

Étale Cohomology - 12/3/2020

Lefschetz fibration:

$X \subseteq \mathbb{P}^n$ sm. proj. variety

$L \subseteq \check{\mathbb{P}}^n$ s.t. (i) Base locus of L intersects X transversely

(ii) $X_t = X \cap H_t$ is smooth for almost all $t \in L$

(iii) For X_t singular, X_t has a unique singular point, ordinary double point

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X = B|_{\text{base locus } X} & & \\ \downarrow \pi & & \pi^{-1}(t) = X_t \\ L & & \end{array}$$

Let $S \subseteq L$ be the set of pts s.t. X_t singular

Then $R^i \pi_* \mathbb{Q}_e|_{L \setminus S}$ locally const \mathbb{Q}_e -sheaves

$$\rightsquigarrow \pi_*^{\text{ét}}(L \setminus S) \rightarrow GL_n(\mathbb{Q}_e)$$

~

For each $s \in S$ $\text{Spec}(\text{Frac } \mathcal{O}_{L,s}) \rightarrow L/S$
 $\downarrow \otimes \bar{k}$

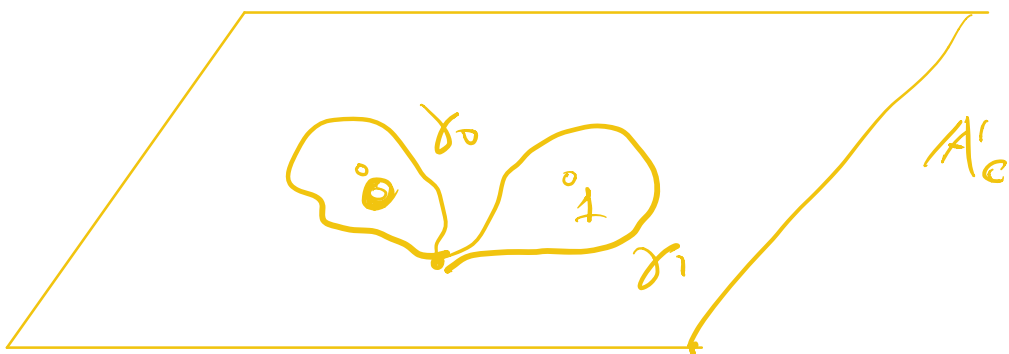
$\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(\text{Spec } \text{Frac}(\widehat{\mathcal{O}_{L,\bar{k},s}})) \rightarrow \pi_1^{\text{ét}}((L/S)_{\bar{k}})$
 $\downarrow \leftarrow \bar{k}((t))$
 $\hookrightarrow I_s$
 inertia at s

Ex $\{y^2 = x(x-1)(x-\lambda)\} = E$

$\pi \downarrow$
 A'_λ , smooth over $A'_\lambda \setminus \{0,1\}$

Fibers over $0,1$ are nodal cubics

$1_C: \pi_1(A'_\lambda \setminus \{0,1\}^{\text{an}}) = \langle \gamma_0, \gamma_1 \rangle$



$R^1 \pi_* \mathcal{O}_E \leftarrow 1_C \mathcal{O}_E$ -sheaf on $A'_\lambda \setminus \{0,1\}$
 \downarrow

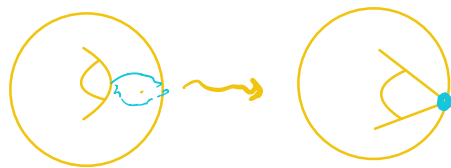
$$\pi_1(A' \setminus \{0, 1\}^{\text{an}}) \rightarrow GL_2(\mathbb{Q}_\ell)$$

$$\gamma_0 \longmapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\gamma_1 \longmapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

topologically generate
an open subgroup of
 $SL_2(\mathbb{Q}_\ell)$.

In a nbd of 0:



$$\varepsilon \rightsquigarrow 0$$



vanishing cycle

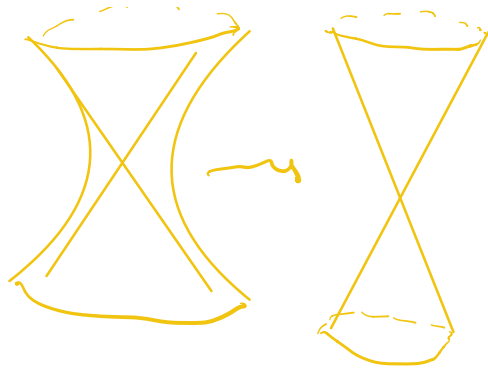
Parity: $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

Rem: Properties of these reps depend on parity
of coh. degree.

Ex $\{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + tw^2 = 0\}$

\downarrow
 \mathbb{P}_t^1

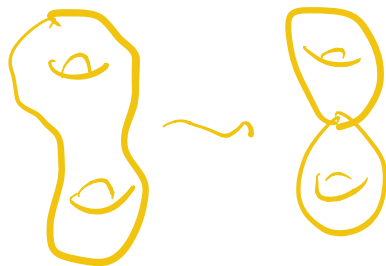
Inertia acts via reflections on H^2 .



$\pi_1(A^1 \setminus \{0\}) = \mathbb{Z}$, generator acts on $H^2(X_\varepsilon, \mathbb{Z})$ via $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

Claims about Lefschetz fibrations w/ odd-dim'l fibers (dim dim $n = 2m+1$):

(1) For $r \neq n, n+1$, $R^r \pi_* \mathcal{Q}_e$ loc. const. on L .



(2) $R^n \pi_* \mathcal{Q}_e|_{L \setminus S}$ loc. const., free.

(3) For $s \in S$ short exact

$$0 \rightarrow H^n(X_s, \mathcal{Q}_e) \rightarrow H^n(X_{\tilde{\eta}}, \mathcal{Q}_e) \xrightarrow{-\cup \delta_s} \mathcal{Q}_e(m-n) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_s &\in H^n(X_{\bar{\eta}}, \mathcal{O}_e)^{\vee(m-n)} = H^n(X_{\bar{\eta}}, \mathcal{O}_e(m))^{(m-n)} \\ &= H^n(X_{\bar{\eta}}, \mathcal{O}_e(m)) \end{aligned}$$

image of 2 under the natural map

$$\mathcal{O}_e \rightarrow H^n(X_{\bar{\eta}}, \mathcal{O}_e(m)) \text{ dual to } \cup \delta_s.$$

Concrete way understand $\text{Span}(\delta_s)$: $\ker(H^n(X_{\bar{\eta}}, \mathcal{O}_e(m))^\vee \rightarrow H^n(X_{\bar{\eta}}, \mathcal{O}_e)^\vee)$

vanishing cycles.

(4) $\sigma_s \in I_s$ acts on $x \in H^n(X_{\bar{\eta}}, \mathcal{O}_e)$

$$\sigma_s(x) = x \pm t(\sigma_s)(x \cup \delta_s) \delta_s$$

$\leftarrow t: I_s \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_e(1)$

(Picard-Lefschetz formula).

PF of RH: Understand $H^{n+1}(X, \mathcal{O}_e)$

Compute via Leray spectral sequence.

Interesting part: $H^1(\mathbb{P}^1, R^n \pi_* \mathcal{O}_e)$

understand this stuff better.

Goal: understand π_1 Span of vanishing cycles
in $H^n(X_{\bar{\eta}}, \mathbb{Q}_\ell(m))$

Let $E \subseteq H^n(X_{\bar{\eta}}, \mathbb{Q}_\ell)$ span of
vanishing cycles

Prop E stable under $\pi_1(L/S)$,

$$E^\perp = H^n(X_{\bar{\eta}}, \mathbb{Q}_\ell)^{\pi_1(L/S)}$$

Pf (1) $\{I_s\}_{s \in S}$ generate $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(L/S)$

(b/c I_s generate $\pi_1(P/S)$
in char 0)

$$(2) \text{ETS } I_s(\delta_{s'}) \subseteq E$$

$$\sigma_s(\delta_{s'}) = \delta_{s'} \pm t(\sigma_s)(\delta_{s'} \cup \delta_s) \delta_s$$
$$\in E.$$

(3) Suppose $x \in E^\perp$. Then

$$\sigma_s(x) = x^\pm + \frac{f(x, \delta_s)}{\delta_s} \delta_s$$

$$\Rightarrow E^\pm \subseteq H^1(X_{\tilde{q}}, \mathbb{Q}_e)^{\pi_1}$$

(other direction is also apparent). \square

Idea: $0 \subseteq E \cap E^\pm \subseteq E \subseteq H^1(X_{\tilde{q}}, \mathbb{Q}_e)$
 \uparrow constant local system

(1) $E \cap E^\pm$ constant

(2) $H^1(X_{\tilde{q}}, \mathbb{Q}_e)/E$ constant (by Poincaré-Lefschetz)

(3) $E/E \cap E^\pm$ interesting.

Prop (1) char. of Frobenius on $E/E \cap E^\pm$ rat'l

(2) non-deg skew-symmetric pairing $\Psi: E/E \cap E^\pm \times E/E \cap E^\pm \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}_e(n)$

(3) $\text{Im}(\pi_1(L/S))$ in $\text{Sp}(E/E \cap E^\pm, \Psi)$ unim.

Pf (1) skip.

(2) Pairing inherited from cup product.

(3) (i) $E/E \cap E^\pm$ absolutely simple as a π_1 -rep'n

(ii) Thm (Kazhdan-Margulis)

Ψ non-degenerate symplectic form on a \mathbb{Q}_e -v.s.

$W, G \subseteq \text{Sp}(W, \Psi)$ closed subgroup s.t.

(a) W absolutely simple G -module

(b) G generated by transvections
 $x \mapsto x \pm \psi(x, \delta) \delta$

Then G contains an open subgroup of $Sp(W, \psi)$.

PF idea (Kazhdan-Margulis)

(a) G - k -adic Lie subgroup.

(b) ETS $\text{Lie } G = \text{Lie } Sp(W, \psi)$.

(c) Transvections $\Rightarrow \text{Lie } G$ span'd by
 $x \mapsto \pm \psi(x, \delta) \delta$.

(d) Linear algebra.

$\Rightarrow E/E \cap E^2$ satisfies hyp
of MAIN LEMMA.