

HIGHER DIRECT IMAGES FOR DUMMIES

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Abstract. Your abstract.

1. Introduction

- Give definitions of presheaves, sheaves, stalks.

2. Locally constant sheaves

- Give definition.
- Explain sources of examples (and their usefulness): constant sheaves (duh), direct images (sometimes), sheaves of solutions of differential equations; and of course examples induced by covering spaces, representations of the fundamental groupoid, and vector bundles with flat connection.
- Explain the equivalence of locally constant sheaves and covering spaces; also discuss how f^* and f_* look in this picture.
- Explain the equivalence of locally constant sheaves and representations of the fundamental groupoid. Calculate examples of the induced representation, for instance with the sheaf $\{f \mid f' = \frac{1}{2z}f\}$ on \mathbb{C}^\times (which has monodromy $f \mapsto -f$). Also explain how to restrict on representations of the fundamental group at some fixed base point (find out the technical hypotheses needed for this).
- Explain the equivalence of locally constant sheaves and vector bundles with flat connection. Warn that a visual representation of a vector bundles necessarily lives in \mathbb{R}^3 and thus, somewhat unfortunately, comes with an induced connection.

3. Direct images

- Give the definition.
- Explain how to easily calculate the stalks of the direct image in case the map in question was closed. Explain how this is related to “proper base change”. Explain why closedness is intuitively necessary. Of course, give <https://www2.math.uni-paderborn.de/fileadmin/Mathematik/People/wedhorn/Lehre/SkriptMannigfaltigkeiten.pdf> as a reference.
- Give description in terms of generators and relations (in the case that this should turn out to be helpful).

4. Sheaf cohomology and higher direct images

4.1. Basic definition and properties.

Definition 4.1. Let \mathcal{E} be a sheaf of abelian groups on a topological space X . Then the n -th cohomology of X with values in \mathcal{E} is the abelian group $H^n(X, \mathcal{E}) := R^n \Gamma_X(\mathcal{E})$, i.e. the value of the n -th right derived functor of the global sections functor $\Gamma_X : \text{AbSh}(X) \rightarrow \text{Ab}$.¹

Unrolling the definitions, the sheaf cohomology $H^n(X, \mathcal{E})$ is the cohomology of the cochain complex $\Gamma_X(\mathcal{I}^\bullet)$, where $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}^0 \rightarrow \mathcal{I}^1 \rightarrow \dots$ is a resolution of \mathcal{E} by injective objects. However, this description is rarely useful in practice. We will discuss techniques for calculating sheaf cohomology below.

Example 4.2. $H^0(X, \mathcal{E}) \cong \mathcal{E}(X)$.

Example 4.3. Sheaf cohomology on the one-point space $\text{pt} = \{\heartsuit\}$ is trivial, in the following sense: $H^0(\text{pt}, \mathcal{E}) \cong \mathcal{E}(\text{pt}) \cong \mathcal{E}_\heartsuit$ and $H^{\geq 1}(\text{pt}, \mathcal{E}) = 0$ for any sheaf \mathcal{E} . This is consistent with the well-known vanishing of ordinary (singular or simplicial) cohomology on the one-point space. An easy way to verify this is to note that $\Gamma_{\text{pt}} : \text{AbSh}(\text{pt}) \rightarrow \text{Ab}$ is exact (in fact, an equivalence of abelian categories). This implies that the higher derived functors vanish.

With singular or simplicial cohomology, the choice of a coefficient ring does not matter much in many applications; there is always the universal coefficient theorem relating \mathbb{Z} -valued cohomology with cohomology with values in other rings. *This is decidedly not so with sheaf cohomology.* Sheaf cohomology is as much about the topological space as it is about the sheaf in question. The sheaf cohomology groups depend hugely on the used sheaf.

Unfortunately, there is no useful intuition about sheaf cohomology along the ways of “closed cochains modulo exact cochains”. Instead, some intuition on what the elements of the sheaf cohomology groups look like can be gained by Čech methods (see below).

The basic proposition about sheaf cohomology is that short exact sequences of sheaves induce long exact sequences in cohomology.

Proposition 4.4. Let X be a topological space. Let $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{G} \rightarrow 0$ be a short exact sequence of sheaves of abelian groups on X . (This means that the induced sequences $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_x \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_x \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_x \rightarrow 0$ on stalks are exact for all points $x \in X$.) Then there is a natural long exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{G}(X) \rightarrow H^1(X, \mathcal{E}) \rightarrow H^1(X, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow H^1(X, \mathcal{G}) \rightarrow H^2(X, \mathcal{E}) \rightarrow \dots$$

¹A sequence of sheaves is exact if and only if the induced sequences of stalks are exact, for all points of the space. It is a basic exercise in sheaf theory to verify that Γ_X is always left-exact. The standard example of an exact sequence which is not exact on global sections is the *exponential sequence* on $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$, $0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^\times \rightarrow 0$. Here \mathcal{O} denotes the sheaf of holomorphic functions and the morphism $\mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^\times$ maps a holomorphic function f to $\exp \circ f$. This morphism is an epimorphism, since any nowhere vanishing holomorphic function h can *locally* be written as $\exp \circ (\log \circ f)$, where \log is some locally-existing branch of the complex logarithm. But the induced map on global sections is not surjective. For instance, the function $z \mapsto 1/z$ has no preimage. To be a bit more dramatic: If the global sections functor were exact, then the subject “sheaf cohomology” would not exist.

4.2. Relation to ordinary cohomology.

Proposition 4.5. *Let X be a locally contractible space. Let R be a ring and \underline{R} be the constant sheaf with stalks R . Then $H_{\text{sing}}^{\bullet}(X, R) \cong H^{\bullet}(X, \underline{R})$.*

Proof. See [1]. □

XXX: Include comparison theorem with cohomology with values in local systems.

4.3. Why sheaf cohomology? Sheaf cohomology can be motivated from many different angles.

The Leray spectral sequence. If $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is any continuous map, the cohomology of X , Y , and the fibers of f are related. The Leray spectral sequence expresses this relationship in a precise way, describing how the cohomology of X is composed by the cohomology of Y and the cohomology of the fibers. However, even if one is only interested in the cohomology of X with values in \mathbb{Z} or in a field, the cohomology of non-constant sheaves appears in the spectral sequence. Only in special cases, such that f is a fibration, does cohomology with values in local systems suffice.

Global sections. In complex and algebraic geometry, one is often interested in the space of global sections of a sheaf \mathcal{E} . For instance, in the case that $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{O}_X(D)$ is the line bundle associated to a divisor D on a complex manifold or scheme X , $H^0(X, \mathcal{E})$ is the space of meromorphic functions on X with zeroes and poles behaviour governed by D . However, this space, or even its dimension, is hard to compute. Therefore one turns to the *Euler characteristic* of \mathcal{E} , the alternating sum

$$\chi(X, \mathcal{E}) := \dim H^0(X, \mathcal{E}) - \dim H^1(X, \mathcal{E}) + \dim H^2(X, \mathcal{E}) \pm \dots$$

in which the global sections dimension appears as the first summand. This quantity is in general easier to compute, since it is additive in short exact sequences (if $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{G} \rightarrow 0$ is exact, then $\chi(X, \mathcal{F}) = \chi(X, \mathcal{E}) + \chi(X, \mathcal{G})$) and constant in certain families. Obviously, sheaf cohomology is needed to define the Euler characteristic.

Classifying geometric objects. For certain choices of the sheaf, sheaf cohomology classifies geometric objects. For instance, if X is a complex manifold, $H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X^{\times})$ classifies complex line bundles on X up to isomorphism. Here, \mathcal{O}_X^{\times} is the sheaf of nowhere vanishing holomorphic functions. More generally, $H^1(X, \text{Aut}(\mathcal{E}))$ classifies sheaves which are locally isomorphic to a fixed sheaf \mathcal{E} and $H^1(X, \mathcal{G})$ classifies \mathcal{G} -torsors on X .

Irreducible spaces. The singular cohomology of irreducible topological spaces – spaces which cannot be written as the nontrivial union of two proper closed subsets – is always zero (in positive degrees). This is not a problem when working with manifolds, which are irreducible only in the one-point case. But it is a problem in algebraic geometry, where schemes with their Zariski topology are often irreducible. For such cases, one is forced to look at cohomology with values in non-constant sheaves.

4.4. Higher direct images.

Definition 4.6. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a continuous map. Let \mathcal{E} be a sheaf of abelian groups on X . Then the n -th higher direct image of \mathcal{E} under f is the sheaf $R^n f_*(\mathcal{E})$ of abelian groups on Y .

In this definition, $f_* : \text{AbSh}(X) \rightarrow \text{AbSh}(Y)$ denotes the left-exact pushforward functor and $R^n f_* : \text{AbSh}(X) \rightarrow \text{AbSh}(Y)$ denotes its n -th right derived functor.

Example 4.7. $R^0 f_*(\mathcal{E}) \cong f_*(\mathcal{E})$.

Example 4.8. Sheaf cohomology is a special case of higher direct images: Let $f : X \rightarrow \text{pt}$ be the unique map to the one-point space. Then $H^n(X, \mathcal{E}) \cong R^n f_*(\mathcal{E})$ for any sheaf \mathcal{E} of abelian groups on X .

For general maps $f : X \rightarrow Y$, the higher direct image can be pictured as a kind of “relativized” sheaf cohomology. To be more specific, we have the following results.

Proposition 4.9. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a continuous map. Let \mathcal{E} be a sheaf of abelian groups on X . Then $R^n f_*(\mathcal{E})$ is the sheafification of the presheaf $U \mapsto H^n(f^{-1}[U], \mathcal{E})$ on Y .

Proof. See [4, Tag 01E4]. \square

Theorem 4.10 (Proper base change theorem). Let X be a topological space such that every open subspace is paracompact (e.g. let X be a manifold). Let Y be a Hausdorff space. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a closed continuous map. Let \mathcal{E} be a sheaf of abelian groups on X . Then $(R^n f_*(\mathcal{E}))_y \cong H^n(f^{-1}[y], \mathcal{E}|_{f^{-1}[y]})$ for any point $y \in Y$.

Proof. See [5, Thm. 8.11]. \square

In the statement, the restriction $\mathcal{E}|_{f^{-1}[y]}$ is defined as the pullback of \mathcal{E} under the inclusion map $i' : f^{-1}[y] \rightarrow X$ of the fiber in the total space.

The proper base change theorem is very useful for visualizing the higher direct image sheaves. The labeling “base change” is because the theorem can also be formulated in the following way: Consider the pullback (fiber product) diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} f^{-1}[y] & \xrightarrow{i'} & X \\ f' \downarrow & & \downarrow f \\ \text{pt} & \xrightarrow{i} & Y. \end{array}$$

Then $i^* R^n f_*(\mathcal{E}) \cong R^n f'_*(i'^* \mathcal{E})$, since pulling back along i is the same as calculating the stalk at y (example **XXX**).

There is also a more general base change theorem, valid for maps $i : Y' \rightarrow Y$ which are not necessarily the inclusion of a point.

Example 4.11. Let $\text{id} : X \rightarrow X$ denote the identity map. Since its fibers are singletons, there should be no “relative cohomology” in positive degrees. Indeed, $R^n \text{id}_*(\mathcal{E})$ is zero for any sheaf \mathcal{E} and any $n > 0$. This can be verified directly with the definition (note that $\text{id}_* : \text{AbSh}(X) \rightarrow \text{AbSh}(X)$ is the identity functor, which is exact). In case that the appropriate topological hypotheses are satisfied, it also follows from the proper base change theorem.

XXX: $R^q f_*(\mathcal{E}) = 0 \Rightarrow H^n(X, \mathcal{E}) \cong H^n(Y, f_*(\mathcal{E}))$.

5. Čech methods

Definition 5.1. Let \mathcal{E} be a sheaf (or presheaf) of abelian groups on a topological space X . Let $\mathcal{U} = (U_i)_i$ be an open covering. Then the n -th Čech cohomology of \mathcal{E} with respect to the covering \mathcal{U} , $\check{H}^n(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{E})$, is the n -th cohomology group of the Čech cochain complex $\check{C}^\bullet(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{E})$, which is defined as follows:

$$\check{C}^n(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{E}) := \prod_{i_0, \dots, i_n} \mathcal{E}(U_{i_0 \dots i_n}),$$

where we set $U_{i_0 \dots i_n} := U_{i_0} \cap \dots \cap U_{i_n}$ and use the differentials given by

$$d((s_{i_0 \dots i_n})_{i_0 \dots i_n}) := \left(\sum_{k=0}^{n+1} (-1)^k s_{i_0 \dots \widehat{i_k} \dots i_{n+1}}|_{U_{i_0 \dots i_{n+1}}} \right)_{i_0 \dots i_{n+1}}.$$

Note that some people argue [2] that Čech cohomology should not be termed “cohomology”, since it fails to satisfy the demands one has for true cohomology theories (for instance, that short exact sequences induce long exact sequences in cohomology). Rather, it should be regarded as a tool for computing sheaf cohomology – we will discuss their relation in due course.

Unlike with sheaf cohomology, calculating Čech cohomology is in principle a viable linear algebra task. We can even restrict to the *ordered Čech complex*, given by

$$\check{C}_{\text{ord}}^n = \prod_{i_0 < \dots < i_n} \mathcal{E}(U_{i_0 \dots i_n}),$$

where I is endowed with some fixed total ordering and the differential is given by the same formula. By an elementary result, this complex is homotopy equivalent to the original one [4, Tag 01FG] and has therefore isomorphic cohomology groups.

5.1. The relation to sheaf cohomology. Čech cohomology and sheaf cohomology are related by a spectral sequence, the *Čech-to-cohomology spectral sequence*.

Proposition 5.2. Let X be a topological space. Let $\mathcal{U} = (U_i)_i$ be an open covering of X . Let \mathcal{E} be a sheaf of abelian groups on X . Then there is a spectral sequence with

$$E_2^{pq} = \check{H}^p(\mathcal{U}, (U \mapsto H^q(U, \mathcal{E}))) \implies H^{p+q}(X, \mathcal{E}).$$

Proof. See [4, Tag 01ES]. □

Remark 5.3. The presheaf of which the Čech cohomology is taken in the Čech-to-cohomology spectral sequence, $U \mapsto H^q(U, \mathcal{E})$, is in general not a sheaf. In fact, its sheafification is always zero [4, Tag 03BA].

In good cases, Čech cohomology does even agree with sheaf cohomology. This is the content of *Leray's theorem*.

Proposition 5.4 (Leray's theorem). Let X be a topological space. Let $\mathcal{U} = (U_i)_i$ be an open covering of X . Let \mathcal{E} be a sheaf of abelian groups on X . Assume that \mathcal{E} is acyclic on the intersections $U_{i_0 \dots i_p}$, that is $H^q(U_{i_0 \dots i_p}, \mathcal{E}) = 0$ for all $p \geq 0$ and $q > 0$. Then $H^n(X, \mathcal{E}) \cong \check{H}^n(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{E})$ for all $n \geq 0$.

Proof. The E_2 page of the Čech-to-cohomology spectral sequence is concentrated in the row $q = 0$, since E_2^{pq} is a subquotient of $\check{C}^p(\mathcal{U}, H^q(_, \mathcal{E}))$, which is zero for $q > 0$. Therefore the spectral sequence degenerates. This implies the statement. □

The vanishing assumption of the theorem is usually not checked by hand, but a result of *vanishing theorems*. For instance, each of the following conditions guarantees that $H^n(X, \mathcal{E})$ vanishes for all $n > 0$:

- The space X is contractible and locally contractible, and \mathcal{E} is constant. (In this case, $H^n(X, \mathcal{E})$ coincides with singular cohomology, for which the vanishing is well-known.)
- The space X is an affine scheme and \mathcal{E} is a quasicoherent \mathcal{O}_X -module. (This is *Serre's vanishing theorem*.)
- The space X is paracompact and the sheaf \mathcal{E} is flabby, fine, or soft. Any sheaf of modules over the sheaf of continuous or smooth functions on a manifold is fine.

5.2. The Mayer–Vietoris sequence from a higher point of view.

Proposition 5.5. *Let $X = A \cup B$ be a covering of a topological space X by two open subsets. Let \mathcal{E} be a sheaf of abelian groups on X . Then there is a Mayer–Vietoris sequence*

$$\cdots \longrightarrow H^n(X, \mathcal{E}) \longrightarrow H^n(A, \mathcal{E}) \oplus H^n(B, \mathcal{E}) \longrightarrow H^n(A \cap B, \mathcal{E}) \xrightarrow{\partial} H^{n+1}(X, \mathcal{E}) \longrightarrow \cdots$$

Proof. Consider the Čech-to-cohomology spectral sequence for the given open covering \mathcal{U} . Since \mathcal{U} consists only of two open sets, its E_2 page looks like this:

- E_2^{pq} is zero for $p \geq 2$.
- E_2^{0q} equals the kernel of the map $H^q(A, \mathcal{E}) \oplus H^q(B, \mathcal{E}) \rightarrow H^q(A \cap B, \mathcal{E})$ which sends (s, t) to $t|_{A \cap B} - s|_{A \cap B}$. (Use the alternating Čech complex.)
- E_2^{1q} is the cokernel of that map.

Therefore the spectral sequence degenerates on the E_2 page. Now consider, for any $n \geq 0$, the canonical short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow F^1 E_\infty^n \longrightarrow E_\infty^n \longrightarrow E_\infty^n / F^1 E_\infty^n \longrightarrow 0.$$

Since $F^2 E_\infty^n = F^3 E_\infty^n = \cdots = 0$ and $F^0 E_\infty^n = F^{-1} E_\infty^n = \cdots = E_\infty^n$ (by the vanishing of most columns, see for instance [3]), we can express the outer terms of this sequence in E_2 terms:

$$0 \longrightarrow E_2^{1, n-1} \longrightarrow E_\infty^n \longrightarrow E_2^{0, n} \longrightarrow 0.$$

Explicitly, this is the sequence

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\longrightarrow \operatorname{cok}(H^{n-1}(A) \oplus H^{n-1}(B) \rightarrow H^{n-1}(A \cap B)) \\ &\longrightarrow H^n(X) \\ &\longrightarrow \operatorname{ker}(H^n(A) \oplus H^n(B) \rightarrow H^n(A \cap B)) \\ &\longrightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$

We can splice these short exact sequences to obtain the long exact Mayer–Vietoris sequence. \square

- Also give lemma that sheaf cohomology = singular cohomology. Again, sketch the first step of the proof. Link to the very detailed reference http://www3.nd.edu/~lnicolae/sheaves_coh.pdf. Also check out <http://www.math.ru.nl/~mgroth/teaching/algtopII14/Section08.pdf> and <http://mathoverflow.net/questions/4214/equivalence-of-grothendieck-style-versus-cech-style-sheaf-cohomology>.

- Čech intuition for sheaf cohomology.
- Direct limit over all coverings.
- $\check{H}^0(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{E}) = \mathcal{E}(X)$, if \mathcal{E} is a sheaf.
- Special degrees 0, 1, and 2.
- Special case: covering by a single open subset?

6. The Leray spectral sequence

XXX: Has to be moved to the correct place.

Proposition 6.1. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a continuous map. Let \mathcal{E} be a sheaf of abelian groups on X . Then there is the Leray spectral sequence*

$$E_2^{pq} = H^p(Y, R^q f_*(\mathcal{E})) \implies H^n(X, \mathcal{E}).$$

Proof. The mother of all spectral sequences is the spectral sequence associated to a filtered complex. Her first child is the Grothendieck spectral sequence; the Leray spectral sequence is a special case of it. Namely, the composition

$$\text{AbSh}(X) \xrightarrow{f_*} \text{AbSh}(Y) \xrightarrow{\Gamma_Y} \text{Ab}$$

equals the global sections functor Γ_X . Ignoring technicalities about adapted classes, we obtain the Grothendieck spectral sequence

$$E_2^{pq} = R^p \Gamma_Y(R^q f_*(\mathcal{E})) \implies R^n \Gamma_X(\mathcal{E}).$$

This is the Leray spectral sequence. \square

Example 6.2. In the situation of the proposition, assume that the higher direct images of \mathcal{E} vanish (i.e. $R^q f_*(\mathcal{E}) = 0$ for $q > 0$). This is, for instance, satisfied if the assumptions of the proper base change theorem (Thm. 4.10) are fulfilled and if \mathcal{E} has no higher cohomology on the fibers of f . Then the Leray spectral sequence degenerates on the second page and shows that $H^n(X, \mathcal{E}) \cong H^n(Y, f_*(\mathcal{E}))$.

Locally constant sheaves

Example 6.3. Consider S^1 together with the locally constant sheaf of typical stalk \mathbb{Z}^2 and monodromy representation $[\gamma].(a, b) = (b, a)$ where $[\gamma]$ is a generator of $\pi_1 S^1$. We want to calculate its sheaf cohomology via cohomology with local coefficient system. The bundle of coefficients E is given as

$$E := [0, 1] \times \mathbb{Z}^2 / \sim$$

with the identification $(0, (a, b)) \sim (1, [\gamma].(a, b)) = (1, (b, a))$ and the obvious projection $E \rightarrow S^1$. We want to apply the Mayer-Vietoris sequence to the standard decomposition $S^1 = D^+ \cup D^-$ of S^1 into two open intervals yielding the exactness of

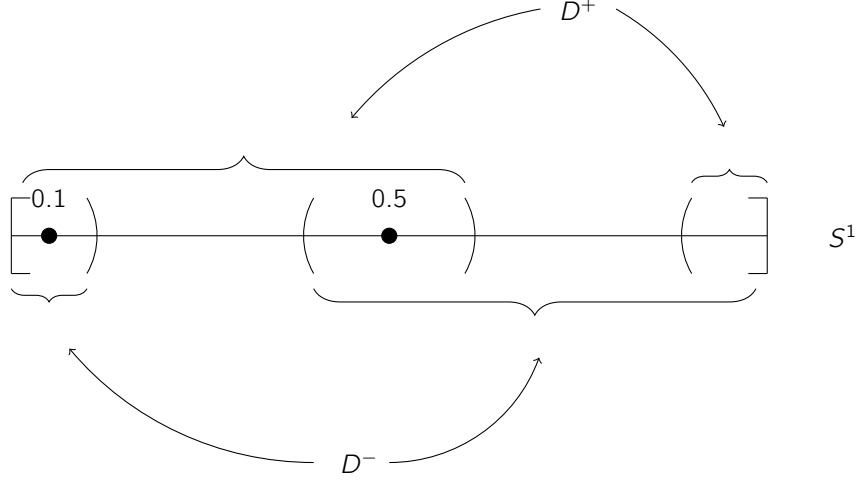
$$H^{k-1}(D^+, E) \oplus H^{k-1}(D^-, E) \longrightarrow H^{k-1}(D^+ \cap D^-, E) \longrightarrow H^k(S^1, E) \longrightarrow H^k(D^+, E) \oplus H^k(D^-, E)$$

On a simply connected space a local system of coefficients is globally constant and this shows that $H^k(S^1, E) = 0$ for $k > 1$. For $k = 1$ the sequence becomes

$$(1) \quad H^0(D^+, E) \oplus H^0(D^-, E) \longrightarrow H^0(D^+ \cap D^-, E) \longrightarrow H^1(S^1, E) \longrightarrow 0$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathbb{Z}^2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}^2 & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z}^2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}^2 \end{array}$$

We have to identify the lower arrow.



For an arbitrary space X a cochain representing a class in $H^0(X, E)$ assigns to every point $x \in X$ a value in the corresponding fibre E_x . The cochain condition means that this value is constant on connected components of X . There are no nontrivial coboundaries in this dimension. Therefore we have a very clear understanding of how the groups in the diagram 1 are isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}^k namely by evaluation at some fixed points:

$$(2) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} H^0(D^+, E) \oplus H^0(D^-, E) & \longrightarrow & H^0(D^+ \cap D^-, E) & \longrightarrow & H^1(S^1, E) \longrightarrow 0 \\ \downarrow \text{ev}_{0.5} \oplus \text{ev}_{0.5} & & \downarrow \text{ev}_{0.1} \oplus \text{ev}_{0.5} & & \\ \mathbb{Z}^2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}^2 & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z}^2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}^2 & & \end{array}$$

Consider the cohomology class in $H^0(D^+, E)$ represented by the cocycle which maps $0.5 \mapsto (a, b) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$. This cocycle restricted to D^+ also maps 0.1 to (a, b) because both of these points lie in the same connected component of D^+ . Thus under isomorphisms 2 the restriction homomorphism $H^0(D^+, E) \rightarrow H^0(D^+ \cap D^-, E)$ maps $(a, b) \mapsto ((a, b), (a, b))$. On the other hand the cohomology class in $H^0(D^-, E)$ represented by the cocycle which maps $0.5 \mapsto (c, d) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ maps $0.1 \mapsto (d, c)$ since we have to let the monodromy act first. Therefore the restriction homomorphism $H^0(D^-, E) \rightarrow H^0(D^+ \cap D^-, E)$ maps $(c, d) \mapsto ((d, c), (c, d))$. Mere calculation shows that the cokernel of $H^0(D^+, E) \oplus H^0(D^-, E) \rightarrow H^0(D^+ \cap D^-, E)$ is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z} yielding

$$H^1(S^1, E) \cong \mathbb{Z}.$$

Direct Images

Example 6.4. Consider the 2-sheeted covering $p : S^1 \rightarrow S^1, z \mapsto z^2$ viewing $S^1 \subset \mathbb{C}$. We want to describe the direct image $p_*\mathbb{Z}$ of the constant sheaf \mathbb{Z} . The sheaf $p_*\mathbb{Z}$ is locally constant hence it is determined by its monodromy representation $\pi_1 S^1 = \mathbb{Z} \curvearrowright \mathbb{Z}^2$. The curve $\gamma : [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow S^1, t \mapsto \exp(it)$ is a generator of $\pi_1 S^1$ and we want to find a lift of this curve $l \rightarrow p_*\mathbb{Z}$ to the $\check{\text{A}}\text{t} \check{\text{A}}\text{t} \check{\text{A}}\text{t}$ space of $p_*\mathbb{Z}$ with any given initial condition $\tilde{\gamma}(0) \in p_*\mathbb{Z}_0$:

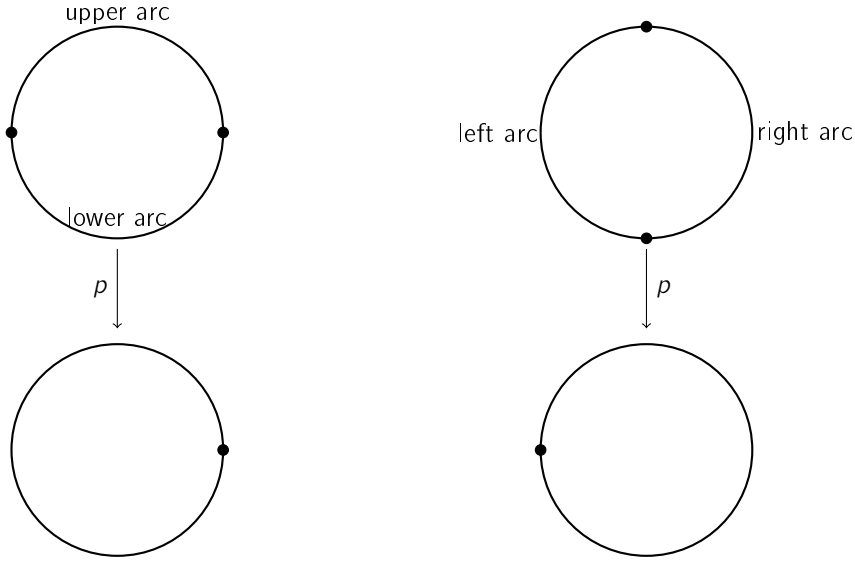
$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & p_*\mathbb{Z} & \\
 \tilde{\gamma} \nearrow & \downarrow \pi & \\
 I & \xrightarrow{\gamma} & S^1
 \end{array}$$

We choose two trivialisations

$$p_*\mathbb{Z}S^1 \setminus \{+1\} = \mathbb{Z}p^{-1}S^1 \setminus \{+1\} = \mathbb{Z}S^1 \setminus \{\pm 1\} \xrightarrow{\phi} \mathbb{Z}_{upper} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{lower}$$

$$p_*\mathbb{Z}S^1 \setminus \{-1\} = \mathbb{Z}p^{-1}S^1 \setminus \{-1\} = \mathbb{Z}S^1 \setminus \{\pm i\} \xrightarrow{\psi} \mathbb{Z}_{left} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{right}$$

where for instance one generator of \mathbb{Z}_{upper} corresponds to the locally constant real-valued function taking the value +1 on the upper connected arc of $S^1 \setminus \{\pm 1\}$ and vanishing on the lower one.

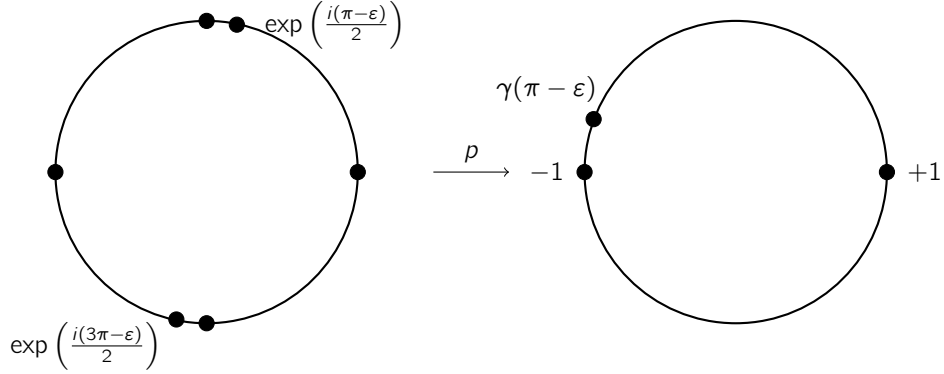


Let us describe the lift $\tilde{\gamma}$ with the initial condition $\tilde{\gamma}(0) = [\psi^{-1}(1, 0)]_1$. At time $t = \pi - \varepsilon$ this lift still has the value $[\psi^{-1}(1, 0)]_{\gamma(\pi - \varepsilon)}$ and we claim:

$$(3) \quad \tilde{\gamma}(\pi - \varepsilon) = [\psi^{-1}(1, 0)]_{\gamma(\pi - \varepsilon)}$$

$$(4) \quad = [\phi^{-1}(0, 1)]_{\gamma(\pi - \varepsilon)}$$

The point $\tilde{\gamma}(\pi - \varepsilon)$ is obtained as follows: consider the locally constant real-valued function $f \in p_*\mathbb{Z}(S^1 \setminus \{-1\}) = \mathbb{Z}(S^1 \setminus \{\pm i\})$ having the value 1 on the left arc and 0 on the right one. This is a section of $p_*\mathbb{Z}$ over the open set $S^1 \setminus \{-1\}$. The preimage of $\gamma(\pi - \varepsilon)$ consists of the two points $\exp\left(\frac{i(\pi - \varepsilon)}{2}\right)$ and $\exp\left(\frac{i(3\pi - \varepsilon)}{2}\right)$:



On the other hand the real-valued function $g := \phi^{-1}(0, 1) \in p_*\mathbb{Z}(S^1 \setminus \{+1\}) = \mathbb{Z}(S^1 \setminus \{\pm 1\})$ having the value 0 on the upper arc and 1 on the lower one represents exactly the same stalk of $p_*\mathbb{Z}$ at the point $\gamma(\pi - \varepsilon)$. This proves claim (4).

A similar argument shows

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\gamma}(2\pi - \varepsilon) &= [\phi^{-1}(0, 1)]_{\gamma(2\pi - \varepsilon)} \\ &= [\psi^{-1}(0, 1)]_{\gamma(2\pi - \varepsilon)} \end{aligned}$$

and then $\tilde{\gamma}(2\pi) = [\psi^{-1}(1, 0)]_1$. Together with a similar calculation on the other generator of the stalk at 1 we conclude that in the monodromy representation $\pi_1 S^1 \curvearrowright \mathbb{Z}^2$ the generator of $\pi_1 S^1$ interchanges the two summands of \mathbb{Z}^2 – the stalk of $p_*\mathbb{Z}$ at the point $1 \in S^1$.

The Serre Spectral Sequence

Example 6.5. Every covering is a fibration and hence yields a Serre spectral sequence converging to the cohomology of the total space. Revisiting Example 6.4 we observe that every preimage of a point consists of two discrete points and hence all higher direct images $R^i p_*\mathbb{Z}, i > 0$ vanish. Therefore the Serre spectral sequence looks as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} 0 & H^0(S^1, p_*\mathbb{Z}) & & H^1(S^1, p_*\mathbb{Z}) & & H^2(S^1, p_*\mathbb{Z}) \\ & 0 & & 1 & & 2 \end{array}$$

Thus the E_2 page equals the limiting page E_∞ and we have an isomorphism

$$H^k(S^1, p_*\mathbb{Z}) \cong H^k(S^1, \mathbb{Z})$$

for any $k \geq 0$. The left hand side expression is sheaf cohomology and the right hand one may be interpreted as singular cohomology with coefficients in \mathbb{Z} .

For $k = 0$ this is obvious since $H^0(S^1, p_*\mathbb{Z}) = \Gamma p_*\mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{Z}$. For $k > 0$ this is some statement about the singular cohomology of S^1 with local coefficient system $p_*\mathbb{Z}$ of typical fibre \mathbb{Z}^2 (cf. 6.3).

Example 6.6. Let $M = S^n$ and

$$S^{n-1} \hookrightarrow SM \rightarrow S^n$$

its unit sphere bundle. We want to calculate the integral homology of SM . The E^2 entries are

$$n \quad \mathbb{Z} \quad \mathbb{Z}$$

$$0 \quad \mathbb{Z} \quad \mathbb{Z}$$

$$0 \quad \quad n-1$$

- definition
- many examples, also with differentials and ring structure
- Klein bottle
- Unit sphere tangent bundle of spheres

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