

Central Extensions and Reciprocity Laws for Arithmetic Surfaces

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Numerations in Dimension 1

Example

- $\mathbb{Q}_p \supset \mathbb{Z}_p \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p/p\mathbb{Z}_p = \mathbb{F}_p$
- $\#\mathbb{F}_p = p$
- Assume $\#\mathbb{Z}_p = 1 \implies \#p\mathbb{Z}_p = 1/p$
- Assume $\#\mathbb{Z}_p = \alpha \in \mathbb{R}_{>0} \implies \#p\mathbb{Z}_p = \alpha/p$
- Numerations for all open compact subgroups
- Similarly, $\mathbb{F}_p((t)) \supset \mathbb{F}_p[[t]]$
- $\log : \mathbb{R}_{>0} \implies \mathbb{R}$ Multiplicative \implies Additive

Numerations in Dimension 1

Definition

- $A, B \leq \mathbb{Q}_p$: open compact
- $[A|B]_1 := \log \left(\# \frac{B}{A \cap B} \right) - \log \left(\# \frac{A}{A \cap B} \right)$
- Systematic Numeration:
 $\mathbf{n} : \{ \text{open compact subgroups of } G \} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 satisfying $\mathbf{n}(B) = \mathbf{n}(A) + [A|B]_1$.
- $\text{Num}(\mathbb{Q}_p) := \{ \text{systematic numerations of } \mathbb{Q}_p \}$
- $\text{Num}(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ is an \mathbb{R} -torsor
- e.g. $\mathbf{m} = \mathbf{n} + \log \alpha$

Numerations in Dimension 1

Commensurable Subspaces

- G : locally compact group, $A, B \leq G$: open compact
- $[A|B]_1 := \log \# \frac{B}{A \cap B} - \log \# \frac{A}{A \cap B}$

Definition

- Systematic Numeration:
 $\mathbf{n} : \{ \text{open compact subgroups of } G \} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 satisfying $\mathbf{n}(B) = \mathbf{n}(A) + [A|B]_1$.
- $\text{Num}(G) := \{ \text{systematic numerations of } G \}$

Facts

- $\text{Num}(G)$ is an \mathbb{R} -torsor

Definition

Example

- $L = \mathbb{Q}_p((u)), \mathbb{Q}_p\{\{u\}\}$: 2 dimensional local field,
- Ind-Pro Topology
- $\mathbb{Q}_p[[u]]/u\mathbb{Q}_p[[u]] = \mathbb{Q}_p, \mathbb{Z}_p((u))/p\mathbb{Z}_p((u)) = \mathbb{F}_p((u))$
- Ind-Pro Topology

Definition

- $W_1, W_2 \leq V$: closed subspace
- $W \leq W_1, W \leq W_2$ s.t. W_i/W : locally compact
- $[W_1|W_2; W]_2 := \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{R}}(\text{Num}(W_1/W), \text{Num}(W_2/W))$
- $[W_1|W_2]_2 := \text{prolim}_W [W_1|W_2; W]_2$
- $[W_1|W_2]_2$ is an \mathbb{R} -torsor

Discrepancy

Discrepancy

- \bar{V} : metrized \mathbb{R} -space of finite dimension
- $\bar{V}_* : 0 \rightarrow \bar{V}_1 \xrightarrow{i} \bar{V}_2 \xrightarrow{\pi} \bar{V}_3 \rightarrow 0$ exact as \mathbb{R} -space
- Discrepancy

$$\gamma(\bar{V}_*) := \frac{\|i(\mathbf{e}_1) \wedge \cdots \wedge i(\mathbf{e}_r) \wedge \mathbf{e}_{r+1} \wedge \mathbf{e}_{r+s}\|_2}{\|\mathbf{e}_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge \mathbf{e}_r\|_1 \cdot \|\pi(\mathbf{e}_{r+1}) \wedge \cdots \wedge \pi(\mathbf{e}_{r+s})\|_3}$$

Basic Maps: One Example

- $A, B, C \leq \mathbb{R}((u))$ s.t. $A \sim B \sim C$ (Commensurable)
- $(A|B) := \det\left(\frac{A}{A \cap B}\right)^* \otimes \det\left(\frac{B}{A \cap B}\right)$
- $\alpha_{A,B,C} : (A|B) \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} (B|C) \simeq (A|C)$
- $\exists \gamma(\alpha_{\bar{A}, \bar{B}, \bar{C}}) \in \mathbb{R}$ discrepancy & $\overline{\alpha_{A,B,C}} =: \alpha_{A,B,C} \cdot \gamma(\alpha_{\bar{A}, \bar{B}, \bar{C}})$
- $\implies \overline{\alpha_{A,B,C}} : \overline{(A|B)} \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \overline{(B|C)} \cong \overline{(A|C)}$ isometry

Central Extension: Finite Places

Definition

- L : 2 dim local field, \mathcal{O}_L : valuation ring
- Central Extension:

$$\widehat{L}^* := \{(g, \mathbf{n}) : g \in L^*, \mathbf{n} \in [\mathcal{O}_L | g \mathcal{O}_L]_2\}$$

$$(g_1, \mathbf{n}_1)(g_2, \mathbf{n}_2) := (g_1 g_2, \mathbf{n}_1 \cdot g_1(\mathbf{n}_2))$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{w/ } \mathbf{n}_1 \otimes g_1(\mathbf{n}_2) &\in [\mathcal{O}_L | g_1 \mathcal{O}_L]_2 \otimes_R g_1([\mathcal{O}_L | g_2 \mathcal{O}_L]_2) \\ &\simeq [\mathcal{O}_L | g_1 \mathcal{O}_L]_2 \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} [g_1 \mathcal{O}_L | g_1 g_2 \mathcal{O}_L]_2 \\ &= [\mathcal{O}_L | g_1 g_2 \mathcal{O}_L]_2 \end{aligned}$$

Fact

- \exists exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \widehat{L}^* \xrightarrow{\pi} L^* \rightarrow 1$$

Symbol (I)

- $f', g' \in \widehat{L}^*$ s.t. $\pi(f') = f, \pi(g') = g$
- Definition:

$$\langle f, g \rangle_L := [f', g'] \in \mathbb{R} \subset \widehat{L}^* \quad \forall f, g \in L^*$$

Symbol (I')

-

$$\nu_L : L^* \times L^* \longrightarrow K_2(L) \xrightarrow{\partial_2} \overline{L}^* \xrightarrow{\partial_1} \mathbb{Z}$$

w/ ∂_2 : tame symbol, ∂_1 : valuation

Theorem

$$\langle f, g \rangle_L = \log \#(\overline{L}) \cdot \nu_L(f, g)$$

Symbols at Infinity

Central Extension

- $L = K((t)) \supset K[[t]]$ w/ $K = \mathbb{R}$, or \mathbb{C}
- Central Extension:

$$\widehat{L}^{\text{ar}} := \{(g, a) : g \in L^*, a \in \overline{(K[[t]]|gK[[t]])}, a \neq 0\}$$

$$\text{w/ } (g_1, a_1)(g_2, a_2) := (g_1g_2, a_1g_1(a_2))$$
- \exists exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^* \rightarrow \widehat{L}^{\text{ar}} \xrightarrow{\pi} L^* \rightarrow 1$$

Symbol(II)

- $f, g \in L^*, f', g' \in \widehat{L}^{\text{ar}}$ s.t. $\pi(f') = f, \pi(g') = g$
- Local Symbol: $\langle f, g \rangle_L := [f', g'] \in \mathbb{R}$
- Fact: $\langle f, g \rangle_L = \log \frac{|f_0(0)^{\nu_t(g)}|}{|g_0(0)^{\nu_t(f)}|}$

$$\text{w/ } f(t) = t^{\nu_t(f)} f_0(t), \quad g(t) = t^{\nu_t(g)} g_0(t)$$

Preparations

Setting

- X/\mathcal{O}_F : arithmetic surface w/ $\pi : X \rightarrow \text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_F$
- $C \subset X$: integral curve, η_C : generic pt, $x \in C$: closed pt

Finite Places

- $k(X)_{x,C} := \text{Frac}\left(\widehat{(\mathcal{O}_{X,x})_{\eta_C}}\right) = \bigoplus_{2 \text{ dim loc fd}} L$
- $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{x,C} := \bigoplus \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_L$

Infinite Places

- $P \in X_F$: closed point
- $k(X)_P \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{R} := \text{Frac}\left(\widehat{\mathcal{O}_{X_F,P} \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{R}}\right) = \bigoplus_{L=K((t))} K=\mathbb{R}, \text{ or } \mathbb{C} L$
- $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_P := \bigoplus \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_L$

Reciprocity Law

Reciprocity Law: Around A Point

- $x \in X$: closed point

$$\sum_{C: C \ni x} \langle f, g \rangle_{x, C} = 0$$

Reciprocity Law: Along Vertical Curve

- $V \subset X$: vertical curve

$$\sum_{x: x \in V} \langle f, g \rangle_{x, V} = 0$$

Reciprocity Law: Along Horizontal Curve

- $P \in X_F$: closed pt, E_P : corr. horizontal curve

$$\sum_{x: x \in E_P} \langle f, g \rangle_{x, E_P} + \langle f, g \rangle_P = 0$$

Central Extension: Global

Central Extension

- X : arithmetic surface
- \exists central extension

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \widehat{k(X)^*} W_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\text{ar}} \rightarrow k(X)^* \rightarrow 1$$

- $W_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\text{ar}} := \prod_{X \in E_P} \mathcal{O}_{E_P, X}((u)) \times \left(\overline{\mathcal{O}_{X_F}|_P}((u)) \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{R} \right)$

Main Theorem

Exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \widehat{k(X)^*} W_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\text{ar}} \rightarrow k(X)^* \rightarrow 1$$

splits

General Construction

w/o Adjunction Formula

- $\omega := \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2g} \sum_{i=1}^g \omega_i \wedge \bar{\omega}_i$: canonical volume form/ X_∞
- $\bar{\mathcal{L}}$: ω -admissible metrized line bdl/ X
- $s \neq 0$: rat section of \mathcal{L} s. t. $s|_{E_P} \neq 0$
- $\text{div}(s|_{E_P}) =: \sum_X n_X[X]$, $\text{div}(s|_{X_F}) =: \sum_Q m_Q[Q]$
- $\exists c(s) \in \mathbb{R}$ s.t.

$$\bar{\mathcal{L}} = \overline{\mathcal{O}(\text{div}(s))} \cdot \exp(-c(s))$$

•

$$W_{\bar{\mathcal{L}}, s}^{\text{ar}} := \prod_{X \in E_P} m_{E_P, X}^{-n_X}((u)) \times \prod_{Q \in X_F} \overline{\mathcal{O}_{X_F}(Q)}^{\otimes m_Q} |_P((u)) \hat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{R} \cdot e^{-c(s)}$$

Numeration: Arith Intersection

Definition

- $\text{num}_0(\mathfrak{m}_{E_P, X}) := -\log q_X$;
- $\text{num}_0(\overline{\mathcal{O}_{X_F}(\mathcal{Q})|_P}) := g(\mathcal{Q}, P)$; Arakelov-Green function
- $\text{num}_0(\mathcal{O}_{E_P, X}[[u]]/u^n \mathcal{O}_{E_P, X}[[u]]) := n$;
- $\text{num}_0(\mathcal{O}_{X_F, P}[[u]]/u^m \mathcal{O}_{X_F, P}[[u]]) := m$.

Facts

- $\text{num}_0^{\text{coef}}(W_{\overline{\mathcal{L}}, S}^{\text{ar}}) = \deg_{\text{Ar}}(\overline{\mathcal{L}}|_{\overline{E_P}})$
- s_1 and s'_1 , resp. s and s' : 'nice' sections of \mathcal{L}_1 , resp. of \mathcal{L}
- $\implies \exists$ metrized \mathbb{R} -torsors isometries

$$\text{Num}(W_{\overline{\mathcal{L}}, S}^{\text{ar}}) \cong \text{Num}(W_{\overline{\mathcal{L}}, S'}^{\text{ar}}),$$

$$\text{Num}(W_{\overline{\mathcal{L}}_1, S_1}^{\text{ar}}/W_{\overline{\mathcal{L}}, S}^{\text{ar}}) \cong \text{Num}(W_{\overline{\mathcal{L}}_1, S'_1}^{\text{ar}}/W_{\overline{\mathcal{L}}, S'}^{\text{ar}}).$$

Global Numeration

Definition

$$[W_{\overline{\mathcal{L}}_1, s_1}^{\text{ar}} | W_{\overline{\mathcal{L}}_2, s_2}^{\text{ar}}]_2$$

$$:= \text{prolim}_{(\overline{\mathcal{L}}, s)} \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\text{Num}(W_{\overline{\mathcal{L}}_1, s_1}^{\text{ar}} / W_{\overline{\mathcal{L}}, s}^{\text{ar}}), \text{Num}(W_{\overline{\mathcal{L}}_2, s_2}^{\text{ar}} / W_{\overline{\mathcal{L}}, s}^{\text{ar}}) \right)$$

Proposition

$$[W_{\overline{\mathcal{L}}_1, s_1}^{\text{ar}} | W_{\overline{\mathcal{L}}_2, s_2}^{\text{ar}}]_2 \cong [W_{\overline{\mathcal{L}}_1, s'_1}^{\text{ar}} | W_{\overline{\mathcal{L}}_2, s'_2}^{\text{ar}}]_2$$

Action on Reference Spaces

Examples

- $f \in k(X)^*$ s.t. $f|_{E_P} \neq 0$,

$$\operatorname{div}(f|_{E_P}) =: \sum_X n_X [X], \operatorname{div}(f|_{X_F}) =: \sum_Q m_Q [Q] \implies$$

- Algebraic:

$$f \cdot W_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\operatorname{ar}} = \prod_{X \in E_P} m_{E_P, X}^{-n_X}((u)) \times \prod_{Q \in X_F} \mathcal{O}_{X_F}(Q)^{m_Q}|_P((u))$$

$$\text{w/ } W_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\operatorname{ar}} = \prod_{X \in E_P} \mathcal{O}_{E_P, X}((u)) \times \prod_{Q \in X_F} \mathcal{O}_{X_F, Q}|_P((u)).$$

- Metric:

$$f \cdot W_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\operatorname{ar}} := \prod_{X \in E_P} m_{E_P, X}^{-n_X}((u)) \times \prod_{Q \in X_F} \overline{\mathcal{O}_{X_F}(Q)}^{\otimes m_Q}|_P((u)) \cdot e^{\int_{X_\infty} \log \|f\| d}$$

$$= W_{\mathcal{O}_X(\operatorname{div}_{\operatorname{ar}}(f)), f}^{\operatorname{ar}}$$

w/ $\operatorname{div}_{\operatorname{ar}}(f)$: Arakelov divisor of f

- $f \cdot W_{\mathcal{O}_{X,1}}^{\operatorname{ar}} := W_{\mathcal{O}_X(\operatorname{div}_{\operatorname{ar}}(f)), f}^{\operatorname{ar}} \quad \forall f \in k(X)^*$

Arithmetic Central Extension

Definition

- Define an arithmetic central extension by:
 - $\widehat{k(X)^*}_{W_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\text{ar}}} := \{(f, \alpha) : f \in k(X)^*, \alpha \in [W_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\text{ar}} | fW_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\text{ar}}]_2\}$;
 - $(f, \alpha) \circ (g, \beta) := (fg, \alpha \circ f(\beta)) \quad \text{w/ } \alpha \circ f(\beta) := \alpha \otimes f(\beta)$.
- Based on:

$$[W_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\text{ar}} | fW_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\text{ar}}]_2 \otimes [fW_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\text{ar}} | fgW_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\text{ar}}]_2 \cong [W_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\text{ar}} | fgW_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\text{ar}}]_2$$

Main Theorem

- $\widehat{k(X)^*}_{W_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\text{ar}}}$ is a central extension of $k(X)^*$ by \mathbb{R} ;
- Canonical exact sequence splits

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \widehat{k(X)^*}_{W_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\text{ar}}} \rightarrow k(X)^* \rightarrow 1$$

Algebraic Residue Theory

Residue Isomorphism

- $E_P =: \text{Spec } A$, w/ A : order of \mathcal{O}_F , a Dedekind domain
- $W_{E_P/Y} := \{b \in F(P) : \text{Tr}(bA) \subset \mathcal{O}_F\}$.
- $W_{E_P/Y} := \prod_{x \in E_P} \mathfrak{m}_{E_P, x}^{b_x}$
- Residue map induces

$$\text{res} : \mathcal{K}_\pi(E_P)|_{E_P} \simeq \widetilde{W}_{E_P/Y},$$

Arith Adjunction Formula

- Set: $\mathbf{d}_\lambda(\overline{E}_P) := \sum_{\sigma \in S_\infty} N_\sigma \mathbf{d}_{g, \sigma}(\overline{E}_P)$
w/ $\mathbf{d}_{g, \sigma}(\overline{E}_P) := \sum_{i < j} g(P_i, P_j)$ & $P = \{P_i\}$
- Introduce: $\mathbf{d}_{E_P/Y} := -\log(W_{E_P/Y} : \mathcal{O}_F) \implies$
- Arith Adjunction Formula: $\overline{\mathcal{K}}_\pi \cdot \overline{E}_P + \overline{E}_P^2 = \mathbf{d}_{E_P/Y} + \mathbf{d}_\lambda(\overline{E}_P)$

Arithmetic Adelic Complex

Definition

- $P \in X_F$: alg pt, $E_P \subset X$: corr horizontal curve

\mathcal{I}_{E_P} : ideal sheaf of $E_P \subset X$

- \mathcal{L} : metrized line bdl/ X , $\mathcal{L}|_{E_P} := \mathcal{O}_{E_P}(\sum_X n_X[X])$

$\mathcal{L}_F := \mathcal{L}|_{X_F} := \mathcal{O}_{X_F}(\sum_{Q \in X_F} m_Q[Q])$

- Introduce adelic complex $\mathcal{A}_{\bar{E}_P, *}^{\text{Ar}}(\bar{\mathcal{L}})$:

$$\widehat{k(X)}_{E_P} \times \left(\prod_{X \in E_P} (B_X \otimes_{\hat{\mathcal{O}}_{X,X}} \mathcal{L}) \times (B_P \otimes_{\hat{\mathcal{O}}_{X,X}} \bar{\mathcal{L}} \hat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{R}) \right) \longrightarrow \mathbb{A}_{\bar{E}_P}^{\text{Ar}}$$

w/ $B_X := \mathcal{O}_{E_P, X}((u))$, $B_P = \mathcal{O}_{X_F}|_P((u))$,

$$\mathbb{A}_{\bar{E}_P}^{\text{Ar}} := \prod'_{X \in \bar{E}_P} \widehat{k(E_P)}_X((u))$$

Arithmetic Cohomology

Proposition

$$H^0(\mathcal{A}_{\bar{E}_P, *}^{\text{Ar}}(\bar{\mathcal{L}})) = H_{\text{ar}}^0(\bar{E}_P, \bar{\mathcal{L}}|_{\bar{E}_P})((u)),$$

$$H^1(\mathcal{A}_{\bar{E}_P, *}^{\text{Ar}}(\bar{\mathcal{L}})) = H_{\text{ar}}^1(\bar{E}_P, \bar{\mathcal{L}}|_{\bar{E}_P})((u)).$$

Coefficient Numeration

$$\text{num}_0(H_{\text{ar}}^0(\bar{E}_P, \bar{\mathcal{L}}|_{\bar{E}_P})) = h_{\text{ar}}^0(\bar{E}_P, \bar{\mathcal{L}}|_{\bar{E}_P})$$

$$:= -\log \sum_{x \in H_{\text{ar}}^0(\bar{E}_P, \bar{\mathcal{L}}|_{\bar{E}_P})} e^{-\pi \|x\|}$$

$$\text{num}_0(H_{\text{ar}}^1(\bar{E}_P, \bar{\mathcal{L}}|_{\bar{E}_P})) = h_{\text{ar}}^1(\bar{E}_P, \bar{\mathcal{L}}|_{\bar{E}_P})$$

$$= -\log \sum_{x \in H_{\text{ar}}^0(\bar{E}_P, K_{\bar{E}_P} \otimes \bar{\mathcal{L}}|_{\bar{E}_P})} e^{-\pi \|x\|}$$

Numeration in Dimension 2

Numeration in Dimension 2

- Coef Numeration + $((u))$ numeration:
 $\text{num}_0(A[[u]]/u^n A[[u]]) := n \cdot \text{num}_0(A)$
 w/ A : numerable locally compact space
 $\implies \mathbb{R}$ -torsor $\text{Num}(H_{\text{Ar}}^i(\overline{E}_P, \overline{\mathcal{L}}|_{\overline{E}_P})((u)))$
- $\implies \mathbb{R}$ -torsor $\text{Num}(H_{\overline{E}_P, *}^{\text{Ar}}(\overline{\mathcal{L}}))$

Numeration for Adelic Arithmetic Complex

- Definition:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Num}(\mathcal{A}_{\overline{E}_P, *}^{\text{Ar}}(\overline{\mathcal{L}})) \\ & := \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{R}}(\text{Num}(H^1(\mathcal{A}_{\overline{E}_P, *}^{\text{Ar}}(\overline{\mathcal{L}}))), \text{Num}(H^0(\mathcal{A}_{\overline{E}_P, *}^{\text{Ar}}(\overline{\mathcal{L}})))) \end{aligned}$$

Main Theorem

Main Theorem

\exists canonical isometry

$$[W_{\mathcal{L}_1, \mathcal{S}_1}^{\text{ar}} | W_{\mathcal{L}_2, \mathcal{S}_2}^{\text{ar}}]_2 \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\text{Num}(\mathcal{A}_{E_P, *}^{\text{Ar}}(\overline{\mathcal{L}}_1)), \text{Num}(\mathcal{A}_{E_P, *}^{\text{Ar}}(\overline{\mathcal{L}}_2)) \right)$$

History

History

- Weil: reciprocity law for curves
- Tate: residue formula using trace for curves
- Arbarello-De Concini-Kac: central extension and reciprocity law for curves
- Parshin: reciprocity laws for geometric surfaces
- Osipov: dimension theory in dimension 2 and central extensions for geometric surfaces
- Sugahara-Weng: reciprocity laws and central extensions for arithmetic surfaces

Joint work

- This is a joint work with K. Sugahara

Thank You

Thank You

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