Weil Conjectures

D. Zack Garza

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Contents

1 Notes from Daniel's Office Hours

0. Definition of Zeta functions
1. Statement of the conjectures
2. Easy examples: $\mathbb{P}^n_{\daleth}, \mathrm{Gr}_{\daleth}(k, n) = \mathrm{GL}(n, \daleth)/P$ the stabilizer of an $\daleth$-point in $\mathbb{C}^n, \mathbb{F}_{p^n}$.
3. Medium example: $E/\daleth$ an elliptic curve.
4. Work out a harder example as in Weil

References

- http://www-personal.umich.edu/~mmustata/zeta_book.pdf
- https://youtu.be/wEz7fCvK6sM?t=293
- Explanation of exponential appearing
- `https://arxiv.org/pdf/1807.10812.pdf`
- `http://www.math.canterbury.ac.nz/~j.booher/expos/weil_conjectures.pdf`
- Weil's Paper

1.1 Definition of Zeta Function

Fix q a prime and $\mathbb{F} := \mathbb{F}_q$ the finite field with q elements, along with its unique degree n extensions

$$\mathbb{F}_n := \mathbb{F}_{q^n} = \left\{ x \in \bar{\mathbb{F}}_p \;\middle|\; x^{q^n} - x = 0 \right\} \quad \forall\, n \in \mathbb{Z}^{\geq 2}$$

Definition 1.0.1.
Let

$$J = \langle f_1, \cdots, f_M \rangle \trianglelefteq k[x_0, \cdots, x_n]$$

be an ideal, then a *projective algebraic* variety $X \subset \mathbb{P}^N_{\mathbb{F}}$ can be given by

$$X = V(J) = \left\{ \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{P}^\infty_{\mathbb{F}} \;\middle|\; f_1(\mathbf{x}) = \cdots = f_M(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{0} \right\}$$

where an ideal generated by *homogeneous* polynomials in $n+1$ variables, i.e. there is some fixed $d \in \mathbb{Z}^{\geq 1}$ such that

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{I} = (i_1, \cdots, i_n) \\ \sum_j i_j = d}} \alpha_{\mathbf{I}} \cdot x_0^{i_1} \cdots x_n^{i_n} \quad \text{and} \quad f(\lambda \cdot \mathbf{x}) = \lambda^d f(\mathbf{x}).$$

For the experts: we can take a reduced (possibly reducible) scheme of finite type over a field $\mathbb{F}_p$. We will be thinking of K-valued points for $K/\mathbb{F}_p$ algebraic extensions. From the audience: what condition do we need to put on such a scheme to guarantee an embedding into $\mathbb{P}^\infty$?

Examples:

- Dimension 1: Curves
- Dimension 2: Surfaces
- Codimension 1: Hypersurfaces

Fix $X/\mathbb{F} \subset \mathbb{P}$ an N-dimensional projective algebraic variety, and say it's cut out by the equations $f_1, \cdots f_M \in \mathbb{F}[x_0, \cdots, x_n]$. Note that it then has points in any finite extension L/K.

Definition 1.0.2.
Define the *local zeta function* of X the following formal power series:

$$Z_X(z) = \exp\left(\sum_{n=1}^\infty \alpha_n \frac{z^n}{n} \right) \in \mathbb{Q}[[z]] \quad \text{where} \quad \alpha_n := \#X(\mathbb{F}_n).$$

Concretely, for $X \subset \mathbb{P}^M$ a variety cut out by $\{f_i\} \subset \mathbb{F}[x_0, \cdots, x_M]$ we are measuring the sizes of the sets

$$\alpha_n := \# \left\{ \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{P}^M_{\mathbb{F}_{q^n}} \;\middle|\; f_i(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{0} \;\forall i \right\}.$$

Note the following two properties:

$$Z_X(0) = 1$$
$$z\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right) \log Z_X(z) = t\left(\frac{Z_X'(z)}{Z_X(z)}\right) = \sum_{n=1}^\infty \alpha_n z^n = \alpha_1 z + \alpha_2 z^2 + \cdots,$$

which is an *ordinary generating function* for the sequence (α_n).

Todo: why not an OGF.

Remark: Note that for an OGF $F(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n x^n$, we can extract coefficients in the following way:

$$f_n \coloneqq [x^n]F(x) = [x^n]T_{F,0}(x) = \frac{1}{n!}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right)^n F(x)\,\Big|_{x=0}.$$

Using the Residue theorem, we can also extract in the following way:

$$[x^n]F(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi i}\oint_{\mathbb{S}^1} \frac{F(z)}{z^{n+1}}.$$

Note: this is extremely amenable to numerical approximation if you have a closed form for F or even just a black-box numerical version of F! I.e. easy to throw at a computer.

1.1.1 Simple but Useful Example: A Point

Take $X = \{x = 0\}/\mathbb{F}$ a single point over $\mathbb{F}$, then

$$\begin{aligned}
\#X(\mathbb{F}) &\coloneqq \alpha_1 = 1 \\
\#X(\mathbb{F}_2) &\coloneqq \alpha_2 = 1 \\
&\vdots \\
\#X(\mathbb{F}_n) &\coloneqq \alpha_n = 1 \\
&\therefore
\end{aligned}$$

Recall that by integrating a geometric series we can derive

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{1-z} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n && = 1 + z + z^2 + \cdots \\
\int \frac{1}{1-z} &= \int \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n && = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int z^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} z^{n+1} = z + \frac{1}{2}z^2 + \frac{1}{3}z^3 + \cdots \\
\implies -\log(1-z) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n}.
\end{aligned}$$

and so

$$\begin{aligned}
Z_{\{\mathrm{pt}\}}(z) &= \exp\left(1 \cdot z + 1 \cdot \frac{z^2}{2} + 1 \cdot \frac{z^3}{3} + \cdots\right) \\
&= \exp(-\log(1-z)) \\
&= \frac{1}{1-z}.
\end{aligned}$$

1.2 Statement of Weil Conjectures

(Weil 1949)

Let X be a smooth projective variety of dimension N over $\mathbb{F}_q$ for q a prime, let $Z_X(z)$ be its zeta function, and define $\zeta_X(s) = Z_X(q^{-s})$.

1. (Rationality)

   $Z_X(z)$ is a rational function:

   $$Z_X(z) = \frac{p_1(z) \cdot p_3(z) \cdots p_{2N-1}(z)}{p_0(z) \cdot p_2(z) \cdots p_{2N}(z)} \in \mathbb{Q}(z), \quad \text{i.e.} \quad p_i(z) \in \mathbb{Z}[z]$$

   $$\begin{aligned} P_0(z) &= 1 - z \\ P_{2N}(z) &= 1 - q^N z \\ P_j(z) &= \prod_{j=1}^{\beta_i} (1 - a_{j,k} z) \quad \text{for some reciprocal roots} \quad a_{j,k} \in \mathbb{C} \end{aligned}$$

   where we've factored each P_i using its reciprocal roots a_{ij}.

   In particular, this implies the existence of a meromorphic continuation of the associated function $\zeta_X(s)$, which a priori only converges for $\Re(s) \gg 0$.

2. (Functional Equation and Poincare Duality)

   Let $\chi(X)$ be the Euler characteristic of X, i.e. the self-intersection number of the diagonal embedding $\Delta \hookrightarrow X \times X$; then $Z_X(z)$ satisfies the following *functional equation*:

   $$Z_X\left(\frac{1}{q^N z}\right) = \pm \left(q^{\frac{N}{2}} z\right)^{\chi(X)} Z_X(z).$$

   Equivalently,

   $$\zeta_X(N - s) = \pm \left(q^{\frac{N}{2} - s}\right)^{\chi(X)} \zeta_X(s)$$

   .

   Note that when $N = 1$, e.g. for a curve, this relates $\zeta_X(s)$ to $\zeta_X(1 - s)$.

   Equivalently, there is an involutive map on the (reciprocal) roots

   $$\begin{aligned} z &\iff \frac{q^N}{z} \\ \alpha_{j,k} &\iff \alpha_{2N-j,k} \end{aligned}$$

   which sends roots of p_j to roots of p_{2N-j}.

3. (Riemann Hypothesis)

The reciprocal roots $a_{j,k}$ are *algebraic* integers (roots of some monic $p \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$) which satisfy

$$|a_{j,k}|_{\mathbb{C}} = q^{\frac{j}{2}} \qquad \forall 1 \leq j \leq 2N-1,\ \forall k.$$

4. (Betti Numbers) If X is a "good reduction mod q" of a nonsingular projective variety $\tilde{X}$ in characteristic zero, then the $\beta_i = \deg p_i(z)$ are the Betti numbers of the topological space $\tilde{X}(\mathbb{C})$.

Why is (3) called the "Riemann Hypothesis"?

We can use the facts that

a. $|\exp(z)| = \exp(\Re(z))$ and
b. $a^z := \exp(z\mathrm{Log}(a))$,

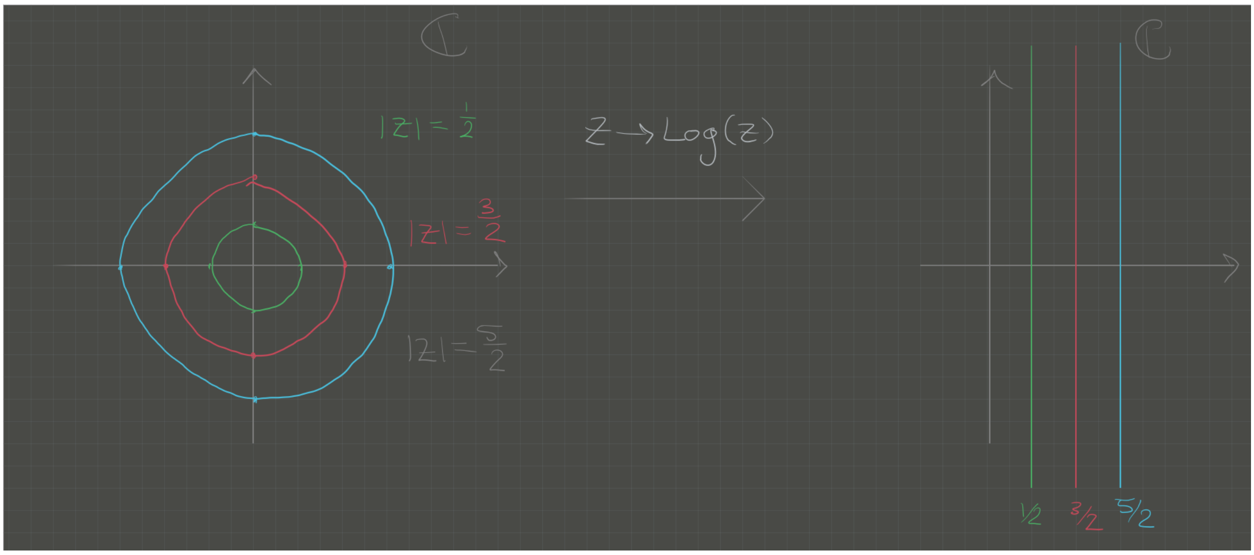
to replace the polynomials P_i with

$$L_j(s) := \zeta_X(q^{-s}) = \prod_{k=1}^{\beta_j} (1 - \alpha_{j,k} q^{-s}).$$

Now consider the roots of $L_j(s)$: we have

$$\begin{aligned} & L_j(s_0) = 0 \\ \iff\ & q^{-s_0} = \frac{1}{\alpha_{j,k}} \quad \text{for some} \quad k \\ \implies\ & |q^{-s_0}| = \left|\frac{1}{\alpha_{j,k}}\right| \qquad \overset{\text{by assumption}}{=} q^{-\frac{j}{2}} \\ \implies q^{-\frac{j}{2}} \overset{(a)}{=} \exp\left(-\frac{j}{2} \cdot \mathrm{Log}(q)\right) &= |\exp(-s_0 \cdot \mathrm{Log}(q))| \\ & \overset{(b)}{=} |\exp(-(\Re(s_0) + i \cdot \Im(s_0)) \cdot \mathrm{Log}(q))| \\ & \overset{(a)}{=} \exp(-(\Re(s_0)) \cdot \mathrm{Log}(q)) \\ \implies\ & -\frac{j}{2} \cdot \mathrm{Log}(q) = -\Re(s_0) \cdot \mathrm{Log}(q) \quad \text{by injectivity} \\ \implies\ & \Re(s_0) = \frac{j}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

Roughly speaking, realizing that we would need to apply a logarithm (a conformal map) to send the $\alpha_{j,k}$ to zeros of the L_j, this says that the zeros all must lie on the "critical lines" $\dfrac{j}{2}$.



In particular, the zeros of L_1 have real part $\frac{1}{2}$, analogous to the classical Riemann hypothesis.

> Moral: the Diophantine properties of a variety's zeta function are governed by its (algebraic) topology. Conversely, the analytic properties of encode a lot of geometric/topological/algebraic information. Plug for Langland's: it similarly asks for every L function arising from an automorphic representation that (essentially) satisfy Weil 2 and 3.

Historical note

- Desire for a "cohomology theory of varieties" drove 25 years of progress in AG

Remarks:

- Resolved for varieties over $\mathbb{F}_q$
- On L_X:
  - Conjectured for smooth varieties over $\mathbb{Q}$ (rationality $\sim$ analytically continues to a meromorphic function, some functional equation), little is known.
  - Resolved for elliptic curves (Taylor-Wiles c/o the Taniyama-Shimura conjecture), implies L_X is an L function coming from a modular form.

1.2.1 Aside: Why call it a Zeta function?

Knowing the zeta function of a point, we can now make a precise analogy.

Suppose we have an algebraic variety cut out by equations:

$$\mathbb{A}^n_{\mathbb{Z}} \supseteq X = V(\langle f_1, \cdots, f_d \rangle) \quad \text{where} \quad f_i \in \mathbb{Z}[x_0, \cdots, x_{n-1}].$$

Then for every prime q, we can reduce the equations mod p and consider

$$\mathbb{A}^n_{\mathbb{F}_q} \supseteq X_q := V(\langle f_1 \mod q, \cdots, f_d \mod q \rangle) \quad \text{where} \quad f_1 \mod q \in \mathbb{F}_q[x_0, \cdots, x_{n-1}]$$

Then define the *Hasse-Weil* zeta function:

$$L_X(s) = \prod_{p \text{ prime}} \zeta_{X_p}(p^{-s}).$$

Take $X = \text{Spec } \mathbb{Q}$ and $X_p = \text{Spec } \mathbb{F}_p$, which is a single point since $\mathbb{F}_p$ is a field. The previous example shows that

$$\zeta_{X_p}(z) = \frac{1}{1-z},$$

We then find that

$$\begin{aligned}
L_X(s) &= \prod_{p \text{ prime}} \zeta_{X_p}(p^{-s}) \\
&= \prod_{p \text{ prime}} \left(\frac{1}{1-p^{-s}} \right) \\
&= \zeta(s),
\end{aligned}$$

which is the Euler product expansion of the classical Riemann Zeta function.

Moreover, it is a theorem (difficult, not proved here!) that for any variety $X/\mathbb{F}_p$, we have

$$\zeta_X(t) = \prod_{x \in X_{\text{cl}}} \left(\frac{1}{1 - t^{\deg(x)}} \right) \overset{t = p^{-s}}{\Longrightarrow} \quad \zeta_X(s) = \prod_{x \in X_{\text{cl}}} \left(\frac{1}{1 - \left(p^{\deg(x)}\right)^{-s}} \right),$$

which we can think of as attaching a "weight" to each closed point, $|x| := p^{\deg(x)}$, and the usual Riemann Zeta corresponds to assigning a weight of 1 to each point.

Note that this immediately implies that $\zeta_X(t) \in \mathbb{Z}[[t]]$ is a *rational* function.

Recall the Riemann zeta function is given by

$$\zeta(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^s} = \prod_{p \text{ prime}} \frac{1}{1-p^{-s}}.$$

After modifying ζ to make it symmetric about $\Re(s) = \frac{1}{2}$ and eliminate the trivial zeros at $-2\mathbb{Z}$ to obtain $\widehat{\zeta}(s)$, there are three relevant properties

- "Rationality": $\widehat{\zeta}(s)$ has a meromorphic continuation to $\mathbb{C}$ with simple poles at $s = 0, 1$.
- "Functional equation": $\widehat{\zeta}(1-s) = \widehat{\zeta}(s)$
- "Riemann Hypothesis": The only zeros of $\widehat{\zeta}$ have $\Re(s) = \frac{1}{2}$.

1.2.2 More Examples

Example (Affine Line): $X = \mathbb{A}^1/\mathbb{F}$ the affine line over $\mathbb{F}$, then Note that we can write

$$\mathbb{A}^1(\mathbb{F}_n) = \left\{ \mathbf{x} = [x_1] \;\middle|\; x_1 \in \mathbb{F}_n \right\}$$

as the set of one-component vectors with entries in $\mathbb{F}_n$, so

$$\begin{aligned}
X(\mathbb{F}) &= q \\
X(\mathbb{F}_2) &= q^2 \\
&\vdots \\
X(\mathbb{F}_n) &= q^n.
\end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\zeta_X(z) = \exp\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{q^n}{n} z^n\right) = \frac{1}{1-qz}.$$

Example (Affine Space): Set $X = \mathbb{A}^m/\mathbb{F}$, affine m-space over $\mathbb{F}$, so we can just repeat with now m coordinates

$$\mathbb{A}^1(\mathbb{F}_n) = \left\{\mathbf{x} = [x_1, \cdots, x_m] \;\middle|\; x_i \in \mathbb{F}_n\right\}$$

Counting yields

$$\begin{aligned} X(\mathbb{F}) &= q^m \\ X(\mathbb{F}_2) &= (q^2)^m \\ &\vdots \\ X(\mathbb{F}_n) &= (q^n)^m. \end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\zeta_X(z) = \exp\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{q^{nm}}{n} z^n\right) = \frac{1}{1-q^m z}.$$

Example (Projective Line): $X = \mathbb{P}^1/\mathbb{F}$ the projective line over $\mathbb{F}$, then we can write use some geometry to write

$$\mathbb{P}^1_{\mathbb{F}} = \mathbb{A}^1_{\mathbb{F}} \coprod \{\infty\}$$

as the affine line with a point added at infinity.

We can then count by enumerating coordinates:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{F}_n) &= \left\{[x_1, x_2] \;\middle|\; x_1, x_2 \neq 0 \in \mathbb{F}_n\right\} / \sim \\ &= \left\{[x_1, 1] \;\middle|\; x_1 \in \mathbb{F}_n\right\} \coprod \{[1, 0]\}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus

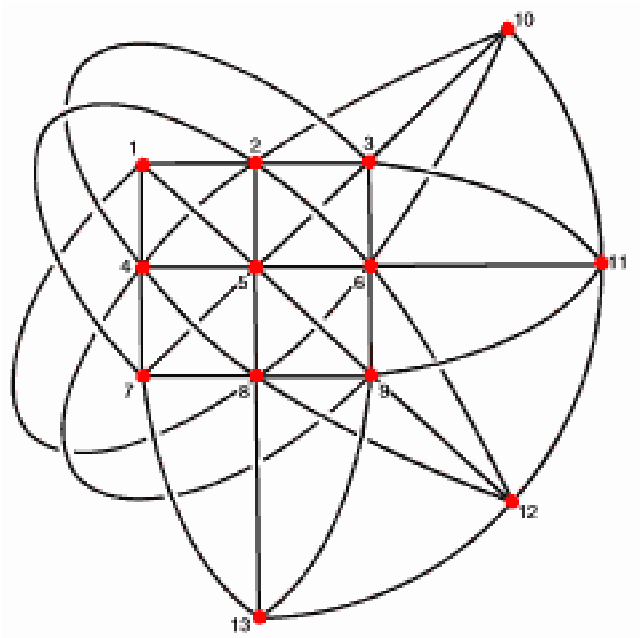
$$\begin{aligned} X(\mathbb{F}) &= q + 1 \\ X(\mathbb{F}_2) &= q^2 + 1 \\ &\vdots \\ X(\mathbb{F}_n) &= q^n + 1 \\ &. \end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\zeta_X(z) = \frac{1}{(1-z)(1-qz)}$$
$$.$$

Example (Projective Space): Take $X = \mathbb{P}^n_{\mathbb{F}}$,

Example image of $\mathbb{P}^2_{\mathbb{GF}(3)}$:



Note that we can identify $X = \mathrm{Gr}_{\mathbb{F}}(1, n)$ as the space of lines in $\mathbb{A}^n_{\mathbb{F}}$.

Proposition 1.1.
The number of k-dimensional subspaces of $\mathbb{A}^m_{\mathbb{F}}$ is the q-binomial coefficient:

$$\begin{bmatrix} m \\ k \end{bmatrix}_q := \frac{(q^m - 1)(q^{m-1} - 1) \cdots (q^{m-(k-1)} - 1)}{(q^k - 1)(q^{k-1} - 1) \cdots (q - 1)}.$$

Proof .
To choose a k-dimensional subspace,

- Choose a nonzero vector $\mathbf{v}_1 \in \mathbb{A}^n_{\mathbb{F}}$ in

  $$q^m - 1$$

  ways.
  - Identify $\#\mathrm{span}\{\mathbf{v}_1\} = \#\left\{\lambda \mathbf{v}_1 \;\middle|\; \lambda \in \mathbb{F}\right\} = \#\mathbb{F} = q$.
- Choose a nonzero vector $\mathbf{v}_2$ *not* in the span of $\mathbf{v}_1$ in

  $$q^m - q$$

  ways.
  - Identify $\#\mathrm{span}\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2\} = \#\left\{\lambda_1 \mathbf{v}_1 + \lambda_2 \mathbf{v}_2 \;\middle|\; \lambda_i \in \mathbb{F}\right\} = q \cdot q = q^2$.
- Choose a nonzero vector $\mathbf{v}_3$ not in the span of $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2$ in

  $$q^m - q^2$$

  ways.

- $\cdots$ until $\mathbf{v}_k$ is chosen in
$$(q^m - 1)(q^m - q) \cdots (q^m - q^{k-1})$$
ways.
  - This yields a k-tuple of linearly independent vectors spanning a k-dimensional subspace V_k
- This overcounts because many linearly independent sets span V_k, we need to divide out by the number of choose a basis inside of V_k.
- By the same argument, this is given by
$$(q^k - 1)(q^k - q) \cdots (q^k - q^{k-1})$$

Thus
$$\begin{aligned}
\#\text{subspaces} &= \frac{(q^m-1)(q^m-q)(q^m-q^2)\cdots(q^m-q^{k-1})}{(q^k-1)(q^k-q)(q^k-q^2)\cdots(q^k-q^{k-1})} \\
&= \frac{q^m-1}{q^k-1} \cdot \left(\frac{q}{q}\right)\frac{q^{m-1}-1}{q^{k-1}-1} \cdot \left(\frac{q^2}{q^2}\right)\frac{q^{m-2}-1}{q^{k-2}-1} \cdots \left(\frac{q^{k-1}}{q^{k-1}}\right)\frac{q^{m-(k-1)}-1}{q^{k-(k-1)-1}}.
\end{aligned}$$

■

We obtain a nice simplification for the number of lines corresponding to setting $k = 1$:
$$\begin{bmatrix} m \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}_q = \frac{q^m - 1}{q - 1} = q^{m-1} + q^{m-2} + \cdots + q + 1 = \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} q^j.$$

Thus
$$\begin{aligned}
X(\mathbb{F}) &= \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} q^j \\
X(\mathbb{F}_2) &= \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} \left(q^2\right)^j \\
&\vdots \\
X(\mathbb{F}_n) &= \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} (q^n)^j.
\end{aligned}$$

So
$$\zeta_X(z) = \left(\frac{1}{1-z}\right)\left(\frac{1}{1-qz}\right)\left(\frac{1}{1-q^2z}\right)\cdots\left(\frac{1}{1-q^mz}\right)$$
,

Note that geometry can help us here: we have a "cell decomposition" $\mathbb{P}^n = \mathbb{P}^{n-1}\coprod\mathbb{A}^n$, and so inductively
$$\mathbb{P}^n = \mathbb{A}^0\coprod\mathbb{A}^1\coprod\cdots\coprod\mathbb{A}^n,$$

and it's straightforward to prove that

$$\zeta_{X\coprod Y}(z) = \zeta_X(z) \cdot \zeta_Y(z)$$

and recalling that $\zeta_{\mathbb{A}^j}(z) = \dfrac{1}{1 - q^j z}$ we have

$$\zeta_{\mathbb{P}^m}(z) = \prod_{j=0}^{m} \zeta_{\mathbb{A}^j}(z) = \prod_{j=0}^{n} \frac{1}{1 - q^j z}.$$

Example: Take $X = \mathrm{Gr}_{\mathbb{F}}(k, n)$, then ????? so

$$\zeta_X(t) = ?.$$

1.3 Hard Example: An Elliptic Curve

The Weyl conjectures take on a particularly nice form for curves. Let $X/\mathbb{F}$ be a smooth projective curve of genus g, then

1. (Rationality)

$$\zeta_X(z) = \frac{p(z)}{(1 - z)(1 - qz)}$$

2. (Functional Equation)

$$\zeta_X\left(\frac{1}{qz}\right) = q^{1-g} z^{2-2g} \zeta_X(z)$$

3. (Riemann Hypothesis)

$$p(t) = \prod_{i=1}^{2g} (q - a_i z) \quad \text{where} \quad |a_i| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{q}}$$

Take $X = E/\mathbb{F}$.

Consider the curve E defined by the following equation:

$$E : y^2 + y = x^3 - x^2$$

This is a cubic, whose graph is presented in Figure 1.

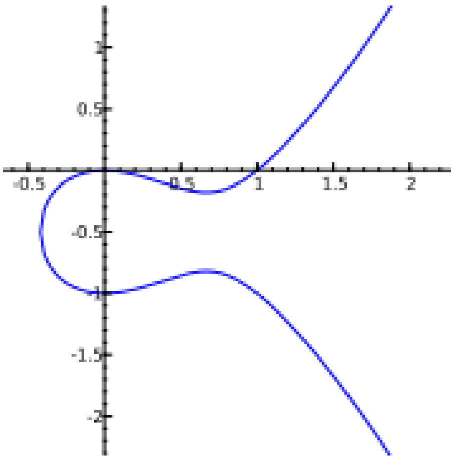


Figure 1: Implicit plot of E

Then

$$\zeta_X(t) = \frac{(1 - aq^{-t})(1 - \bar{a}q^{-t})}{(1 - q^{-t})(1 - q^{1-s})}.$$

The betti numbers are $[1, 2, 1, 0, \cdots]$.

The number of points are

$$X(\mathbb{F}_n) = (q^n + 1) - (\alpha^n + \bar{\alpha}^n) \quad \text{where} \quad |\alpha| = |\bar{\alpha}| = \sqrt{q}$$

Rough outline of proof:

- ??

The (complex?) dimension of X is $N = 1$, The WC say we should be able to write this as

$$\frac{p_1(z)}{p_0(z)p_2(z)} = \frac{p_1(z)}{(1 - z)(1 - qz)} = \frac{(1 - \alpha_{1,1}z)(1 - \alpha_{1,2}z)}{(1 - z)(1 - qz)}.$$

Since we know the number of points, we can compute

$$
\begin{aligned}
\zeta_X(z) &= \exp \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \# X(\mathbb{F}_n) \frac{z^n}{n} \\
&= \exp \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (q^n + 1 - (\alpha^n + \bar{\alpha}^n)) \frac{z^n}{n} \\
&= \exp\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q^n \cdot \frac{z^n}{n} \right) \exp\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1 \cdot \frac{z^n}{n} \right) \exp\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -\alpha^n \cdot \frac{z^n}{n} \right) \exp\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -\bar{\alpha}^n \cdot \frac{z^n}{n} \right) \\
&= \exp\left(-\log\left(1 - qz\right)\right) \ \exp\left(-\log\left(1 - z\right)\right) \ \exp\left(\log\left(1 - \alpha z\right)\right) \ \exp\left(\log\left(1 - \bar{\alpha} z\right)\right) \\
&= \frac{(1 - \alpha z)(1 - \bar{\alpha} z)}{(1 - z)(1 - qz)} \in \mathbb{Q}(z),
\end{aligned}
$$

which is indeed a rational function.

Originally conjectured for curves by Artin Proved by Weil in 1949, proposed generalization to projective varieties Proof had work contributed by Dwork (rationality using p-adic analysis), Artin, Grothendieck (etale cohomology), with completion by Deligne in 1970s (RH)

1.4 Very Hard Example: A Diagonal Hypersurface

Reference

- Set q to be a prime power and consider $X/\mathbb{F}_q$ defined by
$$X = V(a_0 x_0^{n_0} + \cdots + a_r x_r^{n_r}) \subset \mathbb{F}_q^{r+1}.$$
- We want to compute $N = \# X$.
- Set $d_i = \gcd(n_i, q-1)$.
- Define the character
$$
\begin{aligned}
\psi_q : \mathbb{F}_q &\longrightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times \\
a &\mapsto \exp\left(\frac{2\pi i \ \mathrm{Tr}_{\mathbb{F}_q/\mathbb{F}_p}(a)}{p} \right).
\end{aligned}
$$
  - By Artin's theorem for linear independence of characters, $\psi_q \not\equiv 1$ and every additive character of $\mathbb{F}_q$ is of the form $a \mapsto \psi_q(ca)$ for some $c \in \mathbb{F}_q$.
- Fix an injective multiplicative map
$$\psi : \bar{\mathbb{F}}_q^\times \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times.$$
- Define
$$
\begin{aligned}
\chi_{\alpha,n} : \mathbb{F}_{q^n}^\times &\longrightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times \\
x &\mapsto \phi(x)^{\alpha(q^n - 1)}
\end{aligned}
$$
$$\text{for} \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}, n \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad \alpha(q^n - 1) \equiv 0 \mod 1.$$

- Extend this to $\mathbb{F}_{q^n}$ by

$$\begin{cases} 1 & \alpha \equiv 0 \mod 1 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}.$$

- Set $\chi_\alpha = \chi_{\alpha,1}$.

- Shorthand notation: say $a \sim 0 \iff a \equiv 0 \mod 1$.
- Proposition:

$$\alpha(q-1) \equiv 0 \mod 1 \implies \chi_{\alpha,n}(x) = \chi_\alpha(\mathrm{Nm}_{\mathbb{F}_{q^n}/\mathbb{F}_q}(x))$$

- Proposition:

$$d := \gcd(n, q-1), u \in \mathbb{F}_q \implies \#\left\{x \in \mathbb{F}_1 \,\middle|\, x^n = u\right\} = \sum_{d\alpha \sim 0} \chi_\alpha(u)$$

- This implies

$$\begin{aligned} N &= \sum_{\substack{\alpha=[\alpha_0,\cdots,\alpha_r] \\ d_i\alpha_i \sim 0}} \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{u}=[u_0,\cdots,u_r] \\ \sum a_i u_i = 0}} \chi_{\alpha_0}(u_0)\cdots\chi_{\alpha_r}(u_r) \\ &= q^r + \sum_{\substack{\alpha,\ \alpha_i \in (0,1) \\ d_i\alpha_i \sim 0}} \chi_{\alpha_0}(a_0^{-1})\cdots\chi_{\alpha_r}(a_r^{-1}) \sum_{\sum u_i = 0} \chi_{\alpha_0}(u_0)\cdots\chi_{\alpha_r}(u_r). \end{aligned}$$

since the inner sum is zero if some *but not all* of the $\alpha_i \sim 0$.

- Evaluate the innermost sum by restricting to $u_0 \neq 0$ and setting $u_i = u_0 v_i$:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\sum u_i = 0} \chi_{\alpha_0}(u_0)\cdots\chi_{\alpha_r}(u_r) &= \sum_{u_0 \neq 0} \chi_{\alpha_1+\cdots+\alpha_r}(u_0) \sum_{1+v_1+\cdots+v_r=0} \chi_{\alpha_1}(v_1)\cdots\chi_{\alpha_r}(v_r) \\ &= \begin{cases} (q-1) \displaystyle\sum_{1+v_1+\cdots+v_r=0} \chi_{\alpha_1}(v_1)\cdots\chi_{\alpha_r}(v_r), & \sum \alpha_i \sim 0 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}. \end{aligned}$$

- Define the *Jacobi sum* for α where $\sum \alpha_i \sim 0$:

$$j(\alpha) = \frac{1}{q-1} \sum_{\Sigma\ u_i = 0} \prod_{j=1}^r \chi_{\alpha_j}(u_j) = \sum_{1+v_1+\cdots+v_r=0}.$$