

Title

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1.1 Brauer Groups

Goal: for C a curve over $k = \bar{k}$, we've computed

$$H^i(C, \mathbb{G}_m) = \begin{cases} \mathcal{O}_C^\times(C) & i = 0 \\ \text{Pic}(C) & i = 1 \\ 0 & i > 1 \end{cases}.$$

Currently $i > 1$ is a mystery, so today we'll look at $i = 2$. Recall that we've reduced this to the Galois cohomology of the function field $H^i(k(C), \mathbb{G}_m)$ and of the strict Henselization ¹ $H^i(K_{\bar{x}}, \mathbb{G}_m)$.

Today we'll try to understand the Galois cohomology of a field with coefficient in \bar{k}^\times , or \mathbb{G}_m thought of as a sheaf on the étale site. We'll discuss $i = 2$, and a general principle in group cohomology is that if one understands $i = 1, 2$ then one can often understand all degrees.

In general, H^1 has a geometric interpretation: torsors. H^2 is much harder: they classify more general objects called **gerbes**. A miracle is that $H^2(\mathbb{G}_m)$ has real meaning, and is very closely related to real physical objects (certain torsors). Recall that we defined the *cohomological Brauer group of X* (??) as

$$\text{Br}^{\text{coh}} := \text{Br}'(X) := H^i(X_{\text{ét}}, \mathbb{G}_m)_{\text{tors}}.$$

We also started defining the Brauer group by considering

$$\bigcup_n \{\text{étale locally trivial } \text{PGL}_n\text{-torsors}\} \xrightarrow{\delta} H^2(X_{\text{ét}}, \mathbb{G}_m),$$

and defining $\text{Br}(X) := \text{im } f$ as a set, which is a reasonably concrete geometric object. This map came from a LES in cohomology, coming from a SES of sheaves, not all of which were abelian. The definition of δ was the boundary map of

$$\bigcup_n H^1(X_{\text{ét}}, \text{PGL}_n) \xrightarrow{\delta} H^2(X_{\text{ét}}, \mathbb{G}_m).$$

arising from the SES

$$1 \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow \text{PGL}_n \rightarrow 1.$$

¹The stalk of the structure sheaf, $\mathcal{O}_{C,x}$.