

Grothendieck Topologies + Sites

Def Let \mathcal{C} be a category. A Grothendieck (pre)topology on \mathcal{C} is a collection of sets of morphisms $\{u_i \rightarrow x\}_{i \in I}$ for each $x \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$ s.t.

• $\forall x \quad \{x \xrightarrow{\text{id}} x\}$ is a covering ($\forall \{y \xrightarrow{\sim} x\}$)

• (locality) if $\{u_i \rightarrow x\}_{i \in I}$ and $\{v_j \rightarrow u_i\}_{j \in J_i}$ are coverings then so is $\{v_{ij} \rightarrow x\}_{i \in I, j \in J_i}$

• (base change) for any $y \rightarrow x$ in \mathcal{C} and any covering

$\{u_i \rightarrow x\}_{i \in I}$ all the pullbacks exist:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} v_i & \rightarrow & u_i \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ y & \rightarrow & x \end{array}$$

Moreover $\{v_i \rightarrow y\}_{i \in I}$ is a covering of y

Def Presheaf Functor $\mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{set}$. It is separated if for every covering $\{u_i \rightarrow x\}_{i \in I}$, $F(x) \rightarrow \prod_{i \in I} F(u_i)$ is injective

A presheaf is a sheaf if $F(x) \rightarrow \prod_{i \in I} F(u_i) \rightrightarrows \prod_{i, j \in I} F(u_i \times_x u_j)$ is an equalizer diagram. (going through each arrow gives you the same thing)

Def Site Category with Grothendieck Topology

Fix a site \mathcal{C} , then we have:

There are functors
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Presheaves on } \mathcal{C} \\ \downarrow \rightarrow \uparrow \text{ forget} \\ \text{separated presheaves on } \mathcal{C} \\ \downarrow \rightarrow \uparrow \text{ forget} \\ \text{sheaves on } \mathcal{C} \end{array} \right.$
 ← sheafification

EX On any category \mathcal{C}
 indiscrete topology: only $\{x \xrightarrow{\sim} y\}$
 are coverings. All presheaves are sheaves.

(2) Canonical topology

A presheaf is a sheaf \Leftrightarrow representable
 i.e. $\text{Hom}(-, x)$ for some $x \in \mathcal{C}$.

Ex A topology is subcanonical if it's weaker than the canonical topology. i.e. all representable functors are sheaves.

Any topological space T gives a category of open subsets of T , with topology $\{u_i \rightarrow X\}_{i \in I}$ is covering iff $\bigcup u_i = X$ (subcanonical)

Fix a scheme S . Small Zariski site

$$\mathcal{C} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} X \\ \downarrow \\ S \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{morphisms} \\ \text{open embeddings} \\ \text{of schemes} \end{array} \quad \left\{ \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}} \left(\begin{array}{c} X \\ \downarrow \\ S \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} Y \\ \downarrow \\ S \end{array} \right) = \text{open embeddings over } S. \right.$$

$$\{u_i \rightarrow X\}_{i \in I} \text{ is cover iff } \bigcup u_i = X$$

$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 S

Big Zariski site $\mathcal{C} = \text{Sch}/S$ $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}} \left(\begin{array}{c} X \\ \downarrow \\ S \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} Y \\ \downarrow \\ S \end{array} \right) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{arbitrary morphisms} \\ \text{of schemes over } S \end{array} \right\}$

$$\{u_i \rightarrow X\} \text{ is covering iff each } u_i \rightarrow X \text{ is } \begin{array}{c} X \rightarrow Y \\ \downarrow \\ S \end{array}$$

$\searrow \quad \downarrow$
 S

an open embedding and $\coprod_{i \in I} u_i \rightarrow X$ is surjective

Big/small Étale sites - replace open embedding by étale morphism

Def An algebraic space is a sheaf \mathcal{F} on the big Étale site s.t.

\mathcal{F} is the sheafification of the presheaf $T \mapsto X(T)/R(T)$ for some

étale equivalence relation $R \hookrightarrow X \times X$

(i.e. R a scheme, $R \hookrightarrow X \times X$ closed immersion such that each projection

$R \rightarrow X$ is étale and for every scheme T , $R(T) \subset X(T) \times X(T)$ is an

equivalence relation on the set $X(T)$.)

Example Let $X = \text{Spec } \mathbb{C}[t, t^{-1}] = Y$. Fix $n > 1$ $n \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} R & \rightarrow & X \\ \downarrow & \searrow & \downarrow \\ X & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & Y \end{array}$$

\downarrow raise to n th power

$$R = X \times_Y X \Rightarrow R \rightarrow X \times X \text{ is an étale equivalence relation}$$

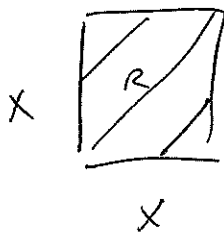
Example continued.

The sheafification
of $T \mapsto X(T)/R(T)$

in the étale topology

is just $\text{Hom}_X(-, Y)$

i.e. is "Y" by abuse of notation.



Fibred Categories.

Def A category over C is just a category \mathcal{F}
 \downarrow functor $P_{\mathcal{F}}$
 \mathcal{C}

In $\mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{P_{\mathcal{F}}} \mathcal{C}$ we say a morphism in \mathcal{F} , $Y \rightarrow Z$ is cartesian
 if whenever

$$X \xrightarrow[\exists!]{f} Y \rightarrow Z \quad (1)$$

(1) Triangle (1) commutes.
 (2) $P_{\mathcal{F}}(f) = g$.

$$P_{\mathcal{F}}(X) \rightarrow P_{\mathcal{F}}(Y) \rightarrow P_{\mathcal{F}}(Z)$$

Def A fibred category over C is a category over \mathcal{C} s.t.
 every morphism downstairs admits a pullback, i.e. a cartesian
 morphism in \mathcal{F} that maps to it under $P_{\mathcal{F}}$.

$$\begin{array}{c} \exists \\ \text{cartesian} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} Y \\ \rightarrow Z \end{array}$$

$$\bullet \longrightarrow P_{\mathcal{F}}(Z)$$

Fibred categories over \mathcal{C} form a 2-category.

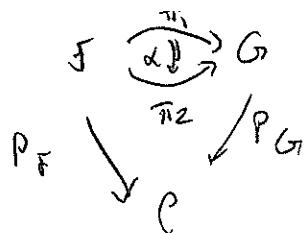
Objects = Fibred categories over \mathcal{C} .

1-Morphisms

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{F} & \xrightarrow{\pi} & \mathcal{G} \\ P_{\mathcal{F}} \downarrow & \alpha & \downarrow P_{\mathcal{G}} \\ & \mathcal{C} & \end{array}$$

π preserves cartesian morphisms

2-morphisms:



α is nat'l transformation $\pi_1 \Rightarrow \pi_2$
 s.t. for any $x \in \text{Ob}(F)$
 $\alpha_x: \pi_1(x) \rightarrow \pi_2(x)$ is a morphism
 in G that p_G sends to $\text{id}_{p_F(x)}$.

Example Comma category Fix $y \in \text{Ob } C$

$C/y = \text{Category of all } \begin{smallmatrix} x \\ \downarrow \\ y \end{smallmatrix}$

$C/y \rightarrow C$ is a fibered category

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 p & \downarrow & \\
 & C &
 \end{array}
 \quad p\left(\begin{smallmatrix} x \\ \downarrow \\ y \end{smallmatrix}\right) = x$$

2 - Yoneda Lemma. For any other fibered category $F \rightarrow C$ there's an
 equivalence of categories $\text{Hom}_C(C/x, F) \rightarrow F(x)$
 "Category whose objects are 1-morphisms"