

A_{inf}

"The ring to rule them all"

- P. Colmez

Setup • p prime E/\mathbb{Q}_p finite \cup \mathcal{O}_E ring of integers \cup (π) max. ideal gen by unif. π • $\mathcal{M} = \mathbb{F}_q$, $q = p^n$ • \mathbb{F}/\mathbb{F}_q non-cyclic alg. closed $v: \mathbb{F} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}$ non-nat) $+ \mathcal{O}_F = \{x \in \mathbb{F} \mid v(x) \geq 0\}$ $\cup \mathcal{N}_F = \{x \in \mathbb{F} \mid v(x) > 0\}$

Def:

$$A_{\text{inf}} := W_{O_F} (O_{\bar{F}})$$

ring of rc- with vectors

of the perf. \mathbb{F}_q -alg. O_F

$$A_{\text{inf}} = \left\{ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [x_n] \pi^n \mid x_n \in O_F \right\}$$

ring of formal

series in π^n

$\ell: A_{\text{inf}} \rightarrow A_{\text{inf}}$ "Frobenius"

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [x_n] \pi^n \mapsto \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [x_n^q] \pi^n$$

Compare with $O_F[1/v]$:

$$\cdot \mathcal{C}\left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x_n v^n\right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x_n v^n$$

$O_F[1/v]$ non-north. local

Int. domain

Geometric interpretation:

Is the ring of bounded functions
on

$$D_F = \{x \mid v(x) > 0\}, \quad \begin{matrix} - \\ + \end{matrix}$$

• Arnold (1975): $\dim_{\mathbb{F}} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{F}}[[u]] = \infty$

Concretize:

For $a \in M_{\mathbb{F}}$ have

$$c_{v_a} : \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{F}}[[u]] \xrightarrow{\quad \bar{f} \quad} \\ f \mapsto f(a)$$

with $\ker c_v = (v \circ g)$

Theorems

$$\text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_F[[u]] = \{ \mathcal{O}_F[[u]]_p \mid p \in \mathcal{M}_F \}$$

$$\cup \{ (u-a) \mid a \in \mathcal{M}_F \}$$

$$\cup \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_F[[u]]_{\mathcal{M}_F[[u]]})$$

Proof: Let $p \in \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_F[[u]])$

s.t. $p \notin \mathcal{M}_F[[u]]$

\rightsquigarrow exist $f \in p$, $f = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x_i u^i$
 with $x_i \in \mathcal{O}_F^\times$

Weierstraß-fact.

$\sim f = g + \dots$ with $g \in \mathcal{O}_F[U]$,

$$\operatorname{eg}(g) = \min_i \{ i \} \chi_i$$

$F_{\text{alg. cl.}} \quad \dots + \mathcal{O}_F[U]^\times \oplus \mathcal{O}_F^\times$

$\sim g = \prod (U - \mathfrak{a}_i) \quad \text{with } a_i \in \mathcal{O}_F$

$+ g \in P$

P prime for some:

$\sim (U - a_i) \subseteq P \subseteq (m_f, U)$

□

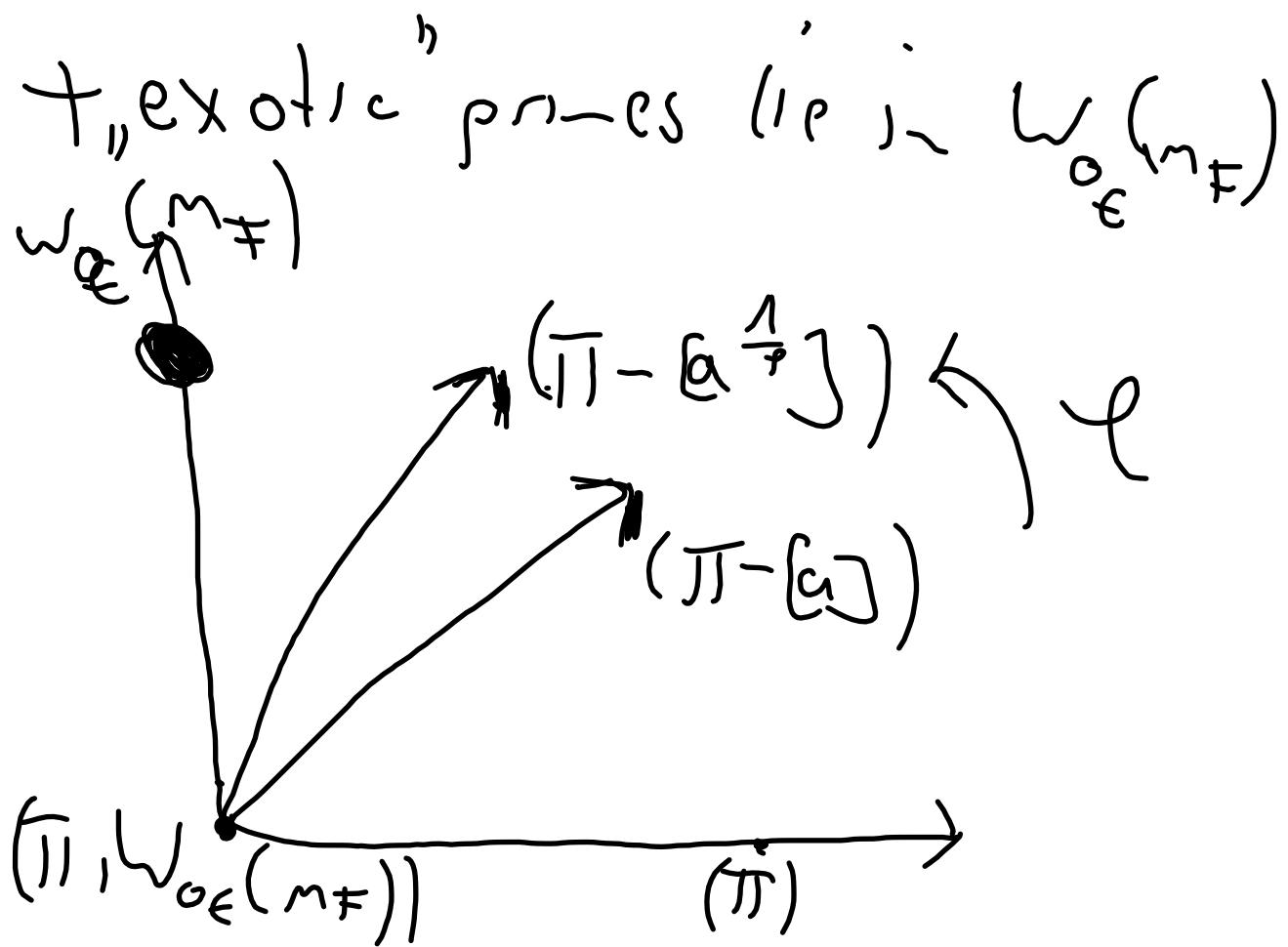
A_{inf}

- A_{inf} non-no bi-local int. don.
- $+ (\bar{J}^i)[\bar{\omega}] \Big) -$ adically complete
- for all $\bar{\omega} \in M_{\bar{J}} \setminus \{0\}$

Theorem (long) - 19.2019)

- $\mathcal{O}) - A_{\text{inf}} = \infty$

+



- harder to give geom. interpr.
 ↗ use adic spaces

Def.:

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot |X|_{[0, \infty)} &= \left\{ I \subset A_{\text{inf}} \mid I = (d) \text{ and dist. sig.} \right\} \\ &= \left\{ (v\pi - (g)) \subset A_{\text{inf}}, \begin{array}{l} v \in F_{\text{nf}}^* \\ g \in m_F \end{array} \right\} \\ \cdot |X| &= |X|_{[0, \infty)} \setminus \{(\pi)\} \end{aligned}$$

Remark:

- for $O_F[[v]]$ would get
 m_F and $v \cdot F[[v]]$

next talk:

$$\begin{aligned} \{C\}_F \text{ non-arch, olig. closed } \} & \left(\begin{array}{l} O_C^\flat \cong O_F^\flat \\ \cong |X| \end{array} \right) \\ \cong & \end{aligned}$$

$$(C, i) \mapsto \ker \left(A_{\text{inf}} \xrightarrow{i^*} W_{O_C^\flat}(O_C^\flat) \xrightarrow{\Theta} O_C \right)$$

From last time:

for C_E alg. closed, non-arc),

+ $O_C \xrightarrow{b} O_F$ that

$$\begin{aligned} (A_{inf}/(f)) &\simeq O_C \quad O_F \\ \overline{f} - [\overline{f}] &\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{if } A_{inf}(O_C^\times) \rightarrow O_C \\ \text{is } \end{array} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Definition:

$$B_{\text{dR}}^+ \equiv B_{\text{dR}, \mathbb{C}}^+ = A_{\text{inf}} \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \right]^\wedge$$

$\pi = \pi - (\pi^2)$ ↪

is π -adic compl of $A_{\text{inf}}[\frac{1}{\pi}]$

$$\bullet B_{\text{dR}} = \overline{\text{frac}}(B_{\text{dR}}^+)$$

)) Fontaines field of p -adic periods

$$\cdot B_{\alpha\beta}^+ = \{ A_{\alpha\beta} \left[\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{smallmatrix} \right] \}_{\alpha\beta}$$

$$\not\rightarrow B_{\alpha\beta}^+ \subseteq A_{\alpha\beta} \left[\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{smallmatrix} \right] \}_{\alpha\beta} = C$$

Lemma The nat. morph.

$$A^{\text{inf}} \longrightarrow B_{\text{dR}}^+$$

is inj.

+ B_{dR}^+ , $A_{\text{inf}}/\mathfrak{p}$ are DVR

Proof: 1) As $\gamma \in A_{\text{inf}}$ non-zero div,

as \mathcal{O}_C \mathcal{J} -torsion free, we have

$$A_{\text{inf}}/\gamma^n$$

is \mathcal{J} torsion free for each $n \geq 0$

$$\sim A_{\text{inf}}/\gamma^n \hookrightarrow A_{\text{inf}}/\gamma^n[\gamma/\mathcal{J}]$$

for all $n \geq 0$

$\xrightarrow{f} + (n \text{ adically comp!} + \mathcal{J}^n)$

i.e. $f, g \Rightarrow n \text{ adically comp}$

$$\sim A_{\text{inf}} \xrightarrow{f} A_{\text{inf}}/\gamma^n \hookrightarrow \beta^+_{\text{dR}}$$

2) B_{dR}^+ is DVR:

• use $(R, \text{noeth}, \text{If } f, g \in R \text{ then } f^{-1}g \in R, \text{ is noeth})$

to see that B_{dR}^+ is noeth.

• B_{dR}^+ is local integr. domain with principal maximal ideal $\pm(0)$

$\Rightarrow B_{\text{dR}}^+$ DVR

$A_{\text{inf}}(g)$ DVR: $p \in \text{Spec}(A_{\text{inf}}(p))$

s.t. $f \notin p$, $\text{Ass}(p) \subset (f)$

we have for $q \in p$ that

$$q = \frac{b}{f} \cdot f \stackrel{p \text{ prime}}{\Rightarrow} b = \frac{q}{f} \in p$$

$A_{\text{inf}}(g)$

$$\Rightarrow 1_p = p$$

For $q = p$ $B_{\alpha R}^+$ we get

$$B_{\alpha R}^+ \text{ DVR} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} q = q \\ q = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow q = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow p = 0$$

Hence $\text{Spec } A_{\text{inf}}(p) = \{(0), (f)\}$

$\Rightarrow A_{\text{inf}}(p)$ is DVR

Explanation for none A_{inf} .

Def: • R \mathbb{I} -complete $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^\text{an}}$ /
 • $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{C}}$ surj of
 $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}}$ -algebras with kernel
 I
 • $D \cap I + (\mathbb{I})$ - radically cap!

Then D is ca(lc 1

\mathbb{I} -adic pro-infinitesimal
thickening of R

Example: $R = \mathcal{O}_{C, \tau}$, $R = \mathcal{O}_{C, \overline{\tau}}$

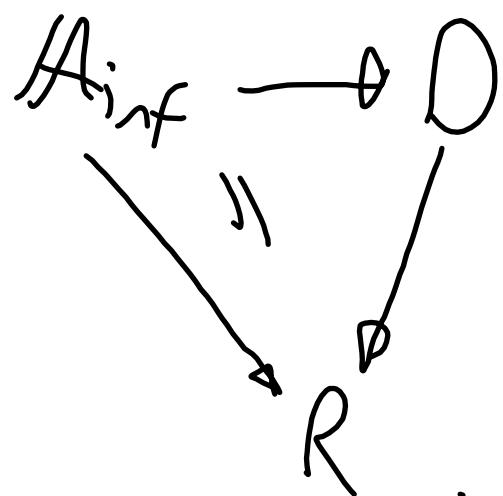
then

$$\Theta : A_{\text{inf}} \rightarrow R$$

is a pro-inf. th.

Lemma $R \in \{O_c, O_{c/\mathbb{P}}\}$.

Then A_{inf} is the universal
 \mathbb{P} -adic pro-inf. thick, i.e.
 for \mathbb{P} -adic pro-inf. th. $D \rightarrow R$
 we have unique



Proof: By last time we have

$$D \simeq R^b \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{use} \\ \text{adjunction} \\ \text{with} \\ x \rightarrow x^2 \end{array} \right) \left(A, \frac{A}{I} \right)$$

By the adjunction $(\)^L$ with

$\omega_{\mathcal{O}_E}(-)$ we get a map

$$A_{\text{inf}} \rightarrow D \quad \text{red, to } D \simeq R^b$$

• checking uniqueness follows \square
as usual.

