

Niech $\text{Otw}(\Sigma)$ będzie kategorią otwartych podzbiorów Σ i ich zawierania. (Sh1)

Σ i ich zawierania.

Def Preskup grup abelowych w Σ to funktor kontrawariantny
 $\text{Otw}(\Sigma) \rightarrow \text{Ab}$ ($U \subseteq V \rightsquigarrow F(V) \xrightarrow{r_U^V} F(U)$) ($F(\emptyset) = 1$)

Pdy $\mathcal{O}(U), C^\infty(U), \Omega^{0,1}(U), \dots, \mathbb{Z}(U) := \mathbb{Z}$.

Def Preskup F jest snopem jeśli: dla każdego otwartego $U \subseteq \Sigma$
i dla każdego pokrycia U_α zbioru U i każdego układu
 $f_\alpha \in F(U_\alpha)$, który spełnia $r_{U_\alpha \cap U_\beta}^{U_\alpha}(f_\alpha) = r_{U_\alpha \cap U_\beta}^{U_\beta}(f_\beta)$
- $\exists! f \in F(U)$ $r_{U_\alpha}^U(f) = f_\alpha$

Pdy $\mathcal{O}(U), C^\infty(U), \dots$ ale \mathbb{Z} nie dla U niepójnych...

Def

• Ścieżka preskopu F w $x \in \Sigma$: $\lim_{U \ni x} F(U) =: F_x$

• kielich w x - element F_x

• Jeśli $U \ni x$ i $f \in F(U)$, to f wyznacza element $f_x \in F_x$
- kielich f w x .

Pd $f, g \in C^\infty(U)$ mają ten sam kielich w $x \in U$, jeśli $\exists V: x \in V \subseteq U$, t.j.
 $f|_V = g|_V$.

Def Przestrzeń etaluz preskopu F : $\text{Et}(F) = \bigsqcup_{x \in \Sigma} F_x$

topologia: $(U, f \in F(U)) \rightsquigarrow \{f_x \mid x \in U\}$ - baza zbiorów otw.

Usuniecie pre-swope Fi

$$F(U) := \{s: U \rightarrow \text{Et}(F) \mid s(x) \in F_x, s \text{ ci\u0105ta}\} \text{ - to jest sup.}$$

Fakt

Je\u015bli F jest supem, to $F(U) \ni f \mapsto (x \mapsto f_x) \in F(U)$ jest izomorfizmem. ?

Def (Hom)omorfizm sup (pre)sup\u00f3w $\alpha: F \rightarrow G: \alpha_U: F(U) \rightarrow G(U)$, t\u0119

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F(U) & \xrightarrow{\alpha_U} & G(U) \\ r_U^V \downarrow & \alpha & \downarrow r_V^U \\ F(V) & \xrightarrow{\alpha_V} & G(V) \end{array}$$

α indukuje ci\u0105t\u0119 odwzorowanie $\text{Et}(F) \rightarrow \text{Et}(G)$, t\u0119
- $\alpha_x: F_x \rightarrow G_x$ - homomorfizm

ZAD $\alpha: F \rightarrow G$ morfizm sup\u00f3w
 $\ker \alpha$ jest supem, ale $\text{Im} \alpha$ pre-supem, niekoniecznie supem
(zmy\u015bl\u0119 nedefiniuj\u0105 $\text{Im} \alpha$ jako w\u015bpierzenie $\text{Im} \alpha$)

Def $F \xrightarrow{\alpha} G \xrightarrow{\beta} H$ jest do\u015bt\u0119dy, je\u015bli $\text{Im} \alpha = \ker \beta$;
w\u015bpierzenie $\forall x F_x \xrightarrow{\alpha_x} G_x \xrightarrow{\beta_x} H_x$ jest do\u015bt\u0119dy,
 $\text{Im} \alpha_x = \ker \beta_x$

Def Kowalogie. $\mathcal{U} = (U_\alpha)$ - pokrycie Σ , F-sup nad Σ .

$$[U_{i_1 i_2 i_3} := U_{\alpha_1} \cap U_{\alpha_2} \cap U_{\alpha_3} \text{ itd}]$$

$$C^q(\mathcal{U}, F) = \prod_{i_0 \dots i_q} F(U_{i_0 \dots i_q}) \text{ (antysymetryzacja)}$$

$$d: C^q \rightarrow C^{q+1}: (dc)_{i_0 \dots i_{q+1}} := \sum_{j=0}^{q+1} (-1)^j c_{i_0 \dots \hat{i}_j \dots i_{q+1}} | U_{i_0 \dots i_{q+1}}$$

$$d^2 = 0, H^q(\mathcal{U}, F) := \ker d / \text{im} d.$$

Def Niech $\mathcal{V} = (V_j)$ będzie pokryciem upisanym w $\mathcal{U} = (U_i)$ Sh3

czyli $\forall j \exists i = \tau(j) \quad V_j \subseteq U_{\tau(j)} \quad \tau: J \rightarrow I$

Wtedy definiujemy odwzorowanie wpisujące $C^q(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}) \xrightarrow{\tau^*} C^q(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{F})$:

$(\tau^* c)_{j_0 \dots j_q} := c_{\tau(j_0) \dots \tau(j_q)}|_{V_{j_0 \dots j_q}}$. To τ^* indukuje $\tau^*: H^q(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow H^q(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{F})$

Lemma

1) $\tau^*: H^q(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow H^q(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{F})$ nie zależy od wyboru τ ?

2) $\tau^*: H^1(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow H^1(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{F})$ jest 1-1 ?

Def $H^q(\mathcal{F}) := \varinjlim_{\mathcal{U}} H^q(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F})$ (kohomologie Čecha \mathcal{F})

Pdy

• $H^0(\mathcal{F})$: $c \in C^0(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}) \mapsto (c_i)$ tzn $c_i|_{U_{ij}} = c_j|_{U_{ij}} \Rightarrow \exists! c: c|_{U_i} = c_i$
 $dc=0 \Rightarrow (dc)_{ij} = c_i|_{U_{ij}} - c_j|_{U_{ij}}$
 $\ker d \cong \mathcal{F}(\Sigma)$

$$H^0(\mathcal{F}) = \mathcal{F}(\Sigma)$$

• wiązka $E \Rightarrow$ kocykl $(g_{\alpha\beta}) \in C^1(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{O}^*)$ ($dg=0$)

izomorfizm wiązek: $g'_{\alpha\beta} = \psi_\alpha g_{\alpha\beta} \psi_\beta^{-1} \Rightarrow g'_{\alpha\beta}/g_{\alpha\beta} = \psi_\alpha/\psi_\beta$

$$g'/g = d\psi$$

klasy izomorfizm wiązek wiązki $\text{Pic}(\Sigma) \cong H^1(\mathcal{O}^*)$

Def
 Supp drobny: $\forall U \exists$ endomorfizy φ_i supu \mathcal{F} , a
 $\text{supp } \varphi_i \subseteq U_i$, tie $\sum \varphi_i = \text{Id}$.

(Sh4)

Fakt
 \mathcal{F} drobny $\Rightarrow H^q(\mathcal{F}) = 0$ dla $q > 0$.

D-d:
 $c \in C^q(U, \mathcal{F}), dc = 0$

$$a_{i_1 \dots i_q} := \sum_{i_0} \varphi_{i_0} c_{i_0 i_1 \dots i_q}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(da)} \quad c_{i_0 \dots i_q} &= \sum_{j=0}^q (-1)^j a_{i_0 \dots \hat{i}_j \dots i_q} = \sum_{j=0}^q (-1)^j \sum_s \varphi_s a_{s i_0 \dots \hat{i}_j \dots i_q} = \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^q (-1)^j \sum_s (-1)^j \varphi_s a_{i_0 \dots \hat{i}_j \dots i_q} = \sum_s \varphi_s \sum_{j=0}^q (-1)^j c_{s i_0 \dots \hat{i}_j \dots i_q} = \\ & \hspace{15em} \text{dc=0} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_s \varphi_s c_{i_0 \dots i_q} = c_{i_0 \dots i_q} \quad \square$$

Długi ciąg dokładny kohologii:

$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{H} \rightarrow 0$ ciąg dokładny supów

$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$0 \rightarrow H^0(\mathcal{F}) \rightarrow H^0(\mathcal{G}) \rightarrow H^0(\mathcal{H}) \xrightarrow{\varphi} H^1(\mathcal{F}) \rightarrow H^1(\mathcal{G}) \rightarrow H^1(\mathcal{H}) \rightarrow H^2(\mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \dots$$

\uparrow

Pd: $0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{O} \xrightarrow{e^{2\pi i \cdot}} \mathcal{O}^* \rightarrow 0$

mod \mathbb{C}^* :

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(\mathbb{C}^*) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^*(\mathbb{C}^*) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\varphi} \mathbb{Z}$$

" $\log \frac{z}{2\pi i}$ " \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}

Konstrukcja φ : $h \in H^0(\mathcal{H}) = \mathcal{H}(\Sigma) \rightarrow$ polynomiell = $(U_i, \text{tie } h|_{U_i} = g_i$

$$g_i|_{U_{ij}} - g_j|_{U_{ij}} \in \ker(\mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}) \rightarrow = f_{ij}, \quad \{[f_{ij}]\} \in H^1(\mathcal{F}).$$

(Jesli $f_{ij} = F_i - F_j$, to $g_i - F_i = g_j - F_j$)

$$1) \quad 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \Omega^0 \xrightarrow{\bar{\partial}} \Omega^{0,1} \rightarrow 0$$

dokładności: $\alpha \in \Omega^{0,1}(U), (U \text{ ot. } x)$

czyli $\alpha \in \Omega_c^{0,1}(U),$ *klasyczna*

$$\left(\int_U \bar{\partial} \alpha = \int_U d\alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \bar{\partial} \alpha = \Delta f = \bar{\partial} \bar{\partial} f \right)$$

$$\bar{\partial}(\alpha - \bar{\partial} f) = 0$$

$$d(\alpha - \bar{\partial} f) = 0$$

$$\alpha - \bar{\partial} f = dg = \bar{\partial} g, \quad \alpha = \bar{\partial}(f+g)$$

$$0 \rightarrow H^0(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow H^0(\Omega^0) \rightarrow H^0(\Omega^{0,1}) \rightarrow H^1(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow 0$$

(drobny)

$$\mathbb{C} \rightarrow C^\infty(\Sigma) \xrightarrow{\bar{\partial}} \Omega^{0,1}(\Sigma) \rightarrow H^1(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow 0$$

$$H^1(\mathcal{O}) \simeq \text{coker } \bar{\partial} = H^{0,1}(\Sigma) \simeq_B (H^{1,0})^* \simeq \mathbb{C}^g$$

$$2) \quad 0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{O} \xrightarrow{2\pi i \cdot} \mathcal{O}^* \rightarrow 0$$

$$0 \rightarrow H^1(\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^1(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow H^1(\mathcal{O}^*) \xrightarrow{c_1} H^2(\mathbb{Z})$$

$$\begin{matrix} ? \text{ IS} & ! \text{ IS} & ! \text{ IS} & ? \text{ IS} \\ 1 & \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^g & \rightarrow \text{Pic}(\Sigma) & \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \end{matrix}$$

Lemat

Prz. iteracji $H^1(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow H^{0,1} \rightarrow H^{1,0*} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^g$
 podgrupie $H^1(\mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow{\text{odpowiada}} \tilde{\Lambda}$

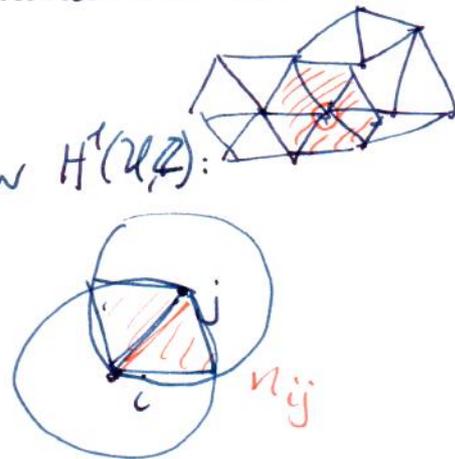
1) $\text{Im } H^1(\mathbb{Z}) \subseteq \Lambda$:

element $H^1(\mathbb{Z})$ jest realizowany w $H^1(V, \mathbb{Z})$ dla pewnego V .
Dobieramy triangulację Σ t.j. pokrycie Σ gniazdem wierzchołków
 \mathcal{U} jest drobniejsza od V .

Nasz element możemy wtedy reprezentować w $H^1(\mathcal{U}, \mathbb{Z})$:

wierzchołki $1, 2, \dots, i, \dots$
gniazdki $U_1, U_2, \dots, U_i, \dots$

kocyk $n_{ij} \in \mathbb{Z}$



izomorfizm $H^1(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow H^{0,1}$:
 $\varphi_{ij} \in \mathcal{O}(U_i \cap U_j) \mapsto \varphi_{ij} = f_i - f_j, f_i \in C^\infty(U_i) \mapsto \theta = \bar{\partial} f_i \in H^{0,1}$

$$n_{ij} = f_i - f_j, f_i \in C^\infty(U_i), \theta = \bar{\partial} f_i$$

dalej:

$$H^{0,1} \xrightarrow{B} H^{1,0} \cong \bigoplus_{\omega_i} \mathbb{C}^3$$

$$\theta \longmapsto \left(\int_{\Sigma} \omega_j \wedge \theta \right)_{j=1, \dots, 9}$$

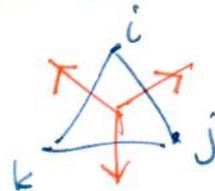
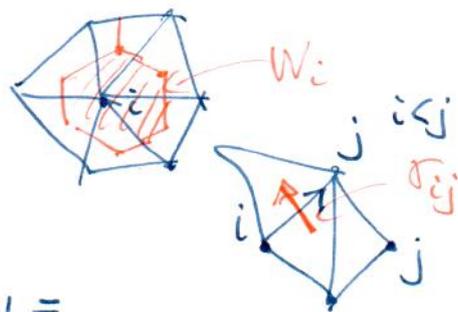
$$\int \omega \wedge \theta = \int \omega \wedge \bar{\partial} f_i = \sum_{W_i} \int_{W_i} \omega \wedge \bar{\partial} f_i$$

$$= \sum_i \int_{W_i} d(f_i \omega) = \sum_i \int_{\partial W_i} f_i \omega = \sum_{\substack{i < j \\ i \rightarrow j}} \int_{\delta_{ij}} (f_i - f_j) \omega =$$

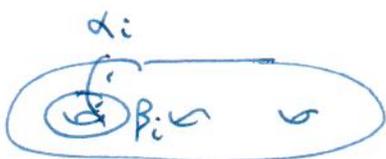
$$= \sum_{\substack{i < j \\ i \rightarrow j}} n_{ij} \int_{\delta_{ij}} \omega = \int_{\Gamma} \omega, \Gamma = \sum_{\substack{i < j \\ i \rightarrow j}} n_{ij} \delta_{ij}. \Gamma \text{ jest sumą cykli:}$$

$$n_{ij} + n_{jk} + n_{ki} = 0$$

zatem $\left(\int_{\Gamma} \omega_i \right)_{i \in \Lambda}$



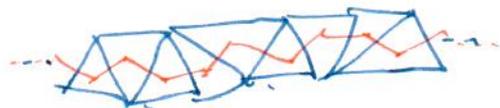
2) $\Lambda \subseteq \text{im } H^1(\mathbb{Z})$



(Sh7)

wystarczy pokazać, że $\lambda_{\alpha_i}, \lambda_{\beta_i} \in \text{im } H^1(\mathbb{Z})$

do utrojonej $\mathcal{Y} (= \cup \alpha_i \cup \beta_i)$ dobieramy triangulację taką, by \mathcal{Y} była cyklem odinkbels \mathcal{Y}_{ij}



kacykl: $n_{ij} = 1$ wzdłuż \mathcal{Y} .
tenakocyklowi odpowiada $\lambda_{\mathcal{Y}}$

□

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} D_1 \rightarrow L(D) \\ \downarrow \searrow \\ D^0(\Sigma) \rightarrow H^1(\mathcal{O}^*) \cong \text{Ric}(\Sigma) \end{array} \right]$$

Lemat 2

$H^2(\mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}$

D-d: \mathcal{U} -pokrycie gwiazdami triangulacji.

$$C^2(\mathcal{U}, \mathbb{Z}) \ni \underbrace{(n_{ijk})}_{\mathbb{N}} \xrightarrow{T} \sum_{\substack{i < j < k \\ \Delta_{ijk}^c}} \text{sgn}(ijk) n_{ijk} \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$u \in \text{ker } T \iff u \in \text{Im } d$

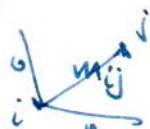
$n_{ijk} = m_{jk} + m_{ki} + m_{ij}$

$$T(dm) = \sum_{\substack{i < j < k \\ \Delta_{ijk}^c}} \text{sgn}(ijk) (m_{ij} + m_{jk} + m_{ki})$$

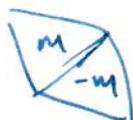
$$= \sum_{\substack{i < j \\ i \rightarrow j}} (m_{ij} - m_{ji}) = 0$$

Aleteri:

m : $m_{ij} = 1$, pozostałe 0



dm :



- dodając do n kadeje dm wiazaj spjść do n_{ijk} o wosniku w 1 trójce.
 - jeśli $T(n) = 0$, to takie n przeobierze n jest $= 0$.
- $\Rightarrow T(n) = \sum dm$

□

Lemat 3

Przy odzwierciedleniu $H^1(\mathcal{O}^*) \rightarrow H^2(\mathbb{Z})$
 $L(p) \mapsto 1$

(Sh 8)

D-d:

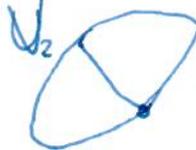
$L(p):$  $V_0 = \sum \{V_p\}$ $g_{10}(z) = z.$

wzchrabiany pokrycie:

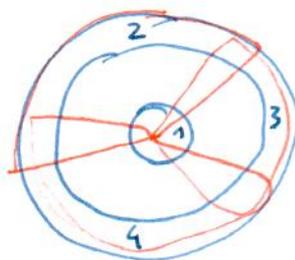
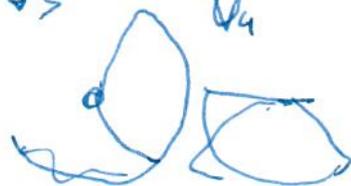
V_0 j.w.
 $\sum \{B_\epsilon(p)\}$



$V_1 = B_{\epsilon_1}(p)$



V_3



$V_i \subset U_1$ dla $i > 0$

$V_0 \subset U_0$

$g_{ij}(z) = 1$ dla $i, j > 0$

$g_{j0}(z) = z = \exp(2\pi i f_j(z))$

$f_j \in \mathcal{O}(V_j \cap V_0)$

dobieramy tak, by $f_{20} = f_{30}$ na V_{23}

$f_{30} = f_{40}$ na V_{34}

wtedy $f_{40} - f_{20} = 1$ na V_{24}

$n_{ijk} = f_{ij} + f_{jk} + f_{ki}$, $n_{024} = 1 \Rightarrow \sum n_{ijn} = 1.$ □

$$\mathcal{A}^0(\Sigma) \xrightarrow{D} L(D) \xrightarrow{\quad} H^1(\mathcal{O}^*)^0 = \ker(H^1(\mathcal{O}^*) \rightarrow H^2(\mathbb{Z}))$$

$$\mu \downarrow \cong \mathbb{C}^g / \Lambda \cong H^1(\mathcal{O}) / H^1(\mathbb{Z})$$

Lemat 4

Diagram komutacji: $\mathbb{C}^g / \Lambda \cong H^1(\mathcal{O}) / H^1(\mathbb{Z})$ wystawoy to sprawdzic na generatorach,

(homomorfizm grup) $D = p - q.$

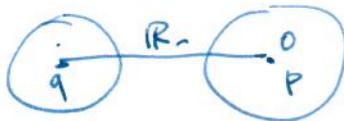
$C^0(\Sigma)$

$D = p - q$

$\mu \downarrow$
 $(\int_{\gamma} w_i)_i \in \mathbb{C}^g / \Lambda$



bro: γ jedn. w tu: Abela:



$F: \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$,
 $F \upharpoonright \gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $F(w) = w, F(z) = z^{-1} \dots$

Pozna γ , F ma logarytm:
 $F = \exp(2\pi i f)$, f ma skok 1
wzdłuż w poprzek γ .

$H^1(0^*)$

$L(p-q)$

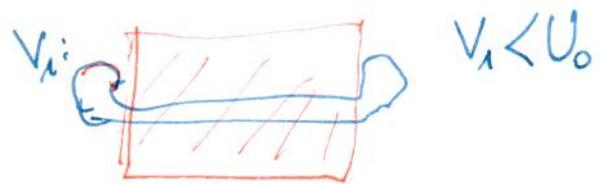
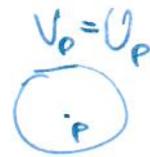


$U_0 = \Sigma \setminus \{p, q\}$

$g_{p0}(w) = w$

$g_{q0}(z) = z^{-1}$

Pokrycie drobniejsze:



na V_0 : $F = \log f_0 \exp 2\pi i f_0$

na V_1 : $F = \log \exp 2\pi i f_1$

$f_1 - f_0 = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{na dole} \\ 1 & \text{na górze} \end{cases} \quad V_0 \cap V_1$

Ko cykl w \mathcal{D} :

$g_{p0} = g_{p1} = w, g_{q0} = g_{q1} = z^{-1}$

w $H^1(0)$: $\begin{cases} f_{p0} = f_0 & f_{q0} = f_0 \\ f_{p1} = f_1 & f_{q1} = f_1 \end{cases}$

w $H^{0,1}$: $\theta = \bar{\partial} f_i = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \frac{\bar{\partial} F}{F}$

(Sk9)

∫ Zähler elemente Jac(Σ) odpowiadają Θ?

$$\int \omega_n \Theta = \int \omega \bar{\partial} f_i = \int_{\Sigma/\gamma} d(\cancel{f_i} \omega) \int \omega \bar{\partial} \frac{\log F}{2\pi i} = \int d\left(\frac{\log F \cdot \omega}{2\pi i}\right) =$$

$$= \int_{\gamma} \left(\frac{\log F_+ - \log F_-}{2\pi i} \right) \cdot \omega \Rightarrow \int_{\gamma} \omega$$

