

# THE CATEGORY OF SCHEMES IS NOT COCOMPLETE

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ABSTRACT. Vladimir Voevodsky mentions that colimits do not exist in the category of schemes. This brief note gives a detailed proof of this fact.

## 1. COUNTER EXAMPLE

**Claim 1.** *The category of schemes is not cocomplete.*

*Proof.* Let  $R = k[x, y]/(xy - 1)$ . Here we can take  $k$  to be any algebraically closed field not of characteristic 2. Observe that

$$k[x, y]/(xy - 1) \cong k[x][y]/(xy - 1) \cong k[x^{\pm 1}] \cong k[x]_{(x)}.$$

Since  $k[x]$  is a principal ideal domain, its localization  $k[x]_{(x)}$  is as well. The units  $R^\times$  of the ring  $R$  are easily seen to be

$$\{rx^n \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}, r \in k^\times\}.$$

It follows that

$$\mathrm{Spec}(R) = \{(0), (x - a) \mid a \in k^\times\}.$$

Now let  $L_1 = L_2 = \mathrm{Spec}(k[x])$ . Notice

$$\mathrm{Spec}(k[x]) = \{(0), (x - a) \mid a \in k\}.$$

Consider the inclusion morphisms  $R \xrightarrow{f_i} L_i$  given by

$$\begin{aligned} (x - a) &\xrightarrow{f_i} (x - ia) \\ (0) &\xrightarrow{f_i} (0). \end{aligned}$$

We will prove the claim by contradiction. Suppose that there did indeed exist a coequalizer  $(P, f)$  to the diagram

$$R \rightrightarrows L_1 \coprod L_2.$$

By definition,  $f \circ f_1(x) = f \circ f_2(x)$  for all  $x \in \mathrm{Spec}(R)$ . By our construction  $f_1(x) = f_2(x) \iff x = (0)$ . Moreover,  $f_i(x) = (0) \iff x = (0)$ . Therefore,

$$(1) \quad f_{|\mathrm{Spec}(R)}(x) = x \iff x = (0).$$

Notice that  $L_1 \amalg L_2$  has two generic points  $g_i = (0) \in L_i$ . Let  $U_i$  be an affine open neighborhood around the image of  $g_i$  in  $P$  under the morphism  $f$ . Define  $V_i = f^{-1}(U_i)$ .  $V_i$  is an open affine in  $L_1 \amalg L_2$  around the generic point  $g_i$ . Notice that

$$W = V_1 \cap V_2 = f^{-1}(U_1) \cap f^{-1}(U_2) = f^{-1}(U_1 \cap U_2).$$

Since  $W \cap L_i$  is a non-empty open in  $\text{Spec}(k[x])$ , it follows that  $W \cap L_i$  is dense in  $L_i$ , and hence  $W \cap L_1 \cap L_2$  is dense in  $\text{Spec}(k[x])$ . But this contradicts eq. (1).  $\square$