

Algebraic Geometry

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May 23, 2024

Contents

I	2
1 Schemes	3
2 Morphisms	4
3 Quasi-coherent sheaves	5
4 Curves	6
4.1 Preliminaries	6
4.2 Lower genus	6
4.3 Classification by genus and moduli spaces	6
4.4 Classification by degree in \mathbb{P}^3	7
5 Surfaces	8
6 Étale cohomology	9
6.1	9

Part I

Chapter 1

Schemes

Chapter 2

Morphisms

smooth, finite type, proper, regular, dominant, unramified, flat, complete intersection closed immersion
direct image, inverse image

2.1 (Integral schemes). A scheme X is said to be *integral* if it is non-empty and every non-empty affine open is isomorphic to the spectrum of an integral domain. A *generic point* of a topological space is a point whose closure is the whole space.

- (a) A scheme is integral if and only if it is reduced and irreducible.
- (b) An integral scheme has a unique generic point.

2.2 (Projective schemes). We say a variety is *projective* if it is isomorphic to a closed subvariety of \mathbb{P}^n for some n .

For a fixed a base ring A , let S be a $\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ -graded ring such that $S_0 = A$, and define the *irrelavent ideal* $S_+ := \bigoplus_{i \geq 1} S_i$ of S . The *Proj construction* of S is a scheme $\text{Proj } S$ constructed as follows. The set $\text{Proj } S$ consists of all homogeneous prime ideals of S not containing S_+ , the topology is determined by setting $V(\mathfrak{a}) := \{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Proj } S : \mathfrak{a} \subset \mathfrak{p}\}$ as closed sets where \mathfrak{a} runs through the homogeneous ideals of S , and the structure sheaf defined such that $\mathcal{O}_{\text{Proj } S}(D(f)) := S_{(f)}$ for homogeneous $f \in S_+$, where $S_{(\mathfrak{p})} := (S_{\mathfrak{p}})_0$ denotes the zeroth graded piece of localized \mathbb{Z} -graded rings $S_{\mathfrak{p}}$, and the set $D(f) := \text{Proj } S \setminus V(f)$ is called a *standard open* of $\text{Proj } S$, which can be shown to be affine.

There is a canonical \mathbb{Z} -graded $\mathcal{O}_{\text{Proj } S}$ -modules, of which the graded pieces $\mathcal{O}(i)$ are line bundles called the *Serre twisting sheaves*.

Some analysis of line bundles construct projective embeddings

Chapter 3

Quasi-coherent sheaves

Chapter 4

Curves

In general, a variety over k is meant by an integral (=reduced+irreducible) scheme which is separated and of finite type. We want to classify

- Hartshorne: integral scheme of dimension 1 which is proper and regular.
- Vakil: integral scheme of dimension 1 which is projective and regular.

I think they are equivalent to smooth complete curves.

4.1 Preliminaries

Invariants

- genus: $p_a(X) = p_g(X) = h^1(\mathcal{O}_X)$
- Weil vs Cartier divisor groups: $\text{Cl}(X) \cong \text{Pic}(X)$

Computation tools

- $|D| \leftrightarrow PH^0(X, \mathcal{L}(D))$ so that $|D|$ is identified as a projective space
- $\Omega_X \cong \omega_X$
- Riemann-Roch theorem: $l(D) - l(K - D) = \deg D + 1 - g$
- Hurwitz theorem: $2g(X) - 2 = \deg f \cdot (2g(Y) - 2) + \deg R$

birational iff isomorphic A morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ induces a field extension $\mathcal{K}(X)/\mathcal{K}(Y)$.

4.2 Lower genus

elliptic: invariants, moduli space, structures hyperelliptic: non-hyperelliptic: canonical embedding

4.3 Classification by genus and moduli spaces

Deligne-Mumford: \mathcal{M}_g for $g \geq 2$ is an irreducible quasi-projective variety of dimension $3g - 3$.

4.4 Classification by degree in \mathbb{P}^3

A divisor D is called *very ample* if $\mathcal{L}(D) \cong \mathcal{O}(1)$ in some closed immersion into a projective space. A divisor D is called *ample* if $\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{L}^n$ is generated by global sections for sufficiently large n , for each coherent sheaf \mathcal{F} . A *linear system* is a projective subspace of some complete linear system $|D| \cong \mathbb{P}^{l(D)-1}$, the set of all effective divisors linearly equivalent to D , which is identified to a projective space. The *base locus* of a linear system \mathfrak{d} is the set $\bigcap_{D \in \mathfrak{d}} \text{supp } D$. It is known that $|D|$ is base point free if and only if $\mathcal{L}(D)$ is generated by global sections, and a linear system is base point free if and only if some embedding....?

Any choice of a finite system of non-simultaneously vanishing global sections of a globally generated line bundle defines a morphism to a projective space. If the line bundle is very ample, then the morphism is an embedding.

chow variety or hilbert scheme

Chapter 5

Surfaces

Chapter 6

Étale cohomology

6.1

6.1. Let $\varphi : Y \rightarrow X$ be a morphism of schemes. It is called *étale* if it is flat and unramified.