

## Problem session 5

Whenever dealing with sheaves, we assume that they take values in a subcategory  $\mathcal{C}$  of the category of all sets, such that a morphism in  $\mathcal{C}$  is an isomorphism if and only if it is bijective.

**Problem 1.** (Glueing morphisms of sheaves). Let  $X$  be a topological space and  $\mathcal{F}$  and  $\mathcal{G}$  be sheaves on  $X$  (of objects in some category  $\mathcal{C}$ ). If we have an open cover  $X = \bigcup_{i \in I} U_i$  and for every  $i \in I$  we have a morphism of sheaves  $\phi_i: \mathcal{F}|_{U_i} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}|_{U_i}$  such that for every  $i, j \in I$  we have  $\phi_i|_{U_i \cap U_j} = \phi_j|_{U_i \cap U_j}$ , then there is a unique morphism of sheaves  $\phi: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$  such that  $\phi|_{U_i} = \phi_i$  for all  $i \in I$ .

**Problem 2.** (Glueing sheaves). Let  $X$  be a topological space and suppose that  $X = \bigcup_{i \in I} U_i$  is an open cover. Suppose that for every  $i \in I$  we have a sheaf  $\mathcal{F}_i$  on  $U_i$  (of objects in some category  $\mathcal{C}$ ) and for every  $i, j \in I$  we have isomorphisms

$$\phi_{j,i}: \mathcal{F}_i|_{U_{ij}} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_j|_{U_{ij}}, \quad \text{where } U_{ij} = U_i \cap U_j$$

that satisfy the following compatibility relations:

- i) We have  $\phi_{i,i} = \text{Id}$  for every  $i \in I$ , and
- ii) We have

$$\phi_{k,j}|_{U_{ijk}} \circ \phi_{j,i}|_{U_{ijk}} = \phi_{k,i}|_{U_{ijk}} \quad \text{for all } i, j, k \in I,$$

where  $U_{ijk} = U_i \cap U_j \cap U_k$ . In this case there is a sheaf  $\mathcal{F}$  on  $X$  with isomorphisms  $\phi_i: \mathcal{F}|_{U_i} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_i$  for all  $i \in I$ , such that

$$(1) \quad \phi_{j,i} \circ \phi_i|_{U_{ij}} = \phi_j|_{U_{ij}} \quad \text{for all } i, j \in I.$$

Moreover, if  $\mathcal{G}$  is another such sheaf, with isomorphisms  $\psi_i: \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}|_{U_i}$  for every  $i \in I$  that satisfy the compatibility conditions (1), then there is a unique morphism  $\alpha: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$  such that  $\psi_i \circ \alpha|_{U_i} = \phi_i$  for all  $i \in I$ .

**Problem 3.** (Gluing prevarieties). Let  $X_1, \dots, X_r$  be prevarieties and for every  $i$  and  $j$ , suppose that we have open subvarieties  $U_{i,j} \subseteq X_i$  and isomorphisms  $\phi_{i,j}: U_{i,j} \rightarrow U_{j,i}$  such that

- i) We have  $U_{i,i} = X_i$  and  $\phi_{i,i} = \text{Id}_{X_i}$  for every  $i$ , and
- ii)  $\phi_{j,k} \circ \phi_{i,j} = \phi_{i,k}$  on  $U_{i,j} \cap \phi_{i,j}^{-1}(U_{j,k}) \subseteq U_{i,k}$ .

In this case, there is a prevariety  $X$ , an open cover  $X = U_1 \cup \dots \cup U_r$ , and isomorphisms  $f_i: U_i \rightarrow X_i$  such that for every  $i$  and  $j$ , we have

$$U_i \cap U_j = f_i^{-1}(U_{i,j}) \quad \text{and} \quad \phi_{i,j} \circ f_i = f_j \quad \text{on } U_i \cap U_j.$$

Moreover, if  $Y$  is another such prevariety with an open cover  $Y = V_1 \cup \dots \cup V_r$  and isomorphisms  $g_i: V_i \rightarrow X_i$  that satisfy the same compatibility conditions, then there is a unique isomorphism  $h: X \rightarrow Y$  such that  $h(U_i) = V_i$  and  $g_i \circ h|_{U_i} = f_i$  for  $1 \leq i \leq r$ .

**Problem 4.** Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be two copies of  $\mathbb{A}^1$  and let  $U \subseteq X$  and  $V \subseteq Y$  be the complement of the origin. We can apply the previous exercise to construct a prevariety  $W_1$  by glueing  $X$  and  $Y$  along the isomorphism  $U \rightarrow V$  given by the identity. This prevariety is *the affine line with the origin doubled*. On the other hand, we can glue  $X$  and  $Y$  along the isomorphism  $U \rightarrow V$  corresponding to the  $k$ -algebra isomorphism

$$k[x, x^{-1}] \rightarrow k[x, x^{-1}], \quad x \rightarrow x^{-1}.$$

Show that the first example is not separated, while the second one is separated.

**Problem 5.** Show that if  $X$ ,  $Y$ , and  $Z$  are algebraic prevarieties and  $X \xrightarrow{f} Y \xrightarrow{g} Z$  are locally closed (open, closed) immersions, then  $g \circ f$  is a locally closed (respectively open, closed) immersion.