

An invitation to motivic sheaves II

Adeel Khan

2022-09-16

A. Motivic sheaves. One hopes that for any scheme S and an appropriate commutative ring A (say $A = \mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Z}/n, \mathbb{Q}, \bar{\mathbb{Q}}$) there exists certain abelian A -category $M(S, A)$ of (mixed) motivic (perverse) A -sheaves over S together with corresponding derived category $DM(S, A)$. These categories should resemble very much the categories of mixed ℓ -adic sheaves;

- there should be inner \otimes and Hom
- there should be Tate sheaves $A_{\mathcal{M}}(i)$; the Tate twist $M \mapsto M(i) = M \otimes A_{\mathcal{M}}(i)$ is automorphism of $M(S, A)$
- for any morphism $S_1 \rightarrow S_2$ of finite type there should be the corresponding functors $f_*, f^*, f_!, f^!$ between $DM(S_i)$
- for $A \supset \mathbb{Q}$ there should be canonical weight filtration W_{\bullet} on the objects of $M(S, A)$ such that any morphism is strictly compatible with W_{\bullet} and any $\text{Gr}_{\bullet}^W(M)$ is semisimple.

All these things should behave the same way as in mixed ℓ -adic situation. One should also have realisation functors r on $M(S)$ and $DM(S)$ with values in mixed ℓ -adic sheaves, or Hodge sheaves (if S

Beilinson 1985

Ext groups = motivic cohomology

$$D(\mathcal{M}\mathcal{M}(S)) \supseteq \mathcal{M}\mathcal{M}(S) \supseteq \mathcal{M}(S)$$



"projective" objects



$$D(\text{Coh}(S)) \supseteq \text{Coh}(S) \supseteq \text{Vect}(S) \\ (S \text{ affine})$$

Ext groups = coherent cohomology

$$H_{\mu}^q(S, \mathbb{Q}(p)) := \operatorname{Ext}_{\mu\mu(S)_{\mathbb{Q}}}^q(M(S), M(S)_{\mathbb{Q}}(p))$$

This should be a "universal"
cohomology theory.

Realization functors

$$\mu\mu(S) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Shv}(S)$$

$$\mathrm{Shv}(S_{\mathrm{\acute{e}t}})$$

$$\mathrm{Shv}(S(\mathbb{C}))$$

induce maps on Ext^k .

$$\Rightarrow H_{\mu}^*(S, \mathbb{Q}(*)) \longrightarrow H_{\mathrm{\acute{e}t}}^*(S, \mathbb{Q}(*))$$

$$H_{\mu}^*(S, \mathbb{Q}(*)) \longrightarrow H_{\mathrm{sing}}^k(S(\mathbb{C}), \mathbb{Q}(*))$$

$$CH^n(S)_{\mathbb{Q}} \longrightarrow H_{\text{ét}}^{2n}(S, \mathbb{Q}_\ell(n))$$

$$\searrow H_{\text{sing}}^{2n}(S, \mathbb{Q})$$

Beilinson's candidate:

$$H_{\mu}^q(S, \mathcal{O}(p)) \cong \operatorname{Gr}_{\sigma}^p K_{2p-q}(S) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$$

Grothendieck - Riemann - Roch :

$$K_0(S)_{\mathbb{Q}} \underset{\cong}{\simeq} \bigoplus_n \text{Gr}_x^n K_0(S)_{\mathbb{Q}}$$

$$CH^*(S)_{\mathbb{Q}} \underset{=}{\simeq} \bigoplus_n CH^n(S)_{\mathbb{Q}}$$

$$K_0(X) = K_0(\text{Coh}(X))$$

generated by coherent sheaves $\mathcal{F} \in \text{Coh}(X)$

modulo relations

$$[\mathcal{F}] = [\mathcal{F}'] + [\mathcal{F}']$$

for all exact sequences

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}' \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}'' \rightarrow 0.$$

$K_i(X)$ = higher algebraic K-theory
(Quillen)

Bloch (1986) + Levine (1994):

higher Chow groups $CH^q(X, p)$

$$CH^*(X, p)_{\mathbb{Q}} \xrightarrow{\sim} Gr_{\sigma}^* K_p(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}$$

$$H_{\mathcal{M}}^q(X, \mathbb{Q}(p)) \cong CH^p(X, 2p-q)_{\mathbb{Q}}$$

$$H_{\mathcal{F}}^{BM, \mathcal{M}}(X, \mathbb{Q}(p)) \cong CH_q(X, 2p+q)_{\mathbb{Q}}$$

In "classical" (co)homology,

we have localization long exact sequences,

Mayer-Vietoris, cohomological descent, ...

In our "algebraic" homology theories,
we only have:

$$CH_* (Z) \rightarrow CH_*(X) \rightarrow CH_*(X \setminus Z) \rightarrow 0$$

$$K_0(Z) \rightarrow K_0(X) \rightarrow K_0(X \setminus Z) \rightarrow 0$$

The "higher" theories correct this:

$$\begin{aligned} \cdots \xrightarrow{\partial} CH_q(\mathbb{Z}, p) \rightarrow CH_q(X, p) \rightarrow CH_q(X \setminus \mathbb{Z}, p) \\ \xrightarrow{\partial} CH_q(\mathbb{Z}, p-1) \rightarrow \cdots \end{aligned}$$

$$\cdots \xrightarrow{\partial} K_p(\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow K_p(X) \rightarrow K_p(X \setminus \mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow{\partial} \cdots$$

$K_*(X)$ and $CH_*(X, *)$ are the
homotopy groups of ∞ -groupoids \Downarrow "homotopy types"

$K(X)$ and $\mathbb{Z}_*(X)$.

At the level of ∞ -groupoids, we have
fibre sequences:

$$\mathbb{Z}_q(\mathbb{Z}) \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_q(X) \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_q(X \setminus \mathbb{Z})$$

$$K(\mathbb{Z}) \longrightarrow K(X) \longrightarrow K(X \setminus \mathbb{Z})$$

$Z_q(X)$ = impose rational equivalence rel'n
on algebraic cycles up to homotopy

$K(X)$ = impose $[F] = [F'] + [F'']$ rel'n's
on coherent sheaves up to homotopy

Let A be a set.

$R \subseteq A \times A$ equivalence relation

$$\leadsto R \rightrightarrows A$$

$$A/R = \operatorname{colim}(R \rightrightarrows A) = \operatorname{coeq}(R \rightrightarrows A)$$

We can think of $R \rightrightarrows A$ as

presenting a **groupoid** G with

$$\text{Ob}(G) = A$$

$$\text{Mor}(G) = R$$

$$\text{We have } \pi_0(G) = A/R.$$

set of connected components

More generally, we can consider

simplicial diagrams:

$$\dots \rightrightarrows A_2 \rightrightarrows A_1 \rightrightarrows A_0$$

which leads us to n -groupoids.

coequalizers \leadsto "geometric realizations" of simplicial diagrams

standard algebraic n -simplex

$$\Delta_k^n = \text{Spec}(k[t_0, \dots, t_n] / (\sum t_i - 1)) \quad (\cong \mathbb{A}_k^n)$$

There are face and degeneracy maps between Δ_k^n 's
which lead to a simplicial diagram

$$\cdots \rightrightarrows Z^*(X \times_k \Delta_k^2) \rightrightarrows Z^*(X \times_k \Delta_k^1) \rightrightarrows Z^*(X \times_k \Delta_k^0).$$

The resulting ∞ -groupoid is $z^*(X)$.

$z^*(X)$
= {alg. cycles on X }

Note: We need to look at subgroups of cycles which
are in "good position", i.e. intersect properly with the faces.

Let us return to the question of
constructing $DM(S)$.

Classen-Scholz

Animation (a.k.a. derived categories in ∞ -category theory)

Quillen, Lurie

\mathcal{A} = a category of "finite projective" objects

There exists an ∞ -category $\hat{\mathcal{A}}$ such that

- $\mathcal{A} = \{ \text{compact projective objects in } \hat{\mathcal{A}} \} \subseteq \hat{\mathcal{A}}$
- The objects of $\hat{\mathcal{A}}$ are built out of filtered colimits ("unions of increasing towers") in \mathcal{A} and geometric realizations (quotients of higher equiv. rel's) in \mathcal{A}

There exists a **stable** ∞ -category $D(\mathcal{A})$ which is obtained by inverting the "suspension" functor in $\hat{\mathcal{A}}$.

Examples:

$$\mathcal{A} = \{ \text{finite sets} \}$$

$$\leadsto \hat{\mathcal{A}} = \{ \infty\text{-groupoids} \} \text{ (homotopy types)}$$

$$D(\mathcal{A}) = \{ \text{spectra} \} \text{ (stable homotopy types)}$$

$$\mathcal{A} = \{ \text{f.g. projective } R\text{-modules} \}$$

$$\leadsto \hat{\mathcal{A}} = D(R)_{\geq 0} \quad (= D(R)^{\leq 0})$$

$$D(\mathcal{A}) = D(R)$$

S scheme

Let $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{M}(S) = \{ \text{Chow motives over } S \}$ built out of "relative" correspondences

$$\rightsquigarrow \text{DM}(S) := D(\mathcal{A})$$

Agrees with Voevodsky motives by work of

Bondarko, F. Jin.

Voevodsky's construction:

Take $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{S}_m_S = \{\text{smooth } S\text{-schemes}\}$.

$$DM(S) := D(\mathcal{S}_m_S) / \left\{ \begin{array}{c} X \times (A') \rightarrow X \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ U \sqcup V \rightarrow X \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ U \rightarrow X \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \forall X \in \mathcal{S}_m_S \\ U \cap V \rightarrow V \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ U \rightarrow X \end{array} \right\} \left[(P^1)^{\otimes -1} \right]$$

Verdier quotient

Define motivic cohomology using Ext's in DM .

Theorem (hard):

motivic cohomology \cong higher Chow groups

Theorem (Voevodsky, Ayoub, ...):

The construction $S \mapsto \mathrm{DM}(S)_{\mathbb{Q}}$
admits the six functor formalism.

Beilinson's conjectures on motivic sheaves



There is a motivic t-structure on $DM(S)$
(non-degenerate, compatible with perverse t-structures
under realizations).

$$\Rightarrow MM(S) := DM(S)^{\vee}$$

(hypothetical) abelian category
of motivic sheaves over S

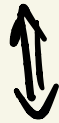
Theorem (Hannamura, Beilinson, Bondarko, ...):

Hannamura

Existence of the motivic t -structure

Beilinson

Bondarko



Grothendieck's standard conjectures

The conservativity conjecture:

The Betti realization functor

$$DM(\mathbb{C})_{gm} \otimes \mathbb{Q} \longrightarrow D(\mathbb{Q})$$

is conservative.

"geometric"
motives

Conservativity \implies Bloch conjecture

S sm proj surface / \mathbb{C} $h^{2,0}(X) = 0$

$\text{Alb} : CH_0(X) \longrightarrow \text{Alb}(X)(k)$ is injective.