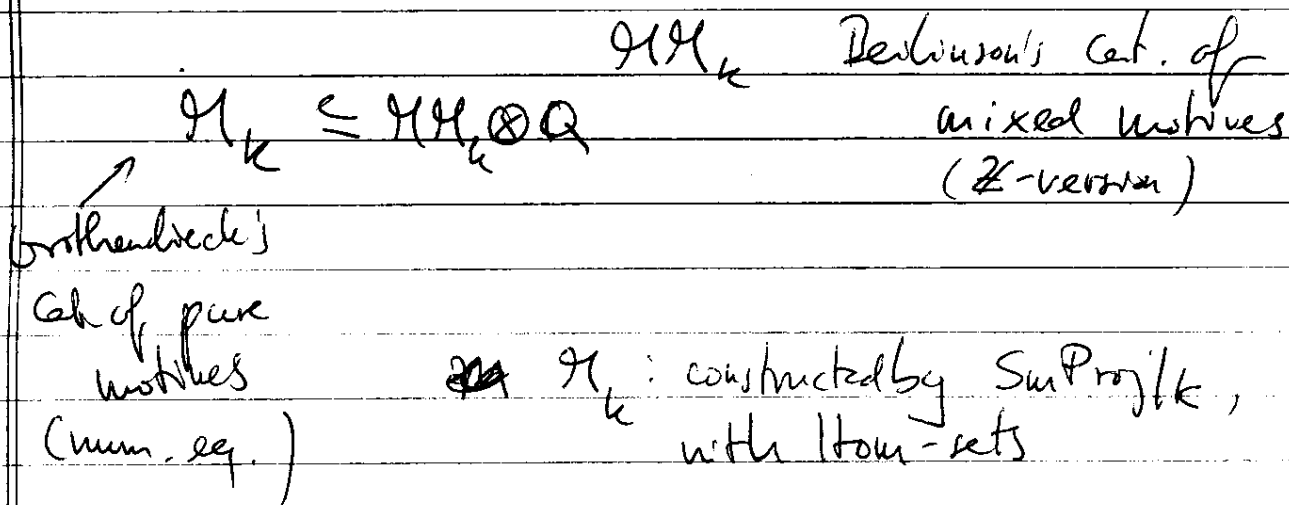


# Lerine: Mixed Motives

## Conjectural Picture

Let  $k$  be a field



$$\text{Hom}_k(X, Y) = \text{Cor}_k^{\text{num}}(Y, X) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$$
$$:= \mathbb{Z}^{\text{num}}(Y \times X) / \text{num} \otimes \mathbb{Q}$$

+ ... + ...

Theorem (Jannsen)  $\mathcal{M}_k$  is semi-simple

$\mathcal{M}_k$  is the "universal Weil cohomology theory"

$$\text{SmProj} \ni X \mapsto H^*(\bar{X} := X \times_k \bar{k})$$

$$\text{e.g. } H^*(\bar{X}) = H_{\text{et}}^*(\bar{X}, \mathbb{Q})$$

some properties of Weil coh:  $f^*$ , cycle classes,  
 Kinnethy formula  
 Poincare duality,  $H^i(\mathbb{P}^1) = 0$

$\mathcal{M}_k$ : "universal Bloch-Ogus coh. thry on  $\mathbb{S}m/k$ "

Properties:  $f^*$ , Mayer-Vietoris, twisted cycle classes  

$$\begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\text{codimension}} \\ \mathbb{Z}^d(X) \rightarrow H^{2d}(X, \Gamma(d)) \end{array}$$

twisted purity  $W \hookrightarrow X$  codim  $d$

$$H^n(W, \Gamma(m)) \cong H_{W, n}^{m+2d}(X, \Gamma(m+2d)),$$

homotopy invariance

$\mathcal{M}_k \otimes \mathbb{Q}$  is an abelian tensor category having objects

$$\mathbb{Z}(n), \mathcal{M}(n) := \mathcal{M} \otimes \mathbb{Z}(n).$$

$$\mathbb{Z}(m) \otimes \mathbb{Z}(n) := \mathbb{Z}(m+n)$$

$$h: \mathbb{S}m/k^{op} \longrightarrow \mathcal{D}^b(\mathcal{M}_k)$$

$$H_A^p(X, \mathbb{Z}(q)) := \text{Ext}^p(\mathbb{Z}, h(X)(q))$$

$$H_A^p(X, \mathbb{Z}(q)) \otimes \mathbb{Q} = K_{\mathbb{Z}(q)}^{2q-p}(X)^{(q)}$$

$H^i(h(X))$  is in  $\mathcal{M}_k$  for  $X \in \mathbb{S}m\text{Proj}/k$

Consequence:  $K_{2q-p}(X)^{(q)} = 0$  if  $p < 0$ .  
 (weak Borel-Lichtenberg vanishing conjecture)

## II Algebraic cycles & correspondences

Def  $X \in \text{Sm}/k$

a)  $Z^q(X) := Z[\{W \subseteq X \mid W \text{ closed irred, codim } q\}]$

b)  ~~$Z^q(X) \otimes Z^{q'}(X)$~~   $Z, Z'$  intersect properly

in  $X$  if  $|Z| \cap |Z'|$  has codim  $q+q'$ .

If  $Z = \sum_{n_i \geq 0} n_i W_i \Rightarrow |Z| = \cup W_i$

Note: This defines a (partially defined) associative & commutative product

$$Z^*(X) \otimes Z^*(X) \rightarrow Z^*(X)$$

Similarly, there is partially defined

$$f^*: Z^*(Y) \rightarrow Z^*(X) \text{ for } f: Y \rightarrow X$$

well-defined  $f_*: Z^*(X) \rightarrow Z^*(Y)$  for  $f: X \rightarrow Y$   
 of codim  $d$

Def: ~~Rational~~ Rational equivalence

$$Z, Z' \in Z^q(X) : Z \sim_r Z' \text{ if } \exists Z''$$

$$\exists Z'' \in Z^q(X \times A^1) \text{ s.t.}$$

$$Z - Z' = \left( \begin{array}{c} i_0^* \\ \uparrow \\ 0\text{-section} \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} i_1^* \\ \downarrow \\ 1\text{-section} \end{array} \right) (Z'')$$

$$CH^*(X) := Z^*(X) / \sim_r$$

Thm All the operations are well-defined on  $CH^*(X)$ .

Correspondence  $X, Y \in \text{Im Proj}/k$

$$\text{Cor}_k(X, Y) = CH^{\dim X}(X \times Y)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Hom}(X, X) & \rightarrow & \text{Cor}_k(X, Y) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ f & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \Gamma_f^t \end{array}$$

Composition Law:  $(\Gamma', \Gamma) \mapsto p_{X \times Z}^* (\Gamma \times Z) \cdot (X \times \Gamma')$

Note:  $\Gamma_{f \circ g}^t = \Gamma_g^t \circ \Gamma_f^t$

### III Motivic Complexes

#### A. Bloch's cycle complex

1. Computed scheme  $\Delta^n$

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

2. The cycle complex. Take  $X \in \text{Sch}/k$

$$Z^q(X \times \Delta^p) \cong Z^q(X, p) = \# \left[ \left\{ W \hookrightarrow X \times \Delta^p \mid \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. \begin{array}{l} W \text{ is irred, codim } W(X \times \Delta^p) = q \\ \forall \text{ faces } f \text{ of } \Delta^p, \\ W \cap f \neq \emptyset \end{array} \right\} \right]$$

So  $\delta_i^*$  is well-defined. Define  $d := \sum (-1)^i \delta_i^*$ ,

which gives the complex  $Z^q(X, *)$

Def:  $CH^q(X, p) = H_p(Z^q(X, *))$

Properties •  $CH^q(X_0) = CH^q(X)$  ( $CH^q(X) \otimes \mathbb{Q} = K_0(X)^q$ )  
(Grothendieck-Riemann-Roch)

- homotopy invariance
- functoriality (difficult)
- Mayer-Vietoris
- correct relation with K-theory  
 $CH^q(X, p) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \cong K_p(X)^{(q)}$

This suggests:  $H^p(X, \mathbb{Z}(q)) = CH^p(X, \mathbb{Z}(q-p))$  ✓

B Suslin's complex  $\leadsto H_n^{\text{Suslin}}(X, \mathbb{Z})$

Dold-Thom-Thom  $\prod_n S^\infty X \cong H_n(X, \mathbb{Z})$

Def:  $X, Y \in \text{Sm}/k$

$$\text{SmCor}_k(Y, X) := \mathbb{Z} \left[ \left\{ W \hookrightarrow X \times Y \mid \begin{array}{l} W \text{ intd.} \\ W \rightarrow Y \text{ finite} \end{array} \right\} \right]$$

$$\nearrow \begin{array}{c} \text{ID} \\ \mathbb{Z}^e(Y \times X) \end{array}$$

& deriv. on some component

parametrizing a family of points of  $X$  over  $Y$ .

$$C_n^{\text{Sus}}(X) = \text{SmCor}_k(\Delta^n, X) \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^{\text{evn}}(X, \mathbb{Z})$$

$\leadsto$  chain complex  $C_\bullet^{\text{Sus}}(X)$

$$\text{Define } H_n^{\text{Sus}}(X) := H_n(C_\bullet^{\text{Sus}}(X))$$

(note 86)

Problems: Mayer-Vietoris  
relations to Bloch's complex

#### IV Triangulated categories of motives

## A. Triangulated categories

It is an additive category  $\mathcal{C}$ , equivalence  $T: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$   
(translation or shift  $X \mapsto X[1]$ ) and collection of  
triangles  $\mathcal{T}$ :

$$A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow A[1].$$

+ some axioms.

Consequence  $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, -)$ ,  $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(-, X)$  transform  
dist. triangles to l.e. sequences.

Examples  $A$  additive cat,  $K^{\circ}(A)$  homology  
cat. of complexes in  $A$

$A$  abelian category,  $D(A)$  derived category

Stable homology cat.

B Localization: If  $\mathcal{C}$  is  $\Delta$  cat &  $S$  is a collection  
of morphisms (or obj)  $\mathcal{B}$  is a collection  
of objects, one can form

$$\mathcal{C} \rightarrow S^{-1}\mathcal{C}$$

$$\searrow \rightarrow \mathcal{C}/\mathcal{B}$$

universal  
w.r. to

- inverting  $S$
- killing  $\mathcal{B}$ .

## C Motives: 1st construction

$DM_{gm}(k)$ : let  $SmCor_k$  be the cat. of smooth correspondences (use composition formula from above)

$$M: SmCor_k \rightarrow SmCor_k$$

$$X \mapsto X$$

$$f \mapsto f$$

Form  $K^b(SmCor_k)$  & localize w.r.t.

a) (homotopy invariance)  $M(X \times \mathbb{A}^1) \rightarrow M(X)$

b) (Mayer-Vietoris)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U \cap V & \hookrightarrow & V \\ \downarrow & \Gamma & \downarrow \\ U & \hookrightarrow & X \end{array}$$

$$M(U \cap V) \rightarrow M(U) \oplus M(V) \rightarrow M(X)$$

$$\rightsquigarrow DM_{gm}^{eff}(k), \quad M(X) \oplus M(Y) := M(X \times Y)$$

$$\mathbb{Z}(1) = [M(\mathbb{P}^1) \rightarrow M(\text{Spec } k)] [-2]$$



Now invert  $\otimes \mathbb{Z}(1)$  to form  $DM_{gm}(k)$   
from  $DM_{gm}^{eff}(k)$

Thm 1 : With

$$H^p(X, \mathbb{Z}(q)) := \text{Hom}_{DM_{gm}(k)}(H(X), \mathbb{Z}(q)[p]),$$

$$H^p(X, \mathbb{Z}(q)) \cong CH^q(X, 2q-p)$$