

E non-arch local field w/ residue field \mathbb{F}_q

π uniformizer of E

S perfectoid / \mathbb{F}_q

will define X_S Fargue - Fontaine curve
analytic adic space / \mathcal{O}_E

$$S = \mathrm{Spa}(R, R^+) \quad \varpi \in R^+$$

$$y_S = \mathrm{Spa} W_{\mathcal{O}_E}(R^+) \setminus \{[\varpi] = 0\}$$

$$\uparrow$$

$$\mathcal{Y}_S = \quad \quad \quad \setminus \{ \pi \cdot [\varpi] = 0 \}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$X_S = \mathcal{Y}_S / \mathrm{Frob}$$

$$y_S^\diamond \quad T = \mathrm{Spa}(A, A^+)$$

$$\mathrm{Maps}(T, y_S^\diamond) = \{ T^\sharp, T^\sharp \rightarrow y_S \}$$

$$= \left\{ (A^\sharp, A^{\sharp,+}) \quad \begin{array}{l} W_{\mathcal{O}_E}(R^+) \rightarrow A^{\sharp,+} \\ [\varpi] \mapsto \text{invertible in } A^\sharp \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ (A^\sharp, A^{\sharp,+}) \quad \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{O}_E \rightarrow A^{\sharp,+} \\ R^+ \rightarrow A^+ \\ \varpi \mapsto \text{invertible in } A \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= \mathrm{Maps}(T, S \times_{\mathrm{Spd} \mathcal{O}_E})$$

$$y_s^\diamond \cong S \times_{S_p} \mathcal{O}_E$$

$$j_s^\diamond \cong S \times_{S_p} E$$

$$i_s^\diamond \cong \underbrace{(S \times_{S_p} E)}_{\text{Frob} = 1}.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{sections} \\ \text{of} \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{c} y_s^\diamond \\ \downarrow \\ S \end{array} \right\} \cong \{ S \rightarrow S_p \times \mathcal{O}_E \} \cong \{ S^\# / \mathcal{O}_E \}$$

$$j_s \quad E \quad S^\# / E$$

$$E_\infty = E((\pi^{1/p^\infty}))$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} y_s \times_{S_p \times \mathcal{O}_E} S_p \times \mathcal{O}_{E_\infty} & \left(y_s \times_{S_p \times \mathcal{O}_E} S_p \times \mathcal{O}_{E_\infty} \right)^\diamond & = \mathbb{D}_{S, \text{perf}} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ y_s & & S \times_{S_p} \mathbb{F}_q[[t^{1/p^\infty}]] \end{array}$$

Thm 1 (i) $y_s \times_{\mathcal{O}_E} \mathcal{O}_{E_\infty}$ is perfectoid.

(ii) y_s analytic adic space.

Thm 2 For any $S^\# / \mathcal{O}_E$, the map $S^\# \rightarrow y_s$ defines a closed Cartier divisor

$$\left\{ S^H / E \right\} \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{clnd Center} \\ \text{dimen } n \end{array} \right\}$$

"

$$\left\{ S \sim S_{rd} E \right\}$$

↓

$$\left\{ S \sim S_{rd} E / F_{rb} \right\} \longleftarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{clnd Center} \\ \text{dimen } n \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{Div}^1 = S_{rd} E / F_{rb}$$

γ_s has "radius function"

$$r: |\gamma_s| \longrightarrow (0, \infty)$$

$$x \mapsto \frac{\log |\omega| |\tilde{\omega}|}{\log |\pi(\tilde{\omega})|} \quad \tilde{x} \text{ rank-one generalization of } x$$

$$\text{Frobenius} \quad \text{th} \quad [\omega] \mapsto [\omega]^q$$

so increases r by factor of q

$$r \longrightarrow \infty \quad [\omega] = 0$$

$$r \longrightarrow 0 \quad \tilde{\pi} = 0$$

part of Thm 1

$$y_s = \bigcup_n \left\{ |\tilde{\pi}| \leq |\omega| \neq 0 \right\},$$

" $S_{rd}(B, B^+)$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 W_{\mathcal{O}_E}(n^+) \left\langle \frac{\pi^n}{[\omega]} \right\rangle & \hookrightarrow & \text{int. cl.} & \hookrightarrow & W_{\mathcal{O}_E}(n^+) \left\langle \frac{\pi^n}{[\omega]} \right\rangle \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \right] \\
 & & \parallel & & \parallel \\
 & & \beta^+ & & 0
 \end{array}$$

$$(ii) \quad S_{p_n}(A, A^+) = S_{p_n}(\beta, \beta^+) \cdot \mathcal{O}_{E_\infty} \quad \left[\text{section to consider } n=1 \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \beta^+ \hat{\otimes}_{\mathcal{O}_E} \mathcal{O}_{E_\infty} & \hookrightarrow & \text{int. cl.} & \hookrightarrow & \beta \hat{\otimes}_{\mathcal{O}_E} \mathcal{O}_{E_\infty} \\
 & & \parallel & & \parallel \\
 & & A^+ & & A
 \end{array}$$

$$A_0 = \left(W_{\mathcal{O}_E}(n^+) \hat{\otimes}_{\mathcal{O}_E} \mathcal{O}_{E_\infty} \right) \left[\left(\frac{\pi}{[\omega]} \right)^{1/p^\infty} \right]^\wedge$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 n \\
 A^+ \\
 \left[[\omega]^{1/p^\infty} e W \quad \pi^{1/p^\infty} \in \mathcal{O}_{E_\infty} \right]
 \end{array}$$

$$A_0 \left[\frac{1}{[\omega]} \right] = A$$

enough to check that A_0 perfectoid.

prop. R_0 π -adically complete $\Rightarrow R_0 \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \right]$ perfectoid.
 $\pi^p | p$
 perfectoid

$$A_0 / [\omega] \cong \varinjlim \left(n^+ / \omega \hat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{F}_q} \mathcal{O}_{E(\pi^{1/p^i})} / \pi \right) \left[t^{1/p^i} \right]$$

$\left(t^{1/p^i}, [\omega]^{1/p^i} = \pi^{1/p^i} \right)$

$$\cong \varinjlim n^+ / \omega [t^{1/p^i}]$$

$$= n^+ / \omega [1 + t^{1/p^\infty}]$$

0

(iii) R is a \mathbb{Z}_p -alg.

R is semi-perfectoid if $R \hookrightarrow R'$ for some perfectoid R'
and the inclusion splits as topological R -module map.

Fact $\mathrm{Spa}(R, R^\times)$ sheafy if R is semi-perfectoid \square

X uniform analytic adic space

[uniform \Rightarrow functions are determined by values on points]

Cartier divisor: locally the subsheaf $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{O}_X$

support: support of $\mathcal{O}_X / \mathcal{I}$

meromorphic function along divisor: $H^0(X, \text{colim } \mathcal{I}^{-\otimes n})$

$Z = \text{support}$

divisor is closed if $(Z, \mathcal{O}_X / \mathcal{I}, 1 \cdot 1_X, x \in Z)$
is adic space.

prop. (i) Z is nowhere dense

(ii) $\mathcal{O}_X \hookrightarrow \text{colim } \mathcal{I}^{-\otimes n} \hookrightarrow j_* \mathcal{O}_U \quad U = X \setminus Z$

prop Cartier divisor is closed $\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{I}(U) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(U)$

has closed image for
any affinoid U .

proof of Thm 2.

$$\begin{array}{c} S^\# \hookrightarrow Y_S \\ \downarrow \\ \text{Spa}(R^\#, R^{\#, +}) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} W_{0, \varepsilon}(R^+) \\ \downarrow \\ W_{0, \varepsilon}(R^+) / \xi \cong R^{\#, +} \end{array}$$

$$\xi = \pi - \alpha \cdot [\varpi]$$

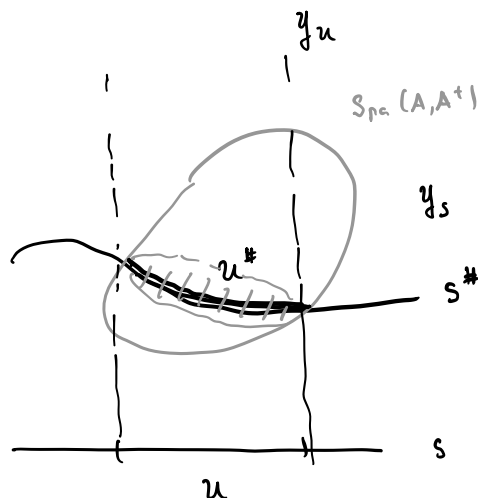
WTS: for any $\text{Spa}(A, A^+) \hookrightarrow Y_S$

$$\xi : A \rightarrow A \quad \text{injective w/ closed image.}$$

CLAIM: this map is bounded below for the "sup norm"

$$\|f\|_\infty = \sup_{x \text{ rank one}} |f(x)| \quad \text{normalized so that } |\varpi(x)| = \frac{1}{p}.$$

final reduction: $S^\# \hookrightarrow \text{Spa}(A, A^+)$.



$$\text{Spa}(A, A^+) = \bigcup_n \left\{ |z| \leq |\varpi|^n \neq 0 \right\}_{\text{Spa}(A, A^+)}$$

some q. compactness argument

\Rightarrow for some n

$$\{ | \xi | \leq | [D] |^n \} \subseteq U^\# \cap \text{Spec}(A, A^+)$$

$\text{Spec}(A, A^+)$ covered by this set and

$$\{ | \xi | \geq | [D] |^n \}$$

← can throw away this

second reduction: $\text{Spec}(A, A^+) = \bigcup_{\mathfrak{y}_S} \{ | \xi | \leq | [D] |^n \}$

claim: $\| \xi \cdot f \|_\infty \geq \| [D]^n \|_\infty \cdot \| f \|_\infty$

will follow if $\| \cdot \|_\infty$ can be computed on the

set of $x \in \{ | \xi | \leq | [D] |^n \}$ admitting specialization

outside of $\{ | \xi | \leq | [D] |^n \}$, "Skolem boundary"

wlog $S = \text{Spec}(C, \mathcal{O}_C)$ C d.f. dcd

can consider $\mathfrak{y}_S, \mathcal{O}_{E_\infty}$
 \mathcal{O}_E

$$| f(x^b) | = | f^\#(x) |$$

tilting gets us to $\mathbb{D}_{C, \text{perf}}$

"maximum modulus principle"

□

C alg closed non-arch fld \mathbb{F}_q $S = \text{Spec}(C, \mathcal{O}_C)$

$$\{ \text{units } C^\#_{/\mathcal{O}_E} \} \longrightarrow | \mathfrak{y}_C |$$

image of this map is called
classical points $|Y_c|^{cl}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 |D_c| \cong |(y_c \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_E} \mathcal{O}_{E_\infty})^\vee| & \xrightarrow{\sim} & |y_c \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_E} \mathcal{O}_{E_\infty}| \\
 \cup & & \downarrow \\
 |D_c|^{cl} & & |Y_c| \\
 \cup & & \cup \\
 \{x \in C : |x| < 1\} & \xrightarrow{\pi} & |Y_c|^{cl} \\
 x & \xrightarrow{\pi} & \pi(x)
 \end{array}$$

[this map is actually open]

prop (i) C'/C $x \in |Y_c|$ classical \nleftrightarrow its preimage in $|Y_c|$ is a classical point

(ii) $x \in |Y_c|$ rank one, not classical
 \Rightarrow for some C'/C , preimage in $|Y_c|$ contains an open set.

proof (i) (\Leftarrow)

a family $x_i \rightarrow x$ of maps of perfectoid space is
 a v-cover if for every q-compact $U \subseteq X$
 there is finite set of $U_i \subseteq X_i$ which jointly
 cover U

FACT: any perfectoid space is a v-sheaf.

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \xrightarrow{\quad} \\
 \text{classical } C' \cap \text{non-classical } C' \longrightarrow \text{Spa } C'
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \square & \longrightarrow & \text{Spec } W_E & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \text{Spec } C \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{v-cover} \\
 \text{Spd } K_x & \xrightarrow{x^\flat} & \text{Spd } W_E \times \text{Spd } C & \longrightarrow & \text{Spd } C \\
 & \searrow & \sim & & \\
 & & x & \text{classical.} &
 \end{array}$$

(ii) By openness of $|D_c| \rightarrow |Y_c|$ suffice to prove analogous statement for D_c .

Consider wlog $x = \rho$ -Gauss norm around 0.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \gamma \hookrightarrow D_{C_x} & & C_{x,\gamma} \hookleftarrow C_x(\tau) & & u \hookleftarrow \tau \\
 \nearrow & & \nearrow & & \uparrow \\
 x \hookrightarrow D_c & & C_x \hookleftarrow C(\tau) & & t \hookleftarrow \tau
 \end{array}$$

claim: preimage of x contains ball of radius ρ around 0.

$$\text{i.e. } |t-u| < \rho \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{for all } f = \sum a_n \tau^n \in C(\tau), \\
 \left| \sum a_n t^n \right| = \left| \sum a_n u^n \right|.$$

$$\left| \sum a_n (t^n - u^n) \right| < \sup |a_n| \rho^n = \left| \sum a_n t^n \right|$$

□

$$|t^n - u^n| < \rho^n$$

Thm. Let $\text{Spd}(B, B^+) \hookrightarrow Y_c$
 \downarrow
 U

(i) $\pi_0(U)$ finite

(ii) for any $f \in B$, $\{f \neq 0\} \subseteq |U|^{cl}$
non-zero

(iii) $|U|^{cl} \hookrightarrow \max \text{Spec}(B)$
 is bijection

(iv) U connected $\Rightarrow B$ is P.I.D.

Remarks (i) $|D_C| \rightarrow |Y_C|$

(ii) $f|_{U_1} = 0$ \times not classical, wloc \times rank one

either C'/C and $U' \in U$ w/ $f|_{U'} = 0$

(iii) follows from (ii)

(iv) $f \in D$.

$\{f \neq 0\} \in |U|^{cl}$ spectral space w/ no generalization
 \Rightarrow profinite

claim: $f|_{U_1} = 0 \Rightarrow f = \sum \xi_n \cdot g$ ($\xi_n = m_n$, $g|_{U_1} \neq 0$)

$$\|\cdot\|_{U, \infty} = \sup_{\substack{x \in \text{Skiloc} \\ \text{boundary}}} | \cdot |_x \quad \leftarrow \text{finite set}$$

scale ξ_n so that $|\xi_n| \geq 1$ on boundary.

$$\nexists f = \sum \xi_n \cdot g_n \Rightarrow \|g_n\|_{\infty} \leq \|f\|_{\infty}$$

$$\|f\|_{\infty, \{|\xi_n| \leq [2^n]\}} \leq \|[2^n]\| \cdot \|f\|_{\infty}$$

$$\nexists n \rightarrow \infty \text{ get } \|f\|_{\infty, \{|\xi_n| \leq [2^n]\}} = 0 \\ \Rightarrow f = 0.$$

$$\mathcal{O}_x(u) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{O}_x(u')$$