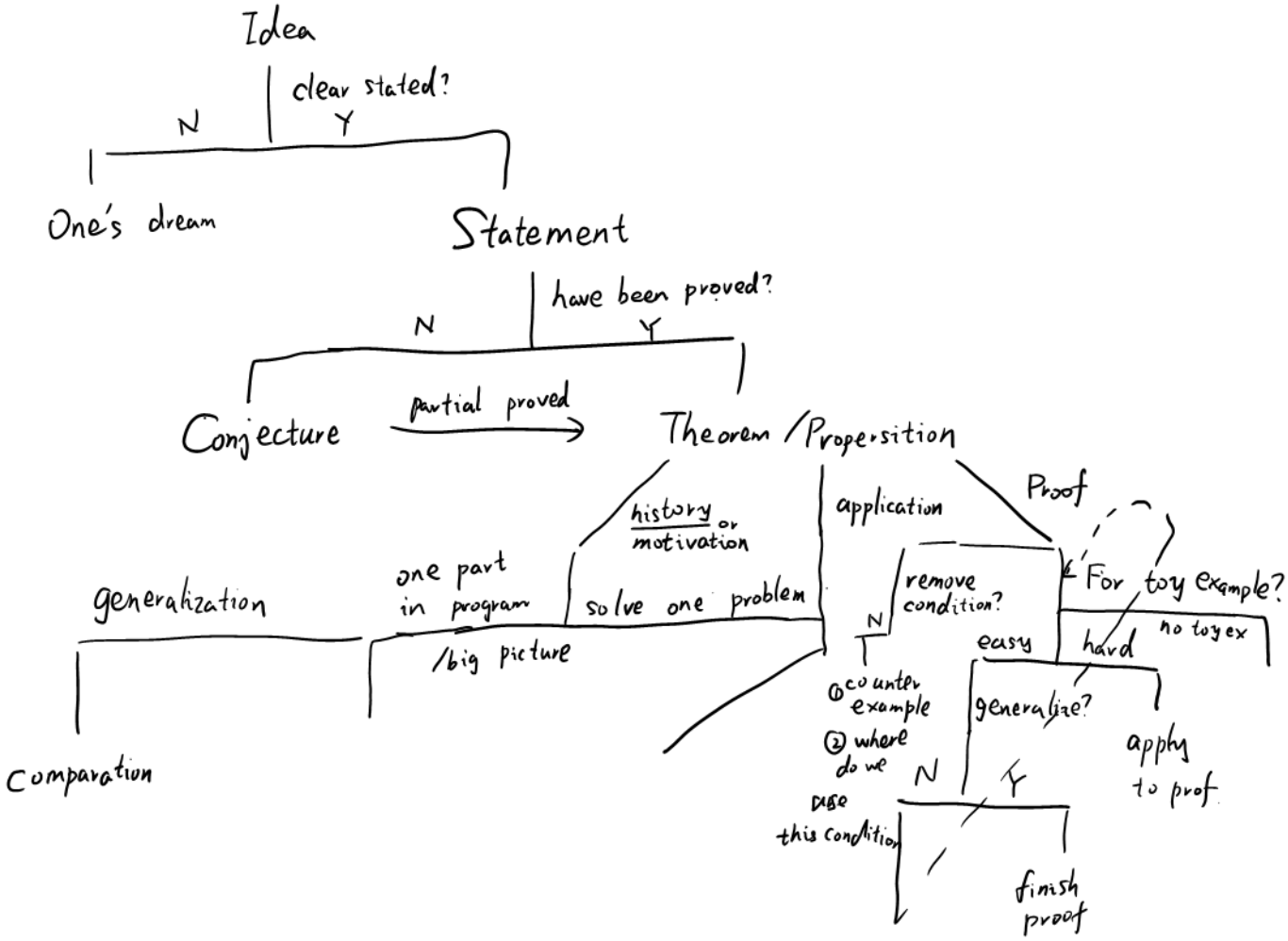
系统性　　严格性

生动性（趣味性）

可行性　　几何（化）性

词典的重要性,词典的完备性
例子：
把几何对象翻译成代数对象(交换代数申屠老师的词典)
把新的对象翻译成旧对象(Grothendieck topology...)


Idea
clear stated?
N
Y
One's dream
Statement
have been proved?
N
Y
Conjecture
partial proved
Theorem / Propersition
history or motivation
application
Proof
generalization
one part in program
solve one problem
/big picture
remove condition?
N
For toy example?
no toy ex
easy
hard
① counter example
② where do we use this condition
generalize?
apply to prof
N
Y
finish proof
Comparation

从Grothendieck拓扑个是拓扑谈起
数学概念的命名往往带有无意的误导性。
同名不同义： 平坦(flat), seperated scheme/map and seperated presheaf
同源不同义： reduced & reducible 约化的不可约概形
同名多类(支持变量多个类型)：拓扑空间的基本群，根系的基本群，概形的étale基本群
affine scheme, affine map, affine scheme over S: 是affine scheme + over S还是scheme over S+ affine map?
exact functor(of abelian category/triangulated category)

历史遗留问题：
presheaf, seperated presheaf, sheaf(我们按照现代观点，或者说Vakil的note)
quasi-compact and compact(代数几何+Class AT2使用quasi-compact,日常用compact)

概念的含混性： Borel-Moore同调是同调吗？紧支上同调是上同调吗？
推广而非限制： Grothendieck拓扑和étale拓扑都不是拓扑
含混义： descent

找大致知道的同调上同调：
Borel-Moore homology
compact supported cohomology

de Rham cohomology
cellular (co)homology
simplicial (co)homology
singular (co)homology

我大致不知道的同调上同调：
Cêch cohomology
sheaf cohomology
Étale cohomology
Galois cohomology

Group (co)homology
Hochchild (co)homology

l-adic cohomology
intersection (co)homology
crystalline cohomology
elliptic cohomology
flat cohomology
infinitesimal cohomology

代数拓扑需要学啥？
Poincaré duality
推出和拉回
Lefschetz trace formula
Lefschetz hyperplane theorem

Ex. of Sheaves on $X_{ét}$

Let G: finite abelian group

① $\underline{G}_{pre}: \; - \longmapsto G$ is a presheaf over $X_{ét}$

② $\underline{G} : \mathrm{Hom}_{Sch/X}(-, \underline{G} \otimes_{Spec\,\mathbb{Z}} X)$ is a sheaf over $X_{ét}$

③ $\underline{G} = \underline{G}_{pre}^{sh}$

③ reduced to $\underline{G}_p = G$ for $\forall p \in X$ i.e.

$$\varinjlim_{\substack{p \in U \\ U \to X \text{ ét + lf } p}} \mathrm{Hom}_{Sch/X}\left(U, \prod_{g \in G} X\right) = G$$