

Rational points for regular models of algebraic varieties of Hodge Level ≥ 1

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1. Introduction. $[k:\mathbb{Q}_p] < \infty$, $R = \mathcal{O}_k$, k res. field, $q = |k|$
 $\forall r \geq 1$, $[k_r:k] = r$.

$W = W(k)$, $K_0 = \text{Frac}(W)$.

X proper flat R -scheme, X_K, X_k the generic, special fibres.

Thm 1: Assume further that

i) X_K geometrically connected

ii) X regular

iii) $H^i(X_K, \mathcal{O}_{X_K}) = 0 \quad \forall i \geq 1$

Then $\forall r \geq 1$, $|X(k_r)| \equiv 1 \pmod{q^r}$

Thm (Esnault, 2006): Same conclusion with iii) replaced by

iii)' $\forall i \geq 1$, $\forall \xi \in H_{\text{ét}}^i(X_{\bar{K}}, \mathbb{Q}_\ell) \exists U \subset X_{\bar{K}}, U \neq \emptyset$ s.t.
 $\xi \mapsto 0$ in $H_{\text{ét}}^i(U_{\bar{K}}, \mathbb{Q}_\ell)$ ("coniveau 1")

iii)' \Rightarrow iii) (Deligne Hodge II)

iii) \Rightarrow iii)' conjectured by Hodge's conj. (Groth.)

1.2 Reformulation in terms of Witt vectors

$Z(X_k, t)$ = zeta function of X_k

$$Z(X_k, t) = \frac{\prod_i (1 - \alpha_i t)}{\prod_j (1 - \beta_j t)} \quad \begin{array}{l} \alpha_i, \beta_j \in \overline{\mathbb{Q}_p} \\ \alpha_i \neq \beta_j \forall i, j \end{array}$$

$$Z^{<1}(X_k, t) = \frac{\prod_{v(\alpha_i) < 1} (1 - \alpha_i t)}{\prod_{v(\beta_j) < 1} (1 - \beta_j t)} \quad \begin{array}{l} v \text{ valuation s.t. } v(q) = 1 \\ \text{(part of } Z \text{ of slope } < 1) \end{array}$$

Thm (Berthelot, Bloch, Esnault) (X_k proper)

$$Z^{<1}(X_k, t) = \prod_i \det(1 - tF | H^i(X_k, W\mathcal{O}_{X_k, \mathbb{A}}))^{(-1)^{i+1}}$$

where $W_n \mathcal{O}_{X_k} = \{(a_0, \dots, a_{n-1}) \mid a_i \in \mathcal{O}_{X_k}\}$

$$W\mathcal{O}_{X_k} = \varprojlim_n W_n \mathcal{O}_{X_k}, \quad W\mathcal{O}_{X_k, \mathbb{A}} = W\mathcal{O}_{X_k} \otimes \mathbb{A}$$

then Thm 1 follows from:

Thm 2: Same assumptions as Thm 1, then

$$1) H^0(X_k, W\mathcal{O}_{X_k, \mathbb{A}}) \cong K_0$$

$$2) \forall i \geq 1, H^i(X_k, W\mathcal{O}_{X_k, \mathbb{A}}) = 0$$

Remark: \exists trivial case: $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Note that} \\ \text{(iii)} \Leftrightarrow H^i(X, \mathcal{O}_X) \text{ is } p\text{-torsion if } i \geq 1 \end{array} \right]$

$$\text{if } H^i(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = 0 \forall i \geq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow H^i(X_k, \mathcal{O}_{X_k}) = 0 \forall i \geq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow H^i(X_k, W\mathcal{O}_{X_k, \mathbb{A}}) = 0 \forall i \geq 1$$

2. p-adic Hodge theory

(2)

Prop: Thm 1 holds if X/R is semi-stable.

Proof: 1) ~~1)~~ Endow X, X_k with log-structures coming from the special fibre of X .

→ log-crystalline groups $H_{\log\text{-crys}}^i(X_k/W)$.

We have a log-deRham-Witt complex ~~$W\omega_{X_k}^\bullet$~~ $W\omega_{X_k}^\bullet$
with $W\omega_{X_k}^0 = W\mathcal{O}_{X_k}$,

$$H_{\log\text{-crys}}^i(X_k/W) \cong H^i(X_k, \underbrace{W\omega_{X_k}^\bullet}_{\text{filtration}})$$

filtration \Rightarrow slope filtration on $H_{\log\text{-crys}}^i \otimes \mathbb{Q}$

2) \exists Hyodo-Kato isom.:

$$H_{\log\text{-crys}}^i(X_k/W) \cong H^i(X_k, \Omega_{X_k}^\bullet)$$

3) C_{st} :

$$B_{st} \otimes H_{\log\text{-crys}}^i(X_k/W) \cong B_{st} \otimes H_{\acute{e}t}^i(X_k, \mathbb{Q}_p)$$

$\Rightarrow H_{\log\text{-crys}}^i(X_k/W) \otimes K_0 + \text{Frob.} + \text{filt}^n \text{ via 2) is } \underline{\text{weakly admissible}}$
(sense of Fontaine)

\Rightarrow Newton polygon of $H_{\log\text{-crys}}^i(X_k/W) \otimes K_0 \geq$ Hodge polygon of $H^i(X_k, \Omega_{X_k}^\bullet)$

\Rightarrow first slope of Newton is ≥ 1

$$\Rightarrow H^i(X_k, W\mathcal{O}_{X_k, \mathbb{Q}}) = 0$$

General case: Use de Jong's alteration:

Can find Y st. Y with f projective, Y integral, semi-stable/ R' finite ext. of R
 $f \downarrow$
 X integral and $Y \rightarrow X$ generically finite étale.
 \downarrow
 R

\Rightarrow For any N , we can find a finite extension $k'/k, R' \subset k'$ integers,

and an N -truncated simplicial hypercovering of X_k , such that

- 1) proper N -truncated hypercover
- 2) ~~all~~ all Y_i 's are pull-backs of semi-stable schemes over sub-extensions of k in k' .
- 3) hypercovering is an étale hypercovering over a nonempty open $C \subset X$.

Then (choose $k' \xrightarrow{\iota} \mathbb{C}$) $N > 2\dim(X_{k'})$

Proper coh. description for \mathbb{C} -coh. $\Rightarrow H^i(\coprod_k Y_{\bullet, k'}, \Omega_{Y_{\bullet, k'}}^{\bullet}) \cong H^i(X_{k'}, \Omega_{X_{k'}}^{\bullet})$
 isom. of Hodge structures

$$\Rightarrow H^i(Y_{\bullet, k}, \mathcal{O}_{Y_{\bullet, k}}) = 0 \quad \forall i \geq 1$$

one gets:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \nearrow H^i(Y_{\bullet, k'}, \omega_{Y_{\bullet, k'}, \mathbb{C}}) & \searrow \\
 H^i(X_k, \omega_{X_k, \mathbb{C}}) & \dashrightarrow & H^i(Y_{\bullet, k'}, \omega_{Y_{\bullet, k'}, \mathbb{C}}) \\
 & \searrow H^i(Y_{0, k}, \omega_{Y_{0, k}, \mathbb{C}}) & \nearrow \\
 & \underbrace{Y_0 \text{ reduced}}_{\text{mod } \mathfrak{m} \subset R} &
 \end{array}$$

Tsujii: the main thm of p-adic Hodge theory extend to trunc. simp. schemes

$\Rightarrow \text{---} \rightarrow$ is the zero map

Thm 3: Let $Y \xrightarrow{f} X$ be a projective, generically finite and flat morphism between two finitely generated flat regular \mathbb{P} -schemes of the same dimension.

$$\text{Then } H^i(X_k, W\Omega_{X_k, \mathbb{Q}}) \xrightarrow{\sim} H^i(Y_k, W\Omega_{Y_k, \mathbb{Q}})$$

Key point: f is a local complete intersection morphism of virtual relative dim 0.

$$\text{l.c.i. : loc. on } Y, \exists \begin{array}{ccc} Y & \xrightarrow{\text{reg. imm.}} & P \\ & \searrow f & \downarrow \text{smooth} \\ & & X \end{array}$$

$$\text{virtual relative dim} = \dim_{P/X} - \text{codim}_P(Y)$$

Thm 3 can be generalised to $\cdot X$ integral
 $\cdot Y \rightarrow X$ l.c.i. of virt. rel. dim. 0

3. The trace morphism τ_f

Proof: $f: Y \rightarrow X$ l.c.i, v.r.d 0, X noeth. with dual complex

Then $\exists \tau_f: Rf_* \mathcal{O}_Y \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X$ st.

- i) trans. w.r.t. f
- ii) compatible with base change
- iii) if f finite flat, $Rf_* \mathcal{O}_Y = f_* \mathcal{O}_Y$
 $\Rightarrow \tau_f(b) = \text{Tr}_X(\cdot b)$

$$f^! \mathcal{O}_X \cong \omega_Y = (\mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I}^2)^\vee \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_P} \Omega_{P/X}^d$$

$$d = \dim(P/X)$$

\mathcal{I} = ideal of Y in P

\exists canonical section of $f^! \mathcal{O}_Y$:

$$(t_1, \dots, t_d) \mapsto dt_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dt_d$$

Can be extended to the de Rham-Witt relative theory

\Rightarrow using the trace map you get Thm 3.