

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 \mathcal{F} 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 . 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 from U to $\bigcup_{P \in U} \mathcal{F}_P$, and as $\mathcal{F}_P = A$, 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.

Exercise 1.2. a) For any morphism of sheaves $\varphi : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ show that for each point P , $(\ker \varphi)_P = \ker(\varphi_P)$ and $(\operatorname{im} \varphi)_P = \operatorname{im}(\varphi_P)$.

b) Show that φ is injective (respectively surjective) if and only if the induced map on the stalks φ_P is injective (respectively surjective) for all P .

c) Show that a sequence $\dots \rightarrow \mathcal{F}^{i-1} \xrightarrow{\varphi^{i-1}} \mathcal{F}^i \xrightarrow{\varphi^i} \mathcal{F}^{i+1} \rightarrow \dots$ of sheaves and morphisms is exact if and only if for each $P \in X$ the corresponding sequence of stalks is exact as a sequence of abelian groups.

Solution. a) $(\ker \varphi)_P = \{(\overline{U, s}), s \in \ker(\varphi(U))\}$, modulo the usual germ equivalence relationship. Thus it can be regarded as a subset of \mathcal{F}_P as $\ker(\varphi(U)) \subseteq \mathcal{F}(U)$. On the other side $\ker(\varphi_P)$ is a subset of \mathcal{F}_P . To see that the two sets are equal it's enough to check the double inclusion. Let $\overline{U, s} \in (\ker \varphi)_P$. Then, $\varphi_P(\overline{U, s}) = \overline{U, (\varphi(U))(s)} = \overline{U, 0} = 0 \Rightarrow \overline{U, s} \in \ker(\varphi_P)$. Reciprocally, given $\overline{U, s} \in \ker(\varphi_P) \Rightarrow \exists V \subset U$ such that $\varphi(U)(s)|_V = 0$. As restrictions commute with morphisms of sheaves, $\varphi(V)(s|_V) = \varphi(U)(s)|_V = 0$. Then, $\overline{U, s} = \overline{V, s|_V} \in (\ker \varphi)_P$. In conclusion, $(\ker \varphi)_P = \ker(\varphi_P)$.

As $\mathcal{F}_P = \mathcal{F}_P^+$, $(\text{im}\varphi)_P$ is equal to the stack of the presheaf image at point P . $\text{im}(\varphi_P) = \{(\overline{U, s}) \in \mathcal{G}_P \text{ such that } \exists \overline{(V, t)} \in \mathcal{F}_P | \varphi_P(\overline{(V, t)}) = \overline{(U, s)}\}$. But as $\varphi_P(\overline{(V, t)}) = \overline{(V, \varphi(V)(t))}$ then $(\overline{U, s}) \in \text{im}(\varphi_P) \iff \exists W \text{ neighbourhood of } P, W \subseteq V \cap U \text{ such that } \varphi(V)(t)|_W = s_W \iff \varphi(W)(t|_W) = s|_W \iff \overline{(U, s)} = \overline{(W, \varphi(W)(t|_W))} \iff \overline{(U, s)} \in (\text{im}\varphi)_P$.

- b) φ injective $\Rightarrow \ker \varphi = 0 \Rightarrow (\ker \varphi)_P = 0 \forall P$. Using part a) of the problem, $\ker \varphi_P = (\ker \varphi)_P = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi_P$ is injective $\forall P$. Reciprocally, let $x \in \ker \varphi(U)$. $\forall P \in U, (\ker \varphi)_P = 0$ so the image of x in the stalk $(\ker \varphi)_P$ is zero, which means that $\exists W_P \subseteq U$ neighbourhood of P such that $x|_{W_P} = 0$. But open sets W_P cover U and therefore, by property (3) of the definition of shieves, $x = 0$. In conclusion, $\ker \varphi(U) = 0 \forall U \Rightarrow \ker \varphi = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi$ injective.

We proceed similarly with the surjectivity. $\text{im}\varphi = \mathcal{G} \Rightarrow (\text{im}\varphi)_P = \mathcal{G}_P \Rightarrow \text{im}(\varphi_P) = \mathcal{G}_P \Rightarrow \varphi_P$ surjective. To prove the other implication, first we will prove a fact that is stated but not proved in the text: $\mathcal{F}^+ \cong \mathcal{F}$ if \mathcal{F} is already a sheaf. Given an open set U , let V_P be the neighbourhood of P contained in U such that $\exists t \in \mathcal{F}(V_P)$ such that $t_Q = s(Q) \forall Q \in V_P$. The sets V_P cover U , and given two of these sets, V, V' and the respective elements t, t' we have that $\overline{(V', t')} = \overline{(V, t)}$ in every stalk $\mathcal{F}_Q \Rightarrow \exists W_Q$ such that $t'|_{W_Q} = t|_{W_Q} \forall Q \in V \cap V'$. Then these W_Q cover $V \cap V'$, and by property (3) applied to $t'|_{V \cap V'} - t|_{V \cap V'}$, we have that $t|_{V \cap V'} = t'|_{V \cap V'}$. Then, by property (4) applied to the sets V_P , $\exists t \in \mathcal{F}(U)$ such that $t_Q = s(Q) \forall Q \in U$, which means that each application s is uniquely determined by $t \in \mathcal{F}(U)$, and then $\mathcal{F}^+(U) \cong \mathcal{F}(U)$. Now it's easy to check that φ is surjective. We have that $(\text{im}\varphi)_P = \text{im}(\varphi_P) = \mathcal{G}_P$ and so we have that $\text{im}\varphi(U)$ is the set of functions s from U to $\bigcup_{P \in U} \mathcal{G}_P$, which means that $\text{im}\varphi$ is in fact $\mathcal{G}^+ \cong \mathcal{G}$ as \mathcal{G} is already a sheaf.

- c) Given a sequence of sheaves and morphisms $\dots \rightarrow \mathcal{F}^{i-1} \xrightarrow{\varphi^{i-1}} \mathcal{F}^i \xrightarrow{\varphi^i} \mathcal{F}^{i+1} \rightarrow \dots$, it is exact $\iff \ker \varphi^i = \text{im}\varphi^{i-1}$. If the sequence is exact, taking direct limits at both sides and using section a) we have that $\ker(\varphi_P^i) = (\ker \varphi^i)_P = (\text{im}\varphi^{i-1})_P = \text{im}(\varphi_P^{i-1})$, and so the sequence of stalks at each point P is exact.

The other implicaton is consequence of a more general result that we will prove now: Two subsheaves are equal \iff the corresponding stalks at each point are equal. Let $\mathcal{F}_1, \mathcal{F}_2$ be two subsheaves of \mathcal{F} , such that $(\mathcal{F}_1)_P = (\mathcal{F}_2)_P$. Let $t \in \mathcal{F}_1(U)$. For every $P \in U \exists V_P$ neighbourhood of P and $s \in \mathcal{F}_2(V)$ such that $s_P = t_P$. The sets $V_P \cap U$ cover U , and given two of these sets, V, V' and the respective elements s, s' we have that $\overline{(V', s')} = \overline{(V, s)} = \overline{(U, t)}$ in every stalk $\mathcal{F}_Q \Rightarrow \exists W_Q$ such that $s'|_{W_Q} = s|_{W_Q} \forall Q \in V \cap V'$. Then these W_Q cover $V \cap V'$, and by property (3) applied to $s'|_{V \cap V'} - s|_{V \cap V'}$, we have that $s|_{V \cap V'} = s'|_{V \cap V'}$. Then, by property (4) applied to the sets $V_P \cap U$, $\exists r \in \mathcal{F}_2(U)$ such that $t_P = r_P \forall P$. By property (3) applied to $r - t$ we get $s = t$ and so $t \in \mathcal{F}_2(U)$. So $\mathcal{F}_1(U) \subseteq \mathcal{F}_2(U)$ and by symmetry $\mathcal{F}_1(U) = \mathcal{F}_2(U)$.

Exercise 1.3. a) Let $\varphi : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ be a morphism of sheaves on X . Show that φ is surjective if and only if the following condition holds: for every open set $U \subseteq X$, and for every $s \in \mathcal{G}(U)$, there is a covering $\{U_i\}$ of U , and there are elements $t_i \in \mathcal{F}(U_i)$, such that $\varphi(t_i) = s|_{U_i}$, for all i .

- b) Give an example of a surjective morphism of sheaves $\varphi : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ and an open set U such that $\varphi(U) : \mathcal{F}(U) \rightarrow \mathcal{G}(U)$ is not surjective.

Solution. a) From problem 1.2, φ is surjective \iff the induced morphism on every stalk is. Suppose φ_P is surjective, then given $U \subseteq X$ open set, $s \in \mathcal{G}(U)$, $\forall P \in U \exists V$ neighbourhood of P and $t \in \mathcal{F}(V)$ such that $\overline{(U, s)} = \overline{(V, \varphi(t))} \Rightarrow \exists W_P \subseteq U \cap V$ such that

$\varphi(t|_{W_P}) = s|_{W_P}$, and so $\{W_P\}$ is the covering that satisfies the desired property. Reciprocally, let $(U, s) \in \mathcal{G}_P$. Then $\forall P \in U \exists i$ such that $P \in U_i \Rightarrow (U, s) = (U_i, \varphi(U_i)(t_i)) = \varphi_P((U_i, t_i)) \Rightarrow \varphi_P$ is surjective.

- b) An example of this situation is given on Exercise 1.21c), where there is a surjective morphism $\mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow i_*\mathcal{O}_P \oplus i_*\mathcal{O}_Q$, but the map on global sections is not surjective.

Exercise 1.4. a) Let $\varphi : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ be a morphism of presheaves such that $\varphi(U) : \mathcal{F}(U) \rightarrow \mathcal{G}(U)$ is injective for each U . Show that the induced map $\varphi^+ : \mathcal{F}^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{G}^+$ of associated sheaves is injective.

- b) Use part (a) to show that if $\varphi : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ is a morphism of sheaves, then $\text{im}\varphi$ can be naturally identified with a subsheaf of \mathcal{G} , as mentioned in the text.

Solution. a) Using 1.2 b) and the fact that $\mathcal{F}_P^+ = \mathcal{F}_P$, the map φ^+ is injective \iff the maps $\varphi_P : \mathcal{F}_P \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_P$ on the stalks are injective. Let $(U, s) \in \mathcal{F}_P$ such that $\varphi_P((U, s)) = 0 \Rightarrow \exists W \subset U$ such that $\varphi(U)(s)|_W = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi(W)(s|_W) = 0$. But as $\varphi(U)$ is injective $\forall U$, then $s|_W = 0$ and therefore $(U, s) = (W, s|_W) = 0$ and thus φ_P is injective $\Rightarrow \varphi^+$ is injective.

- b) Let's consider the presheaf image of a morphism of sheaves $\varphi : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$, $U \mapsto \text{im}(\varphi(U))$. Then for each U , $\text{im}(\varphi(U)) \subseteq \mathcal{G}(U)$, and so the inclusion $i(U) : \text{im}(\varphi(U)) \rightarrow \mathcal{G}(U)$ is an injective morphism of abelian groups $\forall U$. Then, by section a), the induced map $i^+ : \text{im}\varphi \rightarrow \mathcal{G}^+ = \mathcal{G}$ is injective.

Exercise 1.5. Show that a morphism of sheaves is an isomorphism if and only if it is both injective and surjective.

Solution. We know from Proposition 1.1 that a morphism of sheaves φ is an isomorphism \iff the induced morphism on every stalk φ_P is an isomorphism. But the induced morphisms on stalks are morphisms of abelian groups, so they're isomorphisms if and only if they're surjective and injective. Now using Exercise 1.2 b) this is equivalent to φ being surjective and injective.

Exercise 1.6. a) Let \mathcal{F}' be a subsheaf of a sheaf \mathcal{F} . Show that the natural map of \mathcal{F} to the quotient sheaf \mathcal{F}/\mathcal{F}' is surjective, and has kernel \mathcal{F}' . Thus there is an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}' \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}/\mathcal{F}' \rightarrow 0$$

- b) Conversely, if $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}' \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}/\mathcal{F}' \rightarrow 0$ is an exact sequence, show that \mathcal{F}' is isomorphic to a subsheaf of \mathcal{F} and that \mathcal{F}'' is isomorphic to the quotient of \mathcal{F} by this subsheaf.

Solution. Observation: First we will prove the equivalent of Exercise 1.4 a) for surjectivity. Let $\varphi : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ be a morphism of presheaves such that $\varphi(U) : \mathcal{F}(U) \rightarrow \mathcal{G}(U)$ is surjective for each U . Then the induced morphisms on stalks are also surjective: Given $(U, s) \in \mathcal{G}_P \exists t \in \mathcal{F}(U)$ such that $\varphi(U)(t) = s \Rightarrow (U, s) = (U, \varphi(U)(t)) = \varphi_P((U, t))$. By Exercise 1.2 b) and the fact that the stalks of the associated sheaf are equal to the stalks of the presheaf ($\mathcal{F}_P = \mathcal{F}_P^+$), the induced morphism of sheaves $\varphi^+ : \mathcal{F}^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{G}^+$ is surjective.

- a) The morphisms of abelian groups $\mathcal{F}(U) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(U)/\mathcal{F}'(U)$ are surjective $\forall U$. So by the observation above, the morphism of sheaves $\varphi : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}/\mathcal{F}'$ is surjective. The fact that $\ker \varphi = \mathcal{F}'$ is a consequence of the result proved in Exercise 1.2c). Indeed, $(\ker \varphi)_P = \ker(\varphi_P)$. As $\varphi_P : \mathcal{F}_P \rightarrow (\mathcal{F}/\mathcal{F}')_P = \mathcal{F}_P/\mathcal{F}'_P$ are morphisms of abelian groups, their kernel is \mathcal{F}'_P . So $\ker \varphi$ and \mathcal{F}' are 2 subsheaves of \mathcal{F} and their stalks at each point P are equal so $\ker \varphi = \mathcal{F}'$. In conclusion there is an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}' \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}/\mathcal{F}' \rightarrow 0$.

- b) Let's name the applications of the sequence $\varphi, \psi: 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}' \xrightarrow{\varphi} \mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{\psi} \mathcal{F}'' \rightarrow 0$. The morphisms of abelian groups $\phi(U) : \mathcal{F}'(U) \xrightarrow{\varphi} \text{im}\varphi(U)$ define a morphism of presheaves. As $\phi(U)$ is surjective $\forall U$, using the observation above we have that $\mathcal{F}' \rightarrow \text{im}\varphi$ is a surjective morphism of sheaves. Moreover, as φ is injective, $\varphi(U) : \mathcal{F}'(U) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(U)$ is injective $\forall U \Rightarrow \phi(U) : \mathcal{F}'(U) \xrightarrow{\varphi} \text{im}\varphi(U)$ is injective $\forall U$, and by Exercise 1.4 a) $\mathcal{F}' \rightarrow \text{im}\varphi$ is an injective morphism of sheaves. So $\mathcal{F}' \rightarrow \text{im}\varphi$ is surjective and injective \Rightarrow is an isomorphism, and, in conclusion, $\text{im}\varphi$ is the subsheaf of \mathcal{F} isomorphic to \mathcal{F}' .

The surjective morphism of sheaves $\psi : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}''$ induces surjective morphisms of abelian groups on stacks $\psi_P : \mathcal{F}_P \rightarrow \mathcal{F}''_P$, which induce isomorphisms $\overline{\psi_P} : \mathcal{F}_P / \ker(\psi_P) \cong \mathcal{F}''_P \forall P$ sending the class of an element s_P to its image $\psi_P(s_P)$.

In addition, the morphisms of abelian groups $\psi(U) : \mathcal{F}(U) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}''(U)$ also induce the morphism of presheaves $\psi(U) : \mathcal{F}(U) / \ker \psi(U) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}''(U)$. To show that the map of associated sheaves $\mathcal{F} / \ker \psi \rightarrow \mathcal{F}''$ is an isomorphism, it is enough to show that the corresponding morphisms on stalks $(\mathcal{F} / \ker \psi)_P \rightarrow \mathcal{F}''_P$ are isomorphisms. But, taking into account that $(\mathcal{F} / \ker \psi)_P = \mathcal{F}_P / (\ker \psi)_P = \mathcal{F}_P / \ker(\psi_P)$, the corresponding morphisms on stalks are in fact the $\overline{\psi_P}$, and we already know that these are isomorphisms. So in conclusion $\mathcal{F} / \ker \psi \cong \mathcal{F}''$. Finally as the sequence $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}' \xrightarrow{\varphi} \mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{\psi} \mathcal{F}'' \rightarrow 0$ is exact, $\text{im}\phi = \ker \psi$ and we are done.

Exercise 1.7. Let $\varphi : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ be a morphism of sheaves.

- a) Show that $\text{im}\varphi \cong \mathcal{F} / \ker \varphi$.
b) Show that $\text{coker}\varphi \cong \mathcal{G} / \text{im}\varphi$.

Solution. a) Given $\varphi : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ the observation on Exercise 1.6 shows that $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \text{im}\varphi$ is surjective. Therefore we have an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow \ker \varphi \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \text{im}\varphi \rightarrow 0$ and by Exercise 1.6 b) $\text{im}\varphi \cong \mathcal{F} / \ker \varphi$.

- b) The identity map $\text{coker}\varphi(U) \rightarrow \mathcal{G}(U) / \text{im}\varphi(U)$ is surjective and injective (it is in fact the definition of the cokernel), and it defines a morphism of presheaves. Then, by Exercise 1.4a) and Observation on 1.6 the induced map of associated sheaves $\text{coker}\varphi \rightarrow \mathcal{G} / \text{im}\varphi$ is surjective and injective, $\Rightarrow \text{coker}\varphi \cong \mathcal{G} / \text{im}\varphi$.

Exercise 1.8. For any open subset $U \subseteq X$ show that the functor $\Gamma(U, \cdot)$ from sheaves on X to abelian groups is a left exact functor, i.e. if $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}' \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}''$ is an exact sequence of sheaves, then $0 \rightarrow \Gamma(U, \mathcal{F}') \rightarrow \Gamma(U, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \Gamma(U, \mathcal{F}'')$ is an exact sequence of groups. The functor $\Gamma(U, \cdot)$ need not be exact; see (Ex. 1.21) below.

Solution. Let's note $\varphi : \mathcal{F}' \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ and $\psi : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}''$. To show that the sequence $0 \rightarrow \Gamma(U, \mathcal{F}') \rightarrow \Gamma(U, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \Gamma(U, \mathcal{F}'')$ is exact we need to prove: a) That $\varphi(U) : \mathcal{F}'(U) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(U)$ is injective and b) That $\ker \psi(U) = \text{im}\varphi(U)$. a) is a consequence of the fact that a morphism of sheaves is injective \iff the induced morphism on every section is injective. Let's proceed to prove b) showing both inclusions. First note that by Exercise 1.2 c) the induced sequence $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}'_P \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_P \rightarrow \mathcal{F}''_P$ on stalks is exact, and therefore $\text{im}(\varphi_P) = \ker(\psi_P) \forall P$.

Let $y \in \text{im}\varphi(U) \Rightarrow y = \varphi(U)(x)$. Then its image on the stalk $\overline{(U, y)} = \overline{(U, \varphi(U)(x))} = \varphi_P(\overline{(U, x)}) \in \text{im}(\varphi_P) = \ker(\psi_P)$. That means that $\exists W_P \subseteq U$ neighbourhood of P such that $\psi(W_P)(y|_{W_P}) = \psi(U)(y)|_{W_P} = 0 \Rightarrow y|_{W_P} \in \ker \psi(W_P)$. The sets $\{W_P\}$ are an open covering of U , and $(y|_{W_P})|_{W_P \cap W_Q} = (y|_{W_P \cap W_Q}) = (y|_{W_Q})|_{W_P \cap W_Q}$. So as $\ker \psi$ is a sheaf, $\exists y' \in \ker \psi(U)$ such that $y'|_{W_P} = y|_{W_P}$. As \mathcal{F} is a sheaf, applying property (3) to $y - y'$ we get that $y = y'$ and therefore $y \in \ker \psi(U)$. This proves $\text{im}\varphi(U) \subseteq \ker \psi(U)$. Reciprocally, let $y \in \ker \psi(U)$. The same argument on the stalks we did before proves that $\overline{(U, y)} \in \text{im}(\varphi_P) \Rightarrow \exists W_P \subseteq U$

and $x_{W_P} \in \mathcal{F}'(W_P)$ such that $y|_{W_P} = \varphi(W)(x_{W_P})$. As $\varphi(W_P \cap W_Q)$ is injective, and sends $x_{W_P}|_{W_P \cap W_Q}$ and $x_{W_Q}|_{W_P \cap W_Q}$ to the same element $y|_{W_P \cap W_Q}$, they must be equal, and therefore $\exists x \in \mathcal{F}'(U)$ such that $x|_{W_P} = x_{W_P} \forall P$. By property (3) of sheaf \mathcal{F} applied to $\varphi(x) - y$ we get that $y = \varphi(x)$ and therefore $\text{im } \varphi(U) \supseteq \ker \psi(U)$.

Exercise 1.9. Direct Sum. Let \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{G} be sheaves on X . Show that the presheaf $U \mapsto \mathcal{F}(U) \oplus \mathcal{G}(U)$ is a sheaf. It is called the direct sum of \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{G} and is denoted by $\mathcal{F} \oplus \mathcal{G}$. Show that it plays the role of direct sum and of direct product in the category of sheaves of abelian groups on X .

Solution. We have defined an abelian group for each open set U , but the problem doesn't specify the restriction morphisms. However, they're induced naturally by the restriction morphisms of \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{G} : $\rho_{UV}^{\mathcal{F} \oplus \mathcal{G}} = \rho_{UV}^{\mathcal{F}} \oplus \rho_{UV}^{\mathcal{G}}$ that maps $(x, y) \in \mathcal{F}(U) \oplus \mathcal{G}(U) \mapsto (\rho_{UV}^{\mathcal{F}}(x), \rho_{UV}^{\mathcal{G}}(y))$. Now we can check that this presheaf satisfies (3) and (4) and therefore it is actually a sheaf.

- (3) Let U be an open set, and $\{V_i\}$ be an open covering of U . Let $(x, y) \in \mathcal{F}(U) \oplus \mathcal{G}(U)$ such that $(0, 0) = 0 = (x, y)|_{V_i} = (x|_{V_i}, y|_{V_i}) \forall V_i$. This implies that $x|_{V_i} = 0$ and $y|_{V_i} = 0$ and therefore by sheaf property (3) of \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{G} we have $x = 0$ and $y = 0 \Rightarrow (x, y) = (0, 0) = 0$.
- (4) Let U be an open set, and $\{V_i\}$ be an open covering of U . Let $(x_i, y_i) = s_i \in \mathcal{F}(V_i) \oplus \mathcal{G}(V_i)$ such that $s_i|_{V_i \cap V_j} = s_j|_{V_i \cap V_j}$, which means that $(x_i|_{V_i \cap V_j}, y_i|_{V_i \cap V_j}) = (x_j|_{V_i \cap V_j}, y_j|_{V_i \cap V_j})$. Then, by property (4) of sheaves \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{G} , $\exists x \in \mathcal{F}(U), y \in \mathcal{G}(U)$ such that $x|_{V_i} = x_i$ and $y|_{V_i} = y_i$. Then, $(x, y) = s \in \mathcal{F}(U) \oplus \mathcal{G}(U)$ satisfies $s|_{V_i} = s_i$.

Then the presheaf $U \mapsto \mathcal{F}(U) \oplus \mathcal{G}(U)$ is indeed a sheaf. Now let's check that it plays the role of direct sum and direct product in category theory. We will use the notation $\mathcal{F}_1, \mathcal{F}_2$ instead of \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G} to simplify.

Direct product: The object $\mathcal{F}_1 \oplus \mathcal{F}_2$ along with two morphisms $\pi_i : \mathcal{F}_1 \oplus \mathcal{F}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_i$ is the direct product if it satisfies that \forall sheaf \mathcal{G} and sheaf morphisms $f_i : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_i \exists ! f : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_1 \oplus \mathcal{F}_2$ such that $\pi_i \circ f = f_i$. Indeed, let the morphisms π_i be given by $\pi_i(U) : \mathcal{F}_1(U) \oplus \mathcal{F}_2(U) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_i(U)$ such that $\pi_i(U)((x_1, x_2)) \mapsto x_i$. Then, the morphism $\mathcal{G}(U) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_1(U) \oplus \mathcal{F}_2(U)$ that maps $x \mapsto (f_1(x), f_2(x))$ satisfies the desired property, as $(\pi_i \circ f)(x) = \pi_i(f_1(x), f_2(x)) = f_i(x)$. In addition, suppose that $\exists f'$ morphism satisfying this property. Then $f'(U)(x) = (s_1, s_2) \in \mathcal{F}_1(U) \oplus \mathcal{F}_2(U)$, and as $\pi_i(U)(s_1, s_2) = f_i(x) \Rightarrow f'(U)(x) = (f_1(x), f_2(x)) \Rightarrow f' = f$.

Direct sum: The element $\mathcal{F}_1 \oplus \mathcal{F}_2$ is the categorical direct sum of \mathcal{F}_1 and \mathcal{F}_2 if there exist morphisms $i_j : \mathcal{F}_j \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_1 \oplus \mathcal{F}_2$ such that \forall sheaf \mathcal{G} and morphisms $f_i : \mathcal{F}_i \rightarrow \mathcal{G}, \exists ! f : \mathcal{F}_1 \oplus \mathcal{F}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ such that $f \circ i_j = f_j$. Indeed, let's define $i_1(U)(x) = (x, 0)$ and $i_2(U)(x) = (0, x)$. Then, we define $f(U) : \mathcal{F}_1(U) \oplus \mathcal{F}_2(U) \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ such that $f(U)(x, y) = f_1(U)(x) + f_2(U)(y)$. It's clear that $f \circ i_j = f_j$. In addition, suppose that $\exists f'$ satisfying this property. Then, $f'(U)(x, 0) = f_1(U)(x)$, $f'(U)(0, y) = f_2(U)(y)$ and therefore $f'(U)(x, y) = f'(U)(x, 0) + f'(U)(0, y) = f_1(U)(x) + f_2(U)(y)$, which proves the uniqueness of f .

Exercise 1.10. Direct Limit. Let $\{\mathcal{F}_i\}$ be a direct system of sheaves and morphisms on X . We define the direct limit of the system $\{\mathcal{F}_i\}$, denoted $\varinjlim \mathcal{F}_i$ to be the sheaf associated to the presheaf $U \mapsto \varinjlim \mathcal{F}_i(U)$. Show that this is a direct limit in the category of sheaves on X , i.e., that it has the following universal property: given a sheaf \mathcal{G} and a collection of morphisms $\mathcal{F}_i \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ compatible with the maps of the direct system, there exists a unique map $\varinjlim \mathcal{F}_i \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ such that for each i , the original map $\mathcal{F}_i \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ is obtained by composing the maps $\mathcal{F}_i \rightarrow \varinjlim \mathcal{F}_i \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$.

Solution. Again we have the definition of a presheaf without specifying the restriction morphisms, so we need to figure out which is the natural way to define them. Let f_{ij} denote the

morphisms of the direct system, and ρ_{UV}^i the restriction morphisms of each \mathcal{F}_i . Then, by defini-

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{F}_i(U) & \xrightarrow{f_{ij}(U)} & \mathcal{F}_j(U) \\ \downarrow \rho_{UV}^i & & \downarrow \rho_{UV}^j \\ \mathcal{F}_i(V) & \xrightarrow{f_{ij}(V)} & \mathcal{F}_j(V) \end{array}$$

tion of morphisms of sheaves we have the following commutative diagram

Every element in $\varinjlim \mathcal{F}_i(U)$ can be expressed as the equivalence class of an element $s \in \mathcal{F}_i(U)$ for a certain i . So it seems natural to define $\rho_{UV} : \varinjlim \mathcal{F}_i(U) \rightarrow \varinjlim \mathcal{F}_i(V)$ mapping $\bar{s} \mapsto \overline{\rho_{UV}^i(s)}$. We only have to check that this application is well defined, i.e., that it doesn't depend on the chosen representative. Let $t \in \mathcal{F}_i(U), s \in \mathcal{F}_j(U)$ such that $\bar{t} = \bar{s}$. Then $\exists k$ such that $k \geq i, k \geq j$ and $f_{ik}(U)(t) = f_{jk}(U)(s)$. Then, $f_{ik}(V)(\rho_{UV}^i(t)) = \rho_{UV}^k(f_{ik}(U)(t)) = \rho_{UV}^k(f_{jk}(U)(s)) = f_{ik}(V)(\rho_{UV}^j(s))$, and therefore $\overline{\rho_{UV}^i(t)} = \overline{\rho_{UV}^j(s)}$ and the restriction morphisms are well defined.

Let $\varphi_i : \mathcal{F}_i \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ morphisms of sheaves compatible with the maps of the direct system. Then, we define the morphism of presheaves φ by $\varphi(U) : \varinjlim \mathcal{F}_i(U) \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ that sends the class of an element $s \in \mathcal{F}_i, \bar{s} \in \varinjlim \mathcal{F}_i(U) \mapsto \varphi_i(U)(s) \in \mathcal{G}(U)$. This application is well defined as the morphisms of sheaves φ_i are compatible with the morphisms of the direct system. It is clearly unique satisfying the required property (it must send the class of an element s to its image by the initial morphism φ_i). Then, by proposition 1.2 the induced map $\varphi^+ : \varinjlim \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ is unique and satisfies the requirements of the problem.

Exercise 1.11. Let $\{\mathcal{F}_i\}$ be a direct system of sheaves on a noetherian topological space X . In this case show that the presheaf $U \mapsto \varinjlim \mathcal{F}_i(U)$ is already a sheaf. In particular $\Gamma(X, \varinjlim \mathcal{F}_i) = \varinjlim \Gamma(X, \mathcal{F}_i)$.

Solution. If X is a Noetherian topological space, then every subspace of X is quasi compact, and, in particular, every open subset is quasi-compact, i.e., for every $\{V_i\}$ open covering of U we can extract a finite subcovering (Atiyah-Macdonald Exercise 6.6). Then, it is enough to check that properties (3) and (4) that define a sheaf are satisfied for finite coverings $\{V_i\}_{i=1}^n$ of U . We will use the same notation of last problem.

- (3) Let $\bar{s} \in \varinjlim \mathcal{F}_i(U)$, with $s \in \mathcal{F}_i(U)$. Suppose that $0 = \bar{s}|_{V_j} = \overline{\rho_{UV_j}^i(s)}$. That means that $\exists k_j \geq i$ such that $f_{ik_j}(V_j)(\rho_{UV_j}^i(s)) = 0$. As restrictions commute with morphisms of the direct system $\rho_{UV_j}^{k_j}(f_{ik_j}(U)(s)) = f_{ik_j}(V_j)(\rho_{UV_j}^i(s)) = 0$. As the covering is finite, we can define $m := \max_j \{k_j\}$ and we have that

$$\rho_{UV_j}^m(f_{im}(U)(s)) = f_{im}(V_j)(\rho_{UV_j}^i(s)) = f_{k_j m}(V_j)(f_{ik_j}(V_j)(\rho_{UV_j}^i(s))) = 0$$

Now, by sheaf property (3) applied to \mathcal{F}_m , we have that $f_{im}(U)(s) = 0 \Rightarrow \bar{s} = 0$.

- (4) Suppose that we have a covering $\{V_i\}$ of a open set U , and $\bar{s}_i \in \varinjlim \mathcal{F}_j(V_i)$, with $s_i \in \mathcal{F}_{k_i}(V_i)$ such that $\bar{s}_i|_{V_i \cap V_j} = \bar{s}_j|_{V_i \cap V_j}$. Using the definition of restriction morphisms written in Exercise 10, that is equivalent to $\overline{\rho_{V_i V_i \cap V_j}^{k_i}(s_i)} = \overline{\rho_{V_j V_i \cap V_j}^{k_j}(s_j)}$. That implies $\exists l$ such that $l \geq k_i, l \geq k_j$ and $f_{k_i l}(V_i \cap V_j)(\rho_{V_i V_i \cap V_j}^{k_i}(s_i)) = f_{k_j l}(V_i \cap V_j)(\rho_{V_j V_i \cap V_j}^{k_j}(s_j))$. As morphisms of the direct system and restrictions commute, we have $\rho_{V_i V_i \cap V_j}^l(f_{k_i l}(V_i)(s_i)) = \rho_{V_j V_i \cap V_j}^l(f_{k_j l}(V_j)(s_j))$, which can be rewritten as $f_{k_i l}(V_i)(s_i)|_{V_i \cap V_j} = f_{k_j l}(V_j)(s_j)|_{V_i \cap V_j}$. Then by property (3) of sheaves applied to $\mathcal{F}_l \exists t \in \mathcal{F}_l(U)$ such that $t|_{V_i} = f_{k_i l}(V_i)(s_i)$. Then, this last equality implies that $\bar{t} \in \varinjlim \mathcal{F}_j(U)$ satisfies $\bar{t}|_{V_i} = \overline{t|_{V_i}} = \bar{s}_i$.

Then, as this is already a sheaf $\varinjlim \Gamma(U, \mathcal{F}_i) = \varinjlim \mathcal{F}_i(U) = \Gamma(U, \varinjlim \mathcal{F}_i)$, and the equality is true in particular when we take $U = X$.

Exercise 1.12. *Inverse limit. Let $\{\mathcal{F}_i\}$ be a direct system of sheaves on X . Show that the presheaf $U \mapsto \varprojlim \mathcal{F}_i(U)$ is a sheaf. It is called the inverse limit of the system $\{\mathcal{F}_i\}$, and it is denoted by $\varprojlim \mathcal{F}_i$. Show that it has the universal property of an inverse limit in the category of sheaves.*

Solution. $\varprojlim \mathcal{F}_i(U)$ is the group of coherent sequences over the abelian groups $\mathcal{F}_i(U)$, that is sequences (a_n) with $a_n \in \mathcal{F}_n(U)$ and satisfying $\theta_{n+1}(U)(a_{n+1}) = a_n$, where θ_i are the morphisms of sheaves of the inverse system. (Atiyah-MacDonald, chapter 10). The restriction morphisms of $\varprojlim \mathcal{F}_i$ are naturally $\rho_{UV}((a_n)) = (\rho_{UV}^n(a_n))$, which are well defined (it is indeed an element of $\varprojlim \mathcal{F}(V)$) because restrictions commute with morphisms θ_i . As usual, we will check the 2 properties of the sheaf definition.

- (3) Let (a_n) be a coherent sequence. Suppose that $(a_n)|_{V_i} = 0 \forall i \Rightarrow \rho_{UV_i}((a_n)) = 0 \Rightarrow \rho_{UV_i}^n(a_n) = 0 \forall n$ and $\forall i$. Then, by property (3) on each \mathcal{F}_n it implies that $a_n = 0 \forall n$ and in conclusion $((a_n)) = 0$.
- (4) Let $(a_n^i) \in \varprojlim_j \mathcal{F}_j(V_i)$ such that $((a_n^i))|_{V_i \cap V_j} = ((a_n^j))|_{V_i \cap V_j} \Rightarrow \rho_{V_i V_i \cap V_j}^n(a_n^i) = \rho_{V_j V_i \cap V_j}^n(a_n^j) \forall n$. Now applying property (4) at each \mathcal{F}_n we have that $\exists a_n \in \mathcal{F}_n(U)$ such that $a_n|_{V_i} = a_n^i \forall n \forall i$. Now the sequence (a_n) is coherent as $\theta_{n+1}(U)(a_{n+1})|_{V_i} = \theta_{n+1}(V_i)(a_{n+1}^i) = a_n^i$ by the coherence of each sequence (a_n^i) . Then applying property (3) of \mathcal{F}_n to the element $\theta_{n+1}(U)(a_{n+1}) - a_n$ we get that $\theta_{n+1}(U)(a_{n+1}) = a_n$ and the sequence is therefore coherent. In consequence, we have $\exists (a_n) \in \varprojlim \mathcal{F}_i(U)$ such that $(a_n)|_{V_i} = (a_n^i)$.

Now let's check that this sheaf satisfies the universal property of categorical inverse limits. An object X is the categorical inverse limit of objects X_i if there exist morphisms $\varphi_i : X \rightarrow X_i$ such that \forall object Y and morphisms $\psi_i : Y \rightarrow X_i$ compatible with morphisms of the inverse system $\exists!$ morphism $\psi : Y \rightarrow X$ such that $\psi_i = \varphi_i \circ \psi$. In our situation, let's define $\varphi_i : \varprojlim \mathcal{F}_i \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_i$ such that $\varphi_i(U)((a_n)) = a_i$. Given a sheaf Y and morphisms compatible with the inverse system (that is, $\psi_i : Y \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_i$ such that $\psi_i = \theta_{i+1} \circ \psi_{i+1}$) we define the morphism of sheaves ψ by $\psi(U) : Y \rightarrow \varprojlim \mathcal{F}_i(U)$, $x \mapsto (\psi_i(U)(x))_i$. The morphism is well defined, because the resulting sequence is coherent as the morphisms ψ_i are compatible with the inverse system. It clearly satisfies $\psi_i = \varphi_i \circ \psi$. Moreover, the morphism ψ is unique: Indeed, suppose $\exists \psi'$ satisfying the same properties. Given $x \in Y(U)$, let $(b_n) = \psi'(x)$. Then as $\psi_i = \varphi_i \circ \psi$ we have $b_i = \psi_i(x) \Rightarrow \psi' = \psi$.

Exercise 1.13. *Espace Étalé of a Presheaf. Given a presheaf \mathcal{F} on X , we define a topological space $\text{Spé}(\mathcal{F})$, called the espace étalé of \mathcal{F} as follows. As a set, $\text{Spé}(\mathcal{F}) = \bigcup_{P \in X} \mathcal{F}_P$. We define a projection map $\pi : \text{Spé}(\mathcal{F}) \rightarrow X$ by sending $s \in \mathcal{F}_P$ to P . For each open set $U \subseteq X$ and each section $s \in \mathcal{F}(U)$, we obtain a map $\bar{s} : U \rightarrow \text{Spé}(\mathcal{F})$ by sending $P \mapsto s_P$. This map has the property that $\pi \circ \bar{s} = \text{id}_U$, in other words, it is a section of π over U . We now make $\text{Spé}(\mathcal{F})$ into a topological space by giving it the strongest topology such that all the maps $\bar{s} : U \rightarrow \text{Spé}(\mathcal{F})$ for all U , and all $s \in \mathcal{F}(U)$ are continuous. Now show that the sheaf \mathcal{F}^+ associated to \mathcal{F} can be described as follows: for any open set $U \subseteq X$, $\mathcal{F}^+(U)$ is the set of continuous sections of $\text{Spé}(\mathcal{F})$ over U . In particular the original presheaf \mathcal{F} was a sheaf if and only if $\mathcal{F}(U)$ is equal to the set of all continuous sections of $\text{Spé}(\mathcal{F})$ over U .*

Solution. Let $s \in \mathcal{F}^+(U)$, that is, an application $s : U \rightarrow \bigcup_{P \in U} \mathcal{F}_P \subseteq \text{Spé}(\mathcal{F})$ satisfying (1) and (2) of the definition 1.2. Let's check that it is a continuous section when regarded as an application from U to $\text{Spé}(\mathcal{F})$. First by Property (1), $s(P) \in \mathcal{F}_P$, which implies that $\pi \circ s = \text{id}_U$, so s is a section. Now let V be an open subset of $\text{Spé}(\mathcal{F})$. Then $s^{-1}(V) = \{P \in U \text{ such that } s(P) \in V\}$. But by property (2), for each $P \in U \exists W_P \subseteq U$ and $t^{W_P} \in \mathcal{F}(W_P)$ such that $s(P) = (t^{W_P})_P$. Then, $s^{-1}(V) = \bigcup_{P \in U} \{Q \in W_P \text{ such that } (t^{W_P})_P \in V\} =$

$\bigcup_{P \in U} (\overline{t^{W_P}})^{-1}(V)$, where $(\overline{t^{W_P}})^{-1} : W_P \rightarrow \text{Spé}(\mathcal{F})$ is the application that sends $W_P \ni P \mapsto (t^{W_P})_P$, and therefore it is continuous by the definition of the topology in $\text{Spé}(\mathcal{F})$. So $(\overline{t^{W_P}})^{-1}(V)$ is an open set and therefore $s^{-1}(V)$ is open, which means that s is continuous.

Before proving the reverse inclusion, let's observe that, with the topology defined on $\text{Spé}(\mathcal{F})$, the sets $\{t_Q\}_{Q \in V}$ (where $t \in \mathcal{F}(V)$) are open. Indeed, given one of the maps $\bar{s} : U \rightarrow \text{Spé}(\mathcal{F})$, $\bar{s}^{-1}(\{t_Q\}_{Q \in V}) = \{P \in U \text{ such that } \bar{s}(P) = t_P\} = \{P \in V \cap U \text{ such that } s_P = t_P\}$. But we know that $s_P = t_P \iff \exists W_P \subseteq U \cap V$ neighbourhood of P such that $s|_{W_P} = t|_{W_P}$. Then

$$\bar{s}^{-1}(\{t_Q\}_{Q \in V}) = \bigcup_{P \in \bar{s}^{-1}(\{t_Q\}_{Q \in V})} W_P$$

Which is open. So the sets $\{t_Q\}_{Q \in V}$ are open in $\text{Spé}(\mathcal{F})$. Now let $s : U \rightarrow \text{Spé}(\mathcal{F})$ be a continuous section. $\pi \circ s = \text{id}_U$, which means that $s(P) \in \mathcal{F}_P$ and therefore property (1) is satisfied. Given any $P \in U$, we have $s(P) = t_P$ for a certain $t \in \mathcal{F}(V)$, $V \subseteq U$ neighbourhood of P . Therefore we know that $s^{-1}(\{t_Q\}_{Q \in V})$ is an open set W_P such that $s(Q) = t_Q \forall Q \in W_P$. In conclusion, s satisfies property (2) and we have shown that each continuous section is an element of $\mathcal{F}^+(U)$.

Exercise 1.14. *Support.* Let \mathcal{F} be a sheaf on X , and let $s \in \mathcal{F}(U)$ be a section over an open set U . The support of s , denoted $\text{Supp } s$ is defined to be $\{P \in U | s_P \neq 0\}$, where s_P denotes the germ of s in the stalk \mathcal{F}_P . Show that $\text{Supp } s$ is a closed subset of U . We define the support of \mathcal{F} , $\text{Supp } \mathcal{F}$ to be $\{P \in X | \mathcal{F}_P \neq 0\}$. It need not be a closed subset.

Solution. Let $P \in \overline{\text{Supp } s}$, that is, $\forall V \subseteq U$ such that $P \in V$ we have $\text{Supp } s \cap V \neq \emptyset$. Suppose that $P \notin \text{Supp } s$. Then, $\exists V \subseteq U$ such that $s|_V = 0$. Now let $Q \in V \cap \text{Supp } s$. Then V is also a neighbourhood of Q and $s|_V = 0$, which implies that $Q \notin \text{Supp } s$, a contradiction. So we must have $P \in \text{Supp } s$, which means that $\overline{\text{Supp } s} = \text{Supp } s$, and so it is a closed subset.

Exercise 1.15. *Sheaf Hom.* Let \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G} be sheaves of abelian groups on X . For any open set $U \subseteq X$, show that the set $\text{Hom}(\mathcal{F}|_U, \mathcal{G}|_U)$ of morphisms of the restricted sheaves has a natural structure of abelian group. Show that the presheaf $U \mapsto \text{Hom}(\mathcal{F}|_U, \mathcal{G}|_U)$ is a sheaf. It is called the sheaf of local morphisms of \mathcal{F} into \mathcal{G} , "sheaf hom" for short, and it is denoted $\text{Hom}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G})$.

Solution. First let's make some observations about $\mathcal{F}|_U$. Open sets of the subspace U are just open sets $V \subseteq U$, as U is open. So, in that case the limit $\varinjlim_{W \supseteq V} \mathcal{F}(W) = \mathcal{F}(V)$. Then, the restriction presheaf is $V \mapsto \mathcal{F}(V)$ and therefore it is already a sheaf, and its restriction morphisms are the same as the ones of \mathcal{F} , but only on open sets $V \subseteq U$. Then, morphisms of sheaves $\varphi : \mathcal{F}|_U \rightarrow \mathcal{G}|_U$ are just morphisms of abelian groups $\varphi(V) : \mathcal{F}(V) \rightarrow \mathcal{G}(V) \forall V \subseteq U$, that commute with restriction morphisms. We can define the sum of two morphisms $\varphi + \psi$ such that $(\varphi + \psi)(V)(x) = \varphi(V)(x) + \psi(V)(x)$. The sum is commutative and associative, as $\mathcal{G}(V)$ are abelian groups. The morphism that sends each element to zero is the neutral element and every morphism has an inverse $-\varphi$ such that $(-\varphi)(V)(x) = -\varphi(V)(x) \forall V, \forall x$. Moreover, we can define the restrictions of the sheaf Hom naturally as $\rho_{UV} : \text{Hom}(\mathcal{F}|_U, \mathcal{G}|_U) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(\mathcal{F}|_V, \mathcal{G}|_V)$ as $\forall W \subseteq V \subseteq U, \varphi|_V(W) = \varphi(W)$. Now let's check that the two sheaf properties are satisfied. Let U be an open set and $\{V_i\}$ an open covering of U .

- (3) Suppose that we have $\varphi \in \text{Hom}(\mathcal{F}|_U, \mathcal{G}|_U)$, and $\varphi|_{V_i} = 0$, that is, $\varphi(W)(x) = 0, \forall W \subseteq V_i, \forall x \in \mathcal{F}(W)$. Now let $U' \subseteq U$ and $x \in \mathcal{F}(U')$. Let's note $V'_i = V_i \cap U'$. Then $\{V'_i\}$ is an open covering of U' . Then, $\varphi(U')(x)|_{V'_i} = \varphi(V'_i)(x)|_{V'_i} = 0$, as $V'_i \subseteq V_i$. Therefore, by property (3) of \mathcal{G} , $\varphi(U')(x) = 0$, and this holds $\forall U' \subseteq U, x \in \mathcal{F}(U')$, so $\varphi = 0$.

- (4) Let's suppose that we have $\varphi_i \in \text{Hom}(\mathcal{F}|_{V_i}, \mathcal{G}|_{V_i})$ such that $\varphi_i|_{V_i \cap V_j} = \varphi_j|_{V_i \cap V_j}$, that is $\varphi_i(W)(x) = \varphi_j(W)(x)$, $\forall W \subseteq V_i \cap V_j$, $\forall x \in \mathcal{F}(W)$. Now, let $W \subseteq U$, and $x \in \mathcal{F}(W)$. Then, let $V'_i = W \cap V_i$, and $x_i = x|_{V'_i}$. $\{V'_i\}$ is an open covering of W and we have $\varphi_i(V'_i)(x_i) = y_i$, and $y_i|_{V'_i \cap V'_j} = y_j|_{V'_i \cap V'_j}$ so we have by property (4) of \mathcal{G} that $\exists y \in \mathcal{G}(W)$ such that $y|_{V'_i} = y_i$. Then we define $\varphi(W)(x) = y$. This way we have defined an image for every element of W , that is, an application $\mathcal{F}(W) \rightarrow \mathcal{G}(W)$. Now we have to check that this application is a morphism of abelian groups and commutes with restrictions, and we'll be done. It's clear that $\varphi(W)(0) = 0$, by property (3) of \mathcal{G} . Moreover, given $x_1, x_2 \in \mathcal{F}(W)$ we have $\varphi(W)(x_1|_{V'_i} + x_2|_{V'_i}) = y_{i1} + y_{i2}$. Then, applying property (3) of \mathcal{G} on $\varphi(W)(x_1 + x_2) - y_1 - y_2$ we have indeed that $\varphi(W)(x_1 + x_2) = y_1 + y_2$. On the other hand, let $W \subseteq V \subseteq U$, and let $x \in \mathcal{F}(V)$. Let's name $y_{iW} := \varphi_i(V_i \cap W)(x|_{V_i \cap W})$, $y_{iV} := \varphi_i(V_i \cap V)(x|_{V_i \cap V})$, which induce images $\varphi(W)(x|_W) =: y_W$, $\varphi(V)(x) =: y_V$ by the construction we have done. As φ_i are morphisms of sheaves, $y_V|_{V_i \cap W} = y_{iW}$, and therefore applying once more property (3) on \mathcal{G} we get $y_V|_W = y_W$, so $\varphi(W)(x|_W) = \varphi(V)(x)|_W$. So we have defined morphisms of abelian groups on each open subset of U , that commute with restrictions. This defines a morphism of sheaves $\varphi \in \text{Hom}(\mathcal{F}|_U, \mathcal{G}|_U)$ whose restriction on V_i is φ_i , which means that Property (4) is satisfied.

Exercise 1.16. *Flasque sheaves. A sheaf \mathcal{F} on a topological space X is flasque if for every inclusion $V \subseteq U$ of open sets, the restriction map $\mathcal{F}(U) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(V)$ is surjective.*

- Show that a constant sheaf on an irreducible topological space is flasque.
- If $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}' \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}'' \rightarrow 0$ is an exact sequence of sheaves, and if \mathcal{F}' is flasque, then for any open set U the sequence $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}'(U) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(U) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}''(U) \rightarrow 0$ of abelian groups is also exact.
- If $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}' \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}'' \rightarrow 0$ is an exact sequence of sheaves, and if \mathcal{F}' and \mathcal{F} are flasque, then \mathcal{F}'' is flasque.
- If $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is a continuous map, and if \mathcal{F} is a flasque sheaf on X , then $f_*\mathcal{F}$ is a flasque sheaf on Y .
- Let \mathcal{F} be any sheaf on Y . We define a new sheaf \mathcal{G} , called the sheaf of discontinuous sections of \mathcal{F} as follows. For each open set $U \subseteq X$, $\mathcal{G}(U)$ is the set of maps $s : U \rightarrow \bigcup_{P \in U} \mathcal{F}_P$ such that for each $P \in U$, $s(P) \in \mathcal{F}_P$. Show that \mathcal{G} is a flasque sheaf, and that there is a natural injective morphism of \mathcal{F} to \mathcal{G} .

Solution. a) If X is an irreducible topological space, every nonempty set is dense and therefore every nonempty open set is connected $\Rightarrow \mathcal{F}(U) \cong A$, $\forall U$. In consequence, $\forall V \subseteq U$ the restriction map ρ_{UV} is the identity map $A \rightarrow A$ which is in particular surjective.

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- If \mathcal{F}' is flasque, then by section b) of this problem the sequence $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}'(U) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(U) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}''(U) \xrightarrow{\varphi(U)} 0$ is exact, and in particular, $\varphi(U)$ is surjective $\forall U$. Then given $V \subseteq U$ and $s \in \mathcal{F}''(V) \Rightarrow \exists t \in \mathcal{F}(V)$ such that $\varphi(V)(t) = s$. As \mathcal{F} is flasque, $\exists t' \in \mathcal{F}(U)$ with $t'|_V = t$. Then, $s' := \varphi(U)(t')$ satisfies $s'|_V = \varphi(U)(t')|_V = \varphi(V)(t) = s$. In consequence, the restriction $\mathcal{F}(U) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(V)$ is surjective, and that means \mathcal{F}'' is flasque.
- Let $V \subseteq U$ be open sets of Y . Then $f^{-1}(V) \subseteq f^{-1}(U)$ are open subsets of X , and as \mathcal{F} is flasque, given $y \in (f_*\mathcal{F})(V) = \mathcal{F}(f^{-1}(V)) \exists x \in \mathcal{F}(f^{-1}(U)) = (f_*\mathcal{F})(U)$ such that $x|_V = y$, and therefore $f_*\mathcal{F}$ is also flasque.

e) First let's note that the sections $\mathcal{G}(U)$ defined are indeed abelian groups: The sum of two applications s, t is defined as the application $P \mapsto s(P) + t(P)$. The neutral element is the application that sends each P to the class of 0 in \mathcal{F}_P . The restriction morphisms are well defined, as every application acting on a set U naturally restricts to an application acting on $V \subseteq U$. Let's see that it is a sheaf. We have to check that properties (3) and (4) are satisfied. (3): Let $s \in \mathcal{G}(U)$, and $\{U_i\}$ an open covering of U . Then $s|_{U_i}(P) = s(P) = 0$ for each $P \in U_i \Rightarrow s(P) = 0 \forall P \in U \Rightarrow s = 0$. (4): Given $s_i \in \mathcal{G}(U_i)$, and $s_i|_{U_i \cap U_j} = s_j|_{U_i \cap U_j}$ we can define $s(P) = s_i(P)$ if $P \in U_i$. It is clearly well defined and satisfies $s|_{U_i} = s_i$. Moreover that \mathcal{G} is a flasque sheaf is also easy to check, as given $U \supseteq V$ we can extend any $s \in \mathcal{G}(V)$ to an $s' \in \mathcal{G}(U)$, for example defining $s'(P) = 0 \in \mathcal{F}_P$ for each $P \notin V$ and $s'(P) = s(P)$ if $P \in V$.

We have a natural morphism from \mathcal{F} to \mathcal{G} that sends $\mathcal{F}(U) \ni x \rightarrow s_x \in \mathcal{G}(U)$ such that $s_x(P) = \bar{x} \in \mathcal{F}_P$. It is indeed injective, because if we have $x, y \in \mathcal{F}(U)$ such that $\bar{x} = \bar{y} \in \mathcal{F}_P \Rightarrow \exists W_P \subseteq U$ such that $x|_{W_P} = y|_{W_P}$ and as W_P is an open covering of U so we must have $x = y$.

Exercise 1.17. *Skyscraper sheaves. Let X be a topological space, let P be a point and let A be an abelian group. Define a sheaf $i_P(A)$ on X as follows: $i_P(A)(U) = A$ if $P \in U$, 0 otherwise. Verify that the stalk of $i_P(A)$ is A at every point $Q \in \overline{\{P\}}$, and 0 elsewhere, where $\overline{\{P\}}$ denotes the closure of the set consisting of the point P . Hence the name "skyscraper sheaf". Show that this sheaf could also be described as $i_*(A)$, where A denotes the constant sheaf A on the closed subspace $\overline{\{P\}}$, and $i : \overline{\{P\}} \rightarrow X$ is the inclusion.*

Solution. First, let's check that $i_P(A)$ is a sheaf. Given $V \subseteq U$, if $P \notin V$ the restriction morphism is zero, and if $P \in V$ the restriction morphism is the identity on the group A . It's clear that property (3) and (4) are satisfied if $P \notin U$. So let U be an open set such that $P \in U$ and $\{V_i\}$ be an open covering of U . Let $s \in i_P(A)(U) = A$. Then, $P \in V_i$ for a certain i as $\{V_i\}$ is a covering. Then, $i_P(A)(V_i) = A$ and $0 = s|_{V_i} = s$. Now let $s_i \in i_P(A)(V_i)$ such that $s_i|_{V_i \cap V_j} = s_j|_{V_i \cap V_j}$. Then, if $P \in V_i, V_j$ we have that $s_i = s_j \in A$. So then there is a unique element $s \in A$ such that $s = s_i \forall i$ such that $P \in V_i$. If $P \notin V_i, s_i = 0 = s|_{V_i}$. In conclusion, $s \in i_P(A)(U)$ satisfies $s|_{V_i} = s_i \forall i$.

Let $Q \in \overline{\{P\}}$. Then $P \in U \forall U$ neighbourhood of Q , and therefore $i_P(A)(U) = A$. Then given $(\overline{U}, s), (\overline{V}, t) \in (i_P(A))_P$, we have that $\forall W$ neighbourhood of $Q, W \subseteq U \cap V, W$ is also a neighbourhood of P , and so $s|_W = s, t|_W = t$. In consequence, $(\overline{U}, s) = (\overline{V}, t) \iff t = s$, so $(i_P(A))_P = A$. On the other hand, if $Q \notin \overline{\{P\}}$, then $\exists U$ neighbourhood of Q such that $P \notin U$. Then, $\forall (\overline{V}, t) \in (i_P(A))_P, i_P(A)(V \cap U) = 0$ and then $t|_{U \cap V} = 0 \Rightarrow (\overline{V}, t) = 0$, so $(i_P(A))_P = 0$.

Now let's check that $i_*(A)$ is an equivalent definition of this sheaf. First, let's note that every open set of $\overline{\{P\}}$ contains P , and therefore every open set is dense and so $\overline{\{P\}}$ is an irreducible space, so by the proof of Exercise 1.16a) the constant sheaf A is in fact the sheaf $U \mapsto A, \forall U$. Then, given any U open set of X , we have two options.

- $P \in U$. In that case, $P \in \overline{\{P\}} \cap U = i^{-1}(U)$ and therefore $i_*(A)(U) = \mathcal{A}(i^{-1}(U)) = \mathcal{A}(\overline{\{P\}} \cap U) = A$
- $P \notin U$. In that case $i^{-1}(U) = \overline{\{P\}} \cap U = \emptyset$, and so we have $i_*(A)(U) = \mathcal{A}(i^{-1}(U)) = \mathcal{A}(\overline{\{P\}} \cap U) = \mathcal{A}(\emptyset) = 0$.

In conclusion, for each open set the sections of $i_*(A)$ and $i_P(A)$ are the same, as well as the restriction morphisms ($\rho_{UV} = Id_A$ if $P \in V$ and $\rho_{UV} = 0$ if $P \notin V$). Indeed, both definitions are equal so $i_*(A) = i_P(A)$.

Exercise 1.18. *Adjoint property of f^{-1} . Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a continuous map of topological spaces. Show that for any sheaf \mathcal{F} on X there is a natural map $f^{-1}f_*\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ and for any sheaf*

\mathcal{G} on Y there is a natural map $\mathcal{G} \rightarrow f_* f^{-1} \mathcal{G}$. Use these maps to show that there is a natural bijection of sets, for any sheaves \mathcal{F} on X and \mathcal{G} on Y

$$\mathrm{Hom}_X(f^{-1} \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F}) = \mathrm{Hom}_Y(\mathcal{G}, f_* \mathcal{F})$$

Hence we say that f^{-1} is a left adjoint of f_* and that f_* is a right adjoint of f^{-1} .

Solution. Given $f : X \rightarrow Y$ continuous and \mathcal{F} sheaf on X , the sheaf $f^{-1} f_* \mathcal{F}$ is the sheaf associated to the presheaf $U \mapsto \varinjlim_{V \supseteq f(U)} \mathcal{F}(f^{-1}(V))$. The elements of this abelian group are equivalence classes of pairs (V, x) such that $\overline{(V, x)} = \overline{(V', x')} \iff \exists W, f(U) \subseteq W \subseteq V \cap V'$ such that $x|_{f^{-1}(W)} = x'|_{f^{-1}(W)}$. Let's observe that $V \supseteq f(U) \Rightarrow f^{-1}(V) \supseteq f^{-1}(f(U)) \supseteq U$. Hence we have the natural map $\varinjlim_{V \supseteq f(U)} \mathcal{F}(f^{-1}(V)) \ni \overline{(V, x)} \mapsto x|_U$. By the observation we have just made, it is well defined, as we can restrict first to $f^{-1}(W)$ and then to U as $f^{-1}(W) \supseteq U$. Then this defines a map $\varphi(U) : \varinjlim_{V \supseteq f(U)} \mathcal{F}(f^{-1}(V)) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(U)$ for every open set U , and this induces then a morphism of presheaves ϵ' . By Proposition 1.2 we have then a unique morphism of sheaves $\epsilon : f^{-1} f_* \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$.

On the other hand, let \mathcal{G} be a sheaf on Y . Then, $f^{-1} \mathcal{G}$ is the sheaf associated to the presheaf $\varinjlim_{V \supseteq f(U)} \mathcal{G}(V)$ (let $(f^{-1} \mathcal{G})_{pre}$ denote this presheaf). As $\varinjlim_{P \in U} \varinjlim_{V \supseteq f(U)} \mathcal{G}(V) = \mathcal{G}_{f(P)}$, the sections of the sheaf $f^{-1} \mathcal{G}$ are applications $s : U \rightarrow \bigcup_{P \in U} \mathcal{G}_{f(P)}$ satisfying that $\forall P \in U, s(P) \in \mathcal{G}_{f(P)}$ and $\forall P \in U \exists U' \subseteq U$ and $t \in \varinjlim_{V \supseteq f(U')} \mathcal{G}(V)$ such that $\forall Q \in U', t_{f(Q)} = s(Q)$. Then, the sections $f_* f^{-1} \mathcal{G}(V)$ are the group of applications $s : f^{-1}(V) \rightarrow \bigcup_{P \in f^{-1}(V)} \mathcal{G}_{f(P)}$ satisfying that $s(P) \in \mathcal{G}_{f(P)}$ and $\forall P \in f^{-1}(V) \exists U' \subseteq f^{-1}(V)$ and $t \in \varinjlim_{W \supseteq f(f^{-1}(V))} \mathcal{G}(W)$ such that $\forall Q \in U', t_{f(Q)} = s(Q)$. Then, as $V \supseteq f(f^{-1}(V))$, there is a natural map from $\mathcal{G}(V) \rightarrow f_* f^{-1} \mathcal{G}(V)$ that assigns each element $s \in \mathcal{G}(V)$ the application $s : f^{-1}(V) \rightarrow \bigcup_{P \in f^{-1}(V)} \mathcal{G}_{f(P)}$ such that $s(P) = \overline{(V, s)}_{f(P)}$. We will name ν this morphism of sheaves.

Now let's prove that there is a bijection between the sets of morphisms. Let $\varphi : f^{-1} \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ be a morphism of sheaves, such that $\varphi(U)$ maps applications $s : U \rightarrow \bigcup_{P \in U} \mathcal{G}_{f(P)}$ satisfying properties (1), (2) to elements $\varphi(U)(s) \in \mathcal{F}(U)$. φ induces a morphism $\varphi_* : f_* f^{-1} \mathcal{G} \rightarrow f_* \mathcal{F}$ that maps applications $s : f^{-1}(V) \rightarrow \bigcup_{P \in f^{-1}(V)} \mathcal{G}_{f(P)}$ satisfying (1) and (2) to elements $\varphi(f^{-1}(V))(s) \in \mathcal{F}(f^{-1}(V)) = f_* \mathcal{F}(V)$. Now let $\psi := \varphi_* \circ \nu : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow f_* \mathcal{F}$, that sends an element $s \in \mathcal{G}(V)$ to the image of the application $s(P) = \overline{(V, s)}_{f(P)}$. By abuse of notation we will name s both the application in $f_* f^{-1} \mathcal{G}(V)$ and the element $s \in \mathcal{G}(V)$ that induces it. Then we can write $\psi(V)(s) = \varphi(f^{-1}(V))(s)$. Now ψ induces an application $\psi_{-1} : f^{-1} \mathcal{G}_{pre} \rightarrow f^{-1} f_* \mathcal{F}$, that sends $\overline{(V, t)} \in \varinjlim_{W \supseteq f(U)} \mathcal{G}(W)$ to the class of the element $(V, \psi(V)(t)) = (V, \varphi(f^{-1}(V))(t))$ in $\varinjlim_{W \supseteq f(U)} \mathcal{F}(f^{-1}(V))$. Finally, $\epsilon \circ \psi_{-1} : f^{-1} \mathcal{G}_{pre} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ sends the class of an element (V, t) to $\varphi(f^{-1}(V))(t)$, and therefore it is an application which is equal to $\varphi \circ \theta$ (where θ is the morphism $f^{-1} \mathcal{G}_{pre} \rightarrow f^{-1} \mathcal{G}$). In conclusion, the application induced by $\epsilon \circ \psi_{-1}$ that maps from $f^{-1} \mathcal{G}$ to \mathcal{F} is the application φ .

Now let $\psi : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow f_* \mathcal{F}$, $\psi(V)(x) \in \mathcal{F}(f^{-1}(V))$. This induces an application between direct limits $\varinjlim_{W \supseteq f(U)} \mathcal{G}(W) \ni (V, x) \mapsto (V, \psi(V)(x)) \in \varinjlim_{W \supseteq f(U)} \mathcal{F}(f^{-1}(W))$, that in turn induces an application $\psi_{-1} : f^{-1} \mathcal{G} \rightarrow f^{-1} f_* \mathcal{F}$. Given an application $s : U \rightarrow \bigcup_{P \in U} \mathcal{G}_{f(P)}$, $s(P) \in \mathcal{G}_{f(P)}$ and $\exists U' \subseteq U$ such that $s(Q) = \overline{(V, t)}_{f(Q)} \forall Q \in U'$ for a certain $t \in \varinjlim_{W \supseteq f(U')} \mathcal{G}(W)$, we have $\psi_{-1}(U)(s) : U \rightarrow \bigcup_{P \in U} \mathcal{F}_P$ takes for every P the corresponding neighbourhood U' already defined and makes $s(Q) = \overline{(V, \psi(V)(t))}_Q \forall Q \in U'$. Then we have finally induced an application $\varphi := \epsilon \circ \psi_{-1} : f^{-1} \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$. From this φ we can induce an application $\varphi_* : f_* f^{-1} \mathcal{G} \rightarrow f_* \mathcal{F}$ that sends applications $s : f^{-1}(V) \rightarrow \bigcup_{P \in f^{-1}(V)} \mathcal{G}_{f(P)}$ such that $\forall P \exists V'$ with $f^{-1}(V')$ a neighbourhood of P and $s(Q) = \overline{(V'', t)}_{f(Q)}$ for a certain $\overline{(V'', t)} \in \varinjlim_{W \supseteq f(f^{-1}(V'))} \mathcal{G}(W)$ to

$\varphi_*(V)(s) : f^{-1}(V) \rightarrow \bigcup_{P \in f^{-1}(V)} \mathcal{F}_P$, $\varphi_*(s)(P) = (\psi(V''(t))|_f^{-1}(V'))_P$. Finally, $\varphi_* \circ \nu$ sends an element $t \in \mathcal{G}(V)$ to the application $s : f^{-1}(V) \rightarrow \bigcup_{P \in f^{-1}(V)} \mathcal{F}_P$ such that $s(P) = (\psi(V)(t))_P$, which corresponds to the element $\psi(V)(t) \in \mathcal{F}(f^{-1}(V))$. Therefore, $\varphi_* \circ \nu = \psi$.

In conclusion, we have shown that given $\psi : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow f_*\mathcal{F}$ we can induce a unique application $\varphi : f^{-1}\mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ and the other way round. In conclusion, we have a set bijection

$$\text{Hom}_X(f^{-1}\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F}) = \text{Hom}_Y(\mathcal{G}, f_*\mathcal{F})$$

Exercise 1.19. *Extending a sheaf by Zero. Let X be a topological space, let Z be a closed subset, let $i : Z \rightarrow X$ be the inclusion, let $U = X - Z$ be the complementary open subset, and let $j : U \rightarrow X$ be its inclusion.*

- Let \mathcal{F} be a sheaf on Z . Show that the stalk $(i_*\mathcal{F})_P$ of the direct image sheaf on X is \mathcal{F}_P if $P \in Z$, 0 if $P \notin Z$. Hence we call $i_*\mathcal{F}$ the sheaf obtained by extending \mathcal{F} by zero outside Z . By abuse of notation we will sometimes write \mathcal{F} instead of $i_*\mathcal{F}$ and say "consider \mathcal{F} as a sheaf on X " when we mean "consider $i_*\mathcal{F}$."
- Now let \mathcal{F} be a sheaf on U . Let $j_!(\mathcal{F})$ be the sheaf on X associated to the presheaf $V \mapsto \mathcal{F}(V)$ if $V \subseteq U$, $V \mapsto 0$ otherwise. Show that the stalk $(j_!(\mathcal{F}))_P$ is equal to \mathcal{F}_P if $P \in U$, 0 if $P \notin U$, and show that $j_!\mathcal{F}$ is the only sheaf on X which has this property, and whose restriction to U is \mathcal{F} . We call $j_!\mathcal{F}$ the sheaf obtained by extending \mathcal{F} by zero outside U .
- Now let \mathcal{F} be a sheaf on X . Show that there is an exact sequence of sheaves on X ,

$$0 \rightarrow j_!(\mathcal{F}|_U) \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow i_*(\mathcal{F}|_Z) \rightarrow 0$$

Solution. a) $(i_*\mathcal{F})_P = \varinjlim_{P \in U} \mathcal{F}(i^{-1}(U)) = \varinjlim_{P \in U} \mathcal{F}(U \cap Z)$. If $P \in Z$, $U \cap Z \neq \emptyset$, $\forall U$ neighbourhood of P . Then, $U \cap Z$ are nonempty open neighbourhoods of P in Z , and every neighbourhood of P in Z is of that form, so

$$(i_*\mathcal{F})_P = \varinjlim_{P \in U} \mathcal{F}(U \cap Z) = \varinjlim_{P \in U', U' \text{ open set of } Z} U' = \mathcal{F}_P$$

On the other hand, if $P \notin U$, as Z is closed $\exists V$ neighbourhood of P such that $V \cap Z = \emptyset \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}(i^{-1}(V)) = 0$. Then, $\forall (U, x) \in (i_*\mathcal{F})_P$, we have $(U, x) = (U \cap V, x|_{U \cap V}) = 0$.

- If $P \notin U$ then any neighbourhood V of P satisfies $V \not\subseteq U$ so $\mathcal{F}(V) = 0$ and $\varinjlim_{P \in V} \mathcal{F}(V) = 0$. If $P \in U$, the elements of $(j_!(\mathcal{F}))_P$ are equivalence classes (V, x) . If $V \not\subseteq U$, then $(V, x) = (U \cap V, x|_{U \cap V})$, so every equivalence class of $(j_!(\mathcal{F}))_P$ has a representative (V, x) with $V \subseteq U$, so it is the same set as \mathcal{F}_P , and in consequence, $(j_!\mathcal{F})_P = \mathcal{F}_P$.

Suppose that we have another sheaf \mathcal{G} on X with this property, and whose restriction to U is \mathcal{F} . We will name \mathcal{H} the presheaf that defines $j_!(\mathcal{F})$. Then, let's see that we have an isomorphism between $\mathcal{G}(V)$ and $j_!(\mathcal{F})(V)$. Given an element $s \in \mathcal{G}(V)$, it induces an element of $j_!(\mathcal{F})(V)$, that is, an application $s : V \rightarrow \bigcap_{P \in V} \mathcal{G}_P = \bigcap_{P \in V} \mathcal{H}_P$, that maps $P \mapsto s_P$. It clearly satisfies $s(P) \in \mathcal{H}_P$ (Property 1). If $P \in U$, then $\exists t = s|_{V \cap U} \in \mathcal{G}(U \cap V) = \mathcal{F}(U \cap V) = \mathcal{H}(U \cap V)$ such that $\forall Q \in U \cap V$, $t_Q = s_Q = s(Q)$. If $P \notin U$, $s_P = 0$ so $\exists W_P \subseteq V$ such that $s|_{W_P} = 0$. Then, $\exists t = 0 \in \mathcal{H}(W_P) = 0$ such that $t_Q = s(Q) = 0$, $\forall Q \in W_P$. This proves that the application s we have defined also satisfies Property 2, and therefore it is an element of $j_!(\mathcal{F})(V)$. Reciprocally, let $s \in j_!(\mathcal{F})(V)$. Remember that while we are working in $U \cap V$ we can use the properties of a sheaf, as $j_!(\mathcal{F})|_U = \mathcal{F}$ is a sheaf. Then, if $P \in U \cap V$ we have that $\exists W_P$ neighbourhood of P such that $\forall Q \in W_P \exists t \in \mathcal{H}(W_P) = \mathcal{F}(W_P)$ such that $t_Q = s(Q)$. Suppose that we

have two points $P, P' \in U \cap V$ and $Q \in W_P \cap W_{P'}$, t_1 and t_2 the respective elements. Then, $(t_1)_Q = (t_2)_Q$ so $\exists V_Q \subseteq W_P \cap W_{P'}$ where $t_1|_{V_Q} = t_2|_{V_Q}$. Then the sets $\{V_Q\}$ are an open covering of $W_P \cap W_{P'}$ and therefore by property (3) $t_1|_{W_{P'}} = t_2|_{W_{P'}}$. Now the sets W_P are an open covering of $U \cap V$ and they have $t_P \in \mathcal{F}(W_P)$ that agree in the intersections. So by property (4) there exists an element $t \in \mathcal{F}(U \cap V) = \mathcal{G}(U \cap V)$ such that $s(P) = t_P \forall P \in U \cap V$. We want to see this property but in V instead of in $U \cap V$. We will define an open neighbourhood for each $P \in V, P \notin U$ in the following way. If it exists an open neighbourhood of P that doesn't meet $U \cap V$, we choose this one. Otherwise, we know that $t_P = 0$ so it must exist $W_P \subseteq U$ neighbourhood of P such that $t|_{W_P} = 0$. Then we choose this W_P as an open neighbourhood of P . Then, the sets $\{\{W_P\}, U \cap V\}$ are an open cover of V , and let $t_{W_P} = 0 \in \mathcal{G}(W_P)$ and $t_{U \cap V} = t$. These elements agree on the intersections by the way we have defined the open cover. So therefore, as \mathcal{G} is a sheaf there must exist an element $t' \in \mathcal{G}(V)$ such that $t'|_{W_P} = 0$ and $t'|_{U \cap V} = t$. In conclusion, t' satisfies that $s(P) = t'_P$ for every $P \in V$. In conclusion, we have finally proven that $j_!(\mathcal{F})(V) \cong \mathcal{G}(V) \forall V$ so the sheaf $j_!(\mathcal{F})$ is unique (up to isomorphism).

- c) Let's define an application from the presheaf that defines $j_!(\mathcal{F}|_U) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ as the inclusion. On the other hand, let's define an application from $\mathcal{F}(U) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}|_Z(U \cap Z)$ that maps a section s to its image in $\overline{(V, s)} \in \varinjlim_{V \supseteq V \cap Z} \mathcal{F}(V)$. These applications induce a sequence on the associated sheaves $0 \rightarrow j_!(\mathcal{F}|_U) \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow i_*(\mathcal{F}|_Z) \rightarrow 0$. We know that a sequence is exact \iff it is exact on the stalks.

Then we can have two cases. If $P \in Z$ (that is $\iff P \notin U$), then $(j_!(\mathcal{F}|_U))_P = 0$, and $(i_*(\mathcal{F}|_Z))_P = \mathcal{F}_P$ and therefore the sequence becomes $0 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_P \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_P \rightarrow 0$ which is clearly exact. On the other hand, if $P \in U$ (that is $\iff P \notin Z$), then $(j_!(\mathcal{F}|_U))_P = \mathcal{F}_P$, and $(i_*(\mathcal{F}|_Z))_P = 0$ and then the exact sequence becomes $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_P \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_P \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 0$, which is also exact.

Exercise 1.20. *Subsheaf with supports. Let Z be a closed subset of X , and let \mathcal{F} be a sheaf on X . We define $\Gamma_Z(X, \mathcal{F})$ to be the subgroup of $\Gamma(X, \mathcal{F})$ consisting of all sections whose support (Ex. 1.14) is contained in Z .*

- a) Show that the presheaf $V \mapsto \Gamma_{Z \cap V}(V, \mathcal{F}|_V)$ is a sheaf. It is called the subsheaf of \mathcal{F} with supports in Z and it is denoted by $\mathcal{H}_Z^0(\mathcal{F})$.
- b) Let $U = X - Z$ and let $j : U \rightarrow X$ be the inclusion. Show that there is an exact sequence of sheaves on X

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_Z^0(\mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow j_*(\mathcal{F}|_U)$$

Furthermore, if \mathcal{F} is flasque, then the map $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow j_*(\mathcal{F}|_U)$ is surjective.

Solution. a) $\Gamma_{Z \cap V}(V, \mathcal{F}|_V) = \{s \in \mathcal{F}(V) \text{ such that } s_P = 0 \forall P \in V, P \notin Z \cap V\}$, and it is a subgroup of $\mathcal{F}(V)$. The restrictions of this presheaf are naturally the same morphisms of the sheaf \mathcal{F} : Given $W \subset V$, and $s \in \Gamma_{Z \cap V}(V, \mathcal{F}|_V)$ then we have $s|_W \in \mathcal{F}(W)$ and given $P \in W, P \notin Z \cap W \Rightarrow P \in V, P \notin Z \cap V$ so $s_P = 0$ and therefore $(s|_W)_P = 0$, so we have also $s|_W \in \Gamma_{Z \cap W}(W, \mathcal{F}|_W)$, and so the restriction morphisms are well defined.

As usual, to see that the presheaf $V \mapsto \Gamma_{Z \cap V}(V, \mathcal{F}|_V)$ we have to check the two properties of the definition. Let $\{V_i\}$ be an open cover of V . Property (3) is clear, as given $s \in \Gamma_{Z \cap V}(V, \mathcal{F}|_V) \Rightarrow s \in \mathcal{F}(V)$, so if $s|_{V_i} = 0$ by property (3) of \mathcal{F} $s = 0$. Now let $s_i \in \Gamma_{Z \cap V_i}(V_i, \mathcal{F}|_{V_i})$ such that $s_i|_{V_i \cap V_j} = s_j|_{V_i \cap V_j}$. Then $\exists s \in \mathcal{F}(V)$ such that $s|_{V_i} = s_i$ by property (4) of \mathcal{F} . We only have to check that this $s \in \Gamma_{Z \cap V}(V, \mathcal{F}|_V)$. Let $P \in V, P \notin Z \cap V$. As the V_i are a covering of V , there must exist i such that $P \in V_i$. Then, $s_P = \overline{(V, s)} = \overline{(V_i, s_i)} = (s_i)_P = 0$, and so $s \in \Gamma_{Z \cap V}(V, \mathcal{F}|_V)$.

- b) Let's define a sequence $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_Z^0(\mathcal{F}) \xrightarrow{\varphi} \mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{\psi} j_*(\mathcal{F}|_U) \rightarrow 0$ where the applications $\varphi(V) : \mathcal{H}_Z^0(\mathcal{F})(V) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(V)$ are the inclusion (as $\mathcal{H}_Z^0(\mathcal{F})(V)$ is a subgroup of $\mathcal{F}(V)$), and $\mathcal{F}(V) \rightarrow j_*(\mathcal{F}|_U)(V)$ is the restriction, as $j_*(\mathcal{F}|_U)(V) = \mathcal{F}(U \cap V)$. Let's see that the sequence is exact as a sequence of abelian groups for each open set V (that implies exactness on the stalks and therefore exactness of the sequence of morphisms of sheaves). It is clear that $\varphi(V)$ is injective, as it is the inclusion. Now given $s \in \ker \psi(V)$, that is $s \in \mathcal{F}(V)$ such that $s|_{U \cap V} = 0$, we have that $\forall P \in U \cap V$, $U \cap V$ is a neighbourhood of P and therefore $s|_{U \cap V} = 0 \Rightarrow s_P = 0$ for every $P \in U \cap V$, that is, the support of s is contained in $Z \cap V$ and therefore $s \in \mathcal{H}_Z^0(\mathcal{F})(V) = \text{im} \varphi(V)$. Reciprocally, if $s \in \mathcal{F}(V)$ such that $s_P = 0$, $\forall P \in U \cap V$, $\exists W_P$ neighbourhood of P such that $s|_{W_P} = 0$. Then $\{W_P\}_{P \in U \cap V}$ are an open covering of $U \cap V$, and therefore $s|_{U \cap V} = 0$. In conclusion, $\ker \psi(V) = \text{im} \varphi(V)$ and the sequence is exact. Moreover, if \mathcal{F} is flasque, every restriction morphism is surjective, and in particular ψ is surjective.

Exercise 1.21. *Some Examples of Sheaves on Varieties.* Let X be a variety over an algebraically closed field k , as in Ch. I. Let \mathcal{O}_X be the sheaf of regular functions on X .

- a) Let Y be a closed subset of X . For each open set $U \subseteq X$, let $\mathcal{I}_Y(U)$ be the ideal in the ring $\mathcal{O}_X(U)$ consisting of those regular functions which vanish at all points of $Y \cap U$. Show that the presheaf $U \mapsto \mathcal{I}_Y(U)$ is a sheaf. It is called the sheaf of ideals \mathcal{I}_Y of Y , and it is a subsheaf of the sheaf of rings \mathcal{O}_X .
- b) If Y is a subvariety, then the quotient sheaf $\mathcal{O}_X/\mathcal{I}_Y$ is isomorphic to $i_*(\mathcal{O}_Y)$, where $i : Y \rightarrow X$ is the inclusion, and \mathcal{O}_Y is the sheaf of regular functions on Y .
- c) Now let $X = \mathbb{P}$ and let Y be the union of two distinct points $P, Q \in X$. Then there is an exact sequence of sheaves on X , where $\mathcal{F} = i_*\mathcal{O}_P \oplus i_*\mathcal{O}_Q$,

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow 0$$

Show however that the induced map on global sections $\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X) \rightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathcal{F})$ is not surjective. This shows that the global section functor $\Gamma(X, \cdot)$ is not exact.

- d) Let again $X = \mathbb{P}$ and let \mathcal{O} be the sheaf of regular functions. Let \mathcal{K} be the constant sheaf on X associated to the function field K of X . Show that there is a natural injection $\mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{K}$. Show that the quotient sheaf \mathcal{K}/\mathcal{O} is isomorphic to the direct sum of sheaves $\sum_{P \in X} i_P(I_P)$, where I_P is the group K/\mathcal{O}_P and $i_P(I_P)$ denotes the skyscraper sheaf given by I_P at point P .
- e) Finally show that in the case of (d) the sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathcal{K}) \rightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathcal{K}/\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow 0$$

is exact.

Solution. a) The restriction morphisms of this presheaf are naturally the same morphisms as in the sheaf of regular functions, that is $\forall V \subseteq U$, and $f \in \mathcal{I}_Y(U)$, we define the restriction $f|_V$ as the restriction of the domain to the open set V : As $f(x) = 0 \forall x \in Y \cap U$, in particular $f(x) = 0 \forall x \in V \cap Y$, which means that $f|_V \in \mathcal{I}_Y(V)$. Now let's check that the presheaf defined is indeed a sheaf. Let U be an open set of X and $\{V_i\}$ be an open covering of U . Let $f \in \mathcal{O}_X(U)$ such that $f|_{V_i} = 0$, which means that $f(x) = 0 \forall x \in V_i$. But as $\{V_i\}$ cover U , then we have $f(x) = 0 \forall x \in U \Rightarrow f = 0$, and property (3) is satisfied. On the other hand, given $f_i \in \mathcal{I}_Y(V_i)$, such that $f_i|_{V_i \cap V_j} = f_j|_{V_i \cap V_j}$, let's define

$f : U \rightarrow k$, as $f(x) = f_i(x)$ if $x \in V_i$. This is then a function from U to k , and it is well defined, as the image of the points of $V_i \cap V_j$ by f_i is the same of the image by f_j . It is a regular function (as regularity is a local property). Moreover, given $x \in U \cap Y$, $x \in U \cap V_i$ for a certain V_i , and therefore $f(x) = f_i(x) = 0$. In conclusion, $f \in \mathcal{F}_Y(U)$ and clearly $f|_{V_i} = f_i$. This proves property (4) and therefore \mathcal{F}_Y is a sheaf.

- b) If $i : Y \rightarrow X$ is the inclusion, then $i_*(\mathcal{O}_Y)(U) = \mathcal{O}_Y(U \cap Y)$ is the ring of regular functions from $U \cap Y$ to k . Let's define a sequence $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_Y \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow i_*(\mathcal{O}_Y) \rightarrow 0$ by defining a sequence of abelian groups for each open set U :

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_Y(U) \xrightarrow{\varphi(U)} \mathcal{O}_X(U) \xrightarrow{\psi(U)} i_*(\mathcal{O}_Y)(U) \rightarrow 0$$

We define $\varphi(U)$ to be the inclusion (remember that $\mathcal{F}_Y(U)$ is a subgroup of $\mathcal{O}_X(U)$), so then $\varphi(U)$ is injective. We define $\psi(U)$ to be the domain restriction to $U \cap Y$. Note that if we restrict the domain of a regular function it is still a regular function, and therefore $\psi(U)$ is well defined. It's also clear that $\ker \psi(U) = \text{im} \varphi(U)$ as both are exactly the elements of \mathcal{O}_X that vanish at all points of $Y \cap U$.

Now let's prove that the morphism of sheaves ψ is surjective. Indeed, given any point of U , we have either that $P \in Y \cap U$ or \exists an open neighbourhood $W'_P \subseteq U$ such that $W'_P \cap Y = \emptyset$, because Y is closed. Then, given f a regular function on $U \cap Y$, we have that $\forall P \in U \cap Y$ there exists a neighbourhood of P , W_P where $f_P = g_P/h_P$, with g_P, h_P polynomials and $h(x) \neq 0$, $\forall x \in W_P$. Then $W_P = Y \cap V_P$ for a certain V_P open set of X . Then the function g_P/h_P is regular on V_P and $\psi(V_P)(f/g) = f/g \in \mathcal{O}_Y(Y \cap V_P) = \mathcal{O}_Y(W_P)$. For the points $P \notin Y \cap U$ we define $f = 0$ on W'_P . Then the sets $\{W'_P\} \cup \{V_P\}$ are an open cover of U and so ψ is surjective as it satisfies the characterization of Exercise 1.3a).

- c) First let's observe that here \mathcal{O}_P denotes $\mathcal{O}_{P,Y}$, that is, the germs of regular functions of Y near P . As $Y = \{P, Q\}$, and the singletons are closed sets of the Zariski topology (if $P = (x_1, y_1)$, then $P = Z(x_1 Y - y_1 X)$), then in that case (as the number of points of Y is finite) the singletons are also open sets, and therefore two regular functions are equal in \mathcal{O}_P if and only if their value in P is the same. In consequence, $\mathcal{O}_P = k$, $\mathcal{O}_Q = k$. Then, $i_*\mathcal{O}_P(U) = \mathcal{O}_P(U \cap Y) = k$ if $P \in U$ or 0 otherwise. Then, let's define a sequence $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_Y \xrightarrow{\varphi} \mathcal{O}_X \xrightarrow{\psi} \mathcal{F} \rightarrow 0$ in the following way. Let $\varphi(U)$ be the inclusion for each U . It is well defined and injective as we know that $\mathcal{F}_Y(U)$ is a subgroup of $\mathcal{O}_X(U)$. $\psi(U)$ maps a regular function f to the pair of values $(f(P), f(Q))$ in case both P and Q belong to U . If the point P or Q is not in U it maps the corresponding coordinate to zero. It is clear that $\ker \psi(U) = \text{im} \varphi(U)$ because both sets are the regular functions on U that vanish both at P and Q . We can define $\mathcal{F}_Y(U) = \mathcal{O}_X(U)$ when $Y \cap U = \emptyset$ and that way we still have $\ker \psi(U) = \text{im} \varphi(U)$ when both $P, Q \notin U$. Finally, let's see that ψ is surjective. Given any open set U , there is an open covering $U_1 = U \setminus \{P\}$, $U_2 = U \setminus \{Q\}$, such that $\forall s = (s_1, s_2) \in \mathcal{F}(U)$, with $s_i \in k$, we can take $s_i \in \mathcal{O}_X(U_i)$ and we have $\psi(U_i)(s_i) = s|_{U_i}$, as $\psi(U_1)(t_1) = (t_1, 0) = s|_{U_1}$ and $\psi(U_2)(t_2) = (0, t_2) = s|_{U_2}$. Then ψ satisfies the characterization of Exercise 1.3a) and therefore it is surjective.

However, the map on global sections is not surjective. It is easy to see this if we use the result of Theorem 3.4 of Chapter I, that states that $\mathcal{O}_X(X) = k$. Therefore, $\text{im} \psi(X)$ is the set of pairs $\{(t, t)\}$, $t \in k$ which is not equal to the direct sum $k \oplus k$.

- d) For each open set U , let $\varphi(U) : \mathcal{O}(U) \rightarrow K$ mapping $f \mapsto \overline{(U, f)}$. This application is injective by remark 3.1.1 of Chapter I (if two regular functions are equal in an open set $V \subseteq U$ then they're equal in U). Then, by Exercise 1.4a) the induced morphism of sheaves

$\varphi : \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{K}$ is injective. Now let's define an application $\psi(U) : K \rightarrow \sum_{P \in X} i_P(I_P)(U)$. We will index each coordinate of $\sum_{P \in X} i_P(I_P)(U)$ with the corresponding point P . Then, we define the coordinate of point P to be 0 if $P \notin U$ or $\bar{f} \in K/\mathcal{O}_P$ if $P \in U$. Then, it's clear that $\ker \psi(U) = \{f \in K \text{ such that } f \in \mathcal{O}_P \forall P \in U\} = \mathcal{O}_X(U) = \text{im} \varphi(U)$. Now we have to check that ψ is surjective. Let $s \in \sum_{P \in X} i_P(I_P)(U)$. Then, the coordinates of all points must be zero except for a finite number of them, let P_1, \dots, P_n be the indices of these coordinates. As points are closed sets in the Zariski topology, then $W_i = X \setminus \{P_1, \dots, P_{i-1}, P_{i+1}, \dots, P_n\}$ are open sets. Then, $s|_{W_i \cap U}$ is zero in all coordinates except in P_i . Now, as the application $K \rightarrow K/\mathcal{O}_{P_i}$ is surjective $\exists f_i \in K$ such that $\psi(W_i \cap U)(f_i) = s|_{U \cap W_i}$. Now $W_i \cap U$ are an open cover of U and therefore the application on the stalks is surjective and in consequence $\psi : \mathcal{K} \rightarrow \sum_{P \in X} i_P(I_P)$ is surjective. Finally, we have proven that we have an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{K} \rightarrow \sum_{P \in X} i_P(I_P) \rightarrow 0$$

And using now exercise 1.6 we have an isomorphism $\mathcal{K}/\mathcal{O} \cong \sum_{P \in X} i_P(I_P)$.

- e) By Exercise 1.8 we only need to prove that $\Gamma(X, \mathcal{K}) \rightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathcal{K}/\mathcal{O})$ is surjective. $\Gamma(X, \mathcal{K})$ are applications $s : X \rightarrow \bigcup_{P \in X} K(X)$ such that $\forall P \exists U$ neighbourhood of P such that $s(Q) = f \forall Q \in U$. Similarly, $\Gamma(X, \mathcal{K}/\mathcal{O})$ are applications $s : X \rightarrow \bigcup_{P \in X} K(X)/\mathcal{O}_P$ such that $\forall P \in X, \exists U$ neighbourhood of P and $t \in K(X)/\mathcal{O}(U)$ such that $s(Q) = t_Q \forall Q \in U$. Then, the application $\Gamma(X, \mathcal{K}) \rightarrow \Gamma(X, \mathcal{K}/\mathcal{O})$ is surjective, because $\pi : K(X) \rightarrow K(X)/\mathcal{O}(U)$ is surjective for every U , and then from an application $s : X \rightarrow \bigcup_{P \in X} K(X)/\mathcal{O}_P$, we choose at each open set, a $f \in K(X)$ such that $\pi(f) = t$.

Exercise 1.22. *Glueing sheaves.* Let X be a topological space, let $\mathfrak{U} = \{U_i\}$ be an open cover of X , and suppose we are given for each i a sheaf \mathcal{F}_i on U_i and for each i, j an isomorphism $\varphi_{ij} : \mathcal{F}_i|_{U_i \cap U_j} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_j|_{U_i \cap U_j}$ such that (1) for each i , $\varphi_{ii} = \text{id}$ and (2) for each i, j, k , $\varphi_{ik} = \varphi_{jk} \circ \varphi_{ij}$ on $U_i \cap U_j \cap U_k$. Then there exists a unique sheaf \mathcal{F} on X together with isomorphisms $\psi_i : \mathcal{F}|_{U_i} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_i$ such that for each i, j , $\psi_j = \varphi_{ij} \circ \psi_i$ on $U_i \cap U_j$. We say loosely that \mathcal{F} is obtained by glueing the sheaves \mathcal{F}_i via the isomorphism φ_{ij} .

Solution. For every open set $V \subseteq X$ let's define $\mathcal{F}(V)$ as the subgroup of $\prod_i \mathcal{F}_i(U_i \cap V)$ where the elements satisfy $\varphi_{ij}(s_i|_{U_i \cap U_j \cap V}) = s_j|_{U_i \cap U_j \cap V}$. It is clearly a subgroup of the direct product ($0 \in \mathcal{F}(V)$ and it is closed under sum because $\varphi_{ij}(U_i \cap U_j \cap V)$ is a morphism of groups). We define the restriction morphisms as the restriction of each coordinate i by the restriction morphisms of the sheaf \mathcal{F}_i . Now let's prove that this is a sheaf showing that it satisfies the additional properties.

- (3) Let $\{V_i\}$ be an open covering of V . Note that $\{U_i \cap V_j\}_j$ is now an open covering of $U_i \cap V$. Let $s = (s_i) \in \mathcal{F}(V)$ such that $s|_{V_j} = 0 \forall j$. Taking into account how we have defined the restriction morphisms, this implies that $s_i|_{U_i \cap V_j} = 0 \forall i, j$. But this implies that $s_i = 0$ using property (3) of the sheaf \mathcal{F}_i . So $s_i = 0 \forall i$, and so $s = (s_i) = 0$ and property (3) is satisfied on \mathcal{F} .
- (4) Similarly, let $s^j = (s_i^j) \in \mathcal{F}(V_j)$ such that $s^j|_{V_k \cap V_j} = s^k|_{V_k \cap V_j}$. That implies that we have on each coordinate $s_i^j|_{V_k \cap V_j} = s_i^k|_{V_j \cap V_k}$. This induces elements $s_i \in \mathcal{F}(U_i \cap V)$ such that $s_i|_{V_j} = s_i^j$, by property (4) of each sheaf \mathcal{F}_i , and so we can form an element of the direct product $s = (s_i) \in \prod_i \mathcal{F}(U_i \cap V)$. In addition applying property (3) on $\varphi_{ij}(U_i \cap U_j \cap V)(s_i|_{U_i \cap U_j \cap V}) - s_j|_{U_i \cap U_j \cap V}$ (they agree when we restrict to each V_j) we have that the element s we constructed belongs indeed to $\mathcal{F}(V)$ and therefore property (4) is satisfied.

Now we can consider ψ_i as the projection map on coordinate i . This projection is clearly surjective and it is also injective if we restrict to U_i . So $\psi_i : \mathcal{F}|_{U_i} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_i$ are isomorphisms and clearly satisfy $\psi_j = \varphi_{ij} \circ \psi_i$ on $U_i \cap U_j$ because the coordinates satisfy $\varphi_{ij}(s_i|_{U_i \cap U_j \cap V}) = s_j|_{U_i \cap U_j \cap V}$.

Let \mathcal{G} another sheaf on X satisfying these properties. Let $\psi'_i : \mathcal{G}|_{U_i} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_i$. Then there is an isomorphism $\phi : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ defined by $\phi(V) : \mathcal{G}(V) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(V)$, $\phi(V)(x) = \prod_i \psi'_i(x|_{U_i \cap V})$. ϕ is clearly injective on each V open set, using property (3) of \mathcal{G} and the fact that ψ'_i are isomorphisms. Moreover, ψ'_i are surjective, so for each $y_i \in \mathcal{F}_i(U_i \cap V) \exists \{V_{ij}\}_j$ covering of $U_i \cap V$ and $x_{ij} \in V_j$ such that $\psi'_i(x_{ij}) = y_i|_{V_{ij}}$. Then let $y = (y_i) \in \mathcal{F}(V)$ and let's fix a certain i ,

$$\phi(V_{ij})(x_{ij}) = (\psi'_k(x_{ij}|_{V_{ij} \cap U_k}))_k = (\varphi_{ik} \circ \psi'_i)(x_{ij}|_{V_{ij} \cap U_k}))_k = (y_k|_{V_{ij} \cap U_k})_k = y|_{V_{ij}}$$

So the morphism is also surjective (satisfies characterization of Exercise 1.3a) with V_{ij} as the open covering. In conclusion, the sheaf \mathcal{F} is unique up to isomorphism.