

# Nearby cycles on bases of dimension greater than 1

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Grothendieck, Gabber.

## 1. Historical sketch

Milnor ~ 1966

Grothendieck  $R\mathbb{F}, R\mathbb{F}$

étale variants SGA 7

$S$  strictly local trait

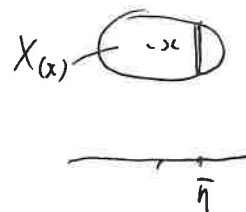
$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & & \bar{J} & & & \\
 & & & \swarrow & \searrow & & \\
 x \rightarrow X_S & \xrightarrow{i} & X & \xleftarrow{j} & X_{\eta} & \xleftarrow{} & X_{\bar{\eta}} \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 s \rightarrow S & \xleftarrow{} & \eta & \xleftarrow{} & \bar{\eta} & & 
 \end{array}$$

$$\Lambda = \mathbb{Z}/\ell^n \mathbb{Z}, \quad \ell \text{ invertible in } S.$$

$$F \in D^+(X_{\eta}, \Lambda)$$

$$R\mathbb{F}F := i^* R\bar{j}_* (F|_{X_{\bar{\eta}}}) \in D^+(X_S, \Lambda)$$

$$(R\mathbb{F}F)_x = R\Gamma(\underbrace{X_{(x)}_{\bar{\eta}}}_{\text{Milnor fiber}}, F)$$



$R\mathbb{F}$  nearby cycles

$$F \in D^+(X, \Lambda)$$

$$F|_{X_S} \rightarrow R\mathbb{F}F \rightarrow R\mathbb{F}F \xrightarrow{+1} \text{vanishing cycles}$$

$\text{Gal}(\bar{\eta}/\eta)$ -action

# Basic properties

$$(1) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \\ & \searrow & \swarrow \\ & S & \end{array}$$

If  $f$  is proper,

$$F \in D^+(X_\eta, \Lambda),$$

$$R\Gamma_Y Rf_{\eta*} F \cong Rf_{S*} R\Gamma_X F$$

In particular,  $Y=S$ ,  $R\Gamma(X_S, R\Gamma F) \cong R\Gamma(X_\eta, F)$

$$(2) \quad X/S \text{ finite type. } F \in D_c^b(X_\eta, \Lambda), \Rightarrow R\Gamma(F) \in D_c^b(X_S, \Lambda)$$

Compatible w/ base change of traits, (Deligne SA 4  $\frac{1}{2}$ )

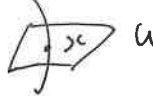
How to generalize to  $\dim S > 1$ ?

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \hookrightarrow & U \ni x \\ f \downarrow & & \downarrow f_{U,V} \\ S & \hookrightarrow & V \ni f(x) \end{array}$$

$Rf_{U,V*} \mathbb{Z}$  usually bad

eg.  $\begin{array}{c} X = \text{Bl}_{(0)} S \\ \downarrow \\ S = \mathbb{A}^2 \end{array}$

Exceptional divisors  $\mathbb{P}^1$



$t \neq 0, t \in V$

$$(Rf_{U,V*} \mathbb{Z})_t = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z} & \text{if } t \in \Sigma_{U,V} \\ 0 & \text{if } t \notin \Sigma_{U,V} \end{cases}$$



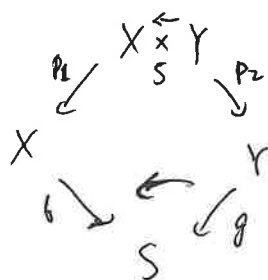
Sabbah

1983, product formula  $\xi = \prod \epsilon_v$

Deligne constructed  $R\mathbb{P}$  in the étale context, written up by Laumon

Laumon: alternative proof  $\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fourier transform} \\ \text{stationary phase} \end{array} \right.$

## 2. Oriented products and vanishing toposes (topoi)



$$g p_2 \rightarrow f p_1$$

2-universal

points  $x \rightarrow X, y \rightarrow Y$   
 $g(y) \rightarrow b(x)$



$$\begin{array}{ccccc} u & \rightarrow & v & \leftarrow & w \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ x & \rightarrow & s & \leftarrow & y \end{array}$$

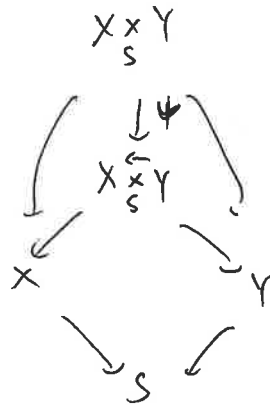
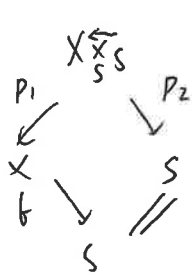
coverings  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (u_i) \\ \downarrow \searrow \\ u \rightarrow v \leftarrow w \\ \\ (w_i) \\ \swarrow \downarrow \\ u \rightarrow v \leftarrow w \\ \\ v' \leftarrow w' \\ \swarrow \downarrow \\ u \rightarrow v \leftarrow w \end{array} \right.$

ex.  $(1) \quad X=Y=S, \quad \leftarrow S = X \overset{\leftarrow}{\underset{S}{X}} Y$

$$x \leftarrow y$$

$$(2) \quad S \in \mathcal{S} \quad S \overset{\leftarrow}{X} S = S_{(S)}$$

$X \overset{\leftarrow}{X} S$  vanishing topos of  $f$ .



$$\psi^{-1}(u \rightarrow v \leftarrow w) = u \underset{v}{\times} w$$

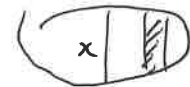
$$F \in D^+(X, \Lambda),$$

$$R\psi F (= R\psi_* F) \in D^+(X \overset{\leftarrow}{X} S, \Lambda)$$

$$X \overset{\leftarrow}{X} S \supset X_S \overset{\leftarrow}{X} \eta = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{sheaves on } X \eta \\ + \text{ action of } \text{Gal}(\bar{\eta}/\eta) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= X_S \overset{\leftarrow}{X} \eta$$

$$(R\psi F) \big|_{X_S \overset{\leftarrow}{X} \eta} \quad \text{classical } R\psi F.$$



$$(R\psi F)_{x, f(x) \leftarrow y} = R\Gamma(X_{(x)} \overset{\leftarrow}{X} S_{(y)}, F)$$

$$f(x) \leftarrow y \leftarrow S(y)$$

"Milnor tube"

### 3. Main results

How to generalize (1) and (2).

$$(1) \quad X \xrightarrow{f} Y$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \\ \psi_X \downarrow & & \downarrow \psi_Y \\ X \overset{\leftarrow}{X} S & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \overset{\leftarrow}{X} S \end{array}$$

$$R\hat{\Gamma}_X R\psi_X \simeq R\psi_Y R\hat{\Gamma}_*$$

If  $f$  is proper,  $Rf_*^\leftarrow$  commutes w/ base changes  $S' \rightarrow S$ , recover classical (1).

$X \overset{\leftarrow}{\times}_S Y$ ,  $X, Y/S$  of finite type, so noetherian.

$G$   $\Lambda$ -module on  $X \overset{\leftarrow}{\times}_S Y$  is constructible

$\Leftrightarrow X = \bigcup X_\alpha, Y = \bigcup Y_\beta$  s.t.  $G|_{X_\alpha \overset{\leftarrow}{\times}_S Y_\beta}$  locally constant, fibers of finite type.

In general,  $F \in D_c^b(X, \Lambda) \not\rightarrow R\psi F \in D_c^b(X \overset{\leftarrow}{\times}_S S, \Lambda)$

Thm 1 (Deligne, 1983) Fix  $F \in D_c^b(X; \Lambda)$   
Assume  $X/S$  f.t.,  $\exists$  open  $U \subset X$  s.t.  $X-U = \Sigma$  is  
quasi-finite  $/S$ , and  $F|_U$  universally locally acyclic

$$\left( x \rightarrow U, \quad \mathbb{I}_x \simeq R\Gamma(X_{(x)_t}, F) \right) \\ t \rightarrow x$$

Then  $R\psi F \in D_c^b(X \overset{\leftarrow}{\times}_S S, \Lambda)$  and commutes w/ any base change  $S' \rightarrow S$ .

Moreover,  $R\mathbb{I}F$  is concentrated on  $\Sigma \overset{\leftarrow}{\times}_S S$ .

(local to global argument)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Ex. } \Sigma & \rightarrow & X \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \\ & & S \end{array} \quad \text{semi-stable curve}$$

$$F = \Lambda_X$$

Thm 2 (Szegedy)  $t: X \rightarrow S$  f-type,  $F \in D_c^b(X, \Lambda)$ , then there exists a modification  $g: S' \rightarrow S$  (surjective birational) s.t.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \longleftarrow & X' = X_{S'} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ S & \xleftarrow{g} & S' \end{array} \quad F'$$

then  $R\psi_{X'}(F') \in D_c^b(X'_{S'}, S', \Lambda)$  and commutes w/ base change.

### Strategy of proof

Reduce thm 2 to thm 1, using proper cohomological descent and de Jong's alterations.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S_1 & \longleftarrow & S' \\ \text{alteration} \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{flat} \\ S & \longleftarrow & S_2 \\ & \text{modification} & \text{finite surj.} \\ & \uparrow \text{Raynaud} & \end{array}$$

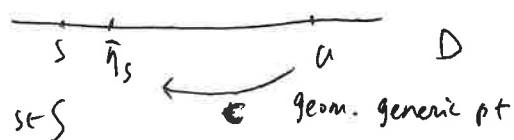
### 4. Lefschetz pencils

$k = \bar{k}$ ,  $X \hookrightarrow P = \mathbb{P}_k^n$ ,  $X$  projective smooth

$\mathcal{P} \supset D$  Lefschetz pencil,  $X_D = X \cap H_D$

axis of  $D$  transversal to  $X$

$\exists$  finite  $S \subset D$  s.t.  $t \in D$ ,  $X_t = \begin{cases} \text{smooth} & \text{if } t \notin S \\ \exists! x_s \text{ ordinary quadratic} & \text{if } t \in S \end{cases}$



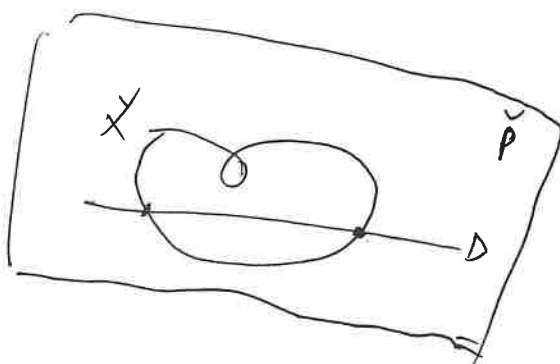
$$n = \begin{cases} 2n' \\ 2n' + 1 \end{cases} \quad \Lambda = \mathbb{Z}/l^v \mathbb{Z} \quad l \neq \text{char}$$

$$\pm \delta_s \in H^n(X_{\eta_s}, \Lambda(n')) \mapsto \pm \delta_u \in H^n(X_u, \Lambda(n')) \quad \text{vanishing cycle}$$

Thm 3 (Gabber - Prargogo)

$$(1) \quad \{\pm \delta_u\} \text{ congruent under } G = \text{Im} \left( \pi_1(D-S, u) \rightarrow GL(H^n(X_u, \Lambda(n'))) \right)$$

$$(2) \quad G = G_0, \text{ where } G_0 = \text{Im} \left( \pi_1(\check{P} - \check{X}, u) \rightarrow GL(-) \right)$$



$$\check{X} = \{t: H_t \text{ not transversal to } x\}$$

Remark (1)  $p \neq 2$  or  $n = 2n' + 1$ , SGA 7 XVIII

$$\pi_1^{\text{fame}}(D-S, u) \twoheadrightarrow \pi_1^{\text{fame}}(\check{P} - \check{X}, u)$$

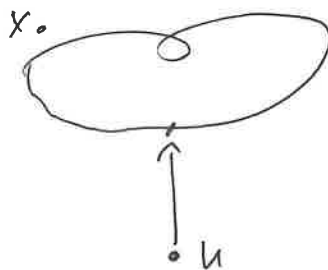
$$(2) \quad p = 2, n = 2n', \text{ Wk II, } D \text{ general, } \Lambda = \mathbb{Q}_\ell.$$

$$\check{Z} = \{x \in X, t \in \check{P}, x \in H_t\}.$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \check{Z} & \hookrightarrow & \check{Z}_{\check{U}} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{fin} \\ \check{P} & \hookrightarrow & \check{U} = \check{P} - \check{X} \end{array}$$

$R^* f_{U*} \Delta(n')$  lisse (on  $U$ )

$\check{X}_0$  good locus

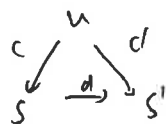


$$\check{X}_0 \xleftarrow[\check{p}]{\check{x}} U \xrightarrow{p_2} U$$

$$\pm \delta \subset p_2^* R^* f_{U*} (-)$$

$\uparrow$   
local system of rank 1 or 2

$$\check{X}_0 \xleftarrow[\check{p}]{\check{x}} U \quad \text{connected}$$



$d$  path on  $\check{X}_0 \xleftarrow[\check{p}]{\check{x}} U$

$$\pm \delta_c \mapsto \pm \delta_{c'}$$

$$p_2(d) \in \pi_1(\check{p} - \check{X}, u)$$