

# (Pro-) Étale Cohomology

## 5. Exercise Sheet



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### Homework

**Exercise H16** (Sheaf of relative differentials) (8+4 points)  
 Let  $S$  be a scheme and  $f : X \rightarrow S$  be an  $S$ -scheme. We consider the presheaf  $F$  on  $X_{\text{ét}}$  which sends an étale  $X$ -scheme  $U \rightarrow X$  to  $\Omega_{U/S}(U)$ .

- (a) Let  $j : U \rightarrow X$  be an étale  $X$ -scheme. Show that we have  $\Omega_{U/S} = j^*(\Omega_{X/S})$ .
- (b) Show that  $F$  defines a sheaf on  $X_{\text{ét}}$ .

It might be helpful to consult Proposition (1.9) for part (a).

**Solution:**

- (a) Stacks project 28.32.16
- (b) Script 3.29

**Exercise H17** (Artin-Schreier-Sequence) (2+6+4 points)  
 Let  $p$  be a prime number and  $S$  be a scheme over  $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{F}_p)$ . We consider the additive group scheme  $\mathbb{G}_{a,S}$  over  $S$  as a sheaf of abelian groups on  $(\text{Sch}/S)_{\text{ét}}$ . Consider the endomorphism  $\alpha : \mathbb{G}_{m,S} \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_{m,S}$  which is given by  $x \mapsto x^p - x$ .

- (a) Show that  $\ker(\alpha) \cong \underline{\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}}_S \in \text{Sh}((\text{Sch}/S)_{\text{ét}})$ .
- (b) Show that

$$0 \rightarrow \ker(\alpha) \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_{a,S} \xrightarrow{\alpha} \mathbb{G}_{a,S} \rightarrow 0$$

is an exact sequence in  $\text{Sh}((\text{Sch}/S)_{\text{ét}})$ .

- (c) Show that in general the respective assertion of (b) is wrong, if we consider

$$\ker(\pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_{a,S} \xrightarrow{\alpha} \mathbb{G}_{a,S}$$

as a sequence of Zariski sheaves.

**Exercise H18** (A left adjoint for  $\varphi^p$ ) (2+2+2+3+3 points)  
 Let  $\varphi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$  be a functor of small categories. We consider the induced functor  $\varphi^p : \text{PSh}(\mathcal{D}) \rightarrow \text{PSh}(\mathcal{C})$  sending  $\mathcal{F}$  to  $\mathcal{F} \circ \varphi$ . For an object  $U$  of  $\mathcal{D}$  we define the category  $I_U$  to be the category whose objects consist of pairs  $(U', \rho)$ , where  $U'$  is an object of  $\mathcal{C}$  and  $\rho : U \rightarrow \varphi(U')$  is a morphism in  $\mathcal{D}$ , and for which a morphism

$$(U', \rho) \rightarrow (V', \epsilon)$$

is a morphism  $g : U' \rightarrow V'$  in  $\mathcal{C}$  such that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \varphi(U') & \xrightarrow{\varphi(g)} & \varphi(V') \\ & \swarrow \rho & \searrow \epsilon \\ & U & \end{array}$$

commutes. For a presheaf  $\mathcal{F}$  of  $\mathcal{C}$  and an object  $U$  of  $\mathcal{D}$ , we define

$$(\varphi_p \mathcal{F})(U) := \text{colim} \mathcal{F}(U')$$

where the colimit ranges over all  $(U', \rho)$  in  $I_U^{\text{opp}}$ .

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- (a) Show that this defines a functor  $\varphi_p : \text{PSh}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \text{PSh}(\mathcal{D})$ .
- (b) Show that the natural transformation  $\varphi_p \varphi^p \rightarrow \text{id}_{\text{PSh}(\mathcal{D})}$  induces a map

$$\text{Hom}_{\text{PSh}(\mathcal{C})}(\mathcal{F}, \varphi^p \mathcal{G}) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\text{PSh}(\mathcal{D})}(\varphi_p \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}),$$

for all  $\mathcal{G} \in \text{PSh}(\mathcal{D})$  and  $\mathcal{F} \in \text{PSh}(\mathcal{C})$ , which is functorial in  $\mathcal{F}$  and  $\mathcal{G}$ .

- (c) For any  $U' \in \mathcal{C}$  there is a canonical object  $(U', \text{id}_{\varphi(U')})$  of  $I_{\varphi(U')}$ . Use such objects to define a morphism of presheaves  $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \varphi^p \varphi_p \mathcal{F}$  for  $\mathcal{F} \in \text{PSh}(\mathcal{C})$ . Use this morphism to define a functorial map

$$\text{Hom}_{\text{PSh}(\mathcal{D})}(\varphi_p \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\text{PSh}(\mathcal{C})}(\mathcal{F}, \varphi^p \mathcal{G}),$$

where  $\mathcal{G} \in \text{PSh}(\mathcal{D})$ .

- (d) Show that  $\varphi^p$  and  $\varphi_p$  are adjoint to each other.
- (e) Now let  $\mathcal{C}$  and  $\mathcal{D}$  be sites and  $\varphi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$  a continuous functor. We set  $\varphi^s := \varphi^p|_{\text{Sh}(\mathcal{D})} : \text{Sh}(\mathcal{D}) \rightarrow \text{Sh}(\mathcal{C})$ . Show that  $\varphi^s$  is well defined and that it has a left adjoint, which we will denote by  $\varphi_s$ .