What are...schemes, take 5?

Or: Back to the main example

Mumford's Spec $\mathbb{Z}[x]$



Above Mumford's drawing of $\operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{Z}[x]$ over $\operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{Z}$

- ► The diagram to emphasize the interplay between the arithmetic (primes) and geometry (behavior of polynomials)
 - Today Let us understand the picture!

What is up with 1/5?



1/5 corresponds to the irreducible polynomial 5x - 1

- Observation This polynomial has a solution unless we are in Z/5Z (where we use ∞ as a solution), e.g. 1/5 = 2 in Z/3Z
- Think Generic points are \mathbb{Q}_p or \mathbb{Q}

What is up with $\sqrt{-1}$?



 $\sqrt{-1}$ corresponds to the irreducible (over \mathbb{Z}) polynomial $x^2 + 1$

▶ Observation Whether this polynomial is irreducible modulo p depends on p
▶ Example x² + 1 = (x - 2)(x - 3) over Z/5Z but this is irreducible over Z/3Z

Not really formal, but anyway :

- ► Spec Z[x] combines the structure of Spec Z with the algebraic properties of polynomials
- ► The picture helps to track how global information (like irreducibility over Q[x]) localizes to specific primes
- There is also a famous flipped version by Manin http://www.neverendingbooks.org/manins-geometric-axis/



• Codimension = maximal number of irreducible closed subsets that fit between $Y \subset X$



What are the dashed boxes now?

Codimension 0 The generic point (0)

• Codimension 1 Ideals (f(x)) or (p)

• Codimension 2 Ideals (p, f(x)) (think: irreducible polynomials modulo p)

Thank you for your attention!

I hope that was of some help.