



*Notes: These are notes live-tex'd from a graduate course on Étale Cohomology taught by Daniel Litt at the University of Georgia in Fall 2020. As such, any errors or inaccuracies are almost certainly my own.*

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# Étale Cohomology

University of Georgia, Fall 2020

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16:48

# 1 | Lecture 1

References: <https://www.daniellitt.com/etale-cohomology>

## 1.1 Intro

Prerequisites:

- Homological Algebra
  - Abelian Categories
  - Derived Functors
  - Spectral Sequences (just exposure!)
- Sheaf theory and sheaf cohomology
- Schemes (Hartshorne II and III)

Outline/Goals:

- Basics of étale cohomology
  - Étale morphism
  - Grothendieck topologies
  - The étale topology
  - Étale cohomology and the basis theorems
  - Étale cohomology of curves
  - Comparison theorems to singular cohomology
  - Focused on the case where coefficients are a constructible sheaf.
- Prove the Weil Conjectures (more than one proof)
  - Proving the Riemann Hypothesis for varieties over finite fields

One of the greatest pieces of 20th century mathematics!

- Topics

- Weil 2 (Strengthening of RH, used in practice)
- Formality of algebraic varieties (topological features unique to varieties)
- Other things (monodromy, refer to Katz' AWS notes)

## 1.2 What is Etale Cohomology?

Suppose  $X/\mathbb{C}$  is a quasiprojective variety: a finite type separated integral  $\mathbb{C}$ -scheme.

If you take the complex points, it naturally has the structure of a complex analytic space  $X(\mathbb{C})^{\text{an}}$ : you can give it the Euclidean topology, which is much finer than the Zariski topology.

For a nice topological space, we can associate the singular cohomology  $H^i(X(\mathbb{C})^{\text{an}}, \mathbb{Z})$ , which satisfies several nice properties:

- Finitely generated  $\mathbb{Z}$ -modules
- Extra Hodge structure when tensored up to  $\mathbb{C}$  (same as  $\mathbb{C}$  coefficients)
- Cycle classes (i.e. associate to a subvariety a class in cohomology)

Goal of etale cohomology: do something similar for much more general “nice” schemes. Note that some of these properties are special to complex varieties

E.g. finitely generated: not true for a random topological space

We'll associate  $X$  a “nice scheme”  $\rightsquigarrow H^i(X_{\text{et}}, \mathbb{Z}/\ell^n\mathbb{Z})$ . Take the inverse limit over all  $n$  to obtain the  $\ell$ -adic cohomology  $H^i(X_{\text{et}}, \mathbb{Z}_\ell)$ . You can tensor with  $\mathbb{Q}$  to get something with  $\mathbb{Q}_\ell$  coefficients. And as in singular cohomology, you can have a “twisted coefficient system”.

What are nice schemes:

- $X = \text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_k$ , the ring of integers over a number field.
- $X$  a variety over an algebraically closed field
  - Typical, most analogous to taking a variety over  $\mathbb{C}$ .
- $X$  a variety over a non-algebraically closed field

Some comparisons between the last two cases:

- For  $\mathbb{C}$ -variety,  $H_{\text{sing}}^i$  will vanish above  $i = 2d$ .
- Over a finite field,  $H^i$  will vanish for  $i > 2d + 1$  but generally not vanish for  $i = 2d + 1$ .

In good situations, these are finitely generated  $\mathbb{Z}/\ell^n\mathbb{Z}$ -modules, have Mayer-Vietoris and excision sequences, spectral sequences, etc.

Related invariants: for a scheme with a geometric point  $(X, \bar{x}) \rightsquigarrow \pi_1^{\text{étale}}(X, \bar{x})$ , which is a profinite topological group, which is a profinite topological group.

Note: a geometric point is a map from  $\text{Spec } X$  to an algebraically closed field.

More invariants beyond the scope of this course:

- Higher homotopy groups
- Homotopy type (equivalence class of spaces)

So we want homotopy-theoretic invariants for varieties.

**Remark 1.2.1:** This cohomology theory is necessarily weird!

**Theorem 1.2.2 (Serre).**

There does not exist a cohomology theory for schemes over  $\bar{\mathbb{F}}_q$  with the following properties:

1. Functorial
2. Satisfies the Kunneth formula
3. For  $E$  an elliptic curve,  $H^1(E) = \mathbb{Q}^2$ .

Slogan: No cohomology theory with  $\mathbb{Q}$  coefficients.

*Proof.*

Take  $E$  to be a supersingular elliptic curve. Then  $\text{End}(E) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$  is a quaternion algebra.

Fact: There are no algebra morphisms  $R \rightarrow \text{Mat}_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{Q})$

**Exercise 1.2.3:** Functoriality and Kunneth implies that  $\text{End}(E) \curvearrowright E$  yields an action on  $H^1(E)$ , which is precisely an algebra morphism  $\text{End}(E) \rightarrow \text{Mat}_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{Q})$ , a contradiction.

The content: the sum of two endomorphisms act via their sum on  $H^1$ .

**Exercise 1.2.4:** Prove the same thing for  $\mathbb{Q}_p$  coefficients, where  $p$  divides the characteristic of the ground field.

Proof the same, just need to know what quaternion algebras show up. ■

This forces using some funky type of coefficients.


## 1.3 What are the Weil Conjectures?

Suppose  $X/\mathbb{F}_q$  is a variety, then

$$\zeta_X(t) = \exp \left( \sum_{n>0} \frac{|X(\mathbb{F}_{q^n})|}{n} t^n \right).$$

Some comments:

- $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \log \zeta_X(t)$  is an ordinary generating function for the number of rational points.
- Slogan: locations of zeros and poles of a meromorphic function control the growth rate of the coefficients of the Taylor series of the logarithmic derivative.

**Exercise 1.3.1:** Make this slogan precise for rational functions, i.e. ratios of two polynomials. 

The conjectures:

1.  $\zeta_X(t)$  is a rational function.
2. (Functional equation) For  $X$  smooth and proper

$$\zeta_X(q^{-n}t^{-1}) = \pm q^{\frac{nE}{2}} t^E \zeta_X(t).$$

3. (RH) All roots and poles of  $\zeta_X(t)$  have absolute value  $q^{\frac{i}{2}}$  with  $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ , and these are equal to the  $i$ th Betti numbers if  $X$  lifts to characteristic zero.

Note: we'll generalize betti numbers so this makes sense in general.

All theorems! Proofs:

1. Dwork, using  $p$ -adic methods. Proof here will follow from the fact that  $H_{\text{étale}}^i$  are finite-dimensional. Related to Lefschetz Trace Formula (how Grothendieck thought about it).
2. Grothendieck, follows from some version of Poincaré duality.
3. (and 4) Deligne.

### 1.3.1 Euler Product

Let  $|X|$  denote the closed points of  $X$ , then there is an Euler product:

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta_X(q^{-n}t^{-1}) &= \pm q^{\frac{nE}{2}} t^E \zeta_X(t) = \prod_{x \in |X|} \exp \left( t^{\deg(x)} + \frac{t^{2\deg(x)}}{2} + \dots \right) \\ &= \prod_{x \in |X|} \exp \left( -\log(1 - t^{\deg(x)}) \right) \\ &= \prod_{x \in |X|} \frac{1}{1 - t^{\deg(x)}}. \end{aligned}$$

**Exercise 1.3.2:** Check the first equality. If you have a point of  $\deg(x) = n$ , how many  $\mathbb{F}_{q^n}$  points does this contribute? I.e., how many maps are there  $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{F}_{q^n}) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(\mathbb{F}_q)$  over  $\mathbb{F}_q$ ?

There are exactly  $n$ : it's  $\text{Gal}(\mathbb{F}_{q^n}/\mathbb{F}_q)$ . But then division by  $n$  drops this contribution to one. 

We can keep going by expanding and multiplying out the product:

$$\begin{aligned} \prod_{x \in |X|} \frac{1}{1 - t^{\deg(x)}} &= \prod_{x \in |X|} (1 + t^{\deg(x)} + t^{2\deg(x)} + \dots) \\ &= \sum_{n \geq 0} \left( \# \text{ of Galois-stable subset of } X(\bar{\mathbb{F}}_{q^n}) \text{ of size } n \right) t^n. \end{aligned}$$

Why? If you have a degree  $x$  point, it contributes a stable subset of size  $x$ : namely the  $\mathbb{F}_{q^n}$  points of  $\mathbb{F}_{q^n}$ . Taking Galois orbits like that correspond to multiplying this product.

But these are the points of some algebraic variety:

$$\dots = \sum_{n \geq 0} |\text{Sym}^n(X)(\mathbb{F}_q)| t^n,$$

where  $\text{Sym}^n(X) := X^n / \Sigma_n$ , the action of the symmetric group. Why is that? A  $\bar{\mathbb{F}}_q$  point of  $\text{Sym}^n(X)$  is an unordered  $n$ -tuple of  $\bar{\mathbb{F}}_q$  points without an ordering, and asking them to be Galois stable is the same as saying that they are an  $\mathbb{F}_q$  point.

**Theorem 1.3.3 (First Weil Conjecture for Curves).**

For  $X$  a smooth proper curve over  $\mathbb{F}_q$ ,  $\zeta_X(t)$  is rational.

*Proof.*

Claim: there is a set map

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sym}^n X &\rightarrow \text{Pic}^n X \\ D &\mapsto \mathcal{O}(D). \end{aligned}$$

Here the divisor is an  $n$ -tuple of points.

What are the fibers over a line bundle  $\mathcal{O}(D)$ ? A linear system, i.e. the projectivization of global sections  $\mathbb{P}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}(D))$ . What is the expected dimension? To compute the dimension of the space of line bundles on a curve, use Riemann-Roch:

$$\dim \mathbb{P}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}(D)) = \deg(D) + 1 - g + \dim H^1(X, \mathcal{O}(D)) - 1.$$

where the last  $-1$  comes from the fact that this is a projective space.

Claim: if  $\deg(D) = 2g - 2$ , then  $H^1(X, \mathcal{O}(D)) = 0$ .

This is because it's dual to  $H^0(X, \mathcal{O}(K - D))^\vee$ , but this has negative degree and a line bundle of negative degree can never have sections.

Note: should check to make sure you know why this is true!

Thus the fibers are isomorphic to  $\mathbb{P}^{n-g}$  for  $n > 2g - 2$ . Now make a reduction (exercise: justify why):

Wlog assume  $X(\mathbb{F}_q) \neq \emptyset$ . In this case,  $\text{Pic}^n(X) \cong \text{Pic}^{n+1}(X)$  for all  $n$ , since you can take  $\mathcal{O}(P)$  for  $P$  a point, a degree 1 line bundle, and tensor with it. It's an isomorphism because you can tensor with the dual bundle to go back.

Thus for all  $n > 2g - 2$ ,

$$|\text{Sym}^n(X)(\mathbb{F}_q)| = |\mathbb{P}^{n-g}(\mathbb{F}_q)| \cdot |\text{Pic}^n(X)(\mathbb{F}_q)| = |\mathbb{P}^{n-g}(\mathbb{F}_q)| \cdot |\text{Pic}^0(X)(\mathbb{F}_q)|.$$

Thus  $\zeta_X(t)$  is a polynomial plus  $\sum_{n>2g-2} |\text{Pic}^n(X)(\mathbb{F}_q)| \left(1 + q + q^2 + \cdots + q^{n-g}\right) t^n$ .

**Exercise 1.3.4:** Show that this is a rational function using the formula for a geometric series. ■

**Theorem 1.3.5 (Functional Equation).**

The functional equation in the case of curves:

$$\zeta_X(q^{-1}t^{-1}) = \pm q^{\frac{2-2g}{2}} t^{2-2g} \zeta_X(t).$$

**Exercise 1.3.6 (Important):** Where it comes from in terms of  $\text{Sym}^n$ : Serre duality.

We'll show the RH later.

**Theorem 1.3.7 (Dwork).**

Suppose  $X/\mathbb{F}_q$  is any variety, then  $\zeta_X(t)$  is rational function.

Roughly known to Weil, hinted at in original paper

*Proof (Grothendieck).*

Idea: take Frobenius (intentionally vague, arithmetic vs geometric vs ...)  $F : X \rightarrow X$ , then  $X(\mathbb{F}_q)$  are the fixed points of  $F$  acting on  $X_{\mathbb{F}_q}$ , and the  $\mathbb{F}_{q^n}$  points are the fixed points of  $F^n$ . Uses the Lefschetz fixed point formula, which will say for  $\ell \neq \text{ch}(\mathbb{F}_q)$ ,

$$|X(\mathbb{F}_{q^n})| = \sum_{i=0}^{2 \dim(X)} (-1)^i \text{Tr}(F^n) H_c^i(X_{\mathbb{F}_q}, \mathbb{Q}_\ell).$$

Here  $H_c^i$  is compactly supported cohomology, we'll define this later in the course.

**Lemma 1.3.8.**

$$\exp \left( \sum \frac{\text{Tr}(F^n)}{n} t^n \right) \text{ is rational.}$$

This lemma implies the result, because if you plug the trace formula into the zeta function, you'll get an alternating product  $f \cdots \frac{1}{g} \cdot h \cdot \frac{1}{j} \cdots$  of functions of the form in the lemma, which is still rational.



*Proof (Of Lemma).*

It suffices to treat the case  $\dim(V) = 1$ , because otherwise you can just write this as a sum of powers of eigenvalues.

Then you have a scalar matrix, so you obtain

$$\exp\left(\sum \frac{\alpha^n}{n} t^n\right) = \exp(-\log(1 - \alpha t)) = \frac{1}{1 - \alpha t},$$

which is rational. ■

This proves rationality, contingent on

1. The Lefschetz fixed point formula
2. The finite dimensionality of étale cohomology

**Exercise 1.3.9:** Try to figure out how Poincaré duality should give the functional equation.

Hint: try the lemma on a vector space where  $F$  scales a bilinear form. ✍

**Theorem 1.3.10 (Serre, Kahler Analog).**

Suppose  $X/\mathbb{C}$  is a smooth projective variety and  $[H] \in H^2(X(\mathbb{C}), \mathbb{C})$  is a hyperplane class (corresponds to intersection of generic hyperplane or the first Chern class of an ample line bundle).

Suppose  $F : X \rightarrow X$  is an endomorphism such that  $f^*[H] = q[H]$  for some  $q \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$ .

Define

$$L(F^n) := \sum_{i=0}^{2 \dim(X)} (-1)^i \operatorname{Tr} \left( F^n \mid H^i(X_{\mathbb{F}_q}, \mathbb{Q}_\ell) \right).$$

and

$$\zeta_{X,F}(t) := \exp \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{L(F^n)}{n} t^n \right).$$

Then  $\zeta_{X,F}(t)$  satisfies the RH: the zeros and poles are of absolute value  $q^{\frac{i}{2}}$ . Equivalently, the eigenvalues  $\lambda$  of  $F^n$  acting on  $H^i(X, \mathbb{C})$  all satisfy  $|\lambda| = q^{\frac{i}{2}}$ .

Next time, to review

- Étale morphisms
- Definition of a site

# 2 | Lecture 2

## 2.1 Review

From last time: we want to prove the following theorem of Serre, a complex analog of the Weil conjectures. After this, we'll talk about étale morphisms, the étale topology, and possibly the definition of étale cohomology.

### Theorem 2.1.1 (Serre).

Let  $X_{/\mathbb{C}}$  be a smooth projective variety and  $[H] \in H^2(X; \mathbb{Z})$  be a hyperplane class<sup>a</sup> and an endomorphism  $F : X \rightarrow X$  a map satisfying  $F^*[H] = q[H]$  for some  $q \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$ . Then the eigenvalues of  $F^*$  on  $H^i(X; \mathbb{C})$  all have absolute value  $q^{\frac{i}{2}}$ .

<sup>a</sup>Intersection with a hyperplane in projective space.

Note that the same  $q$  is appearing in both parts of the theorem. Why prove this theorem? Later on, to prove the Riemann hypothesis for varieties over finite fields, we'll prove that the Frobenius acts in this way on the étale cohomology. There is in fact a *reason* this is true, coming from some special properties of the behaviors of the cohomology of varieties which aren't manifested in random topological spaces.

**Warning 2.1.2 :** The proof here will not look at all like Deligne's proof of the Riemann hypothesis for varieties over finite fields. We'll see shadows of it, but use a lot of things that are true for complex varieties that are still not known for varieties over finite fields.

**Fact 2.1.3:** There is a cup product map

$$\begin{aligned} L : H^i(X; \mathbb{C}) &\rightarrow H^{i+2}(X; \mathbb{C}) \\ \alpha &\mapsto \alpha \smile [H]. \end{aligned}$$

Thus taking the direct sum  $\bigoplus_i H^i(X; \mathbb{C})$  yields an algebra.

### Theorem 2.1.4 (Hard Lefschetz).

Each  $H^i(X; \mathbb{C}) \cong \text{im}(L) \oplus H_{\text{prim}}^i$ , which is an isomorphism that depends on a choice of hyperplane class  $[H]$  but is then canonically defined. Moreover, there is a Hodge decomposition  $H_{\text{prim}}^i = \bigoplus_{p+q=i} H_{\text{prim}}^{p,q}$ .

### Theorem 2.1.5 (Hodge Index Theorem).

If  $\alpha, \beta \in H^k(X)_{\text{prim}}$ , then there is a natural pairing

$$\langle a, b \rangle = i^* \int_X a \wedge \bar{\beta} \wedge [H]^{n-k},$$

where we've used the fact that the integrand is a top form and can thus be integrated. Moreover, this is a *definite* bilinear form on  $H_{\text{prim}}^{p,q}$ , i.e. a nonzero element paired with itself is again nonzero.

The moral of the story here is that cohomology breaks up into pieces, where  $\text{im } L$  comes from lower degrees and can perhaps be controlled inductively, and the higher dimensional pieces carry a canonical definite bilinear form.

## 2.2 Sketch proof of Serre's analog of the Riemann hypothesis

As a reminder, we want to show that the eigenvalues of  $F^*$  acting on  $H^k(X; \mathbb{C})$  have absolute value  $q^{\frac{k}{2}}$  where  $q$  is the scalar associated to  $F$  acting on  $[H]$ .

**Claim:** It suffices to do this for  $H_{\text{prim}}^k$ .

Why is this true? If we have an eigenvector  $\alpha \in H^{k-2}(X; \mathbb{C})$ , then by induction on  $k$  we can assume the eigenvalue has absolute value  $q^{\frac{k-2}{2}}$ . Then  $F^*(\alpha \smile [H]) = F^*\alpha \smile F^*[H] = \lambda\alpha \smile q[H] = q\lambda(\alpha \smile [H])$ , so this is an eigenvector of absolute values  $q\lambda \cdot q^{\frac{k-2}{2}} = q^{\frac{k}{2}}$ .

Now for the primitive part, let  $\alpha \in H_{\text{prim}}^k$  be an  $F^*$  eigenvector. Since  $F^*$  preserves  $H^{p,q}$ , we can assume  $\alpha \in H_{\text{prim}}^{p,q}$  for some  $p+q=k$ . Consider

$$\langle F^*\alpha, F^*\alpha \rangle.$$

On one hand, this is equal to  $|\lambda|^2 \langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle$  by sesquilinearity, pulling out a  $\lambda$  and a  $\bar{\lambda}$ . On the other hand, it is equal to

$$\begin{aligned} \dots &= i^* \int F^*\alpha \wedge F^*\bar{\alpha} \wedge [H]^{n-k} \\ &= \frac{i^k}{q^{n-k}} \int F^* (\alpha \wedge \bar{\alpha} \wedge [H]^{n-k}) \\ &= \frac{q^n i^k}{q^{n-k}} \int \alpha \wedge \bar{\alpha} \wedge H^{n-k} \\ &= q^k \langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

**Exercise 2.2.1(?):** Using the Lefschetz hyperplane theorem or Poincaré duality,  $F^*$  acts on  $H^{2n}(X; \mathbb{C})$  via  $q^n$ .

So we're done if  $\langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle \neq 0$ , since this implies  $|\lambda|^2 = q^k$  and thus  $|\lambda| = q^{\frac{k}{2}}$ . Why is this true? This is the statement of the Hodge index theorem.

**Remark 2.2.2(Slogan):** The structures on cohomology imply this complex analog of the Riemann hypothesis, and we'll want to use something similar for varieties over a finite field. This will be hard! Deligne doesn't quite accomplish this: there's no analog of the Hodge decomposition and we don't know the Hodge index theorem.

This is the proof that will motivate much of the rest of what we'll do in the course.

## 2.3 Étale Morphisms

This is a property of morphism of schemes, see Hartshorne.

### Definition 2.3.1 (Étale Morphism)

Suppose  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is a morphism of schemes. Then  $f$  is **étale** if it is locally of finite presentation, flat, and unramified.

### Definition 2.3.2 (Unramified)

$f$  is **unramified** if  $\Omega_{X/Y} = 0$  (the relative Kahler differentials). Equivalently, all residue field extensions are separable, i.e. given a point in  $Y$  with a point in  $X$  above it, the residue fields of these points gives a field extension, and we require it to be separable.

### Definition 2.3.3 (Formally Etale)

Suppose we have a nilpotent ideal  $I$ , so  $I^n = 0$  for some  $n$ , then  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is **formally étale** if there is a unique lift in the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{Spec}(A/I) & \longrightarrow & X \\ \downarrow & \nearrow \exists! & \downarrow f \\ \mathrm{Spec}(A) & \longrightarrow & Y \end{array}$$

**Remark 2.3.4:** This is supposed to resemble a covering space map: We have  $\mathrm{Spec}(A) \in Y$  with a nilpotent thickening and a map from  $A/I$ , which you may think of as a reduced subscheme. This thus says that tangent vectors downstairs can be lifted in a unique way to tangent vectors upstairs:



Figure 1: Image

**Remark 2.3.5:** There are some equivalent definitions of a morphism being étale:

- Smooth of relative dimension zero
- Locally finite presentation and *formally étale*

- Locally *standard étale*, i.e. for each  $x \in X$  with  $y := f(x)$ , there exists a  $U \ni x, V \ni y$  such that  $f(U) \subseteq V$  and  $V = \operatorname{Spec}(R), U = \operatorname{Spec}(R[x]_h/g)$  (where we localize at  $h$ ) such that the derivative  $g'$  is a unit in  $R[x]_h$  and  $g$  is monic.

For this last definition, thinking of  $\operatorname{Spec}(R[x])$  as  $R \times \mathbb{A}^n$ , what happens when modding out by a polynomial  $g$ ? This yields a curve cutting out the roots of  $g$ . Inverting  $h$  deletes the locus where  $h$  vanishes, and  $g'$  being a unit means that the  $g$  has no double roots in the fibers. In other words, the delete locus passes through all double roots:

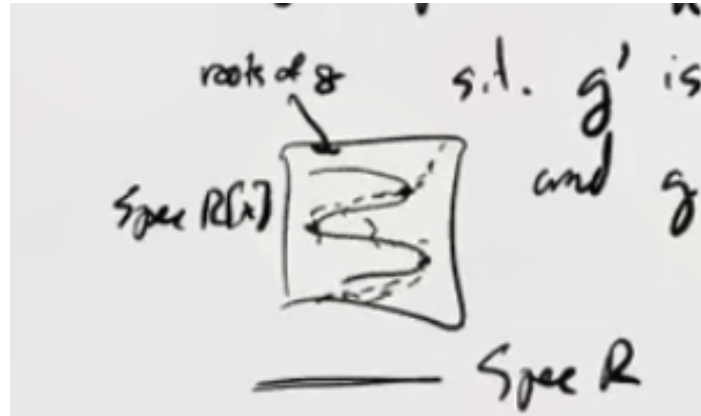


Figure 2: Image

**Exercise 2.3.6(?):** Check that standard étale morphisms are étale, and try to understand the proof that all étale morphisms are locally standard étale.

Let's do some examples!

**Example 2.3.7 (Example of an étale morphism):**

- Multiplication by  $[n]$  on an elliptic curve if  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$  is invertible in the base field.
- Take  $\mathbb{G}_m = \operatorname{Spec} k[t, t^{-1}]$ , and the map

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{G}_m &\rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m \\ t^m &\mapsto t, \end{aligned}$$

where  $n$  is prime to  $\operatorname{ch}(k)$ .<sup>1</sup>

- Note that this is in fact finite étale.

**Exercise 2.3.8(?):** Show that the last map above is étale. Hint: use the fact that  $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(t^n) = nt^{n-1}$ , which is a unit.

<sup>1</sup>Here we use the convention that everything is prime to zero.

**Example 2.3.9(?)**: Consider the map

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{G}_m &\hookrightarrow \mathbb{A}^1 \\ k[t, t^{-1}] &\hookleftarrow k[t].\end{aligned}$$

We need to check 3 things:

- Locally finite presentation,
  - This is a finitely presented ring map, since you just need to adjoin an inverse of  $t$ , one element and one relation.
- Flat,
  - Since open embeddings are flat,
- $\Omega_{\mathbb{G}_m/\mathbb{A}^1}^1 = 0$ ,
  - True for a Zariski open embedding.

Note that this is finite onto its image.

**Proposition 2.3.10(?).**

Any open immersion is étale.<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Note that we actually already checked this!

**Example 2.3.11 (An étale morphism that is not finite onto its image)**: Use the fact that  $\mathbb{G}_m$  is  $\mathbb{A}^1 \setminus \{0\}$ , so take  $\mathbb{G}_m \setminus \{1\}$  and the map

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{G}_m \setminus \{1\} &\rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m \\ t^2 &\hookleftarrow t.\end{aligned}$$

What's the picture? For the squaring map, there are two square roots:

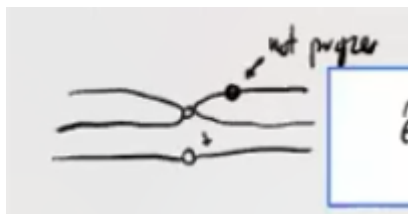


Figure 3: Image

This is an étale surjection but not finite étale, since it is not proper. This also gives a counterexample to étale morphisms always looking like covering spaces, since here that may be true locally but doesn't hold globally.

**Warning 2.3.12** : This is an important example to keep in mind, because you'll often see arguments that treat étale maps as though they were finite onto their image.


**Example 2.3.13(?)**: Take a finite separable field extension, taking Spec of it yields an étale map. 

Now for some non-examples:

**Example 2.3.14(A finite map which is not étale)**: Take  $X = \text{Spec } k[x, y]/xy$ , which looks like the following:



Figure 4:  $X$

Then the normalization  $\tilde{X} \rightarrow X$  is not étale, since it is not flat. 

**Example 2.3.15(A finite flat map which is not étale)**: Take the map

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{A}^1 &\rightarrow \mathbb{A}^1 \\ t^2 &\mapsto t. \end{aligned}$$

The picture is the following:

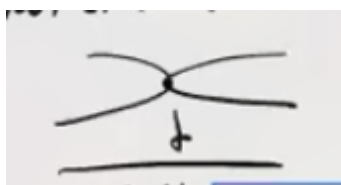



Figure 5: Image

This is not étale since it is ramified at zero. We can compute

$$\Omega_f^1 = k[t] dt/d(t^2) = k[t] dt/2t dt,$$

where  $2t dt$  does not generate this module. This is supported at  $t = 0$  if  $\text{ch} \neq 2$ . 

**Example 2.3.16(?)**: A finite flat morphism such that  $\Omega_{X/Y}^1$  is not torsion: a hint is that the previous example almost works, with a slight modification. Let  $\text{ch } k = p$ , and take

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{A}^1 &\xrightarrow{F} \mathbb{A}^1 \\ t^p &\mapsto t. \end{aligned}$$

Then  $\Omega_f^1 = k[t] dt/d(t^p) = k[t] dt$  since  $d(t^p) = 0$  in characteristic  $p$ . This yields line bundles (?), so it is not torsion.

**Remark 2.3.17**: This map has a name: the relative Frobenius. In general, looking at Frobenii, the Kahler differentials will be very big. You might not be used to this: in characteristic zero, a map of relative dimension zero is generically étale. In this case, the Kahler differentials will always be torsion.

**Example 2.3.18(?)**: Consider a map

$$\mathbb{A}^m \xrightarrow{f_1, \dots, f_m} \mathbb{A}^m,$$

since such a map is given by a system of  $m$  polynomials in  $m$  variables. Then  $f$  is étale in a neighborhood of  $\mathbf{a}$  if  $\det \left( \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_j} \Big|_{\mathbf{a}} \right)$  is a unit.

### 2.3.1 Properties of Étale Morphisms

**Proposition 2.3.19** (*Some properties of étale morphisms*).

1. Open immersions are étale
2. Compositions of étale morphisms are étale<sup>a</sup>
3. Base change of étale morphisms are étale, i.e.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X \times_Y T & \longrightarrow & X \\ \downarrow \text{étale} & & \downarrow \text{étale} \\ T & \longrightarrow & Y \end{array}$$

4. There is a 2 out of 3 property: If  $\varphi \circ \psi$  and  $\varphi$  are étale, then  $\psi$  is étale.

<sup>a</sup>What do you have to check? Locally finite presentation, flat, and unramified are all preserved. The one that may be tricky is remaining unramified, a hint is to use the cotangent exact sequence for  $\Omega_{X/Y}^1$ .

**Exercise 2.3.20(?)**: Show property 4 above.

**Proposition 2.3.21** (?).

Étale morphisms on varieties over an algebraically closed field induce isomorphisms on complete local rings at closed points.



**Exercise 2.3.22(?)**: Prove this! Hint: use the criterion for formal étaleness. There's an evident map one way on local rings coming from your étale morphism, and you need to produce the inverse map.

**Exercise 2.3.23(?)**:  $\triangle$  If  $\psi$  is étale and  $\varphi \circ \psi$  is étale, it is not necessarily the case that  $\varphi$  is étale. Come up with an example!

**Corollary 2.3.24 (An informal statement).**

Any property that can be checked at the level of complete local rings is true for the source of an étale morphism if it is true for the target.

Why? If you want to check a property for complete local rings on the source, note that the map induces an isomorphism of complete local rings.

## 2.4 Generalizing Topologies

### 2.4.1 Sites

The notion of a *site* will be a generalization of topological spaces and sheaves. The idea is we'll generalize sheaf cohomology to this setting. On a nice space like a manifold, singular cohomology is isomorphic to the sheaf cohomology of the constant sheaf  $\mathbb{Z}$ . Here we'll find some version of a sheaf where étale cohomology with  $\mathbb{Z}/\ell^n\mathbb{Z}$  coefficients will be the sheaf cohomology with the constant sheaf  $\mathbb{Z}/\ell^n\mathbb{Z}$ .

**Question 2.4.1**: What parts of the definition of a topological space are needed to define the notion of a sheaf?

**Remark 2.4.2**: Recall that the *sheaf condition* is given in two parts:

1. A section is determined by its value on a cover, and
2. Sections can be glued when they agree on intersections.

**Answer 2.4.3**:

1. As in presheaves, a notion of open sets and inclusions. (I.e., a category of open sets.)<sup>23</sup>

We'd also like to make sense of the sheaf condition:

2. Collections of morphisms which are “covers”, remembering which collections of opens cover a space, and

<sup>2</sup>Recall that a presheaf on  $X$  is a contravariant functor out of the category of open sets of  $X$ .

<sup>3</sup>The notion of a presheaf on  $X$  doesn't know much about the actual topology of  $X$ . If two spaces have the coarsest topology, so the only opens are  $X, \emptyset$ , then the categories of open sets are equivalent, and every presheaf on them will be the same.

3. The existence of certain fiber products (intersections).

**Remark 2.4.4:** The motivation for (3) above is that for  $U, V \subseteq X$ , we can form  $U \times V = U \cap V$ .

**Definition 2.4.5** (Preliminary: Sites/Grothendieck Topologies)

A category  $\mathcal{C}$  with a collection of *covering families*  $\left\{ X_\alpha \xrightarrow{f_\alpha} X \mid \alpha \in A \right\}^a$  such that several axioms are satisfied.

<sup>a</sup>How to think of this: elements in this collection cover  $X$ .

We'll discuss the axioms next time, they just capture the notion of what a cover of a topological space should look like.

**Warning 2.4.6 :** There are at least three different notions of this definition! The one above is perhaps the least general but the easiest to work with.

**Example 2.4.7(?):** For  $X$  a topological space,  $\mathcal{C}$  the category of open sets in  $X$ , then  $\{U_\alpha \rightarrow U\}$  is a covering family if the  $U_\alpha$  cover  $U$ , i.e.  $U = \cup_\alpha U_\alpha$ .

**Example 2.4.8(More exotic):** Let  $M$  be a manifold and  $\mathcal{C}$  be the category of manifolds over  $M$ , so all  $M' \xrightarrow{f} M$  such that  $f$  is locally an isomorphism. Note that these are smooth local homeomorphisms. Let  $\left\{ M_\alpha \xrightarrow{f_\alpha} M \right\}$  if  $\cup_\alpha \text{im}(f_\alpha) = M$ .

**Example 2.4.9(Another exotic example):** Let  $X$  be a scheme and consider  $X_{\text{et}}$  the category of all étale  $Y/X$ : so the objects are schemes  $Y$  admitting an étale morphism  $Y \rightarrow X$ . Then  $\{X_\alpha \rightarrow X\}$  is a covering family if  $\cup \text{im}(f_\alpha) = X$ .

This will be the fundamental object, and we'll define étale cohomology by defining sheaves on this category, taking a constant sheaf  $\underline{\mathbb{Z}/\ell^n\mathbb{Z}}$ , and we'll take sheaf cohomology.

## 3 | Lecture 3

### 3.1 Defining Sites

Today: we'll discuss sites, which generalizes the category of open sets over a topological space. The goal is to generalize spaces and sheaves to categories, and to define a sheaf we need

1. A notion of a *cover*, and
2. A notion of intersections/fiber products of open sets.

**Definition 3.1.1** (Grothendieck Topology / Sites)

A **Grothendieck topology** on  $\mathcal{C}$  or a **site** on  $\mathcal{C}$  is the data of for each  $X \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$  a collection of sets of morphism  $\{X_\alpha \rightarrow X\}$  (*covering families*) satisfying

- Intersections exist: If  $X_\alpha \rightarrow X$  appears in a covering family and  $Y \rightarrow X$  is arbitrary, the fiber product  $X_\alpha \times_X Y$  exists.
- Intersecting with a cover again yields a cover: If  $\{X_\alpha \rightarrow X\}$  is a covering family and  $Y \rightarrow X$  is arbitrary, then the covering family can be pulled back:  $\{Y \times_X X_\alpha \rightarrow Y\}$  is again a covering family.<sup>a</sup>
- Compositions of coverings are again coverings: If  $\{X_\alpha \rightarrow X\}_\alpha$  and  $\{X_{\alpha\beta} \rightarrow X_\alpha\}_{\alpha,\beta}$  are covering families, then you can compose, i.e. taking the set of all possible ways of composing  $\{X_{\alpha\beta} \rightarrow X_\alpha \rightarrow X\}$  is again a covering family.<sup>b</sup>
- Isomorphisms are covers: If  $X \xrightarrow{\sim} Y$  is an isomorphism, then the singleton family  $\{X \xrightarrow{f} Y\}$  is a covering family.

<sup>a</sup>When  $\mathcal{C}$  was the category of open sets of a space  $X$ , the existence of this morphism  $Y \rightarrow X$  says  $Y \subseteq X$  is an open subset, and thus intersecting  $Y$  with any open cover of  $X$  yields an open cover of  $Y$ .

<sup>b</sup>For spaces, this says if you have a cover of an open set by subsets and a cover of each of those subsets, the entire set has been covered.

**3.1.1 Examples of Sites**

**Example 3.1.2 (The motivating example):** If  $X$  is a topological space, define  $\mathcal{C}$  whose objects are open subsets of  $X$  where there is a unique morphism  $U \rightarrow V$  iff  $U \subseteq V$ . Then  $\{U_\alpha \rightarrow U\}$  is a covering family if  $\bigcup_\alpha U_\alpha = U$ .

**Example 3.1.3 (The small étale site):** Let  $X$  be a scheme, and define the small étale site  $X_{\text{ét}}$ : the category whose objects are étale morphisms  $Y \xrightarrow{f} X$  where morphisms are maps over  $X$ :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Y_1 & \xrightarrow{g} & Y_2 \\ & \searrow f_1 & \swarrow f_2 \\ & X & \end{array}$$

Note that  $g$  is étale by the 2 out of 3 property.

Then  $\{X_\alpha \rightarrow X\}$  is a covering family if the set theoretic images satisfy  $\bigcup_\alpha \text{im}(f_\alpha) = X$ .

**Example 3.1.4 (The big étale site):** Again let  $X$  be a scheme, and define  $X_{\text{Et}}$  the category whose objects are all  $X$ -schemes (where we no longer require the maps to be étale). In other words, this

is the overcategory of  $X$ : the category of schemes over  $X$ . Then  $\left\{U_\alpha \xrightarrow{f_\alpha} U\right\}$  is a covering family if all of the  $f_\alpha$  are étale and  $\bigcup_\alpha \text{im}(f_\alpha) = U$ .

Note the difference: in the small site, we included only étale  $X$ -schemes, vs all  $X$ -schemes in the big site. In both cases, the notion of covering families are the same.

**Example 3.1.5(?)**: Let  $X$  be a complex analytic space (e.g. a complex manifold), then there is an analytic étale site whose objects are complex analytic spaces  $Y \xrightarrow{f} X$  such that locally on  $Y$ ,  $f$  is an analytic isomorphism. Note that this includes covering spaces. The morphisms will be morphisms over  $X$  creating commuting triangles, and the covers are the usual covers.

**Remark 3.1.6**: This category is part of what motivates the definition of the étale topology. This is what we're trying to imitate. E.g. if you have a complex algebraic variety, taking its analytification will be one of these. This site will show up later when we compare étale cohomology to singular cohomology.

**Remark 3.1.7**: We haven't said what it means to be a sheaf yet, but Grothendieck topologies behave in somewhat unexpected ways. The category of sheaves of the analytic étale cohomology,  $\text{Sh}(X_{\text{an-ét}})$ , is canonically equivalent to  $\text{Sh}(X^{\text{top}})$ . Thus sometimes the category of sheaves over a site doesn't remember the site, i.e. two different sites can have the same category of sheaves. On the RHS we had a category of open subsets, whereas on the LHS we included things like covering spaces. We'll see later that there is a notion of morphisms of sites, and there is a morphism inducing this equivalence.

Proving this isomorphism will be an exercise, here's an outline of why it's true: suppose you have a cover of  $X$  in this category, i.e. a family of local analytic isomorphisms. Given any of these, you can cover by subsets for which these are isomorphisms onto their images.

**Example 3.1.8(The fppf topology)**: This stands for **faithfully flat and finite presentation**.

<sup>4</sup> There are small and big sites here: we define  $X_{\text{fppf}}$  whose objects are fppf morphism  $Y \rightarrow X$ , with morphisms as triangular diagrams of morphisms over  $X$ , and covers are the usual covers. Note that replacing fppf morphisms with flat morphisms would yield an equivalent definition here.

**Example 3.1.9(?)**: If  $X$  is a scheme, then the small Zariski topology is  $X_{\text{zar}}$  whose objects are  $\text{Op}(X^{\text{top}})$ , the Grothendieck topology of the corresponding topological space, and we take the usual notion of covers.

There is a big Zariski topology  $X_{\text{Zar}}$  whose category is all  $X$ -schemes  $\left\{U_\alpha \xrightarrow{f_\alpha} U\right\}$  with  $f_\alpha$  open embeddings and  $\bigcup_\alpha \text{im}(f_\alpha) = U$ .

**Example 3.1.10(?)**: Some other examples:

- The **Nisnevich** topology, which lives between the Zariski and the étale topology,

<sup>4</sup>The letters don't precisely match up here because this comes from a French acronym.

- The **crystalline** site, used to define crystalline cohomology,
- The **infinitesimal** site,
- The **cdh** topology, the **arc** topology, the **rh** topology, and many more.

## 3.2 Toward Sheaves of Sites

### Definition 3.2.1 (Presheaf)

For  $\mathcal{D}$  a category, a  $\mathcal{D}$ -valued presheaf is a contravariant function  $F : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ .

**Remark 3.2.2:** This makes no reference to any Grothendieck topology.

**Example 3.2.3(?):** If  $X$  is a topological space, a  $\mathcal{D}$ -valued presheaf of  $X$  is equivalent to a presheaf on  $\text{Op}(X)$ .

We can now define a sheaf. What's the motivation? For  $X$  a topological space, it's a sheaf satisfying some conditions: its sections are determined by an open cover, and given sections agreeing on overlaps allows gluing. This can be captured by a specific diagram, which is what we will use here.

Recall that a site is a category equipped with the Grothendieck topology.

### Definition 3.2.4 (Sheaf)

A sheaf  $F$  is presheaf such that

$$F(U) \longrightarrow \prod_{\alpha} F(U_{\alpha}) \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{F(\pi_1)} \\ \xleftarrow{F(\pi_2)} \end{array} \prod_{\alpha, \alpha'} F(U_{\alpha} \times_U U_{\alpha'})$$

is an *equalizer* diagram for all covering families  $\{U_{\alpha} \rightarrow U\}$ .

**Remark 3.2.5:** The diagram arises due to the fact that if we have a bunch of maps coming from a cover, since we have a contravariant functor, we get a map into the product. We then look at the intersections of all  $U_{\alpha}, U_{\alpha'}$ .

The two arrows occurring come from the projections:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & U_{\alpha} \times_U U_{\alpha'} & \\ \swarrow \pi_1 & & \searrow \pi_2 \\ U_{\alpha} & & U_{\alpha'} \\ & \searrow & \swarrow \\ & U & \end{array}$$

where we use the fact that since  $F$  is a contravariant functor, it induces maps going the other way.

What does being an equalizer mean, say if  $F$  is set-valued? “Exactness” at the middle term is the gluing condition, and exactness at the first term is injectivity, i.e. a section (the values of  $F$  on  $U$ ) are determined by its values on a cover (by  $F(U_\alpha)$ ). Note that in fact  $F(U)$  is the limit of this diagram. The gluing condition is more precisely that if we’re given  $(s_\alpha) \in \prod_\alpha F(U_\alpha)$  such that  $F(\pi_1)(s_\alpha) = F(\pi_2)(s_\alpha)$ , then  $(s_\alpha)$  comes from  $F(U)$ .

**Definition 3.2.6** (Morphisms of sheaves and presheaves)

A morphism  $F_1 \rightarrow F_2$  of either presheaves or sheaves is a natural transformation of functors.

### 3.2.1 Examples of Sheaves of Sites

**Theorem 3.2.7(?)**.

Any representable functor is a sheaf on the étale site  $X_{\text{ét}}$ . In fact, any such functor is a sheaf on the big fppf site  $X_{\text{fppf}}$ : the category of all  $X$ -schemes with covers as fppf covers, which are maps that are flat and jointly surjective.

**Example 3.2.8 (Examples of sheaves on the étale site):** Take  $\mu_n$  the functor represented by  $\mu_n := \text{Spec } k[t]/t^{n-1}$ . For  $U$  an  $X$ -scheme, we can evaluate in the following way:

$$\mu_n(U) = \{f \in \mathcal{O}_U(U) \mid f^n = 1\}.$$

**Example 3.2.9(?):** We define a sheaf of the étale site as  $\mathcal{O}_X^{\text{ét}}(U) = \mathcal{O}_U(U)$  where we’ve said what the values are. This is a sheaf that is represented by  $\mathbb{A}_{/X}^1$ .

**Example 3.2.10(?):** The constant sheaf  $\mathbb{Z}/\ell^n\mathbb{Z}$ . How can we prove it is a sheaf, given the theorem, and determine what its values are? This is represented by  $(\mathbb{Z}/\ell^n\mathbb{Z}) \times X$ , i.e. taking the disjoint union of  $\ell^n$  copies of  $X$ . The values are given by

$$\mathbb{Z}/\ell^n\mathbb{Z}(U) = \text{hom}_{\text{Top}}(U^{\text{Top}}, \mathbb{Z}/\ell^n\mathbb{Z}),$$

where we give the set  $\mathbb{Z}/\ell^n\mathbb{Z}$  the discrete topology and take morphisms to be continuous maps.

**⚠ Warning 3.2.11 :** The constant sheaf  $\underline{S}$  doesn’t associate  $S$  to every open set: it instead associates  $S^d$  where  $d$  is the number of components. The former would only be a presheaf, and not a sheaf.

**Example 3.2.12(?):** We can take the sheaf  $\mathbb{G}_m(U) := \mathcal{O}_U(U)^\times$ , whose values are obtained by taking the global sections of the structure sheaf and only keeping the units. This is represented by

$$\mathbb{G}_{m,X} = \text{Spec } \mathbb{Z}[t, t^{-1}] \times_{\text{Spec } \mathbb{Z}} X$$

Why does this represent this functor? Mapping into this requires that  $t$  goes to an invertible function, which yields the isomorphism.

**Remark 3.2.13:** Note that all of these functors take values in abelian groups, which is a consequence of the fact that the representing objects are group schemes. In fact, one definition of a group scheme is that the functor it represents factors through groups.

**Example 3.2.14(?):** Take the functor  $\mathbb{P}^n(U) := \text{hom}(U, \mathbb{P}^n)$ . This functor can be written down as a line bundle on  $U$  with a surjective map from  $\mathcal{O}_U \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_U^n$  (?), the functor represented by projective space, and that's also a sheaf that is necessarily representable but not an abelian one.

Some things we still need to get to:

- A proof that  $\underline{\text{ZnZ}}$  is actually a sheaf,
- A proof that the category of sheaves on the big étale site  $X_{\text{ét}}$ <sup>5</sup> with values in **Ab** is abelian and has enough injectives.

### 3.3 Étale Cohomology: A Preliminary Definition

**Definition 3.3.1** (Imprecise: étale cohomology)

Let  $\mathcal{F}$  be a sheaf and define a functor  $\Gamma_X : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(X)$  sending it to its values on  $X$ . Then

$$H^i(X_{\text{ét}}, \underline{\mathbb{Z}/\ell^n\mathbb{Z}}) := R^i\Gamma_X(\underline{\mathbb{Z}/\ell^n\mathbb{Z}}),$$

the right-derived functors of  $\Gamma_X$ .

**Remark 3.3.2:** This definition is incomplete, and in particular, it's highly non-obvious that this category of abelian sheaves is abelian. E.g. usually when proving that the category of abelian sheaves on a topological space has cokernels, you use sheafification: you take the cokernel of a map of presheaves, which is a presheaf, and sheafify it. Here, we don't know how to sheafify a presheaf on a site. The usual construction involves forming the *espace étalé* and taking sections does not work for a site, you need a genuinely different argument.

**Warning 3.3.3 :** Even showing cokernels exist in the category of abelian sheaves on a site is nontrivial. Try as an exercise!

**Remark 3.3.4:** What will be true in general is that this category will be an *AB5* abelian category, and having enough injectives is all that's additionally needed. This comes from machinery developed in Grothendieck's Tohoku paper, and we'll sketch part of the proof.

Properties of these sheaves are not so obvious, and depend on the site you're working over:

**Example 3.3.5(?):** Consider the map

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{G}_m &\rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m \\ t^m &\mapsto t, \end{aligned}$$

<sup>5</sup>Note that a sheaf on the big étale site necessarily restricts to a sheaf on the small étale site, since covers in the small site are also covers in the big site.

where  $n$  is invertible over the base, e.g. if we're over a field of characteristic coprime to  $n$ . This yields a map of sheaves in two different settings. In  $X_{\text{Zar}}$  we have

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{O}^\times &\rightarrow \mathcal{O}^\times \\ f &\mapsto f^n.\end{aligned}$$

We can look at this in  $X_{\text{ét}}$ , yielding

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{O}_{\text{ét}}^\times &\rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\text{ét}}^\times \\ f &\mapsto f^m.\end{aligned}$$

**Claim:** This map is not an epimorphism on  $X_{\text{Zar}}$  but is on  $X_{\text{ét}}$

*Proof (?)*.

It suffices to give one example: take  $X = \text{Spec } \mathbb{R}$  and  $n = 2$ , and since this is just a point, the sheaf is determined by its values. So is the map

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{R}^\times &\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^\times \\ t &\mapsto t^2\end{aligned}$$

surjective? The answer is no, of course, since its image is  $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ .

This will be surjective on  $X_{\text{ét}}$  if  $n$  is invertible on  $X$ . If we were in usual topological spaces, we would want to show that given any section of the sheaf on an open set, it can be refined. Here we want to pass to an étale cover so that section has an  $n$ th root. So given  $f \in \mathbb{G}_m(U)$ , we want an étale cover of  $U$  so that  $f$  obtains an  $n$ th root. An invertible function is a map  $U \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m$ , and we can form the square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U \times_{\mathbb{G}_m} \mathbb{G}_m & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{G}_m \\ \downarrow & & \uparrow z^m \\ U & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{G}_m \\ & & \downarrow z \end{array}$$

The RHS map is étale since  $n$  is invertible, and the fiber product is étale since étale morphisms are preserved by base change.

**Claim:**  $f$  has an  $n$ th root upstairs. (Verify!)

There's a more concrete way of writing this: note that  $\mathbb{A}_{U,z}^1 = \text{Spec } k[t]$ , so take the subscheme cut out by  $V(z^n - f)$ . This will be an étale cover of  $U$  (the same one in fact) and  $z$  is now an  $n$ th root. ■

**Exercise 3.3.6(?):** Check the details! Namely that this argument implies that this map of sheaves is an epimorphism.

**Remark 3.3.7:** This map of sheaves  $\mathbb{G}_m \xrightarrow{z^m \mapsto z} \mathbb{G}_m$ , noting that if  $n$  is not invertible this will not be an epimorphism, will always be an epimorphism in  $\text{Sh}(X_{\text{fppf}})$  since this map is flat and finitely presented.



### 3.4 Preview: Morphisms of Sites

#### Definition 3.4.1 (Morphisms of Sites)

Suppose  $T_1, T_2$  are sites (categories with covering families), then a continuous map  $f : T_1 \rightarrow T_2$  is a functor  $T_2 \rightarrow T_1^a$  that preserves fiber products and sends covering families to covering families.

<sup>a</sup>Note that this functor goes in the opposite direction of the original map.

**Example 3.4.2(?)**: A continuous map  $f \in \text{Hom}_{\text{Top}}(X, Y)$  induces a map

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Op}(Y) &\rightarrow \text{Op}(X) \\ U &\mapsto f^{-1}(U). \end{aligned}$$

**Exercise 3.4.3(?)**: Check that this is a continuous map of sites.

Next time: a bunch of examples.

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