

- 3.1.** Consider the covering $\mathcal{U} = \{U_1, U_2\}$ of \mathbb{C} consisting of the open sets $U_1 = \{z \mid |z| < 1\}$ and $U_2 = \{z \mid |z| > 1/2\}$. Show that $H^1(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}) = 0$ for \mathcal{F} the sheaf of locally constant \mathbb{C} -valued functions and the sheaf of smooth functions on \mathbb{C} .
- 3.2.** (Harder) Consider the covering \mathcal{U} of \mathbb{C} from the first problem. Show that $H^1(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{O}) = 0$.
Hint: Use a Laurent series expansion for holomorphic functions in the annulus. You can also try to use the $\bar{\partial}$ -Poincaré lemma which was discussed in Advanced Geometry I. Check this lemma and try to understand whether or not it can be used here.
- 3.3.** Let \mathcal{O} be the sheaf of holomorphic functions on \mathbb{C}^* and let $|\mathcal{O}|$ be the topological realization of the space of all of its stalks, with projection $p : |\mathcal{O}| \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$. Show that for every $k \geq 1$ there exists a closed subset A of $|\mathcal{O}|$ so that the restriction of p to A is a covering of degree k .
- 3.4.** Let X be a compact Riemann surface of genus $g \geq 2$. Show that for every holomorphic line bundle L over X , the sheaf \mathcal{F} of all holomorphic sections of L has naturally the structure of a sheaf of vector spaces over the locally constant functions \mathbb{C} on X (you may wish to think about what that means). Deduce that $H^0(X, \mathcal{F})$ is a \mathbb{C} -vector space. Show that for every $k \geq 0$ there exists a holomorphic vector bundle L so that the dimension of this vector space is at least k (can you achieve equality?)