

# Exercises Hartshorne

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## 1 Sheaves

**Exercise 1.1.** *Let  $A$  be an abelian group, and define the constant presheaf associated to  $A$  on the topological space  $X$  to be the presheaf  $U \mapsto A$  for all  $U \neq \emptyset$ , with restriction maps the identity. Show that the constant sheaf  $\mathcal{A}$  defined in the text is the sheaf associated to this presheaf.*

**Solution.** Let  $sF$  denote the constant presheaf. Let's first see that each stalk  $\mathcal{F}_P$  is a copy of  $A$ . Indeed, the elements of  $\mathcal{F}_P$  are represented by pairs  $\langle U, s \rangle$ , with  $U$  open neighbourhood of  $P$  and  $s \in A$ . As the restriction maps are the identity, two pairs  $\langle U, s \rangle$  and  $\langle V, t \rangle$  represent the same element if and only if  $s = t$ , so  $\mathcal{F}_P = A$ .

Let  $s$  be an application from  $U$  to  $\bigcup_{P \in U} \mathcal{F}_P$  satisfying properties (1) and (2) from the definition of associated sheaf. By (1),  $s(P) \in \mathcal{F}_P$  is an element of  $A$ , and therefore  $s$  can be regarded as an application from  $U$  to  $A$  (that we will denote  $s'$ ). In addition, let  $B \subseteq A$ . For each  $P \in s'^{-1}(B)$ ,  $\exists V_P$  neighbourhood of  $P$  such that  $s'(V_P) = t \in B$ . Then  $s'^{-1}(B) = \bigcup_{P \in s'^{-1}(B)} V_P$  which is open. We have proved that the antiimage of every subset is open and therefore  $s'$  is continuous with  $A$  being given the discrete topology.

Reciprocally, any continuous application  $s'$  from  $U$  to  $A$  can be regarded as an application  $s$  from  $U$  to  $\bigcup_{P \in U} \mathcal{F}_P$ , defining  $s(P) = s'(P) \in \mathcal{F}_P$ . This assignation guarantees that  $s$  satisfies (1). In addition, for each  $P \in U$ , the set  $V = s'^{-1}(s'(P))$  is an open neighbourhood of  $P$  (by continuity of  $s'$ ), and every  $Q \in V$  has the same image  $s'(P)$ , which proves that  $s$  satisfies (2).

In conclusion,  $\mathcal{F}^+(U)$  is the group of continuous maps from  $U$  into  $A$ , and therefore  $\mathcal{F}^+$  is indeed the sheaf  $\mathcal{A}$  defined in the text.