Formalising Proj Construction in Lean

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Abstract

Many object of interest in mathematics can be studied both analytically and algebraically, while at the same time, it is known that analytic geometry and algebraic geometry generally does not behave the same. However, the famous GAGA theorem asserts that for projective varieties, analytic and algebraic geometries are closely related; proof of the Fermat last theorem, for example, use this technique to transport between the two worlds [10]. I formalise Proj construction for any $\mathbb{N}$-graded R-algebra A as a starting point to the GAGA theorem and projective n-space is constructed as $\operatorname{Proj} A[X_0, \ldots, X_n]$. This would the first family of non-affine schemes formalised in any theorem prover.

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Supplementary Material *Software (Source Code)*: `https://github.com/leanprover-community/mathlib/pull/18138/commits/00c4b0918a2c7a8b62291581b0e1eddf2357b5be`

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1 Introduction

Algebraic geometry concerns polynomials and analytic geometry concerns holomorphic functions. Though all polynomials are holomorphic, the converse is not true; thus many analytic objects are not algebraic, for example $\{x \in \mathbb{C} \mid \sin(x) = 0\}$ can not be defined as zero locus of a polynomial in one variable, for polynomials always have only finite number of zeros. However, for projective varieties over $\mathbb{C}$, the categories of algebraic and analytic coherent sheaves are equivalent; an almost immediate consequence for this statement is that all closed analytic subset of projective n-space $\mathbb{P}_n$ is also algebraic [10, 4]. A crucial step of proving the above statement is to consider cohomology of projective n-space $\mathbb{P}_n$ [9].

While one can define $\mathbb{P}_n$ over $\mathbb{C}$ without consideration of other projective varieties, it would be more fruitful to formalise Proj construction as a **scheme** and recover $\mathbb{P}_n$ as $\operatorname{Proj} \mathbb{C}[X_0, \ldots, X_n]$, since, among other reasons, by considering different base rings, one obtain different projective varieties, for example, for any homogeneous polynomials $f_1, \ldots, f_k$, $\operatorname{Proj}\left(\frac{\mathbb{C}[X_0,\ldots,X_n]}{(f_1,\ldots,f_k)}\right)$ defines a projective hypersurface over $\mathbb{C}$.

In this paper I describe a formal construction of $\operatorname{Proj} A$ in the Lean3 [5] theorem prover which closely follows [6, Chapter II]. The formal construction use various results from the Lean mathematical library `mathlib`, most notably the graded algebra and Spec construction; this project has been partly accepted into `mathlib` already while the remainder is still undergoing a review process. The code discussed in this paper can be found on GitHub[1]. I have freely used axiom of choice and law of excluded middle throughout the project since the rest of `mathlib` freely use classical reasoning as well; consequently, the final construction is not computable.

[1] url: `https://github.com/leanprover-community/mathlib/pull/18138/`

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As previously mentioned, Proj construction heavily depends on graded algebra and Spec construction. A detailed description for graded algebra in Lean and mathlib as well as comparison with graded algebra in other theorem provers can be found in [13], for my purpose, I have chosen to use internal grading for any graded ring $A \cong \bigoplus \mathcal{A}_i$ so that the result of construction is about homogeneous prime ideals of A directly instead of $\bigoplus_i \mathcal{A}_i$. The earliest Spec construction in Lean and any other theorem prover can be found in [2] where the construction followed a "sheaf-on-a-basis" approach from [11, Section 01HR], however it differs significantly from the Spec construction currently found in mathlib where proofs from [6, Chapter II] were used; for this reason I have also chosen to follow the latter reference. Some other theorem provers also have or partially have Spec construction: in Isabelle/HOL, Spec is formalised by using locales and rewriting topology and ring theory part of existing library in [1], however the category of scheme is yet to be formalized; an early formalisation of Spec in Coq can be found in [3] and a definition of scheme in general can be found in its `UniMath` library; due to homotopy type theory, only a partial formalisation of Spec construction can be found in [8]. Though some theorem provers have definition of a general scheme, I could not find any concrete construction of a scheme other that Spec of a ring[2].

After explaining the mathematical details involved in Proj construction in Section 2, Lean code will be provided and explained in Section 3. For typographical reasons, some code of formalisation will be omitted and marked as `sorry`.

2 Mathematical details

In this section, familiarity of basic ring theory, topology and category theory will be assumed. In Sections 2.1 and 2.2, definition of a scheme is explained in detail; Spec construction will also be briefly explained in order to fix the mathematical approach used in mathlib. Then by following definition of a scheme step by step, Proj construction will be explained in Section 2.3.

2.1 Sheaves and Locally Ringed Spaces

Let X be a topological space and $\mathfrak{Opens}(X)$ be the category of open subsets of X.

▶ **Definition 1** (Presheaves [7]). *Let C be a category, a C-valued presheaf $\mathcal{F}$ on X is a functor $\mathfrak{Opens}(X)^{\mathsf{op}} \Longrightarrow C$. Morphisms between C-valued functor $\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}$ are natural transformation. The category thus formed is denoted as $\mathfrak{PSh}(X, C)$.*

In this paper, the category of interest is category of presheaves of rings $\mathfrak{Psh}(X, \mathfrak{Ring})$. More explicitly, a presheaf of ring $\mathcal{F}$ assigns each open subset $U \subseteq X$ with a ring $\mathcal{F}(U)$ called sections on U and for any open subsets $U \subseteq V \subseteq X$ a ring homomorphism $\mathcal{F}(V) \to \mathcal{F}(U)$ often denoted as res_U^V or simply with a vertical bar $s\mid_U$ (a section s on V restricted to U). Examples of presheaf of rings are abundant: considering open subsets of $\mathbb{C}$, $U \mapsto \{$(continuous, holomorphic) functions on $U\}$ with the natural restriction map defines presheaf of rings. In these examples, compatible sections on different open subsets can be glued together to form bigger sections on union of the said open subsets; this property can be generalized to arbitrary category:

[2] In this paper, all rings are assumed to be unital and commutative.

▶ **Definition 2** (Sheaves [7, 11]). *A presheaf $\mathcal{F} \in \mathfrak{Psh}(X, C)$ is said to be a sheaf if for any open covering of open set $U = \bigcup_i U_i \subseteq X$, the following diagram is an equalizer*

$$\mathcal{F}(U) \xrightarrow{\left(\mathrm{res}^{U}_{U_i}\right)} \prod_i \mathcal{F}(U_i) \underset{\left(\mathrm{res}^{U_j}_{U_i \cap U_j}\right)}{\overset{\left(\mathrm{res}^{U_i}_{U_i \cap U_j}\right)}{\rightrightarrows}} \prod_{i,j} F(U_i \cap U_j).$$

The category of sheaves $\mathfrak{Sh}(X, C)$ is the full subcategory of the category of presheaves.

▶ **Definition 3** (Locally Ringed Space [11, 6]). *If $\mathcal{O}_X$ is a sheaf on X, then the pair $(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ is called a ringed space; a morphism between two ringed space $(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ and $(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y)$ is a pair (f, ϕ) such that $f : X \to Y$ is continuous and $\phi : \mathcal{O}_Y \to f_*\mathcal{O}_X$ is a morphism of sheaves where $f_*\mathcal{O}_X \in \mathfrak{Sh}(Y)$ assigns $V \subseteq Y$ to $\mathcal{O}_X(f^{-1}(V))$. A locally ringed space $(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ is ringed space such that for any $x \in X$, its stalk $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ is a local ring where $\mathcal{O}_{X,x} = \mathrm{colim}_{x \in U \in \mathfrak{Opens} X} \mathcal{O}_X(U)$; a morphism between two locally ringed spaces $(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ and $(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y)$ is a morphism (f, ϕ) of ringed space such that for any $x \in X$ the ring homomorphism induced on stalk $\phi_x : \mathcal{O}_{Y,f(x)} \to \mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ is local.*

Following from the previous definitions, if $\mathcal{O}_X$ is a presheaf and $U \subseteq X$ is an open subset, then there is a presheaf $\mathcal{O}_X|_U$ on U by assigning every open subset V of U to $\mathcal{O}_X(V)$, this is called restricting a presheaf; sheaves, ringed spaces and locally ringed spaces can also be similarly restricted.

2.2 Definition of Affine Scheme and Scheme

Spec construction

Let R be a ring and $\mathrm{Spec}\, R$ denote the set of prime ideals of R. Then for any subset $s \subseteq R$, its zero locus is defined as $\{\mathfrak{p} \mid s \subseteq \mathfrak{p}\}$. These zero loci can be considered as closed subsets of $\mathrm{Spec}\, R$, the topology thus formed is called the Zariski topology. Then a sheaf of rings on $\mathrm{Spec}\, R$ can be defined by assign $U \subseteq \mathrm{Spec}\, R$ to the ring

$$\left\{ s : \prod_{x \in U} R_x \mid s \text{ is locally a fraction} \right\},$$

where s is locally a fraction if and only if for any prime ideal $x \in U$, there is always an open subset $x \in V \subseteq U$ and $a, b \in R$ such that for any prime ideal $y \in V$, $b \notin y$ and $s(y) = \frac{a}{b}$. This sheaf $\mathcal{O}$ is called the structure sheaf of $\mathrm{Spec}\, R$. $(\mathrm{Spec}\, R, \mathcal{O})$ is a locally ringed space because for any prime ideal $x \subseteq R$, $\mathcal{O}_x \cong A_x$ [6].

Scheme

▶ **Definition 4** (Scheme). *A locally ringed space $(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ is said to be a scheme if for any $x \in X$, there is always some ring R and some open subset $x \in U \subseteq X$ such that $(U, \mathcal{O}_X|_U) \cong (\mathrm{Spec}\, R, \mathcal{O}_{\mathrm{Spec}\, R})$ as locally ringed spaces. The category of schemes is the full subcategory of locally ringed spaces.*

Thus to construct a scheme, one needs the following things:
- a topological space X;
- a presheaf $\mathcal{O}$;
- a proof that $\mathcal{O}$ satisfies the sheaf condition;
- a proof that all stalks are local;

- an open covering $\{U_i\}$ of X;
- a collection of rings $\{R_i\}$ and isomorphism $(U_i, \mathcal{O}_X|_{U_i}) \cong (\operatorname{Spec} R_i, \mathcal{O}_{\operatorname{Spec} R})$.

In Section 2.3, Proj construction will be described following the steps above.

2.3 Proj Construction

Throughout this section, R will denote a ring and A an $\mathbb{N}$-graded R-algebra, in order to keep notations the same as Section 3, the grading of A will be written as $\mathcal{A}$, i.e. $A \cong \bigoplus_{i\in\mathbb{N}} \mathcal{A}_i$ as R-algebras.

Topology

▶ **Definition 5** (Proj $\mathcal{A}$ as a set)**.** *Proj $\mathcal{A}$ is defined to be $\{\mathfrak{p} \in \operatorname{Spec} A \mid \mathfrak{p}$ is homogeneous and relevant$\}$, where*

- *an ideal $\mathfrak{p} \subseteq A$ is said to be homogeneous if for any $a \in \mathfrak{p}$ and $i \in \mathbb{N}$, a_i is in $\mathfrak{p}$ as well where $a_i \in \mathcal{A}_i$ is the i-th projection of a with respect to grading $\mathcal{A}$;*
- *an ideal $\mathfrak{p} \subseteq A$ is said to be relevant if $\bigoplus_{i=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{A}_i \not\subseteq \mathfrak{p}$.*

Similar to Spec construction in Section 2.2, there is a topology on $\operatorname{Proj}\mathcal{A}$ whose close sets are exactly the zero loci where for any $s \subseteq A$, zero locus of s is $\{\mathfrak{p} \in \operatorname{Proj}\mathcal{A} \mid \subseteq s\mathfrak{p}\}$; this topology is also called the Zariski topology. For any $a \in A$, $D(a)$ denotes the set $\{x \in \operatorname{Proj}\mathcal{A} \mid a \notin x\}$.

▶ **Theorem 6.** *For any $a \in A$, $D(a)$ is open in Zariski topology and $\{D(a) \mid a \in A\}$ forms a basis of the Zariski topology [11].*

Structure sheaf

Let $U \subseteq \operatorname{Proj}\mathcal{A}$ be an open subset, the sections on U are defined to be

$$\mathcal{O}(U) = \left\{ s \in \prod_{x\in U} A^0_x \mid s \text{ is locally a homogeneous fraction} \right\},$$

where $A^0_{\mathfrak{p}}$ denotes the homogeneous localization of A at a homogeneous prime ideal $\mathfrak{p}$, i.e. the subring of $A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ of elements of degree zero and s is said to be locally a homogeneous fraction if for any $x \in U$, there is some open subset $x \in V \subseteq U$, $i \in \mathbb{N}$ and $a, b \in \mathcal{A}_i$ such that for all $y \in V$, $s(y) = \frac{a}{b}$. Equipped with the natural restriction map, $\mathcal{O}$ defined in this way forms a presheaf; sheaf condition of $\mathcal{O}$ is checked in the category of sets where it follows from that being locally a homogeneous fraction is a local predicate and local predicates define subsheaves. This sheaf is called the structure sheaf of $\operatorname{Proj}\mathcal{A}$, also written as $\mathcal{O}_{\operatorname{Proj} A}$

Locally ringed space

▶ **Theorem 7.** *The stalk of $(\operatorname{Proj}\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{O})$ at a homogeneous prime relevant ideal $\mathfrak{p}$ is isomorphic to $A^0_{\mathfrak{p}}$.*

Proof. Let $U \ni \mathfrak{p}$ be an open subset of $\operatorname{Proj}\mathcal{A}$, then a ring homomorphism $\mathcal{O}(U) \to A^0_{\mathfrak{p}}$ can be defined by evaluation at $\mathfrak{p}$, i.e. Since $\mathcal{O}_{\operatorname{Proj}\mathcal{A},\mathfrak{p}} = \operatorname{colim}_{\mathfrak{p}\in U} \mathcal{O}(U)$, a ring homomorphism $f : \mathcal{O}_{\operatorname{Proj}\mathcal{A},\mathfrak{p}} \to A^0_f$ is obtained by universal property of colimit. To check that f is an isomorphism, it is sufficient to check bijectivity:

- Let $z_1 = \langle s_1, U_1 \rangle, z_2 = \langle s_2, U_2 \rangle \in \mathcal{O}_{\operatorname{Proj}\mathcal{A},\mathfrak{p}}$ be such that $f(z_1) = f(z_2) \overset{\text{def}}{\iff} s_1(\mathfrak{p}) = s_2(\mathfrak{p})$, then by definition of structure sheaf, there is some open subset $\mathfrak{p} \in V \subseteq U_1 \cap U_2$ such that s_1 and s_2 are both constant on V. Since s_1, s_2 restrict to the same section on V, $z_1 = z_2$ hence proving injectivity.
- There is a function $A^0_{\mathfrak{p}} \to \mathcal{O}_{\operatorname{Proj}\mathcal{A},\mathfrak{p}}$ defined by $\frac{a}{b} \mapsto \langle D(b), x \mapsto \frac{a}{b} \rangle$, this function is in fact a right inverse to f.

◀

Since $A^0_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is a local ring for any homogeneous prime ideal $\mathfrak{p}$, it can be concluded that $(\operatorname{Proj}\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{O}_{\operatorname{Proj}\mathcal{A}})$ is a locally ringed space.

Affine cover

▶ **Lemma 8.** *For any $x \in \operatorname{Proj}\mathcal{A}$, there is some $0 < m \in \mathbb{N}$ and $f \in \mathcal{A}_m$, such that $x \in D(f) \overset{\text{def}}{\iff} f \notin x$.*

Proof. Let $x \in \operatorname{Proj}\mathcal{A}$, by construction, $\bigoplus_{i=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{A}_i \not\subseteq x$. Thus there is some $f = f_1 + f_2 + \cdots \notin x$, then at least one $f_i \notin x$ for otherwise $f \in x$. ◀

Thus, to construct an affine cover, it is sufficient to prove that for all $0 < m \in \mathbb{N}$ and homogeneous element $f \in \mathcal{A}_m$, $(D(f), \mathcal{O}_{\operatorname{Proj}\mathcal{A}}|_{D(f)}) \cong (\operatorname{Spec} A^0_f, \mathcal{O}_{\operatorname{Spec} A^0_f})$ where A^0_f is the subring of the localised ring A_f consisted of elements of degree zero. Now fix these notations, an isomorphism between locally ringed space can be constructed as a pair (ϕ, α) where ϕ is a homeomorphism between topological space $D(f) \cong \operatorname{Spec} A^0_f$ and α an isomorphism between $\phi_*(\mathcal{O}_{\operatorname{Proj}\mathcal{A}}|_{D(f)}) \cong \mathcal{O}_{\operatorname{Spec} A^0_f}$.

▶ **Theorem 9.** $D(f) \cong \operatorname{Spec} A^0_f$ *are homeomorphic as topological spaces.*

The following proof is an expansion of [6, II.2.5] while drawing ideas from [12, II.4.5].

Proof. Define $\phi : D(f) \to \operatorname{Spec} A^0_f$ by $\mathfrak{p} \mapsto \operatorname{span}\left\{\frac{g}{1} \mid g \in \mathfrak{p}\right\} \cap A^0_f$; by clearing denominators, one can show that $\phi(\mathfrak{p}) = \operatorname{span}\left\{\frac{g}{f^i} | g \in \mathfrak{p} \cap A_{mi}\right\}$. For ϕ to be well-defined, the following can be checked:

- $1 \notin \phi(\mathfrak{p})$: for otherwise $1 = \sum_i \frac{a_i}{f^{n_i}} \frac{g_i}{1}$, by multiplying a suitable power of f, $\frac{f^N}{1} = \frac{\sum_i a_i g_i f^{k_i}}{1}$ for some N; by definition of localisation, $f^M f^N = f^M \sum_i a_i g_i f^{k_i}$ for some M, since the right handside is in $\mathfrak{p}$, the left handside is in $\mathfrak{p}$ too, implying $f \in \mathfrak{p}$. Contradiction.
- If $x_1 x_2 \in= \phi(\mathfrak{p})$, then either $x_1 \in \phi(\mathfrak{p})$ or $x_2 \in \phi(\mathfrak{p})$: write $x_1 = \frac{a_1}{f^{n_1}}$ and $x_2 = \frac{a_2}{f^{n_2}}$, then $\frac{a_1 a_2}{f^{n_1+n_2}} \in \operatorname{span}\left\{\frac{g}{1} | g \in \mathfrak{p}\right\}$, so write $\frac{a_1 a_2}{f^{n_1+n_2}} = \sum_i \frac{c_i}{f^{n_i}} \frac{g_i}{1}$, by multiplying a suitable power of f, we get $\frac{a_1 a_2 f^N}{1} = \frac{\sum_i c_i g_i f^{k_i}}{1}$ for some N, then by definition of localisation, $a_1 a_2 f^N f^M = f^M \sum_i c_i g_i f^{k_i}$ for some M, since right handside is in $\mathfrak{p}$ and $f \notin \mathfrak{p}$, either $a_1 \in \mathfrak{p}$ or $a_2 \in \mathfrak{p}$.
- ϕ is continuous: since $\operatorname{Spec} A^0_f$ also has a topological basis of basic open sets, it suffices to check preimage of basic open sets. Take $\frac{a}{f^n} \in A^0_f$, then $\phi^{-1}\left(D\left(\frac{a}{f^n}\right)\right) = D(f) \cap D(a)$.
  - $D(f) \cap D(a) \subseteq \phi^{-1}\left(D\left(\frac{a}{f^n}\right)\right)$ because if $y \in D(f) \cap D(a)$ and $\frac{a}{f^n} \in \phi(y)$, i.e. $\frac{a}{f^n} = \sum_i \frac{c_i}{f^{n_i}} \frac{g_i}{1}$, then by multiplying suitable powers of f, $\frac{a f^N}{1} = \frac{\sum_i c_i g_i f^{m_i}}{1}$ for some N, by definition of localisation, $a f^N f^M = \sum_i c_i g_i f^{m_i}$ for some M implying that $a \in y$. Contradiction.

- On the other hand, if $\phi(y) \in D\left(\frac{a}{f^n}\right)$ and $a \in y$, then $\frac{a}{1} \in h(y)$, contradiction because $\frac{a}{f^n} = \frac{a}{1}\frac{1}{f^n} \in \phi(y)$.

For the other direction, define $\psi : \operatorname{Spec} A^0_f \to D(f)$ to be $x \mapsto \left\{a \mid \text{for all } i \in \mathbb{N}, \frac{a_i^m}{f^i} \in x\right\}$. The following can be checked:

- $0 \in \psi(x)$ for obvious reason.
- if $a, b \in \psi(x)$, then $a + b \in \psi(x)$: since x is prime, it is sufficient to show $\left(\frac{(a_i+b_i)^m}{f^i}\right)^2 = \sum_{j=0}^{2m} \binom{2m}{j} \frac{a_i^j b_i^{2m-j}}{f^{2i}} \in x$.
  if $m \le j$, we write
  $$\frac{a_i^j b_i^{2m-j}}{f^{2i}} = \boxed{\frac{a_i^m}{f^i}} \frac{a_i^{j-m} b_i^{2m-j}}{f^i};$$
  otherwise, we write
  $$\frac{a_i^j b_i^{2m-j}}{f^{2i}} = \boxed{\frac{b_i^m}{f^i}} \frac{a_i^j b_i^{m-j}}{f^i}.$$
  By assumption, the boxed parts are both in x, thus $\left(\frac{(a_i+b_i)^m}{f^i}\right)^2$ is also in x.
- if $a, b \in A$ and $b \in \psi(x)$, then $ab \in \psi(x)$: inducting on a, one obtain that
  - if $a = 0$, then $(ab)_i = 0$;
  - if $a \in \mathcal{A}_n$ and $n \le i$ then $(ab)_i = ab_{n-i}$;
  - if the result hold for a, a', then $(a + a')b = ab + a'b \in \psi(x)$.
- $\psi(x)$ is homogeneous: if $a \in \psi(x)$ then for any $i \in \mathbb{N}$, $a_i \in \psi(x)$, because $(a_i)_j = a_i$ or 0 for all natural number j.
- $\psi(x)$ is prime: for a homogeneous ideal, prime condition is equivalent to being homogeneously prime, i.e. $\mathfrak{p}$ is prime if and only if $1 \notin \mathfrak{p}$ and for any $a \in A_i$ and $b \in A_j$, $ab \in \mathfrak{p}$ implies $a \in \mathfrak{p}$ or $b \in \mathfrak{p}$. $1 \notin \psi(x)$ for the first projection of 1 is 1 which is not x. Suppose $a \in A_i$ and $b \in A_j$, suppose $a, b \notin \psi(x)$ then $\frac{a_n^m}{f^n} \notin x$ for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\frac{b_k^m}{f^k} \notin x$ for some $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Then $n = i$ for otherwise $0 \notin x$ and similarly $k = j$. So $\frac{(ab)_{i+j}^m}{f^{i+j}} = \frac{a_i^m}{f^i}\frac{b_j^m}{f^j} \notin x$.
- $\psi(x)$ is relevant: for otherwise $\bigoplus_{1 \le i} \mathcal{A}_i \subseteq \psi(x)$ then $f \notin \psi(x)$, for otherwise $1 = \frac{f_m^m}{f^m} \in x$, a contradiction; however $f \in \bigoplus_{1 \le i} \mathcal{A}_i$, since $f_0 = 0$.

ψ being continuous depends on that ψ and ϕ are inverses to each other:

- $\phi \circ \psi = 1$:
  - $\phi(\psi(x)) \subseteq x$: if $z \in \phi(\psi(x))$ then $z \in \operatorname{span}\left\{\frac{c}{f^i} | c \in g(x) \cap A_{mi}\right\}$. So z can be written as $z = \sum_i \frac{a_i}{f^{n_i}}\frac{c_i}{f^{k_i}}$; since $c_i \in \psi(x) \cap A_{mk_i}$, $\frac{c_i^m}{f^{mk_i}} \in x$ implying that $\frac{c_i}{f^{k_i}} \in x$ and $z \in x$.
  - $x \subseteq \phi(\psi(x))$: if $\frac{a}{f^k} \in x$ for $a \in A_{mk}$, then $a \in \psi(x)$ for $\frac{a_i^m}{f^i} = \frac{a^m}{f^{mk}} = \left(\frac{a}{f^k}\right)^m \in x$ if $i = mk$ or 0 otherwise. Thus $\frac{a}{f^k} \in \operatorname{span}\left\{\frac{c}{1} | c \in g(x)\right\} \cap A^0_f$ since $\frac{a}{f^k} = \frac{a}{1}\frac{1}{f^k}$.
- $\psi \circ \phi = 1$:
  - $\psi(\phi(x)) \subseteq x$: let $z \in \psi(\phi(x))$ and i be a natural number, since $\frac{z_i^m}{f^i} \in \phi(x)$, $\frac{z_i^m}{f^i}$ can be written as $\sum_j \frac{c_j}{f^{n_j}}\frac{d_j}{1}$ with $d_j \in x$, by multiplying a suitable power of f, $z_i^m f^N = \sum_j c_j d_j f^{N_j}$ for some N implying that $z_i \in x$.
  - $x \le \psi(\phi(x))$: if $z \in x$, then $z_i \in x$ for all natural number i by homogeneity. So $\frac{z_i^m}{f^i} = \frac{1}{f^i}\left(\frac{z_i}{1}\right)^m \in \phi(x)$ because $\frac{z_i}{1} \in \phi(x)$.

Thus ϕ and ψ are both bijections implying that ψ is continuous as well: $D(f)$ has a basis of the form $D(f) \cap D(a)$, thus it is sufficient to prove that preimages of these sets are open. By considering $\phi(D(f) \cap D(a)) = \bigcup_i \phi(D(f) \cap D(a_i))$, each $\phi(D(f) \cap D(a_i))$ is open because $\phi(D(f) \cap D(a_i)) = D\left(\frac{a_i^m}{f^i}\right)$ in $\operatorname{Spec} A^0_f$. To prove $\phi(D(f) \cap D(a_i)) = D\left(\frac{a_i^m}{f^i}\right)$, it is sufficient to prove $\phi^{-1}(D\left(\frac{a_i^m}{f^i}\right)) = D(f) \cap D(a)$ and this proven in continuity of ϕ. Since ϕ and ψ are inverses to each other, preimage of $D(f) \cap D(a)$ is indeed $\phi(D(f) \cap D(a))$. Thus we have proven that $\phi : D(f) \cong \mathrm{Spec} A_f^0$ as topological spaces. ◀

3 Formalisation details

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