## Schemes

## Exercises 2

## Schemes – examples are important

Let  $\mathcal{C}$  be the category of locally ringed spaces. An affine scheme is an object in  $\mathcal{C}$  isomorphic in  $\mathcal{C}$  to a pair of the form (Spec  $A, \mathcal{O}_A$ ). A scheme is an object  $(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$  of  $\mathcal{C}$  such that every point  $x \in X$  has an open neighbourhood  $U \subset X$  such that the pair  $(U, \mathcal{O}_X|_U)$  is an affine scheme.

- 1. Suppose that X is a scheme whose underlying topological space has 2 points. Show that X is an affine scheme.
- **2.** Give an example of an affine scheme  $(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$  and an open  $U \subset X$  such that  $(U, \mathcal{O}_X | U)$  is not an affine scheme.
- **3.** Given an example of a pair of affine schemes  $(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ ,  $(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y)$ , an open subscheme  $(U, \mathcal{O}_X|_U)$  of X and a morphism of schemes  $(U, \mathcal{O}_X|_U) \to (Y, \mathcal{O}_Y)$  that does not extend to a morphism of schemes  $(X, \mathcal{O}_X) \to (Y, \mathcal{O}_Y)$ .
- **4.** Give an example of a scheme X, a field K, and a morphism of ringed spaces Spec  $K \to X$  which is NOT a morphism of schemes.
- 5. Do all the exercises in Hartshorne, Chapter II, Sections 1 and 2... Just kidding!

**Remark.** When  $(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$  is a ringed space and  $U \subset X$  is an open subset then  $(U, \mathcal{O}_X|_U)$  is a ringed space. Notation:  $\mathcal{O}_U = \mathcal{O}_X|_U$ . There is a canonical morphisms of ringed spaces

$$j: (U, \mathcal{O}_U) \longrightarrow (X, \mathcal{O}_X).$$

If  $(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$  is a locally ringed space, so is  $(U, \mathcal{O}_U)$  and j is a morphism of locally ringed spaces. If  $(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$  is a scheme so is  $(U, \mathcal{O}_U)$  and j is a morphism of schemes. We say that  $(U, \mathcal{O}_U)$  is an *open subscheme* of  $(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$  and that j is an *open immersion*. More generally, any morphism  $j' : (V, \mathcal{O}_V) \to (X, \mathcal{O}_X)$  that is *isomorphic* to a morphism  $j : (U, \mathcal{O}_U) \to (X, \mathcal{O}_X)$  as above is called an open immersion.