

Etale cohomology seminar, 18 November 2014, Bas Edixhoven
 Lefschetz Trace Formula: an example. (45 minutes) 1.

We will treat: $k > \mathbb{F}_p$, $\# k = q = p^n$, X/k a smooth proj. curve, geom. connected, $n \geq 1$ prime to p , $A = \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$, $K = \mu_{n,k}$ in degree 0.

But first we recall a few things about F_x^* on sheaves on X_{et} , and
 about how one could get confused.
 pn because Grothendieck showed us the $H^i(X_{k,et}, \mathbb{A}^n)$.

1. Back to F_x -maps between sheaves.

Let X/\mathbb{F}_p any \mathbb{F}_p -scheme. Let $n \geq 1$ with $p \nmid n$.

Last week I defined, for F in $Sh(X_{et})$:

for X/k , k as above

Recall $\pi_X = F_x^r$, abs. q -Frobenius.

We must consider the pullback of \rightarrow
 via $\text{Spec } k \rightarrow \text{Spec } k$, for (π_X, π_X^*) .

I explained that on page 6, but it becomes easier to understand
 for F in $Sh(X_{et})$ that are representable, e.g. $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ and $\mu_{n,k}$.

We have $\mu_{n,\mathbb{F}_p} \rightarrow \text{Spec}(\mathbb{F}_p)$ finite etale ($\text{Spec } \mathbb{F}_p[x]/(x^n - 1)$)

$$(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})_{\mathbb{F}_p} \xrightarrow{\quad} (\text{Spec } (\mathbb{F}_p)^{\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}})$$

By definition: $(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})_X = (\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})_{\mathbb{F}_p} \times_{\text{Spec}(\mathbb{F}_p)} X$, $\mu_{n,k} = \mu_{n,\mathbb{F}_p} \times_{\text{Spec}(\mathbb{F}_p)} X$.

For $F \rightarrow X$ etale, $\begin{array}{c} s, \pi \\ \downarrow \\ \emptyset \\ \downarrow \\ U \xrightarrow{\quad} X \end{array}$ $F(U) = \{ \text{such } s \}$, sheaf on X_{et} .

Then we have: $F \xrightarrow{F_x} F$, and pullback of local sections

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow & \square & \downarrow \\ X & \xrightarrow{F_x} & X \end{array} \text{ on } U \rightarrow X \text{ gives } F(U) \xleftarrow{id} F(U) : F_x^*(U)$$

Important source of confusion: for $\mu_{n,k}$ we are used to something else! Namely: $\mu_{n,k}(U) \subset \mathcal{O}(U)^\times$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \mu_{n,k}(U) & \subset & \mathcal{O}(U)^\times \end{array} \boxed{z^p \quad F_x^*(U) = p \cdot F_x^*(U) \text{ on } \mu_{n,k}}$$

2. The LHS of LTF. k as before, $p \in n$, $\Lambda = \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$, $K = \mathbb{P}^n_X \text{ deg. } o$, X/k of finite type.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{P}^n_X & \xrightarrow{\pi_{\mathbb{P}^n_X}} & \mathbb{P}_n X \\ \downarrow \square & \downarrow & \\ X & \xrightarrow{\pi_X} & X \end{array}$$

$$\pi_{\mathbb{P}^n_X} : \mathbb{P}^n_X = \mathbb{P}^n_{n,k} \times_{\text{Spec } k} X \xrightarrow{\pi_{\mathbb{P}^n_{n,k}} \times \pi_X} \mathbb{P}_{n,k} \times_{\text{Spec } k} X$$

$$\text{Pull back to } k: \quad \mathbb{P}^n_{n,k} \xrightarrow{(\pi_{\mathbb{P}^n})_k \times (\pi_X)_k} \mathbb{P}_n X_k \quad (\pi_X)_k : X(k) \rightarrow X(k)$$

$$X_k \xrightarrow{(\pi_X)_k} X_k \quad \mathbb{P}^m(k) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^m(k)$$

(morph. of k -schemes. $(a_0 : \dots : a_m) \mapsto (a_0^q : \dots : a_m^q)$)

Fixed points of $(\pi_X)_k : X(k)$.

bec. of representability:
pullback is fib.
pr., then
actions.

$$\text{For } \bar{x} : \text{Spec}(k) \rightarrow X_k : \quad \mathbb{P}^n_{n,k} \xrightarrow{\bar{x}^{-1}} \mathbb{P}^n_{n,k} \xrightarrow{\text{pullback}} \mathbb{P}_n(k)$$

\Downarrow

↓
Spec(k) stable ↓
sheaves via \bar{x}

What does $(\pi_X^*)_k$ do this?

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathbb{P}^n(k) \times X(k) & = & \mathbb{P}^n_{n,k}(k) & \xrightarrow{\pi_{\mathbb{P}^n_{n,k}}} & \mathbb{P}_n(k) \times X(k) \\ (z, \bar{x}) \mapsto & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\ X(k) & \xrightarrow{\pi_X} & X(k) & & \end{array}$$

So, ~~for~~ the pullback of $(z^q, \pi_X(\bar{x}))$ is (z, \bar{x}) .

So: for $\bar{x} \in X(k)$, and $z \in \mathbb{P}_n(k)$:

$$(\pi_X^*)_k : \mathbb{P}_n(k) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_n(k), z \mapsto z^{q^k}.$$

So: LHS of LTF is $\frac{1}{q} \cdot \# X(k)$.

3. The RHS of LTF. Situation as before, but now we assume that X/k is a smooth projective geom. conn. curve.

RHS : $\text{Tr}((\pi_X^*)_k, R\Gamma(X_{k,\text{et}}, (\mathbb{P}_n)_k))$. is in $D_{\text{perf}}(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})$, hence isom. to a fin. bounded

Grobis: $H^0 = \mathbb{P}_n(k)$ free rk. 1 complex of free $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ -modules.
 $H^1 = \text{Pic}(X_k)[n]$ free, $2g$
 $H^2 = \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ free, 1.

Question: what does $(\pi_X^*)_k$ do on these?

Recall that we have: $\pi_X^\# = q \cdot \pi_X^*$ as π_X -maps, and $\pi_X^\#$ is the usual Picard functoriality.

On $H^0 = \mathbb{P}_n(k)$: $(\pi_X^*)_k : \text{id}$, b.c. it is a k -morphism.
 $\text{deg } \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{n} \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$

On H^1 and H^2 : $H^1 \hookrightarrow \text{Pic}(X_k) \xrightarrow{n} \text{Pic}(X_k) \rightarrow H^2$

To see the action of $(\pi_X^*)_k$, $\text{Div}(X_k) \rightarrow \text{Pic}(X_k)$

Make explicit on A_k^1 :

$$(\pi_X^*)_k : a \mapsto q \cdot a^{q^n} \quad \begin{matrix} D \\ I \end{matrix}, \text{ degree: } \cdot q$$

$$\pi_{\text{Spec } k}^* : a \mapsto a^q \quad \text{together: } a \mapsto q \cdot a, \text{ as it should} \quad (\pi_X^*)_k = \text{id}.$$

Conclusion: RHS = $\frac{1}{q} \cdot \text{Tr of } (\pi_X^*)_k$, pullback of geom. q -Frob on X_k .

$$= \frac{1}{q} \circ \left(1 - \underbrace{\text{Tr}((\pi_X^*)_k, \text{Pic}(X_k)[n])}_{\parallel} + q \right)$$

$$\text{Tr} \left(\underbrace{(\pi_{\text{Spec } k}^*)^{-1}}_{\parallel}, \text{Pic}(X_k)[n] \right)$$

= α inv. of q -Frob. of k .