

1. S . graded ring \mathbb{N}
 M . graded S -module \mathbb{Z}

Construct: $\widetilde{M} \in \text{QCoh}(\text{Proj } S)$

s.t. $\widetilde{M}|_{D_+(f)} \simeq \widetilde{M}_{(f)} \in \text{QCoh}(D_+(f))$
 $\simeq S_{(f)}\text{-Mod}$

graded S -module: $M = \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} M_i$ ab. gp.
 S -module

$S_i \cdot M_i \subset M_{i+j}$ (in part. $S \cdot M_i \subset M_i$)
 $\leadsto M_i$ is an S -mod.

Constructing \widetilde{M} .

write it down "directly"

$F(U) = \{ \dots \}$

"cocycle condition"

$$F_2|_{U_2 \cap U_0 \cap U_1} \xrightarrow{f_{20}} F_0|_{U_0 \cap U_1}$$

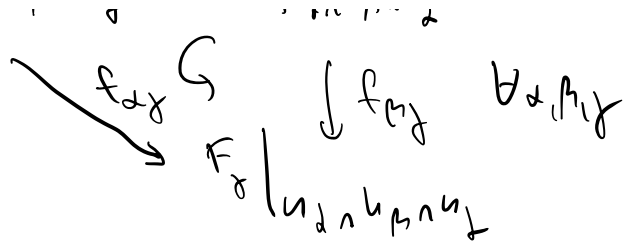
gluing

X a scheme

$\{U_\alpha\}$ open cover

$F_\alpha \in \text{Shv}(U_\alpha)$
 $\text{QCoh} \dots$

$$f_{\alpha\beta}: F_\alpha|_{U_\alpha \cap U_\beta} \xrightarrow{\cong} F_\beta|_{U_\alpha \cap U_\beta}$$



$$\tilde{M}(U) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{M(P)}{P} \\ \uparrow \sigma \\ U \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{locally } \sigma \text{ is of the form } \frac{m}{f} \\ m \in M_i \\ f \in S_i \end{array} \right\}$$

embed into $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n(S)}$ - module \rightarrow clear.

Have $\tilde{M}(D_+(f)) \leftarrow M_{(f)}$

$$\frac{m}{f_i} \longleftarrow \frac{m}{f_i} \quad \begin{array}{l} m \in M_{i,u} \\ f \in S_u \end{array}$$

\rightarrow yields law of sheaves on $\text{Spec } S_{(f)} \cong D_+(f)$.

\rightarrow check no on stalks

Stalks of $\tilde{M}_{(f)}$ given by $M_{(P)}$
 stalks of $\tilde{M}_{(f)}$ - " - □

2nd approach Cover Proj S. by $\{D_+(f) \cong \text{Spec } S_{(f)}\}$
 f any homog. elt.

$$\mathcal{O}_{\text{Proj}(S)}(D_+(f)) \cong S_{(f)} \text{ - mod}$$

$$F_f = \widetilde{M}_{(f)}$$

ASSUME S. finitely l.
 $f, g \in S_2$

Need $\alpha_{fg}: \widetilde{M}_{(f)} \xrightarrow{D_+(fg)} \widetilde{M}_{(g)} \xrightarrow{D_+(fg)}$

$$Q_{\text{coh}}(D_+(fg)) = S_{(fg)} - \text{mod}$$

$$\left(\widetilde{M}_{(f)} \right)_{f/g} \xrightarrow{\cong} \left(\widetilde{M}_{(g)} \right)_{f/g}$$

both are can. $\cong M_{(fg)}$

Cocycle condⁿ:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \left(\left(\widetilde{M}_{(f)} \right)_{f/g} \right)_{f/g} & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \left(\left(\widetilde{M}_{(g)} \right)_{f/g} \right)_{f/g} \\ & \searrow \cong & \swarrow \cong \\ & \left(\widetilde{M}_{(fg)} \right)_{f/g} & \end{array}$$

all 3 are can. iso to $M_{(fg)}$

One more idea:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A^{(I)} & \longrightarrow & A^{(II)} \longrightarrow M \\ & \searrow & \uparrow \\ & & \end{array}$$

In graded S it^h:

$$\bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} S_{-i}^{(A_i)} \xrightarrow{\quad} \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} S_{+i}^{(I_i)} \xrightarrow{\quad} M$$

Can build \tilde{M} if
 You have S_{+i} .

$i=0: \mathcal{O}_{\text{Proj}(S)}$

$i \neq 0: \mathbb{Z}$

$S_{+i} \cong \mathcal{O}(i)$

very important sheaves
 on $\text{Proj } S$
 "twisting sheaves"

2. $Sch \hookrightarrow P(Sch) = \text{Func}(Sch^{op}, \text{Set})$
 $X \longmapsto R_X$

$R_X(Y) = \text{Hom}_{Sch}(Y, X)$

Fact: $R_{\mathbb{P}^n_{\mathbb{Z}}}$ has an interesting interpretation.

Define $F \in P(Sch)$

$$F(X) = \{ (\mathcal{E}, \alpha) \mid \mathcal{E} \text{ an invertible sheaf} \}$$

$$\alpha: \mathcal{O}_X^{u+1} \longrightarrow \mathcal{E}$$

i.e. $u+1$ elts of $\Gamma(X, \mathcal{E})$

Shall show: $F \cong \mathbb{P}_Z^u$.

(1) $X \in \text{Sch}$

\mathcal{L} invertible \mathcal{O}_X -mod.

$$\sigma \in \Gamma(X, \mathcal{L})$$

$$D(\sigma) = \{ x \in X \mid \mathcal{L}_x \neq 0 \}$$

is open, as an $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ -mod.
 $\hookrightarrow \sigma_x \in \mathcal{L}_x$

May reduce to affine case.

$$X = \text{Spec } A$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \tilde{M}$$

M some inv. A -mod

$$\sigma \in M$$

Locally on X , $\mathcal{L}_x \cong \mathcal{O}_x$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{O}_x & \xleftarrow{f} & \mathcal{O}_x \\ \downarrow \sigma & & \downarrow \end{array}$$

\swarrow Iso is not canonical

$\leftrightarrow f$ is well-defined up to mult^y by a unit

CLAIM: $D(\sigma) = D(f)$

$$= D(u \cdot f)$$

\uparrow
unit

i.e.: Give $f \in A$

RTP $D(f) = \{P \mid A_P \text{ is gen by } f \text{ as an } A_P\text{-mod}\}$

$$\Leftrightarrow f \in A_P^\times$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f \notin P$$

Show: if $(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n) : \mathcal{O}_X^{n+1} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}$

then $X = \bigcup_i D(\sigma_i)$

More formally: $D(\sigma_i) = \{x \mid \sigma_i(x) \neq 0\}$

Suppose not a cover. I.e. $\exists x \in X$ s.t. $\sigma_i(x) = 0$

If $\mathcal{O}_X^{n+1} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}$ then any local σ_i

section σ of \mathcal{L} would vanish at x .

$$\text{i.e. } \mathcal{L}_x = 0 \quad \times$$

s.t.:

$$\mathcal{O}_x \neq 0$$

More formally: Check locally. WMA $\mathcal{L} \cong \mathcal{O}$

$$X = \text{Spec } A$$

Problem says: if $f_1, \dots, f_n \in A$ gen. A as A -module,

then $D(f_1) \cup \dots \cup D(f_n) = \text{Spec } A$.

know this! $[\text{Spec } A \setminus (D(f_1) \cup \dots \cup D(f_n))$
 $= V(f_1, \dots, f_n)$

$= \emptyset \Leftrightarrow (f_1, \dots, f_n) = A$

(2) $\mathcal{O}(U) = \widetilde{S_{+u}}$ on $\text{Proj}(S)$ | Call $S = \mathbb{Z}\langle T_0, \dots, T_n \rangle$
 $\text{Proj}(S) = \mathbb{P}^n$
 Show $\mathcal{O}(1)$ invertible. \uparrow gen. in deg. 1 | Construct $\mathcal{O}^{u+1} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(1)$

loc. free of rank 1
 i.e. loc. $\cong \mathcal{O}_X$

$\exists \mathcal{O}(1)^{-1}$ s.t.
 $\mathcal{O}(1)^{-1} \otimes \mathcal{O}(1) \cong \mathcal{O}_X$

$\mathcal{O}(1)_{D_+(f)} \cong \widetilde{S_{+1}(f)}$
 $f \mapsto \cdot$

want to show: $(S_{+1}(f))_{(f)}$
 \cong
 $(S_{+1})_{(f)}$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \\ f^n \end{array} \mid \text{deg. } x = n+1 \right\}$
 $|f| = 1$

$S_f \leftarrow$ graded module

$(S_f)_0 = S_{(f)}$

Created S -modules $\rightarrow \mathcal{O}(1)$ is syzygy module.

$S_{+1} \otimes S_{-1} \cong S$
 $\swarrow \quad \searrow$
 $S \quad \quad \quad S$
 $\swarrow \quad \searrow$
 $a \otimes S \quad \quad \quad a \cdot S$

$\& S \otimes S \cong S$
 lin mult^s

$$(S_f)_i = (S_{i+1})(f)$$

Claim: $(S_f)_i$ are all iso!

Indeed mult^y by f is an iso from $(S_f)_i$ to $(S_f)_{i+1}$.