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$k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$\Gamma$  over  $k$

$$e(x) = \sum \frac{x^{pn}}{p^n}$$

$G$  universal deformation

$$W[[u_1]] = E_0$$

$$f(x) = x + \frac{u_1}{p} f^{(0)}(x^p) + \frac{1}{p} f^{(0^2)}(x^{p^2})$$

$$f(x) = \sum m_n x p^n$$

$$m_n = \frac{u_1}{p} m_{n-1} + \frac{1}{p} m_{n-2}$$

$$w = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p^n m_{2n}$$

$$u w_1 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p^n m_{2n-1}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{u_1}{p} & \frac{1}{p} \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = A(u_1)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} m_n & \frac{1}{p} m_{n-1} \\ m_{n-1} & \frac{1}{p} m_{n-2} \end{pmatrix} A = \begin{pmatrix} m_{n+1} & \frac{1}{p} m_n \\ m_n & \frac{1}{p} m_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \omega & \frac{1}{p} (\omega \omega_1)^{\otimes p} \\ \omega \omega_1 & \omega^{\otimes 2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A^{\otimes n} \dots A A(0)^{-(n+1)}$$


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## X Riemann Surface

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \text{Hodge} & \\ H^0(X; \Omega^1) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & H_{DR}^1(X) \\ & & \uparrow \\ & & H^1(X; \mathbb{C}) \end{array}$$

# de Rham coh.

S

V = Lie variety over S of dim n

$$\mathbb{A}^n \quad \text{Map}(V, \mathbb{A}^1) \\ = S \langle x_1, \dots, x_n \rangle$$

$$\Omega^0 V \xrightarrow{d} \Omega^1 V \dots \xrightarrow{d} \Omega^n V$$

$$H_{DR}^k(V)$$

$$S = \mathbb{W} \quad \dim V = 1 \quad = \mathbb{A}^1$$

$$S[x] \xrightarrow{d} S \langle x \rangle \parallel d(x)$$

$$d\left(\frac{x^m p^k}{p^k}\right)$$

$$H_{DR}^0(V) = S$$

$$H_{DR}^1 = \prod_{(m,p)=1} S/p^k \dots \\ k \geq 1$$

Functorial in  $S$

$\downarrow$

$S \rightarrow T$

$H_{DR}^*(U) \xrightarrow{r^*}$

$H_{DR}^*(B r^*V)$

$S \xrightarrow{\cong} T$

$I \subset T$

ideal with divided powers

$$f \equiv g \pmod{I}$$

Then  $f^* = g^*$

$G = \text{formal gp}$

$$\cancel{V \times V \xrightarrow{\mu} V}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & G & \\ & \uparrow & \\ G \times G & \xrightarrow{\mu} & G \\ & \downarrow i_G & \end{array}$$

$$\mu^* H_{DR}^k(G) \rightarrow H_{DR}^k(G \times G)$$

$\omega \in H_{DR}^k(G)$  is primitive

$$\Leftrightarrow \mu^* \omega = \pi_1^* \omega + \pi_2^* \omega$$

$$D(G) = \text{Prim in } H_{DR}^1(G)$$

$$G = G_a \quad \dim G = 1$$

$$\cancel{d(x^p)} \quad d\left(\frac{x^{pk}}{p}\right)$$

$$d\left(\frac{x^p}{p}\right) \rightarrow \frac{(x+y)^p}{p} - \frac{x^p}{p} - \frac{y^p}{p}$$

coeff in  $\mathbb{W}(\langle x \rangle)$   
 $(d=0 \text{ in } \mathbb{W}(\langle x \rangle))$

$x^p dx$

$$\text{so } d\left(\frac{x^p}{p}\right) \in D(G)$$

$$d\left(\frac{x^{2p}}{p}\right) \quad d\left(\frac{x^{pk}}{p}\right) \in D(G)$$

$D(a)$  $\prod_{k=1}^n a_k$  $d\left(\frac{x^p}{p}\right)$  $G$ 

$$l(x) = \sum \frac{x^p}{p}$$

$$u^v l(x) = l(x) + l(y)$$

$$l\left(x \frac{y}{a}\right)$$

$$d l(x) \in D(a)$$

$$d \left( \frac{1}{p} l(x^p) \right) \in D(a)$$



$$\frac{1}{p} l(x^{p^2}) = l(x) - x$$

$$\frac{1}{p} l(x^{p^k})$$

$D(\mathbb{C})$  has basis

$$d l(x) \quad d \frac{1}{p} l(x^p)$$

$\mathbb{C}^{univ}$

$$f(x) = x + \frac{y_1}{p} f^{\phi}(x^p) + \frac{1}{p} f^{\phi^2}(x^{p^2})$$

$D(\mathbb{C}^{univ})$

basis

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} d f(x) \\ d \frac{1}{p} f^{\phi}(x^p) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \uparrow & k & \uparrow \quad \|W\| \\ G_{\text{univ}} & \|W\| \|u\| & \log \ell(\gamma) \end{array}$$

$$G_0 \quad \|W/p\| \|u\| = k \|u\|$$


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$$H^0(G_{\text{univ}}) \rightarrow D(G_{\text{univ}}) \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{depends} \\ \text{only} \\ \text{on } G_0 \end{array}$$

$\uparrow$   
 depends  
 on  $G_{\text{univ}}$ .

$\uparrow$   
 ?

$$H^0(\mathcal{X}; \Omega') \rightarrow H^1_{\text{DR}}(\mathcal{X})$$

$\uparrow$   
 $H^1(\mathcal{X}; \mathbb{Z})$

S  
↓  
S/pS

G  
G<sub>0</sub>

D(G)  
depends  
only on G<sub>0</sub>

(p) has  
divided  
powers

G<sup>~</sup>

• different  
lift

$$A' \times A' \xrightarrow[\tilde{G} \tilde{\mu}]{\cancel{G \mu}} A'$$

$$\mu^* = \tilde{\mu}^* ; \quad \begin{matrix} H'_{DR}(A') \\ \downarrow \\ H'_{OD}(A' \times A') \end{matrix}$$

Frobenius  $G_0$   $x \mapsto x^p$

~~$G_0 \rightarrow G_0$~~

$$G_0 \rightarrow \varphi^0 G_0$$

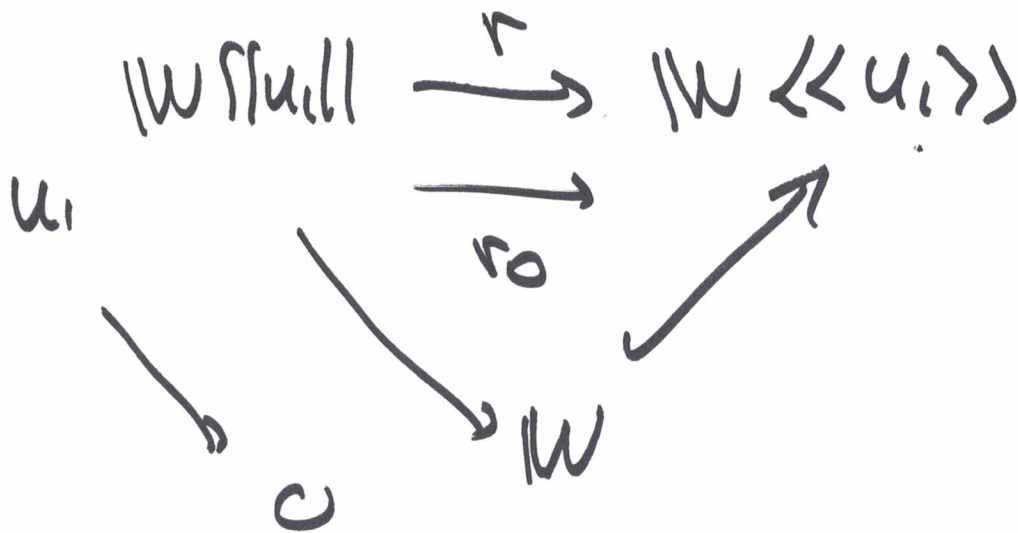
$$\Rightarrow \varphi^k D(G) \xrightarrow{\Gamma} D(G)$$

$$\frac{1}{p} f^{\varphi^k}(x^{p^k}) \mapsto \frac{1}{p} f^{\varphi^{k+1}}(x^{p^{k+1}})$$

$$f(x) = x \mapsto \frac{1}{p} \mu_1 f^{\varphi}(x^p) + \frac{1}{p} f^{\varphi^2}(x^{p^2})$$

$$df \quad d\left(\frac{1}{p} f^{\varphi}(x^p)\right)$$

$$\Gamma \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ p & -\mu_1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & & \tilde{\Gamma} \\
 & & \downarrow \\
 & & D\left(\frac{G^{univ}}{u_i=0}\right) \\
 & & \downarrow \\
 & & \mathcal{O}(\mathbb{A}^1) \\
 H^0(\mathbb{A}^{univ}) & \xrightarrow{\tau^*} & D(G^{univ}) \\
 & & \downarrow \\
 & & \mathcal{O}(\mathbb{A}^1)
 \end{array}$$

$$H^0(\Omega^1) \rightarrow H^0(\mathbb{Z})$$

$$\uparrow \\
 H^1(\mathbb{Z}; \mathbb{Q})$$

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$$\tilde{\Gamma} \text{ has } \log \ell(\gamma) = \sum_{\substack{p \mid n \\ p \leq 24}} \chi_p \log p$$

perce

$$H^0(G^{univ}) \rightarrow D(G^{univ})$$

$M$   
 $\uparrow B^{-1}$

is 1<sup>st</sup> column of  $B^{-1}$ .

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$$\begin{array}{ccc} \varphi^* M & \xrightarrow{F_0} & M \\ \varphi^* B \downarrow & & \downarrow B \\ \varphi^* D(G^{univ}) & \xrightarrow{F} & D(G^{univ}) \end{array}$$

$$B F_0 = F B^\varphi$$

$$B = B(u_i)$$

$$\cancel{B} \implies B(u_i) = F B^\varphi(u_i, \rho) F_0^{-1}$$

$$B(0) = I$$

$$B = F \varphi^n F \varphi^{n-1} \dots F B \varphi^{n+1} (u, p^{n+1}) F_0^{-(n+1)}$$

$$B = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F \varphi^n F \varphi^{n-1} \dots F F_0^{-(n+1)}$$

This is backward

$B^{-1}$  = the matrix we started with

$$\Rightarrow \text{1st column of } B^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \omega \\ \omega \omega_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Period mapping

$$LT \quad \text{over } W \langle (u_i - u_{i-1}) \rangle$$



$$P(M) = P^{n-1}$$

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$$B(u_i) \quad \text{converges} \quad \gamma(u_i) > \frac{1}{p} = r$$

$$B^p(u^p) \quad \text{---} \quad \gamma(u_i) > \frac{1}{p} \checkmark$$

$$B(u_i) \quad \text{converges} \quad \gamma(u_i) > 0$$



LT

LT<sub>an</sub>

↓

$\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$

$H^i(\text{Aut}; \mathbb{F}_p)$

— ?

$n = \lfloor W / (u_1 - u_{n-1}) \rfloor \lfloor u \neq 1 \rfloor$

$H^i(\text{Aut } \Gamma; W)$

↓ ?

$H^i(\text{Aut } \Gamma; \mathbb{F}_0)$

(yes  $n=2$ )

$\text{Pic}(\text{LT}) = ?$   
Aut  $\Gamma$

↔

$\text{Pic}(\text{LT}_{an})$   
Aut  $\Gamma$

B=

