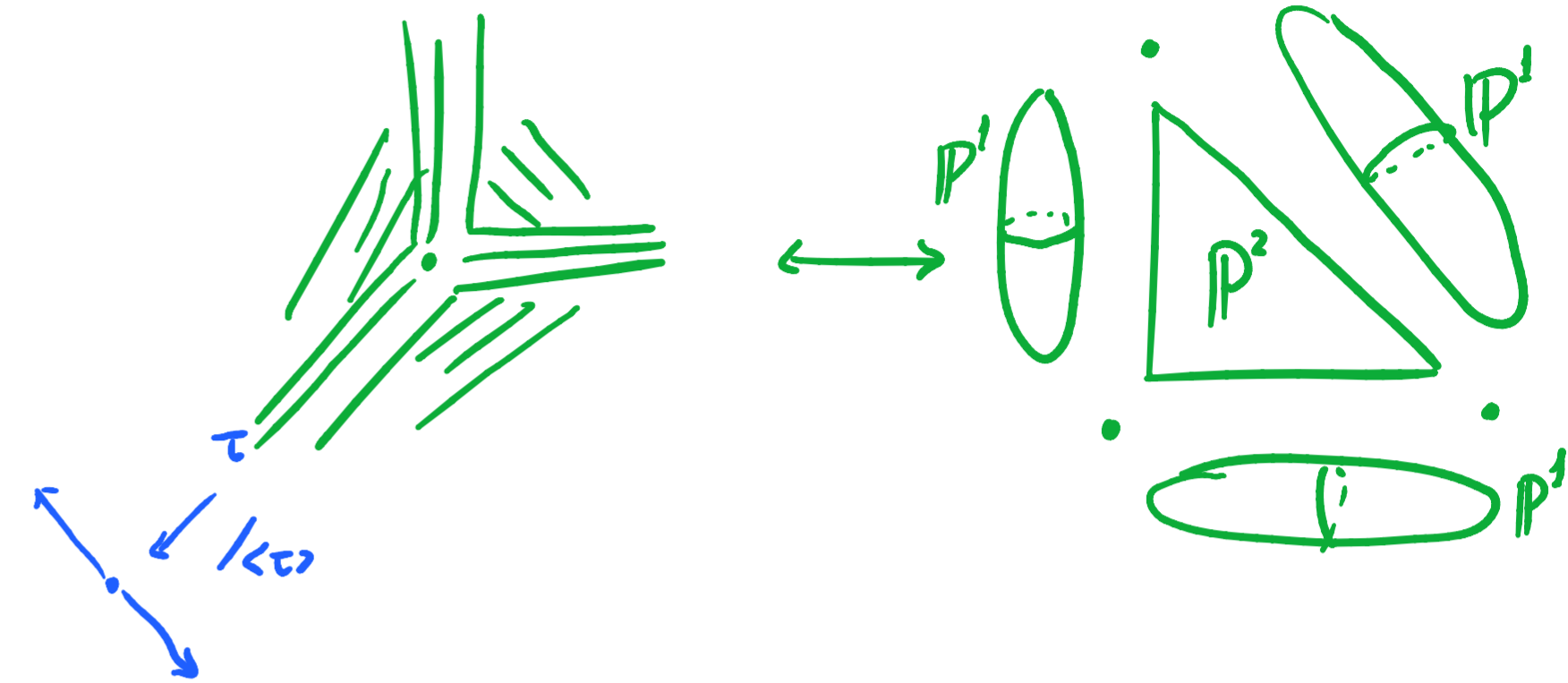
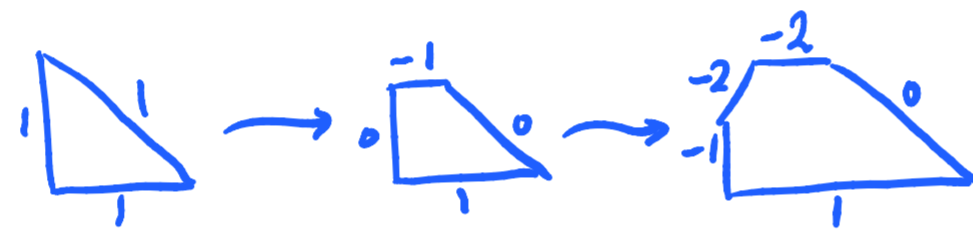


- Simply-connected if fan has top dimensional cone
- Euler characteristic = # top-dim cones
- Toric subvarieties; generate cohomology
- Weil divisor: codimension-one subvarieties. Divisor line bundles
- Toric Weil divisors \leftrightarrow rays of fan
- Toric meromorphic functions \leftrightarrow $M = \exp(2\pi i \langle \nu, \cdot \rangle)$ on $N_{\mathbb{C}}/N$.
- Principle divisors; linear equivalence $\sum (v_i \cdot) D_i$.
- Computing intersection numbers, eg F_n
- Cech cohomology by toric charts **Fact:** $H^i(F) = 0 \forall U_x$ -sheaf F /aff. var.
- Ex. compute the self-intersection numbers of toric curves in blow-ups.

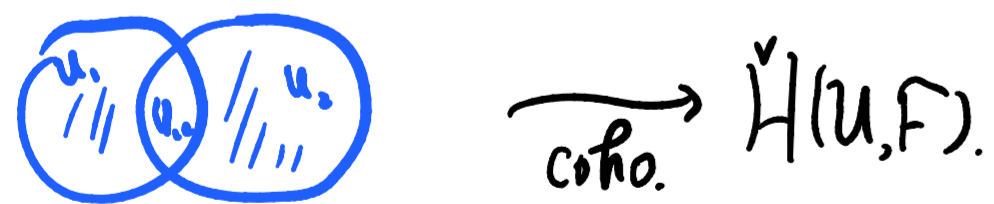
$\tau \leftrightarrow \bar{U}_\tau = \{x^\sigma = 0 \forall \sigma \notin \tau\}$
 ↑
 toric:
 $(N, \Sigma_\tau) / \langle \tau \rangle$



Cech: F : sheaf of gp.
 $U = \{U_i\}$ open cover.



$C^k(F) \ni \{s_I \in F(U_I) : |I| = k+1\} \cong S$
 $\hookrightarrow S_I = \text{sgn}(\pi) S_{\pi(I)} \forall \text{permut. } \pi$
 $\downarrow \delta$
 $C^{k+1}(F) \ni \delta \cdot s$ on $U_J = \sum_{i=0}^{k+1} (-1)^{i+1} S_{(j_0 \dots \hat{j}_i \dots j_k)}|_{U_J}$



$\check{H}(F) \cong \varinjlim_U \check{H}(U, F)$

(need refinement of U .)

sheaf: open set \rightarrow group (of loc. sect.)
 have restriction $F_U \rightarrow F_V$ for $U \supset V$.
 (= id when $U=V$; respect composition)

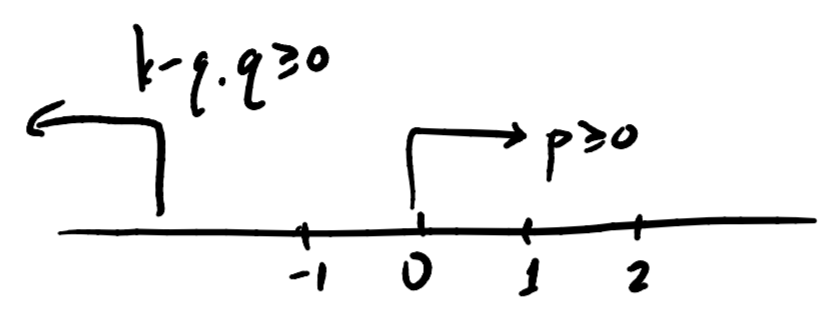
loc. determine global:
 $\begin{cases} s|_{U_i} = t|_{U_i} \forall i, \cup U_i = U \Rightarrow s = t \text{ on } U. \\ s_{U_i} \text{ w/ } s_{U_i}|_{U_i \cap U_j} = s_{U_j}|_{U_i \cap U_j} \Rightarrow s \text{ on } \cup U_i. \end{cases}$

e.g. $\Omega, U, U(E), \mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{R}$.

e.g. $\mathcal{O}(k)$ $(e_1 = z_2^k e_2)$
 \downarrow
 \mathbb{P}^1 U_1 U_2
 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$H^0 = \{\text{global sections}\} = \mathbb{C}^{\max\{k, 0\}}$

$H^1 = \{\text{sections on } U_{12}\} / \langle \sigma_1 - \sigma_2 \rangle$
 $z_1^p e_1, z_2^q e_2 \quad p, q \geq 0$
 \parallel
 $z_2^{p-k} e_1$
 \parallel
 $z_1^{k-q} e_2$



if $k \geq 0, z^p \sim 0 \quad \forall p \Rightarrow H^1 = 0.$

if $k < 0, z_1^{-1}, \dots, z_1^{k+1}$ remained.

$\therefore H^1(\mathcal{O}(-k)) \simeq H^0(\mathcal{O}(k-2))$

(Serre duality: $H^p(\mathbb{F}) = (H^{n-p}(K \otimes \mathbb{F}^*))^*$.)

(Note: $H^0(\mathcal{O}(-1)) = H^1(\mathcal{O}(1)) = 0!$)