

Schemes relative to Categories

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Usual Algebraic Geometry on the big site of affine schemes	Relative Algebraic Geometry [Toën and Vaquié, 2009]
$(\mathbf{Ab}, \otimes, \mathbb{Z})$	$(\mathcal{C}, \otimes, 1)$
\mathbf{CRing}	$\mathbf{Comm}(\mathcal{C})$ (commutative monoids in \mathcal{C})
Zariski Site : \mathbf{AffSch}	"Zariski" Site : $\mathbf{Aff}_{\mathcal{C}} := \mathbf{Comm}(\mathcal{C})^{\mathrm{op}}$ (affines)
Schemes	\mathcal{C} – Schemes

- Toën and Vaquié used actions of commutative monoids in \mathcal{C} on objects of \mathcal{C} to define a Grothendieck topology on $\text{Aff}_{\mathcal{C}} = \text{Comm}(\mathcal{C})^{\text{op}}$.

Microcosm Principle ∴ Categorification allows Internalization

(symmetric) Monoidal Categories

Actegories



Vertical Categorification

(commutative) monoids

Actions

In this work

$$: (\mathcal{C}, \otimes, 1) + (\mathcal{M}, \boxtimes)$$



Bénabou cosmos



left \mathcal{C} -category

bicomplete, $\mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{M} \xrightarrow{\boxtimes} \mathcal{M}$

cocontinuous in both arguments

$\text{Comm}(\mathcal{C})$



" \mathcal{M} -Zariski" Site

$\text{Aff}_{\mathcal{C}} = \text{Comm}(\mathcal{C})^{\text{op}}$


(affines)



\mathcal{M} -Schemes

(comm. monoids in \mathcal{C})

• $c \in \text{Comm}(\mathcal{C}) \implies$ monad $c \boxtimes -$ on \mathcal{M} .

$\text{Mod}_{\mathcal{M}}(c) \coloneqq \mathcal{M}^{c \boxtimes -}$  Eilenberg-Moore category
(actions of c in \mathcal{M})

• $\text{Mod}_{\mathcal{M}}(c) \xrightarrow{\text{forgetful}} \mathcal{M}$ creates limits and colimits

$\implies \text{Mod}_{\mathcal{M}}(c)$ is bicomplete

$\implies \alpha: a \rightarrow b$ in $\text{Comm}(\mathcal{C})$ induces $\circ \text{Mod}_{\mathcal{M}}(a) \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\alpha^* = \text{Extension}} \\ \perp \\ \xleftarrow{\alpha_* = \text{Restriction}} \end{array} \text{Mod}_{\mathcal{M}}(b)$

The construction

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 a & \longmapsto & \text{Mod}_{\mathcal{M}}(a) \\
 \alpha \downarrow & \longmapsto & \downarrow \alpha^* \\
 b & \longmapsto & \text{Mod}_{\mathcal{M}}(b)
 \end{array}
 = \text{extension of scalars}$$

defines a pseudo-functor $\text{Comm}(\mathcal{C}) \longrightarrow \text{Cat}$

Notation : $\text{Comm}(\mathcal{C}) \ni a \quad \sim \quad \underset{\text{(affine)}}{\text{Spec}}(a) \in \text{Aff}_{\mathcal{C}} = \text{Comm}(\mathcal{C})^{\text{op}}$

Defn. : $\left\{ \text{Spec}(\alpha_i) \xrightarrow{\alpha_i^{\text{op}}} \text{Spec}(\alpha) \right\}_{i \in I}$ Zariski \mathcal{M} -cover

* if $\forall i \in I$, $\alpha_i : \alpha \longrightarrow \alpha_i$ in $\text{Comm}(\mathcal{C})$ is an

\mathcal{M} -flat + epimorphism + of finite type

$$\text{Mod}_{\mathcal{M}}(\alpha) \xrightarrow{\alpha_i^*} \text{Mod}_{\mathcal{M}}(\alpha_i)$$

is left-exact

$$\alpha / \text{Comm}(\mathcal{C}) (\alpha_i, -) : \text{Comm}(\mathcal{C}) \longrightarrow \text{Set}$$

preserves filtered colimits

* $\exists K \subseteq I$ such that $\{\alpha_k^*\}_{k \in K}$ is collectively conservative.

Zariski \mathcal{M} -site : $(\text{Aff}_{\mathcal{C}}, \mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{M}})$ where $\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{M}}$ has as basis :

$$\text{Aff}_{\mathcal{C}} \ni \text{Spec}(\mathfrak{a}) \longmapsto \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Zariski } \mathcal{M}\text{-covers for} \\ \text{Spec}(\mathfrak{a}) \end{array} \right\}$$

- In particular, $(\mathcal{M}, \boxtimes) := (\mathcal{C}, \otimes)$ recovers Toën and Vaquié's theory.
- $\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{M}}$ is not always subcanonical!
Call \mathcal{M} to be **subcanonical** if $\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{M}}$ is subcanonical.

Example

cartesian monoidal category
of directed - graphs

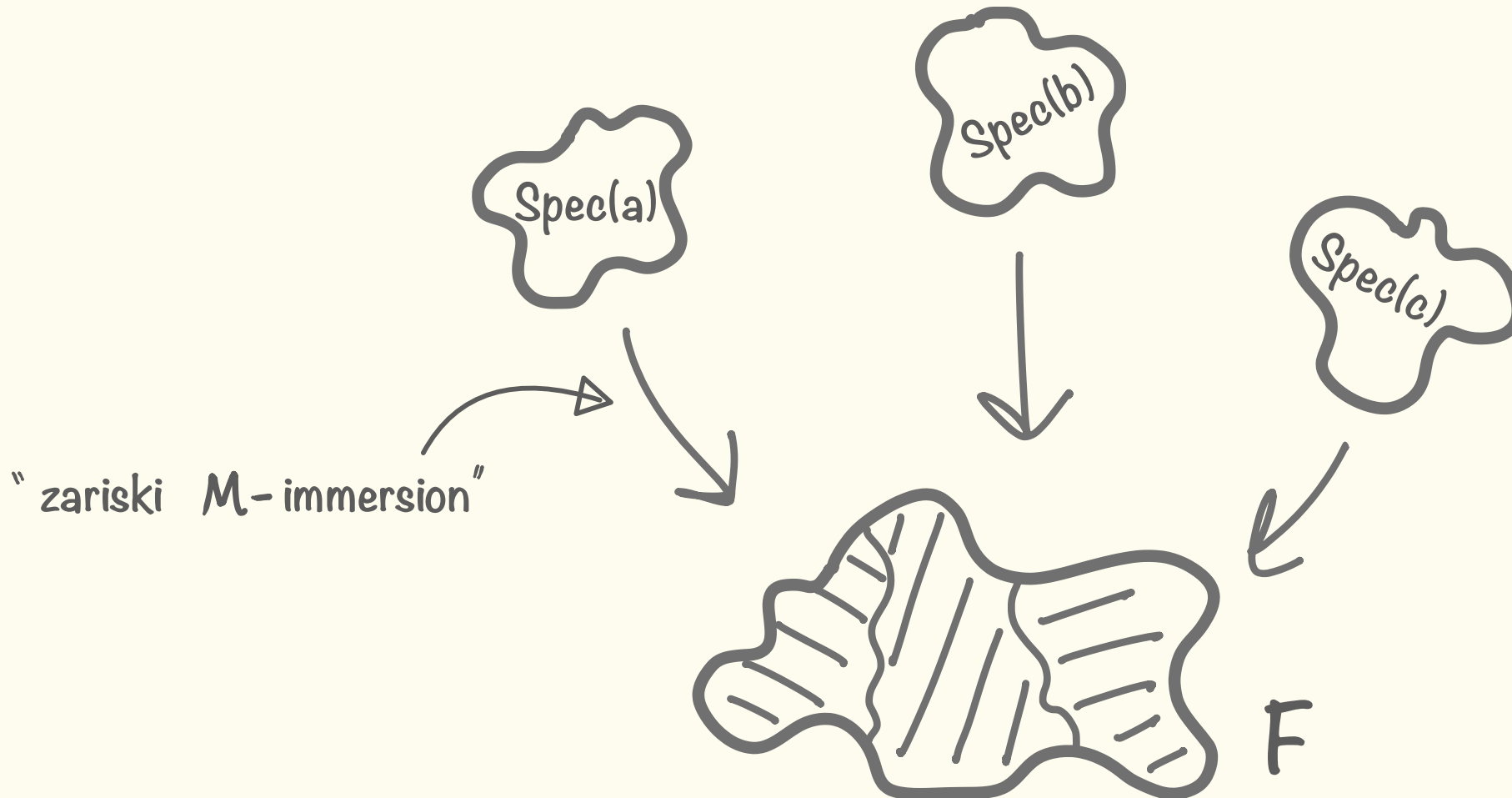
 $(\text{Digrph}, x, 1)$

The $(\text{Digrph}, x, 1)$ - actegory structure on (Digrph, x) restricts under

$$\text{Set} \xrightarrow{\text{disc}} \text{Cat} \xrightarrow{\text{forgetful}} \text{Digrph}$$

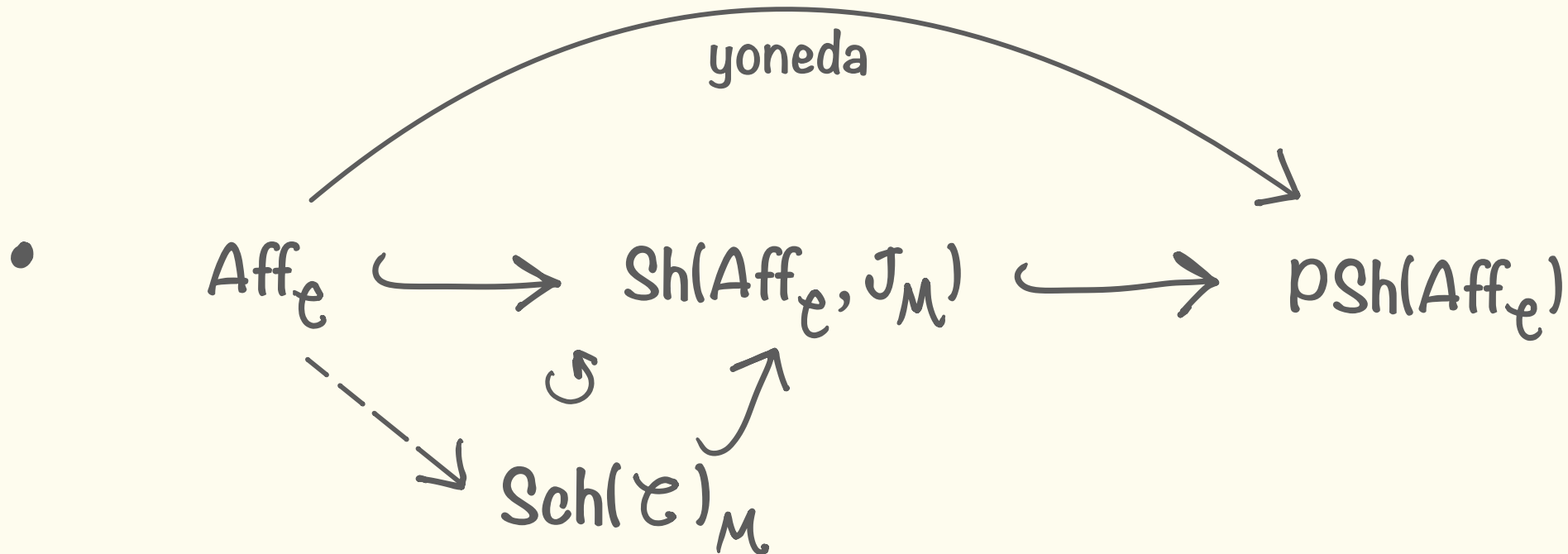
to make Digrph into a subcanonical $(\text{Set}, x, 1)$ - actegory.

\mathcal{M} -scheme \ni Sheaf $F : \text{Aff}_{\mathcal{C}}^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow \text{Set}$ w.r.t $\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{M}}$ which can be
 “nicely covered” by representables in $\text{Sh}(\text{Aff}_{\mathcal{C}}, \mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{M}})$.

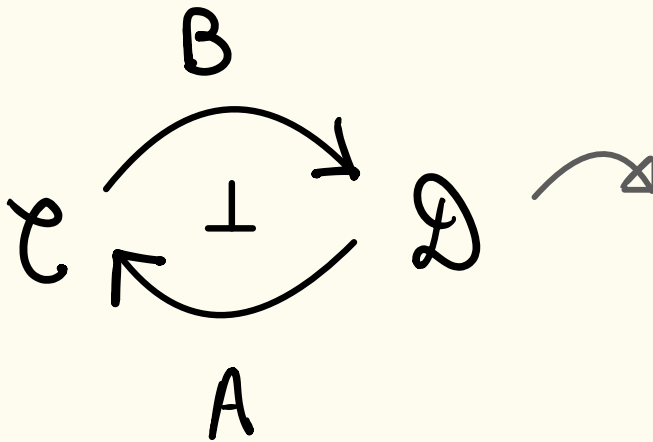


$Sch(\mathcal{C})_{\mathcal{M}}$: full subcategory of $Sh(Aff_{\mathcal{C}}, \mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{M}})$ consisting of \mathcal{M} -schemes.

- $Sch(\mathcal{C})_{\mathcal{M}} \hookrightarrow Sh(Aff_{\mathcal{C}}, \mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{M}})$ is closed under pullbacks, coproducts, quotients by “nice” equivalence relations.



Change of Base

- an adjunction in $\text{symMonCat}_{\text{lax}}$:
 
 induces adjunctions of Comm's and Aff's
- \mathcal{C} -actegory \mathcal{M} , \mathcal{D} -actegory \mathcal{N} [not necessarily subcanonical]
- $[B \text{ is strong monoidal} \Rightarrow \mathcal{D}\text{-action on } \mathcal{N} \text{ restricts along } B \text{ to a } \mathcal{C}\text{-action on } \mathcal{N}]$
- a lax \mathcal{C} -linear functor $L : \mathcal{N} \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}$

Theorem : If

- ① $A : \mathcal{D} \longrightarrow \mathcal{C}$ preserves filtered colimits,
- ② $L : \mathcal{N} \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}$ is conservative and left - exact,
- ③ a technical condition holds,

then,

① the functor $_ \circ B^{\circ p} : \text{PSh}(\text{Aff}_{\mathcal{Q}}) \longrightarrow \text{PSh}(\text{Aff}_{\mathcal{C}})$ restricts to a functor $B_! : \text{Sh}(\text{Aff}_{\mathcal{Q}}, \mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{N}}) \longrightarrow \text{Sh}(\text{Aff}_{\mathcal{C}}, \mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{M}})$ which has a left - adjoint $A_!$.

② If \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{N} are subcanonical, the left - adjoint $A_!$ restricts to a functor $\text{Sch}(\mathcal{C})_{\mathcal{M}} \longrightarrow \text{Sch}(\mathcal{Q})_{\mathcal{N}}$

such that the following diagram commutes upto a natural isomorphism:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{Sch}(\mathcal{C})_{\mathcal{M}} & \xrightarrow{A_!} & \text{Sch}(\mathcal{D})_{\mathcal{N}} \\
 \uparrow \text{Aff}_{\mathcal{C}} & \searrow \cong & \uparrow \text{Aff}_{\mathcal{D}} \\
 & \xrightarrow{B^{\text{op}}} & \\
 \text{Comm}(\mathcal{C}) & \xrightarrow{B} & \text{Comm}(\mathcal{D})
 \end{array}$$

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Thank You