, x_r]$. Therefore, let $V = V(f) \subset \mathbb{P}^n$ which is an irreducible hypersurface since (\bar{f}) is prime and thus f is irreducible. Then we see that $V \cap Q = Y$ scheme theoretically showing that Y is a complete intersection.

Alternatively, there is a cohomological argument. Because Q is locally factorial (Q is regular) prime divisors Y correspond to nonzero sections $s \in H^0(X, \mathcal{L})$ for a line bundle $\mathcal{L} \in \text{Pic}(Q) = \text{Cl}(Q)$. However, $\text{Cl}(Q)$ is generated by the hyperplane class so $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{O}_Q(d)$ where $\mathcal{O}_Q(d) = \iota^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^r}(d)$. We need to show that every section $s \in H^0(Q, \mathcal{O}_Q(d))$ is the pullback of a section $s' \in H^0(\mathbb{P}^r, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^r}(d))$ since then $Y = V \cap Q$ where $V = V(s')$ is a hypersurface of degree d . There is an exact sequence,

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{I}(d) \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^r}(d) \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_Q(d) \longrightarrow 0$$

where $\mathcal{I} = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^r}(-2)$ is the ideal sheaf of Q . We get a long exact sequence,

$$0 \longrightarrow H^0(\mathbb{P}^r, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^r}(d-2)) \longrightarrow H^0(\mathbb{P}^r, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^r}(d)) \xrightarrow{\iota^*} H^0(Q, \mathcal{O}_Q(d)) \longrightarrow H^1(\mathbb{P}^r, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^r}(d-2))$$

However, since $r > 1$ we know $H^1(\mathbb{P}^r, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^r}(d-2)) = 0$ and thus $\iota^* : H^0(\mathbb{P}^r, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^r}(d)) \rightarrow H^0(Q, \mathcal{O}_Q(d))$ is surjective. In fact, the kernel is $f \cdot H^0(\mathbb{P}^r, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^r}(d-2))$ where $f = x_0x_1 - (x_2^2 + \cdots + x_r^2)$ is the defining equation and thus irreducible hypersurfaces of degree d besides f pull back to nonzero sections.

2.6.6 6.6

Let X be the nonsingular plane cubic curve $y^2z = x^3 - xz^2$.

- (a) If P, Q, R are colinear then let ℓ be the line in \mathbb{P}^2 passing through P, Q, R . Then $\ell \sim \ell_\infty$ the line at infinity and pulling back to X we find $X \cap \ell \sim X \cap \ell_\infty$. Because X is a cubic curve ℓ intersects X at exactly P, Q, R with multiplicity one and ℓ_∞ intersects P_0 with multiplicity three. Thus in $\text{Cl}(X)$ we find $[P] + [Q] + [R] = 3[P_0]$. Therefore,

$$([P] - [P_0]) + ([Q] - [P_0]) + ([R] - [P_0]) = 0$$

Since the isomorphism $X \rightarrow \text{Cl}(X)$ sends $P \mapsto [P] - [P_0]$ we see that $P + Q + R = 0$ in X . Conversely, suppose that $P + Q + R = 0$ then we know that $[P] + [Q] + [R] = 3[P_0]$. The line passing through P and Q intersects X at some additional point R' (possibly equal to P or Q) and from above we know that $[P] + [Q] + [R'] = 3[P_0]$ and thus $[R] - [P_0] = [R'] - [P_0]$ so $R = R'$ by injectivity showing that P, Q, R are colinear.

- (b) Let $P \in X$ be a point such that the tangent line ℓ passes through P_0 . Then $\ell \cap X = 2[P] + [P_0]$ (as divisors) so we see that $2P + 0 = 0$ i.e. $2P = 0$ so P has order two. Let $P \in X$ have order two meaning that $2P = 0$. Then if the tangent line ℓ intersects X as $\ell \cap X = 2[P] + [Q]$ (as divisors) for $[Q] \neq [P_0]$ we would have $2P + Q = 0$ and thus $Q = 0$ implying that $Q = P_0$ as points so the tangent line passes through P_0 .
- (c) If P is an inflection point then the tangent line ℓ intersects X as $\ell \cap X = 3[P]$ so we have $3[P] = 3[P_0]$ and thus $3P = 0$ in the group law. Conversely if $3P = 0$ then in $\text{Cl}(X)$ we have $3[P] = 3[P_0]$. If P is not an inflection point then its tangent line ℓ intersects X with $\ell \cap X = 2[P] + [Q]$ (as divisors). Then we find $2P + Q = 0$ in the group law so $P = Q$ meaning that $\ell \cap X = 3P$ so P is an inflection point.
- (d) Let $k = \mathbb{C}$ then $X(\mathbb{Q})$ is a subgroup because if P and Q have rational coefficients then the line between them is defined over \mathbb{Q} and thus the third intersection point R with X has rational coefficients. Furthermore, $P + Q + R = 0$ so $-R = P + Q$ also has rational coefficients because $-R$ is simply R reflected along the y -axis (because $R + (-R) + P_0 = 0$ so R and $-R$ must define a line passing through P_0 i.e. vertical in the (x, y) patch).

For $z = 0$ there is a unique point $P_0 = [0 : 1 : 0]$. For $z \neq 0$ we consider the affine patch cut out by $y^2 = x(x^2 - 1)$. If $y = 0$ then $x(x-1)(x+1) = 0$ so $x = -1, 0, 1$ giving three rational

points $P = [-1 : 0 : 1]$ and $Q = [0 : 0 : 1]$ and $R = [1 : 0 : 1]$. If $x = 0$ then $y^2 = 0$ so $y = 0$ giving the point $[0 : 0 : 1]$. Fermat descent shows there are no others. By colinearity, $P + Q + R = 0$ and since the tangent lines pass through P_0 we also have $2P = 2Q = 2R = 0$. Therefore, we have found the group is,

$$X(\mathbb{Q}) = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$$

generated by P and Q with $R = P + Q$.

2.6.7 6.7

Let X be the nodal cubic $y^2z = x^3 + x^2z$ in \mathbb{P}^2 . Let $Z \in X$ denote the singular point and $U = X \setminus Z$. We want to compute $\text{CaCl}(X)$. Notice that by multiplying by a suitable global function, any Cartier divisor is linearly equivalent to one which is invertible in a neighborhood of Z . Furthermore, there is an isomorphism $\text{CaCl}(U) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Cl}(U)$ giving a degree map $\text{CaCl}(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ because I claim that any $f \in K(X)^\times$ which is invertible in a neighborhood of Z has $\deg \text{div}(f) = 0$. Indeed let $\tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ be the normalization then the rational function $f : X \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ extends uniquely to $\tilde{f} : \tilde{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ and $\text{div}(\tilde{f}) = [\tilde{f}^{-1}(0)] - [\tilde{f}^{-1}(\infty)]$ has degree zero since $[0] - [\infty]$ has degree zero. However, by assumption Z is not in either fiber and $\tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ is an isomorphism away from Z meaning that $\text{div}(f) = [f^{-1}(0)] - [f^{-1}(\infty)]$ also has degree zero.

Next, for each $P \in U$ there is an associated divisor D_P which is 1 on a neighborhood of Z and equal to the Weil divisor $[P] - [P_0]$ on U where $P_0 = [0 : 1 : 0]$. I claim that $X \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}^{\leq 0}(X)$ is an isomorphism giving U the structure of the group scheme \mathbb{G}_m .

2.6.8 6.8

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of schemes.

- (a) The map $f^* : \text{Pic}(Y) \rightarrow \text{Pic}(X)$ sending $\mathcal{L} \mapsto f^*\mathcal{L}$ is a group homomorphism because $f^*(\mathcal{L}_1 \otimes \mathcal{L}_2) = f^*\mathcal{L}_1 \otimes f^*\mathcal{L}_2$.
- (b) If f is a finite morphism of nonsingular curves then consider the square,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Pic}(Y) & \xrightarrow{c_1} & \text{Cl}(Y) \\ \downarrow f^* & & \downarrow f^* \\ \text{Pic}(X) & \xrightarrow{c_1} & \text{Cl}(X) \end{array}$$

On prime divisors $Q \in Y$ pullback acts via,

$$f^*[Q] = \sum_{P \in f^{-1}(Q)} \nu_P(t_Q) \cdot [P]$$

where $t_Q \in K(Y) \subset K(X)$ is a local parameter of $\mathcal{O}_{Y,Q}$. For $\mathcal{L} \in \text{Pic}(Y)$, under c_1 we choose a nonzero meromorphic section $s \in \mathcal{L}_\eta$ then $c_1(\mathcal{L}) = \text{div}(s)$. Furthermore, f^*s is a nonvanishing meromorphic section of $f^*\mathcal{L}$. Thus $c_1(f^*\mathcal{L}) = \text{div}(f^*s) = f^*\text{div}(s)$. To see this, locally we choose a trivializations $s_U : \mathcal{O}_U \rightarrow \mathcal{L}|_U$ then,

$$\text{div}(s) = \sum_{Q \in Y} \nu_Q(s/s_U) \cdot [Q]$$

Therefore,

$$f^* \operatorname{div}(s) = \sum_{Q \in Y} \sum_{P \in f^{-1}(Q)} \nu_Q(s/s_U) \nu_P(t_Q) \cdot [P]$$

Furthermore,

$$\operatorname{div}(f^* s) = \sum_{P \in X} \nu_P(f^\#(s/s_U)) \cdot [P]$$

Since $f^\# : \mathcal{O}_{Y,Q} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X,P}$ is a map of DVRs sending local parameters $t_Q \mapsto u t_P^{\nu_P(t_Q)}$ and thus $\nu_P(f^\#(s/s_U)) = \nu_Q(s/s_U) \nu_P(t_Q)$ showing that,

$$\operatorname{div}(f^* s) = f^* \operatorname{div}(s)$$

and therefore $c_1(f^* \mathcal{L}) = f^* c_1(\mathcal{L})$. Alternatively, the morphism $\operatorname{CaCl}(X) \rightarrow \operatorname{Pic}(X)$ is clearly natural so we can consider the diagram,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \operatorname{CaCl}(Y) & \longrightarrow & \operatorname{Cl}(Y) \\ \downarrow f^* & & \downarrow f^* \\ \operatorname{CaCl}(X) & \longrightarrow & \operatorname{Cl}(X) \end{array}$$

Let $D = \{(U_i, f_i)\}$ be a Cartier divisor on Y then $f^* D = \{(f^{-1}(U_i), f^\#(f_i))\}$. Then the associated Weil divisor of D is,

$$\tilde{D} = \sum_{\substack{Q \in Y \\ \tilde{Q} \in U_i}} \nu_Q(f_i) \cdot [Q]$$

Then we see,

$$\widetilde{f^* D} = \sum_{\substack{P \in X \\ P \in f^{-1}(U_i)}} \nu_P(f^\#(f_i)) \cdot [P]$$

However, $\nu_P(f^\#(f_i)) = \nu_Q(f_i) \nu_P(t_Q)$ and therefore,

$$f^* \tilde{D} = \sum_{\substack{Q \in Y \\ \tilde{Q} \in U_i}} \sum_{P \in f^{-1}(Q)} \nu_Q(f_i) \nu_P(t_Q) \cdot [P] = \sum_{\substack{P \in X \\ P \in f^{-1}(U_i)}} \nu_Q(f_i) \nu_P(t_Q) \cdot [P] = \widetilde{f^* D}$$

(c) Let $X \subset \mathbb{P}^n$ be a locally factorial closed subscheme and $\iota : X \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^n$ the inclusion map.

2.6.9 6.9

Let X be a (integral) projective curve over k and $\pi : \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ the normalization. For each point $p \in X$ let $\widehat{\mathcal{O}_p}$ be the integral closure of $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ in $k(X)$. Consider the exact sequence of sheaves on X ,

$$0 \longrightarrow \pi_* \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{X}}^\times / \mathcal{O}_X^\times \longrightarrow \mathcal{K}_X^\times / \mathcal{O}_X^\times \longrightarrow \mathcal{K}_X^\times / \pi_* \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{X}}^\times \longrightarrow 0$$

The sheaf $\pi_* \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{X}}^\times / \mathcal{O}_X^\times$ is supported on the singular points which is a finite set. Taking the cohomology of this exact sequence,

$$0 \longrightarrow H^0(\pi_* \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{X}}^\times / \mathcal{O}_X^\times) \longrightarrow H^0(\mathcal{K}_X^\times / \mathcal{O}_X^\times) \longrightarrow H^0(\mathcal{K}_X^\times / \pi_* \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{X}}^\times) \longrightarrow H^1(\pi_* \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{X}}^\times / \mathcal{O}_X^\times)$$

However, if \mathcal{F} is a sheaf supported on a finite set of points S then,

$$H^q(X, \mathcal{F}) = \begin{cases} \bigoplus_{p \in S} \mathcal{F}_p & q = 0 \\ 0 & q > 0 \end{cases}$$

Therefore, we get an exact sequence,

$$0 \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{p \in X} (\pi_* \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{X}}^\times / \mathcal{O}_X^\times)_p \longrightarrow H^0(\mathcal{K}_X^\times / \mathcal{O}_X^\times) \longrightarrow H^0(\mathcal{K}_X^\times / \pi_* \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{X}}^\times) \longrightarrow 0$$

We need to compute $(\pi_* \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{X}}^\times)_p$. Locally $\pi : \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ over $U = \text{Spec}(A)$ is given by $A \rightarrow \tilde{A}$ where \tilde{A} is the integral closure of A in K and thus $(\pi_* \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{X}}^\times)_p = \tilde{A}_p^\times = \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_p^\times$ because localization and normalization commute. Furthermore, since $\pi : \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ is birational $\pi_* \mathcal{K}_{\tilde{X}} = \mathcal{K}_X$ and since $\pi : \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ is affine π_* is exact so,

$$\pi_*(\mathcal{K}_{\tilde{X}}^\times / \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{X}}^\times)^\times = \pi_* \mathcal{K}_{\tilde{X}}^\times / \pi_* \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{X}}^\times = \mathcal{K}_X^\times / \pi_* \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{X}}^\times$$

Furthermore, recall that the Cartier divisors are $\text{CaDiv}(X) = H^0(\mathcal{K}_X^\times / \mathcal{O}_X^\times)$. Thus the exact sequence becomes,

$$0 \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{p \in X} \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_p^\times / \mathcal{O}_{X,p}^\times \longrightarrow \text{CaDiv}(X) \xrightarrow{\pi^*} \text{CaDiv}(\tilde{X}) \longrightarrow 0$$

Finally, because on function fields, $\pi^* : K(X) \rightarrow K(\tilde{X})$ is an isomorphism (π is birational), we can quotient by K^\times and use the isomorphism $\text{CaCl}(X) = \text{CaDiv}(X) / K^\times \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Pic}(X)$ (using that X is integral) to get an exact sequence,

$$0 \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{p \in X} \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_p^\times / \mathcal{O}_{X,p}^\times \longrightarrow \text{Pic}(X) \xrightarrow{\pi^*} \text{Pic}(\tilde{X}) \longrightarrow 0$$

Now, let X be a plane cuspidal cubic curve. Then $\tilde{X} = \mathbb{P}_k^1$. There is one singularity at p where locally $A = k[x, y] / (x^3 - y^2)$ with normalization $A \rightarrow \tilde{A}$ equal to $k[x, y] / (x^3 - y^2) \rightarrow k[t]$ via $x \mapsto t^2$ and $y \mapsto t^3$. Then $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_p^\times / \mathcal{O}_{X,p}^\times = 1 + k \cdot t$ so there is an exact sequence,

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathbb{G}_a \longrightarrow \text{Pic}(X) \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow 0$$

Likewise, let X be a plane nodal cubic curve. Then $\tilde{X} = \mathbb{P}_k^1$. There is again one singularity at p where locally $A = k[x, y] / (y^2 - x^2(x+1))$ with normalization $A \rightarrow \tilde{A}$ equal to $k[x, y] / (y^2 - x^2(x+1)) \rightarrow k[t]$ via $x \mapsto t^2 - 1$ and $y \mapsto t(t^2 - 1)$. Therefore $t^{n+1} - t^n$ is in the image for each n . Then $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_p^\times / \mathcal{O}_{X,p}^\times = k^\times$ so there is an exact sequence,

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathbb{G}_m \longrightarrow \text{Pic}(X) \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow 0$$

2.6.10 6.10

Let X be a Noetherian scheme and $K(X)$ the Grothendieck group of coherent sheaves.

- (a) Let $X = \mathbb{A}_k^1$. Then $K(X)$ is the Grothendieck group for the category of finite $k[x]$ -modules. Since $A = k[x]$ is a PID every finite A -module has a length two resolution by finite free A -modules because the kernel of $A^n \twoheadrightarrow M$ is a submodule of a free module and thus free. Thus there is an exact sequence,

$$0 \longrightarrow A^m \longrightarrow A^n \longrightarrow M \longrightarrow 0$$

Therefore, $[M] = [A^n] - [A^m]$. Furthermore, it is clear that $[A^{n+m}] = [A^n] + [A^m]$ and thus $[M] = [A^{n-m}]$ so we see that $K(X) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ via rank.

- (b) Let X be an integral scheme with generic point $\xi \in X$ with function field $K = \mathcal{O}_{X,\xi}$. If \mathcal{F} is a coherent sheaf we define the rank $\text{rank}(\mathcal{F}) = \text{rank}_\xi(\mathcal{F}) = \dim_K \mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X,\xi}} K = \dim_K \mathcal{F}_\xi$. Given an exact sequence of coherent sheaves,

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{F} \longrightarrow \mathcal{G} \longrightarrow \mathcal{H} \longrightarrow 0$$

then there is an exact sequence at the generic point,

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}_\xi \longrightarrow \mathcal{G}_\xi \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}_\xi \longrightarrow 0$$

meaning that $\dim_K \mathcal{G}_\xi = \dim_K \mathcal{F}_\xi + \dim_K \mathcal{H}_\xi$. Therefore, $\text{rank}(\mathcal{G}) - \text{rank}(\mathcal{F}) - \text{rank}(\mathcal{H}) = 0$ so rank is compatible with the relation $[\mathcal{G}] - [\mathcal{F}] - [\mathcal{H}] = 0$ in $K(X)$. Therefore, rank factors through the quotient to give a well-defined map $\text{rank} : K(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$.

Taking $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{O}_X^{\oplus n}$ we see $\text{rank}(\mathcal{F}) = n$ and thus $[\mathcal{O}_X^{\oplus n}] \mapsto n$ so we see that $K(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ is surjective.

- (c) Let $\iota : Z \hookrightarrow X$ be the inclusion of a closed subscheme and $j : U \rightarrow X$ inclusion of the complement. Consider the maps $K(Z) \rightarrow K(X) \rightarrow K(U)$ defined via $[\mathcal{F}] \mapsto [\iota_* \mathcal{F}]$ and $[\mathcal{F}] \mapsto [\mathcal{F}|_U]$. Since X is Noetherian, Exercise 5.15 the map $K(X) \rightarrow K(U)$ is surjective. Clearly $(\iota_* \mathcal{F})|_U = 0$ so to show that the sequence,

$$K(Z) \longrightarrow K(X) \longrightarrow K(U) \longrightarrow 0$$

is exact we simply need to check that if \mathcal{F} is a coherent sheaf on X supported on Z then $[\mathcal{F}]$ is in the image of $K(Z) \rightarrow K(X)$. Let $\mathcal{I} = \ker(\mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_Z)$ and define $\mathcal{F}_k = \mathcal{I}^k \cdot \mathcal{F}$ which is a filtration,

$$\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}_0 \supset \mathcal{F}_1 \supset \cdots \supset \mathcal{F}_n \supset \mathcal{F}_{n+1} = 0$$

of coherent subsheaves. Note that $\mathcal{F}_k = \mathcal{I}^k \cdot \mathcal{F} = 0$ for sufficiently large k because \mathcal{F} is supported on Z meaning that $\mathcal{I} \subset \sqrt{\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{F})}$ and \mathcal{I} is coherent so $\mathcal{I}^k \subset \text{Ann}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{F})$ for sufficiently large k .

Because $\iota : Z \hookrightarrow X$ is a closed immersion, ι_* induces an equivalence of categories from coherent \mathcal{O}_Z -modules to coherent \mathcal{O}_X -modules killed by \mathcal{I} . Furthermore, $\mathcal{I} \cdot (\mathcal{F}_i / \mathcal{F}_{i+1}) = 0$ so $\mathcal{F}_i / \mathcal{F}_{i+1} = \iota_* \mathcal{G}_i$ for a coherent \mathcal{O}_Z -module \mathcal{G}_i . From the exact sequence,

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}_{i+1} \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}_i \longrightarrow \iota_* \mathcal{G}_i \longrightarrow 0$$

we see that $[\mathcal{F}_i] = [\mathcal{F}_{i+1}] + [\iota_* \mathcal{G}_i]$ and thus,

$$[\mathcal{F}] = [\iota_* \mathcal{G}_0] + [\iota_* \mathcal{G}_1] + \cdots + [\iota_* \mathcal{G}_n] = \iota_*([\mathcal{G}_0] + [\mathcal{G}_1] + \cdots + [\mathcal{G}_n]) \in \text{Im}(\iota_* : K(Y) \rightarrow K(X))$$

2.6.11 6.11 DO!!

(DO IN NOTES)

2.6.12 6.12 DO!!

(DO IN NOTES)

2.7 7

2.7.1 7.1

Let (X, \mathcal{O}_X) be a locally ringed space and $f : \mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}$ a surjective map of invertible sheaves on X . Then for each $x \in X$ the map $f_x : \mathcal{L}_x \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_x$ is a surjective map of free rank one $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ -modules. Then we have get a diagram of $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ -module morphisms,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{L}_x & \xrightarrow{f_x} & \mathcal{I}_x \\ \downarrow \sim & & \downarrow \sim \\ \mathcal{O}_{X,x} & \dashrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_{X,x} \end{array}$$

Therefore, it suffices to prove that if a $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ -module map $\mathcal{O}_{X,x} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ is surjective then it is injective. Such a map satisfies $f(a) = a \cdot f(1)$ and since f is surjective we must have $a \cdot f(1) = 1$ for some a and therefore $f(1)$ is a unit so $f(a) = a \cdot f(1)$ is injective.

The fact that $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ is local is not necessary. In fact, we have the following more general fact.

Theorem 2.7.1. Let (X, \mathcal{O}_X) be a ringed space and $f : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{K}$ be a surjective map of finite locally free \mathcal{O}_X -modules of equal rank then $f : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{K}$ is an isomorphism.

Proof. For each $x \in X$ the map $f_x : \mathcal{F}_x \rightarrow \mathcal{K}_x$ is surjective and since \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{K} are finite locally free both of rank n we have a diagram,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{F}_x & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathcal{K}_x \\ \downarrow \sim & & \downarrow \sim \\ \mathcal{O}_{X,x}^{\oplus n} & \dashrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_{X,x}^{\oplus n} \end{array}$$

Now since $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}^{\oplus n}$ as a finitely generated $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ -module, we use that any surjective endomorphism of a finitely generated module (Noetherian is not necessary) is injective to conclude that $f_x : \mathcal{F}_x \rightarrow \mathcal{K}_x$ is injective and thus $f : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{K}$ is an isomorphism. \square

2.7.2 7.2

Let X be a scheme over a field k and \mathcal{L} an invertible sheaf on X . Let $\{s_0, \dots, s_n\}$ and $\{t_0, \dots, t_m\}$ be two sets of sections of \mathcal{L} which generate the same subspace $V \subset \Gamma(X, \mathcal{L})$ and which generate the sheaf \mathcal{L} at every point. Suppose WLOG $n \leq m$. Let $\varphi : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_k^n$ and $\psi : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_k^m$ be the corresponding morphisms. There is a matrix $a_{ij} \in k$ such that $t_j = s_i a_{ij}$. Then a_{ij} defines a rational map $\mathbb{P}_k^m \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}_k^n$ which is projection from the linear subspace L defined by $\ker(a_{ij})$ composed with an automorphism $\mathbb{P}_k^n \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_k^n$. This is because any surjective linear transformation $T : V \twoheadrightarrow W$ can be factored as $T : V \twoheadrightarrow V/\ker T \xrightarrow{\sim} W$. Finally, because $t_j = s_i a_{ij}$ the following diagram commutes,

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
X & \xrightarrow{\psi} & \mathbb{P}_k^m \\
& \searrow \varphi & \downarrow \text{---} \\
& & \mathbb{P}_k^n
\end{array}$$

2.7.3 7.3 DO!!

Let $\varphi : \mathbb{P}_k^n \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_k^m$ be a morphism. Then $\varphi^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_k^m}(1) = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_k^n}(n)$ for $n = \deg \varphi$ which is a nonnegative integer. We put explicit coordinates on these spaces: $\mathbb{P}_k^n = \text{Proj}(k[x_0, \dots, x_n])$ and $\mathbb{P}_k^m = \text{Proj}(k[y_0, \dots, y_m])$. Suppose that $n = 0$ then $\varphi^* y_i = a_i \in k$ and thus $\varphi(\mathbb{P}_k^n) = [a_0 : \dots : a_m]$ is a single point. Otherwise $n > 0$ and the image is not a single point (else clearly $\varphi^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_k^m}(1) = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_k^n}$ since every line bundle over a point is trivial).

Now if $n > 0$ we require that $\varphi^* y_i$ globally generate $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_k^n}(n)$
(FINISH THIS!!!)

2.7.4 7.4

- (a) Let X be finite type over a Noetherian ring A . Suppose \mathcal{L} is an ample line bundle on X . Then we know that for some $n > 0$ the line bundle $\mathcal{L}^{\otimes n}$ is very ample. Therefore, there must be an immersion $i : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_A^r$ for some $r > 0$. Now the immersion i can be factored as,

$$X \xhookrightarrow{j} U \xhookrightarrow{q} \mathbb{P}_A^r$$

where $j : X \rightarrow U$ is a closed immersion and $q : U \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_A^r$ is an open immersion. Since \mathbb{P}_A^r is a separated scheme over A then $U \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}_A^r$ must be separated over A . Now we apply the following lemma.

Remark. Hartshorne is wrong about the definition of an immersion which he defines to be a morphism giving a homeomorphism onto an open subscheme of a closed subscheme and thus an open immersion followed by a closed immersion. This is backwards, an immersion is a closed immersion followed by an open immersion. The two definitions are incompatible (see Tag 01QW) and Hartshorne's definition is not even stable under composition so it is a bad notion.

Lemma 2.7.2. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a closed immersion of schemes over S . If Y is separated then X is separated.

Proof. Consider the compositions,

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
X & \xrightarrow{\Delta_X} & X \times_S X & \xrightarrow{f \times f} & Y \times_S Y \\
& \searrow f & & & \nearrow \Delta_Y \\
& & Y & &
\end{array}$$

Since Δ_Y and f are both closed immersions, by separatedness of Y and hypothesis respectively, the composition $\Delta_Y \circ f = (f \times f) \circ \Delta_X$ is a closed immersion. Furthermore, $f \times f : X \times_S X \rightarrow Y \times_S Y$ is a closed immersion which implies that $\Delta_X : X \rightarrow X \times_S X$ must also be a closed immersion since it must have surjective sheaf map if the composition does and since $f \times f$ and

$(f \times f) \circ \Delta_X$ are homeomorphisms onto a closed image then for any closed $Z \subset X$ the image $\Delta_X(Z)$ must be closed because it maps to a closed set under $f \times f$ which is a homeomorphism onto its closed image.

A better proof is to show that closed immersions are separated and composition of separated morphisms are separated so $X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow S$ gives $X \rightarrow S$ separated and thus X is separated as a scheme over S . \square

- (b) Consider the X the affine line with a doubled point and let U and V the the open affine copies of \mathbb{A}_k^1 and W the single glued open $U \setminus \{P_1\} = V \setminus \{P_2\}$. Since X is not separated we cannot apply Weil divisors. However, X is integral so the map $\text{CaCl}(X) \rightarrow \text{Pic}(X)$ is an isomorphism so we need only consider Cartier divisors.

First we compute Cartier divisors on \mathbb{A}_k^1 . We know that $k[x]$ is a UFD and thus its class group is trivial so $\text{CaCl}(\mathbb{A}_k^1) = 0$. Now any Cartier divisor $D \in \Gamma(X, \mathcal{K}_X^\times / \mathcal{O}_X^\times)$ its restriction to U and V must be principal i.e. rational functions $f, g \in K(\mathbb{A}_k^1) = k(x)$. Furthermore, on the overlap, we must have $f/g \in \mathcal{O}_X^\times(W)$ but $\mathcal{O}_X^\times(W) = k[x]_{(x)}$ then $f/g = ax^n$ for $a \in k^\times$ and $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then quotienting by principal divisors $k(x)$ we can set $g = 1$ and quoting by units on U we can set $a = 1$ so we find $f = x^n$. This gives $\text{CaCl}(X) = \mathbb{Z}$.

Now we construct the line bundles defined by the Cartier divisor D_n which is defined by $D|_U = x^n$ and $D|_V = 1$. Then, $\mathcal{L}_n = \mathcal{L}(D_n)$ satisfies $\mathcal{L}_n|_U = x^{-n}\mathcal{O}_X|_U$ and $\mathcal{L}_n|_V = \mathcal{O}_X|_V$. Now the diagram,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \mathcal{L}_n(X) & \\ \swarrow & & \searrow \\ \mathcal{L}_n(U) & & \mathcal{L}_n(V) \\ \searrow & & \swarrow \\ & \mathcal{L}(D)(W) & \end{array}$$

is cartesian. So we have,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \mathcal{L}_b(X) & \\ \swarrow & & \searrow \\ x^{-n}k[x] & & k[x] \\ \searrow & & \swarrow \\ & k[x]_{(x)} & \end{array}$$

However, in $k[x]_{(x)}$ the intersection $x^{-n}k[x] \cap k[x] = 0$ unless $n = 0$. Therefore we have $\mathcal{L}_n(X) = 0$ unless $n = 0$ in which case $\mathcal{L}_0(W) = k[x]$. Therefore, the only line bundle on X which is generated by global sections is $\mathcal{L}_0 = \mathcal{O}_X$. Therefore, there cannot be any ample line bundles on X since any line bundle is of the form \mathcal{L}_m but $\mathcal{L}_m^{\otimes n} = \mathcal{L}_{mn}$ has no global sections for $m \neq 0$ and furthermore,

$$\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{L}_0^{\otimes n} = \mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{O}_X^{\otimes n} = \mathcal{F}$$

is not generated by global sections for $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{L}_1$ so $\mathcal{L}_0 = \mathcal{O}_X$ is not ample.

2.7.5 7.5

Let X be a Noetherian scheme and \mathcal{L} and \mathcal{M} be line bundles.

- (a) Suppose that \mathcal{L} is ample and \mathcal{M} is generated by global sections. For any coherent \mathcal{O}_X -module \mathcal{F} there is some $n(\mathcal{F})$ such that for all $n \geq n(\mathcal{F})$ we have,

$$\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{L}^{\otimes n}$$

is generated by global sections. By \mathcal{M} is generated by global sections and thus so is $\mathcal{M}^{\otimes n}$ so,

$$\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} (\mathcal{L}^{\otimes n} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{M}^{\otimes n})$$

is generated by global sections. Since this holds for any $n \geq n(\mathcal{F})$ the sheaf $\mathcal{L} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{M}$ is ample. (See Tag 01AO)

- (b) Let \mathcal{M} be a line bundle. Since \mathcal{L} is ample for sufficiently large n the sheaf $\mathcal{L}^n \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{M}$ is generated by global sections and thus by the previous part,

$$\mathcal{L} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} (\mathcal{L}^{\otimes n} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{M}) = \mathcal{L}^{\otimes n+1} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{M}$$

is ample.

- (c) Now let \mathcal{L} and \mathcal{M} be ample. There must exist n such that,

$$\mathcal{M} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{L}^{\otimes n}$$

is generated by global sections and thus, since \mathcal{M} is ample, by (a) we have,

$$(\mathcal{M} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{L}^{\otimes n}) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{M}^{\otimes n-1} = \mathcal{L}^{\otimes n} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{M}^{\otimes n} = (\mathcal{L} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{M})^{\otimes n}$$

is ample. This implies that $\mathcal{L} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{M}$ is ample.

- (d) Now let X be finite type over a noetherian ring A . Suppose that \mathcal{L} is very ample and \mathcal{M} is generated by global sections. Since \mathcal{L} is very ample there must be an immersion $i : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_A^n$ such that $\mathcal{L} = i^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_A^n}(1)$. Furthermore a choice of sections generating \mathcal{M} defines a map $j : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_A^m$ such that $\mathcal{M} = j^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_A^m}(1)$. Now consider the product under the Segre embedding,

$$X \xrightarrow{\Delta} X \times_A X \xrightarrow{i \times j} \mathbb{P}_A^n \times_A \mathbb{P}_A^m \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}_A^N$$

Thus it suffices to prove that $q : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_A^N$ is an immersion and,

$$q^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_A^N}(1) = \mathcal{L} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{M}$$

which implies that $\mathcal{L} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{M}$ is very ample.

Under the Segre embedding $s : \mathbb{P}_A^n \times_A \mathbb{P}_A^m \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_A^N$ we have,

$$s^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_A^N}(1) = p_1^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_A^n}(1) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} p_2^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_A^m}(1)$$

Now, consider,

$$\begin{aligned}
(i, j)^* s^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_A^N}(1) &= (i, j)^* [p_1^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_A^n}(1) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} p_2^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_A^m}(1)] \\
&= [(i, j)^* p_1^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_A^n}(1)] \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} [(i, j)^* p_2^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_A^m}(1)] \\
&= [p_1 \circ (i, j)]^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_A^n}(1) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} [p_2 \circ (i, j)]^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_A^m}(1) \\
&= i^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_A^n}(1) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} j^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_A^m}(1) \\
&= \mathcal{L} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{M}
\end{aligned}$$

Now we need to show that $s \circ (i \times j) \circ \Delta$ is an embedding. Using the lemma, $(i, j) = (i \times j) \circ \Delta$ is an embedding since $i : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_A^n$ is an embedding. Furthermore, $s : \mathbb{P}_A^n \times_A \mathbb{P}_A^m \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_A^N$ is an embedding so $s \circ (i, j) \circ \Delta$ is an embedding.

- (e) Let X be finite type over a noetherian ring A and \mathcal{L} an ample sheaf on X . We know there exists some $n_0 > 0$ such that $\mathcal{L}^{\otimes n_0}$ is very ample and, as a consequence, generated by global sections. Furthermore, for $n \geq n_1$ we know $\mathcal{L}^{\otimes n}$ is generated by global sections since \mathcal{L} is ample. Now, for any $n \geq n_0 + n_1$ the sheaf,

$$\mathcal{L}^{\otimes n} = \mathcal{L}^{\otimes n_0} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{L}^{\otimes (n-n_0)}$$

is ample by the previous result since $\mathcal{L}^{\otimes n_0}$ is ample and $\mathcal{L}^{\otimes (n-n_0)}$ is generated by global sections because $n - n_0 \geq n_1$.

Lemma 2.7.3. Tensor product of sheaves commutes with pullback.

Proof. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism and \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{G} be \mathcal{O}_Y -modules on Y and \mathcal{K} a \mathcal{O}_X -module on X then,

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(f^* \mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} f^* \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{K}) &= \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(f^* \mathcal{F}, \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(f^* \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{K})) \\
&= \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_Y}(\mathcal{F}, f_* \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(f^* \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{K})) \\
&= \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_Y}(\mathcal{F}, \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{G}, f_* \mathcal{K})) \\
&= \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_Y}(\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \mathcal{G}, f_* \mathcal{K}) \\
&= \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(f^*(\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \mathcal{G}), \mathcal{K})
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, by Yoneda, $f^* \mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} f^* \mathcal{G} \cong f^*(\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \mathcal{G})$. □

Lemma 2.7.4. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be an immersion and $g : X \rightarrow Z$ is any morphism all over S then $X \rightarrow Y \times_S Z$ is an immersion.

Proof. The map $X \rightarrow Y \times_S Z$ can be factored into the graph morphism,

$$\Gamma_g = (\mathrm{id}_X, g) : X \rightarrow X \times_S Z$$

and the product $f \times \mathrm{id}_Z : X \times_S Z \rightarrow Y \times_S Z$,

$$X \xrightarrow{\Gamma_g} X \times_S Z \xrightarrow{f \times \mathrm{id}_Z} Y \times_S Z$$

It suffices to show that both maps are immersions. Since f and id_Z are immersion then $f \times \mathrm{id}_Z : X \times_S Z \rightarrow Y \times_S Z$ is an immersion. Furthermore, the morphism Γ_g can be obtained via a base extension of $\Delta : Z \rightarrow Z \times_S Z$ along the map $X \times_S Z \xrightarrow{g \times \mathrm{id}_Z} Z \times_S Z$ since,

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
X & \xrightarrow{\Gamma_g} & X \times_S Z \\
\downarrow g & & \downarrow g \times \text{id}_Z \\
Z & \xrightarrow{\Delta} & Z \times_S Z
\end{array}$$

is cartesian because $(X \times_S Z) \times_{Z \times_S Z} Z = X$. (BE EXPLICIT) Since immersions are stable under base change, the morphism $\Gamma_g : X \rightarrow X \times_S Z$ is an immersion. Thus $(f, g) = (f \times \text{id}) \circ \Gamma_g$ is a composition of immersions and thus an immersion. \square

Corollary 2.7.5. If with the above data $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is a closed immersion and Z is separated then $X \rightarrow Y \times_S Z$ is a closed immersion.

Proof. The above proof holds equally for closed immersions since they are stable under products and base extensions and composition. However, the map $\Delta : Z \rightarrow Z \times_S Z$ must be a closed immersion for the base extension to be a closed immersion so we must assume Z is separated. \square

2.8 8

2.8.1 8.1 DO!!

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)

2.8.2 8.2

Let X be a variety over k of dimension n and let \mathcal{E} be a locally free sheaf on X of rank r with $r > n$ and let $V \subset \Gamma(X, \mathcal{E})$ be a vector space of global sections which globally generate \mathcal{E} . Then $V \otimes_k \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ is surjective so in particular $V \otimes_k \kappa(x) \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{E}_x \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X,x}} \kappa(x)$ meaning that $\dim_k V \geq \text{rank}(\mathcal{E}) > \dim X$. Write $d = \dim_k V$ then $d \geq r > n$. Consider the bad locus $B \subset X \times \mathbb{P}(V)$ defined by,

$$B = \{(x, [s]) \mid x \in X \text{ and } s \in V \setminus \{0\} \text{ and } s_x \in \mathfrak{m}_x \mathcal{E}_x\}$$

The fibers of the map $B \rightarrow X$ correspond to $[s] \in \mathbb{P}(V)$ such that $s_x \in \mathfrak{m}_x \mathcal{E}_x$ i.e. the kernel of the map $V \otimes_k \kappa(x) \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{E}_x \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X,x}} \kappa(x)$. Thus the fibers of $B \rightarrow X$ are isomorphic to \mathbb{P}^{d-r-1} and thus $\dim B = n + d - r - 1$. Now consider the projection $B \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(V)$. However, $n < r$ and thus $\dim B < d - 1 = \dim \mathbb{P}(V)$ meaning that $B \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(V)$ cannot be surjective. Therefore, there exists a nonzero $s \in V$ such that $s_x \notin \mathfrak{m}_x \mathcal{E}_x$ for every $x \in X$.

Consider the map $s : \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$. On stalks, $s_x : \mathcal{O}_{X,x} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_x$ is injective because $s_x \neq 0$ and \mathcal{E}_x is free and $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ is a domain. Thus $s : \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ is injective. Let $\mathcal{E}' = \text{coker}(s : \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{E})$. At each $x \in X$ there is an exact sequence,

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X,x} \xrightarrow{s_x} \mathcal{E}_x \longrightarrow \mathcal{E}'_x \longrightarrow 0$$

furthermore, tensoring by $\kappa(x)$ we get an exact sequence,

$$0 \longrightarrow \kappa(x) \longrightarrow \mathcal{E}_x \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X,x}} \kappa(x) \longrightarrow \mathcal{E}'_x \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X,x}} \kappa(x) \longrightarrow 0$$

which is exact on the left because $s_x \notin \mathfrak{m}_x \mathcal{E}_x$ so the map $\kappa(x) \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_x / \mathfrak{m}_x \mathcal{E}_x$ is nonzero and thus injective because these are vector spaces. Therefore $\text{rank}_x(\mathcal{E}') = \text{rank}_x(\mathcal{E}) - 1 = r - 1$ which is constant. Therefore, since X is noetherian and reduced and \mathcal{E}' is coherent we find that \mathcal{E}' is locally free by II.5.8 (c).

2.8.3 8.3

(a) Let X and Y be schemes over a base S . Consider the cartesian diagram,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X \times_S Y & \xrightarrow{\pi_2} & Y \\ \pi_1 \downarrow & & \downarrow g \\ X & \xrightarrow{f} & S \end{array}$$

There are exact sequences,

$$\pi_1^* \Omega_{X/S} \longrightarrow \Omega_{X \times_S Y/S} \longrightarrow \Omega_{X \times_S Y/X} \longrightarrow 0$$

$$\pi_2^* \Omega_{Y/S} \longrightarrow \Omega_{X \times_S Y/S} \longrightarrow \Omega_{X \times_S Y/Y} \longrightarrow 0$$

Furthermore, from the base change diagram and (8.10),

$$\Omega_{X \times_S Y/X} = \pi_2^* \Omega_{Y/S} \text{ and likewise } \Omega_{X \times_S Y/Y} = \pi_1^* \Omega_{X/S}$$

The natural map $q : \Omega_{X \times_S Y/S} \rightarrow \Omega_{X \times_S Y/Y} = \pi_1^* \Omega_{X/S}$ satisfies $q \circ \pi_1^* = \text{id}$ because locally these maps are $\Omega_{A \otimes_R B/R} \rightarrow \Omega_{A \otimes_R B/B} = \Omega_{A/R} \otimes_R B$ and $\Omega_{A/R} \otimes_R B \rightarrow \Omega_{A \otimes_R B/R}$. Thus we get a split exact sequence (exactness on the left follows from π_1^* having a left inverse),

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & & \xleftarrow{q} & & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \pi_1^* \Omega_{X/S} & \longrightarrow & \Omega_{X \times_S Y/S} & \longrightarrow & \pi_2^* \Omega_{Y/S} \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

and therefore $\Omega_{X \times_S Y/S} = \pi_1^* \Omega_{X/S} \oplus \pi_2^* \Omega_{Y/S}$.

(b) If X and Y are nonsingular varieties over k then $\Omega_X = \Omega_{X/k}$ and $\Omega_Y = \Omega_{Y/k}$ are finite locally free and $X \times Y$ is nonsingular over k so $\Omega_{X \times Y} = \Omega_{X \times Y/k}$ is also locally free. By (a) there is a split exact sequence,

$$0 \longrightarrow \pi_1^* \Omega_X \longrightarrow \Omega_{X \times Y} \longrightarrow \pi_2^* \Omega_Y \longrightarrow 0$$

Since these are vector bundles this sequence gives an isomorphism of top exterior powers,

$$\det \Omega_{X \times Y} = \det \pi_1^* \Omega_X \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \det \pi_2^* \Omega_Y = \pi_1^* \det \Omega_X \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \pi_2^* \det \Omega_Y$$

However, since these varieties are nonsingular, the canonical sheaf is $\omega_X = \det \Omega_X$ so we get,

$$\omega_{X \times Y} = \pi_1^* \omega_X \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \pi_2^* \omega_Y$$

- (c) Let Y be a nonsingular plane cubic curve, and let $X = Y \times Y$. Since $Y \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}_k^2$ as a hypersurface, we know $\omega_Y = \mathcal{O}_Y(d-n+1) = \mathcal{O}_Y$ because $d = 3$ and $n = 2$. Now $\omega_X = \pi_1^* \omega_Y \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \pi_1^* \omega_Y = \mathcal{O}_X$. Since X is proper, $H^0(X, \omega_X) = H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = k$ and thus $p_g(X) = 1$. However, the arithmetic genus is,

$$p_a(X) = (-1)^{\dim X} (\chi(\mathcal{O}_X) - 1)$$

Therefore, in our case,

$$p_a(X) = \dim_k H^2(X, \mathcal{O}_X) - \dim_k H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$$

By Künneth,

$$\begin{aligned} H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X) &= H^1(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y) \otimes_k H^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y) \oplus H^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y) \otimes_k H^1(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y) = k \oplus k \\ H^2(X, \mathcal{O}_X) &= H^1(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y) \otimes_k H^1(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y) = k \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, $p_a(X) \neq p_g(X)$.

2.8.4 8.4 DO!!

2.8.5 8.5 DO!!

2.8.6 8.6 DO!!

2.8.7 8.7 DO!!

2.8.8 8.8 DO!!

(DO IN NOTES)

2.9 9

2.9.1 9.1 DO!!

2.9.2 9.2 DO!!

2.9.3 9.3 DO!!

2.9.4 9.4 DO!!

2.9.5 9.5 DO!!

2.9.6 9.6 DO!!

3 III Cohomology

3.1 1

3.2 2

3.2.1 2.1

3.2.2 2.2

3.2.3 2.3

Let X be a topological space and $Y \subset X$ a closed subset. Let \mathcal{F} be an abelian sheaf on X . Let $U = X \setminus Y$ and $j : U \rightarrow X$ be the inclusion.

(a) Consider an exact sequence of sheaves on X ,

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{F} \longrightarrow \mathcal{G} \longrightarrow \mathcal{K} \longrightarrow 0$$

Then since the functor $(-)|_U$ is exact and j_* is right-exact then we get a commutative diagram with exact rows,

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{G} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{K} \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & j_*(\mathcal{F}|_U) & \longrightarrow & j_*(\mathcal{G}|_U) & \longrightarrow & j_*(\mathcal{K}|_U) \end{array}$$

Since taking kernels is left-exact (limits are right adjoints) we get an exact sequence,

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}_Y^0(\mathcal{F}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}_Y^0(\mathcal{G}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}_Y^0(\mathcal{K})$$

Applying the left-exact functor $\Gamma(X, -)$ gives an exact sequence,

$$0 \longrightarrow \Gamma_Y(X, \mathcal{F}) \longrightarrow \Gamma_Y(X, \mathcal{G}) \longrightarrow \Gamma_Y(X, \mathcal{K})$$

Since $\Gamma(X, \mathcal{H}_Y^0(\mathcal{F})) = \Gamma_Y(X, \mathcal{F})$ by definition.

We define the sheaf cohomology with supports in Y to be the right-derived functors $H_Y^n(X, -) = R^n\Gamma_Y(X, -)$ of the left-exact functor $\Gamma_Y(X, -)$.

(b) Consider an exact sequence of sheaves,

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{F} \longrightarrow \mathcal{G} \longrightarrow \mathcal{K} \longrightarrow 0$$

where the sheaf \mathcal{F} is flasque. Then consider the diagram, with exact rows and columns,

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & 0 & & 0 & & 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{H}_Y^0(\mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{H}_Y^0(\mathcal{G}) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{H}_Y^0(\mathcal{K}) \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{G} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{K} \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & j_*(\mathcal{F}|_U) & \longrightarrow & j_*(\mathcal{G}|_U) & \longrightarrow & j_*(\mathcal{K}|_U) \\ & & \downarrow & & & & \\ & & 0 & & & & \end{array}$$

where $\mathcal{H}_Y^0(\mathcal{F})$ is the kernel of $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow j_*(\mathcal{F}|_U)$ and when \mathcal{F} is flasque then we have the exact sequence,

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}_Z^0(\mathcal{F}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F} \longrightarrow j_*(\mathcal{F}|_U) \longrightarrow 0$$

Furthermore, the maps $\mathcal{H}_Y^0(\mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_Y^0(\mathcal{G})$ and $j_*(\mathcal{F}|_U) \rightarrow j_*(\mathcal{G}|_U)$ are injective because these functors are left-exact (taking kernels is left-exact and j_* is left-exact, recall that $(-)|_U = j^{-1}$ is exact). Now apply the left-exact functor $\Gamma(X, -)$ to find a diagram with exact rows and columns,

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
& 0 & & 0 & & 0 & \\
& \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \Gamma_Y(X, \mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & \Gamma_Y(X, \mathcal{G}) & \longrightarrow & \Gamma_Y(X, \mathcal{K}) \\
& \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \Gamma(X, \mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & \Gamma(X, \mathcal{G}) & \longrightarrow & \Gamma(X, \mathcal{K}) \longrightarrow 0 \\
& \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \Gamma(U, \mathcal{F}|_U) & \longrightarrow & \Gamma(U, \mathcal{G}|_U) & \longrightarrow & \Gamma(U, \mathcal{K}|_U) \\
& \downarrow & & & & & \\
& 0 & & & & &
\end{array}$$

Where $\Gamma(X, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \Gamma(U, \mathcal{F}|_U)$ remains surjective because \mathcal{F} is a flasque sheaf so restriction is surjective. Furthermore, the sequence,

$$0 \longrightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathcal{F}) \longrightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathcal{G}) \longrightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathcal{H}) \longrightarrow 0$$

remains exact because \mathcal{F} is a flasque sheaf so $\Gamma(X, -)$ preserves the exact sequence since $H^1(X, \mathcal{F}) = 0$. Now, applying the snake lemma gives an exact sequence of the kernels to cokernels,

$$0 \longrightarrow \Gamma_Y(X, \mathcal{F}) \longrightarrow \Gamma_Y(X, \mathcal{G}) \longrightarrow \Gamma_Y(X, \mathcal{H}) \longrightarrow 0$$

(c) Let \mathcal{F} be a flasque sheaf. Now embed \mathcal{F} into an injective sheaf \mathcal{I} to form an exact sequence,

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{F} \longrightarrow \mathcal{I} \longrightarrow \mathcal{K} \longrightarrow 0$$

Since \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{I} are flasque then \mathcal{K} is also flasque. Taking the long exact sequence of derived functors we find,

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 \rightarrow H_Y^0(X, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow H_Y^0(X, \mathcal{I}) \rightarrow H_Y^0(X, \mathcal{K}) \rightarrow H_Y^1(X, \mathcal{F}) & \rightarrow & & & & & \\ & \searrow & & & & & \\ & & H_Y^1(X, \mathcal{I}) \rightarrow H_Y^1(X, \mathcal{K}) \rightarrow H_Y^2(X, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow H_Y^2(X, \mathcal{I}) \rightarrow \dots & & & & \end{array}$$

Since \mathcal{I} is an injective sheaf $H_Y^n(X, \mathcal{I}) = 0$ for $n > 0$ so this long exact sequence gives exact sequences,

3.2.4 2.4

Let $Z_1, Z_2 \subset X$ be closed subsets. Let \mathcal{F} be a flasque sheaf and consider the diagram,

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & \Gamma_{Z_1 \cap Z_2}(X, \mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & \Gamma_{Z_1}(X, \mathcal{F}) \oplus \Gamma_{Z_2}(X, \mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & \Gamma_{Z_1 \cup Z_2}(X, \mathcal{F}) \longrightarrow 0 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \Gamma(X, \mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & \Gamma(X, \mathcal{F}) \oplus \Gamma(X, \mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & \Gamma(X, \mathcal{F}) \longrightarrow 0 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \Gamma(X \setminus (Z_1 \cap Z_2), \mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & \Gamma(X \setminus Z_1, \mathcal{F}) \oplus \Gamma(X \setminus Z_2, \mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & \Gamma(X \setminus (Z_1 \cup Z_2), \mathcal{F}) \longrightarrow 0 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & & 0 & & 0 & & 0
\end{array}$$

where the columns are the exact sequences of 2.3 (d), the last row is the exact sequence of Lemma 6.0.14, the middle row is the diagonal exact sequence associated to the direct sum $(s \mapsto (s, s) \mapsto (s, t) \mapsto s - t)$, and the top row is given first inclusion maps and second by the difference of the inclusion maps (including the group of sections with support in a smaller set into the group of sections with support in a larger set). Since this diagram commutes, has exact columns, and the last two rows are exact, by the nine-lemma, the top row is exact as well. Therefore for any flasque sheaf, and in particular any injective sheaf, there is an exact sequence,

$$0 \longrightarrow \Gamma_{Z_1 \cap Z_2}(X, \mathcal{F}) \longrightarrow \Gamma_{Z_1}(X, \mathcal{F}) \oplus \Gamma_{Z_2}(X, \mathcal{F}) \longrightarrow \Gamma_{Z_1 \cup Z_2}(X, \mathcal{F}) \longrightarrow 0$$

Therefore, the left-exact functors $\Gamma_{Z_1 \cap Z_2}(X, -)$ and $\Gamma_{Z_1}(X, -) \oplus \Gamma_{Z_2}(X, -)$ and $\Gamma(Z_1 \cup Z_2, -)$ satisfy the conditions of Lemma 6.0.13 giving an exact sequence of their derived functors. Furthermore, because direct sum is exact it commutes with taking cohomology and thus direct sum commutes with taking derived functors. Thus Lemma 6.0.13 gives the required long exact sequence,

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & H_{Z_1 \cap Z_2}^0(X, \mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & H_{Z_1}^0(X, \mathcal{F}) \oplus H_{Z_2}^0(X, \mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & H_{Z_1 \cup Z_2}^0(X, \mathcal{F}) \\
& & & & & & \downarrow \\
& & \hookrightarrow & H_{Z_1 \cap Z_2}^1(X, \mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & H_{Z_1}^1(X, \mathcal{F}) \oplus H_{Z_2}^1(X, \mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & H_{Z_1 \cup Z_2}^1(X, \mathcal{F}) \\
& & & & & & \downarrow \\
& & \hookrightarrow & H_{Z_1 \cap Z_2}^2(X, \mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & H_{Z_1}^2(X, \mathcal{F}) \oplus H_{Z_2}^2(X, \mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & H_{Z_1 \cup Z_2}^2(X, \mathcal{F}) \longrightarrow \dots
\end{array}$$

3.2.5 2.5 DO!!

3.2.6 2.6 DO!!

3.2.7 2.7 DO!!

3.3 Section 3

3.3.1 3.1

Let X be a noetherian scheme. If $X = \operatorname{Spec}(A)$ is affine then $X_{\text{red}} = \operatorname{Spec}(A_{\text{red}})$ is clearly affine. Conversely, suppose that $X_{\text{red}} = \operatorname{Spec}(A)$ is affine. There is a closed immersion $X_{\text{red}} \hookrightarrow X$ which

sheaf of ideals \mathcal{N} which is coherent since X is noetherian. Therefore, since \mathcal{N} is the sheaf of nilpotents as an ideal $\mathcal{N}^{n+1} = 0$ for some n because locally $\mathcal{N}|_{\text{Spec}(B)} = \widetilde{\text{nilrad}(B)}$ which is finitely generated because B is Noetherian. Therefore, for any quasi-coherent sheaf \mathcal{F} there is a filtration,

$$\mathcal{F} \supset \mathcal{N} \cdot \mathcal{F} \supset \mathcal{N}^2 \cdot \mathcal{F} \supset \dots \supset \mathcal{N}^n \cdot \mathcal{F} \supset \mathcal{N}^{n+1} \cdot \mathcal{F} = 0$$

let $\mathcal{F}_i = \mathcal{N}^i \cdot \mathcal{F}$ then $\mathcal{G}_i = \mathcal{F}_i / \mathcal{F}_{i+1}$ satisfies $\mathcal{N} \cdot \mathcal{G}_i = 0$. Since $\iota : X_{\text{red}} \rightarrow X$ is a closed immersion ι_* induces an equivalence of categories between quasi-coherent $\mathcal{O}_{X_{\text{red}}}$ -modules and quasi-coherent \mathcal{O}_X -modules killed by \mathcal{N} . Thus $\mathcal{G}_i = \iota_* \mathcal{G}'_i$ where \mathcal{G}'_i is a $\mathcal{O}_{X_{\text{red}}}$ -module. Then $H^q(X, \mathcal{G}_i) = H^q(X, \iota_* \mathcal{G}'_i) = H^q(X_{\text{red}}, \mathcal{G}'_i) = 0$ for $q > 0$ because \mathcal{G}'_i is a quasi-coherent $\mathcal{O}_{X_{\text{red}}}$ -module and X_{red} is affine. Clearly $H^q(X, \mathcal{F}_{n+1}) = 0$. Now assume that $H^q(X, \mathcal{F}_{i+1}) = 0$ for $q > 0$. Using the exact sequence,

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}_{i+1} \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}_i \longrightarrow \mathcal{G}_i \longrightarrow 0$$

we apply cohomology to find,

$$H^q(X, \mathcal{G}_i) \longrightarrow H^{q+1}(X, \mathcal{F}_{i+1}) \longrightarrow H^{q+1}(X, \mathcal{F}_i) \longrightarrow H^{q+1}(X, \mathcal{G}_i)$$

and thus $H^{q+1}(X, \mathcal{F}_{i+1}) \xrightarrow{\sim} H^{q+1}(X, \mathcal{F}_i)$ is an isomorphism for $q > 0$ and $H^1(X, \mathcal{F}_{i+1}) \twoheadrightarrow H^1(X, \mathcal{F}_i)$ is a surjection. Therefore, $H^q(X, \mathcal{F}_i) = 0$ for $q > 0$ because $H^q(X, \mathcal{F}_{i+1}) \twoheadrightarrow H^q(X, \mathcal{F}_i)$ and $H^q(X, \mathcal{F}_{i+1}) = 0$ for $q > 0$. Thus X is affine by Serre's criterion.

3.3.2 3.2 DO!!

Let X be a reduce noetherian scheme. Suppose that $X = \text{Spec}(A)$ is affine. Then the irreducible components of X are $\text{Spec}(A/\mathfrak{p}_i)$ for the minimal primes $\mathfrak{p}_i \subset A$ which are affine.

Conversely, suppose that each irreducible component $Z \subset X$ is affine. For any quasi-coherent \mathcal{O}_X -module \mathcal{F} then $\mathcal{F}|_Z$ is quasi-coherent so $H^q(X, \mathcal{F}|_Z) = 0$ for $q > 0$.

Since X is Noetherian there are finitely many irreducible components Z_i and let,

$$Y_i = \bigcup_{j=1}^i Z_j$$

which is closed since Z_i is closed and the union is finite. Then let $U_i = X \setminus Y_i$ which are an open filtration $X = U_0 \supset U_1 \supset \dots \supset U_n = \emptyset$.

We proceed by induction on the number of irreducible components. There is an exact sequence of quasi-coherent sheaves,

3.3.3 3.3

Let A be a noetherian ring and $\mathfrak{a} \subset A$ an ideal. Let $X = \text{Spec}(A)$ and $Y = V(\mathfrak{a})$.

- (a) We know $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{a}}(M) = \Gamma_Y(X, \widetilde{M})$ from (II.5.6) and therefore since $\widetilde{}$ is exact and $\Gamma_Y(X, -)$ is left exact this shows that $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{a}}(-)$ is left exact. Explicitly, let $\varphi : M \rightarrow N$ be a morphism of A -modules then $m \in \ker(\varphi : \Gamma_{\mathfrak{a}}(M) \rightarrow \Gamma_{\mathfrak{a}}(N))$ iff $\varphi(m) = 0$ and $\mathfrak{a}^n m = 0$ for some $n > 0$ iff $m \in \Gamma_{\mathfrak{a}}(\ker \varphi)$. We denote the right derived functors of $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{a}}(-)$ by $H_{\mathfrak{a}}^i(-)$.

- (b) Because $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{a}}(-) = \Gamma_Y(X, \widetilde{-})$ and $\widetilde{-}$ takes injective modules to flasque sheaves since A is noetherian and thus $H_{\mathfrak{a}}^i(-) = R^i\Gamma_{\mathfrak{a}}(-) = R^i\Gamma_Y(X, -)(\widetilde{-}) = H_Y^i(X, \widetilde{-})$ where the last equality follows from (3.6) showing that cohomology of quasi-coherent modules on noetherian schemes is computed as the derived functors of Γ_Y on the category of coherent sheaves.

Alternatively, because $\widetilde{-}$ is exact, the functors $H_Y^q(X, \widetilde{-})$ form a δ -functor on \mathbf{Mod}_A . Furthermore, \mathbf{Mod}_A has enough injectives and \widetilde{I} is flasque since A is noetherian so $H_Y^q(X, \widetilde{I}) = 0$ and thus $H_Y^q(X, \widetilde{-})$ is effacable so they form a universal δ -functor. Furthermore, since $H_Y^0(X, \widetilde{-}) = \Gamma_Y(X, \widetilde{-}) = \Gamma_{\mathfrak{a}}(-)$ we get a natural isomorphism $H_Y^q(X, \widetilde{-}) = R^q\Gamma_{\mathfrak{a}}(-) = H_{\mathfrak{a}}^q(-)$.

Alternatively, we can show this explicitly by induction and dimension shifting. Let M be an A -module and $M \hookrightarrow I$ an embedding into an injective A -module. Then we find an exact sequence,

$$0 \longrightarrow M \longrightarrow I \longrightarrow K \longrightarrow 0$$

The long exact sequence gives,

$$0 \longrightarrow \Gamma_{\mathfrak{a}}(M) \longrightarrow \Gamma_{\mathfrak{a}}(I) \longrightarrow \Gamma_{\mathfrak{a}}(K) \longrightarrow H_{\mathfrak{a}}^1(M) \longrightarrow 0$$

$$H_{\mathfrak{a}}^q(I) \longrightarrow H_{\mathfrak{a}}^q(K) \longrightarrow H_{\mathfrak{a}}^{q+1}(M) \longrightarrow H_{\mathfrak{a}}^{q+1}(I)$$

and thus $H_{\mathfrak{a}}^q(K) \xrightarrow{\sim} H_{\mathfrak{a}}^{q+1}(M)$ for $q > 0$. Furthermore, applying the exact functor $\widetilde{-}$ we get an exact sequence,

$$0 \longrightarrow \widetilde{M} \longrightarrow \widetilde{I} \longrightarrow \widetilde{K} \longrightarrow 0$$

which gives a long exact sequence of cohomology with supports,

$$0 \longrightarrow \Gamma_Y(X, \widetilde{M}) \longrightarrow \Gamma_Y(X, \widetilde{I}) \longrightarrow \Gamma_Y(X, \widetilde{K}) \longrightarrow H_{\mathfrak{a}}^1(M) \longrightarrow 0$$

$$H_Y^q(X, \widetilde{I}) \longrightarrow H_Y^q(X, \widetilde{K}) \longrightarrow H_Y^{q+1}(X, \widetilde{M}) \longrightarrow H_Y^{q+1}(X, \widetilde{I})$$

using that \widetilde{I} is flasque so its higher cohomology vanishes we see $H_Y^q(X, \widetilde{K}) \xrightarrow{\sim} H_Y^{q+1}(X, \widetilde{M})$ for $q > 0$. Since $\Gamma_Y(X, \widetilde{-}) = \Gamma_{\mathfrak{a}}(-)$ the cokernel sequences imply that $H_{\mathfrak{a}}^1(M) = H_Y^1(X, \widetilde{M})$ for any M proving our base case. Now we assume for induction that $H_{\mathfrak{a}}^q(-) = H_Y^q(X, \widetilde{-})$ for $q > 0$. Then we see,

$$H_{\mathfrak{a}}^{q+1}(M) = H_{\mathfrak{a}}^q(K) = H_Y^q(X, \widetilde{K}) = H_Y^{q+1}(X, \widetilde{M})$$

proving that $H_{\mathfrak{a}}^q(M) = H_Y^q(X, \widetilde{M})$ for all $q \geq 0$ and all M by induction.

- (c) First consider the case $i = 0$. For any A -module M , if $m \in \Gamma_{\mathfrak{a}}(M)$ then $\mathfrak{a}^n m = 0$ for some $n > 0$ so $m \in \Gamma_{\mathfrak{a}}(\Gamma_{\mathfrak{a}}(M))$ and $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{a}}(N) \subset N$ for any N meaning that $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{a}}(\Gamma_{\mathfrak{a}}(M)) = M$. Now, note that if M has the property that $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{a}}(M) = M$ and $\varphi : M \rightarrow N$ then $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{a}}(N) = N$ because for any $x \in N$ we can lift to some $m \in M$ and $\mathfrak{a}^n m = 0$ for some $n > 0$ and thus $\mathfrak{a}^n x = \mathfrak{a}^n \varphi(m) = \varphi(\mathfrak{a}^n m) = 0$. Therefore $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{a}}(N) = N$. Now we proceed by induction and dimension shifting. Embed $M \hookrightarrow I$ into an injective A -module I giving an exact sequence,

$$0 \longrightarrow M \longrightarrow I \longrightarrow K \longrightarrow 0$$

The long exact sequence gives for any $q \geq 0$,

$$H_{\mathfrak{a}}^q(I) \longrightarrow H_{\mathfrak{a}}^q(K) \longrightarrow H_{\mathfrak{a}}^{q+1}(M) \longrightarrow H_{\mathfrak{a}}^{q+1}(I)$$

but $H_{\mathfrak{a}}^{q+1}(I) = 0$ since I is injective and thus $H_{\mathfrak{a}}^q(K) \rightarrow H_{\mathfrak{a}}^{q+1}(M)$. Therefore, if $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{a}}(H_{\mathfrak{a}}^q(K)) = H_{\mathfrak{a}}^q(K)$ for any A -module K then we see that $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{a}}(H_{\mathfrak{a}}^{q+1}(M)) = H_{\mathfrak{a}}^{q+1}(M)$ so by induction $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{a}}(H_{\mathfrak{a}}^q(M)) = H_{\mathfrak{a}}^q(M)$ for any $q \geq 0$ and any A -module M .

3.3.4 3.4 DO!!

Let A be a noetherian ring, $\mathfrak{a} \subset A$ an ideal, and M an A -module.

- (a) If M has an M -regular sequence $x_1 \in \mathfrak{a}$ of length 1 meaning $M \xrightarrow{x_1} M$ is injective and $M/x_1 M \neq 0$. Suppose that $m \in \Gamma_{\mathfrak{a}}(M)$ then $\mathfrak{a}^n m = 0$ so in particular $x_1^n m = 0$ but $M \xrightarrow{x_1} M$ is injective and so $M \xrightarrow{x_1^n} M$ is also injective showing that $m = 0$ so $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{a}}(M) = 0$.

Now let M be finitely generated and assume that there does not exist a M -regular sequence in \mathfrak{a} then \mathfrak{a} is contained in the set of zero divisors on M which is the union of the finitely many associated primes of M since M is finitely generated. By prime avoidance, \mathfrak{a} is contained in some associated prime $\mathfrak{p} = \text{Ann}_A(m)$ meaning that $\mathfrak{a}m = 0$ so $m \in \Gamma_{\mathfrak{a}}(M)$ is nonzero and thus $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{a}}(M) \neq 0$.

- (b) Let M be finitely generated. We want to show that for any A -module M and $n \geq 0$ the following are equivalent,

- (a) there exists a M -regular sequence in \mathfrak{a} of length n
- (b) $H_{\mathfrak{a}}^i(M) = 0$ for all $i < n$

We have shown this for $n = 1$. Now assume the equivalence for n . First, suppose there is a length n regular sequence $x_1, \dots, x_{n+1} \in \mathfrak{a}$ then,

$$0 \longrightarrow M \xrightarrow{x_1} M \longrightarrow M/x_1 M \longrightarrow 0$$

and $M/x_1 M$ has a regular sequence in \mathfrak{a} of length n . Applying the long exact sequence,

$$H_{\mathfrak{a}}^i(M/x_1 M) \longrightarrow H_{\mathfrak{a}}^{i+1}(M) \xrightarrow{x_1} H_{\mathfrak{a}}^{i+1}(M) \longrightarrow H_{\mathfrak{a}}^{i+1}(M/x_1 M)$$

By the induction hypothesis $H_{\mathfrak{a}}^i(M/x_1M) = 0$ for $i < n$ so the map $H_{\mathfrak{a}}^{i+1}(M) \xrightarrow{x_1} H_{\mathfrak{a}}^{i+1}(M)$ is injective. However, $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{a}}(H_{\mathfrak{a}}^{i+1}(M)) = H_{\mathfrak{a}}^{i+1}(M)$ so for any $m \in H_{\mathfrak{a}}^{i+1}(M)$ there is a $k > 0$ such that $\mathfrak{a}^k m = 0$ and thus $x_1^k \cdot m = 0$ so $m = 0$ by injectivity. Therefore $H_{\mathfrak{a}}^i(M) = 0$ for any $i < n + 1$ proving the second condition by induction.

Now suppose that $H_{\mathfrak{a}}^i(M) = 0$ for $i < n + 1$. Since $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{a}}(M) = 0$ we know there exists an M -regular element $x_1 \in \mathfrak{a}$ such that the sequence,

$$0 \longrightarrow M \xrightarrow{x_1} M \longrightarrow M/x_1M \longrightarrow 0$$

is exact. Applying the long exact sequence we get,

$$H_{\mathfrak{a}}^i(M) \xrightarrow{x_1} H_{\mathfrak{a}}^i(M) \longrightarrow H_{\mathfrak{a}}^i(M/x_1M) \longrightarrow H_{\mathfrak{a}}^{i+1}(M)$$

By the hypothesis we see $H_{\mathfrak{a}}^i(M) = 0$ and $H_{\mathfrak{a}}^{i+1}(M) = 0$ for $i < n$ meaning that $H_{\mathfrak{a}}^i(M/x_1M) = 0$ for $i < n$ so by the induction hypothesis M/x_1M has a regular sequence $x_2, \dots, x_{n+1} \in \mathfrak{a}$ of length n . Therefore, x_1, \dots, x_n is an M -regular sequence in \mathfrak{a} of length $n + 1$.

Therefore we can define $\text{depth}_{\mathfrak{a}}(M) = \min\{n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid H_{\mathfrak{a}}^n(M) \neq 0\}$. Then every M -regular sequence in \mathfrak{a} may be extended to a maximal sequence and all such maximal sequences have length n .

3.3.5 3.5 CHECK!!

Let X be a noetherian scheme and $x \in X$ a closed point. We want to show the following are equivalent:

(a) $\text{depth}_{\mathfrak{m}_x}(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}) \geq 2$

(b) if U is any open neighborhood of x then $\Gamma(U, \mathcal{O}_X) \rightarrow \Gamma(U \setminus \{x\}, \mathcal{O}_X)$ is an isomorphism.

Let $Y = \{x\} \subset U$ is closed and let $U^\times = U \setminus Y$ the punctured neighborhood. Applying the excision sequence (III.2.3 (e)) for cohomology with supports,

$$0 \longrightarrow H_Y^0(U, \mathcal{O}_U) \longrightarrow H^0(U, \mathcal{O}_U) \longrightarrow H^0(U^\times, \mathcal{O}_{U^\times}) \longrightarrow H_Y^1(U, \mathcal{O}_U)$$

so we need to show that $H_Y^i(U, \mathcal{O}_U) = 0$ for $i = 0, 1$ in order to show that $H^0(U, \mathcal{O}_U) \xrightarrow{\sim} H^0(U^\times, \mathcal{O}_U)$ is an isomorphism. Let $V = \text{Spec}(A)$ be an affine open neighborhood of $x = \mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(A)$ then $Y = V(\mathfrak{p})$. Applying excision for cohomology with supports (III.2.3 (f)),

$$H_Y^i(U, \mathcal{O}_U) \cong H_Y^i(V, \mathcal{O}_V) = \varinjlim_{x \in V} H_Y^i(V, \mathcal{O}_V) = \varinjlim_{f \in A \setminus \mathfrak{p}} H_{\mathfrak{p}}^i(A_f) = H_{\mathfrak{p}}^i(A_{\mathfrak{p}}) = H_{\mathfrak{m}_x}^i(\mathcal{O}_{X,x})$$

Therefore, if $\text{depth}_{\mathfrak{m}_x}(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}) \geq 2$ then $H_Y^i(U, \mathcal{O}_U) = H_{\mathfrak{m}_x}^i(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}) = 0$ for $i < 2$ proving the required statement.

Conversely suppose that $\Gamma(U, \mathcal{O}_X) \rightarrow \Gamma(U \setminus \{x\}, \mathcal{O}_X)$ is an isomorphism for any open neighborhood. In particular, choose $U = \text{Spec}(A)$ to be an affine open neighborhood of $x = \mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(A)$. Applying the excision sequence (III.2.3 (e)) for cohomology with supports,

$$0 \longrightarrow H_Y^0(U, \mathcal{O}_U) \longrightarrow H^0(U, \mathcal{O}_U) \longrightarrow H^0(U^\times, \mathcal{O}_{U^\times}) \longrightarrow H_Y^1(U, \mathcal{O}_U) \longrightarrow H^1(U, \mathcal{O}_U)$$

but $H^0(U, \mathcal{O}_U) \rightarrow H^0(U^\times, \mathcal{O}_{U^\times})$ is an isomorphism and U is affine so $H^1(U, \mathcal{O}_U) = 0$ and thus $H_Y^i(U, \mathcal{O}_U) = 0$ for $i = 0, 1$. Applying excision for cohomology with supports (III.2.3 (f)),

$$H_Y^i(U, \mathcal{O}_U) \cong \varinjlim_{x \in V} H_Y^i(V, \mathcal{O}_V) = \varinjlim_{f \in A \setminus \mathfrak{p}} H_{\mathfrak{p}}^i(A_f) = H_{\mathfrak{p}}^i(A_{\mathfrak{p}}) = H_{\mathfrak{m}_x}^i(\mathcal{O}_{X,x})$$

Therefore, $H_{\mathfrak{m}_x}^i(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}) = H_Y^i(U, \mathcal{O}_U) = 0$ for $i < 2$ proving that $\text{depth}_{\mathfrak{m}_x}(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}) = \text{depth}_{\mathfrak{p}}(A_{\mathfrak{p}}) \geq 2$

3.3.6 3.6 CHECK!!

Let X be a noetherian scheme and choose a finite cover $U_i = \text{Spec}(A_i)$ of noetherian affine opens.

- (a) Let \mathcal{F} be a quasi-coherent \mathcal{O}_X -module. Then $\mathcal{F}|_{U_i} = \widetilde{M}_i$ for some A_i -module M_i . Embed $M_i \hookrightarrow I_i$ where I_i is an injective A_i -module. Let $j_i : U_i \hookrightarrow X$ be the open inclusion and define,

$$\mathcal{G} = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n (j_i)_*(\widetilde{I}_i)$$

The natural map $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ is injective because for any $x \in X$ there is some i such that $x \in U_i$ and $\mathcal{F}_x \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_x$ is $(M_i)_x \hookrightarrow (I_i)_x$ in the i -component which is injective. Since X is Noetherian j is quasi-compact and quasi-separated (U is retrocompact) so $f_*(\widetilde{I}_i)$ is quasi-coherent and the finite sum of quasi-coherent modules is quasi-coherent so \mathcal{G} is quasi-coherent.

Furthermore, $(j_i)_*$ is right adjoint to $(j_i)^* = (j_i)^{-1}$ which is exact because j_i is an open immersion. Therefore, j_i preserves injective quasi-coherent modules. However, since I_i is injective and there is an equivalence of categories between A_i -modules and quasi-coherent \mathcal{O}_{U_i} -modules we see that \widetilde{I}_i is injective in the category of quasi-coherent \mathcal{O}_{U_i} -modules. Therefore, $f_*(\widetilde{I}_i)$ is injective in the category of quasi-coherent \mathcal{O}_X -modules. Furthermore, the direct sum of injectives is injective so \mathcal{G} is injective in $\mathfrak{QCo}\mathfrak{h}(X)$ proving that $\mathfrak{QCo}\mathfrak{h}(X)$ has enough injectives. (CHECK!!)

Furthermore, let $\mathcal{M} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{N}$ be an injection of quasi-coherent \mathcal{O}_X -modules and suppose there is a map $\mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$. Then locally $\mathcal{M}|_{U_i} = \widetilde{M}_i$ and $\mathcal{N}|_{U_i} = \widetilde{N}_i$ and there is an injection $M_i \hookrightarrow N_i$

- (b) Let $\mathcal{I} \in \mathfrak{QCo}\mathfrak{h}(X)$ be injective and $U \subset X$ an open where $j : U \rightarrow X$ is the inclusion which is quasi-compact and quasi-separated since X is noetherian. Let $\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N} \in \mathfrak{QCo}\mathfrak{h}(U)$ be quasi-coherent \mathcal{O}_U -modules with an injection $\mathcal{M} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{N}$ and given a map $\mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}|_U$. Then $\iota_*\mathcal{M} \hookrightarrow \iota_*\mathcal{N}$ is injective and both are quasi-coherent \mathcal{O}_X -modules (since U is retrocompact). By quotienting $\mathcal{M} \subset \mathcal{N}$ by the kernel of $\mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}|_U$ we can reduce to the case that $\mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}|_U$ is injective. Now view $\mathcal{M} \subset \mathcal{I}|_U$ as a submodule. Then by (II.5.15) there exists a quasi-coherent \mathcal{O}_X -submodule $\mathcal{M}' \subset \mathcal{I}$ such that $\mathcal{M}|_U = \mathcal{M}$ and a quasi-coherent \mathcal{O}_X -module \mathcal{N}' such that $\mathcal{M}' \subset \mathcal{N}'$ and $\mathcal{N}'|_U = \mathcal{N}$. Thus we have a diagram,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{M}' & \hookrightarrow & \mathcal{N}' \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \text{---} \\ & & \mathcal{I} \end{array}$$

restricting to U we get a diagram,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{M} & \hookrightarrow & \mathcal{N} \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \\ & & \mathcal{I}|_U \end{array}$$

and therefore $\mathcal{I}|_U$ is injective. In particular, $\mathcal{I}|_{U_i} = \tilde{I}_i$ where I_i is a quasi-coherent A_i -module since $\mathcal{I}|_{U_i}$ is an injective quasi-coherent \mathcal{O}_{U_i} -module and the category of quasi-coherent \mathcal{O}_{U_i} -modules is equivalent to the category of A_i -modules. By (3.4) \tilde{I}_i is flasque.

To show that \mathcal{I} is flasque, it suffices to show that $\text{res} : \mathcal{I}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{I}(U)$ is surjective. Consider the filtration,

$$\tilde{U}_i = U \cup \bigcup_{j=1}^i U_j$$

with $\tilde{U}_0 = U$ and $\tilde{U}_n = X$. Take a section $s_0 \in \mathcal{I}(U) = \mathcal{I}(\tilde{U}_0)$. For induction, let $s_i \in \mathcal{I}(\tilde{U}_i)$ be a section over \tilde{U}_i such that $s_i|_U = s_0$. Since $\mathcal{I}|_{U_{i+1}} = \tilde{I}_{i+1}$ is flasque,

$$\text{res} : \mathcal{I}(U_{i+1}) \rightarrow \mathcal{I}(\tilde{U}_i \cap U_{i+1})$$

is surjective and thus we can lift to $s'_i \in \mathcal{I}(U_{i+1})$ such that $s'_i|_{\tilde{U}_i \cap U_{i+1}} = s_i|_{\tilde{U}_i \cap U_{i+1}}$ therefore we can glue to get a section $s_{i+1} \in \mathcal{I}(\tilde{U}_{i+1})$ such that $s_{i+1}|_{\tilde{U}_i} = s_i$ and $s_{i+1}|_{U_{i+1}} = s'_i$ and $s_{i+1}|_U = s_i|_U = s_0$. Thus, by induction, we get a section $s_n \in \mathcal{I}(X)$ such that $s|_U = s_0$ so \mathcal{I} is flasque.

- (c) Let $\iota : \mathfrak{QCoh}(X) \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{Sh}(X)$ be the inclusion of categories from quasi-coherent \mathcal{O}_X -modules to abelian sheaves on X . Then there is a diagram of functors,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{QCoh}(X) & \xrightarrow{\iota} & \mathfrak{Sh}(X) \\ & \searrow \Gamma' & \swarrow \Gamma \\ & \mathbf{Ab} & \end{array}$$

Then since ι takes injectives to flasques which are Γ -acyclic, there is a Grothendieck spectral sequence $E_2^{p,q} = R^p\Gamma \circ R^q\iota \implies R^{p+q}\Gamma'$ but $R^p\Gamma = H^p(X, -)$ and $R^0\iota = \iota$ and $R^q\iota = 0$ for $q > 0$ because ι is exact. Therefore, $H^p(X, -) = R^p\Gamma'(X, -)$.

Alternatively, we compute the derived functors of Γ' on $\mathfrak{QCoh}(X)$ applied to \mathcal{F} by taking an injective resolution in $\mathfrak{QCoh}(X)$,

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{F} \longrightarrow \mathcal{I}^0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{I}^1 \longrightarrow \dots$$

then applying ι gives a flasque resolution of $\iota(\mathcal{F})$ in $\mathfrak{Sh}(X)$ because ι is exact. Therefore,

$$H^p(X, \iota(\mathcal{F})) = H^p(\Gamma(X, \iota(\mathcal{I}^\bullet))) = H^p(\Gamma(X, \mathcal{I}^\bullet))$$

so we can compute abelian sheaf cohomology of $\iota(\mathcal{F})$ (i.e. of \mathcal{F} viewed in $\mathfrak{Sh}(X)$) via taking injective resolutions in $\mathfrak{QCoh}(X)$.

3.3.7 3.7 DO!!

Let A be a noetherian ring, $X = \operatorname{Spec}(A)$, $\mathfrak{a} \subset A$ an ideal, and let $U \subset X$ be the open subspace $X \setminus V(\mathfrak{a})$.

- (a) Let M be an A -module. (FINISH)
- (b) Let I be an injective A -module. Then for any open $U \subset X$ the complement $X \setminus U$ is closed and thus $X \setminus U = V(\mathfrak{a})$ for some ideal \mathfrak{a} . Then consider,

$$\Gamma(U, \tilde{I}) = \varinjlim_n \operatorname{Hom}_A(\mathfrak{a}^n, I)$$

and the map $\Gamma(X, \tilde{I}) \rightarrow \Gamma(U, \tilde{I})$ is given by,

$$I \rightarrow \varinjlim_n \operatorname{Hom}_A(\mathfrak{a}^n, I)$$

defined by $\operatorname{Hom}_A(A, I) \rightarrow \operatorname{Hom}_A(\mathfrak{a}^n, I)$ from $\mathfrak{a}^n \hookrightarrow A$. However, since I is injective the map $I = \operatorname{Hom}_A(A, I) \rightarrow \operatorname{Hom}_A(\mathfrak{a}^n, I)$ is surjective meaning that $\Gamma(X, \tilde{I}) \rightarrow \Gamma(U, \tilde{I})$ is injective so \tilde{I} is flasque.

3.3.8 3.8 DO!!

3.4 Section 4

3.4.1 4.1

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be an affine morphism of schemes and \mathcal{F} be a quasi-coherent \mathcal{O}_X -module. We proved in class that $R^q f_* \mathcal{F} = 0$ for $q \geq 0$ when f is affine and \mathcal{F} quasi-coherent (note that this proof uses the vanishing of higher cohomology for quasi-coherent sheaves on affine schemes which is difficult to prove without the Noetherian assumption but still true). Consider the commutative diagram of functors,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{Ab}(X) & \xrightarrow{f_*} & \mathbf{Ab}(Y) \\ & \searrow \Gamma_X \quad \swarrow \Gamma_Y & \\ & \mathbf{Ab} & \end{array}$$

Take an injective resolution of sheaves over X ,

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{F} \longrightarrow \mathcal{I}^\bullet$$

Because f_* is a right-adjoint to the exact functor f^{-1} by Lemma ??, f_* preserves injectives. I claim that,

$$0 \longrightarrow f_* \mathcal{F} \longrightarrow f_* \mathcal{I}^\bullet$$

is an injective resolution of sheaves over Y . To show exactness, split the long exact resolution into short exact sequences of sheaves,

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{F} \longrightarrow \mathcal{I}^0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{K}^0 \longrightarrow 0$$

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{K}^{p-1} \longrightarrow \mathcal{I}^p \longrightarrow \mathcal{K}^p \longrightarrow 0$$

Now applying the long exact sequences of cohomology from the derived functors of the left-exact functor f_* we get,

$$0 \longrightarrow f_*\mathcal{F} \longrightarrow f_*\mathcal{I}^0 \longrightarrow f_*\mathcal{K}^0 \longrightarrow R^1f_*\mathcal{F}$$

but $R^1f_*\mathcal{F}$ vanishes so the sequence remains short exact and

$$R^qf_*\mathcal{F} \longrightarrow R^qf_*\mathcal{I}^0 \longrightarrow R^qf_*\mathcal{K}^0 \longrightarrow R^{q+1}f_*\mathcal{F}$$

but $R^{q+1}f_*\mathcal{F} = 0$ and $R^qf_*\mathcal{I}^0 = 0$ because \mathcal{I}^0 is injective so we find $R^qf_*\mathcal{K}^0 = 0$ for all $q \geq 0$. Now assume for induction that $R^qf_*\mathcal{K}^{p-1} = 0$ for all $q \geq 0$. The long exact sequence then gives,

$$0 \longrightarrow f_*\mathcal{K}^{p-1} \longrightarrow f_*\mathcal{I}^p \longrightarrow f_*\mathcal{K}^p \longrightarrow R^1f_*\mathcal{K}^{p-1}$$

by the induction hypothesis $R^1f_*\mathcal{K}^{p-1} = 0$ so the sequence remains short exact. Furthermore the long exact sequence gives,

$$R^qf_*\mathcal{K}^{p-1} \longrightarrow R^qf_*\mathcal{I}^p \longrightarrow f_*R^q\mathcal{K}^p \longrightarrow R^{q+1}f_*\mathcal{K}^{p-1}$$

but $R^{q+1}f_*\mathcal{F} = 0$ and $R^qf_*\mathcal{I}^p = 0$ because \mathcal{I}^p is injective so we find that $R^qf_*\mathcal{K}^p = 0$ for all $q \geq 0$ so we may proceed by induction. Thus we have shown that f_* preserves each short exact sequences which, laced together, shows that

$$0 \longrightarrow f_*\mathcal{F} \longrightarrow f_*\mathcal{I}^\bullet$$

is exact and thus an injective resolution. Therefore, we may directly compute,

$$H^q(Y, f_*\mathcal{F}) = H^q(\Gamma(Y, f_*\mathcal{I}^\bullet)) = H^q(\Gamma(X, \mathcal{I}^\bullet)) = H^q(X, \mathcal{F})$$

Remark. What I have shown here is a special case of the convergence of the Grothendieck spectral sequence applied to the left-exact functors $\Gamma(Y, -)$ and f_* where f_* takes injectives to injectives. This spectral sequence is characterized by,

$$E_2^{p,q} = H^p(Y, R^qf_*\mathcal{F}) \implies H^{p+q}(X, \mathcal{F})$$

In the case of an affine morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ and quasi-coherent \mathcal{O}_X -module \mathcal{F} , we have $R^qf_*\mathcal{F} = 0$ and thus $E_2^{p,q}$ collapses to $E_2^{p,0} = H^p(Y, f_*\mathcal{F})$ in which case we know that,

$$H^p(X, \mathcal{F}) = E_2^{p,0} = H^p(Y, f_*\mathcal{F})$$

3.4.2 4.2 DO!!

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be an finite surjective morphism of noetherian separated schemes. We will prove that if X is affine then Y is affine.

- (a) Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a finite surjective morphism of integral noetherian schemes. Restrict to affine opens $U \subset X$ and $V \subset Y$ such that $U = f^{-1}(V)$ and denote $U = \text{Spec}(B)$ and $V = \text{Spec}(A)$ where A and B are noetherian integral domains. Then the sheaf map $f^\# : \mathcal{O}_Y \rightarrow f_*\mathcal{O}_X$ on V gives an inclusion $\varphi : A \hookrightarrow B$ which makes B a finitely generated A -module since $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is finite. Let $K = \text{Frac}(A)$ and $L = \text{Frac}(B)$. Now localizing this map gives $\varphi : K \rightarrow S^{-1}B$ which makes $S^{-1}B$ a finitely generated K -module. However, $S^{-1}B$ is a domain and a finite K -vectorspace and thus a field. Thus $S^{-1}B = L$ since L is the smallest field containing A . Therefore, $K \hookrightarrow L$ is a finite extension. Taking generators $x_1, \dots, x_r \in B$ for the field extension, perhaps after clearing denominators, gives a map $A^r \rightarrow B$ such that $A^r \otimes_A K \rightarrow B \otimes_A K = L$ is an isomorphism of K -modules.

Let $j : U \rightarrow X$ be the inclusion and let \mathcal{M} be a coherent subsheaf of $j_*\mathcal{O}_U$ generated by global sections x_1, \dots, x_n i.e. the image of $\mathcal{O}_X^{\oplus r} \rightarrow \iota_*\mathcal{O}_U$ via sections $x_1, \dots, x_n \in \Gamma(X, j_*\mathcal{O}_U) = \Gamma(U, \mathcal{O}_U) = B$. Now define $\alpha : \mathcal{O}_Y^{\oplus r} \rightarrow f_*\mathcal{M}$ via the sections $x_1, \dots, x_n \in \Gamma(Y, f_*\mathcal{M}) = \Gamma(X, \mathcal{M})$. On the affine open V we see that $\alpha_U : A^r \rightarrow (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ is the previous map and thus at the generic point $\alpha_\eta : \mathcal{O}_{Y,\eta} \rightarrow (f_*\mathcal{M})_\eta$ is the map $\alpha_U \otimes_K : K^r \xrightarrow{\sim} (x_1, \dots, x_n) \otimes_A K = L$ is an isomorphism.

- (b) Let \mathcal{F} be any coherent sheaf on Y . Consider,

$$\alpha^* : \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_Y}(f_*\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_Y}(\mathcal{O}_Y^{\oplus n}, \mathcal{F}) = \mathcal{F}^{\oplus r}$$

However, $\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_Y}(f_*\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{F})$ is a coherent \mathcal{O}_Y -module and $f_*\mathcal{M}$ is a module over $\mathcal{A} = f_*\mathcal{O}_X$ meaning that $\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_Y}(f_*\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{F})$ is a \mathcal{A} -module. Using (Ex. II.5.17 (e)) because $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is finite and thus affine, there is some coherent \mathcal{O}_X -module \mathcal{G} such that $\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_Y}(f_*\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{F}) = f_*\mathcal{G}$. Then we have a morphism $\alpha^* : f_*\mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}^{\oplus r}$. Furthermore, since α is an isomorphism at the generic point and $f_*\mathcal{M}$ and \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{O}_Y are coherent then internal hom commutes with taking stalks meaning that,

$$\alpha_\eta^* : \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_Y}(f_*\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{F})_\eta = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_{Y,\eta}}((f_*\mathcal{M})_\eta, \mathcal{F}_\eta) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_{Y,\eta}}(\mathcal{O}_{Y,\eta}^r, \mathcal{F}_\eta) = \mathcal{F}_\eta^{\oplus r}$$

is an isomorphism because $\alpha_\eta : \mathcal{O}_{Y,\eta} \rightarrow (f_*\mathcal{M})_\eta$ is an isomorphism.

- (c) By (Ex. III.3.1) and (Ex. III.3.2) Y is affine iff Y_{red} is affine iff each irreducible component $Z \subset Y_{\text{red}}$ is affine. Then taking $f^{-1}(Z) \rightarrow Z$ which is a finite surjective morphism and $f^{-1}(Z) \subset X$ is closed so it is affine. Reducing to irreducible components of $f^{-1}(Z)$, we may assume that X and Y are integral. Then by (b), for any coherent \mathcal{O}_Y -module \mathcal{F} there is a coherent \mathcal{O}_X -module \mathcal{G} and a morphism $\beta : f_*\mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}^r$ which is an isomorphism at the generic point.

3.4.3 4.3

It will be convenient to label variables as,

$$\mathbb{A}_k^d = \text{Spec}(k[x_0, \dots, x_{d-1}])$$

and $n = d - 1$ to line up with the definitions in projective space. Consider the projection morphism $\pi : \mathbb{A}_k^{n+1} \setminus \{(x_1, \dots, x_n)\} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_k^n$ and let $U = \mathbb{A}_k^d \setminus \{(x_1, \dots, x_n)\}$ and $X = \mathbb{P}_k^n$. The schemes $D_+(X_i)$ for each variable X_i constitute an affine open cover of \mathbb{P}_k^n . Furthermore, $\pi^{-1}(D_+(X_i)) = D(x_i) \subset$

$k[x_1, \dots, x_d]$. Therefore, π is an affine morphism and \mathcal{O}_U is a quasi-coherent \mathcal{O}_U -module so we have shown that,

$$H^q(\mathbb{P}_k^n, \pi_* \mathcal{O}_U) = H^q(U, \mathcal{O}_U)$$

Furthermore, denote $S = k[x_0, \dots, x_n]$, then,

$$\pi_* \mathcal{O}_U|_{D_+(X_i)} = \mathcal{O}_U|_{D(x_i)} = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{A}_k^{n+1}}|_{D(x_i)} = \widetilde{S}_{x_i} = \bigoplus_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \widetilde{(S_{x_i})_k} = \bigoplus_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \widetilde{(S(k)_{x_i})_0} = \bigoplus_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{O}_X(k)|_{D_+(X_i)}$$

Thus, because the sheaves agree on an open affine cover, we can identify,

$$\pi_* \mathcal{O}_U = \bigoplus_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{O}_X(k)$$

Hartshorne has computed the cohomology of the sum of twists (Hartshorne III.5, Theorem 5.1) to be,

$$H^q \left(X, \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{O}_X(n) \right) = \begin{cases} k[X_0, \dots, X_n] & q = 0 \\ 0 & 0 < q < n \\ \frac{1}{X_0 \cdots X_n} k[X_0^{-1}, \dots, X_n^{-1}] & q = n \end{cases}$$

Reverting to our initial notation and using the isomorphism $H^q(X, \pi_* \mathcal{O}_U) = H^q(U, \mathcal{O}_U)$ we arrive at,

$$H^q(U, \mathcal{O}_U) = \begin{cases} k[x_1, \dots, x_d] & q = 0 \\ 0 & 0 < q < n \\ \frac{1}{x_1 \cdots x_d} k[x_1^{-1}, \dots, x_d^{-1}] & q = d - 1 \end{cases}$$

Therefore U is not affine since \mathcal{O}_U is coherent and yet has nontrivial cohomology on U .

3.4.4 4.4

Let X be a topological space and \mathcal{F} an abelian sheaf.

- (a) Let $\mathfrak{U} = (U_i)_{i \in I}$ be an open cover of X and $\mathfrak{V} = (V_j)_{j \in J}$ a refinement i.e. an open cover of X with a map $\lambda : J \rightarrow I$ of index sets such that $V_j \subset U_{\lambda(j)}$. This refinement gives a morphism of Čech complexes $r : \check{C}^\bullet(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \check{C}^\bullet(\mathfrak{V}, \mathcal{F})$ via the restriction map,

$$\text{res} : \prod_{i_0 < \dots < i_r} \mathcal{F}(U_{i_0, \dots, i_r}) \rightarrow \prod_{j_0 < \dots < j_r} \mathcal{F}(V_{j_0, \dots, j_r}) \quad (\xi_{i_0, \dots, i_r}) \mapsto (\xi_{\lambda(j_0), \dots, \lambda(j_r)}|_{V_{j_0, \dots, j_r}})$$

making the diagram commute,

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \prod_{i_0} \mathcal{F}(U_{i_0}) & \longrightarrow & \prod_{i_0 < i_1} \mathcal{F}(U_{i_0, i_1}) & \longrightarrow & \prod_{i_0 < i_1 < i_2} \mathcal{F}(U_{i_0, i_1, i_2}) \longrightarrow \dots \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \prod_{j_0} \mathcal{F}(V_{j_0}) & \longrightarrow & \prod_{j_0 < j_1} \mathcal{F}(V_{j_0, j_1}) & \longrightarrow & \prod_{j_0 < j_1 < j_2} \mathcal{F}(V_{j_0, j_1, j_2}) \longrightarrow \dots \end{array}$$

This induces a map of the cohomologies,

$$\lambda^q : \check{H}^q(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \check{H}^q(\mathfrak{V}, \mathcal{F})$$

(b) Take an injective resolution of abelian sheaves,

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{F} \longrightarrow \mathcal{I}^\bullet$$

and consider the diagram of abelian sheaves lifting $\text{id}_{\mathcal{F}} : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$,

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
& 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{I}^\bullet & \\
& & & \nearrow & & \text{id}_{\mathcal{F}} \nearrow & \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{I}^\bullet & & \\
& & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \\
& 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F} & \longrightarrow & \check{\mathcal{C}}^\bullet(\mathfrak{V}, \mathcal{F}) & \\
& & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F} & \longrightarrow & \check{\mathcal{C}}^\bullet(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{F}) & \xrightarrow{\lambda} & \check{\mathcal{C}}^\bullet(\mathfrak{V}, \mathcal{F})
\end{array}$$

Because the Cech resolutions are exact and \mathcal{I} is an injective resolution $\text{id}_{\mathcal{F}}$ lifts to morphisms of complexes $\check{\mathcal{C}}^\bullet(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \mathcal{I}^\bullet$ and $\check{\mathcal{C}}^\bullet(\mathfrak{V}, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \mathcal{I}^\bullet$. Since these lifts are unique up to homotopy and λ is a chain map, the last square commutes up to homotopy. Therefore, taking the cohomology of the above complexes, these morphisms induce maps $\beta_{\mathfrak{U}}^q : \check{H}^q(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow H^q(X, \mathcal{F})$ and $\beta_{\mathfrak{V}}^q : \check{H}^q(\mathfrak{V}, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow H^q(X, \mathcal{F})$ making the following diagram commute,

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\check{H}^q(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{F}) & \xrightarrow{\beta_{\mathfrak{U}}^q} & H^q(X, \mathcal{F}) \\
\downarrow \lambda^q & & \downarrow \text{id} \\
\check{H}^q(\mathfrak{V}, \mathcal{F}) & \xrightarrow{\beta_{\mathfrak{V}}^q} & H^q(X, \mathcal{F})
\end{array}$$

Consider the directed system of all open covers of X partially ordered under refinement over which we define,

$$\check{H}^q(X, \mathcal{F}) = \varinjlim_{\mathfrak{U}} \check{H}^q(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{F})$$

with the given restriction maps λ . The morphisms $\beta_{\mathfrak{U}}^q : \check{H}^q(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow H^q(X, \mathcal{F})$ are compatible with the restrictions and thus define a natural morphism,

$$\check{H}^q(X, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow H^q(X, \mathcal{F})$$

(c) Take the abelian sheaf \mathcal{F} and inject it into a flasque sheaf \mathcal{G} to give an exact sequence of sheaves,

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{F} \longrightarrow \mathcal{G} \longrightarrow \mathcal{K} \longrightarrow 0$$

Given this injection we construct an exact sequence of complexes,

$$0 \longrightarrow \check{C}^\bullet(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{F}) \longrightarrow \check{C}^\bullet(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{G}) \longrightarrow D^\bullet(\mathfrak{U}) \longrightarrow 0$$

where $D^\bullet(\mathfrak{U})$ is the cokernel complex which is given by $D^\bullet(\mathfrak{U}) = \check{C}^\bullet(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{Q})$ where \mathcal{Q} is the presheaf $U \mapsto \mathcal{G}(U)/\mathcal{F}(U)$ and thus \mathcal{K} is its sheafification. Therefore, there is a natural sheafification map $\mathcal{Q} \rightarrow \mathcal{K}$ which, as a morphism of presheaves, induces a map of Čech complexes, $D^\bullet(\mathfrak{U}) \rightarrow \check{C}^\bullet(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{K})$. Furthermore, because the map $\mathcal{Q} \rightarrow \mathcal{K}$ is an isomorphism on the stalks, under refinement we have,

$$\varinjlim_{\mathfrak{U}} D^\bullet(\mathfrak{U}) = \varinjlim_{\mathfrak{U}} \check{C}^\bullet(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{Q}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \varinjlim_{\mathfrak{U}} \check{C}^\bullet(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{K})$$

Now the above exact sequence of sheaves and exact sequence of complexes give long exact sequences of sheaf and Čech cohomology respectively,

$$0 \longrightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathcal{F}) \longrightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathcal{G}) \longrightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathcal{K}) \longrightarrow H^1(X, \mathcal{F}) \longrightarrow 0$$

where I have used the fact that $H^1(X, \mathcal{G}) = 0$ because \mathcal{G} is flasque and,

$$0 \longrightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathcal{F}) \longrightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathcal{G}) \longrightarrow H^0(D^\bullet(\mathfrak{U})) \longrightarrow \check{H}^1(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{F}) \longrightarrow 0$$

where I have used the fact that $\check{H}^0(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{F}) = H^0(\check{C}^\bullet(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{F})) = \Gamma(X, \mathcal{F})$ for any sheaf \mathcal{F} and that $\check{H}^1(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{G}) = H^1(\check{C}^\bullet(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{G})) = 0$ because \mathcal{G} is flasque. The morphism of complexes $D^\bullet(\mathfrak{U}) \rightarrow \check{C}^\bullet(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{K})$ induces a map of cohomology,

$$H^0(D^\bullet(\mathfrak{U})) \rightarrow H^0(\check{C}^\bullet(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{K})) = \check{H}^0(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{K}) = \Gamma(X, \mathcal{K})$$

and thus we get a morphism of exact sequences,

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \Gamma(X, \mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & \Gamma(X, \mathcal{G}) & \longrightarrow & H^0(D^\bullet(\mathfrak{U})) & \longrightarrow & \check{H}^1(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \Gamma(X, \mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & \Gamma(X, \mathcal{G}) & \longrightarrow & \Gamma(X, \mathcal{K}) & \longrightarrow & H^1(X, \mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

Because the poset of covers under refinement maps is filtered the direct limit functor is exact. Applying it to the second sequence gives an exact sequence,

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \Gamma(X, \mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & \Gamma(X, \mathcal{G}) & \longrightarrow & \varinjlim_{\mathfrak{U}} H^0(D^\bullet(\mathfrak{U})) & \longrightarrow & \varinjlim_{\mathfrak{U}} \check{H}^1(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \Gamma(X, \mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & \Gamma(X, \mathcal{G}) & \longrightarrow & \Gamma(X, \mathcal{K}) & \longrightarrow & H^1(X, \mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

Furthermore, $\varinjlim_{\mathfrak{U}}$ is exact so it commutes with taking cohomology so the maps,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H^0(\varinjlim_{\mathfrak{U}} D^\bullet(\mathfrak{U})) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & H^0(\varinjlim_{\mathfrak{U}} \check{C}^\bullet(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{K})) \\ \parallel & & \parallel \\ \varinjlim_{\mathfrak{U}} H^0(D^\bullet(\mathfrak{U})) & \longrightarrow & \varinjlim_{\mathfrak{U}} H^0(\check{C}^\bullet(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{K})) = \varinjlim_{\mathfrak{U}} \check{H}^0(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{K}) = \Gamma(X, \mathcal{K}) \end{array}$$

are isomorphisms. Therefore since cokernels are unique, the map,

$$\varinjlim_{\mathfrak{U}} \check{H}^1(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow H^1(X, \mathcal{F})$$

is an isomorphism.

3.4.5 4.5

Let X be a locally ringed space. Notate by \mathcal{O}_X^\times , the sheaf of abelian groups given by $U \mapsto \mathcal{O}_X(U)^\times$. Now let \mathcal{L} be an invertible sheaf on X meaning that there exists an open cover \mathfrak{U} such that for each $U \in \mathfrak{U}$ we have isomorphisms $\varphi_U : \mathcal{O}_X|_U \rightarrow \mathcal{L}|_U$. Therefore, on the overlaps we have isomorphism,

$$\varphi_{ij} = \varphi_{U_i}^{-1}|_{U_i \cap U_j} \circ \varphi_{U_j}|_{U_i \cap U_j} : \mathcal{O}_X|_{U_i \cap U_j} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X|_{U_i \cap U_j}$$

which, as $\mathcal{O}_X|_{U_i \cap U_j}$ -module maps are determined uniquely by $e_{ij} \in \mathcal{O}_X(U_i \cap U_j)^\times$ which is a unit because the map it defines is an isomorphism. Thus, $e = (e_{ij})_{ij}$ is an element of the second Čech complex group, $C^2(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{O}_X^\times)$. Consider the Čech complex,

$$0 \longrightarrow \prod_{i_0} \mathcal{O}_X^\times(U_{i_0}) \longrightarrow \prod_{i_0 < i_1} \mathcal{O}_X^\times(U_{i_0} \cap U_{i_1}) \longrightarrow \prod_{i_0 < i_1 < i_2} \mathcal{O}_X^\times(U_{i_0} \cap U_{i_1} \cap U_{i_2})$$

Furthermore, on triple overlaps,

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{ij}|_{ijk} \circ \varphi_{jk}|_{ijk} &= \varphi_{U_i}^{-1}|_{U_{ijk}} \circ \varphi_{U_j}|_{U_{ijk}} \circ \varphi_{U_j}^{-1}|_{U_{ijk}} \circ \varphi_{U_k}|_{U_{ijk}} \\ &= \varphi_{U_i}^{-1}|_{U_{ijk}} \circ \varphi_{U_k}|_{U_i \cap U_j \cap U_k} = \varphi_{ik}|_{ijk} \end{aligned}$$

which clearly implies that $e_{ij}|_{U_{ijk}} \cdot e_{jk}|_{U_{ijk}} = e_{ik}|_{U_{ijk}}$. However, the Čech differential map $d : C^1(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{O}_X^\times) \rightarrow \check{C}^2(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{O}_X^\times)$ acts via,

$$(d\alpha)_{ijk} = \alpha_{jk}|_{U_{ijk}} \cdot \alpha_{ik}^{-1}|_{U_{ijk}} \cdot \alpha_{ij}|_{U_{ijk}}$$

Therefore, by the overlap identity,

$$(de)_{ijk} = e_{jk}|_{U_{ijk}} \cdot e_{ik}^{-1}|_{U_{ijk}} \cdot e_{ij}|_{U_{ijk}} = 1$$

Thus e is in the kernel of the Čech differential $d : \check{C}^1(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{O}_X^\times) \rightarrow \check{C}^2(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{O}_X^\times)$ and thus e represents a Čech cohomology class $[e] \in \check{H}^1(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{O}_X^\times)$. Furthermore, if $\tilde{\varphi}_{U_i} : \mathcal{O}_X|_{U_i} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}|_{U_i}$ is another choice of locally trivializing isomorphisms then denote $\tilde{e}_{ij} \in \mathcal{O}_X^\times(U_i \cap U_j)$ for the element determining the isomorphisms,

$$\tilde{\varphi}_{ij} = \tilde{\varphi}_{U_i}^{-1}|_{U_{ij}} \circ \tilde{\varphi}_{U_j}|_{U_{ij}} : \mathcal{O}_X|_{U_i \cap U_j} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X|_{U_i \cap U_j}$$

Then we may consider the isomorphisms $t_i = \tilde{\varphi}_{U_i}^{-1} \circ \varphi_{U_i} : \mathcal{O}_X|_{U_i} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X|_{U_i}$ which are defined by an element $f_i \in \mathcal{O}_X^\times(U_i)$. Then we find that,

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\varphi}_{ij} &= \tilde{\varphi}_{U_i}^{-1}|_{U_{ij}} \circ \tilde{\varphi}_{U_j}|_{U_{ij}} = \tilde{\varphi}_{U_i}^{-1}|_{U_{ij}} \circ \varphi_{U_i}|_{U_{ij}} \circ \varphi_{U_i}^{-1}|_{U_{ij}} \circ \varphi_{U_j}|_{U_{ij}} \circ \varphi_{U_j}^{-1}|_{U_{ij}} \circ \tilde{\varphi}_{U_j}|_{U_{ij}} \\ &= t_i|_{U_{ij}} \circ \varphi_{ij} \circ t_j^{-1}|_{U_{ij}} \end{aligned}$$

This shows that the elements must satisfy, $\tilde{e}_{ij} \cdot e_{ij}^{-1} = t_i|_{U_{ij}} \cdot t_j^{-1}|_{U_{ij}}$. Furthermore, the Čech differential map $d : \check{C}^0(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{O}_X^\times) \rightarrow \check{C}^1(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{O}_X^\times)$ acts via,

$$(d\alpha)_{ij} = \alpha_i|_{U_{ij}} \cdot \alpha_j^{-1}|_{U_{ij}}$$

Therefore, let $f = (f_i)_i$, then $\mathbf{d}f = \tilde{e} \cdot e^{-1}$ which implies that $[\tilde{e}] = [e]$ in $\check{H}^1(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{O}_X^\times)$ so the cohomology class $[e]$ associated to the invertable sheaf \mathcal{L} is well-defined. The map $\mathcal{L} \mapsto [e]$ is well-defined for sheaves which are locally trivialized on \mathfrak{U} . Therefore we get a well-defined map,

$$\text{Pic}(X) \rightarrow \check{H}^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X^\times) = \varinjlim_{\mathfrak{U}} \check{H}(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{O}_X^\times)$$

via decomposing,

$$\text{Pic}(X) = \bigcup_{\mathfrak{U}} \text{Pic}(\mathfrak{U}, X) \quad \text{where} \quad \text{Pic}(\mathfrak{U}, X) = \{\mathcal{L} \in \text{Pic}(X) \mid \forall U \in \mathfrak{U} : \mathcal{L}|_U \cong \mathcal{O}_U\}$$

and mapping,

$$\text{Pic}(\mathfrak{U}, X) \rightarrow \check{H}^1(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{O}_X^\times) \rightarrow \varinjlim_{\mathfrak{U}} \check{H}(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{O}_X^\times) = \check{H}^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X^\times)$$

using the constructed map. This map is an homomorphism because given invertable sheaves \mathcal{L}_1 and \mathcal{L}_2 and isomorphisms $\varphi_{U_i}^r : \mathcal{O}_X|_{U_i} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_r$ corresponding to cohomology classes $[e^r]$ then there is a natural map,

$$\varphi_{U_i}^1 \otimes \varphi_{U_i}^2 : \mathcal{O}_X|_{U_i} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_1|_{U_i} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X|_{U_i}} \mathcal{L}_2|_{U_i}$$

which therefore gives overlap maps,

$$\varphi_{ij}^\otimes = ((\varphi_{U_i}^1)^{-1} \circ \varphi_{U_j}^1) \otimes ((\varphi_{U_i}^2)^{-1} \circ \varphi_{U_j}^2) = \varphi_{ij}^1 \otimes \varphi_{ij}^2$$

and thus, $\varphi_{ij}^\otimes(1) = e_{ij}^1 \otimes e_{ij}^2 \mapsto e_{ij}^1 e_{ij}^2$ under the natural identification,

$$\mathcal{O}_X(U_{ij}) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X(U_{ij})} \mathcal{O}_X(U_{ij}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(U_{ij})$$

Therefore, the invertable sheaf $\mathcal{L}_1 \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{L}_2$ maps to the cohomology class $[e^1 e^2] = [e^1][e^2]$ so this map is a homomorphism.

I claim that this map is, in fact, an isomorphism. Let \mathcal{L} be an invertable sheaf represented by the cohomology class $[e] = [1]$ then we know that $e_{ij} = t_i|_{U_{ij}} \cdot t_j^{-1}|_{U_{ij}}$ for some set of invertable sections t_i . Therefore, modify the isomorphism $\varphi_{U_i} : \mathcal{O}_X|_{U_i} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}|_{U_i}$ which gave rise to this cohomology representative via $\tilde{\varphi}_{U_i} = t_i \varphi_{U_i}$ which are still isomorphism because $t_i \in \mathcal{O}_X(U_i)^\times$ is invertable. Therefore,

$$\tilde{\varphi}_{U_i}^{-1}|_{U_{ij}} \circ \tilde{\varphi}_{U_j}|_{U_{ij}} = (t_i|_{U_{ij}}^{-1} \cdot t_j|_{U_{ij}}) \varphi_{U_i}^{-1}|_{U_{ij}} \circ \varphi_{U_j}|_{U_{ij}} = \text{id}_{\mathcal{O}_X(U_{ij})}$$

this map takes $1 \mapsto (t_i|_{U_{ij}}^{-1} \cdot t_j|_{U_{ij}}) e_{ij} = 1$ so as a morphism of $\mathcal{O}_X|_{U_{ij}}$ -modules is the identity map. Thus $\tilde{\varphi}_{U_i}|_{U_{ij}} = \tilde{\varphi}_{U_j}|_{U_{ij}}$, so the isomorphisms $\tilde{\varphi}_{U_i} \in \mathcal{H}om(\mathcal{O}_X|_{U_i}, \mathcal{L}|_{U_i})$ glue since they agree on this open cover to a global isomorphism $\tilde{\varphi} : \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{L}$ so \mathcal{L} is a trivial invertable sheaf. Thus $\text{Pic}(X) \rightarrow \check{H}^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X^\times)$ is injective. It remains to prove that it is surjective. Given any cohomology class $[e] \in \check{H}^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X^\times)$ we may construct an invertable sheaf as follows. Define \mathcal{L} via,

$$\mathcal{L}(V) = \{f_i \in \mathcal{O}_X(U_i \cap V) \mid f_i|_{U_{ij} \cap V} \cdot e_{ij}|_{U_{ij} \cap V} = f_j|_{U_{ij} \cap V}\}$$

It is clear that this is an invertable sheaf if e_{ij} satisfies the transition property given by its Čech differential vanishing and that $\mathcal{L} \mapsto [e]$.

Finally, we use the general fact that $H^1(X, \mathcal{F}) = \check{H}^1(X, \mathcal{F})$ to conclude that,

$$\text{Pic}(X) \cong H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X^\times)$$

3.4.6 4.6

Let (X, \mathcal{O}_X) be a ringed space and \mathcal{J} be a sheaf of ideals of \mathcal{O}_X such that $\mathcal{J}^2 = 0$. Let X_0 be the ringed space $(X, \mathcal{O}_X/\mathcal{J})$. Now consider the sequence of sheaves over X ,

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{J} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_X^\times \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X_0}^\times \longrightarrow 0$$

where $\mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X^\times$ is the map $a \mapsto 1 + a$ which is a unit because $(1 + a)(1 - a) = 1 - a^2 = 1$ since $a^2 \in \mathcal{J}^2 = 0$. This map is clearly injective. The map $\mathcal{O}_X^\times \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X_0}^\times$ is the projection. At the stalks $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}^\times \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X_0,x}^\times$ the map is simply the projection $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}^\times \rightarrow (\mathcal{O}_{X,x}/\mathcal{J}_x)^\times$. Now if $ab - 1 \in \mathcal{J}_x$ then $ab = 1 + z$ for some $z \in \mathcal{J}_x$. Thus,

$$ab(1 - z) = (1 + z)(1 - z) = 1 - z^2 = 1$$

so $a \in \mathcal{O}_{X,x}^\times$ is actually invertible i.e. the stalk maps are surjective so $\mathcal{O}_X^\times \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X_0}^\times$ is a surjective morphism of sheaves. Now if $a \in \mathcal{J}_x$ then $1 + a = 1$ in $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}/\mathcal{J}_x$ so the sequence is a complex. Furthermore, if $1 + a = 1$ in $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}/\mathcal{J}_x$ then $a \in \mathcal{J}_x$ so the sequence is exact. Therefore, applying the long exact sequence of cohomology we get,

$$H^1(X, \mathcal{J}) \longrightarrow H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X) \longrightarrow H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_{X_0}) \longrightarrow H^2(X, \mathcal{J})$$

Furthermore, using the identification $H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = \text{Pic}(X)$ for any ringed space we find an exact sequence,

$$H^1(X, \mathcal{J}) \longrightarrow \text{Pic}(X) \longrightarrow \text{Pic}(X_0) \longrightarrow H^2(X, \mathcal{J})$$

3.4.7 4.7

Let X be the closed subscheme of \mathbb{P}_k^2 defined by the homogeneous polynomial $f(x_0, x_1, x_2) = 0$ of degree d . Let $S = k[x_0, x_1, x_2]$ be the graded ring such that $\mathbb{P}_k^2 = \text{Proj}(S)$. Now consider the exact sequence of graded rings,

$$0 \longrightarrow S(-d) \xrightarrow{\times f} S \longrightarrow S/(f) \longrightarrow 0$$

which gives an exact sequence of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_k^2}$ -modules,

$$0 \longrightarrow \widetilde{S(-d)} \xrightarrow{\times f} \widetilde{S} \longrightarrow \widetilde{S/(f)} \longrightarrow 0$$

Let $\iota : \text{Proj}(S/(f)) \rightarrow \text{Proj}(S)$ be the closed immersion of the closed subscheme $X = \text{Proj}(S/(f))$ which is the plane curve corresponding the vanishing of f . Then $\widetilde{S/(f)} = \iota_* \mathcal{O}_X$ so we may rewrite this exact sequence as,

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_k^2}(-d) \xrightarrow{\times f} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_k^2} \longrightarrow \iota_* \mathcal{O}_X \longrightarrow 0$$

Taking the long exact sequence of cohomology we find,

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 \rightarrow H^0(\mathbb{P}_k^2, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_k^2}(-d)) \rightarrow H^0(\mathbb{P}_k^2, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_k^2}) \rightarrow H^0(\mathbb{P}_k^2, \iota_* \mathcal{O}_X) \rightarrow H^1(\mathbb{P}_k^2, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_k^2}(-d)) & \rightarrow & & & & & \\ & \searrow & & & & & \\ & & H^1(\mathbb{P}_k^2, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_k^2}) \rightarrow H^1(\mathbb{P}_k^2, \iota_* \mathcal{O}_X) \rightarrow H^2(\mathbb{P}_k^2, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_k^2}(-d)) \rightarrow H^2(\mathbb{P}_k^2, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_k^2}) \rightarrow 0 & & & & \end{array}$$

Since $\iota : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_k^2$ is a closed immersion it is affine and thus,

$$H^q(\mathbb{P}_k^2, \iota_* \mathcal{F}) = H^q(X, \mathcal{F})$$

for any quasi-coherent \mathcal{O}_X -module and $q \geq 0$. In partiucular, $H^q(\mathbb{P}_k^2, \iota_* \mathcal{O}_X) = H^q(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ and also we know that $H^1(\mathbb{P}_k^2, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_k^2}(n)) = 0$. Therefore, the long exact sequence becomes,

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 \rightarrow H^0(\mathbb{P}_k^2, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_k^2}(-d)) \rightarrow H^0(\mathbb{P}_k^2, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_k^2}) & \longrightarrow & H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X) & \longrightarrow & 0 & \searrow & \\ & & & & & \swarrow & \\ & & 0 & \longrightarrow & H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X) & \longrightarrow & H^2(\mathbb{P}_k^2, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_k^2}(-d)) \rightarrow H^2(\mathbb{P}_k^2, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_k^2}) \rightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

Furthermore, since $-d < 0$ then $H^0(\mathbb{P}_k^2, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_k^2}(-d)) = 0$ (because S has no negative degree terms) and we know $H^0(\mathbb{P}_k^2, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_k^2}) = k$. Therefore, $H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = k$ and, in particular, it has dimension 1. Furthermore,

$$H^2(\mathbb{P}_k^2, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_k^2}(n)) = \left(\frac{1}{x_0 x_1 x_2} k[x_0^{-1}, x_1^{-1}, x_2^{-1}] \right)_n$$

Thus, $\dim_k H^2(\mathbb{P}_k^2, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_k^2}) = 0$ which implies that,

$$H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = H^2(\mathbb{P}_k^2, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_k^2}(-d))$$

Furthermore, a basis is given by $x_0^{-(a+1)} x_1^{-(b+1)} x_2^{-(c+1)}$ where $a + b + c + 3 = d$. The number of solutions with $0 \leq a, b, c \leq d - 3$ is given as follows. There are $(d - 2)$ choices for a in which case there are $d - a - 2$ choices for b which fixes c . Then the number of solutions is thus,

$$\begin{aligned} \dim_k H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X) &= \sum_{a=0}^{d-3} (d - a - 2) = (d - 2)^2 - \sum_{a=0}^{d-3} a \\ &= (d - 2)^2 - \frac{1}{2}(d - 3)(d - 2) = \frac{1}{2}(d - 1)(d - 2) \end{aligned}$$

3.4.8 4.8

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

(e)

3.4.9 4.10

3.4.10 4.11

Let X be a topological space, \mathcal{F} a sheaf of abelian groups on X , and \mathcal{U} an open cover of X such that on all finite intersections $V = U_{i_0} \cap \cdots \cap U_{i_p}$ the sheaf $\mathcal{F}|_V$ is acyclic i.e. $H^q(V, \mathcal{F}|_V) = 0$ for all $q > 0$. Now embedd \mathcal{F} into an injective sheaf \mathcal{I} and take its cokernel \mathcal{K} to form a short exact sequence of sheaves on X ,

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{F} \longrightarrow \mathcal{I} \longrightarrow \mathcal{K} \longrightarrow 0$$

The long exact sequence of the cohomology of the left-exact functor $\Gamma(V, (-)|_V)$ gives,

$$0 \longrightarrow H^0(V, \mathcal{F}|_V) \longrightarrow H^0(V, \mathcal{F}_V) \longrightarrow H^0(V, \mathcal{K}|_V) \longrightarrow H^1(V, \mathcal{F}|_V)$$

However, by assumption, $H^1(V, \mathcal{F}|_V) = 0$ on each finite intersection $V = U_{i_0} \cap \cdots \cap U_{i_p}$. Therefore, there is an exact sequence of abelian groups,

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}(V) \longrightarrow \mathcal{I}(V) \longrightarrow \mathcal{K}(V) \longrightarrow 0$$

and thus taking products over possible intersections V we find that the sequence of Čech complexes,

$$0 \longrightarrow \check{C}^\bullet(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{F}) \longrightarrow \check{C}^\bullet(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{I}) \longrightarrow \check{C}^\bullet(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{K}) \longrightarrow 0$$

is exact. Taking the long exact sequence associated to this sequence of Čech complexes gives a long exact sequence of Čech cohomology. However, \mathcal{I} is injective and thus flasque so the higher Čech and sheaf cohomology vanishes. Therefore, we have a morphism of exact sequences,

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \check{H}^0(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & \check{H}^0(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{I}) & \longrightarrow & \check{H}^0(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{K}) & \longrightarrow & \check{H}^1(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & H^0(X, \mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & H^0(X, \mathcal{I}) & \longrightarrow & H^0(X, \mathcal{K}) & \longrightarrow & H^1(X, \mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

However, for any abelian sheaf \mathcal{G} ,

$$\check{H}^0(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{G}) = H^0(\check{C}^\bullet(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{G})) = \Gamma(X, \mathcal{G}) = H^0(X, \mathcal{G})$$

so the first three downwards maps are isomorphisms and thus, by the five lemma, the map,

$$\check{H}^1(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{F}) \xrightarrow{\sim} H^1(X, \mathcal{F})$$

is an isomorphism proving the theorem at $q = 1$.

In proceed by induction on q , assume that the map,

$$\check{H}^q(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{G}) \xrightarrow{\sim} H^q(X, \mathcal{G})$$

is an isomorphism for any abelian sheaf \mathcal{G} satisfying $H^p(V, \mathcal{G}|_V) = 0$ for all $p \geq 1$ and finite intersection V .

Now the long exact sequence of Čech cohomology gives an isomorphism,

$$0 \longrightarrow \check{H}^q(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{K}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \check{H}^{q+1}(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{F}) \longrightarrow 0$$

Furthermore, for $p \geq 1$ the long exact sequence of sheaf cohomology restricted to V gives,

$$H^p(V, \mathcal{F}|_V) \longrightarrow H^p(V, \mathcal{I}|_V) \longrightarrow H^p(V, \mathcal{K}|_V) \longrightarrow H^{p+1}(V, \mathcal{F}|_V)$$

By assumption, $H^p(V, \mathcal{F}|_V) = 0$ and since $\mathcal{I}|_V$ is injective $H^p(V, \mathcal{I}|_V) = 0$ and thus $H^p(V, \mathcal{K}|_V) = 0$ for all $p \geq 1$ and any finite intersection $V = U_{i_0} \cap \cdots \cap U_{i_p}$. Therefore, \mathcal{K} is an abelian sheaf on X satisfying the hypothesis. Thus the isomorphisms,

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\check{H}^q(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{K}) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \check{H}^{q+1}(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{F}) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
H^q(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{K}) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & H^{q+1}(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{F})
\end{array}$$

shift the isomorphism for \mathcal{K} given by the induction hypothesis to an isomorphism for \mathcal{F} in one degree higher,

$$\check{H}^{q+1}(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{F}) \xrightarrow{\sim} H^{q+1}(X, \mathcal{F})$$

completing the proof by induction.

3.5 5

3.5.1 5.1

Let X be a proper scheme over k and \mathcal{F} a coherent \mathcal{O}_X -module. Then we know that $H^q(X, \mathcal{F})$ are finite-dimensional k -vectorspaces and vanish for sufficiently large q . Therefore, the Euler-characteristic,

$$\chi(\mathcal{F}) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (-1)^i \dim_k H^i(X, \mathcal{F})$$

is a well-defined integer $\chi(\mathcal{F}) \in \mathbb{Z}$. Consider an exact sequence of coherent sheaves,

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{F} \longrightarrow \mathcal{G} \longrightarrow \mathcal{H} \longrightarrow 0$$

from which there is a long exact sequence of cohomology,

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
0 \rightarrow H^0(X, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow H^0(X, \mathcal{G}) \rightarrow H^0(X, \mathcal{H}) \rightarrow H^1(X, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow H^1(X, \mathcal{G}) \rightarrow H^1(X, \mathcal{H}) & \rightarrow & \\
\downarrow & & & & & & \\
\rightarrow H^2(X, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow H^2(X, \mathcal{G}) \rightarrow H^2(X, \mathcal{H}) \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow H^n(X, \mathcal{H}) \longrightarrow 0
\end{array}$$

where the cohomology vanishes above the dimension of the scheme X . These groups are k -vectorspaces because X is a scheme over k . By Lemma 6.0.4 we have the alternating sum,

$$\sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i [\dim_k H^i(X, \mathcal{F}) - \dim_k H^i(X, \mathcal{G}) + \dim_k H^i(X, \mathcal{H})] = \chi(\mathcal{F}) - \chi(\mathcal{G}) + \chi(\mathcal{H}) = 0$$

Therefore,

$$\chi(\mathcal{G}) = \chi(\mathcal{F}) + \chi(\mathcal{H})$$

3.5.2 5.2

3.5.3 5.3

Let X be a projective scheme of dimension r over a field k . The *arithmetic genus* of X is defined by,

$$g_a(X) = (-1)^r (\chi(\mathcal{O}_X) - 1)$$

Note that being projective is equivalent to being quasi-projective and proper so χ is defined for any coherent \mathcal{O}_X -module so, in particular, for \mathcal{O}_X itself.

- (a) Let X be a projective integral scheme over an algebraically closed field k . By Lemma 6.0.10 the scheme X is proper over k so by Lemma 6.0.11, $\mathcal{O}_X(X) = H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ is a finite and thus algebraic extension of k . Since k is algebraically closed, $\mathcal{O}_X(X) = k$ and thus

$$\dim_k H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = 1$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} g_a(X) &= (-1)^{r+1} + (-1)^r \sum_{i=0}^r (-1)^i \dim_k H^i(X, \mathcal{O}_X) \\ &= (-1)^{r+1} + (-1)^r + (-1)^r \sum_{i=1}^r (-1)^i \dim_k H^i(X, \mathcal{O}_X) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^r (-1)^{i+r} \dim_k H^i(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} (-1)^i \dim_k H^{r-i}(X, \mathcal{O}_X) \end{aligned}$$

In particular, when X is a projective curve,

$$p_a(X) = \dim_k H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$$

(b)

(c)

3.5.4 5.6

3.5.5 5.8

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

3.6 Section 6

3.6.1 6.4

Let X be a noetherian scheme and suppose that $\mathfrak{Coh}(X)$ has enough locally frees (i.e. for each $\mathcal{F} \in \mathfrak{Coh}(X)$ there exists a locally free $\mathcal{G} \in \mathfrak{Coh}(X)$ and a surjection $\mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ making every coherent sheaf a quotient of a locally free). Then for any $\mathcal{G} \in \mathcal{Mod}(X)$, consider the contravariant δ -functor $Ext_{\mathcal{O}_X}^i(-, \mathcal{H}) : \mathfrak{Coh}(X)^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{Mod}(X)$. To show that such a functor suffices to prove that this contravariant δ -functor is coeffaceable (or equivalently is an effaceable δ -functor on the opposite category $\mathfrak{Coh}(X)^{\text{op}}$) meaning that for each $\mathcal{F} \in \mathfrak{Coh}(X)$ there exists an epimorphism $a : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ such that $Ext_{\mathcal{O}_X}^i(a, \mathcal{H}) = 0$ for all $i \geq 1$. Since we are given such maps from locally free sheaves $\mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$, it suffices to prove that $Ext_{\mathcal{O}_X}^i(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{H}) = 0$ for all $i \geq 1$ and locally free \mathcal{G} .

However, we have shown that for locally free coherent \mathcal{G} ,

$$Ext_{\mathcal{O}_X}^i(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{H}) = Ext_{\mathcal{O}_X}^i(\mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{H}) \otimes \mathcal{G}^\vee = 0$$

for $i \geq 0$ since $Ext_{\mathcal{O}_X}^i(\mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{G}) = 0$ because $\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{O}_X, -)$ is the identity functor.

3.7 Section 7

3.8 Section 8

3.9 Section 9

3.10 Section 10

3.11 Section 11

3.12 Section 12

3.12.1 12.1

Let X be a scheme of finite type over k with k algebraically closed. Then the closed points of X coincide with $X(k)$ at which points $x \in X$ we have $k \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X,x} \rightarrow \kappa(x)$ is an isomorphism. Therefore, at closed points,

$$\mathfrak{m}_x/\mathfrak{m}_x^2 \cong \Omega_{\mathcal{O}_{X,x}/k} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X,x}} k = (\Omega_X)_x \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X,x}} \kappa(x)$$

showing that,

$$\varphi(x) = \dim_k \mathfrak{m}_x/\mathfrak{m}_x^2 = \dim_k (\Omega_X)_x \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X,x}} \kappa(x) = \text{rank}_x(\Omega_X)$$

Furthermore, since X is finite type over k we know that Ω_X is coherent and thus the rank function is upper-semicontinuous so $\varphi(x)$ is upper-semicontinuous on the closed points.

3.12.2 12.2

Consider $X \subset \mathbb{P}_T^n$ a family of hypersurfaces of constant degree d i.e. $\pi : X \rightarrow T$ is flat and for each $t \in T$ the fiber X_t is a hypersurface of degree d in $\mathbb{P}_{\kappa(t)}^n$. Now, a hypersurface $H \subset \mathbb{P}_k^n$ of degree d is Cartier giving an exact sequence,

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(-d) \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_H \longrightarrow 0$$

taking cohomology gives exact sequences,

$$0 \longrightarrow k \longrightarrow H^0(H, \mathcal{O}_H) \longrightarrow 0$$

$$0 \longrightarrow H^i(H, \mathcal{O}_H) \longrightarrow H^{i+1}(\mathbb{P}^n, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(-d)) \longrightarrow 0$$

Therefore,

$$\dim_k H^q(H, \mathcal{O}_H) = \begin{cases} 1 & q = 0 \\ \binom{d-1}{n} & q = n-1 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

this follows independently on the choice of hypersurface and thus,

$$\dim_k H^i(X_t, \mathcal{O}_{X_t})$$

is constant.

3.12.3 12.3

3.12.4 12.6

4 IV

Definition 4.0.1. Here a curve is a regular integral scheme of dimension one which is finite type over an algebraically closed field K .

4.1 1

4.1.1 1.1

Let C be a curve of genus g and a point $P \in C$. For $g = 0$ we know $C \cong \mathbb{P}^1$ in which case the desired functions are easily constructed. Thus we may assume C has positive genus. Consider the divisor $[(1+g)P]$ and the line bundle $\mathcal{O}_C((1+g)[P])$. Then by Riemann-Roch,

$$\ell((1+g)[P]) - \ell(K - (1+g)[P]) = 1 - g + \deg(1+g)[P] = 2$$

Furthermore,

$$\deg(K - (1+g)[P]) = \deg K - \deg(1+g)[P] = 2 - 2g - (1+g) = 1 - 3g < 0$$

Therefore, $\ell(K - (1+g)[P]) = 0$ so we find,

$$\ell((1+g)[P]) = 2$$

and thus there must be nonconstant functions $f \in K(C)$ which are regular everywhere but P .

4.1.2 1.2

Let C be a curve and $P_1, \dots, P_n \in C$ points then using the above construction, we get a nonconstant function $f_i \in K(X)$ which has a pole of order 2 at P_i and is regular elsewhere. Then take $f = f_1^{e_1} \dots f_n^{e_n}$ has poles only at the points P_1, \dots, P_n but it may not have a pole at each point if the f_i have higher order zeros. There is a matrix $v_{ij} = \text{ord}_{P_i} f_j$ which has $v_{ii} = -2$ and $0 \leq v_{ij} \leq 2$ for $i \neq j$ since $\deg f_i = 0$. We need to choose the vector e_i such that $v \cdot e$ has negative entries.

4.2 2

4.3 3

4.3.1 3.1

Let X be a curve of genus 2.

4.3.2 3.2

4.3.3 3.3

Let $\iota : X \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}_k^n$ be a smooth curve of genus $g \geq 2$ embedded as a complete intersection. Then,

$$\omega_X = \iota^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}}(d_1 + \dots + d_r - n - 1)$$

Since $\deg \omega_X = 2g - 2 > 0$ we know that $\ell = (d_1 + \dots + d_r - n - 1) > 0$. Therefore, under the Veronese embedding $v : \mathbb{P}_k^n \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_k^N$ of degree ℓ which is defined by $v^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^N}(1) = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(\ell)$. Therefore, embedding $v \circ \iota : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$ gives $\omega_X = (v \circ \iota)^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}}(1)$ so ω_X is very ample.

5 V

6 Lemmata

Lemma 6.0.1. In an irreducible topological space every nonempty open set is dense.

Proof. Let $U \subset X$ be open with X irreducible. Then take any closed set $C \supset U$. Then $C \cup U^C = X$ since if $x \notin U$ then $x \in U \subset C$. Therefore, since X is irreducible either $U = \emptyset$ or $C = X$. If U is nonempty then we must have $\overline{U} = X$. \square

Lemma 6.0.2. Let X be an irreducible topological space and nonempty open $U \subset X$. Then U is irreducible.

Proof. Suppose that there were closed sets $Z_1, Z_2 \subset X$ such that

$$(Z_1 \cap U) \cup (Z_2 \cap U) = U$$

i.e. such that $Z_1 \cup Z_2 \supset U$. However, by Lemma 6.0.1, we have $Z_1 \cup Z_2 = X$ since U is a nonempty open and X is irreducible. Therefore, either $Z_1 = X$ or $Z_2 = X$ implying that $Z_1 \cap U = U$ or $Z_2 \cap U = U$ so U is irreducible. \square

Lemma 6.0.3. Any irreducible topological space is connected.

Proof. Suppose that X is irreducible. Suppose that $U \subset X$ is clopen. Then U and U^C are both closed but $U \cup U^C = X$ so either $U = X$ or $U = \emptyset$ proving that X is connected. \square

Lemma 6.0.4. Consider the exact sequence of finite-dimensional k -vectorspaces,

$$0 \longrightarrow V_0 \xrightarrow{T_0} V_1 \xrightarrow{T_1} V_2 \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow V_n \xrightarrow{T_n} 0$$

Then we have the alternating sum,

$$\sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i \dim_k V_i = 0$$

Proof. The rank-nullity theorem gives,

$$\dim_k V_i = \dim_k \ker T_i + \dim_k \operatorname{Im}(T_i)$$

However, by exactness, $\operatorname{Im}(T_i) = \ker T_{i+1}$ so consider,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i \dim_k V_i &= \sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i [\dim_k \ker T_i + \dim_k \ker T_{i+1}] \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i \dim_k \ker T_i + \sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i \dim_k \ker T_{i+1} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i \dim_k \ker T_i - \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (-1)^i \dim_k \ker T_i \\ &= \dim_k \ker T_0 - (-1)^{n+1} \dim_k \ker T_{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

However, T_0 is injective and T_{n+1} is the map $0 \rightarrow 0$ so both kernels vanish. Therefore,

$$\sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i \dim_k V_i = 0$$

\square

Definition 6.0.5. We say a scheme is *locally noetherian* if there is an open affine cover $U_i = \text{Spec}(A_i)$ by spectra of noetherian rings A_i . Furthermore we say a scheme is *noetherian* if it is locally noetherian and quasi-compact.

Definition 6.0.6. A morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ of schemes is *locally of finite type* if on each open $U \subset Y$ the ring map $f^\# : \mathcal{O}_Y(U) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(f^{-1}(U))$ is finite type. Furthermore a the morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is *finite type* if it is locally finite type and quasi-compact.

Lemma 6.0.7. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a finite-type morphism of schemes and Y noetherian. Then X is noetherian.

Proof. Since Y is noetherian, it is quasi-compact and has an open affine cover by spectra of noetherian rings $U_i = \text{Spec}(A_i)$. Since f is a finite-type morphism f is quasi-compact so $X = f^{-1}(Y)$ is quasi-compact. Furthermore, the ring map $f^\# : \mathcal{O}_Y(U_i) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(f^{-1}(U_i))$ is finite-type meaning that $\mathcal{O}_X(f^{-1}(U_i))$ is a finitely-generated A_i -algebra since $\mathcal{O}_Y(U_i) = A_i$. Since A_i is noetherian and there is a surjection,

$$A_i[x_1, \dots, x_n] \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(f^{-1}(U_i))$$

then by Hilbert's basis theorem $A_i[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ is noetherian and thus so is $\mathcal{O}_X(f^{-1}(U_i))$ proving that X is a noetherian scheme. \square

Corollary 6.0.8. Any variety is noetherian.

Proof. By definition, a variety X is a finite type scheme over k i.e. the morphism $X \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ is finite type. However, $\text{Spec}(k)$ is clearly noetherian thus so is X . \square

Lemma 6.0.9. Let R be a local ring and let M, N be R -modules such that $M \otimes_R N = R$ then $M \cong R$ and $N \cong R$.

Proof. \square

Lemma 6.0.10. Any projective scheme over k is proper over k .

Proof. \square

Lemma 6.0.11. Let X be an integral scheme proper over k . Then $H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ is a field which is a finite extension of k .

Proof. The sheaf \mathcal{O}_X is coherent and X is a proper scheme over k so $H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ is a finite-dimensional k -vectorspace. Furthermore, X is integral so $H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ is a field and thus a finite field extension of k . \square

Lemma 6.0.12. Let B be an A -algebra giving $f : \text{Spec}(B) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(A)$. Then as quasi-coherent $\mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(A)}$ -modules,

$$f_* \mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(B)} = \tilde{B}$$

Proof. Denote the algebra map $\iota : A \rightarrow B$ and $f = \text{Spec}(\iota)$. We have,

$$f_* \mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(B)}(D(x)) = \mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec}(B)}(f^{-1}(D(x)))$$

However,

$$f(\mathfrak{p}) = \iota^{-1}(\mathfrak{p}) \quad \text{thus} \quad x \in \iota^{-1}(\mathfrak{p}) \iff \iota(x) \in \mathfrak{p} \quad \text{i.e.} \quad f(\mathfrak{p}) \in D(x) \iff \mathfrak{p} \in D(\iota(x))$$

Thus $f^{-1}(D(x)) = D(\iota(x))$ so,

$$f_*\mathcal{O}_{\mathrm{Spec}(B)}(D(x)) = \mathcal{O}_{\mathrm{Spec}(B)}(D(\iota(x))) = B_{\iota(x)} = \widetilde{B}(D(x))$$

since localizing B at x as an A -module is the same as localizing B at $\iota(x)$ as a ring.

Lemma 6.0.13. Let $F, G, H : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ be additive functors between abelian categories and let \mathcal{A} have enough injectives. Suppose there exists a sequence of natural transformations $F \xrightarrow{\alpha} G \xrightarrow{\beta} H$ such that for each injective object $I \in \mathcal{A}$ that the sequence,

$$0 \longrightarrow F(I) \xrightarrow{\alpha_I} G(I) \xrightarrow{\beta_I} H(I) \longrightarrow 0$$

is exact. Then for any object $A \in \mathcal{A}$ there exists a long exact cohomology sequence relating the right-derived functors,

$$0 \rightarrow R^0F(A) \rightarrow R^0G(A) \rightarrow R^0H(A) \rightarrow R^1F(A) \rightarrow R^1G(A) \rightarrow R^1H(A) \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow R^2F(A) \rightarrow R^2G(A) \rightarrow R^2H(A) \rightarrow R^3F(A) \rightarrow R^3G(A) \rightarrow R^3H(A) \rightarrow \dots$$

Proof. Consider an injective resolution of A ,

$$0 \longrightarrow A \longrightarrow I^0 \longrightarrow I^1 \longrightarrow I^2 \longrightarrow I^3 \longrightarrow \dots$$

Now consider the complex,

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
0 & & 0 & & 0 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
F(A) & \xrightarrow{\alpha_A} & G(A) & \xrightarrow{\beta_A} & H(A) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 \longrightarrow & F(I^0) & \xrightarrow{\alpha_I} & G(I^0) & \xrightarrow{\beta_I} & H(I^0) & \longrightarrow 0 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
0 \longrightarrow & F(I^1) & \xrightarrow{\alpha_I} & G(I^1) & \xrightarrow{\beta_I} & H(I^1) & \longrightarrow 0 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
0 \longrightarrow & F(I^2) & \xrightarrow{\alpha_I} & G(I^2) & \xrightarrow{\beta_I} & H(I^2) & \longrightarrow 0 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
\vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & &
\end{array}$$

with (except for the first) exact rows. Thus, this is an exact sequence of complexes,

$$0 \longrightarrow F(\mathbf{I}^\bullet) \xrightarrow{\alpha} G(\mathbf{I}^\bullet) \xrightarrow{\beta} H(\mathbf{I}^\bullet) \longrightarrow 0$$

which gives rise to an exact sequence of cohomology coinciding with the required sequence since $R^p F(A) = H^p(F(\mathbf{I}^\bullet))$. \square

Lemma 6.0.14. Let \mathcal{F} be a flasque sheaf on X and $U, V \subset X$ be open sets. Then the following sequence,

$$0 \longrightarrow \Gamma(U \cup V, \mathcal{F}) \longrightarrow \Gamma(U, \mathcal{F}) \oplus \Gamma(V, \mathcal{F}) \longrightarrow \Gamma(U \cap V, \mathcal{F}) \longrightarrow 0$$

with maps $s \mapsto (s|_U, s|_V)$ and $(s, t) \mapsto (s - t)|_{U \cap V}$ is exact.

Proof. The first map is the kernel of the second by the sheaf property of \mathcal{F} i.e. the pair of sections (s, t) is the image of a global section exactly when they agree on the overlap i.e. $s|_{U \cap V} = t|_{U \cap V} \iff (s - t)|_{U \cap V} = 0$. Finally, the map sending $(s, t) \mapsto (s - t)|_{U \cap V}$ is surjective because \mathcal{F} is flasque so the restriction map $(s, 0) \mapsto s|_{U \cap V}$ is surjective. \square

Theorem 6.0.15 (Mayer-Vietoris). Let \mathcal{F} be a sheaf on X and $U, V \subset X$ be open sets. Then there is a long-exact sequence of cohomology,

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & H^0(U \cup V, \mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & H^0(U, \mathcal{F}) \oplus H^0(V, \mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & H^0(U \cap V, \mathcal{F}) \\ & & & & & & \downarrow \\ & & \hookrightarrow & H^1(U \cup V, \mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & H^1(U, \mathcal{F}) \oplus H^1(V, \mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & H^1(U \cap V, \mathcal{F}) \\ & & & & & & \downarrow \\ & & \hookrightarrow & H^2(U \cup V, \mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & H^2(U, \mathcal{F}) \oplus H^2(V, \mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & H^2(U \cap V, \mathcal{F}) \longrightarrow \dots \end{array}$$

Proof. By the above lemma, the left-exact functors $\Gamma(U \cup V, -)$ and $\Gamma(U, -) \oplus \Gamma(V, -)$ and $\Gamma(U \cap V, -)$ satisfy the conditions of Lemma 6.0.13 giving an exact sequence of their derived functors. Furthermore, because direct sum is exact it commutes with taking cohomology and thus direct sum commutes with taking derived functors. Thus Lemma 6.0.13 gives the required long exact sequence. \square