

A Foundation for Synthetic Algebraic Geometry

Felix Cherubini, Thierry Coquand, Matthias Hutzler

Acknowledgements and Subprojects

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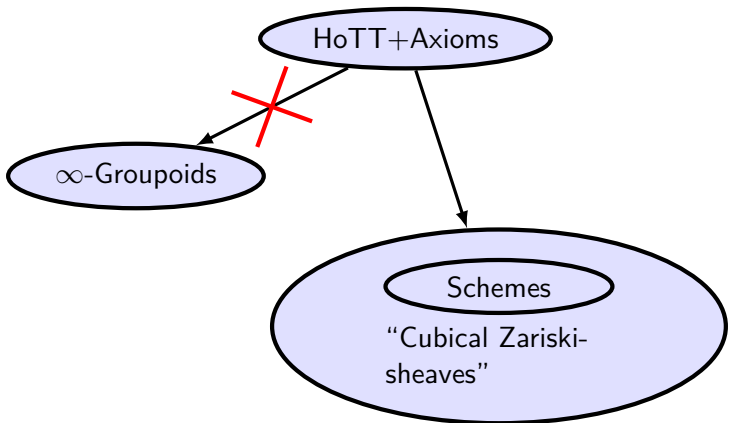
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Present work is joint with Ingo Blechschmidt, Hugo Moeneclaey, Josselin Poiret, and David Wärn.

<i>Foundations</i>	(Felix, Matthias, Thierry)
<i>Proper Schemes</i>	(David, Felix, Matthias, Thierry)
<i>Differential Geometry</i>	(David, Felix, Hugo, Matthias)
<i>Čech Cohomology</i>	(David, Felix, Ingo)
<i>Formalization</i>	(Felix, Josselin, Matthias)

<https://github.com/felixwellen/synthetic-zariski/>



* Schemes = quasi-compact, quasi-separated schemes of finite type

Synthetic algebraic geometry

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Example: $\mathrm{Spec}(R[X]) = R$. Thus:

$$R[X] \xrightarrow{\sim} R^R$$

polynomials = functions !!

Towards schemes

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But is it an equivalence??

Yes, using *Zariski-local choice*!

Zariski-local choice

Axiom (Zariski-local choice):

For every surjective π , there merely exist local sections s_i

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \overset{s_i}{\curvearrowright} & E \\ & & \downarrow \pi \\ D(f_i) & \hookrightarrow & \text{Spec}(A) \end{array}$$

with $f_1, \dots, f_n : A$ coprime.

Some more results

- ▶ $\text{OpenProp}^{\text{Spec}(A)} \cong \{\text{f.g. radical ideals of } A\}$
- ▶ OpenProp is closed under Σ -types.
- ▶ All functions $\text{Spec } A \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ are bounded.
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For $A : X \rightarrow \text{Ab}$, define *cohomology* as:

$$H^n(X, A) := \left\| \prod_{x:X} K(A_x, n) \right\|_{\text{set}}$$

- ▶ H^n coincides with Čech-Cohomology (for *separated* schemes).
- ▶ A scheme X is affine if and only if

$$H^n(X, M) = 0$$

for all $M : X \rightarrow R\text{-Mod}_{\text{wqc}}$ and $n > 0$.

Thank you!

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We have a Mayer-Vietoris-Lemma and more generally correspondence with Čech-Cohomology, for nice enough spaces.

Zariski-Choice and Cohomology

Let $X = \text{Spec}(A)$ and $M : X \rightarrow R\text{-Mod}$ such that $((x : D(f)) \rightarrow M_x) = ((x : X) \rightarrow M)_f$, then

$$H^1(X, M) = 0$$

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So for $t_{ij}(x) := s_j(x)^{-1} \cdot s_i(x)$ we have $t_{ij} + t_{jk} = t_{ik}$.

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So for $t_{ij}(x) \equiv s_j(x)^{-1} \cdot s_i(x)$ we have $t_{ij} + t_{jk} = t_{ik}$. By algebra, we get $u_i : (x : D(f_i)) \rightarrow M_x$ with $t_{ij} = u_i - u_j$. Then the $\tilde{s}_i \equiv s_i - u_i$ glues to a global trivialization.