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WEIGHT FILTRATION AND  
SLOPE FILTRATION ON THE  
RIGID COHOMOLOGY OF

Yukiyoshi NAKKAJIMA

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# WEIGHT FILTRATION AND SLOPE FILTRATION ON THE RIGID COHOMOLOGY OF A VARIETY IN CHARACTERISTIC $p > 0$

Yukiyoshi Nakkajima

**Abstract.** — We construct a theory of weights on the rigid cohomology of a separated scheme of finite type over a perfect field of characteristic  $p > 0$  by using the log crystalline cohomology of a split proper hypercovering of the scheme. We also calculate the slope filtration on the rigid cohomology by using the cohomology of the log de Rham-Witt complex of the hypercovering.

**Résumé.** — Nous construisons une théorie des poids sur la cohomologie rigide d'un schéma séparé de type fini sur un corps parfait de caractéristique  $p > 0$  en utilisant la cohomologie log-cristalline d'un hyperrecouvrement propre scindé du schéma. Nous calculons aussi la filtration par les pentes sur la cohomologie rigide en utilisant la cohomologie du complexe de de Rham-Witt logarithmique de l'hyperrecouvrement.



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## 1. Introduction

J.-P. Serre has conjectured the existence of the virtual Betti number of a separated scheme of finite type over a field (see [33]). Furthermore, A. Grothendieck has conjectured the existence of, so to speak, the virtual slope number and the virtual Hodge number of the scheme (see [*loc. cit.*]). Let us recall the numbers briefly as follows.

Let  $\kappa$  be an algebraically closed field of characteristic  $p \geq 0$ . Let  $\mathbf{S}(\kappa)$  be the set of isomorphism classes of separated schemes of finite type over  $\kappa$ . For a separated scheme  $U$  of finite type over  $\kappa$ , we denote by  $[U]$  the element of  $\mathbf{S}(\kappa)$  defined by  $U$ . For a function  $f: \mathbf{S}(\kappa) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ , we denote  $f([U])$  by  $f(U)$  for simplicity of notation. Let  $r$  be a nonnegative integer. Then Serre has conjectured that there exists a unique function

$$h_c^r: \mathbf{S}(\kappa) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

satisfying the following two properties (see [33]):

▷ For a closed subscheme  $Z$  of  $U$ ,

$$(I\text{-a}) \quad h_c^r(U) = h_c^r(Z) + h_c^r(U \setminus Z).$$

▷ If  $U$  is a proper smooth scheme over  $\kappa$ , then

$$(I\text{-b}) \quad h_c^r(U) = (-1)^r \dim_{\mathbb{Q}_\ell} H_{\text{ét}}^r(U, \mathbb{Q}_\ell)$$

for a prime number  $\ell \neq p$ .

Here the letter ‘c’ in the notation  $h_c^r$  stands for the compact support. Heuristically  $h_c^r(U)$  is given by the formula (see [*loc. cit.*]):

$$(1.0.1) \quad h_c^r(U) = \begin{cases} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \dim_{\mathbb{Q}_\ell} \text{gr}_r^P H_{\text{ét}, c}^m(U, \mathbb{Q}_\ell) & (p > 0), \\ \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \dim_{\mathbb{Q}} \text{gr}_r^P H_c^m(U_{\text{an}}, \mathbb{Q}) & (p = 0, \kappa = \mathbb{C}), \end{cases}$$

where  $P$  is the ‘weight filtration’ on  $H_{\text{ét}, c}^m(U, \mathbb{Q}_\ell)$  (resp.  $H_c^m(U_{\text{an}}, \mathbb{Q})$ ). (For the cohomology without compact support, see (1.0.3) below for the definition of the weight filtration  $P$  when  $\kappa$  is  $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$  (resp.  $\mathbb{C}$ ).) Set

$$H_c^m(U) = \begin{cases} H_{\text{ét}, c}^m(U, \mathbb{Q}_\ell) & (p > 0), \\ H_c^m(U_{\text{an}}, \mathbb{Q}) & (p = 0, \kappa = \mathbb{C}). \end{cases}$$

Heuristically (I-a) is obtained from the strict exactness with respect to  $P$  of the exact sequence

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_c^m(U \setminus Z) \rightarrow H_c^m(U) \rightarrow H_c^m(Z) \rightarrow \cdots.$$

Serre has called  $h_c^r(U)$  the virtual Betti number of  $[U]$ . He has also remarked that the (conjectural) resolution of singularities (in the positive characteristic case) immediately implies the uniqueness of  $h_c^r$ . Serre's conjecture was the starting point of Grothendieck's theory of weights (see [33]).

In [33] Grothendieck has conjectured, for two nonnegative integers  $i$  and  $j$ , there exists a function

$$h_c^{ij} : \mathbf{S}(\kappa) \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

such that

$$(II-a) \quad h_c^r(U) = \sum_{i+j=r} h_c^{ij}(U).$$

In the case  $p > 0$ , let  $\mathcal{W}$  be the Witt ring of  $\kappa$ ,  $K_0$  the fraction field of  $\mathcal{W}$  and  $\mathcal{W}\Omega_U^i$  the de Rham-Witt sheaf of  $U$  of degree  $i$  (see [47]). We call  $h_c^{ij}(U)$  the *virtual slope number* and the *virtual Hodge number* of  $[U]$  if  $p > 0$  and  $p = 0$ , respectively, because we require that  $h_c^{ij}$  satisfies the equation:

$$(II-b) \quad h_c^{ij}(U) = \begin{cases} (-1)^{i+j} \dim_{K_0}(H^j(U, \mathcal{W}\Omega_U^i) \otimes_{\mathcal{W}} K_0) & (p > 0), \\ (-1)^{i+j} \dim_{\kappa} H^j(U, \Omega_{U/\kappa}^i) & (p = 0) \end{cases}$$

if  $U$  is a proper smooth scheme over  $\kappa$ . We also require that  $h_c^{ij}$  satisfies the equation

$$(II-c) \quad h_c^{ij}(U) = h_c^{ij}(Z) + h_c^{ij}(U \setminus Z).$$

Furthermore, we conjecture that  $h_c^{ij}$  is uniquely determined by the equations (II-b) and (II-c). It is easy to check that the (conjectural) resolution of singularities (in the positive characteristic case) immediately implies the uniqueness of  $h_c^{ij}$ . The existence of  $h_c^{ij}$  ( $i, j \in \mathbb{N}$ ) implies the existence of  $h_c^r$  ( $r \in \mathbb{N}$ ) because (I-a) is clear by (II-a) and (II-c) and because (I-b) holds as follows: if  $U$  is a proper smooth scheme over  $\kappa$ , then we have the equations

$$(1.0.2) \quad \begin{aligned} \dim_{\mathbb{Q}_{\ell}} H_{\text{ét}}^r(U, \mathbb{Q}_{\ell}) &= \begin{cases} \dim_{K_0}(H_{\text{crys}}^r(U/\mathcal{W}) \otimes_{\mathcal{W}} K_0) & (p > 0), \\ \dim_{\kappa} H_{\text{dR}}^r(U/\kappa) & (p = 0), \end{cases} \\ &= \begin{cases} \sum_{i+j=r} \dim_{K_0}(H^j(U, \mathcal{W}\Omega_U^i) \otimes_{\mathcal{W}} K_0) & (p > 0), \\ \sum_{i+j=r} \dim_{\kappa} H^j(U, \Omega_{U/\kappa}^i) & (p = 0). \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

The first (resp. the second) equation in (1.0.2) in the case  $p > 0$  has been obtained in [54], [16] and [69] (resp. [47]). The first equation in (1.0.2) for