

An overview to Faltings' proof and Liu's proof of Mordell conjecture

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Conventions: Curve: a sm proj geom-conn variety / field of dim 1.

Mordell conj.: K number field, C/K curve of genus >1 .

Then $\#C(K) < \infty$.

Previously we obtain 3 proofs:

① Faltings 1983 (with Faltings height of AVs)

relative to Shafarevich conj(s) Tate conj(s),

used basic results in p -adic Hodge theory.

essentially without Arakelov geom tools.

② Vojta 1991 (with Diophantine approximation & Arakelov geom).

based on Mordell-Weil thm.

③ Lawrence-Venkatesh 2018

the major tool: p -adic Hodge theory

vs comparison of p -adic Tate module & Hodge coh.

without counting argument, with more geometry.

§1 Faltings' proof

Thm(A) (Mordell conj) $C(K)$ is finite.

$\stackrel{\uparrow}{\text{Thm(B)}}$ (Shafarevich conj I) Fix K , $S \subset M_K$ finite, $g \geq 1$.

\uparrow $\#\{Y/k \text{ curve of genus } g, \text{ with good reductions outside } S\} < \infty$

Thm(c) (Shafarevich conj. II) Fix K , $S \subset M_K$ finite, $g \geq 1$.

$\#\{A/k \text{ AV of dim } g, \text{ with good reductions outside } S\} < \infty$.

Proof idea for (B) \Rightarrow (A)

By Kodaira-Peterson construction

for c/k curve with $g(c) > 1$,

$\exists \phi: c' \rightarrow c$ finite étale (i.e. everywhere unramified) morphism

(c' another curve with genus $g(c') > 1$). $x_s \hookrightarrow x$

with $\pi: X \rightarrow c'$ proj. smooth morphism

whose fibers are curves of genus > 1 .

Then $c(k)$ finite $\stackrel{?}{\Leftarrow} c'(k')$ finite (k'/k some finite ext'n).

$$\Leftarrow \# \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{curves } x_s/k' \text{ of genus } g(x_s) > 1, \\ \text{with good reductions outside } S \subset M_K \text{ (finite set)} \end{array} \right\} < \infty$$

Lemma $\phi: c' \rightarrow c$ finite étale / K , with $g', g > 1$. $\leftarrow c'$ is pretended to

Then $\forall k'/k$ finite, $c(k')$ finite \leftarrow be the moduli space $M_{g',k}$.

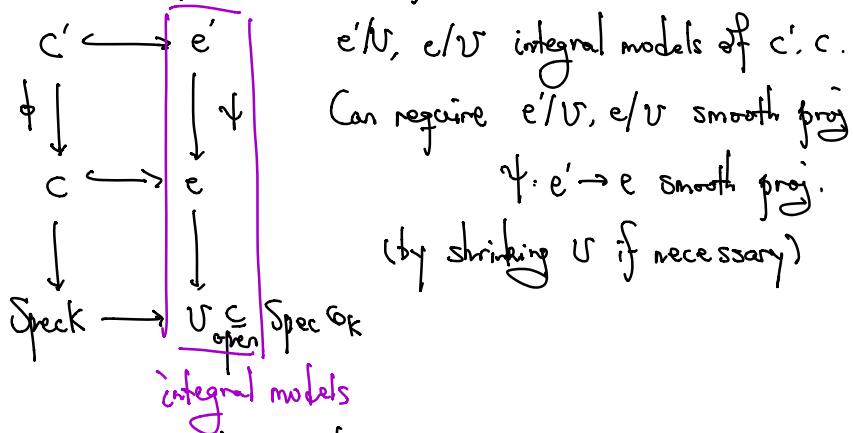
$\Leftrightarrow \forall k''/k$ finite, $c(k'')$ finite.

$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{a finite morphism } c' \rightarrow M_{g',k} \\ \text{(i.e. any fiber}/K\text{ is isom to at} \\ \text{most finitely many fibers.)} \end{array} \right)$

Proof " \Rightarrow " trivial.

" \Leftarrow " need to prove: \exists fin ext'n k'/k s.t.

$c'(k')$ finite $\Rightarrow c(k)$ finite



• $s \in c(k)$ rational pt (closed pt)

$\rightsquigarrow \phi^{-1}(s) \subset c'$ finite set of closed pts in c' .

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \cdot \quad \psi(s) \hookrightarrow e' & \text{since Zariski closure of } s \\
 \downarrow \quad \square \quad \downarrow \quad & + \text{ finite \'etale} \\
 \tilde{s} \hookrightarrow e & \Rightarrow \psi(\tilde{s}) \rightarrow \tilde{s} \quad \text{finite \'etale} \\
 & \text{if } \tilde{s} \\
 & \cup \subset \text{Spec } G_K. \\
 & (\text{extends } \psi(s) \rightarrow s) \\
 & \text{if Spec } \tilde{s} \text{ Spec } s \\
 \end{array}$$

$\Rightarrow \psi(s)$ is unramified over K above all $v \in V$.

Upshot every pt of $f'(s)(\bar{k}) \subset C'(\bar{k})$ is defined over a finite ext'n M/K of bounded deg, unram above V .

• By Hermite's thm, there are only finitely many such M .
 Then can find fin ext'n K'/K containing all such M .
 $\Rightarrow C(K) \subset \phi(C(K'))$ finite.

Proof of (c) \Rightarrow (B)

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \{Y/K \text{ curve of genus } g > 1, \text{ with good red outside } S\} \\
 \text{(inv. by Torelli's thm)} \quad \downarrow \quad (\text{Jacobian}) \\
 \{A/K \text{ prin polar AV of dim } g, \text{ with good red outside } S\} \\
 \downarrow \quad (\text{finite-to-one}) \\
 \{A/K \text{ AV of dim } g, \text{ with good red outside } S\}.
 \end{array}$$

Sketch proof of (c) (Counting AVs)

Tool: Faltings' height.

Def'n (i) A/K AV / number field. The Faltings height

$$h(A) := \frac{1}{[K : \mathbb{Q}]} \hat{\deg}(\omega_A) \quad (\text{arith deg})$$

where $\pi: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \text{Spec } G_K$ Néron model

$e: \text{Spec } G_K \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ id section,

$\underline{\omega}_{\mathcal{A}} := e^* \omega_{\mathcal{A}/G_K} = e^*(\det \Omega_{\mathcal{A}/G_K})$ line bundle on $\text{Spec } G_K$.

(2) Faltings metric: $\forall \sigma: k \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}$,

$$\alpha \in \underline{\omega}_{\mathcal{A}} \otimes_{\sigma} \mathbb{C} \cong \Gamma(A_{\sigma}(\mathbb{C}), \omega_{A_{\sigma}(\mathbb{C})/\mathbb{C}}).$$

$$\|\alpha\|_{\text{Fal}}^2 = \left| \int_{A_{\sigma}(\mathbb{C})} \alpha \wedge \bar{\alpha} \right|.$$

Thm (H) (Northcott) Fix k, j, H .

$$\#\{A/k \mid \text{semistable reduction, } \dim g, h(A) < H\} < \infty$$

\Rightarrow Then we want: $\boxed{h(A) < \text{const}}$

Thm (D) (Finiteness I) Fix A/k $A \mathbb{R}$.

$$\#\{B/A \mathbb{R}/k \mid B \xrightarrow{\text{isog}} A\} / (\text{isom}) < \infty$$

Thm (E) (Finiteness II) Fix $k, j, S \subset M_K$ finite.

$$\#\{A/k \text{ of dimension with good red outside } S\} / (\text{isogeny}) < \infty.$$

Then (D)+(E) \Rightarrow (c).

Faltings introduced (D') (a weaker ver of (D))

$$\text{to get } \begin{aligned} \text{Thm (H)} \Rightarrow \text{Thm (D')} \Rightarrow \text{Thm (F)+(G)} \\ \text{Thm (H)} \end{aligned} \} \Rightarrow \text{Thm (D)}$$

$\&$ $\boxed{\text{Thm (F)+(G)} \Rightarrow \text{Thm (E)}}.$ \leftarrow important for us.

Thm (F) (Semisimplicity) A/k $A \mathbb{R}$ /number field.

The G_K -repn $V_{\lambda}(A)$ is semisimple.

Recall Tate module $T_\ell(A) := \varprojlim_n A(\bar{k})[\ell^n]$

$$\& V_\ell(A) = T_\ell(A) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_\ell} \mathbb{Q}_\ell.$$

Theorem (Tate conj) $A, B / K$ AVs over a number field.

$$\text{Hom}_K(A, B) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}_\ell \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Hom}_{\text{Gal}(\bar{F}/F)}(V_\ell(A), V_\ell(B)).$$

Proof of $(F) + (G) \Rightarrow (E)$

By Theorem (G), counting AV becomes counting Galois repns $G_K \hookrightarrow V_\ell(A)$.

Theorem (Faltings) Fix $K, \mathfrak{g}, \ell, S \subset M_K$ finite.

Require that S contains $\{v \mid \ell\}$.

Then \exists only finitely many semisimple G_K -repn (V, ρ) , where

① V v.s. / \mathbb{Q}_ℓ of $\dim \mathfrak{g}$.

② V pure of wt 1 outside S

i.e. $\forall v \notin S$ non-arch, (V, ρ) is unram at v ,

and the char poly of the Frobenius Frob $_v$

has integer coefficients $\in \mathbb{Z}$, all roots have absolute value $q_v^{\frac{1}{2}}$ in \mathbb{C} .

$$\begin{array}{c} I_v \hookrightarrow G_v \hookrightarrow G_K \\ \uparrow \quad \parallel \\ \text{inertia grp} \quad G_{K_v} \text{ & decomp grp} \end{array}$$

unram: I_v acts trivially as id on V residue field at v

$\text{Frob}_v = \text{lifting of Frob of } \text{Gal}(\bar{K}_{(v)}/K_{(v)}) \text{ in } G_v$.

Pf Step 1 Convert (V, ρ) to trace $\text{tr}(\rho) : G_K \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}_\ell$

Step 2 For fixed v , $\text{tr}(\rho(\text{Frob}_v))$ has only finitely many choices (by ②)

Step 3 Chebotarev density thm:

only need to control a finite set of Frob's

§2 LV's proof

C/K with $g_0 > 1$. Want $C(K)$ to be finite.

• By Kodaira-Peterson construction,

up to replacing C by a finite étale cover,

can assume $\exists \pi: X \rightarrow C$ family of curves of genus $g > 1$.

$\exists S \subset M_K$ finite s.t. $\forall s \in C(\bar{K})$, X_s/K has good reduction outside S .

• Consider $C(K) \xrightarrow{\Psi} \{G_K\text{-repn } / \mathbb{Q}_p \text{ of dim } g, \text{ pure of wt 1 outside } S\}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S & \xrightarrow{i_S} & H^1_{\text{ét}}(X_S, \bar{K}, \mathbb{Q}_p) \\ \downarrow i_v & & \downarrow j_{v*} \\ C(K_v) & \xrightarrow{\Psi_v} & \{G_{K_v}\text{-repn } / \mathbb{Q}_p \text{ of dim } g\} \end{array}$$

Choose v place of K above p , $v \in S$ (can enlarge S if necessary)

$\Rightarrow X_S/K$ good red at v and v unram above p .

key thm (LV) Ψ_v is finite-to-one

\Rightarrow Assuming key thm, the Mordell is as follows:

Ψ_v is finite-to-one

$\Rightarrow \Psi_v \circ i_v = j_v \circ \Psi$ is finite-to-one

$\Rightarrow \Psi$ is finite-to-one.

By Faltings' thm, $\#\{G_K\text{-repn}\}$ finite.

Then $C(K)$ is finite.

Book (i) Faltings' thm says the G_K -repn

$$V_p(A) = H^1_{\text{ét}}(A, \bar{K}, \mathbb{Q}_p)^{\vee} \text{ is semisimple.}$$

But LV doesn't assume it.

In fact, LV proved the semisimplicity for all but finitely many $s \in C(K)$.

(2) Ψ_v is purely local.

Recall p-adic Hodge theory:

(i) (Comparison) Y/K_v case ($Y = X_S$)

$$H^1_{\text{ét}}(\bar{Y}, \mathbb{Q}_p) \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} B_{dR} \cong H^1_{dR}(Y/K_v) \otimes_{K_v} B_{dR}$$

$$H^1_{\text{ét}}(\bar{Y}, \mathbb{Q}_p) \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} B_{\text{cris}} \cong H^1_{\text{cris}}(Y_{K_v}/K_v) \otimes_{K_v} B_{\text{cris}}$$

(ii) (Equivalence of categories)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Hét-side} & \left\{ G_{K_v}\text{-rep } W : \text{with } \mathbb{Q}_p\text{-coeffs} \right\} & \downarrow \\ & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \text{H}_{dR}\text{-side} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{filtered } \phi\text{-module} \\ (V, \phi, \text{Fil}^1) \end{array} \right\} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} V: \text{sg-dim'l } K_v\text{-space} \\ \phi: V \rightarrow V \text{ semilinear map} \\ \text{Fil}^1 V \subset V \text{ } g\text{-dim'l subspace} \end{array} \right\} \\ \text{H}_{\text{cris}} & & (W \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} B_{dR})^{G_{K_v}} \end{array}$$

Then $C(K_v) \xrightarrow{\Psi_v} \{G_{K_v}\text{-reps}\} \xrightarrow{\sim} \{\text{filtered } \phi\text{-modules}\}/(\text{isom})$

$\xrightarrow{\Psi'_v}$

Take a residue disc $D \subset C(K_v)$

(all $s \in D$ give fiber X_s with the same reduction).

\Rightarrow it trivializes crystalline cohomology with ϕ -action.

Can assume $(V, \phi) = (V_0, \phi_0)$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} D & \xrightarrow{\Psi_v} & \{(V_0, \phi_0, \text{Fil}^1)\}/(\text{automorphism}) \\ & \searrow \Psi''_v & \uparrow \gamma \\ & \{ (V_0, \text{Fil}^1) \} & \end{array}$$

↑
sg g-dim'l

Need: Ψ_v finite-to-one.

Two steps (1) $\Psi''_v: D \rightarrow Gr(K_v)$ ("analytic") is finite-to-one.
 \uparrow \uparrow
 $p\text{-adic manifold}$ algebraic variety
 $(Gr = \text{Grassmannian}/K_v)$.

(2) $(\text{im } \Psi'') \cap (\text{fiber of } \gamma)$ finite, for any fiber.

fibers of ρ are orbits of centralizer $Z(\phi)$ of ϕ in $GL(V_0)$.
Need $Z(\phi)$ "small".