

Fibres of morphisms

- x for, yer, fime spec(le(y)) = some theoretic fiber

for, y

- | et f''(?y3) := {xex | f(x) = y3} Exercise Top. space of Xy is homeo. to f-1(843) -By definition  $xy \xrightarrow{3} x$ Speck(y) y-now g(Xy) Ef" (y) since for zety f(g(z)) = ig(g(z)) = ig(o) = g-also, fi(y) = g(xy). Take += fi(y) 1.e. f(a)=y. Gy -> Oxx induces K(m) -> k(x) induces Spec 1k(x) -> Speck(y). Speck(y) -> 7 -write z:=h(0) 6 ky => g(2) = g(4(0)) = x. - therefore a (Xy) = for (y) - & is a topological immedsion. (Claim) -> check on affine case (local property) - put X = Spec B, Y = Spec A, y =: P = A prime ideal -> lf(y)= k(p) 2 Ap/PAP (\*) - by lef X & Spec B x Spec Ap/pA = Spec (B & Ap/pAp) & Spec B.

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= AP S, +/P = BP
(x) B@ Aplet = (B @4 Ap) On A/p = Bp/pBp
 -now note that in general:
    1) tring, AZI ideal: Spect 15 Spect is top. extedding
   2) S = A multp. system => Spec As -> Spec A -11 -
 benna xts y cont. s (V2) family of opens in 73, t.
       f(x) \leq \mathcal{V}_{\mathcal{X}}.
         then: f top, embedding
          (=> top. embedding.
Exercise, Compute fibres of X 7,
   where & = Spec ( ((2+,y]/(1-y2)) > 7 = Ak.
Hack => (x-a) & A & closed pt (assuming k alg closed)
        => k(a) = k[x]/(x-a) 2 k
 y= (0) 6 4 , lk (y) = Oning = Frac (lk (x)) = lk (x).
   -> only pts in AIR?
-pick eek. Xa:= X x Speck(a)

5 Spec ( lklx,y] (x-y2) (klx] +-a)
                   ~ k(x,y]/(x-y2,x-a)
                   ~ k [4]/(42-a)
  -> 2 cuses: 1°, a = 0 3> (y2-a) = (y-Ja).(y+Ja)
               2°, a 30 => dval #5 ?
- now look of fiber over y:
 Xy = Spec ( Kingl & Frac ( K(x) )

-put D= K(y) K= Frac D in Klorl

= Spec ( Dlyl & K) = Spec (K(x, Jx))

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