

Affine Schemes:- $X \rightarrow \text{Sp}(\mathcal{O}(X))$ $\text{Sp}(k)$

$\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{P}_k^1) = k$ $\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{P}_k^2) = k$ \uparrow
 \mathbb{P}_k^1

$A_x^1 \rightarrow A_{x'}^1$ $k[x] \rightarrow k[x'] = k$
 $\text{Sp}(k[x, x'])$

"Affine schemes have enough functions" to separate points
 $\rightarrow x \rightarrow x$

$\text{Sp}(R) \rightarrow \text{Sp}(S) \leftrightarrow S \rightarrow R$
 $R = k[x_1, \dots, x_p] / \langle f_1, \dots, f_r \rangle$
 $x_i \rightarrow a_i \text{ s.t. } f_j(a_1, \dots, a_p) = 0 \forall j$
 $\text{Sp}(S)(R)$
 $= R\text{-points} = \text{solutions in } R$

$R = k[y_1, \dots, y_n] / \langle g_1, \dots, g_r \rangle$
 $x_i \rightarrow h_i(y_1, \dots, y_n) \text{ s.t. } f_j(h_1, \dots, h_p) = 0$
 $y_i \rightarrow b_i \text{ s.t. } g_k(b_1, \dots, b_n) = 0$
 $(b_1, \dots, b_n) \in \text{Sp}(R)(R)$
 $a_i = h_i(b_1, \dots, b_n)$

$\text{Sp}(R) \rightarrow \text{Sp}(S)$
 ① $S \rightarrow R$ ② $R\text{-points of } \text{Sp}(S)$ ③ Commons
 Arithmatic. $\leftarrow \text{Sp}(R) \rightarrow \text{Sp}(S)$

Last lecture:- ① \mathbb{Q} Proj schemes. A
 ② $X \times Y$ ③ $X \xrightarrow{f} Y$ $\text{is } \Gamma_f \subset X \times Y$
 $\mathbb{Q} \text{ Proj}$ \uparrow closed

Schemes = Affine schemes + Patching
 Manifolds = Open sets in \mathbb{R}^n + patching

$X = "A(x_1, \dots, x_p; f_1, \dots, f_r)" \quad [S^n]$
 $\text{Sp}(k[x_1, \dots, x_p] / \langle f_1, \dots, f_r \rangle)$

$X(R) = \{ (a_1, \dots, a_p) \mid f_i(a) = 0 \}$
 $A(x, y; ax^2 + by^2 - 1)$

$Q(x_1, \dots, x_p; f_1, \dots, f_r; g_1, \dots, g_r)$ local
 $P(x_0, \dots, x_p; f_1, \dots, f_r; g_1, \dots, g_r)(A)$
 $= \text{Scheme "dots" in } \mathbb{P}^p \text{ space satisfying } f_1, \dots, f_r \text{ \& not-satisfying } (g_1, \dots, g_r)$
 $\mathbb{Q}\text{-Projective schemes}$

$$\mathbb{P}^1(A) = \{(\underline{a_0, \dots, a_p}) \mid a_i \text{ can't be all 0 at once}\}$$

has
line
for A not-void

$$((a_0, \dots, a_p) \sim (u a_0, \dots, u a_p) \quad u \in A^\times)$$

$$\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-5}] = R$$

$$2 \times 3 = (1 + \sqrt{-5})(1 - \sqrt{-5})$$

$$a \cdot b = c \cdot d = 6$$

not
u.p.i.d.

$$(2, 1 + \sqrt{-5}) \in R^2$$

$$R_2[\frac{1}{2}]$$

$$\frac{6 \cdot 5 = 2 \cdot 15}{\dots}$$

$$Sp(R)$$

$$\langle 2, 1 + \sqrt{-5} \rangle \not\subseteq R$$

$\mathbb{P}^1(R)$ is not $(a, b) / \sim$

$$\mathbb{P}^2(A) \quad (a, b) \quad (a, b)$$

but

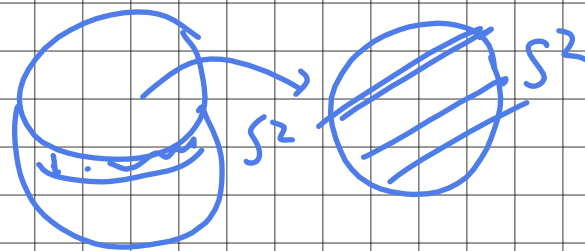
Point of $\mathbb{P}^2(R)$ is described by patching!
 (r_1, r_2)

$$(P_1, P_2) \quad \mathbb{P}^1(R_a) \quad \mathbb{P}^2(R_b) \quad (a, b) = R.$$

$$\mathbb{P}^2(R_{ab})$$

$$(p_1, p_2) = (u q_1, u q_2) \text{ in } u \in R_{ab}^\times$$

$$Sp(R) = \mathbb{P}^1$$



"Patching"

↓
Exist
Covering

$$Sp(R) = Sp(R_a) \cup Sp(R_b)$$

$$\mathbb{A}(x, y, z; xy + z^2 - 1)$$

$$xy = (1-z)(1+z)$$

$$a \cdot b = c \cdot d$$

$$\mathbb{P}^2 \dots$$

Since (1) Affine schemes have non-trivial geometry

(2) R-points of \mathbb{P}^n are the same as maps $Sp(R) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^n$

$$Sp(R) = Sp(R_a) \cup Sp(R_b)$$