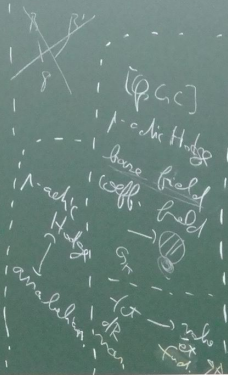


§ 2.3 Slimness and
Commonensurable
Terminality

Def 2.5 (1) G : prof. gp
Gizlin
 $(\exists) \Sigma_G(H) = \{1\}$
 for \forall open HCG



(Indet \rightarrow)
 (Indet \uparrow)
 (Indet \downarrow)
 can be regarded as a kind of
 "descent data from \mathbb{Z} to \mathbb{F}_1 "
 "Hodge Anzahlen"
 "along"
 "to \mathbb{F}_1 "
 "dx = \sqrt{x}"
 q-parameter
 h \uparrow f \uparrow x

tomorrow
 9:30-11:00
 14:00-18:00

Hausdorff top. prof. gp
 $G > H$ closed subgroup
 $\Sigma_G(H) = \{g \in G \mid \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = 0\}$

§ 2.3 Slimness and

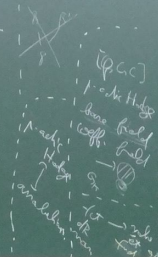
Commonness

Terminology

Def 2.5 (1) G : prof. gp

G : slim

$$\Leftrightarrow \Sigma_G(H) = \{1\} \\ \text{for } \forall \text{ open HCG}$$



(Index \rightarrow)
 (Index \uparrow)
 (Index \downarrow)
 can be regarded as
 a kind of
 "descent data"
 from \mathbb{Z} to \mathbb{F}_1
 g -parameter
 for \mathbb{F}_1
 Hodge-Analog
 "slim"
 "pro- \mathbb{F}_1 "

today

9:30-11:00

14:00-18:00

M. Kie

Math. Faculty

Building 3

Room 129

11:20-12:20

(2), $f: G_1 \rightarrow G_2$

cont. hom. of prof. gps

G_1 : not slim over G_2

$$\Leftrightarrow \Sigma_{G_1}(In(H \rightarrow G_2)) \neq \{1\} \\ \text{for } \forall \text{ open HCG}_1$$

H : normally
 prof. gp
 $N_G(H) = H$
 H : commonness
 terminology
 \Leftrightarrow
 $C_G(H) = H$

Hausdorff top. prof. gp
 $G \rightarrow H$ closed subgp

$$\Sigma_G(H) := \{g \in G \mid \exists x \in H, \exists h \in H, \exists k \in G, g = xhk\}$$

$$N_G(H) := \{g \in G \mid gHg^{-1} = H\}$$

$$C_G(H) := \{g \in G \mid \exists h \in H, ghg^{-1} = h\}$$

Lemma 2.6 G : prof. gp
 ([Alu. Num. / Prop. 0.1.1, Rem. 0.1.2]) (1), HCG

(2), H

Prop. 2.7 ([Alu. Num. / Prop. 0.1.1, Rem. 0.1.2])

- (Index \rightarrow)
- (Index \uparrow)
- (Index \rightarrow)

can be regarded as a kind of

"descent data from Z to F_1 "

And also g -parameter
 \uparrow
 $\text{Aut } F_x$

- (a) $G_n \subset G$: common tor.
- (b) $G_n \subset G$: rel. sh.
- (c) G_n sh.
- (d) G_n sh.

(2) X : hyperb. curve / F , $\Pi := \pi_1(X, \bar{s})$, $\Pi_{F_n} := \pi_1(X_{F_n}, \bar{s})$

$(\text{2.14}) \quad \Gamma_r \subset \Delta$ $\Delta := \pi_1(X_{\bar{F}}, \bar{s}) (\cong \pi_1(X_{F_n}, \bar{s}))$

$(\text{2.15}) \quad \Gamma_x \subset \Delta$ injection at a cusp x of $X_{\bar{F}}$

$(\text{2.16}) \quad \Gamma_x \subset \Delta$ in mod. pos. l. quant. of $\Gamma \subset \Delta$

Hausdorff top. $\mathcal{P}G$
 $G \rightarrow H$ closed subgr.

$Z_G(H) := \{g \in G \mid gH = Hg\}$

$N_G(H) := \{g \in G \mid gHg^{-1} = H\}$

$C_G(H) := \{g \in G \mid gHg^{-1} = H\}$

max. no. of closed subgr.

H, gHg^{-1}

map fin. index in H, gHg^{-1}

Lemma 2.6 G : prof. \mathcal{P} , $H \subset G$ closed subgr.

(1) $H \subset G$: rel. sh. $\Rightarrow H, G$: sh.

(2) $H \subset G$: common tor., H : sh. $\Rightarrow H \subset G$: rel. sh.

Prop 2.7 ([Abs. Algeb., Th. 1.1, Cor. 1.3.3, Lem. 1.3.1, Cor. 1.3.7])

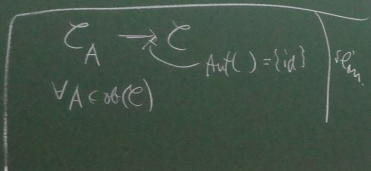
$F := NF$, r : non-Arch. places of F , F_r, \bar{F}_r, \bar{F}

(1) $G_r := \text{Gal}(F_r/F_r) \supset G_n := \text{Gal}(\bar{F}_r/\bar{F}_r)$

- (a) $\Delta := \dots$
- (b) $\Pi := \dots$
- (c) $\Gamma := \dots$

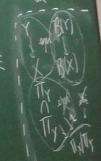
$f: G_1 \rightarrow G_2$
 cont. hom. of prof. gps
 G_1 ind. abn over G_2
 $\Rightarrow Z_{G_2}(Im(H \rightarrow G_2)) = \{1\}$
 In G open $H \subset G_1$

Hausdorff top. gps
 $G \supset H$ closed subgr
 $Z_G(H) := \{g \in G \mid \forall h \in H, gh = hg\}$
 $N_G(H) := \{g \in G \mid gHg^{-1} = H\}$
 $C_G(H) := \{g \in G \mid \exists h \in H, gh = hg\}$
 H: normally determined
 H: common words determined
 $C_G(H) = H$



(1) G abn
 (2) X hyperb. G is Γ , $\Pi = \pi_1(X, \tilde{x})$, $\tilde{\Pi} = \pi_1(\tilde{X}, \tilde{x})$
 $\Delta = \pi_1(X, \tilde{x}) \cong \tilde{\Delta}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{x})$
 (2.1) $\Gamma \subset \Delta$
 (2.1.1) inclusion at a cusp $\Gamma \setminus \Gamma$
 $\Gamma \setminus \Gamma \subset \Delta \setminus \Delta$ "max. prof. quad. of $\Gamma \setminus \Gamma$ "

Lem 2.6 G : prof. gp, $H \subset G$ closed sub
 ([Abt. Amb. Rem. 0.11, Rem. 0.12]) (1) $H \subset G$ ind. abn $\Rightarrow H, G$: abn
 (2) $H \subset G$: common top., H : abn $\Rightarrow H \subset G$ ind. abn
 Prop 2.7 ([Abt. Amb. Thm. 1.1, Cor. 1.3.3, Lem. 1.3.1, Lem. 1.3.7])
 $F: \mathbb{N}F$, n : non-arch. place of F , $\mathbb{F}_n, \overline{\mathbb{F}_n}, \overline{\mathbb{F}}$
 (1) $G_n := Gal(\mathbb{F}/\mathbb{F}_n) \supset G_n := Gal(\overline{\mathbb{F}}/\mathbb{F}_n)$



(a) Δ -eli:

(b) Π, Π_n eli

(c) $I_x^{(1)} \subset \Delta^{(1)}, I_x \subset \Delta$ comm. tor.

§ 2.4 Characterisation of Cuspidal Decomp. Groups

$\varphi: H \rightarrow \Pi$ oper. h.c. of mod. sps	$\Pi \times H$	k/\mathbb{Q} fin.
$\phi_1, \phi_2: \Pi \rightarrow G$ mod. h.c. of mod. sps	k_1, k_2	X : hyperb. cone (th. 1+10(g,r))
Assume G is ab.	G is ab.	$\Delta_X \subset \Pi_X$
$\phi_1 \circ \varphi = \phi_2 \circ \varphi$		X : cusp. $I_X \subset D_X$
$\Rightarrow \phi_1 = \phi_2$		inert decomp. sp
		l : prime $I_X^{(1)} \subset \Delta_X^{(1)}$ mod. p.d. q.d.

Lemma 2.8 ([AbsAnch, Lem 1.3.9], [AbsTop I, Lem 4.5])

(1): X : not p.p.a. (i.e. $r > 0$) $\Leftrightarrow \Delta_X$: free mod. sp

(2): We can reconstruct (g, r) from Π_X as follows

$$r = \dim_{\mathbb{Q}_2} \left(\Delta_X \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}_2 \right)_{\text{unit} \neq 2} - \left(\Delta_X \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}_2 \right)$$

Lemma 2.8 ([Abstract, Cor. 3.9], [Abstr. 2, Lem. 1.5])

(1): X : not proper (i.e. $v > 0$) $\Leftrightarrow \Delta_X$: free mod. gp

(2). We can reconstruct (g, r) from Π_X as follows: $\left(\begin{matrix} \text{gp thc} \\ \text{int} = 0 + 1 \end{matrix} \right)$

$$r = \dim_{\mathbb{Q}_\ell} (\Delta_X^{\text{al}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}_\ell) - \dim_{\mathbb{Q}_\ell} (\Delta_X^{\text{al}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}_\ell)_{\text{int} = 0 + 1}$$

$$g = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} (\dim_{\mathbb{Q}_\ell} \Delta_X^{\text{al}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}_\ell - r + 1) & \text{if } r > 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} (\dim_{\mathbb{Q}_\ell} \Delta_X^{\text{al}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}_\ell) & \text{if } r = 0 \text{ and } \ell \neq p \end{cases}$$

(a) Δ : sli

(b) Π, Π_n : sli

(c) $I_X \subset \Delta^{(0)}$, $I_X \subset \Delta$ comm. tor.

§ 2.4 Characterisation of Cuspidal Decomp. Groups

$\Gamma: H \rightarrow \Pi$ open lin. of mod. gpx
 $\phi_1, \phi_2: \Pi \rightarrow G$ open-
 (1-1) gpx
 Assume G : sli
 $\phi_1 \circ \Gamma = \phi_2 \circ \Gamma$
 $\Rightarrow \phi_1 = \phi_2$

$\Pi \times \Gamma^{-1}$
 $\Gamma \uparrow \Gamma^{-1}$
 G : sli

k/\mathbb{Q} fin.
 X : hyperb. cone (to $1+p$) (g, r)

$\Delta_X \subset \Pi_X$

X : comp. $I_X \subset D_X$
 inertia decomp. gp

ℓ : prime
 $I_X^{(\ell)} \subset \Delta_X^{(\ell)}$
 inertia decomp. gp

$B(Y)$
 \downarrow
 $B(X)$
 \downarrow
 Π_X / Π_Y

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$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \dim_{\mathbb{Q}}(\Delta_X^{\text{ab}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}_\ell) \stackrel{wt=2}{=} - \dim_{\mathbb{Q}}(\Delta_{\bar{X}}^{\text{ab}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}_\ell) \stackrel{wt=2}{=} \\
 &= \dim_{\mathbb{Q}}(\Delta_X^{\text{ab}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}_\ell) \stackrel{wt=2}{=} - \dim_{\mathbb{Q}}(\Delta_{\bar{X}}^{\text{ab}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}_\ell) \stackrel{wt=0}{=} \\
 &\stackrel{\text{self-duality of } \Delta_{\bar{X}}}{=} \dim_{\mathbb{Q}}(\Delta_X^{\text{ab}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}_\ell) \stackrel{wt=2}{=} - \dim_{\mathbb{Q}}(\Delta_X^{\text{ab}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}_\ell) \stackrel{wt=0}{=} //
 \end{aligned}$$

$(-)^{wt=w}$ $w \in \mathbb{Z}$ is the subspace on which the Frobenius acts as eigenvalue w i.e. alg. numbers w / abs. value $q^{\frac{w}{2}}$

(Note $\Pi_X \xrightarrow{\text{smooth}} \Delta_X, G_X, \rho, \eta, \text{Frob}_X$)

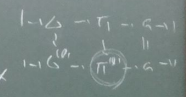
proof) (1). trivial smooth
 (2). $X \hookrightarrow \bar{X}$ cpt/tilt
 $r-1 = \dim_{\mathbb{Q}} \ker(\Delta_X^{\text{ab}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}_\ell + \Delta_{\bar{X}}^{\text{ab}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}_\ell) \stackrel{wt=2}{=} \\
 = \dim_{\mathbb{Q}} \ker(\Delta_X^{\text{ab}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}_\ell + \Delta_{\bar{X}}^{\text{ab}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}_\ell)$

$ut=0$

$\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$
 $ut=0$
//

(2). We have a char'ation of inertia subgp I of cusp $i \in \Delta_X$
as the image of inertia subgps $i \in \Delta_X$

(3). We have a char'ation of decomp. gps D of cusps in Π_X
as $D = N_{\Pi_X}(I)$



(1): Cor 2.8(2) \hookrightarrow hyp. case $\Pi_C \sim (g_c, r_c)$
fin. et. cov's $\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow Y \rightarrow X \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$: \mathbb{Z} not non-att. cusp.
by the following criterion

Cor 2.9 ([AbsAnch, Lem 3.9], [AbsTopI, Lem 4.5])

X : aff'ic hyp. case / h

We have the following gp th'c characterization or recon.

(1). inertia subgps of cusps $i \in \Delta_X$ are char'ed as
the max. closed subgp $I \subset \Delta_X$ isov. to \mathbb{Z} satisf'g

$$r(X_{IH}) - 1 = [IH; H](r(X_{IH}) - 1)$$

for \hookrightarrow char. open ad gp $H \subset \Delta_X$ (X_{IH}, X_H cusp $\rightarrow X$ cov. to IH/H)

($r(-)$: gp th'c recon'd to as before)

u/v
 $7/2$



Lemma 2.8 ([AbsAnab, Lem 3.9], [AbsTop I, Lem 4.5])

(1): X : not proper (i.e. $r > 0$) $\Leftrightarrow \Delta_X$: free mod. gp

(2). We can reconstruct (g, r) from Π_X as follows: $\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{gp thc} \\ \text{int} = 0 + 1 \end{array} \right)$

$$r = \dim_{\mathbb{Q}_\ell} (\Delta_X^{\text{al}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}_\ell) \Big|_{\text{int}=2} - \dim_{\mathbb{Q}_\ell} (\Delta_X^{\text{al}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}_\ell) \Big|_{\text{int}=0} + 1$$

$$g = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} (\dim_{\mathbb{Q}_\ell} \Delta_X^{\text{al}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}_\ell - r + 1) & \text{if } r > 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \dim_{\mathbb{Q}_\ell} \Delta_X^{\text{al}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}_\ell & \text{if } r = 0 \text{ \& \& } \ell \end{cases}$$

$$r(\ell) - 1 = [\Delta_X : \Delta_Z] (r(\ell) - 1)$$

(2), (3) trivial //

$$\mathbb{H}/H = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \text{mod. deg} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\text{mod. deg}} \mathbb{H}$$

$$\mathbb{H} \cong \mathbb{H}$$

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§ 3. Absolute Mono-Anabelian Reconstructions

§ 3.1 Some Definitions ([pGC, Def 1.5.4 (ii)], [AbsTop III, Def 1.5], [CombGC, Def 2.3 (iii)], k : field)

(1). k : sub-p.-adic $\Leftrightarrow \exists L/\mathbb{Q}$ fin. gen., $k \hookrightarrow L$

(2). k : Kummer-faithful $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} h: \text{char} = 0, \\ \forall h'/k \text{ fin. ext'n} \\ \text{For } h' \text{ semi-abel. var. } A/h', \\ \text{Kummer map } A/h' \rightarrow H^1(h', T(A)) \\ \text{is injective} \\ \Leftrightarrow \bigcap_{N \geq 1} N A(h') = \{1\} \end{cases}$

Rem

gen. to l -cyclotomically full fields
cf. [AbsTop I, Lem 4.5 (iii)], [CombGC, Prop 2.4 (i)(ii), proof of Cor 2.7 (i)]

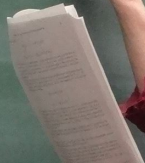
Prop 3.1.1 ([Cp6C, remark after Def 15.4])
The following fields are sub-fields:

(1), fin. gen. ext'n of \mathbb{Q} ,

(2), fin. ext'n of \mathbb{Q}

(3), the subfield of an alg. closure $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}$ of \mathbb{Q} which is the composite of all NFs of $\deg \leq n$ over \mathbb{Q} for some fixed n .

Cor 3.2 ([Abs Top III, Prop 15.1, Remark])



Lemma 3.2 ([AbsTopIII, Prop 1.5.1, Prop 1.5.4 (i)/(ii)])

(1) k : sub- p -adic $\Rightarrow k$: Kummer-faithful

(2) k : Kummer-faithful $\Rightarrow k$: l -cycl. full for $\forall l$

(3) k : Kummer-faithful $\Rightarrow \forall$ fin. gen. ext'n of k is also Kummer-faithful

Proof omitted

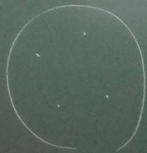
E : ell. curve / k

$(E \setminus \{O\}) // \langle \pm 1 \rangle$: semi-ell. orbicurve / k
origin | quot. in the sense of stacks

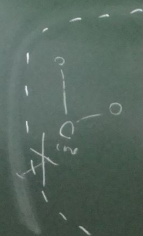
Def 3.3 ([GauLift, Sec 2])

k : field, X : germ, mond, germ, comm. alg. stack of fin. type / k

(1), cat. $\overline{\text{Loc}}_n(X)$ Obj $\begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{\text{fin. et. / } k} \\ \downarrow \text{fin. et. / } k \\ X \end{matrix}$



Morph $\begin{matrix} \text{gen. scheme-like alg. stack / } k \\ \text{fin. et. morph. of stacks / } k \end{matrix}$
 (2), X admits k -cover \Leftrightarrow term. obj. in $\overline{\text{Loc}}_n(X)$
 k -cover



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(2). X : elliptically admissible

$\stackrel{(\Rightarrow)}{\text{def}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} X \text{ admis } h\text{-cov } X \rightarrow C \\ C: \text{ semi-elliptic orbispace} \end{array} \right.$

Rem (of strictly Belyi type) \subset Mg.v

not Zar open
 $2g-2+r \geq 3, g \geq 1$
 [Comp. Ran 2, B.2],
 [Cm, ThB]

Rem
 X : ell. adm.
 def'd / NF
 $\Rightarrow X$: str. Belyi type
 ([MorTop II, Pa. 28.3])

Def 3.4 ([AbsTop II, Def 3.5, Def 3.1])

X : hyperbolic orbispace / field k of char = 0

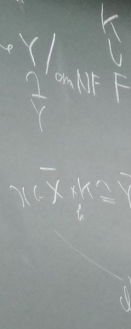
(1) X : of strictly Belyi type

$\stackrel{(\Rightarrow)}{\text{def}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(a). } X \text{ idel'd / a NF} \\ \text{(b). } \exists X' \text{ hyperb. (orbispace) / } k \xrightarrow{f_{in}} h \\ \exists X'' \text{ hyperb. curve of genus } g / k \xrightarrow{f_{in}} h \\ \exists f_{in}^{\text{et}}: X \xrightarrow{\text{et}} X'' \end{array} \right.$

hypersurface X / field k of char $\neq 0$ w/ \bar{k} smooth cpt/cation
 $\pi: \text{closed pt in } \bar{X} \xrightarrow{\text{algebraic}} \bar{k} \xrightarrow{\text{def}} K/\bar{k}$, \exists hypersurface Y / on $\text{NF } F$

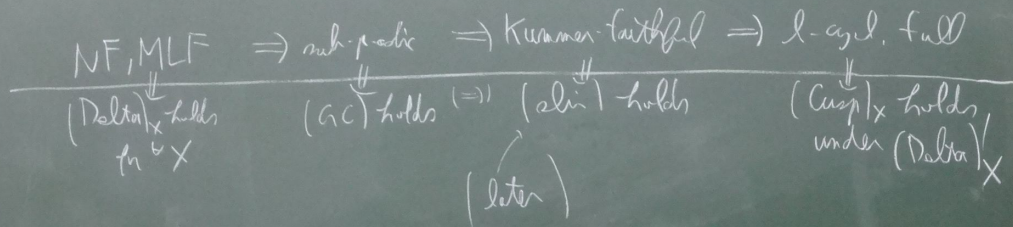
§ 3.2 Belyi and Elliptic Curves
Hidden Endomorphism

k : field char $\neq 0$, \bar{k}
 $G_k := \text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k)$, X : hypersurface / k
 Δ_X, Π_X



E: ell. curve

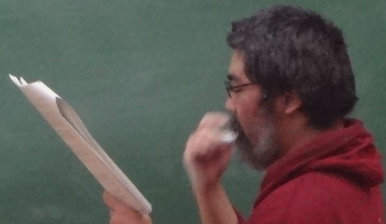
$(\text{Delta})'_X$: $(\text{Delta})_X$ holds or $\Delta_X \subset \Pi_X$: given



In the following,

h : sub-p-adic

$\Delta_X \subset \Pi_X$ given as an input data



In the following, h : sub- μ -adic
 $\Delta_X \subset \Pi_X$ given as an input data

X : typical curve / h , $\Pi_X \rightarrow G_h$ by $(\text{Delta})'_X$

For $G_h \xrightarrow{\text{gen}} G$, $\Pi_i = \Pi_X \times_{X, G_h} G$
 $\Delta_i = \Delta_X \cap \Pi$

$(\text{Delta})'_X$: $(\text{Delta})_X$ holds or $\Delta_X \subset \Pi_X$ given

$$\text{NF, MLF} \Rightarrow \text{sub-}\mu\text{-adic} \Rightarrow \text{Kummer-faithful} \Rightarrow \text{l-cycl, full}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 (\text{Delta})'_X \text{ holds} & \Leftrightarrow & (\text{GC}) \text{ holds} \Rightarrow (\text{ali}) \text{ holds} \\
 \uparrow \text{in } \mathbb{A}^1_X & & \uparrow \text{(later)} \\
 & & (\text{Cusp})_X \text{ holds under } (\text{Delta})'_X
 \end{array}$$

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(2), $\pi' \subset \pi''$ open immersion of prof. gps

s.t. $\exists \pi'' \rightarrow G'' \subset_{\text{open}} G$

where both. to π' is eq. d to \checkmark

$\Rightarrow \pi'' \rightarrow G''$ is uniquely det'd $\pi' \rightarrow G' \subset_{\text{open}} G$

π'' arises as a fin. et. group $X' \rightarrow X''$ w/ X'

(3), Assume X' is a scheme.

$\pi' \rightarrow \pi''$ is j. of prof. gp s.t. the kernel is gen. by a central subgroup of finite char. by (1.2.9) Prop 2.9.11

$\Rightarrow \pi''$ arises as an open immersion $X' \hookrightarrow X''$

lem 3.6 $\pi' : \text{prof. gp} := \pi_{X'}$ where X' : hyper. algebraic
 but $\Delta := \Delta_{X'} \rightarrow G' := G_{X'}$ $X'/\Delta \cong G'$

(1), $\pi'' \subset \pi'$ open immersion of prof. gps

$\Rightarrow \pi''$ arises as a fin. et. cov. $X'' \rightarrow X'$
 & $\Delta'' := \pi'' \wedge \Delta'$ reconstructs $\Delta_{X''}$

we know, $\Delta_{X''}$ as $\Delta/\Delta \cap \text{ker}(\pi' \rightarrow \pi'')$

mod) (1) (3): trivial

(2) first assertion $\in \text{Gich}$

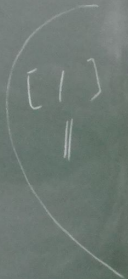
$$(\pi')^{\text{Gal}} := \bigcap_{g \in \pi'/\pi'} g\pi'g^{-1} \subset \pi'$$

$$\text{conj.} \sim \pi' \cap (\pi')^{\text{Gal}}$$

$$\text{By GC} \Rightarrow \pi'' / (\pi')^{\text{Gal}} \cong (X')^{\text{Gal}}$$

$$X'' := (X')^{\text{Gal}} // (\pi' / (\pi')^{\text{Gal}})$$

↑
point in the set of stacks



$$\sim \pi_{X''} \cong \pi'', \quad (X')^{\text{Gal}} \rightarrow X''$$

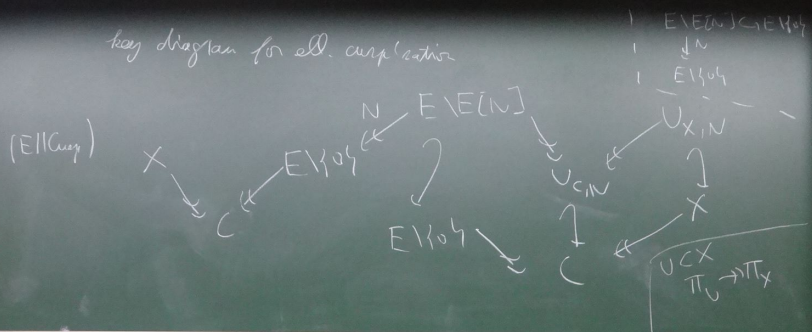
$$\downarrow X'' \rightarrow (X')^{\text{Gal}} // (\pi' / (\pi')^{\text{Gal}})$$

$$\cong X'' // //$$

also
 $X' / h^2 \cong X''$

$[1]$
 \parallel
 $\pi^0 / (\pi^0)$
 in the case of objects

key diagram for all cusplification



§3.2.1 Elliptic Cusplification

X : all adm. orbifolds / k

$X \rightarrow C$ k -cove
 $(E \setminus E[N]) / \mathbb{Z}1$

$N \geq 1$, $U_{C,N} = (E \setminus E[N]) / \mathbb{Z}1 \subset C$ ^{open} k ^{fin.}

$U_{X,N} = U_{C,N} \times_C X \subset X$ ^{open} k / k
 $X_H = X \times_k k$, $C_H = C \times_k k$
 $E_H = E \times_k k$

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We call $\pi_X: \Pi_{X,N} \rightarrow \Pi_X$ elliptic cuspidalization

Proof

Step 1 $(\text{Pabla})'_X: \Pi_X \rightarrow G_d$, $G \subset G_d$ suff. small
 Δ_X (Δ will depend on N later)

$$\Pi := \Pi_X \times_G G$$

$$\Delta := \Delta_X \cap \Pi$$

Th 3.17 (Ell. Cuspidalization [AbsTop II, Cor 3.3])

X : ell. admiss orbifold / orbifoldic th

$N \geq 1$, $U_{X,N}$

$\Delta_X \subset \Pi_X \xrightarrow{\text{thickly}} \text{norm. the cuspidalization}$
 $\pi_X: \Pi_{U_{X,N}} \rightarrow \Pi_X$ of moduli gps
 is divided by open immersion, $U_{X,N} \hookrightarrow X$
 & the set of the decomp. gps in Π_X
 at the pts in $X \setminus U_{X,N}$

pidelization

small
all depend on N
(later)

1
2
3

of prof. gps
min. $U_X \hookrightarrow X$
gps π_X
in $X \cup X, N$

Prop $\pi_1 \rightarrow \pi_2$

try open im. $\pi_1 \hookrightarrow \pi_2$ of prof. gps
up to isom. (\hookrightarrow) by den. $(\pi_2 \rightarrow G_2)$

s.t. the uniquely det'd homs

$\pi_1 \rightarrow G_1 \subset G_2$
 $\pi_2 \rightarrow G_2 \subset G_2$ and compat.

$$(GC) \Rightarrow \overline{\text{Loc}}_N(X_N) \xrightarrow{\sim} \overline{\text{Loc}}_G(\pi)$$

$G \subset G_N$

$$X' \hookrightarrow \pi_X$$

$\xrightarrow{\sim}$ this

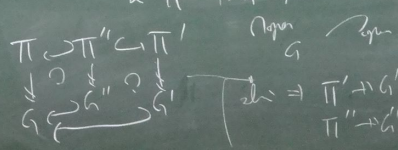
norm. $\pi_{G_N} (\supset \pi_{X_N})$

as term. ab. $\pi_{\text{norm}} (\supset \pi)$
of $\text{can. } \overline{\text{Loc}}_G(\pi)$

(E11 Comp)

Step 2 We define $\overline{\text{Loc}}_G(\pi)$ as follows

Obj. mod π' s.t. $\pi \xrightarrow{\text{open}} \pi'' \subset \pi' \hookrightarrow \pi$ of prof. gps
& $\pi' \rightarrow G', \pi'' \rightarrow G''$

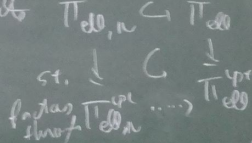
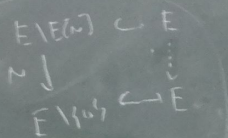


this \Rightarrow $\begin{array}{l} \pi' \rightarrow G' \\ \pi'' \rightarrow G' \end{array}$ uniquely det'd
(can. 3.6 (1), (2)
or can. 3.5)

Step 3

Step 2 Take

(a) an open cover $\Pi_{\text{ell}, N} \leftarrow \Pi_{\text{ell}}$ of mod. pts. w/ $\Pi_{\text{ell}} / \Pi_{\text{ell}, N} \cong (\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})^2$
 s.t. the composite $\Pi_{\text{ell}, N} \leftarrow \Pi_{\text{ell}}$



$\Pi_{\text{ell}} \rightarrow \Pi_{\text{ell}}^{\text{cpx}}$
 $\Pi_{\text{ell}, N} \rightarrow \Pi_{\text{ell}, N}^{\text{cpx}}$
 denotes the quotient by the subgroup of all of the (j, c) elements of the unip. part. mod p's vanish

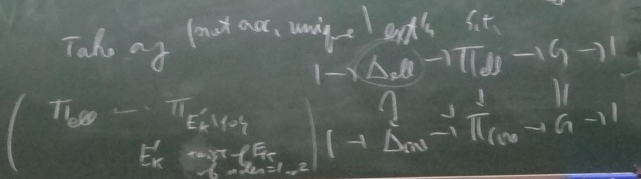
Step 3 We go through again, $\Delta_{E_k} (\subset \Pi_{E_k})$

as the kernel $\Delta_{\text{core}} := \ker(\Pi_{\text{core}} \rightarrow G)$

We go through again, $\Delta_{E_k} \forall k$ as an open subgroup $\Delta_{\text{ell}} \subset \Delta_{\text{core}}$ of index ≤ 2

s.t. Δ_{ell} is ker-free .

Take a π (not nec. unique) with s.t.



$\rightarrow G_2$

G is compact.

Π
 (Π)

pts

quadr. char of
 3, 6 (1), (2)
 in 3, 5

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pp the recon, $\pi_{E'}: \Pi_{E_k \setminus E'_k} \rightarrow \Pi_{E' \setminus \{1\}}$

as the composite $\pi_{E'}: \Pi_{\mathcal{O}, N} \rightarrow \Pi' \cong \Pi_{\mathcal{O}}$

(G) \Rightarrow can identify $\pi_{E'}$ w/ $\pi_{E'}$

Step 5 $\Pi_{\mathcal{O}, 1}$ denote $\Pi_{\mathcal{O}}$ for $G = G_k$

If necessary, by changing $\Pi_{\mathcal{O}}$, we may take $\Pi_{\mathcal{O}}$
 s.t. \exists unique lift of $\Pi_{\mathcal{O}, 1} / \Pi_{\mathcal{O}} \rightarrow \text{Out}(\Pi_{\mathcal{O}})$
 to $\text{Out}(\Pi_{\mathcal{O}, N})$

(b) a composite $\Pi_{\mathcal{O}, N} \rightarrow \Pi'$ of $(N^2 - 1)$ adjacent quot.
 of mod. sps s.t.

$$\Pi' \cong \Pi_{\mathcal{O}}$$

$$\Pi_{\mathcal{O}} \hookrightarrow \Pi_{\mathcal{O}, N} \rightarrow \Pi' \cong \Pi_{\mathcal{O}}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{cf.} \\ E \setminus \{1\} \leftarrow E \setminus E \setminus \{1\} \hookrightarrow E \setminus \{1\} \end{array} \right)$$

$(E \setminus \{1\}) \rightsquigarrow \exists (a), (b)$
 for sufficient
 $G \leq G_k$
 $\left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \text{depends on } N \end{array} \right)$

$$\pi_X = \pi_X$$

th'c

Belyi's thm \rightarrow

$$U_Y \supset U'_Y \rightarrow U_{P^1} = P^1 \setminus \{3 \text{ pts}\}$$

fib. et.
/k

$$K \supset k' \text{ fin. ext'n suff. large} \rightarrow Y \setminus U'_Y \text{ def'd / } k$$

§ 3.2.2 Belyi's Cuspidation

X : hyperb. orbiv. of str. Belyi / k

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{fib. et} & Y & \cong \text{fib. et} \\
 X \leftarrow & \uparrow & P^1 \setminus (N \text{ pts}) \\
 & & N \geq 3
 \end{array}$$

hyper orb / $k' \supset k$
fib.

$$Y \rightarrow X \text{ : Galois } \quad U_X \subset X \text{ def'd / on } k' \quad U'_Y = Y_X \setminus U_X$$

$$\dots / \text{Irr}(C_i)$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \dots \rightarrow H \rightarrow \dots \\
 \uparrow f \\
 \dots \rightarrow H \rightarrow \dots \\
 \text{mod. opine} \\
 \text{i. cu } f
 \end{array}$$

$$\dots (G)$$

Th 3.8 (Belyi Cuspidalisation [Abs Top II, Cor 3.7])

X : ^{hyperbolic} orbifold of strictly Belyi type / sub-proach &

From the Mod. \mathcal{G} s $\Delta_X \subset \Pi_X$

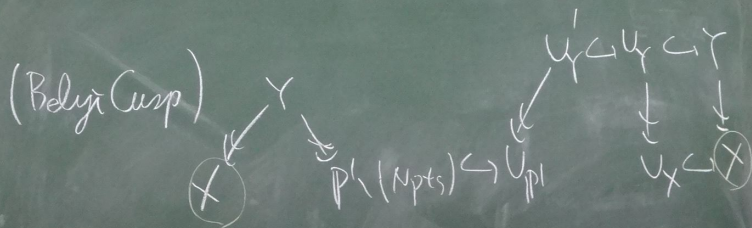
$\xrightarrow{\text{norm. the set}}$
 $\mathcal{G} \text{ th'c} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Pi_{U_X} \rightarrow \Pi_X \cup U_X \subset X \\ \text{the rest of the desc. pts in } \Pi_X \\ \text{at the pts } i \in X \cup U_X \\ \text{open, del'd/pt} \end{array} \right.$

(Mod) count

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Cor 3.9 ([Abstr II, 3.7.2])

X : hypord. scheme / a nonarch. local field k

X_i of the Deligne type

From prof. gp $\Pi_X \rightsquigarrow$ recover the set of decomp. gps
at all closed pts in X

(!) Th 3.8 & the following approximation lemma

\uparrow \downarrow
[Abs Sect, Cor 3.11]

$U_i \subset Y$

Step II, (Cor 3.7)

+ type / arch. p-adic &

the set
 $\Pi U_X \rightarrow \Pi U_X \subset X$
the set of the dec. pts in ΠU_X
the pts in $X \setminus U_X$
open, closed/NF

§3.3 Uchida's lemma

X : hyperb. curve / a field $k \subset \bar{k}$

$G_X := G_d(t_0/a)$, $X_{\bar{k}} := X \times_k \bar{k}$, $d_X(k)$: f.d. b.d of X

Δ_X, Π_X

$$D \dim_{\text{an}} X \quad |P(X, \theta(0))| = \{f \in k[X] \mid \deg(f) + D \geq 0\}$$

$\Pi_X \cong k$

Belyi's thm \rightarrow

$$U_X \supset U_Y$$

$k \supset \bar{k}$

Cor 3.9 ([Ab, Top II, 3.7.2])

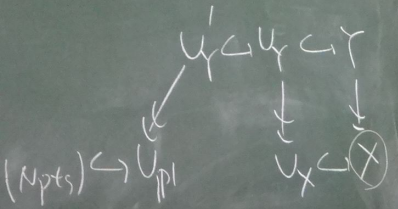
X : hyperb. orbicurve / a nonarch. local field k

X : of the Belyi type

From prop. gp Π_X \cong norm the set of dec. pts at all closed pts in X

(!) Th 3.8 & the folling approximation Cor 3.10

[Abs Sect. 3.1]



Cor 3.11 ([Ab, Top II, 3.7.2])

$k = \bar{k}$, $X = P^1$

(i) \rightarrow

Handwritten notes and a person's arm holding a whiteboard marker.

$$\dim(f_{\lambda, \mu}) + 1 \geq 0, \quad f_{\lambda, \mu}(x) = \lambda, \quad f_{\lambda, \mu}(y_1) \neq 0, \\ f_{\lambda, \mu}(y_{3-i}) = 0$$

(3). x, y_1, y_2, D as in (1), Take $\lambda, \mu \in k^*$ w/ $\frac{\lambda}{\mu} \neq -1$

$$f_{\lambda, 1}, f_{\mu, 2} \in k(X)^*$$

$\Rightarrow f_{\lambda, 1} + f_{\mu, 2} \in k(X)^*$ is char'ed as a unique elt $g \in k(X)^*$

$$\text{s.t. } \dim(g) + D \geq 0, \quad g(y_1) = f_{\lambda, 1}(y_1), \quad g(y_2) = f_{\mu, 2}(y_2)$$

In particular, $\lambda + \mu \in k^*$ is char'ed as $g(x) \in k^*$

lem. 3.1 ([Abstr. III, Prop. 1.2])

$$k = \bar{k}, \quad X: \text{proper}$$

(1). \exists distinct pts $x, y_1, y_2 \in X(k)$, a div'n D on X

$$\text{s.t. } x, y_1, y_2 \notin \text{Supp}(D)$$

$$l(D) := \dim \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}(D)) = 2,$$

$$l(D-E) = 0 \text{ for } \forall E = e_1 + e_2 \text{ w/ } e_1, e_2 \in \{1, 3, 3_2\} \\ e_1 \neq e_2$$

(2). $x, y_1, y_2 \in D$ as in (1). For $i=1, 2, \lambda \in k^*$

$$\exists \text{ unique } f_{\lambda, i} \in k(X)^* \text{ s.t.}$$

proof)

Step 1. recan. $k^x \subset k(x)^x$

$$\text{as } k^x := \bigcap_{v \in V_x} \ker(v)$$

recan. $X|k|$ as V_x

Step 2 For each $v = \text{ord}_x \in V_x$

$$k^x \subset \ker(v), U_m \subset \ker(v) \text{ s.t. } k^x \cap U_m = \{1\}$$

\leadsto direct mod. decomp. $\ker(v) = U_m \times k^x$

$$\text{pr}_m: \ker(v) \rightarrow k^x \text{ projection}$$

recan. anal. map. $\ker(v) \ni f \mapsto \text{pr}_m(f) \in k^x$
as $f(x) := \text{pr}_m(f)$

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proof) omit $(R-R)$ //

Prop 3.12 (Uchida's lem. [AbsTop III, Prop. 3])

$k = \bar{k}$, X : map

\Rightarrow formal (unif. de follg triples) algebra for constructing
the additive str. on $k(x)^x \cup \{0\}$

(a) the (abstract) gr $k(x)^x$

(b) the set of inj. hom $V_x := \{ \text{ord}_x: k(x)^x \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(x \in X|k) \}$

(c) the set of the subgrps of $U_m := \{ f \in k(x)^x \mid f(x) = 1 \}$ of evaluation maps at $x \in X|k$ and k^x

v)

$\ker(\pi) \cup \mathbb{k}^X \cup U_m = \mathbb{1}$

$\ker(\pi) = U_m \times \mathbb{k}^X$

projection
 $\pi \circ f = f(x) \in \mathbb{k}^X$
 $\pi \circ \pi^{-1}(f)$

[Prop. 1.3]

begin for constructing
in $\mathbb{k}(X)^X \cup \mathbb{1}$

idx: $\mathbb{k}(X)^X \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \langle X \cup X(A) \rangle$
map at $x \in X(A)$ and
 $\mathbb{k}(X)^X \mid f(x) = 1 \mid \mathbb{k}(X)^X$

Step 5 For $\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{k}^+$ w/ $\frac{\lambda}{\mu} + 1$, $ind_1, ind_{\mu_1}, ind_{\mu_2} \in V_X$ (see to $r, \mu_1, \mu_2 \in D$)
in $\mathbb{k} \langle 3, 11(2), 13 \rangle$

$f_{\lambda,1}, f_{\mu_1,2}, g \in \mathbb{k}(X)^X$

recn. $\lambda + \mu \in \mathbb{k}^+$ as $g(x)$.

$\Delta = -1 \Rightarrow \lambda + \mu = 0, \lambda + 0 = 0 + \lambda = \lambda$ for $\lambda \in \mathbb{k}^+ \cup \mathbb{0}$

Step 6 $f, g \in \mathbb{k}(X)^X \cup \mathbb{1}$, recn. $f+g$ as the sum of all $\mathbb{k}(X)^X$ yet
s.t. $\lambda(x) = f(x) + g(x)$ for $\forall ind_i \in V_X$
($f+g=0 \Rightarrow f=g=0$) // w/ $f, g \in \ker(\pi)$

Step 3 recn. divisors (resp. eff. divisors) on X
as for D in sums of $r \in V_X$
w/ coeff \mathbb{Z} (resp. $\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$).

By using $ind_i \in V_X$, recn. $div(f)$ for $f \in \mathbb{k}(X)^X$

Step 4 recn. (mult.) \mathbb{k}^X -module $P(X, D) \setminus \mathbb{0}$ for a div D
as $\{ f \in \mathbb{k}(X)^X \mid div(f) + D \geq 0 \}$

recn. $l(D) \geq 0$ for a div D
as the smallest non-neg. int. d s.t.
 \exists eff. div E of deg d or $X \neq \emptyset, P(X, D-E) \setminus \mathbb{0} = \emptyset$
(No div in $\mathbb{k}(X)^X$ s.t. $div(f) + D \geq 0$)
w/ yet

$div(f_{\lambda,1} + 1) \geq 0, f_{\lambda,1}(x) = \lambda$

(3) X, μ_1, μ_2, D as in (1), $T, f_{\mu_1,2}, f_{\lambda,1}$
 $f_{\mu_1,2}, f_{\lambda,1} \in \mathbb{k}(X)^X$ as in (1)
 $\Rightarrow f_{\mu_1,2} + f_{\lambda,1} \in \mathbb{k}(X)^X$ as
s.t. $div(g) + D \geq 0$,
In particular, $\lambda + \mu$

§ 3.4 Mono-Algebraic Reconstruction

$\ker(\pi) \cap \mathbb{K}^x \cap U_m = \{1\}$
 $\ker(\pi) = U_m \cap \mathbb{K}^x$
 projection:
 $\pi(f) = f \mod \mathfrak{m}$
 $\pi(f) \in \mathbb{K}^x$
 $\pi(f) = f \mod \mathfrak{m}$

Step 5 For $\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{K}^x$ w/ $\frac{\lambda}{\mu} = -1$, $\text{ord}_\lambda, \text{ord}_\mu, \text{ord}_\lambda + \text{ord}_\mu \in V_X$ con. to $r, g_1, g_2 \in D$
 in \mathbb{K}^x (1)
 $\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{K}^x$
 $\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{K}^x$ as $g(x)$.
 $\Delta = -1 \Rightarrow \lambda + \mu = 0, \lambda + 0 = 0 + \lambda = \lambda$ for $\lambda \in \mathbb{K}^x \setminus \{0\}$
Step 6 $f, g \in \mathbb{K}^x \setminus \{0\}$, $\text{recm. } f+g$ as the sum of alt $h \in \mathbb{K}^x \setminus \{0\}$
 $s.t. h(x) = f(x) + g(x)$ for $\forall \text{ord}_x \in V_X$
 $(\exists f, g \in \mathbb{K}^x \setminus \{0\}) \parallel$
 $(\exists f=0 \Rightarrow f(x)=0)$

§ 3.4 M. 1.1 - An...
 h: $\mathbb{K}^x \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^x$
 Def. 3.13 (1) X
 $M \subseteq \mathbb{K}^x$
 (3) π
 Let Δ

Prop. 1.3
 for constructing
 $\mathbb{K}^x \setminus \{0\}$
 $\mathbb{K}^x \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{K}^x$
 map at $x \in X(A)$ and
 $\mathbb{K}^x \mid f(x) = 1 \mid \mathbb{K}^x$

Step 3 $\text{recm. divisors (resp. eff. divisors) on } X$
 as $\text{sum of } \text{ord}_x$ $\sum \text{ord}_x \in V_X$
 w/ coeff. \mathbb{Z} (resp. $\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$).
 By using $\text{ord}_x \in V_X$, $\text{recm. div}(f)$ for $f \in \mathbb{K}^x \setminus \{0\}$
Step 4 $\text{recm. (mult.) } \mathbb{K}^x$ -module $P(X, \mathcal{O}(D)) \setminus \{0\}$ for $\text{ord}_x \in D$
 as $\{f \in \mathbb{K}^x \mid \text{div}(f) + D \geq 0\}$
 $\text{recm. } \ell(D) \geq 0$ for a $\text{divisor } D$
 as the smallest non-neg. int. d s.t.
 $\exists \text{ eff. div. } E \text{ of deg } = d \Rightarrow \mathbb{K}^x \setminus \{0\} \cdot P(X, \mathcal{O}(D-E)) \neq \emptyset$
 (no do not know the odd. sin on $\mathbb{K}^x \setminus \{0\} \mid \text{div}(f) + D \geq 0$)
 yet

be
 1-
 1-

§ 3.4 Mono-Abelian Reconstructions of Base Field and

Function Field

$k: \text{bld char} = 0$

DM 3.13 (1) $X \text{ genus} \geq 1 \subset \bar{X}$

$$M_{\mathbb{Z}}(\Pi_X) := \text{Hom}(H^2(\Delta_{\bar{X}}, \mathbb{Z}), \mathbb{Z})$$

(cyclotome of Π_X as $(\mathbb{Z}^2)^*$)

(3), open sub $\phi \neq U \subset X$

$$\text{let } \Delta_U \rightarrow \Delta_U^{\text{cusp-cont}} \rightarrow \Delta_X$$

be the max. intermediate quot. $\Delta_U \rightarrow Q \rightarrow \Delta_X$
 s.t. $\ker(Q \rightarrow \Delta_X)$ is in the center of Q

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & \rightarrow & \Delta_U & \rightarrow & \Pi_U & \rightarrow & G_U & \rightarrow & 1 \\ & & \uparrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel & & \\ & & \Delta_U^{\text{cusp-cont}} & & \Pi_U^{\text{cusp-cont}} & & G_U & \rightarrow & 1 \end{array}$$

maximal cuspidally
central quotient of

Δ_U, Π_U resp.