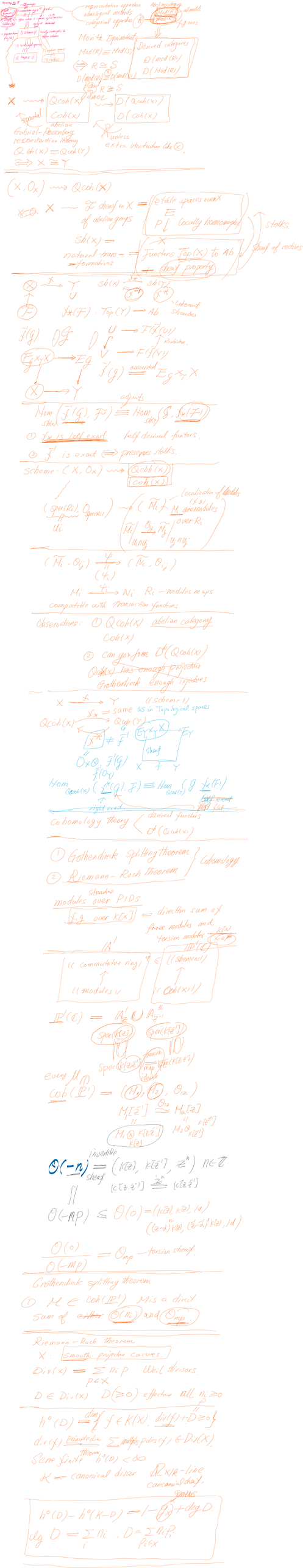
representation agnostic
ideological methods
categorical apparatus
Algebraic Geometry
Algebra
Morita Equivalent
Mod(R) ≡ Mod(S)
⇒ R ≅ S
Derived categories
D(mod(R))
D(Mod(R))
all models
e.g. rings
D(mod(R)) ≅ D(mod(S))
R ≅ S
X
Qcoh(X)
Coh(X)
D(Qcoh(X))
D(Coh(X))
Gabriel
Gabriel-Rosenberg reconstruction theorem
Qcoh(X) ≡ Qcoh(Y)
⇒ X ≅ Y
unless
extra structure like ⊗.
(X, O_X) ⇝ Qcoh(X)
X ⇝ Sheaf of abelian groups
étale spaces over X
Locally homeomorphic
stalks
Sh(X) =
natural transformations
Functors Top(X) to Ab
Sheaf of rings
Sheaf property
sh(X)
sh(Y)
coherent sheaves
Y
X
F
f(g)
Eg ×_X X
Eg
g
associated
adjoints
Hom_Sh(X)(f*(G), F) ≡ Hom_Sh(Y)(G, f_*(F))
① f_* is left exact
left derived functors
② f* is exact ⟺ preserves stalks.
Scheme: (X, O_X) ⇝ Qcoh(X), coh(X)
(Spec(R_i), Spaces)
localization of Modules
(X, O_X)
M_i are modules over R_i
(M̃_i, O_X|_Ui) → (M̃_c, O_X|_Uc)
M_i → N_i R_i – modules maps
compatible with transition functions
Observations: ① Qcoh(X) abelian category
Coh(X)
② Can you form D^b(Qcoh(X))
Qcoh(X) has enough projectives
Grothendieck
enough injectives
X → Y
(f*, f_*) = same as in Topological spaces
Qcoh(X) ⇄ Qcoh(Y)
f* ≠ f^!
Sheaf
O_X ⊗ f*(G)
f*(O_Y)
X
f
Y
Hom_Qcoh(X)(f*(G), F) ≡ Hom_Qcoh(Y)(G, f_*(F))
right exact
left exact
Cohomology theory
derived functors
D^b(Qcoh(X))
① Grothendieck Splitting theorem
② Riemann–Roch theorem
Cohomology
modules over PIDs
structure theorem
f.g. over k[x] = direction sum of
free modules and
torsion modules k[x]/(x-a)^n
A^1
((commutative ring))
((modules))
≤
((schemes))
(Coh(X))
P^1(C) = A^1_z ∪ A^1_{z^-1}
Spec(k[z])
Spec(k[z^-1])
Spec(k[z, z^-1])
Spec(k[z])
Spec(k[z^-1])
every M ∈
Coh(P^1) = ((M_1), (M_2), O_12)
M_1[z^-1] ≅ O_12 ≅ M_2[z]
M_1 ⊗ k[z, z^-1] = M_2 ⊗ k[z, z^-1]
k[z]
k[z^-1]
O(-n)
invertible sheaf
= (k[z], k[z^-1], z^n) n ∈ Z
[c[z, z^-1] → c[z, z^-1]]
O(-mp) ≤ O(0) = ((k[z], k[z^-1], id), ((z-a)^m k[z], (z-a)^m k[z^-1], id))
O(0) / O(-mp) = O_mp – torsion sheaf.
Grothendieck splitting theorem
① M ∈ Coh(P^1), M is a direct sum of O(n_i) and O_mp.
Riemann–Roch theorem
X: Smooth projective curves
Div(X) = Σ_{p∈X} n_i p Weil divisors.
D ∈ Div(X) D(≥0) effective all n_p ≥ 0
h^0(D) = dim_k { f ∈ K(X), div(f) + D ≥ 0 }
div(f) = principal Σ multiplicities of f ∈ Div(X)
Serre Spirit theorem h^0(D) < ∞
K – canonical divisor K ⊗_k R – line canonical sheaf.
genus
h^0(D) - h^0(K-D) = 1 - g + deg D
deg D = Σ_i n_i, D = Σ_{i∈X} n_i P_i