

Hodge \mathcal{D} -modules 1. Overview

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Programme SISYPH ANR-13-IS01-0001-01

Review of mixed Hodge theory

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DEFINITION: Pure \mathbb{Q} -Hodge struct. of weight w :

- finite dim. \mathbb{Q} -vect. space $H_{\mathbb{Q}}$,
- a decomp. $H := H_{\mathbb{C}} = \bigoplus_p H^p$ s.t.

$$\forall p, \quad \overline{H^p} = H^{w-p}.$$

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$$\forall p, \quad \boxed{F^p H \cap \overline{F^{w-p+1} H} = 0}$$

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Category of Hodge structures HS:

- Objects = Pure \mathbb{Q} -Hodge structures (of some weight).
- Morphisms: $\varphi : H_{\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow H'_{\mathbb{Q}}$ s.t. $\varphi(F^p H) \subset F^p H'$
 $\forall p$.

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PROPOSITION:

- $\mathbf{HS}(w)$: Abelian category.
- Any morphism is **strict**: $\varphi(F^p H) = F^p H' \cap \varphi(H)$
- $\varphi : (H_{\mathbb{Q}}, F^{\bullet} H, w) \rightarrow (H'_{\mathbb{Q}}, F^{\bullet} H', w')$. Then

$$w > w' \implies \varphi = 0$$

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- $Q : H_{\mathbb{Q}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} H_{\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ **nondeg. bilin. pairing** s.t.
- Q is $(-1)^w$ -symm.
- $Q(H^{p,w-p}, H^{p',w-p'}) = 0$ if $p' \neq w - p$, \rightsquigarrow
 $k_{p,w-p} : H^{p,w-p} \otimes \overline{H^{p,w-p}} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ Hermitian form.
- (positivity): on $H^{p,w-p}$,

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Full sub-categ. of HS . Objects = Hodge struct.
 which admit **some** polarization.

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PROPOSITION: $(H_{\mathbb{Q}}, F^{\bullet} H, Q, w)$ **pol.** HS &
 $(H'_{\mathbb{Q}}, F^{\bullet} H', w)$ sub-HS $\Rightarrow (H'_{\mathbb{Q}}, F^{\bullet} H', w)$ **pol.**

$\rightsquigarrow \text{HS}^{(p)}(w)$ **semi-simple**.

Review of mixed Hodge theory

- X : cpct Riemann surf., genus g , connected.
- **Poincaré duality**: skew-symm. nondeg. bilin. form

$$Q = \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : H^1(X, \mathbb{Z}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} H^1(X, \mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow{\cdot \cup \cdot} H^2(X, \mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow{\int_{[X]}} \mathbb{Z}$$

- $\dim H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = g$ & $H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X) \simeq H^0(X, \Omega_X^1)^\vee$
- $\rightsquigarrow H^1(X, \mathbb{C}) \simeq H^0(X, \Omega_X^1) \oplus H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$
- $\langle H^{1,0}, H^{1,0} \rangle = 0$ & $\langle H^{0,1}, H^{0,1} \rangle = 0$
- **Hodge-Riemann bilin. rel.** $\Rightarrow h = ik = (-1)^1 i^{-1} k$
is > 0 on $H^{1,0}$.

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s.t. $\forall w$, the following data in $\mathbf{HS}(w)$:

$$\left(\operatorname{gr}_w^W H_{\mathbb{Q}} := \frac{W_w H_{\mathbb{Q}}}{W_{w-1} H_{\mathbb{Q}}}, \quad F^p \operatorname{gr}_w^W H_{\mathbb{C}} := \frac{F^p H_{\mathbb{C}} \cap W_w H_{\mathbb{C}}}{F^p H_{\mathbb{C}} \cap W_{w-1} H_{\mathbb{C}}} \right)$$

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From now on, all MHS's are assumed **gr.-pol.**

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THEOREM (Deligne):

X : quasi-proj. var. $/\mathbb{C}$ (or separ. scheme $/\mathbb{C}$).

Then $H^q(X, \mathbb{C})$ and $H_c^q(X, \mathbb{C})$ have canonical MHS's.

Grothendieck RS

“Of course, it was part of my big working program around motives, of which Deligne was informed directly and every day, to make explicit a notion of “**Hodge coefficients**” on a scheme of finite type over \mathbb{C} , in such a way that, to any motive on X there corresponds a “Hodge realization”, and that, for pure smooth motives on X (for example those coming from a smooth and proper scheme over X by taking its “motivic cohomology in dimension i ”), one recovers the notion (more or less known already) of “families of Hodge structures” (studied in particular by Griffiths in the sixties). Moreover, for a varying X , these categories of “Hodge coefficients” should satisfy a **formalism of the six operations**, reflecting the same formalism at the level of motives. The contribution of Deligne represents a first step to the fulfillment of this program, namely (essentially) the description of the category $\mathbf{Hdg}(X)$ for X reduced to a point, and that of the “realization” functor *i.e.*, essentially, the construction of a cohomology theory on separated \mathbb{C} -scheme of finite type, with values in this category of Hodge-Deligne.”

Formalism of 6 operations

Coefficients: bounded cplxes of \mathbb{Q} -vect. spaces with constr. cohom.: $\mathbf{D}_c^b(\mathbb{Q}_X) \rightsquigarrow H^\bullet(X, \mathcal{F})$, e.g., $\mathcal{F} = \mathbb{Q}_X$.

- Bi-functors $R\mathcal{H}om_{\mathbb{Q}_X}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G})$ and $\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{G}$
- Given $f : X \rightarrow Y$, functors

$$f_*, f! : \mathbf{D}_c^b(\mathbb{Q}_X) \longrightarrow \mathbf{D}_c^b(\mathbb{Q}_Y), \quad f^*, f^! : \mathbf{D}_c^b(\mathbb{Q}_Y) \longrightarrow \mathbf{D}_c^b(\mathbb{Q}_X)$$

- Duality D (Poincaré-Verdier):

$$D\mathcal{F} = R\mathcal{H}om(\mathcal{F}, a_X^! \mathbb{Q}), \quad a_X =: X \rightarrow \text{pt}$$

Formalism of 6 operations

Relations between the functors

- Adjunction for pairs (f^*, f_*) and $(f_!, f^!)$
- $D \circ D \simeq \text{Id}$
- D exchanges (f_*, f^*) and $(f_!, f^!)$
- ...

Formalism of 6 operations

Cohomology computations

- $H^\bullet(X, \mathbb{Q}) = H^\bullet(a_{X,*} a_X^* \mathbb{Q}),$
- $H_c^\bullet(X, \mathbb{Q}) = H^\bullet(a_{X,!} a_X^* \mathbb{Q}),$
- $H_\bullet(X, \mathbb{Q}) = H^\bullet(a_{X,!} a_X^! \mathbb{Q}),$
- $H_\bullet^{\text{BM}}(X, \mathbb{Q}) = H^\bullet(a_{X,*} a_X^! \mathbb{Q}),$
- for $i : Z \hookrightarrow X$ a closed immersion,
 $H_Z^\bullet(X, \mathbb{Q}) = H^\bullet(a_{X,*} i_* i^! a_X^* \mathbb{Q}),$
- etc.

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Main theorems by M. Saito

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THEOREM 1. Given X , \exists an abelian cat. $\text{MHM}(X)$ with a functor $\text{rat} : \mathbf{D}^b(\text{MHM}(X)) \rightarrow \mathbf{D}_c^b(\mathbb{Q}_X)$. The six operations and the duality functor can be naturally lifted to $\mathbf{D}^b(\text{MHM}(X))$, and satisfy the same relations.

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$\implies \exists ! \mathbb{Q}_X^H \in \mathbf{D}^b(\mathbf{MHM}(X))$ s.t. $\mathbf{rat}(\mathbb{Q}_X^H) = \mathbb{Q}_X$.

$\implies \exists$ canon. MHS on $H^\bullet(X, \mathbb{Q}) = H^\bullet(a_{X,*}^H a_X^{H,*} \mathbb{Q}_{\text{pt}}^H)$.

The weight filtration

PROPOSITION. Each \mathcal{M} in $\text{MHM}(X)$ carries a
funct. \nearrow filtr. $W_{\bullet}\mathcal{M}$, called the **weight filtration of \mathcal{M}** ,
such that $\mathcal{M} \mapsto W_k\mathcal{M}$ and $\mathcal{M} \mapsto \text{gr}_k^W \mathcal{M}$ are **exact**
functors.

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DEFINITION. \mathcal{M} in $\mathbf{D}^b(\text{MHM}(X))$. Then \mathcal{M} has

- **weights** $\leq w$ if $\text{gr}_i^W H^j \mathcal{M} = 0$, $\forall i, j$ s.t. $i > j + w$,
- **weights** $\geq w$ if $\text{gr}_i^W H^j \mathcal{M} = 0$, $\forall i, j$ s.t. $i < j + w$,
- **pure weight** w if $\text{gr}_i^W H^j \mathcal{M} = 0$, $\forall i, j$ s.t. $i \neq j + w$, i.e., $H^j \mathcal{M}$ has pure weight $j + w$.

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\implies full sub-cat. $\mathbf{D}_{\leq w}^b(\text{MHM}(X))$ and $\mathbf{D}_{\geq w}^b(\text{MHM}(X))$ of $\mathbf{D}^b(\text{MHM}(X))$.

Weight filtration and functors

THEOREM.

- $f_!, f^*$ preserve $\mathbf{D}_{\leq w}^b(\text{MHM}(X))$,
- $f^!, f_*$ preserve $\mathbf{D}_{\geq w}^b(\text{MHM}(X))$,
- \otimes sends $\mathbf{D}_{\leq w}^b(\text{MHM}(X)) \times \mathbf{D}_{\leq w'}^b(\text{MHM}(X))$ in $\mathbf{D}_{\leq w+w'}^b(\text{MHM}(X))$,
- $\mathcal{H}om$ sends $\mathbf{D}_{\leq w}^b(\text{MHM}(X)) \times \mathbf{D}_{\geq w'}^b(\text{MHM}(X))$ in $\mathbf{D}_{\geq -w+w'}^b(\text{MHM}(X))$,
- $D : \mathbf{D}_{\leq w}^b(\text{MHM}(X)) \longleftrightarrow \mathbf{D}_{\geq -w}^b(\text{MHM}(X))$.

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● **COROLLARY.**

L : loc. syst. on X , underlying an adm. var. of MHS

$\Rightarrow H^\bullet(X, L), H_c^\bullet(X, L)$ carry a natural MHS

Pure objects

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\mathcal{M} **pure** in $\mathbf{D}^b(\mathrm{MHM}(X)) \Rightarrow \mathcal{M} \simeq \bigoplus_k H^k \mathcal{M}[-k]$
(non-canon.).

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THEOREM.

- \mathcal{M} pure in $\mathrm{MHM}(X)$. $\Rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ is **semi-simple** in $\mathrm{MHM}(X)$.
- Conversely, \mathcal{M} **simple** in $\mathrm{MHM}(X) \Rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ **pure**.
Moreover, if X is **projective**, $\mathrm{rat}(\mathcal{M})$ is a semi-simple \mathbb{Q} -perverse sheaf.

Pure objects

- $\mathcal{M} \in \text{MH}(X, w)$
 - $\Rightarrow \mathcal{M} = \bigoplus_{\mathbf{Z}} \mathcal{M}_{\mathbf{Z}}$ (decompos. by the **strict support**):
 - $\mathbf{Z} \subset X$ **closed irred.**
 - $\text{Supp } \mathcal{M}_{\mathbf{Z}} = \mathbf{Z}$,
 - $\nexists \mathcal{N} \neq 0, \mathcal{M}_{\mathbf{Z}}$ in $\text{MHM}(X)$, $\mathcal{N} \subset \mathcal{M}_{\mathbf{Z}}$, s.t.

$$\text{Supp } \mathcal{N} \text{ or } \text{Supp } \mathcal{M}_{\mathbf{Z}} / \mathcal{N} \subsetneq \mathbf{Z}$$

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- M : regular hol. \mathcal{D}_X -mod.
- $F_{\bullet}M$: good $F_{\bullet}\mathcal{D}_X$ -filtr. subject to some properties.
- $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{Q}}$: \mathbb{Q} -perverse sheaf on X
- $W_{\bullet}\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{Q}}$: \nearrow filtr. by \mathbb{Q} -perverse subsheaves
- $\alpha : \mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{C}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{pDRM}$.

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 - $\alpha : \mathcal{F}_\mathbb{C} \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{pDRM}$.
- If X **not smooth**
 - Use local embed. $(X, x) \hookrightarrow (Y, x)$, Y smooth
 - Set $\text{MHM}(X, x) = \text{MHM}_X(Y, x)$
 - Independence of the embedding \Rightarrow can glue the categories.