# Duality and class field theory for curves over p-adic fields

#### Joint work with Thomas Geisser

29 mai 2020

# Notations

(日) (部) (注) (注)

æ,

# Notations

 $K/\mathbb{Q}_p$  finite extension.

<ロ> (四) (四) (日) (日) (日)

臣

# Notations

 $K/\mathbb{Q}_p$  finite extension.  $\mathcal{O}_K$  ring of integers.

A B > A B
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A

∢ ≣⇒

# Notations

 $K/\mathbb{Q}_p$  finite extension.  $\mathcal{O}_K$  ring of integers.  $\mathfrak{P}_K \subset \mathcal{O}_K$  maximal ideal.

< I > < I >

# Notations

 $K/\mathbb{Q}_p$  finite extension.  $\mathcal{O}_K$  ring of integers.  $\mathfrak{P}_K \subset \mathcal{O}_K$  maximal ideal.  $k := \mathcal{O}_K/\mathfrak{P}_K$  residue field.

# Notations

 $K/\mathbb{Q}_p$  finite extension.  $\mathcal{O}_K$  ring of integers.  $\mathfrak{P}_K \subset \mathcal{O}_K$  maximal ideal.  $k := \mathcal{O}_K/\mathfrak{P}_K$  residue field.  $\overline{K}/K$  algebraic closure.

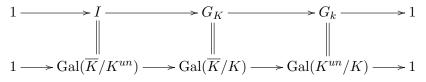
# Notations

$$\begin{split} K/\mathbb{Q}_p \text{ finite extension.} \\ \mathcal{O}_K \text{ ring of integers.} \\ \mathfrak{P}_K \subset \mathcal{O}_K \text{ maximal ideal.} \\ k &:= \mathcal{O}_K/\mathfrak{P}_K \text{ residue field.} \\ \overline{K}/K \text{ algebraic closure.} \\ \overline{K}/K^{un}/K \text{ maximal unramified extension.} \end{split}$$

# Notations

 $K/\mathbb{Q}_p$  finite extension.  $\mathcal{O}_K$  ring of integers.  $\mathfrak{P}_K \subset \mathcal{O}_K$  maximal ideal.  $k := \mathcal{O}_K/\mathfrak{P}_K$  residue field.  $\overline{K}/K$  algebraic closure.  $\overline{K}/K^{un}/K$  maximal unramified extension.

Exact sequence of profinite groups :

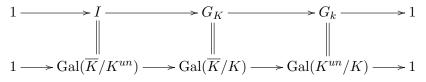


イロト イヨト イヨト イヨト

# Notations

 $K/\mathbb{Q}_p$  finite extension.  $\mathcal{O}_K$  ring of integers.  $\mathfrak{P}_K \subset \mathcal{O}_K$  maximal ideal.  $k := \mathcal{O}_K/\mathfrak{P}_K$  residue field.  $\overline{K}/K$  algebraic closure.  $\overline{K}/K^{un}/K$  maximal unramified extension.

Exact sequence of profinite groups :



イロト イヨト イヨト イヨト

# The Weil group $W_k$ of the finite field k

There is an isomorphism of profinite groups

$$G_k \xleftarrow{\sim} \widehat{\mathbb{Z}} := \varprojlim \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$$

< ロ > < 同 > < 臣

< ≣

# The Weil group $W_k$ of the finite field k

There is an isomorphism of profinite groups

$$G_k \xleftarrow{\sim} \widehat{\mathbb{Z}} := \varprojlim \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$$

mapping  $1 \in \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$  to  $\operatorname{Frob} \in G_k$ .

## The Weil group $W_k$ of the finite field k

There is an isomorphism of profinite groups

$$G_k \xleftarrow{\sim} \widehat{\mathbb{Z}} := \varprojlim \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$$

mapping  $1 \in \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$  to  $\operatorname{Frob} \in G_k$ . Define  $W_k \subset G_k$  by the diagram



# The Weil group $W_k$ of the finite field k

There is an isomorphism of profinite groups

$$G_k \xleftarrow{\sim} \widehat{\mathbb{Z}} := \varprojlim \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$$

mapping  $1 \in \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$  to  $\operatorname{Frob} \in G_k$ . Define  $W_k \subset G_k$  by the diagram

$$W_k \xrightarrow{\subset} G_k$$
$$\downarrow \cong \qquad \qquad \downarrow \cong$$
$$\mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\subset} \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$$

so that  $W_k \cong \mathbb{Z}$  is the discrete subgroup of  $G_k$  generated by Frob.

Image: A math a math

# The Weil group $W_K$ of the local field K

#### Definition

The Weil group of the local field K is defined as the fiber product of topological groups :

$$W_K := G_K \times_{G_k} W_k$$

A B A A B A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A

# The Weil group $W_K$ of the local field K

#### Definition

The Weil group of the local field K is defined as the fiber product of topological groups :

$$W_K := G_K \times_{G_k} W_k$$

We have an exact sequence topological groups :

$$1 \longrightarrow I \longrightarrow W_K \longrightarrow W_k \longrightarrow 1$$

 $K^{un}$  has a discrete valuation.

(日) (部) (注) (注)

æ

 $K^{un}$  has a discrete valuation.

L the completion of  $K^{un}$ .

<ロ> (四) (四) (三) (三)

臣

- $K^{un}$  has a discrete valuation.
- L the completion of  $K^{un}$ .
- $\overline{L}/L$  algebraic closure.

A B > A B
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A

∢ ≣⇒

 $K^{un}$  has a discrete valuation.

L the completion of  $K^{un}$ .

 $\overline{L}/L$  algebraic closure.

 $G_L$ 

A B > A B
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A

臣

-∢≣⇒

- $K^{un}$  has a discrete valuation.
- L the completion of  $K^{un}$ .
- $\overline{L}/L$  algebraic closure.
- $G_L \cong G_{K^{un}}$

A B > A B
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A

- < ≣ >

- $K^{un}$  has a discrete valuation.
- L the completion of  $K^{un}$ .
- $\overline{L}/L$  algebraic closure.
- $G_L \cong G_{K^{un}} \cong I.$

A B > A B
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A

- < ≣ >

- $K^{un}$  has a discrete valuation.
- L the completion of  $K^{un}$ .
- $\overline{L}/L$  algebraic closure.
- $G_L \cong G_{K^{un}} \cong I.$
- $W_K$  acts continuously on  $\overline{L}^{\times}$ .

A B A A B A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A

 $K^{un}$  has a discrete valuation.

- L the completion of  $K^{un}$ .
- $\overline{L}/L$  algebraic closure.

 $G_L \cong G_{K^{un}} \cong I.$ 

 $W_K$  acts continuously on  $\overline{L}^{\times}$ . Hence we may consider the cohomology of the topological group  $W_K$  with coefficients in  $\overline{L}^{\times}$ .

 $K^{un}$  has a discrete valuation.

- L the completion of  $K^{un}$ .
- $\overline{L}/L$  algebraic closure.

 $G_L \cong G_{K^{un}} \cong I.$ 

 $W_K$  acts continuously on  $\overline{L}^{\times}$ . Hence we may consider the cohomology of the topological group  $W_K$  with coefficients in  $\overline{L}^{\times}$ .

Proposition

$$H^{i}(W_{K}, \overline{L}^{\times}) \cong \begin{cases} K^{\times} & i = 0\\ \mathbb{Z} & i = 1\\ 0 & i > 1 \end{cases}$$

### Proof

$$1 \longrightarrow I \longrightarrow W_K \longrightarrow W_k \longrightarrow 1$$

æ,

Weil groups Cohomology of  $W_K$ Application to Class Field Theory of curves

## Proof

$$1 \longrightarrow I \longrightarrow W_K \longrightarrow W_k \longrightarrow 1$$

gives a spectral sequence

$$E_2^{i,j} = H^i(W_k, H^j(I, \overline{L}^{\times})) \Rightarrow H^{i+j}(W_K, \overline{L}^{\times})$$

(日)、

-> -< ≣ >

## Proof

$$1 \longrightarrow I \longrightarrow W_K \longrightarrow W_k \longrightarrow 1$$

gives a spectral sequence

$$E_2^{i,j} = H^i(W_k, H^j(I, \overline{L}^{\times})) \Rightarrow H^{i+j}(W_K, \overline{L}^{\times})$$

The field L is (C1).

A B > 4
 B > 4
 B
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C

.

Weil groups Cohomology of  $W_K$ Application to Class Field Theory of curves

## Proof

$$1 \longrightarrow I \longrightarrow W_K \longrightarrow W_k \longrightarrow 1$$

gives a spectral sequence

$$E_2^{i,j} = H^i(W_k, H^j(I, \overline{L}^{\times})) \Rightarrow H^{i+j}(W_K, \overline{L}^{\times})$$

The field L is (C1). Hence

$$H^{j}(I, \overline{L}^{\times}) \cong H^{j}(G_{L}, \overline{L}^{\times})$$

• • • • • • • • •

$$1 \longrightarrow I \longrightarrow W_K \longrightarrow W_k \longrightarrow 1$$

gives a spectral sequence

$$E_2^{i,j} = H^i(W_k, H^j(I, \overline{L}^{\times})) \Rightarrow H^{i+j}(W_K, \overline{L}^{\times})$$

The field L is (C1). Hence

$$H^{j}(I, \overline{L}^{\times}) \cong H^{j}(G_{L}, \overline{L}^{\times}) \cong \begin{cases} L^{\times} & j = 0\\ 0 & j > 0 \end{cases}$$

• • • • • • • • •

$$1 \longrightarrow I \longrightarrow W_K \longrightarrow W_k \longrightarrow 1$$

gives a spectral sequence

$$E_2^{i,j} = H^i(W_k, H^j(I, \overline{L}^{\times})) \Rightarrow H^{i+j}(W_K, \overline{L}^{\times})$$

The field L is (C1). Hence

$$H^{j}(I, \overline{L}^{\times}) \cong H^{j}(G_{L}, \overline{L}^{\times}) \cong \begin{cases} L^{\times} & j = 0\\ 0 & j > 0 \end{cases}$$

Hence the spectral sequence degenerates into

$$H^i(W_K, \overline{L}^{\times}) \cong H^i(W_k, L^{\times})$$

$$1 \longrightarrow I \longrightarrow W_K \longrightarrow W_k \longrightarrow 1$$

gives a spectral sequence

$$E_2^{i,j} = H^i(W_k, H^j(I, \overline{L}^{\times})) \Rightarrow H^{i+j}(W_K, \overline{L}^{\times})$$

The field L is (C1). Hence

$$H^{j}(I, \overline{L}^{\times}) \cong H^{j}(G_{L}, \overline{L}^{\times}) \cong \begin{cases} L^{\times} & j = 0\\ 0 & j > 0 \end{cases}$$

Hence the spectral sequence degenerates into

$$H^i(W_K, \overline{L}^{\times}) \cong H^i(W_k, L^{\times})$$

Exact sequence of  $W_k$ -modules

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_L^{\times} \longrightarrow L^{\times} \xrightarrow{\text{val}} \mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow 0$$

# Proof

#### Lemma

$$H^i(W_k, \mathcal{O}_L^{\times}) \cong \left\{ egin{array}{cc} \mathcal{O}_K^{ imes} & i=0 \ 0 & i>0 \end{array} 
ight.$$

< □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > .

æ,

Weil groups  ${\rm Cohomology\ of\ } W_K$  Application to Class Field Theory of curves

## Proof

#### Lemma

$$H^i(W_k, \mathcal{O}_L^{\times}) \cong \left\{ egin{array}{cc} \mathcal{O}_K^{\times} & i=0 \ 0 & i>0 \end{array} 
ight.$$

#### Moreover we have

$$H^{i}(W_{k},\mathbb{Z}) \cong \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z} & i = 0\\ \operatorname{Hom}(W_{k},\mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z} & i = 1\\ 0 & i > 1. \end{cases}$$

・ロト ・ 日 ・ ・ ヨ ・ ・ ヨ ・

æ

#### Lemma

$$H^{i}(W_{k}, \mathcal{O}_{L}^{\times}) \cong \left\{ egin{array}{cc} \mathcal{O}_{K}^{\times} & i=0 \ 0 & i>0 \end{array} 
ight.$$

Moreover we have

$$H^{i}(W_{k},\mathbb{Z}) \cong \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z} & i=0\\ \operatorname{Hom}(W_{k},\mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z} & i=1\\ 0 & i>1. \end{cases}$$

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_L^{\times} \longrightarrow L^{\times} \xrightarrow{\text{val}} \mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow 0$$

<ロ> (四) (四) (三) (三)

æ

#### Lemma

$$H^i(W_k, \mathcal{O}_L^{\times}) \cong \left\{ egin{array}{cc} \mathcal{O}_K^{\times} & i=0 \ 0 & i>0 \end{array} 
ight.$$

Moreover we have

$$H^{i}(W_{k},\mathbb{Z}) \cong \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z} & i=0\\ \operatorname{Hom}(W_{k},\mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z} & i=1\\ 0 & i>1. \end{cases}$$

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_L^{\times} \longrightarrow L^{\times} \xrightarrow{\text{val}} \mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow 0$$

gives a long exact sequence

$$0 \to \mathcal{O}_K^{\times} \to H^0(W_k, L^{\times}) \to \mathbb{Z} \to 0 \to H^1(W_k, L^{\times}) \to \mathbb{Z} \to 0.$$

A B > 4
 B > 4
 B
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C
 C

글 > 글

### Proof

#### Lemma

$$H^{i}(W_{k}, \mathcal{O}_{L}^{\times}) \cong \left\{ egin{array}{cc} \mathcal{O}_{K}^{\times} & i=0 \ 0 & i>0 \end{array} 
ight.$$

Moreover we have

$$H^{i}(W_{k},\mathbb{Z}) \cong \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z} & i=0\\ \operatorname{Hom}(W_{k},\mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z} & i=1\\ 0 & i>1. \end{cases}$$

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_L^{\times} \longrightarrow L^{\times} \xrightarrow{\text{val}} \mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow 0$$

gives a long exact sequence

$$0 \to \mathcal{O}_K^{\times} \to H^0(W_k, L^{\times}) \to \mathbb{Z} \to 0 \to H^1(W_k, L^{\times}) \to \mathbb{Z} \to 0.$$

and

$$H^i(W_k, L^{\times}) = 0$$
 for  $i > 1$ .

臣

∢ ≣⇒

# Proof of the Lemma : $R\Gamma(W_k, \mathcal{O}_L^{\times}) \simeq \mathcal{O}_K^{\times}[0]$

<ロ> (四) (四) (三) (三)

# Proof of the Lemma : $R\Gamma(W_k, \mathcal{O}_L^{\times}) \simeq \mathcal{O}_K^{\times}[0]$

$$\mathcal{O}_L^{\times} = \mathcal{U}_L^0 \supseteq \mathcal{U}_L^1 \supseteq \cdots \supseteq \mathcal{U}_L^i \supseteq \cdots$$

<ロ> (四) (四) (三) (三)

# Proof of the Lemma : $R\Gamma(W_k, \mathcal{O}_L^{\times}) \simeq \mathcal{O}_K^{\times}[0]$

$$\mathcal{O}_L^{\times} = \mathcal{U}_L^0 \supseteq \mathcal{U}_L^1 \supseteq \cdots \supseteq \mathcal{U}_L^i \supseteq \cdots \qquad \mathcal{U}_L^i := 1 + \mathfrak{P}_L^i$$

<ロ> (四) (四) (三) (三)

Proof of the Lemma :  $R\Gamma(W_k, \mathcal{O}_L^{\times}) \simeq \mathcal{O}_K^{\times}[0]$ 

$$\mathcal{O}_L^{\times} = \mathcal{U}_L^0 \supseteq \mathcal{U}_L^1 \supseteq \cdots \supseteq \mathcal{U}_L^i \supseteq \cdots \qquad \mathcal{U}_L^i := 1 + \mathfrak{P}_L^i$$
$$\mathcal{O}_K^{\times} = \mathcal{U}_K^0 \supseteq \mathcal{U}_K^1 \supseteq \cdots \supseteq \mathcal{U}_K^i \supseteq \cdots \qquad \mathcal{U}_K^i := 1 + \mathfrak{P}_K^i$$

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト

Proof of the Lemma :  $R\Gamma(W_k, \mathcal{O}_L^{\times}) \simeq \mathcal{O}_K^{\times}[0]$ 

$$\mathcal{O}_{L}^{\times} = \mathcal{U}_{L}^{0} \supseteq \mathcal{U}_{L}^{1} \supseteq \cdots \supseteq \mathcal{U}_{L}^{i} \supseteq \cdots \qquad \mathcal{U}_{L}^{i} := 1 + \mathfrak{P}_{L}^{i}$$
$$\mathcal{O}_{K}^{\times} = \mathcal{U}_{K}^{0} \supseteq \mathcal{U}_{K}^{1} \supseteq \cdots \supseteq \mathcal{U}_{K}^{i} \supseteq \cdots \qquad \mathcal{U}_{K}^{i} := 1 + \mathfrak{P}_{K}^{i}$$
$$\operatorname{gr}^{i}(\mathcal{O}_{L}^{\times}) := \mathcal{U}_{L}^{i}/\mathcal{U}_{L}^{i+1}$$

◆□ > ◆圖 > ◆臣 > ◆臣 > ○

Proof of the Lemma :  $R\Gamma(W_k, \mathcal{O}_L^{\times}) \simeq \mathcal{O}_K^{\times}[0]$ 

$$\mathcal{O}_{L}^{\times} = \mathcal{U}_{L}^{0} \supseteq \mathcal{U}_{L}^{1} \supseteq \cdots \supseteq \mathcal{U}_{L}^{i} \supseteq \cdots \qquad \mathcal{U}_{L}^{i} := 1 + \mathfrak{P}_{L}^{i}$$
$$\mathcal{O}_{K}^{\times} = \mathcal{U}_{K}^{0} \supseteq \mathcal{U}_{K}^{1} \supseteq \cdots \supseteq \mathcal{U}_{K}^{i} \supseteq \cdots \qquad \mathcal{U}_{K}^{i} := 1 + \mathfrak{P}_{K}^{i}$$
$$\operatorname{gr}^{i}(\mathcal{O}_{L}^{\times}) := \mathcal{U}_{L}^{i}/\mathcal{U}_{L}^{i+1} \cong \begin{cases} \overline{k}^{\times} & i = 0 \end{cases}$$

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト

Proof of the Lemma :  $R\Gamma(W_k, \mathcal{O}_L^{\times}) \simeq \mathcal{O}_K^{\times}[0]$ 

$$\mathcal{O}_{L}^{\times} = \mathcal{U}_{L}^{0} \supseteq \mathcal{U}_{L}^{1} \supseteq \cdots \supseteq \mathcal{U}_{L}^{i} \supseteq \cdots \qquad \mathcal{U}_{L}^{i} := 1 + \mathfrak{P}_{L}^{i}$$
$$\mathcal{O}_{K}^{\times} = \mathcal{U}_{K}^{0} \supseteq \mathcal{U}_{K}^{1} \supseteq \cdots \supseteq \mathcal{U}_{K}^{i} \supseteq \cdots \qquad \mathcal{U}_{K}^{i} := 1 + \mathfrak{P}_{K}^{i}$$
$$\operatorname{gr}^{i}(\mathcal{O}_{L}^{\times}) := \mathcal{U}_{L}^{i}/\mathcal{U}_{L}^{i+1} \cong \begin{cases} \overline{k}^{\times} & i = 0\\ \overline{k} & i \ge 1 \end{cases}$$

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト

Proof of the Lemma :  $R\Gamma(W_k, \mathcal{O}_L^{\times}) \simeq \mathcal{O}_K^{\times}[0]$ 

$$\mathcal{O}_{L}^{\times} = \mathcal{U}_{L}^{0} \supseteq \mathcal{U}_{L}^{1} \supseteq \cdots \supseteq \mathcal{U}_{L}^{i} \supseteq \cdots \qquad \mathcal{U}_{L}^{i} := 1 + \mathfrak{P}_{L}^{i}$$
$$\mathcal{O}_{K}^{\times} = \mathcal{U}_{K}^{0} \supseteq \mathcal{U}_{K}^{1} \supseteq \cdots \supseteq \mathcal{U}_{K}^{i} \supseteq \cdots \qquad \mathcal{U}_{K}^{i} := 1 + \mathfrak{P}_{K}^{i}$$
$$\operatorname{gr}^{i}(\mathcal{O}_{L}^{\times}) := \mathcal{U}_{L}^{i}/\mathcal{U}_{L}^{i+1} \cong \begin{cases} \overline{k}^{\times} & i = 0\\ \overline{k} & i \ge 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\operatorname{gr}^{i}(\mathcal{O}_{K}^{\times}) := \mathcal{U}_{K}^{i}/\mathcal{U}_{K}^{i+1}$$

<ロ> (四) (四) (三) (三)

Proof of the Lemma :  $R\Gamma(W_k, \mathcal{O}_L^{\times}) \simeq \mathcal{O}_K^{\times}[0]$ 

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{O}_L^{\times} &= \mathcal{U}_L^0 \supseteq \mathcal{U}_L^1 \supseteq \cdots \supseteq \mathcal{U}_L^i \supseteq \cdots \qquad \mathcal{U}_L^i := 1 + \mathfrak{P}_L^i \\ \mathcal{O}_K^{\times} &= \mathcal{U}_K^0 \supseteq \mathcal{U}_K^1 \supseteq \cdots \supseteq \mathcal{U}_K^i \supseteq \cdots \qquad \mathcal{U}_K^i := 1 + \mathfrak{P}_K^i \\ &\operatorname{gr}^i(\mathcal{O}_L^{\times}) := \mathcal{U}_L^i/\mathcal{U}_L^{i+1} \cong \begin{cases} \overline{k}^{\times} & i = 0 \\ \overline{k} & i \ge 1 \end{cases} \\ &\operatorname{gr}^i(\mathcal{O}_K^{\times}) := \mathcal{U}_K^i/\mathcal{U}_K^{i+1} \cong \begin{cases} k^{\times} & i = 0 \\ k & i \ge 1 \end{cases} \end{split}$$

<ロ> (四) (四) (三) (三)

Proof of the Lemma :  $R\Gamma(W_k, \mathcal{O}_L^{\times}) \simeq \mathcal{O}_K^{\times}[0]$ 

$$\mathcal{O}_{L}^{\times} = \mathcal{U}_{L}^{0} \supseteq \mathcal{U}_{L}^{1} \supseteq \cdots \supseteq \mathcal{U}_{L}^{i} \supseteq \cdots \qquad \mathcal{U}_{L}^{i} := 1 + \mathfrak{P}_{L}^{i}$$
$$\mathcal{O}_{K}^{\times} = \mathcal{U}_{K}^{0} \supseteq \mathcal{U}_{K}^{1} \supseteq \cdots \supseteq \mathcal{U}_{K}^{i} \supseteq \cdots \qquad \mathcal{U}_{K}^{i} := 1 + \mathfrak{P}_{K}^{i}$$
$$\operatorname{gr}^{i}(\mathcal{O}_{L}^{\times}) := \mathcal{U}_{L}^{i}/\mathcal{U}_{L}^{i+1} \cong \begin{cases} \overline{k}^{\times} & i = 0\\ \overline{k} & i \ge 1 \end{cases}$$
$$\operatorname{gr}^{i}(\mathcal{O}_{K}^{\times}) := \mathcal{U}_{K}^{i}/\mathcal{U}_{K}^{i+1} \cong \begin{cases} k^{\times} & i = 0\\ k & i \ge 1 \end{cases}$$
$$R\Gamma(W_{k}, \overline{k}^{\times})$$

8/26

《曰》《聞》 《臣》 《臣》

Proof of the Lemma :  $R\Gamma(W_k, \mathcal{O}_L^{\times}) \simeq \mathcal{O}_K^{\times}[0]$ 

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{O}_{L}^{\times} &= \mathcal{U}_{L}^{0} \supseteq \mathcal{U}_{L}^{1} \supseteq \cdots \supseteq \mathcal{U}_{L}^{i} \supseteq \cdots \qquad \mathcal{U}_{L}^{i} := 1 + \mathfrak{P}_{L}^{i} \\ \mathcal{O}_{K}^{\times} &= \mathcal{U}_{K}^{0} \supseteq \mathcal{U}_{K}^{1} \supseteq \cdots \supseteq \mathcal{U}_{K}^{i} \supseteq \cdots \qquad \mathcal{U}_{K}^{i} := 1 + \mathfrak{P}_{K}^{i} \\ &\operatorname{gr}^{i}(\mathcal{O}_{L}^{\times}) := \mathcal{U}_{L}^{i}/\mathcal{U}_{L}^{i+1} \cong \begin{cases} \overline{k}^{\times} & i = 0 \\ \overline{k} & i \ge 1 \end{cases} \\ &\operatorname{gr}^{i}(\mathcal{O}_{K}^{\times}) := \mathcal{U}_{K}^{i}/\mathcal{U}_{K}^{i+1} \cong \begin{cases} k^{\times} & i = 0 \\ k & i \ge 1 \end{cases} \\ &R\Gamma(W_{k}, \overline{k}^{\times}) \cong R\Gamma(G_{k}, \overline{k}^{\times}) \end{split}$$

《曰》《聞》《臣》《臣》

2

8/26

Proof of the Lemma :  $R\Gamma(W_k, \mathcal{O}_L^{\times}) \simeq \mathcal{O}_K^{\times}[0]$ 

$$\mathcal{O}_{L}^{\times} = \mathcal{U}_{L}^{0} \supseteq \mathcal{U}_{L}^{1} \supseteq \cdots \supseteq \mathcal{U}_{L}^{i} \supseteq \cdots \qquad \mathcal{U}_{L}^{i} \coloneqq 1 + \mathfrak{P}_{L}^{i}$$
$$\mathcal{O}_{K}^{\times} = \mathcal{U}_{K}^{0} \supseteq \mathcal{U}_{K}^{1} \supseteq \cdots \supseteq \mathcal{U}_{K}^{i} \supseteq \cdots \qquad \mathcal{U}_{K}^{i} \coloneqq 1 + \mathfrak{P}_{K}^{i}$$
$$\operatorname{gr}^{i}(\mathcal{O}_{L}^{\times}) \coloneqq \mathcal{U}_{L}^{i}/\mathcal{U}_{L}^{i+1} \cong \begin{cases} \overline{k}^{\times} & i = 0\\ \overline{k} & i \ge 1 \end{cases}$$
$$\operatorname{gr}^{i}(\mathcal{O}_{K}^{\times}) \coloneqq \mathcal{U}_{K}^{i}/\mathcal{U}_{K}^{i+1} \cong \begin{cases} k^{\times} & i = 0\\ k & i \ge 1 \end{cases}$$
$$R\Gamma(W_{k}, \overline{k}^{\times}) \cong R\Gamma(G_{k}, \overline{k}^{\times}) \cong k^{\times}[0]$$

<ロ> (四) (四) (三) (三)

臣

8/26

Proof of the Lemma :  $R\Gamma(W_k, \mathcal{O}_L^{\times}) \simeq \mathcal{O}_K^{\times}[0]$ 

$$\mathcal{O}_{L}^{\times} = \mathcal{U}_{L}^{0} \supseteq \mathcal{U}_{L}^{1} \supseteq \cdots \supseteq \mathcal{U}_{L}^{i} \supseteq \cdots \qquad \mathcal{U}_{L}^{i} := 1 + \mathfrak{P}_{L}^{i}$$
$$\mathcal{O}_{K}^{\times} = \mathcal{U}_{K}^{0} \supseteq \mathcal{U}_{K}^{1} \supseteq \cdots \supseteq \mathcal{U}_{K}^{i} \supseteq \cdots \qquad \mathcal{U}_{K}^{i} := 1 + \mathfrak{P}_{K}^{i}$$
$$\operatorname{gr}^{i}(\mathcal{O}_{L}^{\times}) := \mathcal{U}_{L}^{i}/\mathcal{U}_{L}^{i+1} \cong \begin{cases} \overline{k}^{\times} & i = 0\\ \overline{k} & i \ge 1 \end{cases}$$
$$\operatorname{gr}^{i}(\mathcal{O}_{K}^{\times}) := \mathcal{U}_{K}^{i}/\mathcal{U}_{K}^{i+1} \cong \begin{cases} k^{\times} & i = 0\\ k & i \ge 1 \end{cases}$$
$$R\Gamma(W_{k}, \overline{k}^{\times}) \cong R\Gamma(G_{k}, \overline{k}^{\times}) \cong k^{\times}[0]$$

Proof of the Lemma :  $R\Gamma(W_k, \mathcal{O}_L^{\times}) \simeq \mathcal{O}_K^{\times}[0]$ 

$$\mathcal{O}_{L}^{\times} = \mathcal{U}_{L}^{0} \supseteq \mathcal{U}_{L}^{1} \supseteq \cdots \supseteq \mathcal{U}_{L}^{i} \supseteq \cdots \qquad \mathcal{U}_{L}^{i} := 1 + \mathfrak{P}_{L}^{i}$$
$$\mathcal{O}_{K}^{\times} = \mathcal{U}_{K}^{0} \supseteq \mathcal{U}_{K}^{1} \supseteq \cdots \supseteq \mathcal{U}_{K}^{i} \supseteq \cdots \qquad \mathcal{U}_{K}^{i} := 1 + \mathfrak{P}_{K}^{i}$$
$$\operatorname{gr}^{i}(\mathcal{O}_{L}^{\times}) := \mathcal{U}_{L}^{i}/\mathcal{U}_{L}^{i+1} \cong \begin{cases} \overline{k}^{\times} & i = 0\\ \overline{k} & i \ge 1 \end{cases}$$
$$\operatorname{gr}^{i}(\mathcal{O}_{K}^{\times}) := \mathcal{U}_{K}^{i}/\mathcal{U}_{K}^{i+1} \cong \begin{cases} k^{\times} & i = 0\\ k & i \ge 1 \end{cases}$$
$$R\Gamma(W_{k}, \overline{k}^{\times}) \cong R\Gamma(G_{k}, \overline{k}^{\times}) \cong k^{\times}[0]$$

・ロト ・回 ト ・ヨト ・ヨトー

Proof of the Lemma :  $R\Gamma(W_k, \mathcal{O}_L^{\times}) \simeq \mathcal{O}_K^{\times}[0]$ 

$$\mathcal{O}_{L}^{\times} = \mathcal{U}_{L}^{0} \supseteq \mathcal{U}_{L}^{1} \supseteq \cdots \supseteq \mathcal{U}_{L}^{i} \supseteq \cdots \qquad \mathcal{U}_{L}^{i} \coloneqq 1 + \mathfrak{P}_{L}^{i}$$
$$\mathcal{O}_{K}^{\times} = \mathcal{U}_{K}^{0} \supseteq \mathcal{U}_{K}^{1} \supseteq \cdots \supseteq \mathcal{U}_{K}^{i} \supseteq \cdots \qquad \mathcal{U}_{K}^{i} \coloneqq 1 + \mathfrak{P}_{K}^{i}$$
$$\operatorname{gr}^{i}(\mathcal{O}_{L}^{\times}) \coloneqq \mathcal{U}_{L}^{i}/\mathcal{U}_{L}^{i+1} \cong \begin{cases} \overline{k}^{\times} & i = 0\\ \overline{k} & i \ge 1 \end{cases}$$
$$\operatorname{gr}^{i}(\mathcal{O}_{K}^{\times}) \coloneqq \mathcal{U}_{K}^{i}/\mathcal{U}_{K}^{i+1} \cong \begin{cases} k^{\times} & i = 0\\ k & i \ge 1 \end{cases}$$
$$R\Gamma(W_{k}, \overline{k}^{\times}) \cong R\Gamma(G_{k}, \overline{k}^{\times}) \cong k^{\times}[0]$$
$$R\Gamma(W_{k}, \overline{k}) \cong R\Gamma(G_{k}, \overline{k}) \cong k[0]$$

・ロト ・聞 ト ・ 国 ト ・ 国 ト

Proof of the Lemma :  $R\Gamma(W_k, \mathcal{O}_L^{\times}) \simeq \mathcal{O}_K^{\times}[0]$ 

$$\mathcal{O}_{L}^{\times} = \mathcal{U}_{L}^{0} \supseteq \mathcal{U}_{L}^{1} \supseteq \cdots \supseteq \mathcal{U}_{L}^{i} \supseteq \cdots \qquad \mathcal{U}_{L}^{i} := 1 + \mathfrak{P}_{L}^{i}$$
$$\mathcal{O}_{K}^{\times} = \mathcal{U}_{K}^{0} \supseteq \mathcal{U}_{K}^{1} \supseteq \cdots \supseteq \mathcal{U}_{K}^{i} \supseteq \cdots \qquad \mathcal{U}_{K}^{i} := 1 + \mathfrak{P}_{K}^{i}$$
$$\operatorname{gr}^{i}(\mathcal{O}_{L}^{\times}) := \mathcal{U}_{L}^{i}/\mathcal{U}_{L}^{i+1} \cong \begin{cases} \overline{k}^{\times} & i = 0\\ \overline{k} & i \ge 1 \end{cases}$$
$$\operatorname{gr}^{i}(\mathcal{O}_{K}^{\times}) := \mathcal{U}_{K}^{i}/\mathcal{U}_{K}^{i+1} \cong \begin{cases} k^{\times} & i = 0\\ k & i \ge 1 \end{cases}$$
$$R\Gamma(W_{k}, \overline{k}^{\times}) \cong R\Gamma(G_{k}, \overline{k}^{\times}) \cong k^{\times}[0]$$

We obtain

 $R\Gamma(W_k, \mathcal{O}_L^{\times}/\mathcal{U}_L^i) \cong \mathcal{O}_K^{\times}/\mathcal{U}_K^i[0]$ 

# Proof of the Lemma : $R\Gamma(W_k, \mathcal{O}_L^{\times}) \cong \mathcal{O}_K^{\times}[0]$

<ロ> (四) (四) (三) (三)

### Proof of the Lemma : $R\Gamma(W_k, \mathcal{O}_L^{\times}) \cong \mathcal{O}_K^{\times}[0]$

Recall that

 $R\Gamma(W_k, \mathcal{O}_L^{\times}/\mathcal{U}_L^i) \cong \mathcal{O}_K^{\times}/\mathcal{U}_K^i[0]$ 

<ロト <回ト < 回ト < 回ト

### Proof of the Lemma : $R\Gamma(W_k, \mathcal{O}_L^{\times}) \cong \mathcal{O}_K^{\times}[0]$

Recall that

 $R\Gamma(W_k, \mathcal{O}_L^{\times}/\mathcal{U}_L^i) \cong \mathcal{O}_K^{\times}/\mathcal{U}_K^i[0] =: \mathcal{O}_K^{\times}/\mathcal{U}_K^i.$ 

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト

# Proof of the Lemma : $R\Gamma(W_k, \mathcal{O}_L^{\times}) \cong \mathcal{O}_K^{\times}[0]$

Recall that

$$R\Gamma(W_k, \mathcal{O}_L^{\times}/\mathcal{U}_L^i) \cong \mathcal{O}_K^{\times}/\mathcal{U}_K^i[0] =: \mathcal{O}_K^{\times}/\mathcal{U}_K^i.$$

We obtain

$$R\Gamma(W_k, \mathcal{O}_L^{\times}) \cong R\Gamma(W_k, R \varprojlim \mathcal{O}_L^{\times} / \mathcal{U}_L^i)$$

<ロ> (四) (四) (三) (三)

# Proof of the Lemma : $R\Gamma(W_k, \mathcal{O}_L^{\times}) \cong \mathcal{O}_K^{\times}[0]$

Recall that

$$R\Gamma(W_k, \mathcal{O}_L^{\times}/\mathcal{U}_L^i) \cong \mathcal{O}_K^{\times}/\mathcal{U}_K^i[0] =: \mathcal{O}_K^{\times}/\mathcal{U}_K^i.$$

We obtain

$$R\Gamma(W_k, \mathcal{O}_L^{\times}) \cong R\Gamma(W_k, R \varprojlim \mathcal{O}_L^{\times} / \mathcal{U}_L^i)$$
$$\cong R \varprojlim R\Gamma(W_k, \mathcal{O}_L^{\times} / \mathcal{U}_L^i)$$

<ロ> (四) (四) (三) (三)

# Proof of the Lemma : $R\Gamma(W_k, \mathcal{O}_L^{\times}) \cong \mathcal{O}_K^{\times}[0]$

Recall that

$$R\Gamma(W_k, \mathcal{O}_L^{\times}/\mathcal{U}_L^i) \cong \mathcal{O}_K^{\times}/\mathcal{U}_K^i[0] =: \mathcal{O}_K^{\times}/\mathcal{U}_K^i.$$

We obtain

$$R\Gamma(W_k, \mathcal{O}_L^{\times}) \cong R\Gamma(W_k, R \varprojlim \mathcal{O}_L^{\times} / \mathcal{U}_L^i)$$
$$\cong R \varprojlim R\Gamma(W_k, \mathcal{O}_L^{\times} / \mathcal{U}_L^i)$$
$$\cong R \varprojlim \mathcal{O}_K^{\times} / \mathcal{U}_K^i$$

9/26

<ロ> (四) (四) (三) (三)

# Proof of the Lemma : $R\Gamma(W_k, \mathcal{O}_L^{\times}) \cong \mathcal{O}_K^{\times}[0]$

Recall that

$$R\Gamma(W_k, \mathcal{O}_L^{\times}/\mathcal{U}_L^i) \cong \mathcal{O}_K^{\times}/\mathcal{U}_K^i[0] =: \mathcal{O}_K^{\times}/\mathcal{U}_K^i.$$

We obtain

$$\begin{aligned} R\Gamma(W_k, \mathcal{O}_L^{\times}) &\cong R\Gamma(W_k, R\varprojlim \mathcal{O}_L^{\times}/\mathcal{U}_L^i) \\ &\cong R\varprojlim R\Gamma(W_k, \mathcal{O}_L^{\times}/\mathcal{U}_L^i) \\ &\cong R\varprojlim \mathcal{O}_K^{\times}/\mathcal{U}_K^i \\ &\cong \mathcal{O}_K^{\times}. \end{aligned}$$

9/26

(日)、

→ < E→

 $\begin{array}{c} \mbox{Weil groups}\\ \mbox{Cohomology of } W_K\\ \mbox{Application to Class Field Theory of curves} \end{array}$ 

# Proof of the Lemma : $R\Gamma(W_k, \mathcal{O}_L^{\times}) \cong \mathcal{O}_K^{\times}[0]$

Recall that

$$R\Gamma(W_k, \mathcal{O}_L^{\times}/\mathcal{U}_L^i) \cong \mathcal{O}_K^{\times}/\mathcal{U}_K^i[0] =: \mathcal{O}_K^{\times}/\mathcal{U}_K^i.$$

We obtain

$$\begin{aligned} R\Gamma(W_k, \mathcal{O}_L^{\times}) &\cong R\Gamma(W_k, R\varprojlim \mathcal{O}_L^{\times}/\mathcal{U}_L^i) \\ &\cong R\varprojlim R\Gamma(W_k, \mathcal{O}_L^{\times}/\mathcal{U}_L^i) \\ &\cong R\varprojlim \mathcal{O}_K^{\times}/\mathcal{U}_K^i \\ &\cong \mathcal{O}_K^{\times}. \end{aligned}$$

-∢≣⇒

End of the proof!

 $\begin{array}{c} \mbox{Weil groups} \\ \mbox{Cohomology of } W_K \\ \mbox{Application to Class Field Theory of curves} \end{array}$ 

We have

$$H^{i}(G_{K}, \overline{K}^{\times}) \cong \begin{cases} K^{\times} & i = 0\\ 0 & i = 1\\ \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} & i = 2\\ 0 & i > 2 \end{cases}$$

10/26

▲口→ ▲圖→ ▲国→ ▲国→

æ,

We have

$$H^{i}(G_{K}, \overline{K}^{\times}) \cong \begin{cases} K^{\times} & i = 0\\ 0 & i = 1\\ \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} & i = 2\\ 0 & i > 2 \end{cases}$$

If we replace  $G_K$  by  $W_K$  and  $\overline{K}^{\times}$  by  $\overline{L}^{\times}$ ,

イロト イヨト イヨト イヨト

 $\begin{array}{c} \mbox{Weil groups}\\ \mbox{Cohomology of } W_K\\ \mbox{Application to Class Field Theory of curves} \end{array}$ 

We have

$$H^{i}(G_{K}, \overline{K}^{\times}) \cong \begin{cases} K^{\times} & i = 0\\ 0 & i = 1\\ \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} & i = 2\\ 0 & i > 2 \end{cases}$$

If we replace  $G_K$  by  $W_K$  and  $\overline{K}^{\times}$  by  $\overline{L}^{\times}$ , we get

$$H^{i}(W_{K}, \overline{L}^{\times}) \cong \begin{cases} K^{\times} & i = 0\\ \mathbb{Z} & i = 1\\ 0 & i > 1 \end{cases}$$

Image: A math the second se

∢ ≣⇒

 $\begin{array}{c} \mbox{Weil groups} \\ \mbox{Cohomology of } W_K \\ \mbox{Application to Class Field Theory of curves} \end{array}$ 

Note that

$$\mathcal{O}_K^{\times} = \varprojlim \mathcal{O}_K^{\times} / \mathcal{U}_K^i$$

is profinite.

<ロ> (四) (四) (三) (三)

æ

$$\mathcal{O}_K^{\times} = \varprojlim \mathcal{O}_K^{\times} / \mathcal{U}_K^i$$

is profinite. We need to endow the previous cohomology groups with their natural topologies.

$$\mathcal{O}_K^{\times} = \varprojlim \mathcal{O}_K^{\times} / \mathcal{U}_K^i$$

is profinite. We need to endow the previous cohomology groups with their natural topologies.

We consider the quasi-abelian category  ${\rm LCA}$  of locally compact abelian groups.

$$\mathcal{O}_K^{\times} = \varprojlim \mathcal{O}_K^{\times} / \mathcal{U}_K^i$$

is profinite. We need to endow the previous cohomology groups with their natural topologies.

We consider the quasi-abelian category LCA of locally compact abelian groups. We may define its bounded derived category  $\mathbf{D}^b(LCA)$ .

$$\mathcal{O}_K^{\times} = \varprojlim \mathcal{O}_K^{\times} / \mathcal{U}_K^i$$

is profinite. We need to endow the previous cohomology groups with their natural topologies.

We consider the quasi-abelian category LCA of locally compact abelian groups. We may define its bounded derived category  $\mathbf{D}^{b}(LCA)$ . There exists a full subcategory

$$\mathbf{D}^b(\mathrm{FLCA}) \subseteq \mathbf{D}^b(\mathrm{LCA})$$

which is a symmetric monoidal closed category.

$$\mathcal{O}_K^{\times} = \varprojlim \mathcal{O}_K^{\times} / \mathcal{U}_K^i$$

is profinite. We need to endow the previous cohomology groups with their natural topologies.

We consider the quasi-abelian category LCA of locally compact abelian groups. We may define its bounded derived category  $\mathbf{D}^{b}(LCA)$ . There exists a full subcategory

$$\mathbf{D}^b(\mathrm{FLCA}) \subseteq \mathbf{D}^b(\mathrm{LCA})$$

which is a symmetric monoidal closed category. In other words, it has a (derived)  $\otimes^{L}$  and (derived) internal *R*Hom.

$$\mathcal{O}_K^{\times} = \varprojlim \mathcal{O}_K^{\times} / \mathcal{U}_K^i$$

is profinite. We need to endow the previous cohomology groups with their natural topologies.

We consider the quasi-abelian category LCA of locally compact abelian groups. We may define its bounded derived category  $\mathbf{D}^{b}(LCA)$ . There exists a full subcategory

$$\mathbf{D}^b(\mathrm{FLCA}) \subseteq \mathbf{D}^b(\mathrm{LCA})$$

which is a symmetric monoidal closed category. In other words, it has a (derived)  $\otimes^L$  and (derived) internal RHom. For example, we have

$$\mathcal{O}_K^{\times} \otimes^L \mathbb{R} = 0.$$

 $\begin{array}{c} \mbox{Weil groups} \\ \mbox{Cohomology of } W_K \\ \mbox{Application to Class Field Theory of curves} \end{array}$ 

$$\mathbb{Z}(1) := \overline{L}^{\times}[-1]$$
$$R\Gamma(W_K, A(1)) := R\Gamma(W_K, \mathbb{Z}(1)) \otimes^L A.$$

・ロト ・回 ト ・ヨト ・ヨト

æ,

$$\mathbb{Z}(1) := \overline{L}^{\times}[-1]$$
$$R\Gamma(W_K, A(1)) := R\Gamma(W_K, \mathbb{Z}(1)) \otimes^L A.$$

The exact sequence

$$0 \to \mathbb{Z} \to \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \to 0$$

(日) (部) (注) (注)

æ

$$\mathbb{Z}(1) := \overline{L}^{\times}[-1]$$
$$R\Gamma(W_K, A(1)) := R\Gamma(W_K, \mathbb{Z}(1)) \otimes^L A.$$

The exact sequence

$$0 \to \mathbb{Z} \to \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \to 0$$

gives the long exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow H^0(W_K, \mathbb{Z}(1)) \longrightarrow H^0(W_K, \mathbb{R}(1)) \longrightarrow H^0(W_K, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}(1)) \longrightarrow$$

$$\longrightarrow H^1(W_K, \mathbb{Z}(1)) \longrightarrow H^1(W_K, \mathbb{R}(1)) \longrightarrow H^1(W_K, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}(1)) \longrightarrow$$

 $\longrightarrow H^2(W_K, \mathbb{Z}(1)) \longrightarrow H^2(W_K, \mathbb{R}(1)) \longrightarrow H^2(W_K, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}(1)) \longrightarrow$ 

<ロト <回ト < 回ト < 回ト

$$\mathbb{Z}(1) := \overline{L}^{\times}[-1]$$
$$R\Gamma(W_K, A(1)) := R\Gamma(W_K, \mathbb{Z}(1)) \otimes^L A.$$

The exact sequence

$$0 \to \mathbb{Z} \to \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \to 0$$

gives the long exact sequence

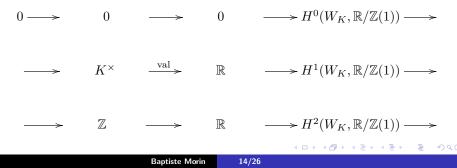
$$0 \longrightarrow 0 \longrightarrow H^{0}(W_{K}, \mathbb{R}(1)) \longrightarrow H^{0}(W_{K}, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}(1)) \longrightarrow$$
$$\longrightarrow K^{\times} \longrightarrow H^{1}(W_{K}, \mathbb{R}(1)) \longrightarrow H^{1}(W_{K}, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}(1)) \longrightarrow$$
$$\longrightarrow \mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow H^{2}(W_{K}, \mathbb{R}(1)) \longrightarrow H^{2}(W_{K}, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}(1)) \longrightarrow$$
$$\mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow H^{2}(W_{K}, \mathbb{R}(1)) \longrightarrow H^{2}(W_{K}, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}(1)) \longrightarrow$$

$$\mathbb{Z}(1) := \overline{L}^{\times}[-1]$$
$$R\Gamma(W_K, A(1)) := R\Gamma(W_K, \mathbb{Z}(1)) \otimes^L A.$$

The exact sequence

$$0 \to \mathbb{Z} \to \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \to 0$$

gives the long exact sequence

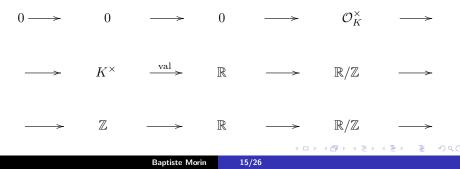


$$\mathbb{Z}(1) := \overline{L}^{\times}[-1]$$
$$R\Gamma(W_K, A(1)) := R\Gamma(W_K, \mathbb{Z}(1)) \otimes^L A.$$

The exact sequence

$$0 \to \mathbb{Z} \to \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \to 0$$

gives the long exact sequence



# In particular we have $H^2(W_K, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}(1)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ .

<ロ> (四) (四) (三) (三)

# In particular we have $H^2(W_K, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}(1)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ .

### Theorem

$$H^{i}(W_{K}, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^{2-i}(W_{K}, \mathbb{Z}(1)) \longrightarrow H^{2}(W_{K}, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}(1))$$

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト

# In particular we have $H^2(W_K, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}(1)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ .

### Theorem

$$H^{i}(W_{K}, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^{2-i}(W_{K}, \mathbb{Z}(1)) \longrightarrow H^{2}(W_{K}, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}(1)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$$

<ロ> (四) (四) (三) (三)

## In particular we have $H^2(W_K, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}(1)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ .

Theorem

$$H^{i}(W_{K}, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^{2-i}(W_{K}, \mathbb{Z}(1)) \longrightarrow H^{2}(W_{K}, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}(1)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$$

is a perfect pairing of locally compact abelian groups, for any  $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

< □ > < □ > < □</p>

## In particular we have $H^2(W_K, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}(1)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ .

Theorem

$$H^{i}(W_{K}, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^{2-i}(W_{K}, \mathbb{Z}(1)) \longrightarrow H^{2}(W_{K}, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}(1)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$$

is a perfect pairing of locally compact abelian groups, for any  $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

#### Remark

 $\operatorname{Hom}(H^1(W_K, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}), \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}) \cong \operatorname{Hom}(\operatorname{Hom}(W_K, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}), \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z})$ 

<ロト <回ト < 回ト < 回ト

## In particular we have $H^2(W_K, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}(1)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ .

Theorem

$$H^{i}(W_{K}, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^{2-i}(W_{K}, \mathbb{Z}(1)) \longrightarrow H^{2}(W_{K}, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}(1)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$$

is a perfect pairing of locally compact abelian groups, for any  $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

#### Remark

 $\operatorname{Hom}(H^1(W_K, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}), \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}) \cong \operatorname{Hom}(\operatorname{Hom}(W_K, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}), \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}) \cong W_K^{\operatorname{ab}}.$ 

<ロト <回ト < 回ト < 回ト

## In particular we have $H^2(W_K, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}(1)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ .

Theorem

$$H^{i}(W_{K}, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^{2-i}(W_{K}, \mathbb{Z}(1)) \longrightarrow H^{2}(W_{K}, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}(1)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$$

is a perfect pairing of locally compact abelian groups, for any  $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

#### Remark

 $\operatorname{Hom}(H^1(W_K, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}), \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}) \cong \operatorname{Hom}(\operatorname{Hom}(W_K, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}), \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}) \cong W_K^{\operatorname{ab}}.$ 

#### Corollary

$$H^1(W_K, \mathbb{Z}(1)) \xrightarrow{\cong} H^1(W_K, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z})^D$$

## In particular we have $H^2(W_K, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}(1)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ .

Theorem

$$H^{i}(W_{K}, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^{2-i}(W_{K}, \mathbb{Z}(1)) \longrightarrow H^{2}(W_{K}, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}(1)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$$

is a perfect pairing of locally compact abelian groups, for any  $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

#### Remark

 $\operatorname{Hom}(H^1(W_K,\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}),\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z})\cong\operatorname{Hom}(\operatorname{Hom}(W_K,\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}),\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z})\cong W_K^{\operatorname{ab}}.$ 

### Corollary

Baptiste Morin

17/26

• • • • • • • • • • •

→ < E→

#### Conjecture

There exists a cohomology theory

 $X \mapsto R\Gamma_{\mathrm{ar}}(X, \mathbb{Z}(n)) \in \mathbf{D}^{b}(\mathrm{FLCA}), \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$ 

Image: A matrix and a matrix

#### Conjecture

There exists a cohomology theory

 $X \mapsto R\Gamma_{\mathrm{ar}}(X, \mathbb{Z}(n)) \in \mathbf{D}^{b}(\mathrm{FLCA}), \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$ 

• 
$$H^{2d}_{\mathrm{ar}}(X, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}(d)) \cong \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}.$$

#### Conjecture

There exists a cohomology theory

 $X \mapsto R\Gamma_{\mathrm{ar}}(X, \mathbb{Z}(n)) \in \mathbf{D}^{b}(\mathrm{FLCA}), \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$ 

- $H^{2d}_{\mathrm{ar}}(X, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}(d)) \cong \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}.$
- Perfect pairing of locally compact abelian groups  $\forall i \in \mathbb{Z}$  :

 $H^i_{\mathrm{ar}}(X, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^{2d-i}_{\mathrm{ar}}(X, \mathbb{Z}(d)) \to H^{2d}_{\mathrm{ar}}(X, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}(d)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}.$ 

<ロト <回ト < 回ト < 回ト

The previous conjecture holds if X is a curve and n = 0.

<ロ> (四) (四) (三) (三)

The previous conjecture holds if X is a curve and n = 0. In particular we have a perfect pairing

 $H^i_{\mathrm{ar}}(X, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^{4-i}_{\mathrm{ar}}(X, \mathbb{Z}(2)) \to H^4_{\mathrm{ar}}(X, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}(2)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ 

Image: A mathematical states and a mathem

The previous conjecture holds if X is a curve and n = 0. In particular we have a perfect pairing

 $H^i_{\mathrm{ar}}(X, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^{4-i}_{\mathrm{ar}}(X, \mathbb{Z}(2)) \to H^4_{\mathrm{ar}}(X, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}(2)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ 

of locally compact abelian groups  $\forall i \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

The previous conjecture holds if X is a curve and n = 0. In particular we have a perfect pairing

 $H^i_{\mathrm{ar}}(X, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^{4-i}_{\mathrm{ar}}(X, \mathbb{Z}(2)) \to H^4_{\mathrm{ar}}(X, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}(2)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ 

of locally compact abelian groups  $\forall i \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

The previous conjecture holds if X is a curve and n = 0. In particular we have a perfect pairing

 $H^i_{\mathrm{ar}}(X, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^{4-i}_{\mathrm{ar}}(X, \mathbb{Z}(2)) \to H^4_{\mathrm{ar}}(X, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}(2)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ 

of locally compact abelian groups  $\forall i \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

٩	Start	with	$R\Gamma_{\rm et}$	(X,	$\mathbb{Z}(n)$
---	-------	------	--------------------	-----	-----------------

The previous conjecture holds if X is a curve and n = 0. In particular we have a perfect pairing

 $H^i_{\mathrm{ar}}(X, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^{4-i}_{\mathrm{ar}}(X, \mathbb{Z}(2)) \to H^4_{\mathrm{ar}}(X, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}(2)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ 

of locally compact abelian groups  $\forall i \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

#### Idea

• Start with  $R\Gamma_{\text{et}}(X, \mathbb{Z}(n))$ (which generalizes  $R\Gamma(G_K, \overline{K}^{\times})$ ).

The previous conjecture holds if X is a curve and n = 0. In particular we have a perfect pairing

 $H^i_{\mathrm{ar}}(X, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^{4-i}_{\mathrm{ar}}(X, \mathbb{Z}(2)) \to H^4_{\mathrm{ar}}(X, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}(2)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ 

of locally compact abelian groups  $\forall i \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

- Start with RΓ<sub>et</sub>(X, Z(n)) (which generalizes RΓ(G<sub>K</sub>, K<sup>×</sup>)).
- Replace the role of  $G_K$  by  $W_K$ .

The previous conjecture holds if X is a curve and n = 0. In particular we have a perfect pairing

 $H^i_{\mathrm{ar}}(X, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^{4-i}_{\mathrm{ar}}(X, \mathbb{Z}(2)) \to H^4_{\mathrm{ar}}(X, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}(2)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ 

of locally compact abelian groups  $\forall i \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

- Start with RΓ<sub>et</sub>(X, Z(n)) (which generalizes RΓ(G<sub>K</sub>, K<sup>×</sup>)).
- Replace the role of  $G_K$  by  $W_K$ .
- "Complete partly" the motivic complex  $\mathbb{Z}(n)$

The previous conjecture holds if X is a curve and n = 0. In particular we have a perfect pairing

 $H^i_{\mathrm{ar}}(X,\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z})\otimes H^{4-i}_{\mathrm{ar}}(X,\mathbb{Z}(2))\to H^4_{\mathrm{ar}}(X,\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}(2))\stackrel{\sim}{\to}\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ 

of locally compact abelian groups  $\forall i \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

- Start with RΓ<sub>et</sub>(X, Z(n)) (which generalizes RΓ(G<sub>K</sub>, K<sup>×</sup>)).
- Replace the role of  $G_K$  by  $W_K$ .
- "Complete partly" the motivic complex Z(n) (which generalizes K<sup>×</sup> → L<sup>×</sup>).

The previous conjecture holds if X is a curve and n = 0. In particular we have a perfect pairing

 $H^i_{\mathrm{ar}}(X,\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z})\otimes H^{4-i}_{\mathrm{ar}}(X,\mathbb{Z}(2))\to H^4_{\mathrm{ar}}(X,\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}(2))\stackrel{\sim}{\to}\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ 

of locally compact abelian groups  $\forall i \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

- Start with RΓ<sub>et</sub>(X, Z(n)) (which generalizes RΓ(G<sub>K</sub>, K<sup>×</sup>)).
- Replace the role of  $G_K$  by  $W_K$ .
- "Complete partly" the motivic complex Z(n) (which generalizes K<sup>×</sup> → L<sup>×</sup>).
- Keep track of the topology induced by the completion process.

# Classical Class Field Theory for curves (Bloch, Kato, Saito)

20/26

< ロ > < 同 > < 臣

-> -< ≣ >

Classical Class Field Theory for curves (Bloch, Kato, Saito)

X smooth projective geometrically connected curve over K.

Classical Class Field Theory for curves (Bloch, Kato, Saito)

X smooth projective geometrically connected curve over K.

Goal : Describe  $\pi_1^{ab}(X)$ .

Classical Class Field Theory for curves (Bloch, Kato, Saito)

- $\boldsymbol{X}$  smooth projective geometrically connected curve over  $\boldsymbol{K}.$
- Goal : Describe  $\pi_1^{ab}(X)$ .
- K(X) the function field of X.

Classical Class Field Theory for curves (Bloch, Kato, Saito)

 $\boldsymbol{X}$  smooth projective geometrically connected curve over  $\boldsymbol{K}.$ 

Goal : Describe  $\pi_1^{ab}(X)$ .

K(X) the function field of X.  $X_0$  the set of closed points of X.

20/26

Classical Class Field Theory for curves (Bloch, Kato, Saito)

X smooth projective geometrically connected curve over K.

Goal : Describe  $\pi_1^{ab}(X)$ .

K(X) the function field of X.  $X_0$  the set of closed points of X. For  $x \in X_0$ , denote by  $\kappa(x)$  its residue field.

Classical Class Field Theory for curves (Bloch, Kato, Saito)

X smooth projective geometrically connected curve over K.

Goal : Describe  $\pi_1^{ab}(X)$ .

K(X) the function field of X.  $X_0$  the set of closed points of X. For  $x \in X_0$ , denote by  $\kappa(x)$  its residue field.

$$SK_1(X) := \operatorname{Coker}\left(K_2(K(X)) \xrightarrow{\oplus \delta_x} \bigoplus_{x \in X_0} \kappa(x)^{\times}\right)$$

 $\kappa(x)$  is a finite extension of the base field K.

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト

 $\kappa(x)$  is a finite extension of the base field K.

$$\operatorname{Nm}: \kappa(x)^{\times} \longrightarrow K^{\times}$$

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト

$$\operatorname{Nm}: \kappa(x)^{\times} \longrightarrow K^{\times} \quad \forall x \in X_0$$

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト

臣

$$\operatorname{Nm}: \kappa(x)^{\times} \longrightarrow K^{\times} \quad \forall x \in X_0$$

induce the global norm map

$$N: SK_1(X) \longrightarrow K^{\times}$$

Image: A math the second se

$$\operatorname{Nm}: \kappa(x)^{\times} \longrightarrow K^{\times} \quad \forall x \in X_0$$

induce the global norm map

$$N: SK_1(X) \longrightarrow K^{\times}$$

$$\kappa(x)^{\times} \xrightarrow{L.C.F.T} G_{\kappa(x)}^{\mathrm{ab}}$$

Image: A math the second se

$$\operatorname{Nm}: \kappa(x)^{\times} \longrightarrow K^{\times} \quad \forall x \in X_0$$

induce the global norm map

$$N: SK_1(X) \longrightarrow K^{\times}$$

$$\kappa(x)^{\times} \xrightarrow{L.C.F.T} G^{ab}_{\kappa(x)} = \pi^{ab}_1(x)$$

Image: A math the second se

$$\operatorname{Nm}: \kappa(x)^{\times} \longrightarrow K^{\times} \quad \forall x \in X_0$$

induce the global norm map

$$\mathbf{N}: SK_1(X) \longrightarrow K^{\times}$$

$$\kappa(x)^{\times} \xrightarrow{L.C.F.T} G^{ab}_{\kappa(x)} = \pi^{ab}_1(x) \longrightarrow \pi^{ab}_1(X)$$

Image: A math the second se

$$\operatorname{Nm}: \kappa(x)^{\times} \longrightarrow K^{\times} \quad \forall x \in X_0$$

induce the global norm map

$$N: SK_1(X) \longrightarrow K^{\times}$$

$$\kappa(x)^{\times} \stackrel{L.C.F.T}{\longrightarrow} G^{\rm ab}_{\kappa(x)} = \pi^{\rm ab}_1(x) \longrightarrow \pi^{\rm ab}_1(X) \quad \forall x \in X_0$$

Image: A math the second se

$$\operatorname{Nm}: \kappa(x)^{\times} \longrightarrow K^{\times} \quad \forall x \in X_0$$

induce the global norm map

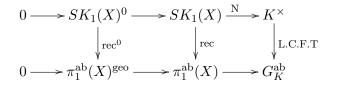
$$\mathbf{N}: SK_1(X) \longrightarrow K^{\times}$$

$$\kappa(x)^{\times} \stackrel{L.C.F.T}{\longrightarrow} G^{\rm ab}_{\kappa(x)} = \pi^{\rm ab}_1(x) \longrightarrow \pi^{\rm ab}_1(X) \quad \forall x \in X_0$$

induce the reciprocity map

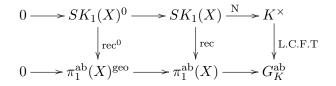
$$\operatorname{rec}: SK_1(X) \longrightarrow \pi_1^{\operatorname{ab}}(X)$$

A B A A B A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A
 A



22/26

<ロ> (四) (四) (三) (三) (三) (三)

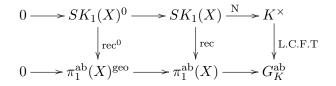


### Theorem (Shuji Saito)

• Kernel of rec (resp. rec<sup>0</sup>) is the maximal divisible subgroup of  $SK_1(X)$  (resp.  $SK_1(X)^0$ ).

22/26

<ロ> (四) (四) (三) (三) (三) (三)



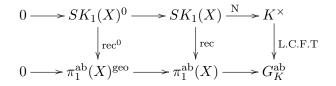
### Theorem (Shuji Saito)

• Kernel of rec (resp. rec<sup>0</sup>) is the maximal divisible subgroup of  $SK_1(X)$  (resp.  $SK_1(X)^0$ ).

22/26

<ロ> (四) (四) (三) (三) (三) (三)

• Image of rec<sup>0</sup> is finite.



# Theorem (Shuji Saito)

• Kernel of rec (resp. rec<sup>0</sup>) is the maximal divisible subgroup of  $SK_1(X)$  (resp.  $SK_1(X)^0$ ).

22/26

<ロ> (四) (四) (三) (三) (三) (三)

- Image of rec<sup>0</sup> is finite.
- Cokernel of  $\operatorname{rec}^0$  is  $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}^r$

The reciprocity map

$$\operatorname{rec}: SK_1(X) \to \pi_1^{\operatorname{ab}}(X)$$

has a big kernel and a big cokernel.



< ≣ >

The reciprocity map

$$\operatorname{rec}: SK_1(X) \to \pi_1^{\operatorname{ab}}(X)$$

has a big kernel and a big cokernel. This is because étale motivic cohomology does not satisfy any duality;

23/26

< < >> < </p>

The reciprocity map

$$\operatorname{rec}: SK_1(X) \to \pi_1^{\operatorname{ab}}(X)$$

has a big kernel and a big cokernel. This is because étale motivic cohomology does not satisfy any duality; in particular

$$SK_1(X) = H^3_{\text{et}}(X, \mathbb{Z}(2))$$

23/26

The reciprocity map

$$\operatorname{rec}: SK_1(X) \to \pi_1^{\operatorname{ab}}(X)$$

has a big kernel and a big cokernel. This is because étale motivic cohomology does not satisfy any duality; in particular

$$SK_1(X) = H^3_{\text{et}}(X, \mathbb{Z}(2))$$

is not dual to

$$H^1_{et}(X, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) \simeq \pi^{\mathrm{ab}}_1(X)^D.$$

23/26



(日)、

臣

→ < E→

 $H^1_{\mathrm{ar}}(X, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}) \cong \underline{Hom}(\pi_1^{\mathrm{ab}}(X)_W, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z})$ 



< □ > < □ > < □</p>

臣

→ < E→

$$H^1_{\mathrm{ar}}(X, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}) \cong \underline{Hom}(\pi_1^{\mathrm{ab}}(X)_W, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z})$$

where  $\pi_1^{ab}(X)_W$  is a dense subgroup of  $\pi_1^{ab}(X)$ .

24/26

<ロ> (四) (四) (三) (三)

$$H^1_{\mathrm{ar}}(X, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}) \cong \underline{Hom}(\pi_1^{\mathrm{ab}}(X)_W, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z})$$

where  $\pi_1^{\rm ab}(X)_W$  is a dense subgroup of  $\pi_1^{\rm ab}(X).$  For example, if  $X={\rm Spec}(K)$  then

$$\pi_1^{\mathrm{ab}}(X)_W \cong W_K^{\mathrm{ab}} \subset G_K^{\mathrm{ab}}.$$

Image: A mathematical states and a mathem

-> -< ≣ >

$$H^1_{\mathrm{ar}}(X, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}) \cong \underline{Hom}(\pi_1^{\mathrm{ab}}(X)_W, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z})$$

where  $\pi_1^{\rm ab}(X)_W$  is a dense subgroup of  $\pi_1^{\rm ab}(X).$  For example, if  $X={\rm Spec}(K)$  then

$$\pi_1^{\mathrm{ab}}(X)_W \cong W_K^{\mathrm{ab}} \subset G_K^{\mathrm{ab}}.$$

The duality theorem stated previously gives

Corollary

$$H^3_{\mathrm{ar}}(X,\mathbb{Z}(2)) \xrightarrow{\sim} H^1_{\mathrm{ar}}(X,\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z})^D$$

$$H^1_{\mathrm{ar}}(X, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}) \cong \underline{Hom}(\pi_1^{\mathrm{ab}}(X)_W, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z})$$

where  $\pi_1^{\rm ab}(X)_W$  is a dense subgroup of  $\pi_1^{\rm ab}(X).$  For example, if  $X={\rm Spec}(K)$  then

$$\pi_1^{\mathrm{ab}}(X)_W \cong W_K^{\mathrm{ab}} \subset G_K^{\mathrm{ab}}.$$

The duality theorem stated previously gives

Corollary

$$H^3_{\mathrm{ar}}(X,\mathbb{Z}(2)) \xrightarrow{\sim} H^1_{\mathrm{ar}}(X,\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z})^D \xrightarrow{\sim} \pi^{\mathrm{ab}}_1(X)_W$$

$$H^1_{\mathrm{ar}}(X, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}) \cong \underline{Hom}(\pi_1^{\mathrm{ab}}(X)_W, \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z})$$

where  $\pi_1^{\rm ab}(X)_W$  is a dense subgroup of  $\pi_1^{\rm ab}(X).$  For example, if  $X={\rm Spec}(K)$  then

$$\pi_1^{\mathrm{ab}}(X)_W \cong W_K^{\mathrm{ab}} \subset G_K^{\mathrm{ab}}.$$

The duality theorem stated previously gives

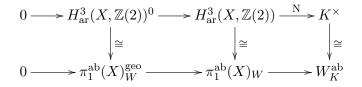
# Corollary

$$H^3_{\mathrm{ar}}(X,\mathbb{Z}(2)) \xrightarrow{\sim} H^1_{\mathrm{ar}}(X,\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z})^D \xrightarrow{\sim} \pi^{\mathrm{ab}}_1(X)_W$$

is an isomorphism of locally compact abelian groups.

Weil groups Cohomology of  $W_K$ Application to Class Field Theory of curves

We have a diagram with exact rows :



25/26

<ロ> (四) (四) (三) (三) (三) (三)

Weil groups Cohomology of  $W_K$ Application to Class Field Theory of curves

We have a diagram with exact rows :

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 \longrightarrow H^3_{\mathrm{ar}}(X, \mathbb{Z}(2))^0 \longrightarrow H^3_{\mathrm{ar}}(X, \mathbb{Z}(2)) \stackrel{\mathrm{N}}{\longrightarrow} K^{\times} \\ & & & \downarrow \cong & & \downarrow \cong \\ 0 \longrightarrow \pi^{\mathrm{ab}}_1(X)^{\mathrm{geo}}_W \longrightarrow \pi^{\mathrm{ab}}_1(X)_W \longrightarrow W^{\mathrm{ab}}_K \end{array}$$

# Corollary

We have an isomorphism of finitely generated abelian groups

$$H^3_{\mathrm{ar}}(X,\mathbb{Z}(2))^0 \xrightarrow{\sim} \pi^{\mathrm{ab}}_1(X)^{\mathrm{geo}}_W$$



Weil groups Cohomology of  $W_K$ Application to Class Field Theory of curves

We have a diagram with exact rows :

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 \longrightarrow H^3_{\mathrm{ar}}(X, \mathbb{Z}(2))^0 \longrightarrow H^3_{\mathrm{ar}}(X, \mathbb{Z}(2)) \stackrel{\mathrm{N}}{\longrightarrow} K^{\times} \\ & & & \downarrow \cong & & \downarrow \cong \\ 0 \longrightarrow \pi^{\mathrm{ab}}_1(X)^{\mathrm{geo}}_W \longrightarrow \pi^{\mathrm{ab}}_1(X)_W \longrightarrow W^{\mathrm{ab}}_K \end{array}$$

# Corollary

We have an isomorphism of finitely generated abelian groups

$$H^3_{\mathrm{ar}}(X,\mathbb{Z}(2))^0 \xrightarrow{\sim} \pi^{\mathrm{ab}}_1(X)^{\mathrm{geo}}_W$$

#### and

$$H^3_{\mathrm{ar}}(X,\mathbb{Z}(2)) \cong \pi^{\mathrm{ab}}_1(X)_W$$

is an extension of  $K^{\times}$  by a finitely generated abelian group.

Weil groups Cohomology of  $W_K$ Application to Class Field Theory of curves

We have a diagram with exact rows :

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 \longrightarrow H^3_{\mathrm{ar}}(X, \mathbb{Z}(2))^0 \longrightarrow H^3_{\mathrm{ar}}(X, \mathbb{Z}(2)) \stackrel{\mathrm{N}}{\longrightarrow} K^{\times} \\ & & & \downarrow \cong & & \downarrow \cong \\ 0 \longrightarrow \pi^{\mathrm{ab}}_1(X)^{\mathrm{geo}}_W \longrightarrow \pi^{\mathrm{ab}}_1(X)_W \longrightarrow W^{\mathrm{ab}}_K \end{array}$$

# Corollary

We have an isomorphism of finitely generated abelian groups

$$H^3_{\mathrm{ar}}(X,\mathbb{Z}(2))^0 \xrightarrow{\sim} \pi^{\mathrm{ab}}_1(X)^{\mathrm{geo}}_W$$

#### and

$$H^3_{\mathrm{ar}}(X,\mathbb{Z}(2)) \cong \pi^{\mathrm{ab}}_1(X)_W$$

is an extension of  $K^{\times}$  by a finitely generated abelian group.

# $0 \to SK_1(X)/\operatorname{div} \to H^3_{\operatorname{ar}}(X, \mathbb{Z}(2)) \to \mathbb{Z}^r \to 0$

26/26

3

$$0 \to SK_1(X)/\operatorname{div} \to H^3_{\operatorname{ar}}(X, \mathbb{Z}(2)) \to \mathbb{Z}^r \to 0$$

and the classical reciprocity map factors as follows :

 $H^3_{\text{\rm et}}(X,\mathbb{Z}(2)) \xrightarrow{\sim} SK_1(X)$ 

(日)、

-> -< ≣ >

$$0 \to SK_1(X)/\operatorname{div} \to H^3_{\operatorname{ar}}(X, \mathbb{Z}(2)) \to \mathbb{Z}^r \to 0$$

and the classical reciprocity map factors as follows :

$$H^3_{\text{et}}(X,\mathbb{Z}(2)) \xrightarrow{\sim} SK_1(X) \twoheadrightarrow SK_1(X)/\text{div}$$

臣

-> -< ≣ >

$$0 \to SK_1(X)/\operatorname{div} \to H^3_{\operatorname{ar}}(X, \mathbb{Z}(2)) \to \mathbb{Z}^r \to 0$$

and the classical reciprocity map factors as follows :

$$H^3_{\mathrm{\acute{e}t}}(X,\mathbb{Z}(2)) \xrightarrow{\sim} SK_1(X) \twoheadrightarrow SK_1(X)/\mathrm{div} \hookrightarrow$$

$$\hookrightarrow H^3_{\mathrm{ar}}(X, \mathbb{Z}(2))$$

<ロ> (四) (四) (三) (三)

臣

$$0 \to SK_1(X)/\operatorname{div} \to H^3_{\operatorname{ar}}(X, \mathbb{Z}(2)) \to \mathbb{Z}^r \to 0$$

and the classical reciprocity map factors as follows :

$$H^3_{\mathrm{\acute{e}t}}(X,\mathbb{Z}(2)) \xrightarrow{\sim} SK_1(X) \twoheadrightarrow SK_1(X)/\mathrm{div} \hookrightarrow$$

$$\hookrightarrow H^3_{\mathrm{ar}}(X,\mathbb{Z}(2)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \pi^{\mathrm{ab}}_1(X)_W$$

臣

-> -< ≣ >

$$0 \to SK_1(X)/\operatorname{div} \to H^3_{\operatorname{ar}}(X, \mathbb{Z}(2)) \to \mathbb{Z}^r \to 0$$

and the classical reciprocity map factors as follows :

$$H^3_{\mathrm{\acute{e}t}}(X,\mathbb{Z}(2)) \xrightarrow{\sim} SK_1(X) \twoheadrightarrow SK_1(X)/\mathrm{div} \hookrightarrow$$

$$\hookrightarrow H^3_{\mathrm{ar}}(X, \mathbb{Z}(2)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \pi^{\mathrm{ab}}_1(X)_W \hookrightarrow \pi^{\mathrm{ab}}_1(X).$$

<ロ> (四) (四) (三) (三)

臣

$$0 \to SK_1(X)/\operatorname{div} \to H^3_{\operatorname{ar}}(X, \mathbb{Z}(2)) \to \mathbb{Z}^r \to 0$$

and the classical reciprocity map factors as follows :

$$H^3_{\mathrm{\acute{e}t}}(X,\mathbb{Z}(2)) \xrightarrow{\sim} SK_1(X) \twoheadrightarrow SK_1(X)/\mathrm{div} \hookrightarrow$$

$$\hookrightarrow H^3_{\mathrm{ar}}(X, \mathbb{Z}(2)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \pi^{\mathrm{ab}}_1(X)_W \hookrightarrow \pi^{\mathrm{ab}}_1(X).$$

Forgetting the contribution of the base field

Image: A math a math

$$0 \to SK_1(X)/\operatorname{div} \to H^3_{\operatorname{ar}}(X, \mathbb{Z}(2)) \to \mathbb{Z}^r \to 0$$

and the classical reciprocity map factors as follows :

$$H^3_{\mathrm{\acute{e}t}}(X,\mathbb{Z}(2)) \xrightarrow{\sim} SK_1(X) \twoheadrightarrow SK_1(X)/\mathrm{div} \hookrightarrow$$

$$\hookrightarrow H^3_{\mathrm{ar}}(X, \mathbb{Z}(2)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \pi^{\mathrm{ab}}_1(X)_W \hookrightarrow \pi^{\mathrm{ab}}_1(X).$$

Forgetting the contribution of the base field we get

$$H^{3}_{\text{et}}(X,\mathbb{Z}(2))^{0} \xrightarrow{\sim} SK_{1}(X)^{0} \twoheadrightarrow SK_{1}(X)^{0}/\text{div} \hookrightarrow$$

(日) (四) (三) (三) (三) (三)