

## Exercise sheet 5

**Exercise 1** (Stalks of hom-sheaf). Let  $X = [0, 1]$  with cofinite topology. Let  $\underline{\mathbb{Z}}_X$  be the constant sheaf over  $X$  with respect to  $\mathbb{Z}$ .

- (1) Let  $\mathcal{F}$  be the skyscraper sheaf  $\mathbb{Z}$  at  $0 \in X$ . Show that  $\mathcal{F}$  admits a natural  $\underline{\mathbb{Z}}_X$ -module structure, i.e.  $\mathcal{F}$  is a sheaf of  $\underline{\mathbb{Z}}_X$ -modules.
- (2) Let  $U \subset X$  be a non-empty open subset of  $X$ . Show that we have

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\underline{\mathbb{Z}}_X}(\mathcal{F}|_U, \underline{\mathbb{Z}}_X|_U) = 0.$$

- (3) Determine the stalks of  $\mathcal{F}$  and  $\underline{\mathbb{Z}}_X$  at 0.
- (4) Determine the group  $\mathrm{Hom}_{\underline{\mathbb{Z}}_{X,0}}(\mathcal{F}_0, \underline{\mathbb{Z}}_{X,0})$ . In particular, prove that the natural homomorphism

$$\mathcal{H}\mathrm{om}_{\underline{\mathbb{Z}}_X}(\mathcal{F}, \underline{\mathbb{Z}}_X)_0 \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_{\underline{\mathbb{Z}}_{X,0}}(\mathcal{F}_0, \underline{\mathbb{Z}}_{X,0})$$

is not surjective.

- (5) Let  $U = X \setminus \{0\}$  and let  $\underline{\mathbb{Z}}_U$  be the constant sheaf over  $U$  with respect to  $\mathbb{Z}$ . Denote by  $\mathcal{G}$  the sheaf obtained by extending  $\underline{\mathbb{Z}}_U$  by zero (see Exercise 6 in Exercise sheet 1). Prove that  $\mathcal{G}$  is a sheaf of  $\underline{\mathbb{Z}}_X$ -modules.
- (6) Determine the stalk  $\mathcal{G}_0$  and derive the following

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\underline{\mathbb{Z}}_{X,0}}(\mathcal{G}_0, \mathcal{G}_0) = 0.$$

- (7) Let  $V \subset X$  be a non-empty open subset of  $X$ . Show that there exists a natural inclusion

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Z}) \hookrightarrow \mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{G}|_V, \mathcal{G}|_V).$$

- (8) Show that there exists a natural inclusion

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Z}) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{H}\mathrm{om}_{\underline{\mathbb{Z}}_X}(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{G})_0.$$

In particular, derive that the natural homomorphism

$$\mathcal{H}\mathrm{om}_{\underline{\mathbb{Z}}_X}(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{G})_0 \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_{\underline{\mathbb{Z}}_{X,0}}(\mathcal{G}_0, \mathcal{G}_0)$$

is not injective.

**Exercise 2** (Ideal sheaves on  $\mathbb{P}^n$ ). Let  $X = \mathbb{P}^n$  and  $S = k[x_0, \dots, x_n]$  be the homogeneous coordinate ring of  $\mathbb{P}^n$  with  $\mathfrak{m} = (x_0, \dots, x_n)$ . A homogeneous ideal  $I$  in  $S$  is called *saturated* if for every element  $u \in S$  such that  $u\mathfrak{m} \subset I$ , we have  $u \in I$ .

- (1) Show that for every homogeneous ideal  $I$  in  $S$ , there is a unique saturated ideal  $I^s$  in  $S$  such that  $I \subset I^s$  and there is  $r$  such that  $\mathfrak{m}^r \cdot I^s \subset I$ .
- (2) Show that if  $I_1$  and  $I_2$  are homogeneous ideals in  $S$ , then  $\tilde{I}_1 \cong \tilde{I}_2$  if and only if  $I_1^s = I_2^s$ .
- (3) In particular, given any coherent ideal sheaf on  $\mathcal{I}$  on  $\mathbb{P}^n$ , there is a unique saturated ideal  $I$  on  $S$  such that  $\tilde{I} \cong \mathcal{I}$ . Show that this is the unique largest homogeneous ideal  $I$  such that  $\tilde{I} \cong \mathcal{I}$ , and it is equal to  $\Gamma_* \mathcal{I} \subset S$ .
- (4) Show that if  $I$  is a homogeneous radical ideal  $\neq \mathfrak{m}$ , then  $I$  is saturated.

**Exercise 3** (Differentials). Let  $k$  be an algebraically closed field.

- (1) Let  $X := \{x^2 + y^2 = 1\} \subset k^2$ . Assume that  $k$  has characteristic  $\neq 2$ . Prove that  $dx/y$  is defines an element in  $\Gamma(X, \Omega_X)$  and then deduce that  $\Gamma(X, \Omega_X) \cong \mathcal{O}_X(X)[dx/y]$ .
- (2) Let  $X := \{x_0^3 + x_1^3 + x_2^3 = 0\} \subset \mathbb{P}^2$  and assume that  $k$  has characteristic  $\neq 3$ . Prove that  $\dim \Gamma(X, \Omega_X) = 1$ .

- (3) Let  $\Omega_{\mathbb{P}^n}^r := \wedge^r \Omega_X$ . Prove that  $\Gamma(\mathbb{P}^n, \Omega_{\mathbb{P}^n}^r) = 0$  for  $r > 0$ .

**Exercise 4** (Divisible groups). An abelian group  $G$  is called *divisible* if for any  $0 \neq n \in \mathbb{Z}$ , the homomorphism  $G \rightarrow G$  defined by  $x \mapsto nx$  is surjective.

- (1) Prove that divisible groups are injective in the category of abelian groups.
- (2) Prove that  $\mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$  is divisible.
- (3) For an abelian group  $G$ , we define its dual  $\check{G}$  as  $\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(G, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$ . Prove that there exists a natural injective homomorphism  $G \rightarrow \check{\check{G}}$ .
- (4) Let  $G$  be a free group. Prove that  $\check{\check{G}}$  is injective.
- (5) Prove that the category of abelian groups has enough injectives.

**Exercise 5** (Cohomologies of cotangent sheaves). In this exercise, we want to compute the cohomologies of the cotangent sheaves of certain nonsingular varieties.

- (1) Use the Čech cohomology to show that for a family  $\{\mathcal{F}_i\}_{i \in I}$  of quasi-coherent sheaves on an algebraic variety  $X$ , we have a natural isomorphism

$$H^q(X, \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathcal{F}_i) \cong \bigoplus_{i \in I} H^q(X, \mathcal{F}_i).$$

(Hint: use the fact that  $X$  is quasi-compact and find a suitable finite affine open covering of  $X$ .)

- (2) Now we want to compute the cohomologies of  $\Omega_{\mathbb{P}^n}$  using the following Euler sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \Omega_{\mathbb{P}^n} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(-1)^{\oplus n+1} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n} \rightarrow 0.$$

- (a) Determine the cohomologies of  $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(-1)^{\oplus n+1}$  using (1).
- (b) Determine the cohomologies of  $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}$ .
- (c) Use the Euler sequence to derive a long exact sequence to determine the cohomologies of  $\Omega_{\mathbb{P}^n}$ .
- (3) Let  $i : X \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^{n+1}$  be a nonsingular quadric hypersurface. In the following we want to compute the cohomologies of  $\Omega_X$ . In the proof, you can use the following fact: let  $j : Z \hookrightarrow Y$  be a closed variety in an algebraic variety  $Y$  and let  $\mathcal{F}$  be a coherent sheaf, then we have a natural isomorphism, for each  $q \geq 0$ ,

$$H^q(Z, j^* \mathcal{F}) \cong H^q(Y, \mathcal{F} \otimes j_* \mathcal{O}_Z).$$

- (a) Show that the following sequence of coherent sheaves is exact

$$0 \rightarrow \Omega_{\mathbb{P}^n}(-2) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(-3)^{\oplus n+1} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(-2) \rightarrow 0.$$

Then use it to determine the cohomologies of  $\Omega_{\mathbb{P}^n}(-2)$ .

- (b) Show that the following sequence of coherent sheaves is exact

$$0 \rightarrow \Omega_{\mathbb{P}^n} \otimes \mathcal{I}_X \rightarrow \Omega_{\mathbb{P}^n} \rightarrow \Omega_{\mathbb{P}^n} \otimes i_* \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow 0.$$

Then use it to determine the cohomologies of  $i^* \Omega_{\mathbb{P}^n}$ .

- (c) Use the following conormal sequence to determine the cohomologies  $H^q(X, \Omega_X)$  for  $q \leq n-2$

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(-2) \rightarrow i^* \Omega_{\mathbb{P}^n} \rightarrow \Omega_X \rightarrow 0.$$