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Eine Woche, ein Beispiel
11.19. Basic sheaf calculation
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Goal. Motivate f\*, f\*, f!, f', by connecting them with (co) homology theory

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After story ~> calculation of Perv_(CIP') 
~> generalize Morse theory
                 ~> Characteristic classes/cycles
                 ~> index theorem
Minor advantages from my talk.
         - offers examples for derived category.
            (more geometrical compared with examples about quiver reps)
         - the first step toward 6-fctor formalism.
              · formal nonsense: adjointness, open-closed, SES(triangles)

    application:

                              Riemann-Roch, Serre duality, index theorem (guess)
                 w understand cpt RS, Weil conj, ...
                glue: open-closed, cellular fibration, Morse theory, ...
covering: (étale) descent, ramification, ...
              · glue:
                Three types closed immersion, submersion, covering.
Usual setting: X & Top
           Obj(Sh(x)) = \{sheaves of abelian gps\}
e.p. Sh(\{x\}) = Abel
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0. sheaf
1. fx, skyscraper sheaf & global sections
2. f*, constant sheaf & stalks
3. Rfx
4. f!
5. Rf:
6. f'
8 dobal sections with cpt supp
8 cohomology with cpt supp
8 homology
Poincaré duality.
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Ref:

## O. Sheaf

https://mathoverflow.net/questions/4214/equivalence-of-grothendieck-style-versus-cech-style-sheaf-cohomology If X is paracompact and Hausdorff, Cech cohomology coincides with Grothendieck cohomology for ALL SHEAVES

Recall examples of sheaves:

complicated 
$$S$$
 ·  $C_X$ : sheaf of cont fcts on  $X$ 

·  $O_X$ : structure sheaf on  $X$ 

•  $O_X$ : constant sheaf on  $X$ 

•  $S_X$ : constant sheaf on  $X$ 

•  $S_X$ : constant sheaf of  $S_X$ : on  $S_X$ :  $S_$ 

Ex. For 
$$X = \mathbb{C}$$
 as cplx mfld,  $x = 0$ , compute 
$$(\underline{Q}_X)_x \subseteq (\mathcal{O}_X)_x \subseteq (\mathcal{C}_X)_x \qquad \& (sky_p(Q))_x.$$

1. f., skyscraper sheaf & global sections

Setting  $X, Y \in Top$ ,  $F \in Sh(Y)$ ,  $f: Y \longrightarrow X$  cont

Def. 
$$f_*F \in Sh(X)$$
 is given by  $f_*F(\mathcal{U}) = F(f'(\mathcal{U}))$  This defines a fctor  $f_*: Sh(Y) \longrightarrow Sh(X)$   $\mathcal{I}$ 

E.g. For 
$$p \in X$$
,  $(p : \hat{p}) \longrightarrow X$ ,  $(p * Q_{\hat{p}}) = sky_p(Q)$   
For  $\pi: Y \longrightarrow \{*\}$ ,  $\pi_* \mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}(Y) = \Gamma(Y; \mathcal{F})$ 

2.  $f^*$ , constant sheaf & stalks In [Vakil, Chapter 2], it is  $f^-$ , the inverse image functor.

Setting  $X, Y \in Top$ ,  $F \in Sh(X)$ ,  $f: Y \longrightarrow X$  cont

Def. 
$$f^*F \in Sh(Y)$$
 is given by sheafification of

$$f^{*,pre}\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{U}) = \underset{f(\mathcal{U}) \in \mathcal{V}}{\underline{\lim}} \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{V})$$
  
This defines a fctor  $f^{*}. Sh(X) \longrightarrow Sh(Y)$ 

Recall:

$$\mathcal{F}^{sh}(\mathcal{U}) = \begin{cases} (x_p)_p \in \overline{\Pi} \mathcal{F}_p \end{cases}$$