

COHOMOLOGICAL DIMENSION OF OPEN
SUBSETS OF THE PROJECTIVE SPACE

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ZARISKI VS ÉTALE TOPOLOGY

Motivations

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Cohomology over U .

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Precise statement

Let U be a scheme over a field K . Its cohomological dimension is $\leq n$ if and only if

$$H^i(U, \mathcal{F}) = 0 \quad \forall i \in \mathbb{N}, \exists \text{ quasi-coherent sheaf } \mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{F}(U, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})$$

Let X be a variety over \mathbb{C} . Its cohomological dimension is $\leq n$ if and only if

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Let U be a scheme over a field K . Its cohomological dimension is:

$$\text{cd}(U) = \sup\{i \in \mathbb{N} : \exists \text{ quasi-coherent sheaf } \mathcal{F} : H^i(U, \mathcal{F}) \neq 0\}.$$

The étale cohomological dimension of U is:

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Take $K = \overline{K}$ and $U \subset \mathbb{P}^n$ open. Then

$$X = \mathbb{P}^n \setminus U = \{P \in \mathbb{P}^n : f_1(P) = f_2(P) = \dots = f_r(P) = 0\}.$$

We have:

$$r \geq \text{cd}(U) + 1.$$

$$r \geq \text{écd}(U) - n + 1 = \text{écd}(U) - \dim(U) + 1.$$

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Some results around the issue

The expectation of Hartshorne was not correct:

(Ogus, 1973): $\text{char}(K) = 0$, $X = v_s(\mathbb{P}^d) \subset \mathbb{P}^n$, $U = \mathbb{P}^n \setminus X$.

$$\acute{\text{e}}\text{cd}(U) = 2n - 2, \quad \text{cd}(U) = n - d - 1$$

In positive characteristic, negative answers can be produced using:

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ZARISKI VS ÉTALE TOPOLOGY

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ZARISKI VS ÉTALE TOPOLOGY

Sketch of the proof

$X \subset \mathbb{P}^n$ smooth, $U = \mathbb{P}^n \setminus X$.

1. Reduction to $K = \mathbb{C}$;

$$2. H^j(U, \mathcal{F}) \xrightarrow{\text{Ogus+Hartshorne}} H^j(X_h, \mathbb{C});$$

$$H^j(X_h, \mathbb{C}) \xrightarrow{\text{Artin}} H^j(X_{\text{ét}}, \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z});$$

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(Peskin-Szpiro, 1973): $\text{char}(K) > 0$, $X \subset \mathbb{P}^n$ d -dimensional arithmetically Cohen-Macaulay scheme, $U = \mathbb{P}^n \setminus X$. Then

$$\text{cd}(U) = n - d - 1.$$

The above result fails in characteristic 0.

EXAMPLE: $\text{char}(K) = 0$, $X = \mathbb{P}^r \times \mathbb{P}^s \subset \mathbb{P}^n$. Then:

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Suppose not. Then $\exists \mathfrak{p} \subset S$ prime of height $h < N$ such that:

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By classical results we can assume $h = \dim(S_{\mathfrak{p}}) = N - 1$. By a result of Ischebeck $\text{depth}(S_{\mathfrak{p}}/IS_{\mathfrak{p}}) \geq 2$. Now combining a result of Hartshorne with one of Huneke-Lyubeznik we get a contradiction.

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COHOMOLOGICAL DIMENSION AND DEPTH

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We want to apply **Ogus' result**. First of all we need to prove that under our assumptions, if $\mathfrak{m} = (x_1, \dots, x_N)$:

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As a second thing we reduce to $K = \mathbb{C}$. Setting $X = \text{Proj}(S/I)$, combining Hartshorne and Ogus, we will be done if we show that:

The exponential sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{(X_{\text{red}})_h} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{(X_{\text{red}})_h}^* \rightarrow 0$$

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$H^1(X_h, \mathbb{Z}) \hookrightarrow H^1(X_h, \mathcal{O}_{(X_{\text{red}})_h})$ factorizes through $H^1(X_h, \mathcal{O}_{X_h})$, because the factorization at the sheaves level:

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An application

The above argument implies an interesting fact: If $I \subset S$ is a graded ideal such that $\text{Proj}(S/\sqrt{I})$ is smooth over K then:

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A nice application is a generalization of a result of Singh and Walther (2005): If I defines $C \times X$, where C is a smooth projective curve of positive genus and X is any positive dimensional smooth projective scheme, then:

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