

What are...ringed spaces?

Or: Enter, morphisms!

Better than spaces: relations between them

In topology
a cow
and a sphere
are
the same!

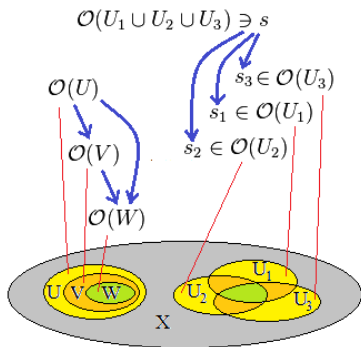


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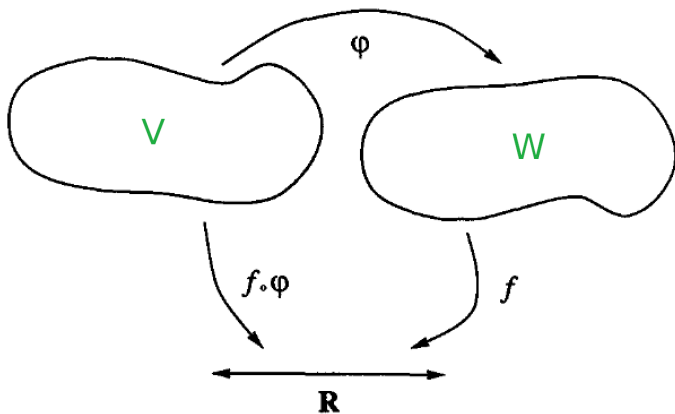
- ▶ **Slogan** Spaces: good; maps: better
- ▶ **Example** The main stars of topology are continuous maps: topologists never study $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ itself but rather the class of its continuous deformations
- ▶ **Question** What are maps/morphisms of sheaves?

Rings attached to open sets



- ▶ Ringed spaces = X plus a sheaf of rings \mathcal{O}_X on X (some topological space)
- ▶ Example An (affine) variety V is ringed using $\mathcal{O}_V =$ sheaf of regular functions (recall: regular functions are “polynomials” $V \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$)
- ▶ Example More generally any X with $\mathcal{O}_X =$ sheaf of functions $X \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$

Morphism of varieties



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- ▶ **Question** What could be a morphism $\varphi: V \rightarrow W$ of varieties?
 - ▶ Let us **think** of V as the pair (V, \mathcal{O}_V) (V and its regular functions)
 - ▶ It then makes sense to demand that the **pullback** $\varphi^* f = f \circ \varphi$ is a regular function for all regular functions $f: U \subset W \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$

For completeness: A formal statement

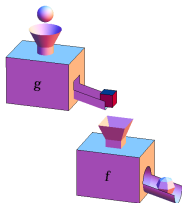
Assume for the time being that each sheaf consists of functions $U \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$

$\varphi: (X, \mathcal{O}_X) \rightarrow (Y, \mathcal{O}_Y)$ is a **morphism of ringed spaces** if:

- (i) It is continuous
- (ii) For $f \in \mathcal{O}_Y(U)$ we have $\varphi^*f \in \mathcal{O}_X(\varphi^{-1}(U))$

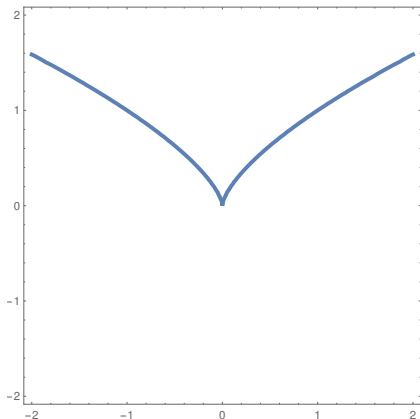
An **isomorphism** is a morphism with an inverse that is also a morphism

- ▶ This is a slightly silly definition: it doesn't work for general ringed spaces since \mathcal{O}_X does not need to consist of maps at all (more later)
- ▶ **Good** Compositions and restrictions of morphisms are morphisms



Example? Absolutely!

$$x^2 - y^3 = 0:$$



- ▶ The above cubic V should **not** be isomorphic to a line (look at the singularity)
- ▶ The map $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow V, t \mapsto (t^3, t^2)$ **is** a morphism and bijective
- ▶ **Good** The inverse $(x, y) \mapsto x/y$ for $y \neq 0$ and 0 for $y = 0$ is not a morphism

Thank you for your attention!

I hope that was of some help.