The Mordell-Faltings theorem

https://seasawher.github.io/kitamado/

@seasawher

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1 Some basics of algebraic number theory

Lemma 1.3

> **quotation.** Recall that $(\ , \ )_{\mathrm{Tr}_{K/\mathbb{Q}}}$ is non-degenerate if the Gramm matrix with respect to one (and hence any) basis of L over F is invertible.

Proof. Almost trivial. Try to prove it. $\square$

Proposition 1.4

> **quotation.** Let $\{\beta_1, \cdots, \beta_n\}$ be the dual basis of $\{\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_n\}$ with respect to $(\ , \ )_{\mathrm{Tr}_{K/\mathbb{Q}}}$. Then, for any $x \in O_K$, we have $x = (x, \alpha_1)_{\mathrm{Tr}_{K/\mathbb{Q}}}\beta_1 + \cdots + (x, \alpha_n)_{\mathrm{Tr}_{K/\mathbb{Q}}}\beta_n$.

Proof. Since the trace form $(\ , \ )_{\mathrm{Tr}_{K/\mathbb{Q}}}$ is degenerate, $(\ , \alpha_i)_{\mathrm{Tr}_{K/\mathbb{Q}}}$ are linearly independent in $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{Q}}(K, \mathbb{Q}) = K^*$ and form $\mathbb{Q}$-basis of K^*.

Let $p_i \colon K \to \mathbb{Q}$ be a projection map such that $p_i(x_1\alpha_1 + \cdots + x_n\alpha_n) = x_i$. There are $\beta_{ij} \in \mathbb{Q}$ such that

$$p_i = \sum_{j=1}^{n} (\ , \alpha_j)_{\mathrm{Tr}_{K/\mathbb{Q}}}\beta_{ij}.$$

This means $id_K = \sum_i \alpha_i p_i = \sum_j (\ , \alpha_j)_{\mathrm{Tr}_{K/\mathbb{Q}}} \sum_i \alpha_i\beta_{ij}$, then we get $O_K \subset \mathbb{Z}\beta_1 + \cdots + \mathbb{Z}\beta_n$ for $\beta_j = \sum_i \alpha_i\beta_{ij}$. Since $id_K = \sum_j (\ , \alpha_j)_{\mathrm{Tr}_{K/\mathbb{Q}}}\beta_j$, β_j are basis of K and $\mathbb{Z}\beta_1 + \cdots + \mathbb{Z}\beta_n$ is a free $\mathbb{Z}$-module.

We set $c_{ij} = (\alpha_i, \alpha_j)_{\mathrm{Tr}_{K/\mathbb{Q}}}$. And we get

$$\delta_{ik} = p_i(\alpha_k) = \sum_j \beta_{ij}c_{jk}.$$

That means $I = \beta c$ by setting $\beta = (\beta_{ij}), c = (c_{ij})$, so β is symmetric i.e. $\beta_{ij} = \beta_{ji}$.

Then, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
(\beta_j, \alpha_k)_{\mathrm{Tr}_{K/\mathbb{Q}}} &= \sum_i \beta_{ij}(\alpha_i, \alpha_k)_{\mathrm{Tr}_{K/\mathbb{Q}}} \\
&= \sum_i \beta_{ji}(\alpha_i, \alpha_k)_{\mathrm{Tr}_{K/\mathbb{Q}}} \\
&= p_j(\alpha_k) \\
&= \delta_{jk}.
\end{aligned}$$

This is suggestive of orthogonality. $\square$

Lemma 1.16

> **quotation.** Because $(O_K)_P$ is a principal ideal domain, $(O_{K'})_P$ is a free $(O_K)_P$-module of rank $[K' : K]$.

Proof. See the proof of Prop 1.4. We obtain $O_{K'} \subset O_K\beta_1 + \cdots + O_K\beta_n$ for some $\beta_i \in K'$. Taking a localization, we get $(O_{K'})_P \subset (O_K)_P\beta_1 + \cdots + (O_K)_P\beta_n$. Since $(O_K)_P$ is a PID, $(O_{K'})_P$ is a free $(O_K)_P$-module. The rank is not lower than $[K' : K]$ because integral basis generate K' over K. □

Lemma 1.16

> **quotation.** Thus
>
> $$\begin{aligned}\dim_{O_K/P} O_{K'}/PO_{K'} &= \dim_{O_K/P}(O_{K'})_P/P(O_{K'})_P \\ &= \dim_{O_K/P}((O_K)_P/P(O_K)_P) \otimes_{(O_K)_P} (O_{K'})_P\end{aligned}$$

Proof. We set $A = O_K, A' = O_{K'}$. Then we get

$$\begin{aligned}A'/PA' &\cong A' \otimes_A A/P \\ &\cong A' \otimes_A \operatorname{Frac} A/P \\ &\cong A' \otimes_A \operatorname{Coker}(PA_P \to A_P) \\ &\cong \operatorname{Coker}(A' \otimes_A PA_P \to A' \otimes_A A_P) \\ &\cong (A')_P/P(A')_P \\ (A')_P/P(A')_P &\cong A' \otimes_A \operatorname{Coker}(PA_P \to A_P) \\ &\cong A' \otimes_A A_P/PA_P \\ &\cong (A' \otimes_A A_P) \otimes_{A_P} A_P/PA_P \\ &\cong (A')_P \otimes_{A_P} A_P/PA_P.\end{aligned}$$

□

Adjacent to Lemma 1.17

> **quotation.** We take a integral basis $\{\omega_1, \cdots, \omega_n\}$ of O_K, we denote by $\{\beta_1, \cdots, \beta_n\}$ the dual basis with respect to $(\ ,\ )_{\mathrm{Tr}_{K/\mathbb{Q}}}$. Then we have $\mathcal{M} = \mathbb{Z}\beta_1 + \cdots + \mathbb{Z}\beta_n$.

Proof. See the note of Prop 1.4. □

Adjacent to Lemma 1.17

> **quotation.** The difference of K is defined by $\mathcal{D}_K = \mathcal{M}^{-1}$. Because $O_K \subset \mathcal{M}$, we have $\mathcal{D}_K \subset O_K$, so $\mathcal{D}_K$ is an ideal of O_K.

Proof. $O_K = \mathcal{M}\mathcal{M}^{-1} = \mathcal{D}_K\mathcal{M} \supset \mathcal{D}_K O_K \supset \mathcal{D}_K$. ☐

Lemma 1.17

> **quotation.** Indeed, because $\#(O_K/\mathcal{D}_K) = \#(\mathcal{M}/O_K)$,

Proof. See Yukie[1] Proposition 1.8.6. ☐

Theorem 1.18

> **quotation.** Lemma 1.17 (3) gives
>
> $$\log_p(\#(((O_K)_P/(\mathcal{D}_K)_P)) = \sum_i \mathrm{ord}_{P_i}(\mathcal{D}_K)_{f_i}$$

Proof. **It remains to be solved.** ☐

Theorem 1.18

> **quotation.** Because $\#(O_K/\mathcal{D}_K) = \prod_{p \in S} \#(((O_K)_P/(\mathcal{D}_K)_P)$, we obtain the assertion.

Proof. See Yukie[1] Prop1.8.9. ☐

2 Theory of heights

Proposition 2.8

> **quotation.** If $\phi_1^*(O_{\mathbb{P}^{m_1}}(1)) \cong \phi_2^*(O_{\mathbb{P}^{m_2}}(1))$,

remark. What is a $O_{\mathbb{P}^{m_1}}(1)$? I think it is a Serre's twisted sheaf. See Bosch[2] 9.2/Definition 3. **It remains to be learned.**

参考文献

[1] 雪江明彦『整数論 2 代数的整数論の基礎』(日本評論社, 2013)

[2] Siegfried Bosch『Algebraic Geometry and Commutative Algebra』(Springer, 2013)