

Exercises Algebraic Geometry I
9th week

44. *Locality of ‘separated’.* Use the valuative criterion to prove the following assertion: A morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is separated if and only if there exists an open cover $Y = \bigcup U_i$ such that the restriction $f^{-1}(U_i) \rightarrow U_i$ is separated. State and prove the analogous result for ‘proper’.

45. *Globally generated sheaves.* Let \mathcal{F} be a sheaf of \mathcal{O}_X -modules on a ringed space. Show that \mathcal{F} is globally generated if and only if the natural map

$$\Gamma(X, \mathcal{F}) \otimes_{\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X(X))} \mathcal{O}_{X,x} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_x$$

is surjective for every $x \in X$.

46. *Projection formula.* Let $f : (X, \mathcal{O}_X) \rightarrow (Y, \mathcal{O}_Y)$ be a morphism of ringed spaces. Show that for a sheaf \mathcal{F} of \mathcal{O}_X -modules and a locally free sheaf \mathcal{G} of \mathcal{O}_Y -modules of finite rank there exists a natural isomorphism

$$f_*(\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} f^*\mathcal{G}) \cong f_*(\mathcal{F}) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \mathcal{G}.$$

47. *$M \mapsto \tilde{M}$ and adjunction.* Let X be the affine scheme $\text{Spec}(A)$ and consider an A -module M and a sheaf \mathcal{F} of \mathcal{O}_X -modules. Show that $M \mapsto \tilde{M}$ is left adjoint to $\mathcal{F} \mapsto \Gamma(X, \mathcal{F})$, i.e. that there exist functorial (in M and \mathcal{F}) isomorphisms

$$\text{Hom}_A(M, \Gamma(X, \mathcal{F})) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\tilde{M}, \mathcal{F}).$$

48. *Fibre dimension.* Let X be a noetherian scheme and let \mathcal{F} be a coherent sheaf on X . We will consider the function

$$\varphi(x) := \dim_{k(x)} \mathcal{F}_x \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X,x}} k(x),$$

where $k(x) = \mathcal{O}_{X,x}/\mathfrak{m}_x$ is the residue field of the point $x \in X$. Use Nakayama’s lemma to prove the following statements.

- i) The function φ is upper semi-continuous, i.e. for any $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ the set $\{x \in X \mid \varphi(x) \geq n\}$ is closed.
- ii) If \mathcal{F} is locally free and X is connected, then φ is a constant function.
- iii) Conversely, if X is reduced and φ is constant, then \mathcal{F} is locally free.