



A<sub>inf</sub>

"The ring to rule them all"  
- P. Colmez

Setup .  $p$  prime $E/\mathbb{Q}_p$  finite
$$\cup$$
  
 $\mathcal{O}_E$  ring of integers

$$\cup$$
  
 $(\pi)$  max ideal gen by unif.  $\pi$ 

$$\cdot \quad m = F_q, \quad q = p^n$$

$$\cdot \quad F/\mathbb{F}_q \text{ non-archim. alg. closed}$$

$$v: F \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\} \quad \text{non-archim.}$$

$$\dagger \quad \mathcal{O}_F = \{x \in F \mid v(x) \geq 0\}$$

$$\cup$$
  

$$\mathcal{M}_F = \{x \in F \mid v(x) > 0\}$$

Def:

$$A_{\text{inf}} := W_{O_E}(O_{\overline{F}})$$

ring of rc- with vectors  
of the perf.  $\mathbb{F}_q$ -alg.  $O_{\neq}$

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

ring of formal series in  $\pi$

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

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

Compare with  $O_F[1v]$ :

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

$\cdot O_F[1v]$  non-noeth., local  
int. domain

Geometric Interpretation:

Is the ring of bounded functions  
on

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

• Arnold (1975):  $\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{O}_F[1/v] = \infty$

Concretely:

For  $a \in \mathcal{O}_F$  have

$$e_v: \mathcal{O}_F[1/v] \rightarrow \overline{F}$$

$$f \mapsto f(a)$$

with  $\ker e_v = (v - a)$

## Theorem

$$\text{Spec } O_F[v] = \{0, (m_F, v)\}$$

$$\cup \{(v-a) \mid a \in m_F\}$$

$$\cup \text{Spec}(O_F[v]_{m_F[v]})$$

Proof: Let  $p \in \text{Spec}(O_F[v])$   
 s.t.  $p \not\subseteq m_F[v]$

$$\leadsto \text{exist } f \in p \quad f = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x_i v^i$$

with some  $x_i \in O_F^\times$

Weierstraß-fact.

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

$$eg(g) = \min \{i \mid \chi_i\}$$

Folg. cl.

$$\sim g = \prod (v - a_i) \text{ with } a_i \in \mathcal{O}_F$$

$$+ g \in \mathcal{P}$$

$\mathcal{P}$  prime for some  $i$

$$\sim (v - a_i) \subseteq \mathcal{P} \subseteq (m_F, v)$$

□

$A_{inf}$

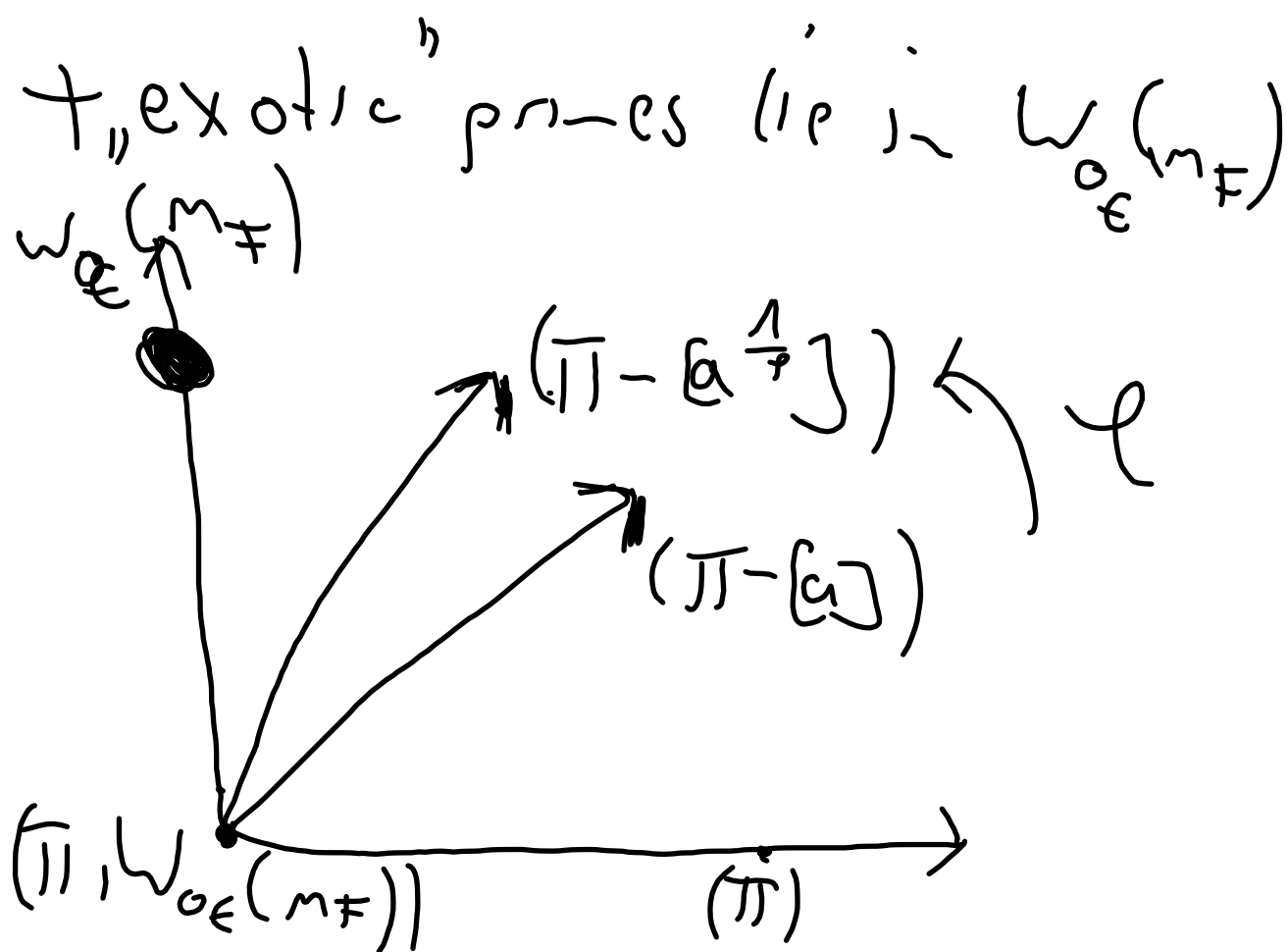
- $A_{inf}$  non-no local int. dom.
- $(\mathbb{R}, [\bar{w}])$  - ~~ex~~ ically complete
- for all  $\bar{w} \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$

Theorem (Long, 19 2019)

- $d) - A_{inf} = \infty$

+





- harder to give geom. interpr.  
 $\leadsto$  use val spaces

Def:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \cdot |Y|_{[0, \infty)} &= \{ \overline{I} \subset A_{\text{inf}} \mid I = (d) \text{ d. dist. in } A_{\text{inf}} \} \\
 &= \left\{ (\cup \pi^{-1}(\overline{a})) \subset A_{\text{inf}} \mid \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \cup : A_{\text{inf}}^{\times} \rightarrow A_{\text{inf}} \mid a \in m_F \right\} \\
 \cdot |Y| &= |Y|_{[0, \infty)} \setminus \{ (\pi) \}
 \end{aligned}$$

Remark:

- for  $O_F[[U]]$  would get  
 $m_F$  and  $r_F' \setminus U$

next talk:

$$\{ C_i \in \text{non-arch, o.g. closed, } (O_C^b \cong O_F^b) \}$$

$$\leadsto |Y|$$

$$(C, i) \mapsto \ker \left( A_{\text{inf}} \xrightarrow{i^{-1}} W_{\otimes_F} (O_C^b) \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\Theta} O_C$$

From last time:

for  $C \in \text{alg. closed, non-arch.}$

+  $\mathcal{O}_C \cong \mathcal{O}_F$  that

$$\begin{array}{c} A_{\text{inf}} / (p) \cong \mathcal{O}_C \times \mathcal{O}_F \\ \pi - [\pi] \leftarrow \left[ \theta: A_{\text{inf}}(\mathcal{O}_C^\flat) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_C \right] \end{array}$$

Definition:

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

$\gamma = \pi - [\pi^2]$        $\nwarrow$

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

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

» Fontaine's field of  $p$ -adic periods<sup>^</sup>

$$\bullet B_{ar}^+ = \varinjlim A_{inf} [1/\pi]_{f^n}$$

$$\star B_{ar}^+ \cong A_{inf} [1/\pi]_{f^n} = C$$

Lemma The nat. morph.

$$A_{inf}^+ \longrightarrow B_{\alpha R}^+$$

is inj.

$+ B_{\alpha R}^+, A_{inf}, (f)$  are DVR

Proof: 1) As  $\gamma \in A_{\text{inf}}$  non-zero div,  
 $\mathcal{O}_C$   $\pi$ -torsion free, we have

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

is  $\pi$  torsion free for each  $n \geq 0$

$$\leadsto A_{\text{inf}}/\gamma^n \hookrightarrow A_{\text{inf}}/\gamma^n[\frac{1}{\pi}]$$

for all  $n \geq 0$

$$\varprojlim (m \text{ I-adically comp.} + \widehat{\mathbb{Z}} \gamma)$$

$$\text{l.e.} \quad \text{f.g.} \Rightarrow m \text{ I-adically comp.}$$

$$\leadsto A_{\text{inf}} \varprojlim A_{\text{inf}}/\gamma^n \hookrightarrow \mathcal{B}_{\text{dR}}^+$$

2)  $B_{aR}^+$  is DVR:

• use  $(R)_{\mathfrak{f}}$  noeth,  $\exists f, g \Rightarrow R^{\wedge}$  is noeth,

to see that  $B_{aR}^+$  is noeth.

•  $B_{aR}^+$  is local integ. dom. with principal maximal ideal  $\neq (0)$

$\Rightarrow B_{aR}^+$  DVR



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

s.t.  $f \notin p$ ,  $A_{inf}(p) \subset (f)$

We have for  $a \in p$  that

$$a = \underset{A_{inf}(f)}{b} \cdot \underset{p}{f}^{p^{n-1}} \Rightarrow b = \frac{a}{f} \in p$$

$$\Rightarrow f_p = p$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} & \{q = q\} \\ & B_{\alpha R}^+ \text{ DVR} \\ & \Rightarrow q = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow p = 0$$

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

$\Rightarrow A_{inf}(f)$  is DVR

## Explanation for non $A_{\text{inf}}$ .

- Def:
- $R$   $\pi$ -complete  $\mathcal{O}_E$ -alg
  - $f: D \rightarrow R$  surj of  $\mathcal{O}_E$ -algebras with kernel  $I$
  - $D \cong I + (\pi, -)$  adically comp!

Then  $D$  is called a  
 $\pi$ -adic pro-infinitesimal  
 thickening of  $R$

Example:  $R = O_C, R = O_{C/\Pi}$

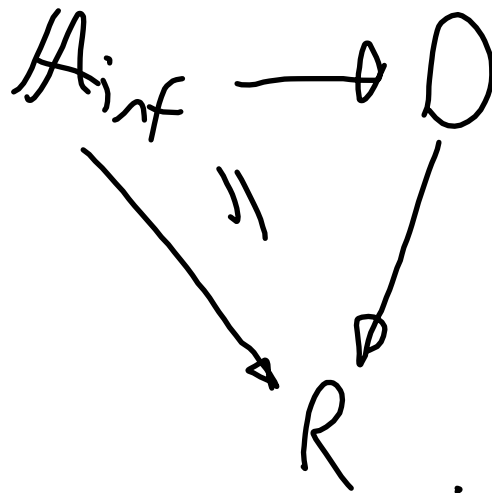
then

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

is a pro-inf. th.

Lemma  $R \in \{\mathcal{O}_C, \mathcal{O}_{C/\Pi}\}$ .

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



Proof: By last time we have

$$D^b \simeq R^b \left( \overset{\text{use}}{\varinjlim_{x \mapsto x^2}} A \hookrightarrow (A, I) \right)^b$$

By the adjunction  $( )^b$  with

$\omega_{\text{of}}(-)$  we get a map

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

• checking uniqueness follows  $\square$   
as usual.

