

Un modelo integral de la curva modular perfectoide

Motivación:

Teorema: la cohomología compacta

$$\tilde{H}^1 = \left(\varinjlim_n H^1(X(Np^n), \mathbb{C}, \mathbb{Z}/p) \right)^{1/p}$$

$X(Np^\infty)$ la curva modular perfectoide.

$$H_{\text{an}}^1(X(Np^\infty), \mathbb{C}_p, \mathcal{O}_{X(Np^\infty)} \left[\frac{1}{p} \right])$$

$$\cong \tilde{H}^1 \otimes \mathbb{C}_p$$

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$$\mathcal{H} = \{ \tau \in \mathbb{C} \mid \text{Im}(\tau) > 0 \}$$



$M \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\Gamma(M) \subseteq \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$$

$$\Gamma(M) = \left\{ A \in \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}) \mid A \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \pmod{M} \right\}$$

$$\mathcal{Y}(M) = \Gamma(M) \backslash \mathcal{H}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \cdot \tau = \frac{a\tau + b}{c\tau + d}$$

compatibilidad

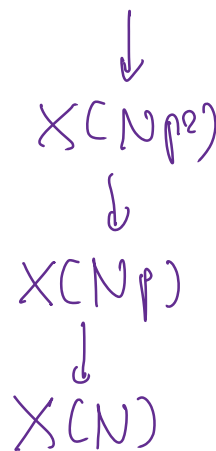
$$\mathcal{S}_2^{\text{an}} = \mathbb{Z} \cup \mathbb{Q} \cup \mathbb{S}^1$$

$$X(M) = \Gamma(M) \setminus \mathbb{S}_2^{\text{an}}$$



Figuras $N \geq 3$, p primo, $p \nmid N$.

$$\Gamma(Np^{n+1}) \subseteq \Gamma(Np^n)$$



$$X(Np^\infty) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \varprojlim_n X(Np^n)$$

* Modulos enteros de Katz Mazur

* Anillos integrales p-ádicos.

* enuncios del Teorema

* idea de la prueba

§ Modèles de Katz Mazur.

$N \geq 3$, p premier $p \nmid N$. $n \geq 0$

S est given, \mathbb{F}/S curve elliptique

$$CS = \text{Spec } \mathbb{R}, \quad u, v \in \mathbb{R}^{\times} \quad \mathbb{F} = \{(x: y: z) \in \mathbb{P}^2 \mid 4a^3 + 27b^2 \neq 0\}$$
$$z^2 y^2 = x^3 + ax^2z + bz^3$$

Soit $M \in M$, $\mathbb{F}[M]$ la M -torsion de \mathbb{F}

, Vues $\sim \mathbb{F}[M]$ como un diviseur de \mathbb{F}/S .

Def Un bon diviseur de $\mathbb{F}[M]$ est un
algebra $\psi: (\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{F}[M]$ j-f.

$$\mathbb{F}[M] = \sum_{(a,b) \in (\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})^2} \psi(a,b)$$

Obs. Si $M \in \Theta(S)^{\times}$, bon diviseur de
Diviseur est le mismo que $\mathbb{F}[M] \xrightarrow{\sim} (\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})^2$.

Seu $\delta = \text{Spec } \mathbb{Z}$, consideremos

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{"} Y(Np^n) \text{"} &: (\text{Sch}/\mathbb{Z}) \longrightarrow \{\text{pts.}\} \\
 X &\rightsquigarrow \{(\mathbb{E}/X, \psi: (\mathbb{Z}/Np^n\mathbb{Z})^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{E}(Np^n))\} / \sim
 \end{aligned}$$

Toronyi (Katz-Mazur) " $Y(Np^n)$ " é representado por
 um esquema afim, regular sobre \mathbb{Z} , de dim rel. 1,
 étale sobre $\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{Np^n}]$.

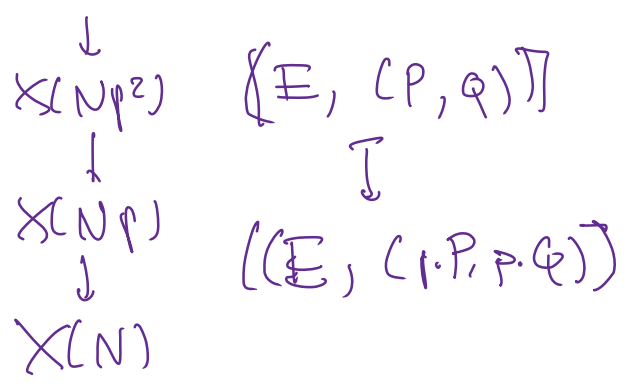
$Y(Np^n)$ curva modular
 de nível $\Gamma(Np^n)$

\bullet $\text{Spec } \mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{Np^n}]$

\bullet $j: Y(Np^n) \longrightarrow \text{pt} \in \mathbb{P}^1$

Definimos a $X(Np^n)$ como a classe integral de \mathbb{P}^1

(Toronyi $\delta = \text{Spec } \mathbb{Z}_p$)



§ Anillos inteiros pfb

Def. ([BMS])

Um anillo inteiro pfb. R é um anillo top. top. τ_f

1) $\pi \in R$ no divisor de zero top R tem o top π .
 $(R = \varprojlim_n R/\pi^n)$

2) $\pi^p \mid p$

3) $\Phi: R/\pi \xrightarrow{\sim} R/\pi^p$ Frobenius.

• Esquema formal dos pontos $\text{Spf } R$

• \mathcal{X} esquema formal se pode ser $\varprojlim_{i \in \mathbb{N}} U_i$ recoberto
 de \mathcal{X} top U_i os esquemas formais pfb.

Prop. \mathcal{X} formal perfeito com o top p -ádico

(i.e. $\mathcal{X}/\text{Spf } \mathbb{Z}_p$ η p no divisor de 0)

$\mathcal{X} \rightsquigarrow (\mathcal{X})_\eta$

$\text{Spf } R \rightsquigarrow \text{Spf}(R[\frac{1}{p}], \mathbb{Z}^+)$

o fibra gerador.

§ Enumerado del término

Sea $X(N, p^n)$ la compactación p -ádica de $X(N, p^n)$ $(\text{Spf } \mathbb{Z}_p \supseteq \mathbb{Z}_p)$
 $\text{Spf } \widehat{R}_\infty \xrightarrow{\sim} \varprojlim_n \text{Spf } \widehat{R}_n \quad \widehat{R}_\infty = \left(\varprojlim_n R_n \right)^{d-p}$

Teorema $X(N, p^\infty) = \varprojlim_n X(N, p^n)$ es un espacio
 formal perfecto, con fibras geométricas naturalmente isomorfas
 $\circ X(N, p^\infty) \cong \varprojlim_n X(N, p^n)$.

Obs. Ver fin motivado por Lurie.

Prueba: Si $\text{Spf } R_0 \in X(N)$ absurdo, y para
 $m \geq 1$ $\text{Spf } R_m \in X(N, p^m)$ es su imagen inversa,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Rightarrow \downarrow \vdots & \uparrow & \widehat{R}_\infty := \left(\varprojlim_n R_n \right)^{d-p} \\ X(N, p^{m+1}) & = & \text{Spf } R_{m+1} \\ \downarrow & \uparrow & \text{es integral perfecto.} \\ X(N, p^m) & = & \text{Spf } R_m \end{array}$$

Sobre $X(N, p^n)$, $\mathbb{F}[p^n] \times \mathbb{F}[p^n] \rightarrow \mu_{p^n}$

$$(\mathbb{Q}_n, \rho_n) \mapsto \mathbb{Z}_p^n$$

La tour de Dworkin

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{X}(N_{p^{n+1}}) & \longrightarrow & \text{Spf}(\mathbb{Z}_p[[\mathbb{Z}_{p^{n+1}}]]) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{X}(N_{p^n}) & \longrightarrow & \text{Spf}(\mathbb{Z}_p[[\mathbb{Z}_{p^n}]]) \\ \downarrow \times p & & \downarrow \times p \\ \mathcal{X}(N_{p^{n-1}}) & \longrightarrow & \text{Spf}(\mathbb{Z}_p[[\mathbb{Z}_{p^{n-1}}]]) \end{array}$$

- $\mathcal{X}(N_{p^\infty}) \longrightarrow \text{Spf}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{\text{cyc}})$

$$\mathbb{Z}_p^{\text{cyc}} = \left(\varinjlim_n \mathbb{Z}_p[[\mathbb{Z}_{p^n}]] \right)^{1-p}$$

- $\pi = (\sum p^2 - 1)^{p-1}$, $\pi^p = u \cdot p$, $u \in \mathbb{Z}_p[[\mathbb{Z}_{p^2}]]^\times$

- π définit la top. de $\mathcal{X}(N_{p^\infty})$

- $\pi^p \mid p$

Qu'on nous montre

$$\mathcal{S}: \mathbb{R}_\infty / \pi \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{R}_\infty / \pi^p$$

Injectivité vérifiée. $\mathbb{R}_\infty = \varinjlim_n \mathbb{R}_n$

- \mathbb{R}_n est un anneau régulier Artin, en particulier \mathbb{R}_n est int.

central in $\mathbb{R}_n[\frac{1}{p}]$.

Lemma, $(\widehat{\mathbb{R}_n}/\pi = \mathbb{R}_n/\pi)$, sein $x \in \mathbb{R}_n$ f.g.

$x^p \in \pi^p \cdot \mathbb{R}_n \Rightarrow x \in \pi \cdot \mathbb{R}_n$

$$\left(\frac{x}{\pi}\right)^p \in \mathbb{R}_n \Rightarrow \frac{x}{\pi} \in \mathbb{R}_n.$$

Subobjectiv

Ident: Treiben in los stellen die $X(N_p^n)$
 g von faithfully flat descent

$$\text{no } \mathbb{Z}_p^u = W(\overline{\mathbb{F}_p}), \quad \text{g } X(N_p^n) \cong \mathbb{Z}_p.$$

Localisier in stalks:

$$(X_n) \in \varinjlim_n \text{Spf } \widehat{\mathbb{R}_n} \subseteq \varinjlim_n X(N_p^n) \quad (\text{central}).$$

Faithfully flat descent,

$$\mathcal{F} = \varinjlim_n \left(\widehat{\mathbb{R}_n, x_n} \right)^{\wedge - m_{x_n}} \longrightarrow \varinjlim_n \left(\widehat{\mathbb{R}_n, x_n} \right)^{\wedge - m_{x_n}}$$

$$\left(\otimes_{\widehat{\mathbb{R}_0}} \left(\widehat{\mathbb{R}_0, x_0} \right)^{\wedge - m_{x_0}} \right)$$

Obs. Wronskian calcul explicita

$$\left(\frac{1}{u} (R_{n, x_n}) \right)^{1-m_{x_n}}$$

- Ordenado (Sem-Tate cohabit)

$$(R_{n, x_n})^{1-m_{x_n}} = \prod_p [\xi_p^n] [T_{n-1}]$$

$$T_{n+1}^p = T_n$$

- Cos p de (Cos Tate Guy q^z en $\text{Spec } \mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{q}]$)

$$(\hat{R}_{n, x_n})^{1-m_{x_n}} \cong \prod_p [\xi_p^n] [q^{1/p^n}]$$

- Syns singuliers No hay descomposicion en nivel finito, pero usando el tipo formal de \mathbb{F} , uno muestra que

$$(R_{n, x_n})^{1-m_{x_n}} \xrightarrow{\pi} \mathbb{F} \left((\hat{R}_{n+1, x_{n+1}})^{1-m_{x_{n+1}}} / \pi \right)$$



Aplicaciones: ω_E en las de diferenciales múltiples

$E / X(N, p^0)$.

$$H^i(X(N, p^0), \omega_E^k) = \begin{cases} 0 & i > 2 \\ 0 & i = 1, k > 0 \\ 0 & i = 0, k < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$H^1(X(N, p^0), \omega_E^1)$$

$$\hat{H}^1 = \left(\lim_{\leftarrow} H^1_{\text{ét}}(X(N, p^0), \mathbb{Z}_p) \right)^{1-p}$$

$$\left(\hat{H}^1 \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \mathbb{G}_p \right)^\vee = \lim_{\leftarrow} \left(H^0(X(N, p^0), \omega_E^2(-D_n) \otimes \mathbb{Q}_p) \right)^{1/p}$$

$$G_2(\mathbb{Q})$$