

Thm (*) $X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_k^1$ fibration (X geom. int.)

Assume: $\forall m \in \mathbb{P}_k^1$ $\exists Y \subset X_m / \mathbb{A}(m)$

component of multiplicity one and

The alg closure of $\mathbb{A}(m)$ in $k(Y)$ is a field

Abelian splitting

Assume Schnitzel (H')

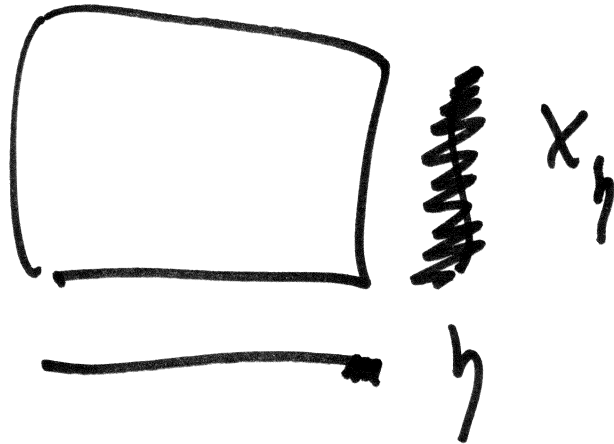
Then: If $X(\mathbb{A}_k) \text{Br}_{\text{ram}}(X) \neq \emptyset$ then

$\exists t_0 \in \mathbb{P}^1(k)$ X_{t_0} smooth

and $X_{t_0}(\mathbb{A}_k) \neq \emptyset$.

X
 \downarrow
 \mathbb{P}^1
 \leftarrow

$$\text{Br}_{\text{var}}(X) = \{ \alpha \in \text{Br} X \mid \alpha|_{X_h} \in \text{Br} k(\mathbb{P}^1) \}$$



Con of The^x : If moreover the fibre satisfy

$$H^1 + WA$$

then $X(k) \neq \emptyset$

$$\overline{X(k)}^{\text{top}} = X(\mathbb{A}_k^1)^{\text{Br}_{\text{var}} X}$$

Thm: $k = \mathbb{Q}$ $X \xrightarrow{f} \mathbb{P}^1_{\mathbb{Q}}$

Assume: (1) all fibres at pts $\in \mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{Q})$
 are split

(2) Abelian splitty.

(3) $X(\mathbb{R}_k) \neq \emptyset$

Then \exists ~~the~~ $m_0 \in \mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{Q})$ $X_{m_0} \neq \emptyset$

and $X_{m_0}(\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}}) \neq \emptyset$



Green-Tao-Ziegler.

Cor: \exists fibres satisfy HP + WA
 $X(\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}}) \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow \overline{X(\mathbb{Q})}^{\text{top}} = X(\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}}) \neq \emptyset$

Ex: 1: $N_{K/\mathbb{Q}}(x_1\omega_1 + \dots + x_n\omega_n) = \prod_{i=1}^d (t - \epsilon_i)$

and K/\mathbb{Q} cyclic

H_{cyc}

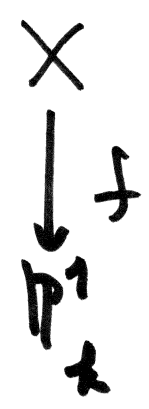
$$X(\mathbb{R})^{\text{Br}_v} \neq \emptyset \implies X(\overline{\mathbb{Q}})^{\text{Gal}} \neq \emptyset \implies X(\mathbb{R})^{\text{Br}_X}$$

\implies $X(\mathbb{Q})$ is Zariski dense in X

It uses

- $\text{Br } k \rightarrow \bigoplus \text{Br } k_v \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$
- reciprocity argument w/ Hilbert
- Harari's formal lemma

Conj: f



fibration.

Assume that $X_\eta / k(\mathbb{P}^1)$ is a geometrically regularly connected variety

Assume that for almost all $m \in \mathbb{P}^1(k)$

$$\overline{X_m(k)}^{\text{top}} = X_m(\mathbb{F}_q)^{\text{Br} X_m}$$

→ then $\overline{X(k)}^{\text{top}} \simeq X(\mathbb{F}_q)^{\text{Br} X}$

ex $N_{K/k}(\text{---}) = P(t)$

Mayari 1994 / 1997

Yes under comba $\delta = 1$.



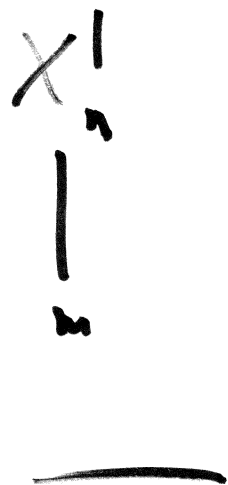
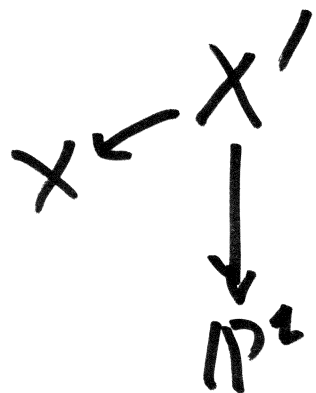
FACT The (herui) \exists Milnor $\pi \subset \mathbb{P}^1(k)$

of points m such that

$$\text{Br } X_n / \text{Br } k(\mathbb{P}^1) \rightarrow \text{Br } X_n / \text{Br } k$$

$$H^2(k(t), \text{Pic } X_{\overline{k(t)}}) \rightarrow H^1(k_n, \text{Pic } \overline{X_n})$$

$$\text{Ex: } \left[\begin{array}{l} X \subset \mathbb{P}_k^4 \\ X \supset \mathbb{P}_k^1 \\ \Rightarrow \overline{X(t)}^{\text{top}} = X(\mathbb{P}_k) \end{array} \right. \text{ cubic hypersurface} \right]$$



$$\text{Br } X' = \text{Br } k$$

$\text{Br } X'_n / \text{Br } k$ need not be zero.

Harpaz-Wiltberg ²⁰¹⁴, Wittberg 2013

get rid of the abelian splitting condition

~~By the~~ Insked of $0 \rightarrow \text{Br } k \rightarrow \bigoplus \text{Br } k_r \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow 0$

By use Poincaré-Tate duality for tori

$T/k \quad T \times_k \bar{k} \cong G_{m, \bar{k}}^h.$

$$H^2(k, T) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{v \in \Omega} H^2(k_v, T) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(H^2(k, \hat{T}), \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$$

lattice $\hat{T} = \text{Hom}_{k\text{-gr}}(\bar{T}, G_m)$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{exact seq} \\ \hline T \times \hat{T} \rightarrow G_m \end{array}$$

$$\mathbb{I} = R^2_{K/\mathbb{R}} G_m$$

$$\text{Norm}_{K/\mathbb{R}}(x_1 u_1 + \dots + x_n u_n) = 1$$

$$H^2(\mathbb{I}, T) = \mathbb{R}^x / N_{\text{un}} K^x$$

$$\mathbb{R}^x / N K^x \longrightarrow \bigoplus_v \mathbb{R}_v^x / N K_v^x \longrightarrow \text{Hom}(H^2(\mathbb{I}, \hat{T}), \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathbb{I} \frac{K/\mathbb{R} \text{ ycln}}{\longrightarrow} & & & & \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{Br } \mathbb{I} & \longrightarrow & \bigoplus \text{Br } K_v & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} \end{array}$$

$$H^2(k, T) = H^2(\mathcal{O}, T(\bar{k}))$$

$H^2_{\text{ét}}(U, T)$ classifies

U/k
variety

(torsors = principal homogeneous spaces

PHS

→ torsors over U under T

$$\begin{array}{c} Y \\ \mathbb{P} \downarrow \\ U \end{array}$$

$$T \times Y \rightarrow Y$$

is faithfully and transitively
due to geometric fibres

—

Replace Hartshorne's formal lemma for the Brauer group
 by a ~~formal~~ formal lemma for torsors
 under a torus

Prop: Given V/k , $\mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}$ a torsor under T .

Consider
$$\overline{H^2(k, \hat{T})} \xrightarrow{\varphi} \text{Br } V$$

$$\downarrow \text{ via } \nu[\mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}]$$

$$H^2(k, \hat{T}) \times H^2(V, T) \rightarrow H^2(V, G_m) = \text{Br } V$$

$B = \text{Im } \varphi$

Assume Har

Assume that

$$U(\mathbb{R}_h)^{B \cap BrX} \neq \emptyset$$

$$U \subset X$$

much
compact

$$(M_v) \in U(\mathbb{R}_h) \quad \forall \alpha \in B \cap BrX$$

$$\sum \alpha(M_v) = 0$$

then $\exists \varphi \in H^2(h, T)$ such that

| S just
very
low

for the twisted torsion

$$Y^e \longrightarrow U$$

$$\exists (N_v) \in Y^e(\mathbb{R}_h)$$

$$N_v \longrightarrow M_v \text{ for } v \in S'$$

Example

U

$$N_{K/\mathbb{R}}(x_1 \omega_1 + \dots + x_n \omega_n) = \prod_{i=1}^d (t - e_i) \neq 0 \quad *$$

$$F = (\mathbb{R}_{K/\mathbb{R}}^n)^d$$

$$|t - e_i| = N_{K/\mathbb{R}}(x_1^i \omega_1 + \dots + x_n^i \omega_n)$$

$i=1 \dots d$

$\exists \dots \text{Ha} \ni c_1, \dots, c_d \in \mathbb{R}^k$

$n \times k \times k$

$\prod_{i=1}^d e_i = 1$

$$\left| \text{opt } t - e_i = c_i \cdot N_{K/\mathbb{R}}(\text{---}) \right|_{i=1 \dots d}$$

↓

$$N(\text{---}) = \prod (t - e_i)$$

Marpaz-Wittubos

new hypothesis

$k = \# \text{field}$

$e_i \in k$

(HW) (*) $|t - e_i = c_i \text{ Num}_{L_i/k}(\xi_i)$

$i=1, \dots, d.$

define the obvious finite bad set $S_0 \subset \Omega$

take any finite set $S \supset S_0$.

Assume given local solutions $y(x)$ for $v \in S'$ $\varepsilon > 0$

$\Rightarrow t_0 \in k$ s.t. $|t_0 - t_v/v| < \varepsilon \quad \forall v \in S'$

and for $v \notin S$

if $v(t_0 - e_i) > 0$

then $\exists w$ of L_i which is of degree 1 over v

/Q: Theorem of Mathieja

Themen ^{x h-w} Modulo (H.W) ^{hyp.}

$X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_k^1$ fibration in rat. loc. red. h

$$X(\mathbb{A}_k)^{\text{Br}} \neq \emptyset$$

$\implies \exists t_0 \in \mathbb{P}_k^1$ w. k X_{t_0} smooth

and $(X_{t_0}(\mathbb{A}_k))^{\text{Br}_X} \neq \emptyset$

\rightarrow If $k = \mathbb{Q}$ unconditional theorem