

# User's guide to $\mathbb{A}^1$ -homotopy theory

want:  $\mathbb{P}^n / \mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ , colimit

ex.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{P}^{n-1} & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{P}^n \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ * & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{P}^n / \mathbb{P}^{n-1} \end{array}$$

ex. open sets  $U, V$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U \cup V & \longrightarrow & V \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ V & \longrightarrow & U \cup V \end{array}$$

want to glue, crush schemes like topological spaces

treat smooth schemes like manifolds

construction of  $\mathbb{A}^1$ -homotopy theory (Morel-Voevodsky)

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Sm}_k = \text{smooth schemes} / k \\ \text{Sm}_k \longrightarrow \text{Func}(\text{Sm}_k^{\text{op}}, \text{Sset}) \\ Y \longmapsto \text{Mor}(-, Y) \end{array}$$

topological spaces

~~that is~~

homotopy theory can mean:  
simplicial model category  
or  
 $\infty$ -category

$\text{Pre}(S_m \kappa) = \text{Func}(S_m \kappa^{\text{op}}, \text{sSet})$   
freely adding colimits

Problem: had colimits from  $\mathbb{Z}$  in  $S_m \kappa$

Fix: Force certain classes of maps  
to be weak equivalences

Bousfield localization

For an open cover  $V = \coprod_{\alpha} U_{\alpha} \rightarrow X$

force  $\text{cosk}_x^{\circ} \coprod_{\alpha} U_{\alpha} \xrightarrow{\sim} X$

$\text{Pre}(S_m \kappa) \xrightarrow{L_{\tau}} \text{Sh}_{\kappa}$

$\tau$  Grothendieck topology

Choices:

Zunski, Nisnevich, étale

more open sets

Def:  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  map  $S_{m, k}$   
is étale at  $x$  if

$$T_x X \xrightarrow{\sim} T_{f(x)} Y$$

Def:  $U = \coprod_{\alpha} U_{\alpha} \rightarrow X$  is an <sup>étale</sup> cover  
if it is étale and surjective

Def:  $U = \coprod_{\alpha} U_{\alpha} \rightarrow X$  is a Nisnevich  
cover if it is an étale cover  
and for every  $x \in X \exists u \in U$  s.t.  
 $u \mapsto x, \quad K(x) \xrightarrow{\sim} K(u)$

Nice properties:

- $Z \hookrightarrow X$  in  $\text{Sm}_R$  can often be viewed as  $\mathbb{A}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^n$
- $\vdots$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \text{Sm}_R & \longrightarrow & \text{PSh}_R & \xrightarrow{L_{M^2}} & \text{Sh}_R & \xrightarrow{L_{A^1}} & \text{Spc}_R \\
 & & \parallel & & & \uparrow & \\
 & & \text{Func}(\text{Sm}_R^{\text{op}}, \text{Set}) & & & \text{force} & \\
 & & & & & X \times \mathbb{A}^1 \xrightarrow{\sim} X & 
 \end{array}$$

$\text{Spc}_R$  is  $\mathbb{A}^1$ -homotopy theory

## Spheres

Def. Given pointed spaces  $X$  and  $Y$

$$X \wedge Y := \frac{X \times Y}{X \times * \cup * \times Y}$$

ex:  $S^n \wedge S^m = S^{n+m}$

Spheres:  $S^1, G_m = \mathbb{A}^1 - \{0\}$

$$S^{p+q} = S^{p+q, q} = (S^1)^{\wedge p} \wedge (G_m)^{\wedge q}$$

Ex:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G_m & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{A}^1 \simeq * \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathbb{A}^1 & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{P}^1 \\ S^1 & & \\ * & & \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1 \simeq \Sigma G_m = S^1 \wedge G_m$$

Ex:  $\mathbb{A}^n - \{0\} \simeq (S^1)^{\wedge n-1} \wedge (G_m)^{\wedge n}$

induction and

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\mathbb{A}^{n-1} - \{0\}) \times (\mathbb{A}^1 - \{0\}) & \longrightarrow & (\mathbb{A}^{n-1} - \{0\}) \times \mathbb{A}^1 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathbb{A}^n \times (\mathbb{A}^1 - \{0\}) & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{A}^n - \{0\} \end{array}$$

$$X \times Y \rightarrow X$$

$$\downarrow \qquad \downarrow$$

$$Y \rightarrow \Sigma X \wedge Y$$

□

Ex:  $\mathbb{P}^n / \mathbb{P}^{n-1} \simeq (S^1)^{\wedge n} \wedge (G_m)^{\wedge n}$

$$\mathbb{P}^n / \mathbb{P}^{n-1} \simeq \frac{\mathbb{P}^n}{\mathbb{P}^n - \{0\}} \simeq \frac{\mathbb{A}^n}{\mathbb{A}^n - \{0\}}$$

$$\simeq * / \mathbb{A}^n - \{0\} \simeq \Sigma (\mathbb{A}^n - \{0\})$$

Thom Spaces

Let  $V \rightarrow X$  alg  
vector bundle

$$\text{Th}(V) = \frac{V / V - X \simeq \mathbb{P}(V \oplus \mathbb{O})}{\mathbb{P}(V)}$$

$$S \in \mathcal{S}\text{Set}$$

$$S \in \text{Pre}(S_{\text{mk}}) = \text{Fun}(S_{\text{mk}}^{\text{op}}, \mathcal{S}\text{Set})$$

Purity thm:  $z \hookrightarrow X$  closed immersion in  $S_{\text{mk}}$

$$X/X-z \simeq \text{Th}(N_z X)$$

Ex:  $\text{Spec } k \hookrightarrow z \rightarrow X \hookrightarrow S_{\text{mk}}$

$U$  open nbhd of  $z$

$$U/U-z \simeq \mathbb{P}^n / \mathbb{P}^{n-1}$$

Ex:  $\text{Spec } k(z) \hookrightarrow z \rightarrow X$

$U$  open nbhd of  $z$

$$U/U-z \simeq \mathbb{P}_{k(z)}^n / \mathbb{P}_{k(z)}^{n-1} \simeq \mathbb{P}^n / \mathbb{P}^{n-1} \hookrightarrow (\text{Spec } k(z)) \hookrightarrow (\text{Spec } k(z))$$

compare:  $z$  pt on a manifold

$U$  small ball around  $z$

$$\Sigma \partial U \simeq U / U - z$$

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$GW(K), K_*^M(K)$ :

$GW(K)$  = group completion of  
isomorphism classes of  
symmetric, nondegenerate

$\otimes$  gives ring structure  
bilinear forms over  $K$   
generators:  $\langle a \rangle \quad a \in K^*$

relations:  $\langle a \rangle : K \times K \rightarrow K$   
 $(x, y) \mapsto axy$

•  $\langle ab^2 \rangle = \langle a \rangle \quad b \in K^*$

•  $\langle a \rangle \langle b \rangle = \langle ab \rangle$

•  $\langle a \rangle + \langle b \rangle = \langle a+b \rangle + \langle ab(a+b) \rangle \quad a+b \neq 0$



$$\Rightarrow h := \langle 1 \rangle + \langle -1 \rangle = \langle a \rangle + \langle -a \rangle \quad \forall a$$

↑ hyperbolic form

$$\text{rank} : GW(K) \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

$$B : V \times V \rightarrow K \longmapsto \dim V$$

Fundamental ideal  $I := \text{Ker rank}$

$$GW(K) \supseteq I \supseteq I^2 \supseteq \dots$$

$$K_*^M = \frac{\bigoplus_{i=0}^{\infty} \bigoplus_{j=1}^i (K^*)}{\langle a \otimes (1-a) \rangle}$$

Milnor  
K-theory  
groups

Milnor Conjecture /

Thm of Voevodsky

$$1 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2 \rightarrow K^* \rightarrow \bar{K}^* \rightarrow 1$$

$$K^* \longrightarrow H_{\text{ét}}^1(K, \mathbb{Z}/2)$$

$$I^n / I^{n+1} \xleftarrow{\cong} K_n^n(K) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}/2} \xrightarrow{\cong} H_{\text{ét}}^n(K, \mathbb{Z}/2)$$

$$\langle (1) - \langle a_1 \rangle \rangle \dots \langle (1) - \langle a_n \rangle \rangle \longleftarrow a_1 \otimes \dots \otimes a_n$$

view maps  $I^n \longrightarrow I^n / I^{n+1}$

as invariants on  $GW(K)$

$n=0$  : rank

$n=1$  : discriminant

$n=2$  : Hasse-Witt invariant

$$B : V \times V \rightarrow K$$

$$\text{disc}(B) =$$

$$\det(B(v_i, v_j))$$

$\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$  is a basis

$n=3$  : Arason invariant

⋮

Degree  
Thm

(Morel)

$n \geq 2$

$$[(S^1)^{\wedge n} \wedge G_m^j, (S^1)^{\wedge n} \wedge G_m^r] \cong K_{r-j}^{MW}$$

e.g.  $j=r=n$   
 $[\mathbb{P}^n / \mathbb{P}^{n-1}, \mathbb{P}^n / \mathbb{P}^{n-1}] \cong \mathbb{Z} \oplus GW(\mathbb{Z})$

$R = \mathbb{R}$

$$[S^{2n}, S^{2n}]^{\mathbb{Q}\text{-pts}} \leftarrow [\mathbb{P}^n / \mathbb{P}^{n-1}, \mathbb{P}^n / \mathbb{P}^{n-1}]^{\mathbb{R}\text{-pts}} \rightarrow [S^n, S^n]$$

$\downarrow \text{deg}$

$\mathbb{Z}$

$\downarrow \text{deg}$

$GW(\mathbb{R})$

$\downarrow \text{deg}$

$\mathbb{Z}$

$\longleftarrow$   
rank

$\longrightarrow$   
Signature

$K_*^{MW}(k)$  ~~the~~ Milnor-Witt K-theory  
(Hopkins - Morel)

generators:  $[a]$   $a \in k^*$   $\deg 1$   
 $\eta$   $\deg -1$

relations:

$$\eta[a] = [a]\eta$$
$$[a][1-a] = 0 \quad (\text{Steinberg relation})$$
$$[ab] = [a] + [b] + \eta[a][b]$$
$$\eta h = 0$$

$$GW(k) \cong K_0^{MW}(k)$$

$$\langle a \rangle \mapsto 1 + \eta[a]$$

$$h = \langle 1 \rangle + \langle -1 \rangle \mapsto h = 2 + \eta[-1]$$

$G_W(K), K_*^{MW}(K), K_*^M(K)$  are global sections of sheaves.

Procedure for producing a sheaf  $K_*^{MW}$  from  $K_*^{MW}(E)$   $E$  finite type over  $K$  field plus data

$v: E \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \cup \{\infty\}$  valuation

$$\mathcal{O}_v = \{e \in E \mid v(e) \geq 0\}$$

$\pi$  uniformizer  $v(\pi) = 1$

$$K(v) := \mathcal{O}_v / \langle \pi \rangle$$

$$\partial_v^\pi: K_*^{MW}(E) \rightarrow K_{*,-1}^{MW}(K(v))$$

$$\partial_v^\pi([ \pi ] [a_1] \cdots [a_n]) = [ \bar{a}_1 ] \cdots [ \bar{a}_n ]$$

$q_i \in \mathcal{O}_v^*$

$$\partial_v^\pi([q_0] \cdots [q_n]) = 0$$

$$K_*^{MW}(\mathbb{G}_V) = \text{Ker } \partial_V^\pi$$

$\rightsquigarrow$   $K_*^{MW}$  is a sheaf  
 $U \mapsto [S^0 \wedge U_+, G_n^{\wedge *}]$   
 $\rightsquigarrow$  transfers

$$\langle 1 \rangle = \mathbb{Z} \cdot \mathbb{1}$$

$$\partial_V^\pi(n \cdot 1) = n \partial_V^\pi(1)$$