

Étale Cohomology - 11/10/2020

Last time: X sm variety / k_{alg} of dim n

$$H_c^{2d}(X, \Lambda(d)) \xrightarrow[\sim]{\text{Tr}} \Lambda$$

$\nwarrow \quad \nearrow$
 $\underline{\mathbb{Z}/\ell^n \mathbb{Z}}$ or $\underline{\mathbb{Z}_\ell}$ or $\underline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}$

Today: Sketch use of this for Poincaré duality.
• Lefschetz fixed point formula

Recall statement:

$$H_c^i(X, \Lambda(d)) \times H^{2d-i}(X, \Lambda)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\sim} H_c^{2d}(X, \Lambda(d)) \xrightarrow[\sim]{\text{Tr}} \Lambda$$

If $\Lambda = \underline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}$, this is a perfect pairing.

Idea: Find a relative version
(Verdier duality)

$f: X \rightarrow Y$ morphism of k -varieties

$$Rf_! : D^c(X) \rightarrow D^c(Y)$$

$\nwarrow \quad \nearrow$
cat. of Mod
complexes of Abelian sheaves

constructible \rightarrow étale site, formally invert
cohomology, quasi-iso

Idea: (1) Construct a right adjoint to
 $Rf_!$

$$f^!: D^c(Y) \rightarrow D^c(X)$$

(2) Compute that if f sm. of
pure dim'n d ,

$$f^!(\bar{\mathcal{F}}) = \bar{\mathcal{F}}(d)[2d]$$

(3) Adjunctness \Rightarrow

$$Rf_* \text{RHom}_{D^c(X)}(\bar{\mathcal{F}}, f^! \mathcal{G})$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$\text{RHom}_{D^c(Y)}(Rf_! \bar{\mathcal{F}}, \mathcal{G})$$

What does this have to do w/
Poincaré duality???

X - sm. variety, Y - pt, $\bar{f}, \mathcal{O} = \Lambda \leftarrow \text{const. sheaf}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \Lambda(d)[2d] & \\
 & \curvearrowright & \\
 Rf_* \underline{RHom}(\Lambda, f^* \Lambda) & \leftarrow & Rf_* \Lambda(d)[2d] \\
 \downarrow \text{Is} & & \uparrow \text{computes} \\
 RHom(Rf_* \Lambda, \Lambda) & & H^{i+2d}(X, \Lambda(d)) \\
 \nwarrow & & \\
 \text{Ext}^i(H_c^j(X, \Lambda), \Lambda) & &
 \end{array}$$

$\Lambda = \mathbb{Q}_\ell$: $H_c^j(X, \Lambda)^\vee \approx H^{j+2d}(X, \Lambda(d))$
 \nwarrow Poincaré duality.

$\Lambda = \mathbb{Z}_\ell$:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{Ext}^i(H_c^j(X, \Lambda), \Lambda) \\
 \Downarrow \\
 H^{i+j+2d}(X, \Lambda(d))
 \end{array}$$

Modern constructions of $f^!$ (due to Neeman): Use Brown representability

(1) What is $H^i(-, f^! \mathcal{G})$

$$H^i(\mathbb{P}^n, -, \mathcal{G})$$

Checks that this is reproducible.

(2) Compute it for f smooth.

(i) Reduce to

$f: X \rightarrow S$ sm. of rel. dim'n 1

$$\bar{S} = \Lambda$$

\mathcal{G} -constructible

"direct computation" — one simple
trick if S is a pt, reduce to
situation / \mathbb{C} .

$$f^! \mathcal{F} = f^* \mathcal{F}(d) [2d].$$

Cor X sm. variety of dim'n d , $/k = \mathbb{C}$

→ result

$$H^i(X, \bar{\mathcal{F}}) = 0 \quad \text{for } i > 2d.$$

PF dual to something in negative degree

Rem True for arbitrary varieties of dim n .

Non-ex Curve X/\mathbb{F}_q , $H_c^3(X, \mathbb{Z}) \neq 0$.

Lefschetz fixed pt formula:

X sm. proj. / $k = k^s$, $\varphi: X \rightarrow X$

Thm

$$\deg \Gamma_\varphi \cdot \Delta = \sum_{i=0}^{2d} (-1)^i \text{Tr}(\varphi^* | H^i(X_{\text{ét}}, \mathbb{Q}_\ell))$$

$\Delta \subseteq X \times X$ $\ell \in \text{char } k$

Γ_φ graph of $\varphi \in X \times X$

$\#$ fixed pts

$\Gamma_\varphi \cdot \Delta$ - intersection of 2 cycles
of codim $\dim X$ in $X \times X$

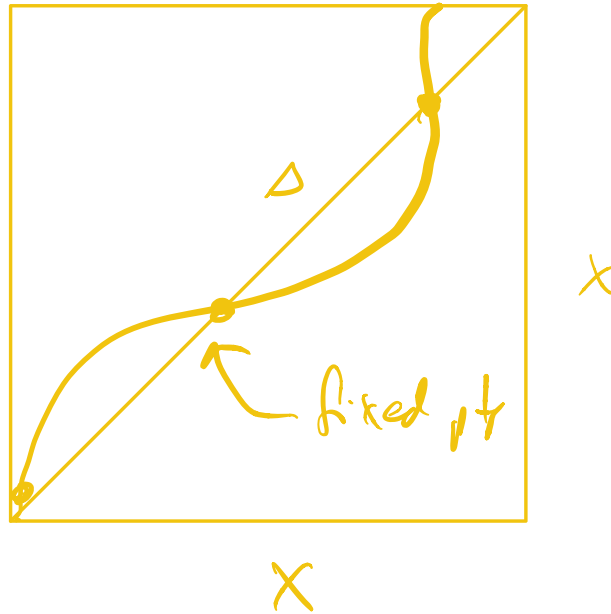
$\deg \Gamma_\varphi \cdot \Delta$ is a number.

In this class: $\text{Tr}(\underbrace{\text{cl}(\Gamma_\varphi) \cup \text{cl}(\Delta)})$

$$H^{4dn(X)}(X \times X, \mathcal{O}_2(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2))$$

$$\downarrow \pi_*$$

$$\mathcal{O}_e$$



$$\text{Cor}^{dg} \Delta \cdot \Delta = \chi(H^i(X, \mathcal{O}_e))$$

Rem We'll apply this when $p = \text{Frob}$.

Gysin maps: $\pi: Y \rightarrow X$ proper

X, Y smooth varieties, proper

$$\pi_*: H^r(Y, \Lambda) \rightarrow H^{r-2c}(X, \Lambda(-c)) \cap$$

where c is the relative dimension of π .
 $c = \dim(Y) - \dim(X)$.

(dual to π^*).

Properties: (1) Defining property:
 $\gamma \in H^r(Y), x \in H^{2\dim Y - r}(X)$

$$T_x(\pi_*(x) \cup \gamma) = T_x(x \cup \pi^*(\gamma))$$

(2) π is a closed immersion:

$$\pi_*(1) = c_1(Y)$$

$$(3) (\pi_1 \circ \pi_2)_* = (\pi_1)_* \circ (\pi_2)_*$$

$$(4) \pi_*(\gamma \cup \pi^*(x)) = \pi_*(\gamma) \cup x$$

(projection formula)

(5) π finite of degree d

$$\pi_* \circ \pi^* = d \cdot \text{id}.$$

In general (if X, Y not proper)

$$\pi_*: H_c^r(Y, \mathbb{1}) \rightarrow H_c^{r-2c}(X, \mathbb{1}(c))$$

X sm. not proper: Lefschetz formula
of compactly supported cohomology.

Ex (Lefschetz fixed pt formula)

$$X = \mathbb{P}^1 / k = k^1 \quad \text{char } k = 0.$$

$$\varphi: X \rightarrow X \quad x \mapsto x^n \quad \{0, \mu_{n-1}, \infty\}$$

$$\# \Gamma_\varphi \cdot \Delta = n+1 \quad x^n - x = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^2 (-1)^i \text{Tr}(\varphi | H^i(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}_c)) =$$

$$\text{Tr}(\varphi^* | H^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}_c)) + \text{Tr}(\varphi^* | H^2(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}_c))$$

$$H^2(\mathbb{P}^1, \mu_{\mathbb{P}^1}) = \text{coker}(\mathbb{P}_2 \mathbb{P}^1 \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}^n} \mathbb{P}_2 \mathbb{P}^1)$$

$$H^2(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}_c) = \left(\lim_{\leftarrow} \text{coker}(\mathbb{P}_2 \mathbb{P}^1 \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}^n} \mathbb{P}_2 \mathbb{P}^1) \right) \otimes \mathcal{O}_c$$

$\varphi: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ on $P_2 P'$, here
on $H^2(P', \mathbb{Q}_e)$

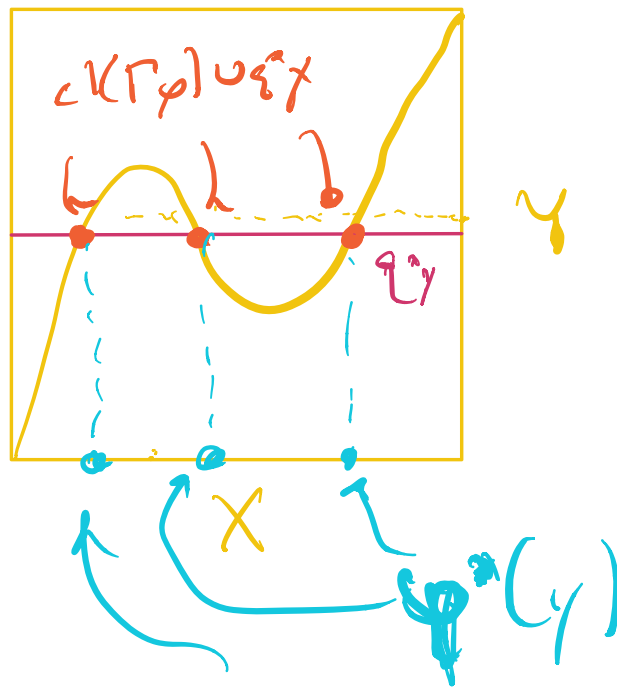
Sketch PF of Lefschetz fixed pt formula:

Lemma: $\varphi: X \rightarrow Y$, $y \in H^2(Y, \mathbb{Q}_e)$

fix an iso $\mathbb{Q}_e \cong \mathbb{Q}_e(1)$

$$\varphi^*(y) = p_*(cl(\Gamma_\varphi) \cup q^*y)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & X \times Y & \\ X & \xleftarrow{p} & X \times Y \\ & & \xrightarrow{q} & Y \end{array}$$



Pf Exercise (look at Milne)

Content: defn of p_* +
projection formula.

Lemma e_i^r basis of $H^r(X, \mathbb{Q}_e)$

f_i^{2d-r} dual basis of $H^{2d-r}(X, \mathbb{Q}_e(d))$

Then $cl_{X \times X}(\Gamma_\varphi) = \sum \varphi^*(e_i^r) \otimes f_i^{2d-r}$

under Künneth isomorphism

$$H^*(X \times X, \mathbb{Q}_e(d)) \cong H^*(X, \mathbb{Q}_e) \otimes H^*(X, \mathbb{Q}_e(d))$$

Pf Next time.