

# P=W conjecture

[[ MISSED OPENING REMARKS ]]

$\Sigma$  is a Riemann surface with genus  $g \geq 2$  Let  $n > 0$  and  $d \in \mathbb{Z}$  and  $\gcd = 1$ .

$$\mathcal{M}_{\text{betti}} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{\text{Dol}} \quad (1)$$

$$\mathcal{M}_{\text{Betti}}\{A_i, B_i \in GLnC, i = 1, \dots, g | \pi[A_i, B_i] = \xi_n^d I_n\} // GLnC \quad (2)$$

$$\mathcal{M}_{\text{Dol}} = \{\text{stable higgs bundles of rank } n \text{ and degree } d\} \quad (3)$$

NAHT implies  $H^*(\mathcal{M}_{\text{Betti}}) = H^*\mathcal{M}_{\text{Dol}}$  Want to see the difference on the level of cohomology groups  
How? Mixed hodge structures.

## 1 Sheaf cohomologies

**Definition 1.1.** Let  $X$  be a complex algebraic variety.  $\mathcal{D}_C^b(X)$  is the derived category of constructible sheaves.

The objects are complexes of sheaves of abelian groups such that their cohomologies are constructible.  
That is for a given chain there exists a stratification such that ...

The morphisms are chain maps, modulo null-homotopic ones and invert quasi isomorphism.

$E_p \in dcat$  gives rise to  $H^*(X, E_\bullet)$  Choose  $E_\bullet = I_\bullet$  and  $I$  such that  $I_i$  are injective objects. and apply  $\Gamma(X, I_\bullet)$   $H^i(X, E_\bullet) := H^i(\Gamma(X, I_\bullet))$

For instance if we have a finite filtration

$$E_\bullet^1 \rightarrow E_\bullet^2 \rightarrow \dots \bigcup_i E_\bullet^i = E_\bullet \quad (4)$$

It induces a filtration at the level of homology groups  $H^*(X, E_\bullet)$ .

## 2 W

Recall from usual Hodge theory we know that  $\mathbb{C} \cong \Omega_X^*$  (analytic). Thus  $H^*(X, \mathbb{C}) \cong H^*(X, \Omega_X^*)$

$\Omega_X^*$  admits a stupid filtration

$$(F^i \Omega_X^*) = \begin{cases} 0 & n < p \\ \Omega_X^n & n \geq p \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

Hodge: If  $X$  is a Kahler and compact, then:

$$H^n(X, \mathbb{C}) \cong \bigoplus_{p+q=n} = H^{p,q}(X, \mathbb{C}) \quad (6)$$

and  $H^{p,q}(X) \cong \overline{H^{q,p}(X)}$

Let us suppose that  $X$  is not compact, but smooth. and we have a compactification  $X \rightarrow \bar{X}$  and  $Y \subset \bar{X}$  is the complement set. It is a collection of divisors on  $\bar{X}$

On  $\bar{X}$  we can define meromorphic 1-forms, locally modelled on  $dz_i/z_i$  where  $Y = \bigcap Y_i$ . Want divisor to have at worst normal crossings

**Definition 2.1.**

$$\Omega_X^1 \langle Y \rangle = \{ \text{sheaf of 1-forms generated by } \Omega_X^1 \text{ and } dz_i/z_i \}, \quad \Omega_X^p \langle Y \rangle = \Lambda^p(\Omega_X^1 \langle Y \rangle) \quad (7)$$

Fact

$$H^*(X, \mathbb{C}) = H^*(\dots) \quad (8)$$

**Definition 2.2.**  $W_n(\Omega_X^p \langle Y \rangle) := \langle \alpha \wedge dz_{i_1}/z_{i_1} \dots \rangle$  weighted filtration.

Now we have two filtration on  $H^*(X, \mathbb{C})$ :  $W_\bullet$  is increasing,  $F^\bullet$  is decreasing.

**Theorem 2.3.** (Deligne) Let  $X$  be an algebraic variety over  $\mathbb{C}$ . In every cohomological degree  $n$ , the graded piece  $\text{Gr}_L^W := W_L/W_{L-1}$  admits a canonical decomposition

$$\text{Gr}_L^W = \bigoplus \text{Gr}_P^F(\text{Gr}_L^W), \quad \text{Gr}_F^P \cong \overline{\text{Gr}_F^{L-P}} \quad (9)$$

$H^2 = H^{2,0} \oplus H^{1,1} \oplus H^{0,2}$  grading gives map  $H^2 \rightarrow H_{(2)}^2 \oplus H_{(2)}^2 \oplus H_{(2)}^2$  No longer have ‘pure hodge’ decomposition. have a filtrated.

Properties:  $W_\bullet$  and  $F^\bullet$  commute with pullbacks. Compatible with Kunneth cup product. On  $H^j$ ,  $W$  has non-zero degrees.  $[j, z_j]$  is  $X$  is smooth non-compact.  $[0, j]$  if  $X$  is singular compact.  $[j]$  if  $X$  is smooth compact.  $[0, 2j]$  in general.

Non abelian hodge theory in rank 1.

$$\mathcal{M}_{\text{Betti}} = (\mathbb{C}^*)^{2g} \rightarrow \text{Jac}_\Sigma \times \mathbb{C}^g = \mathcal{M}_{\text{Dol}}$$

$$H^*(\mathcal{M}_{\text{Betti}}) = H^*(\mathbb{C}^*)^{\otimes 2g}$$

$$H^*(\mathbb{C}^*) = \mathbb{C} \oplus \mathbb{C} \text{ cohomology degree } (0,1) \text{ Weight } (0,2).$$

On the side of  $\mathcal{M}_{\text{Dol}}$  the weight filtration is trivial.

So question is what happens if the filtration is carried across. The answer comes in the form of perverse sheaves....

Hitchin-Base  $\mathcal{B}$

$$\mathcal{M}_{\text{Dol}} \rightarrow \mathcal{B} \quad (10)$$

Have

$$H^*(\mathcal{M}_{\text{Dol}}, \mathbb{C}) \cong H^*(\mathcal{B}, \pi_* \mathbb{C}) \quad (11)$$

taking the stupid filtration. Gives Leray filtration, and this is not the right one!!

Instead take the category inside perverse sheaves...

The conjecture: Under natural diffeomorphism  $\mathcal{M}_{\text{Dol}} \cong \mathcal{M}_{\text{Betti}}$  then  $P = W$

Low rank cases dealt with.

[[ A LOT MISSING HERE ]]