May 9, 2018 Dear Carmona, The argument I had in mind at the end of my letter of May 6 was flawed and that one can have a countercountle as proposed when restricting to dim (V) & 2 is doubtful However, I found a much simpler argument to disproof the claim pages of Grothentiech's letter [About the "O" at the end of (*) page 2, if one reads as I did the Ext and Hom as global Ext and Hom, it is false, but for local Eut and Hom I Son't know ? As topos, one takes BGL(V), either the topologist charifying space, or the clarifying topos, where V is a vector space of Limension & over Tz As sheaves Mand N one takes V, and is man M-SN one takes the identity. A B commutative Picard stack I on the topos, with To(T) = V, TO(T) = V and the in is then the "same" as a EA GL(V)equivariant Picard category for which to and to, are given as isomorphic to the representation V of GL(V). Claim of one reascines that the invariant TO (T) -> 2 TO, (T) = TO, (T) be the identity of V, then, for of 3, 4, no such GL(V) - equivariant J exists

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Construction: attaching to a to commutative Picara
category an extension E of TOTE) 12 10 (T) by TO, (T)/2
        E is the set of isomorphism classes of pairs
(X, E) = X object of T and E: X & X => writ 1 .
        Group law: to (X, E) and (Y, 3) attach
   X & Y and En: (X & Y) & (X & X) & (X & X) & (Y & Y) = 1
        It is commutative, with the symmetry c(x, Y) = x & Y -> Y & X
  giving (XOY, E7) => (YOXX, 7E). Indeed
          (\times \otimes Y) \otimes (\times \otimes Y) = (\times \otimes \times) \otimes (Y \otimes Y)
          (YOX) O (YOX) = (YOY) O (XOX)
  is commutative ( equality of two permatetiens), and so is
               (X \otimes X) \otimes (Y \otimes Y) \longrightarrow | \otimes |
(Y \otimes Y) \otimes (X \otimes X) \longrightarrow | \otimes |
         One maps Eonto 2TCo (T) by (X, &) -> class of X
  and the fiber containing the clan of (X, E) consists
  of the classes of the (x, E'), with (x, E.) and (x, E')
  if isomorphic if and only if E and E' differ by a require.
         I now switch from the maltiplicative to the
  additive notation. If (X, E) is the class of $\overline{\pi}$ in E
  above a in to(T), let us compute 2 % and check
  it is given by the inversion t YXOX - XOX of X in
 TI, (T) : if we identify X to X with I by E, one has
              (\times \otimes \times) \otimes (\times \otimes \times) \xrightarrow{\varepsilon (x)} (\times \otimes \times) \otimes (\times \otimes \times)
                 7 9 1 == 1 8
 non commutative by c(x)
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If T is a GL(V) - equiveriant Picard category with to (T) = To, (T) = V, GL(V) acts on the extension of V by V we constructed. If the invariant To(T) -> To, (T) is the identity of V, then for this extension $0 \longrightarrow V \longrightarrow E \longrightarrow V \longrightarrow 0$ for in E, its image or in the accordient V equals 2x & subgroup V. This means that E~ (Z/4) with Vits reduction mod 2, and the existence of such an equivariant I implies that 1 -> gL(d, 2/2) -> GL(d, Z/4) -> GL(d, Z/2) -> 1 (#) is a split abelian extension, meaning one can lift GL(d, Z/2) in GL(d, Z/4) No such lifting exists for d ? 4, proving the claim. As I had some trouble verifying that the class of (x) in H2 (GL(d,74/2), gL(2, Z/2)) is indeed non zero for d? 4 (while it is 0 for d 63), I join notes of mines checking it. Best P. Deligne

Proposition Com d >, 4, l'extension 64/1 GL (2/4) de GL (2/2) par gL (2/2) est non 1) reduction au cas d=4: car poin le plongement standard (-1:,) de GLy dans GLd, la representation gly de Gly est facteur direct GL(4) - equivariant de gl, et la chen d'extension pour GL(4) se déduit le celle pour GL(d) par H2(GL(d, Z/2), gld) -> H2(GL(4, Z/2), gld) -> H2(GL(4, Z/2), gld) -> H2(GL(4, Z/2), gld) 2) Regardons $(7/2)^4$ comme étant F_4^2 et $(7/4)^4$ " $W_2(F_4)^2$ Prisque Fy est d'ordre 3 impair, la multipliation le graye $(F_4 \circ) \subset GL(4, 2/2)$ re releve de façon unique à conjugaison près Jans GL (4, 72/4) il suffit donc de montrer qu'il n'existe par de relevement qui indicir le relevement stantiand (dans (W2 15, 1)) de ce groupe. Le centralisateur du groupe d'ordre 3 des (50) (5 racine cabique se s dans We (Fy) est alors GL(2, W(Fy)), et un relevement de G.L (4, Il/2) dans GL(4, 2/4) fournirait par restriction ou centralisateen aix un

relivement de $GL(2, F_4)$ dans $GL(2, W_2(F_4))$ pour lequel les $\binom{5'}{0}\binom{5''}{0}$ $\binom{5'}{5''}$ racine cubiques de 1

dans F_4^*) se relèvent en les $\binom{5'}{0}\binom{9}{9}$, 5' et 5''étant encore recines cubiques de 1.

S'il existeet un Mest tel relevement le GL(2, F_{ij}), les relevement de (10) s'evinait, (spis une conjugaison par un ($\overset{*}{0}$ ×) John GL(2, F_{ij}))

(10)+($\overset{*}{0}$ b) avec 21a, b, d

et commuterait avec ses conjugués par $\binom{5^i}{0!}$ $\binom{5^3}{2!}$:

 $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 1 & d \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} a & f^{\dagger}b \\ 5 & d \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} a & fb \\ f^{-1} & d \end{pmatrix}$: $notion \times$, Y, Z

(ea implique a = d et b = 0. En effet [x, 5'Y-x]=0

donne $\left[\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 1 & d \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} g \neq 1 \rangle a & (g-1)b \\ 0 & (g-1)d \end{pmatrix}\right] = \left[\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} m \hat{e}_{nv} \end{pmatrix}\right] = 0$

La composante () du [] est (a d) (51) b = (5-1) (x-t) b =

((5-1)-(9-1)) (a Ce crochet est (9-1)(a-d) (3-1)b) : b = a-d = 0

Mais un relèvement de la forme (a 0) (a=1(2))

est d'ordre 4, et non 2.

Poundadin (V) & 3 cette extension est treviale (est clair pour d=0 on (GL(V) triviel) Pour d=2, GL(V) = S3 pormatant les 3 éléments non rals de V et re en relive ces éléments en 3 ilements de romne o dans V. on releve S = GL(V) dans GL(V). Form d = 3, present 4 element de sommo o dans V et lan reduction dans 1, le 5, c 66 (V) qui les pounte relève le 54 analogue de EL(V), qui contient mi 2- Eylen de GL(V) (ordies 4! = 3.8 et \$ 7.6.4 = 3.7.8 = 168). La clane et milli car sa restriction is un 2 - Sylone Rest. La proposition suivente donne que le lemme implique la théorème d'inéactionce.