

$$PO_n \subset SO_n$$

$$SO_n / \mathbb{Z}(2)$$

$$GO_n / \mathbb{Z}(2)$$

$$O_n / \mathbb{Z}(2)$$

Concrete interpretation for étale sheaves / gluing.
(or flat topologies)

"Faithfully flat descent"

Demeyer-Ingraham "separable algebras
comm. rings"
Kruskal-Ojanguren "Algèbres d'Azumaya et
la théorie du descent"

(Milne EC, Tim Ford "separable algebras", Murthy
FGA explained (Vistoli) lectures on the book)

Suppose S/R faithfully flat extension of rings

(i.e. $0 \rightarrow M'' \rightarrow M \rightarrow M' \rightarrow 0$ exact iff

$0 \rightarrow M'' \otimes_R S \rightarrow M \otimes_R S \rightarrow M' \otimes_R S \rightarrow 0$
exact)

(example: if $(f_1, \dots, f_n) = R$ then $\prod_i R_{f_i}$ is faithfully flat over R)

Theorem (f.f. descent) there's an equiv. of categories

$$\{ R\text{-mods} \} \longrightarrow \{ S\text{-modules } M \}$$

iso's $\varphi: (S \otimes_R S) \otimes_{z_1} M$

\downarrow
 $(S \otimes_R S) \otimes_{z_2} M$

s.t.

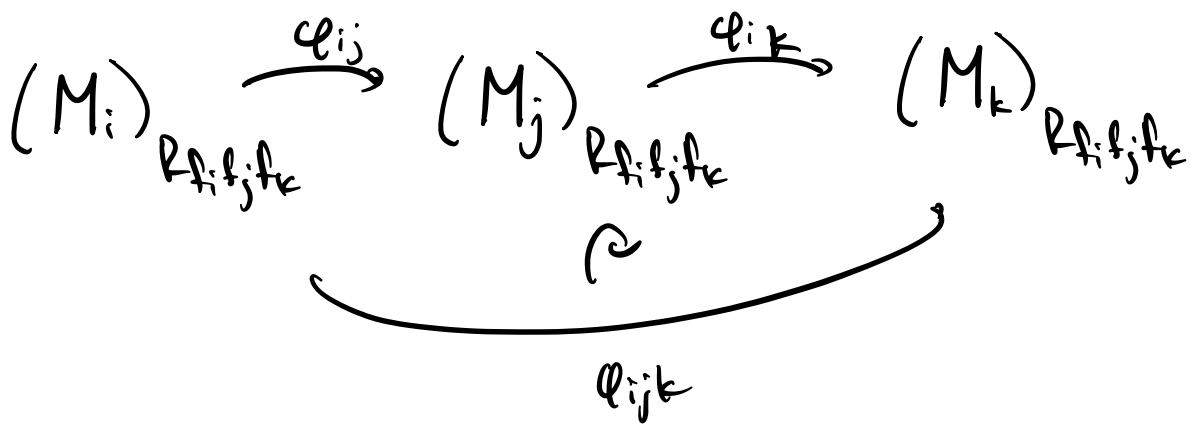
$$\begin{array}{ccc} (S \otimes_R S \otimes_R S) \otimes_{z_1} M & & \\ \downarrow \varphi_{12} & \searrow & \\ (S \otimes_R S \otimes_R S) \otimes_{z_2} M & \curvearrowright & \varphi_{13} \\ \downarrow \varphi_{23} & & \\ (S \otimes_R S \otimes_R S) \otimes_{z_3} M & & \end{array}$$

In case of $\prod R_{f_i} / R$ we're saying

$$R\text{-mods} \xrightarrow{\quad} M_i / R_{f_i} \text{ all } i$$

iso's $(M_i)_{R_{f_j}} \xrightarrow{\varphi_{ij}} (M_j)_{R_{f_j}}$

s.t.



$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\prod R_{f_i}) \otimes_R (\prod R_{f_i}) \\
 & = \prod_{ij} R_{f_i, f_j}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (M_i)_{R_{f_i, f_j}} &= M_i \otimes_{R_{f_i}} R_{f_i, f_j} \\
 &= M_i \otimes_R R[f_j^{-1}] \\
 &= M_i \otimes_{R_{f_i}} R_{f_i}[f_j^{-1}]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (M_i \otimes_R R[f_j^{-1}]) \otimes_R R[f_k^{-1}] \\
 & = M_i \otimes_{R_{f_i}} R_{f_i, f_k}
 \end{aligned}$$

Remark: S/R faithfully flat \iff S/R flat & $\text{Spec } S \rightarrow \text{Spec } R$ is surjective.

ex: $k[x]/k$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \pi R_{\mathfrak{p}} & \longleftarrow & R \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ R_{\mathfrak{q}} & \longrightarrow & R/\mathfrak{q}R \end{array}$$

ex: $\pi R_{\mathfrak{p}} / R$ is surjective.

\therefore if R is coherent / R (l.g. ideals are f.p.) $\Rightarrow \pi \text{ flat} = \text{flat}$.

M/R coherent \iff M f.g. \exists k $R^n \rightarrow M$ any morphism is f.g.

Def $\{U_i \xrightarrow{f_i} X\}$ is an fpqc cover if each f_i is q.compact & flat & surjective.

from above descent result:

eq. of sets

$$\{ \text{local } \mathcal{O}_x\text{-mods} \} \longleftrightarrow \{ M_i / \mathcal{O}_{U_i} \text{ coh } \}$$

$\varphi_{ij}: M_i|_{U_i \cap U_j} \rightarrow M_j|_{U_i \cap U_j}$ s.t.

$$ijk = U_i \times_X U_j \times_X U_k \quad \varphi_{ijk} = \varphi_{jk} \circ \varphi_{ij} \circ \varphi_{ik} \quad \}$$

via relative spec construction
 can get an eq. of cat as above w/ all the morphisms
 repley \mathcal{E} -coh schemes (Murre)

Cohomology (modular work):

when we define cohomology w/ these different topologies

- Zariski: $U_i \rightarrow X$ open subschemes
- étale: $U_i \rightarrow X$ étale
- fpqc: $U_i \rightarrow X$ flat & compact
- fpfh: $U_i \rightarrow X$ flat, f. presented

in all cases $R^n \Gamma_\tau(X, \mathcal{F}) = H^n(X_\tau, \mathcal{F})$
 τ as above these all agree for \mathcal{F} \mathcal{E} -coherent.

computationally: for Zar, étale, fpfh, nice notions of "points"
 which let us reduce many computations to balys in
 these contexts

→ Structure of local rings:

- Zink - local rings
- Ekedahl - Henselian local rings w/ sep. closed residue.

Recall: a geometric point of a scheme X is a morphism

$$\text{Spec } \Omega \xrightarrow{x} X \quad \Omega \text{ alg. closed field.}$$

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

$$A \rightarrow A/\mathfrak{p} \hookrightarrow \text{frc } A/\mathfrak{p} \hookrightarrow \Omega$$

$\mathcal{O}_{X, \text{pt}/x}$ Henselian loc. ring w/ res. = sep. closure of frc A/\mathfrak{p} in Ω

$$\mathcal{O}_{X, \text{pt}}^{\text{sh}}$$

Higher stacks

Recall: basic notion of stacks

X top space (or site)

$$\begin{array}{c} U \\ \supset \\ X \end{array} \longrightarrow \mathcal{E}(U) \text{ categories}$$

pseudo functor

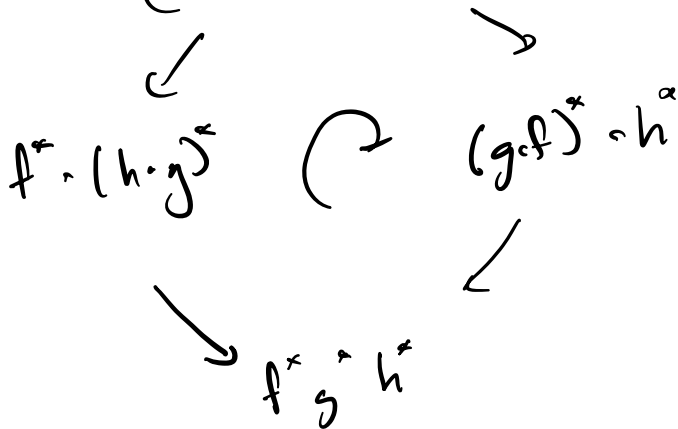
$$u \xrightarrow{\sim} v$$

$$\mathcal{X}(v) \xrightarrow{z^*} \mathcal{X}(u)$$

s.t. coherence condition

$$(g \circ f)^* \xrightarrow[\cong]{\sim} f^* \circ g^*$$

$$(h \circ g \circ f)^*$$

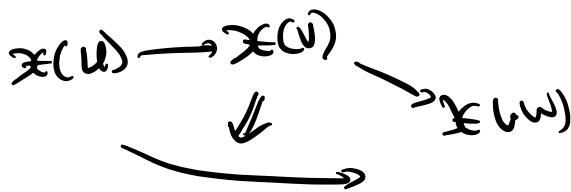


stack condition.

Hybr version

$$u \longrightarrow \mathcal{X}(u)$$

$$u \xrightarrow{f} v \longmapsto \mathcal{X}(v) \xrightarrow{f^*} \mathcal{X}(u)$$



glob hybr stack condition

$$x_i / u_i$$

$$f_{ij} : x_i |_{ij} \longrightarrow x_j |_{ij}$$

$$x_i |_{ijk} \longrightarrow x_j |_{ijk} \longrightarrow x_k |_{ijk}$$

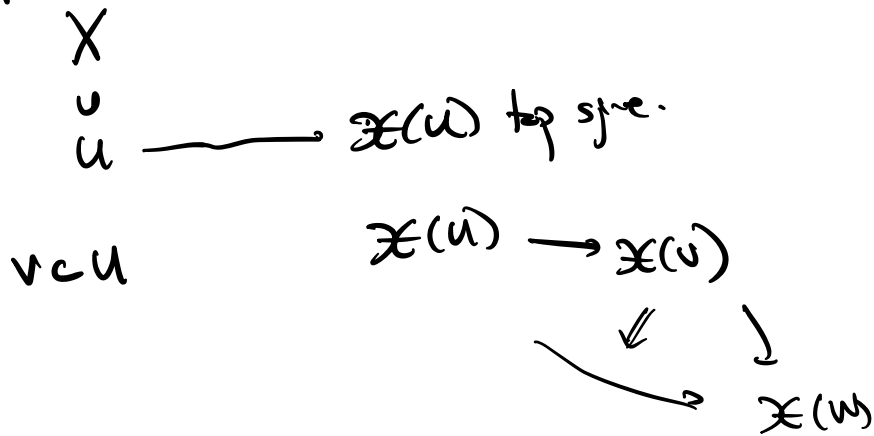
// ...

$\mathcal{U} \ni U \in \mathcal{K}$

Alternately

Instead of trying about (generalized) set-valued functors, consider functors into top spaces.

presheaf

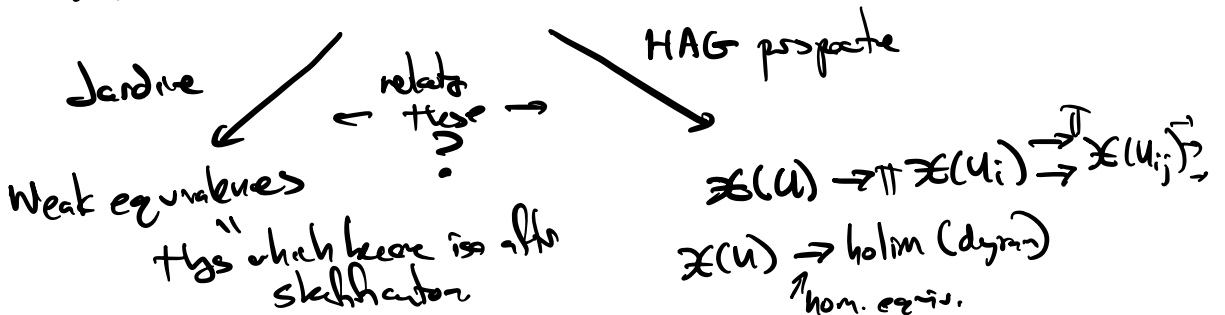


or often simplicial sets instead of top spaces.

Q: Given a functor

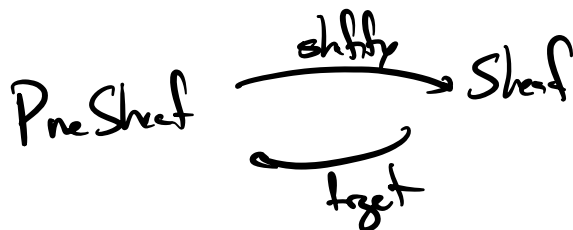
$$op(X)^{op} \rightarrow \text{SSets or Top}$$

what does it mean to be a sheaf?



local hom. equivalences.

↙ quasi localization.



Plot: Schemes

$$\text{Hom}_{\text{sch}}(X, M) = \text{set}$$

M-stack

$$\text{Hom}_{\text{stack}}(X, M) = \text{Cat}(\text{groupoid})$$



M-2stack



$$M = \mathbb{K}(n, A)$$

$$\text{Hom}_{\text{highrstack}}(X, M) = H^n(X, A)$$

$$M = \underline{A} \text{ const sheaf } \mathcal{O}\text{-stack}$$

$$\text{Hom}(X, M) = \underline{A}(X) = H^0(X, A) \\ \Gamma(X, A)$$

$\text{Hom}(X, M)$ simplial
 \nearrow
cosimplial

$$X_0 \leftarrow X_1 \rightrightarrows X_2$$

$$\text{Hom}(X_0, M) \rightrightarrows \text{Hom}(X_1, M) \rightrightarrows$$

$X \rightsquigarrow \text{"Spec } R"$ R simplial y .

this gives us flexibility / language to construct
more interesting / useful simplial valued functors.
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