

# Moduli of sheaves (general)

§  $X$  proj. scheme /  $k = \bar{k}$

$\mathcal{O}_X(1)$  very ampl. line bundle.

Def. For  $B$  base scheme;

a flat family of coherent sheaves over  $B$  is a

coherent sheaf  $\mathcal{F}$  on  $X \times B$

s.t.  $\mathcal{F}$  is  $B$ -flat.

Def. Let  $\mathcal{E}$  be a coh. sheaf

on  $X$ ;  $\sum_i c_i(\mathcal{E}) h^i(\mathcal{E}(t))$

$$P_{\mathcal{E}}(t) := \chi(X, \mathcal{E}(t))$$
$$= \sum_{i=0}^d \frac{1}{i!} \alpha_i(\mathcal{E}) t^i$$

where  $\alpha_i(\mathcal{E}) \neq 0$

$P_\Sigma(t)$  is the Hilbert poly of  $\Sigma$ .

Reduced Hills. poly. :

$$p_\Sigma(t) = \frac{P_\Sigma(t)}{\alpha_d(\Sigma)}$$

Facts: \*  $d = \dim(\Sigma)$   
 $:= \dim \text{Supp}(\Sigma)$

$$\text{Supp}(\Sigma) := \{x \in X : \Sigma_x \neq \emptyset\}$$

\*  $\mathcal{F}$   $B$ -flat family

then

$$\{P_{\mathcal{F}_b}(t) \mid b \in B\}$$

locally  
constant.

$$\mathcal{F}_b := \mathcal{F} \mid_{X \times \{b\}}$$

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Def. ...  $M : (\text{Sch}, \mathbb{A}^1, \text{Sch})$

$\underline{M}_P$  .  $\underline{M}_P(B)$  .  $\underline{M}_P$  .  $\underline{M}_P(B)$  .  $\underline{M}_P(B)$  .  
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$$\underline{M}_P(B) := \left\{ [F] \mid \begin{array}{l} F \text{ } B\text{-flat} \\ \text{family} \\ \underline{M}_{F_b} = \underline{M} \quad \forall b \in B \end{array} \right\}$$

$$F \sim F' \iff F \cong F' \boxtimes L \quad \exists L \in \underline{M}_P(B)$$

$\underline{M}_P$  : modulo families.

$\mathcal{S}$  Special case:  $B = \text{Spec } A$

wr  $A \in \text{Artin}/\mathbb{k}$   
 $\{$   
 local Artinian  $\mathbb{k}$ -alg.  
 wr residue field  $\mathbb{k}$

$\text{Artin}/\mathbb{k} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{D}(E)} \text{sets}$  (covariant)

$$A \longmapsto \left\{ [F] \in \underline{M}_P(\text{Spec}(A)) \right\}$$

$$\mathcal{F} \left( \underbrace{\mathcal{P}}_{\text{Spec } k} \xrightarrow{\cong} \Sigma \right)$$

for some  $\Sigma \in \underline{M}_p(\text{Spec } k)$

$\mathcal{D}_{[\mathcal{E}]}$  : deformation functor.

First interesting case:

$$A = \frac{k[\mathcal{E}] \cong D}{(\mathcal{E}^2)}, \text{ then}$$

$\mathcal{D}_{[\mathcal{E}]}(D)$  : first order deformations.

|| fact

$$\text{Ext}_X^1(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E})$$

"Sketch of pf":

Given  $\mathcal{F}$  1st order def. ;

$$0 \rightarrow \underline{k} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{E}} D \xrightarrow{\mathcal{E}_0} \underline{k} \rightarrow 0$$

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D

$G \rightarrow (E) \rightarrow D \rightarrow D/(E) \rightarrow 0$

T

$$\Rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \underbrace{F \otimes_k D}_{\cong \Sigma} \rightarrow F \rightarrow \Sigma \rightarrow 0$$

Given: s.e.s.

$$0 \rightarrow \Sigma \xrightarrow{\alpha} F \xrightarrow{\beta} \Sigma \rightarrow 0$$

$\uparrow$   $\mathcal{O}_X$ -module

for  $F$  to be a  $\mathcal{O}_X \otimes D$

module: de Jonckheere  $E: F \rightarrow F$   
 $\parallel$   
 $\alpha \circ \beta$  □

Higher order:

small extensions:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_2 \rightarrow A' \rightarrow A \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{s.e.s.}$$

where  $A, A' \in \text{Art}_n/k$

•  $\mathcal{O}_2 \cdot \mathfrak{m}' = 0$ ,  $\mathfrak{m}$  principal

Q1: Given  $F \in \mathcal{D}_{[\varepsilon]}(A)$

$\exists F' \in \mathcal{D}_{[\Sigma]}(A')$  :  $F' \otimes_{A'} A \cong F$  ?

Q2: If lifts exist, can

we classify them?

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Q2: (fact)

{ lifts } form a  $\text{Ext}'_X(\Sigma, \Sigma) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}}$

torsor.

Q1:  $\exists \text{ob}_F \in \text{Ext}^2_X(\Sigma, \Sigma) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}}$

$\text{ob}_F = 0 \iff$  lifts exist.

"Sketch":  $\Sigma$  simple ( $\text{End}(\Sigma) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ )

Given:  $F \in \mathcal{D}_{\Sigma}(A)$

$0 \rightarrow \Sigma \rightarrow A' \rightarrow A \rightarrow 0$

small extension

We have:

□

$$0 \rightarrow m \rightarrow A \rightarrow k \rightarrow 0 \quad (*)$$

$$0 \rightarrow m' \rightarrow A' \rightarrow k \rightarrow 0$$

$$0 \rightarrow \sigma \rightarrow A' \rightarrow A \rightarrow 0$$

$$\rightsquigarrow 0 \rightarrow \sigma \rightarrow m' \rightarrow \underline{m} \rightarrow 0 \quad (**)$$

is short exact sequence of

$$A \cong \frac{A'}{\sigma} \text{ - modules}$$

$$( \because \sigma \cdot m' = 0 )$$

(\*) :

$$0 \rightarrow F \otimes_A m \rightarrow F \rightarrow \Sigma \rightarrow 0 \quad \curvearrowright$$

$\rightsquigarrow$  :

applies  $\text{Hom}(-, \Sigma \otimes_k \sigma)$

$$\begin{array}{l} \dots \rightarrow \boxed{\text{Ext}_X^1(F, \Sigma \otimes_k \sigma)} \\ \rightarrow \boxed{\text{Ext}_X^1(F \otimes_A m, \Sigma \otimes_k \sigma)} \\ \rightarrow \boxed{\text{Ext}_X^2(\Sigma, \Sigma) \otimes_k \sigma} \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \cong \\ \downarrow \\ \text{ob}_F \text{ def} \\ \underline{\underline{=}} \end{array}$$

(\*\*) : applies  $F \otimes_A -$  :



$$0 \rightarrow F \otimes_A \alpha \rightarrow F \otimes_A m' \rightarrow F \otimes_A m \rightarrow 0$$

$\parallel$   
 $\downarrow$   $\xi$   
 $\{ \otimes_A \alpha \}$   
 $\downarrow$   $h$

Upshot: if  $\alpha_F = 0$ , then

$$0 \rightarrow \{ \otimes_A \alpha \} \rightarrow F' \rightarrow F \rightarrow 0$$

mapping to  $\xi$

Fact:  $F'$  can be made into an  $A'$ -module.

(Artman)

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$\xi$

Def. Given a contravariant

functor  $\underline{M} : (\text{Sch}/k)^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{sets}$

We say that  $\underline{M}$  is representable

if  $\exists$  ...

1)  $M \in \text{Sch}/k$

$$\exists \Phi: \underline{M} \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Hom}(-, M)$$

natural transf.

1) so:  $* M$  finite module space for  $\underline{M}$

$$* \text{Hom}(M, M) \xleftarrow{\sim} \underline{M}(M)$$

$\psi$   $\psi$

$$\text{id}_M \longleftrightarrow \mathcal{U} \text{ univ. fam.}$$

$\forall F \in \underline{M}(B) \exists! f: B \rightarrow M:$

$$f^* \mathcal{U} = F$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \underline{M}(B) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \text{Hom}(B, M) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \underline{M}(B) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \text{Hom}(M, M) \\ \mathcal{U} & & \text{id}_M \end{array}$$

$\downarrow - \circ f$

of finite module space

E.g. 1)  $Gr(r, V)$ ,  $\dim_k V = n$

families  $/ B$  :

$$V \otimes_k \mathcal{O}_B \longrightarrow \mathcal{Q}$$

$\{$   
locally free  
w/ fibres of  
dim.  $n-r$

2)  $\mathcal{E} \in \text{Coh}(X)$ ,  $P$  some poly.

$$\mathcal{Q}_{\text{Coh}_X}(\mathcal{E}, P) :=$$

$$\{ [\mathcal{E} \longrightarrow \mathcal{Q}] \mid P_{\mathcal{Q}} = P \} / \cong$$

families  $/ B$  :  
(on  $X \times B$ )

$$\mathcal{E} \boxtimes \mathcal{O}_B \longrightarrow \mathcal{Q}$$

$\{$   
 $B$ -flat,  
 $P_{\mathcal{Q}_b} = P \quad \forall b \in B$ .

Grathendruck,  $\mathcal{Q}_{\text{Coh}_X}(\mathcal{E}, P)$

1) a proj. scheme.

We are interested in  $\underline{M}_P$ .

It is not representable!

E.g.

$$X = \text{Spec } k, \quad P = \underline{r > 1}$$

$$\underline{M}_P(B) = \{ [F] \mid \left. \begin{array}{l} F \text{ locally free} \\ \text{over } B, \text{ of} \\ \text{rk } r \end{array} \right\}$$

(Take  $F$  indecomposable (i.e. free sheaf of  $\text{rk } r / B$ .)

Suppose  $\underline{M}_P$  is representable:

$$\left( \underline{M}_P \xrightarrow{\cong} \underline{\mathcal{F}} \right) \text{ from } (-, M) \text{ for some } M.$$

... ..

$$\underline{M}_p(\text{Spec}(k)) = \{14\} - \{5^*\}$$

Note:  $\alpha \sim \beta$ :

$$\underline{M}_p(B) \xrightarrow[\mathbb{F}_B]{\sim} \text{Hom}(B, M)$$

$$\mathbb{F}_B(\Gamma G_B^r) : B \rightarrow M$$

$\searrow \{*\} \nearrow$

$$\mathbb{F}_B(\Gamma F) :$$

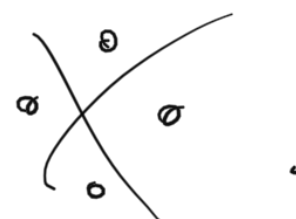
( $\mathcal{A}$   $U_\alpha \in B$  open cover :

$$F|_{U_\alpha} \cong G_{U_\alpha}^r, \text{ then}$$

$$\mathbb{F}_B(\Gamma F)|_{U_\alpha} : U_\alpha \rightarrow M$$

$\searrow \{*\} \nearrow U_\alpha$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{F}_B(\Gamma F) = \mathbb{F}_B(\Gamma G^r)$$

$$\Rightarrow F \cong G_B^r$$


Def. Given:  $\underline{M} : (\text{Sch}/k) \rightarrow \text{Set}$ .

$\underline{M}$  is co-representable if

$$\exists \Phi : \underline{M} \Rightarrow \text{Hom}(-, M)$$

s.t. for any  $\Phi' : \underline{M} \Rightarrow \text{Hom}(-, M')$

$$\exists! \underline{M} \xrightarrow{\Phi} M'$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \underline{M} & \xrightarrow{\quad \quad} & \text{Hom}(-, M) \\ & \searrow & \swarrow \text{for} \\ \Phi' & & \text{Hom}(-, M') \end{array}$$

(f) so: we call  $M$  a

coarse moduli space.

$M$  is unique up to unique iso.

Suppose:  $\Sigma', \Sigma'' / X$

$$\xi \in \text{Ext}_X^1(\xi', \xi'') \neq 0$$

$$0 \rightarrow \xi' \rightarrow \xi \rightarrow \xi'' \rightarrow 0$$

$$[0]: 0 \rightarrow \xi' \rightarrow \xi' \oplus \xi'' \rightarrow \xi'' \rightarrow 0$$

for line bundle  $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}$ :

is a flat family  $\mathcal{F}$  over  $\mathbb{P}^1$ :

$$\mathcal{F}_0 \cong \xi' \oplus \xi''$$

$$\mathcal{F}_b \cong \xi \quad \forall b \in \mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \{0\}$$

if  $\mathcal{M}_p$  is a vector bundle.

i.e.  $\mathcal{F}: \mathcal{M}_p \cong \text{Hom}(A', \mathcal{M})$

is a vector bundle  $\mathcal{F}$  is a vector bundle.

$$\mathcal{F}_{A'}: \mathcal{M}_p(A') \rightarrow \text{Hom}(A', \mathcal{M})$$

$$\mathcal{F} \cong \mathcal{F}_{A'}(F): A' \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$$

$$f(\lambda) = [\Sigma] \quad \forall \lambda \neq 0$$

$$f(0) = [\Sigma' \oplus \Sigma^a]$$

$$\text{continuity} \Rightarrow \Sigma \cong \Sigma' \oplus \Sigma^a.$$


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