Affine Schemes

Classical -> Seni-Motern -> Motern

Classical: let & be a field. $A_k^n = A^n := k^n$.

Coordinate ring I(An) = k[t1,...,tn].

Varishing lows $V(I) := \{ x \in A^n : f(x) = 0 \forall f \in I \}$ $I = \{ k(t_1, \dots, t_n) \}$

We get a topology by considering V(I).

 $V(0) = A^{n}$ $V(E[t_1,...,t_n]) = \emptyset$ V(IT) = V(I)UV(T) $V(I+T) = V(I)\Lambda V(T)$

Soni-Modern: Let A & CRing. The spectrum Spec A is the collection of prime ideals of A.

Example: let le be a field.

· Speck = {(0)}

 $. Spec Z = { (\sigma), (2), (3), ...}$

" Spec Zy = {(6), (y) 3

Spec & [t]/(t2) = [(t)] " Spec Zy = { (6), (y) 3 The Zaciski topology has closed sets (for IZA) V(I):= { pespecA: Isp3. Given $\varphi \in Hom_{CRing}(A,B)$, we get a map Spec(4): Spec B -> Spec A. Exercise: Show that Specl (9) is cont.

Given I = A and f ∈ A, we get

A >> A/I ~> Spec A/I ~> Spec A M image V(I) Y image D(f) A -> Ag -> Spec Ag Cos Spec A

Exercise: The sets D(f) (called principal open subsets) are open and form a basis for the Zaciski top.

 $\{(0), (x-a)\}$ aek $D(f) = SpecA \setminus V(f)$

 $D(f) = Spec A \setminus V(f)$ $\chi(0), (x-a) \}_{a \in K}$ Example: Let k = k. A' = Spec K[t].

The next step is to equip Spec A W a so-called structure sheaf Ospic A'

Motern:

Def: The cat of spaces is the cat.

Space:= Fun (CRing, Set).

Cat's ℓ , $D \sim Fun(\ell, D) \ni F, G$

η ε Hom Fm(e, D) [F,G)

{Mx: F(X)→G(X)}X∈e "compatible"

 $\varphi: X \to Y \text{ in } \ell \longrightarrow f(X) \xrightarrow{\eta_X} G(X)$

q: X -> Y in t ~> F(x) -> G(X)
F(y) The G(Y)
F(Y) The G(Y)

Given XESpace and AECRing, we get the A-valued pts. X(A). Space of ~ P((Ring).

Space P = Fun(CRing, Set) P $\simeq Fun(CRing P, Set) = : P(CRing)$ $\simeq Fun(CRing, Set P)$

Fix AECRing, We get affine schene SpecAESpace:

(Spec A)(B):= Hom (A,B).

Spec A := Ham (A, .).

Example: (Spec Z)(A) = Hamcking (Q,A) = {*}.

Epec 2[t])(A) = Hancking (Z[t], A) = A. (Ga)

[Spec Z[t+1])(A) = Hong (Z[t+1], A) ~A. (G)

Let X & Space and A & CRing. There is a natural map

Hornspace (SpecA, X) -> X(A), F +> F(A)(idA).

(Spec A)(A) -> X(A)

End (A)

Claim: This map is a bijection.

This follows from Yoneda's Lenna. We have a not trans.

Homspace (Spec (.), X) -> X. Ladjunction...]

As Ehsan said, this is equiv. to Yoneda.

CRing C) Space W/ image Aff Sch

Space = Ful (Ring, Set)

 \rightarrow \rightarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow

" Pointuise evaluation"

$$(X \times Y)(A) = X(A) \times Y(A)$$

$$= Z(A)$$

Example: let X be a top. space, let Op(X) be the cat. whose objects are open subsets of X.

$$U \subseteq V$$

CRing; Product; X

Caproduct; X = ØZ

Final/terminal object; 0

Initial object: Z

Spec: Ching of -> Space of image AffSch

Final object: Spec 2

Tritial object: Spec 0 = 8

First From. Thm. tells us data of A >>> A/I W) I LA

I data of A >>> B

Def: A map Spec B -> Spee A of office schenes is a closed embedding (emb.) if the assoc. map A -> B is surj.

A map $f: X \rightarrow Y$ of spaces is affine if, $\forall g \in Hom Space (Spec A, Y), Spec A \times X \text{ is affine,}$ $Spec A \times X \rightarrow X$ $f \in Hom Space (Spec A, Y), Spec A \times X \text{ is affine,}$ $Spec A \times X \rightarrow X$ $f \in Hom Space (Spec A, Y), Sp$

Det: A map X > Y of spaces is a closet emb. if it is offine and the induced map Spec A xX > Spec A is

always a closed emb.

Exercise: Check that this is an extension.

SpecAXX - X SpecA -> Y

 $A \otimes B \leftarrow B = C/I$ $A \leftarrow C$

Spec(A&B)

112

SpecA×SpecB—SpecB

SpecC SpecC

SpecC SpecC

SpecCC

X (Space ~) subspace 2 ~ X 1 {7(A) (>) X(A) }

 $Z \rightarrow X$ $\begin{cases} Z(A) \rightarrow X(A) \end{cases}$

 $(X/2)(A) \stackrel{?}{=} X(A)/2(A)$

(SacAX)

EX(A)
Houspace (SpeeA,X)

Spec A X X Def: Open emb. is

Spec A X X Complement of closed emb

 $(\chi/2)(A) = \{ \chi \in \chi(A) : D_{\chi} \text{ is a fiber square} \}$

Claim: Spec A \ Spec A/f = Spec Ag.