

On the de Rham flip-flopping in dual towers
 Wieslawa Nizioł

(Joint with G. Bosco, G. Dospinescu).

Motivation Coming from Colmez - Dospinescu - Nizioł '20.

Drinfeld LT towers

K/\mathbb{Q}_p fin., $C = \widehat{\mathbb{Q}}_p$, $d \geq 2$.

$G = GL_d(K)$, $G_0 = GL_d(\mathcal{O}_K)$, $G_n = 1 + \varpi_K^n M(\mathcal{O}_K)$, $n \geq 1$

$\check{G} = D^\times$, D/K central div alg, $\frac{1}{d}$ invertible.

$\check{G}_0 = \mathcal{O}_D^\times$, $\check{G}_n = 1 + \varpi_D^n \mathcal{O}_D^\times$, $n \geq 1$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \hat{M}_{\infty} \simeq \hat{LT}_{\infty} & \\
 & \downarrow & \downarrow \\
 + G, \check{G}, g_K, & M_n & \hat{LT}_n \supset G_0, \check{G}_0, g_K \\
 \mathcal{O}_D^\times / \check{G}_n & \downarrow & \downarrow \\
 M_n = H_K^{d-1} & & \hat{LT}_0 \cong \mathring{B}_K^{d-1} \\
 \text{u} & & \\
 \mathbb{P}_c^d \setminus \bigcup_{H \in \mathcal{H}} H - \text{rat'l hyperplane} & &
 \end{array}$$

[CDN] $d=2$. Interested in:

$$R\Gamma_{\text{et}}(M_{n,c}, \mathbb{Q}_p) \simeq R\Gamma_{\text{pro\acute{e}t}}(M_{n,c}, \mathbb{Q}_p)$$

?

Have $H'_{\text{pro\acute{e}t}}(M_n) \supset G$ admissible.

classical notion of adm:

$$\forall H \subset G \text{ compact open}, |H'_{\text{pro\acute{e}t}}(M_n)^H| < \infty.$$

Key lemmas (Hodge flip-flopping)

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad H_{\mathrm{dR}, c}^i(M_\infty) &\xrightarrow{\sim} H_{\mathrm{dR}, c}^i(LT_\infty) := \underset{n}{\operatorname{colim}} H_{\mathrm{dR}, c}^i(LT_n) \\
 \uparrow & \quad G \times \check{G} - \text{equiv} \\
 (2) \quad H_{\mathrm{dR}, c}^i(M_n)^{G_j} &\xrightarrow{(*)} H_c^i(\widehat{M}_\infty, \widehat{\mathcal{O}}) \xrightarrow{\sim} H_c^i(LT_\infty, \widehat{\mathcal{O}})^{G_j \times \check{G}_n} \\
 &\quad G_j \times \check{G}_n - \text{equiv.} \\
 &\quad \cong H_{\mathrm{dR}, c}^i(LT_j)^{\check{G}_n}.
 \end{aligned}$$

For (2) Recall : X Stein $\Rightarrow H_c^i(X, \mathcal{F}) = 0$ for $i \neq d$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow H_{\mathrm{dR}, c}^i(X) &\cong H^0(H_c^i(X, \mathcal{O})) \xrightarrow{d} H_c^i(X, \Omega^1) \\
 &\cong H_c^i(X, \mathcal{O})^{d=0}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Q Can we flip-flop Hodge cohom in $\lim_{\leftarrow} d \geq 0$ using $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}$
 (or sheaf for perfectoid spaces ?
 only work in dim 1 but not in higher dim.

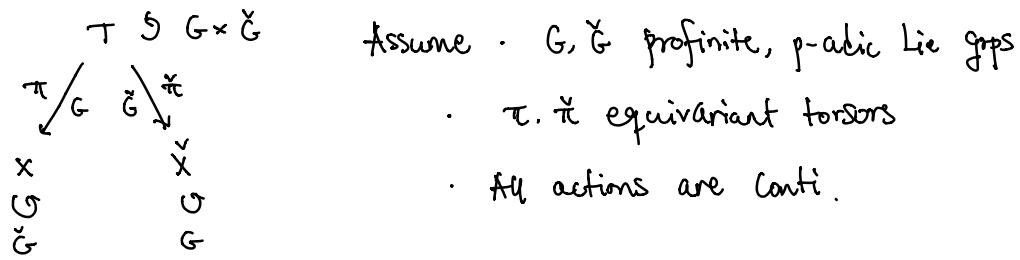
Want Generalize this lem to higher dims,
 more general twin towers,
 2 other cohomologies (Hyodo-Kato).

<u>Idea</u>	<u>Rigid analytic</u>	<u>Perfectoid</u>
(filtered)	de Rham cohom	B_{dR}
$(\varphi, N, \mathfrak{f}_k)$	HK cohom	$B_{\mathrm{log}} (\sim B_{\mathrm{st}}^+)$

relative period ring.

Abstract towers

T adic space / K , X, \tilde{X} sm rigid-analytic / K .



Thm¹ (de Rham flip-flopping)

$$\text{Pass to gradings} \Downarrow \quad r > 0, \quad R\Gamma(G, F^r R\Gamma_{dR, *}(\tilde{x})) \simeq R\Gamma(G, F^r R\Gamma_{dR, *}(\tilde{x})).$$

$\downarrow \quad * \in \{\phi, c\}$

(2) (Hedge flip-flopping)

$$R\Gamma(\check{G}, \Omega^j(x)) \simeq R\Gamma(G, \Omega^j(\check{x})).$$

$$RT(\xi, H_c^{\delta}(x, \Omega^{\delta})) \approx RT(G, H_c^{\delta}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{\Omega}^{\delta})).$$

(3) Lie alg flip-flopping

$$R\Gamma(g_j^*, R\Gamma_{\mathcal{S}R_c}(X_\infty)) \simeq R\Gamma(g_j, R\Gamma_{\mathcal{S}R_c}(\tilde{X}_\infty)).$$

Sm rep of \tilde{G} \Rightarrow $\tilde{\alpha}_Y^*$ -action is triv.

Explanation :

$$R\Gamma(\mathcal{O}_j, K) \xrightarrow{\exists^0} \underbrace{R\Gamma_{Sp.c}(X_\infty)}_I \simeq R\Gamma(\mathcal{O}_j, K) \xrightarrow{\exists^0} \underbrace{R\Gamma_{Sp.c}(\check{X}_\infty)}_I.$$

$$\text{R}\Gamma_{\text{dR}, c}(X_\infty) := \underset{\substack{H \subset G \\ \text{cpt open}}}{\operatorname{colim}} \text{R}\Gamma_{\text{dR}, c}(X_H) \quad \text{R}\Gamma_{\text{dR}, c}(\tilde{X}_\infty) := \underset{\substack{H \subset G \\ \text{cpt open}}}{\operatorname{colim}} \text{R}\Gamma_{\text{dR}, c}(\tilde{X}_H)$$

Cor (i) Let X, \tilde{X} Stein, G, \tilde{G} p-adic Lie groups

$$\text{s.t. } \dim_K H^i(\mathcal{O}_j, K) = \dim_K H^i(\check{\mathcal{O}}_j, K) \quad (*)$$

Then \exists cpt open $H \subset G$, $H \subset \tilde{G}$, s.t.

$$\exists \alpha_i : H_{\text{dR},c}^i(X_\infty) \xrightarrow{\sim} H_{\text{dR},c}^i(\tilde{X}_\infty) \quad \text{in } [\delta, 2\delta].$$

$H^* \tilde{H} - \text{equiv}$

Rmk $H \times \check{H}$ -equiv (not $G \times \check{G}$) is enough if they both act trivially on Lie alg cohom.

$$(2) X = M_0, \check{X} = LT_0$$

\Rightarrow (a) α_i is $G \times \check{G}$ -equiv

(b) $H_{\text{dR},c}^i(X_0)$ is adm as a G -rep.

Rmk • Cor HK version, compatible w/ $(\check{g}, N, \check{\eta}_*)$

• Thm 1 HK version, twisted by B_{dR}

Related work In progress w/ Rodriguez-Camargo
on DR analytic stacks

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H_{\text{dR}}(X_0) & \hookrightarrow & H(\check{X}_0, B_{\text{dR}}) \\ X_{\text{dR}}(X_0) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \check{X}_{\text{dR}}(\check{X}_0) \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{HK analytic stacks} \\ \text{(analytic prismaticization).} \end{array} \right.$$

Pf of Cor Induction.

• $i=0$, for α_i . Both grps are trivial.

$$(\text{Recall: } R\Gamma_{\text{dR},c}(X) = [H_c^d(X, 0) \xrightarrow{d} H_c^d(X, \Omega^1) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow H_c^d(X, \Omega^d)]_{[-d]}.)$$

Inductive step: OK if $s \leq i$. Want $i+1$.

Idea Thm 1 $\hookrightarrow H^{i+1}(R\Gamma(\check{g}, K) \otimes R\Gamma_{\text{dR},c}(X_0))$
is
 $H^{i+1}(R\Gamma(\check{g}, K) \otimes R\Gamma_{\text{dR},c}(\check{X}_0)).$

$$\begin{aligned} \xrightarrow{\text{Kunneth}} & H^0(\check{g}, K) \underset{K}{\otimes} \underbrace{H_{\text{dR},c}^{i+1}(X_0)}_{\pi_1} \oplus H^1(\check{g}, K) \underset{K}{\otimes} \underbrace{H_{\text{dR},c}^i(X_0)}_{\tilde{\pi}} \oplus \dots \oplus H^{i+1}(\check{g}, K) \underset{K}{\otimes} H_{\text{dR},c}^0(X_0) \\ \simeq & H^0(\check{g}, K) \underset{K}{\otimes} \underbrace{H_{\text{dR},c}^{i+1}(\check{X}_0)}_{\pi_2} \oplus H^1(\check{g}, K) \underset{K}{\otimes} \underbrace{H_{\text{dR},c}^i(\check{X}_0)}_{\tilde{\pi}} \oplus \dots \oplus H^{i+1}(\check{g}, K) \underset{K}{\otimes} H_{\text{dR},c}^0(\check{X}_0) \end{aligned}$$

Now need: $(\pi_1 \oplus \tilde{\pi} \simeq \pi_2 \oplus \tilde{\pi} \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} \pi_1 \oplus \pi_2 \text{ (***)}).$

To prove (**) : Need "complete reducibility".

- ① Can reduce to adm rep of cpt grp.
- ② Prove admissibility \rightarrow Krull-Schmidt thm
 \downarrow
 Pass to mods / $H^i(G, \mathbb{K})$.

③ HK : $(\varphi, N, \mathfrak{g}_K)$, \mathfrak{g}_K cpt grp

φ : Dieudonné-Mazur

④ $H_{dR,c}^i(M_n)$ adm $\xrightarrow{\text{Thm 1}}$ $H_{dR,c}^i(LT_j)$ finite rk.

b/c \uparrow Poincaré duality

$H_{dR}^*(LT_j) \leftarrow$ finite rk by Grosse-Köhne. \square

pf of Thm 1 (1) \Rightarrow (3) (R-R)

$$R\Gamma(\check{G}, R\Gamma_{dR,c}(X_\infty)) = \underset{H}{\operatorname{colim}} \underset{H}{\operatorname{colim}} R\Gamma(\check{H}, R\Gamma_{dR,c}(X_H))$$

Main lem (B_{dR} flip-flop)

$$R\Gamma(\check{G}, F^r R\Gamma_{dR}(X_c/B_{dR})) \simeq R\Gamma(G, F^r R\Gamma_{dR}(\check{X}_c/B_{dR}))$$

pf Use Bosco's result :

$$F^r R\Gamma_{dR}(X_c/B_{dR}) \simeq R\Gamma_{pro\acute{e}t}(X_c, F^r B_{dR})$$

$$\simeq \underset{I}{\operatorname{colim}} R\Gamma_{pro\acute{e}t}(\check{X}_{\infty,c}, B_{dR}).$$

Galois descent

This does not work for HK cohdm.