

Isomorphism classes of abelian varieties over finite fields

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Plan for the talk

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- ① equivalence of categories
 - Deligne (ordinary over \mathbb{F}_q)
 - Centeleghe-Stix (over \mathbb{F}_p away from real primes)

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 - square-free ordinary case : working algorithm
 - square-free Centeleghe-Stix case : working algorithm (conjectural)
 - power of a sq-free : no algorithm :(

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- d) bottle-necks
 - over-orders (Tommy Hofmann?)
 - weak eq. classes (I have a conjecture)
 - CM-type (need to compute a splitting field)
 - polarizations (it should be possible to spread them)

Deligne's equivalence

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Let $q = p^r$, with p a prime. There is an equivalence of categories:

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Remark

- If $\dim(A) = g$ then $\text{Rank}(T(A)) = 2g$;
- $\text{Frob}(A) \rightsquigarrow F(A)$.

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Let p be a prime. There is an equivalence of categories:

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equivalences in the square-free case

Let h be a square-free characteristic q -Weil polynomial.

Assume that h is **ordinary** or, $q = p$ and $\mathbf{h}(\sqrt{p}) \neq 0$.

\rightsquigarrow an isogeny class \mathcal{C}_h (by Honda-Tate).

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We get:

Theorem (M.)

an equivalence $\mathcal{C}_h \longleftrightarrow \{\text{fractional } R\text{-ideals}\}$

and $\mathcal{C}_h / \simeq \longleftrightarrow \{\text{fractional } R\text{-ideals}\} / \simeq_R =: \text{ICM}(R)$ ideal class monoid

The case "power of a square-free"

Consider \mathcal{C}_h for $h = g^r$ with g a square-free q -Weil polynomial. Assume that g is **ordinary** or, $q = p$ and $g(\sqrt{p}) \neq 0$.

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We have an equivalence

$$\mathcal{C}_h \longleftrightarrow \{ \text{fin. gen. torsion-free } R\text{-modules } M \text{ s.t. } M \otimes_R K \simeq K^r \} =: \mathcal{B}(g^r)$$

The category $\mathcal{B}(g^r)$

Recall that an R -module M is **torsion-free** if the canonical morphism

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- $\text{ICM}(R) = \bigsqcup_{R \subseteq S \subseteq \mathcal{O}_K} \text{Pic}(S)$.

$\mathcal{B}(g^r)$ in the Bass case

Corollary

Assume that R is Bass. Then for every $M \in \mathcal{B}(g^r)$ there are over orders $S_1 \subseteq \dots \subseteq S_r$ of R and a fractional ideal I invertible in S_r such that

$$M \simeq S_1 \oplus \dots \oplus S_{r-1} \oplus I$$

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and

$$\text{Aut}_R(M) = \{A \in \text{End}_R(M) \cap \text{GL}_r(K) : A^{-1} \in \text{End}_R(M)\}.$$

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- if
$$A \longleftrightarrow \bigoplus_k I_k \text{ and } B \longleftrightarrow \bigoplus_k J_k$$

then
$$\mu \in \text{Hom}(A, B) \longleftrightarrow \Lambda \in \text{Mat}_{r \times r}(K) \text{ s.t. } \Lambda_{h,k} \in (J_h : I_k)$$

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then $\mu \in \text{Hom}(A, B) \longleftrightarrow \Lambda \in \text{Mat}_{r \times r}(K)$ s.t. $\Lambda_{h,k} \in (J_h : I_k)$

Moreover, μ is an isogeny if and only if $\det(\Lambda) \in K^\times$

dual variety and polarizations

Using Howe ('95) in the ordinary square-free case:

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 - $\lambda I \subseteq \bar{I}^t$ (isogeny);
 - λ is totally imaginary ($\bar{\lambda} = -\lambda$);
 - λ is Φ -positive, where Φ is a **specific** CM-type of K . **Bottleneck 3**
- Also: $\deg \mu = [\bar{I}^t : \lambda I]$.

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- and $\text{Aut}(A, \mu) = \{\text{torsion units of } S\}$.

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