Title

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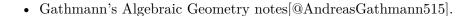
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Prologue







0.2 Notation

• If a property P is said to hold **locally**, this means that for every point p there is a neighborhood $U_p \ni p$ such that P holds on U_p .

Notation	Definition
$\overline{k[\mathbf{x}]} = k[x_1, \cdots, x_n]$	Polynomial ring in n indeterminates

$$\begin{array}{c} + & + & + & + & + \\ k(x_1,\cdots,x_n) \mid \text{Rational function field in } n \text{ indeterminates} \mid + & + & + \\ & - \mid \mid \mathcal{U} \rightrightarrows X \mid \text{An open cover } \mathcal{U} = \left\{U_j \mid j \in J\right\} \mid \\ + & + & + & + \\ & \mid \mid \Delta_X \mid \text{The diagonal } \left\{(x,x) \mid x \in X\right\} \subseteq X \times X \mid + & + \\ & - \mid \mid \mathbb{A}_{/k}^n \mid \text{Affine } n\text{-space} \\ \mathbb{A}_{/k}^n \coloneqq \left\{\mathbf{a} = \left[a_1,\cdots,a_n\right] \mid a_j \in k\right\} \mid + & + \\ & \mid \mid \mathbb{P}_{/k}^n \mid \text{Projective } n\text{-space} \mid \mid - \mid \mid \mathbb{P}_{/k}^n \coloneqq (k^n \setminus \{0\}) / x \sim \lambda x \mid \mid - \mid = \left\{f(\mathbf{x}) = p(\mathbf{x}) / q(\mathbf{x}), \mid p,q, \in k[x_1,\cdots,x_n]\right\} \right\} \\ + & + & \mid \mid V(J), V_a(J) \mid \text{Variety associated to an ideal } J \trianglelefteq k[x_1,\cdots,x_n] \mid + & \mid \mid V(J), V_a(J) \mid \text{Variety associated to an ideal } J \trianglelefteq k[x_1,\cdots,x_n] \mid + & \mid \mid V(J), V_a(J) \mid \text{Variety associated to an ideal } J \trianglelefteq k[x_1,\cdots,x_n] \mid f(\mathbf{x}) = 0 \ \forall x \in X\right\} \mid \mid A(X) \mid \text{Coordinate ring of a variety, } k[x_1,\cdots,x_n] / I(X) \\ \mid \mid V_p(J) \mid \mid \text{Projective variety of an ideal } \mid - \mid \coloneqq \left\{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{P}_{/k}^n \mid f(\mathbf{x}) = 0, \ \forall f \in J\right\} \mid \mid I_p(S) \mid \text{Projective ideal } (?) \mid \mid - \mid \coloneqq \left\{f \in k[x_1,\cdots,x_n] / I_p(X) \mid \mid f^h \mid \text{Homogenization, } x_0^{\deg f} f\left(\frac{x_1}{x_0},\cdots,\frac{x_n}{x_0}\right) \\ \mid \mid f^i \mid \text{Dehomogenization, } f(1,x_1,\cdots,x_n) \mid \mid J^h \mid \text{Homogenization of an ideal, } \left\{f^j \mid f \in J\right\} \mid \\ \mid \overline{X} \mid \text{Projective closure of a subset } \mid - \mid \coloneqq V_p(J^h) \coloneqq \left\{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{P}^n \mid f^h(\mathbf{x}) = 0 \ \forall f \in X\right\} \mid \mid \mathcal{O}_X \mid \\ \text{Structure sheaf } \left\{f : U \to k \mid f \in k(\mathbf{x}) \text{ locally}\right\} \mid \mid D(f) \mid \text{Distinguished open set, } D(f) = V(f)^c = \left\{x \in \mathbb{A}^n \mid f(x) \neq 0\right\} \mid \\ \text{The projective sheaf } \left\{f : U \to k \mid f \in k(\mathbf{x}) \text{ locally}\right\} \mid D(f) \mid \text{Distinguished open set, } D(f) = V(f)^c = \left\{x \in \mathbb{A}^n \mid f(x) \neq 0\right\} \mid \\ \text{The projective sheaf } \left\{f : U \to k \mid f \in k(\mathbf{x}) \text{ locally}\right\} \mid D(f) \mid \text{Distinguished open set, } D(f) = V(f)^c = \left\{x \in \mathbb{A}^n \mid f(x) \neq 0\right\} \mid \\ \text{The projective sheaf } \left\{f : U \to k \mid f \in k(\mathbf{x}) \text{ locally}\right\} \mid D(f) \mid D($$

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0.3 Summary of Important Concepts



- What is an affine variety?
- What is the coordinate ring of an affine variety?
- What are the constructions $V(\cdot)$ and $I(\cdot)$?
- What is the Nullstellensatz?
- What are the definitions and some examples of:
 - The Zariski topology?
 - Irreducibility?
 - Connectedness?
 - Dimension?
- What is the definition of a presheaf?
 - What are some examples and counterexamples?
- What is the definition of sheaf?
 - What are some examples?
 - What are some presheaves that are not sheaves?
- What is the definition of \mathcal{O}_X , the sheaf of regular functions?
 - How does one compute \mathcal{O}_X for X = D(f) a distinguished open?
- What is a morphism between two affine varieties?
- What is the definition of separatedness?
 - What are some examples of spaces that are and are not separated?
- What is a projective space?
- What is a projective variety?
- What is the projective coordinate ring?
- How does one take the closure of an affine variety X in projective space?
- What is completeness?
 - What are some examples and counterexamples of complete spaces?

0.4 Useful Examples



0.4.1 Varieties

- $V(xy-1) \subseteq \mathbb{A}^2$ a hyperbola
- V(x) a coordinate axis
- V(x-p) a point.

0.4.2 Presheaves / Sheaves

- $C^{\infty}(\cdot, \mathbb{R})$, a sheaf of smooth functions
- $C^0(\cdot,\mathbb{R})$, a sheaf of continuous functions
- $\mathcal{O}_X(\,\cdot\,)$, the sheaf of regular functions on X
- $\underline{\mathbb{R}}(\cdot)$, the constant sheaf associated to \mathbb{R} (locally constant real-valued functions)
- $\operatorname{Hol}(\cdot,\mathbb{C})$, a sheaf of holomorphic functions
- K_p the skyscraper sheaf:

$$K_p(U) \coloneqq \begin{cases} k & p \in U \\ 0 & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

0.5 The Algebra-Geometry Dictionary



Let $k = \bar{k}$, we're setting up correspondences

Algebra	Geometry
$\frac{1}{k[x_1,\cdots,x_n]}$	$\mathbb{A}^n_{/k}$
Maximal ideals $\mathfrak{m} = x_1 - p_1, \cdots, x_n - p_n$	Points $[a_1, \cdots, a_n]$
Radical ideals $J = \sqrt{J} \le k[x_1, \cdots, x_n]$	V(J) the zero locus
Prime ideals $\mathfrak{p} \in \operatorname{Spec}(k[x_1, \cdots, x_n])$	Irreducible subsets
I(S) the ideal of a set	$S \subseteq \mathbb{A}^n$ a subset
I + J	$V(I) \cap V(J)$
$\sqrt{I(V) + I(W)}$	$V \cap W$
$I \cap J, IJ$	$V(I) \cup V(J)$
$I(V) \cap I(W), \sqrt{I(V)I(W)}$	$V \cup W$
I(V):I(W)	$\overline{V\setminus W}$
$k[x_1,\cdots,x_n]/I(X)$	A(X) (Functions on X)
A(X) a domain	X is irreducible
A(X) indecomposable	X is connected
Krull dimension n (chaints of primes)	Topological dimension n (chains of irreducibles)