

TATE MOTIVES AND THE FUNDAMENTAL GROUP

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ABSTRACT. Let k be a number field, and let $S \subset \mathbb{P}^1(k)$ be a finite set of rational points. We relate the Deligne-Goncharov construction of the motivic fundamental group of $X := \mathbb{P}^1 \setminus S$ to the Tannaka group scheme over \mathbb{Q} of the category of mixed Tate motives over X .

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INTRODUCTION

In [8], P. Deligne defined the motivic fundamental group of $X = \mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \{0, 1, \infty\}$ over a number field k as an object in the category of systems of realizations. This is a Tannakian category over \mathbb{Q} , which he constructed as tuples (Betti, de Rham, ℓ -adic, crystalline), with compatibilities between them, a definition close to the one given by U. Jannsen [19]. The Betti-de Rham component is the mixed Hodge structure, defined by J. Morgan [27], on the nilpotent completion $\varprojlim_N \mathbb{Q}[\pi^{\text{top}}(X, a)]/I^N$ of the topological fundamental group $\pi_1^{\text{top}}(X(\mathbb{C}), a)$, for all complex embeddings $k \subset \mathbb{C}$, where the base-point a is either a point in $X(k)$ or a non-trivial tangent vector at $\bar{a} \in (\mathbb{P}^1 \setminus X)(k)$.

A. Beilinson ([9, proposition 3.4]) showed that for any smooth complex variety X , and for base-point $a \in X(\mathbb{C})$, the ind-system

$$\varinjlim_N \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Q}}(\mathbb{Q}[\pi^{\text{top}}(X, a)]/I^N, \mathbb{Q}),$$

which is a Hopf algebra over \mathbb{Q} , arises from the cohomology of a cosimplicial scheme $\mathcal{P}_a(X)$. As pointed out by Z. Wojtkowiak [32], the Hopf algebra structure on $\varinjlim_N (\mathbb{Q}[\pi^{\text{top}}(X, a)]/I^N)^{\vee}$ similarly arises from operations on $\mathcal{P}_a(X)$. These key results have many consequences. For instance, one can use $\mathcal{P}_a(X)$ to define the mixed Hodge structure on $\varprojlim_N \mathbb{Q}[\pi^{\text{top}}(X, a)]/I^N$, cf. [14]. Even more, the cosimplicial scheme $\mathcal{P}_a(X)$, regardless of the geometry of X , defines an ind-Hopf algebra object $h_k(\mathcal{P}_a(X))$ in Voevodsky's triangulated category of motives $DM_{gm}(k)$ [11, chapter V]; here

$$h_k : \mathbf{Sm}/k^{\text{op}} \rightarrow DM_{gm}(k)$$

is the ‘‘cohomological motive’’ functor, dual to the canonical functor $M_{gm} : \mathbf{Sm}/k \rightarrow DM_{gm}(k)$. If in addition X is the complement in \mathbb{P}_k^1 of a finite set of k -rational points, then $h_k(\mathcal{P}_a(X))$ lies in the full triangulated subcategory $DMT(k)$ of $DM(k)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ spanned by the Tate objects $\mathbb{Q}(n)$.

As explained in [26], if k satisfies the Beilinson-Soulé vanishing conjecture, that is, if the motivic cohomology $HP(k, \mathbb{Z}(q))$ vanishes for $p \leq 0$, $q > 0$, there is a

t -structure defined on $\text{DMT}(k)$, the heart of which is the abelian category $\text{MT}(k)$ of mixed Tate motives over k . $\text{MT}(k)$ is a \mathbb{Q} -linear, abelian rigid tensor category with the structure of a functorial exact weight filtration W_* . Taking the associated graded object with respect to W_* defines a neutral fiber functor gr_*^W , endowing $\text{MT}(k)$ with the structure of a Tannakian category over \mathbb{Q} .

By the work of Borel [4], we know that if k is a number field, then k does satisfy the Beilinson-Soulé conjecture. Thus Beilinson's construction allows one to define the ind-Hopf algebra object $H^0(h_k(\mathcal{P}_a(X)))$ in $\text{MT}(k)$, if k is a number field. In [9, théorème 4.4] P. Deligne and A. Goncharov show that the dual $\pi_1^{\text{mot}}(X, a)$ of $H^0(h_k(\mathcal{P}_a(X)))$, which is a pro-group scheme object in $\text{MT}(k)$, yields Deligne's original motivic fundamental group upon applying the appropriate realization functors, in case $a \in X(k)$ and $X \subset \mathbb{P}_k^1$ is the complement of a finite set of k -points of \mathbb{P}^1 . In addition, they show that, even for a tangential base-point a , there is a pro-group scheme object $\pi_1^{\text{mot}}(X, a)$ in $\text{MT}(k)$ which maps to Deligne's motivic fundamental group under realization, without, however, making an explicit construction of $\pi_1^{\text{mot}}(X, a)$ in this case. Using this construction as starting point, they go on to construct a motivic fundamental group for any unirational variety over the number field k , as a pro-group scheme over the larger Tannakian category of Artin-Tate motives $\text{MAT}(k)$ (see [9] for details).

Using recent work of Cisinski-Dégliše [7], one now has available a reasonable candidate for the category of motives over a base X , at least if X is a smooth variety over a perfect field k . In any case, the resulting triangulated category $DM(X)$ has Tate objects $\mathbb{Z}_X(n)$ which properly compute the motivic cohomology of X (defined using Voevodsky's category $DM_{gm}(k)$). In addition, if $X \subset \mathbb{P}_k^1$ is an open defined over a number field k , then the observation made in [26] carries over to the full triangulated subcategory $\text{DMT}(X)$ of the category $DM(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ generated by the Tate objects $\mathbb{Q}_X(n)$. Indeed, the localization sequence and homotopy invariance for motivic cohomology allow one to reduce Beilinson-Soulé vanishing conjectures for the motivic cohomology $H^p(X, \mathbb{Z}(q))$ of X to the conjectures for finite extensions of k . Thus, assuming k is a number field, there is a heart $\text{MT}(X) \subset \text{DMT}(X)$ which is a \mathbb{Q} -linear abelian rigid tensor category, and which receives $\text{MT}(k)$ by pull back via the structure morphism $p : X \rightarrow \text{Spec } k$.

By Tannaka duality, we therefore have the Tannaka group schemes over \mathbb{Q} , $G(\text{MT}(X), \text{gr}_*^W)$ and $G(\text{MT}(k), \text{gr}_*^W)$, and $p^* : \text{MT}(k) \rightarrow \text{MT}(X)$ gives a canonical short exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow K \rightarrow G(\text{MT}(X), \text{gr}_*^W) \xrightarrow{p_*} G(\text{MT}(k), \text{gr}_*^W) \rightarrow 1.$$

K is defined as the kernel of p_* ; the surjectivity of p_* follows from the fact that each $a \in X(k)$ defines a splitting $s_{a*} : G(\text{MT}(k), \text{gr}_*^W) \rightarrow G(\text{MT}(X), \text{gr}_*^W)$ to p_* . In fact, the splitting s_{a*} also defines an action of $G(\text{MT}(k), \text{gr}_*^W)$ on K , which lifts the \mathbb{Q} group-scheme K to a group-scheme object K_a in $\text{MT}(k)$.

In [9, section 4.19], Deligne and Goncharov use the group-scheme $\pi_1^{\text{mot}}(X, a)$ over $\text{MT}(k)$ to define $\text{MT}(X)$ as the category of $\text{MT}(k)$ representations of $\pi_1^{\text{mot}}(X, a)$. In [9, section 4.22] they ask about the relationship between $\text{MT}(k(\mathbb{P}^1))$, defined as above as a subcategory of Voevodsky's category $DM(k(\mathbb{P}^1))_{\mathbb{Q}}$, and $\varinjlim_{X \subset \mathbb{P}^1} \text{MT}(X)$ (this is the formulation for $k = \mathbb{Q}$, in general, one needs to use the Artin-Tate motives MAT). The purpose of this article is to give an answer to this question in the following shape: the intrinsic definition of $\text{MT}(X)$ we outlined above is

equivalent to the category of K_a -representations in $\text{MT}(k)$, assuming $\mathbb{P}^1 \setminus X$ consists of k -rational points.

We now describe our main result (corollary 6.6.2; see also theorem 6.6.1 for a more general statement).

Theorem 1. *Let k be a number field, $S \subset X(k)$ a finite set of k -points of \mathbb{P}^1 , let $X := \mathbb{P}^1 \setminus S$ and take $a \in X(k)$. Then the pro-group scheme objects K_a and $\pi_1^{\text{mot}}(X, a)$ are isomorphic as group-schemes in $\text{MT}(k)$.*

The equivalence of $\text{MT}(X)$ with the category of K_a -representations in $\text{MT}(k)$ follows directly from this.

We now explain the ideas that go into the proof. In [1] S. Bloch and I. Kriz construct a group-scheme $G_{BK}(k)$ over \mathbb{Q} , by applying the bar construction to the cycle algebra $\mathcal{N}_k := \mathbb{Q} \oplus \bigoplus_{r \geq 1} \mathcal{N}_k(r)$. The r th component $\mathcal{N}_k(r)$ of \mathcal{N}_k is a shifted, alternating version of Bloch cycle complex,

$$\mathcal{N}_k^m(r) = z^r(k, 2r - m)^{\text{Alt}};$$

the alternation makes the product on \mathcal{N}_k strictly graded-commutative. The additional grading r is the *Adams grading*. The reduced bar construction gives us the Adams graded Hopf algebra $H^0(\bar{B}(\mathcal{N}_k))$ and $G_{BK}(k)$ is the pro group scheme $\text{Spec } H^0(\bar{B}(\mathcal{N}_k))$. Bloch-Kriz define the category of ‘‘Bloch-Kriz’’ mixed Tate motives over k , $\text{MT}_{BK}(k)$, as the finite dimensional graded representations of $G_{BK}(k)$ in \mathbb{Q} -vector spaces.

In [21], I. Kriz and P. May consider, for an Adams graded commutative differential graded algebra (cdga) $\mathcal{A} = \mathbb{Q} \cdot \text{id} \oplus \bigoplus_{r \geq 1} \mathcal{A}(r)$ over \mathbb{Q} , the ‘‘bounded’’ derived category $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{A}}^f$ of Adams graded dg \mathcal{A} modules. $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{A}}^f$ admits a functorial exact weight filtration, arising from the Adams grading; in case \mathcal{A} is cohomologically connected, $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{A}}^f$ has a t -structure, defined by pulling back the usual t -structure on $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{Q}}^f \cong \bigoplus_n D^b(\mathbb{Q})$ via the functor $M \mapsto M \otimes_{\mathcal{A}}^L \mathbb{Q}$ from $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{A}}^f$ to $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{Q}}^f$. In particular, they define the heart $\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{A}}^f$. Next, assuming \mathcal{A} cohomologically connected, they construct an exact functor

$$\rho : D^b(\text{co-rep}_{\mathbb{Q}}^f(H^0(\bar{B}(\mathcal{A})))) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{A}}^f$$

where $\text{co-rep}_{\mathbb{Q}}^f(H^0(\bar{B}(\mathcal{A})))$ is the category of graded co-representations of $H^0(\bar{B}(\mathcal{A}))$ in finite-dimension \mathbb{Q} -vector spaces, and show that ρ identifies the categories $\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{A}}^f$ and $\text{co-rep}_{\mathbb{Q}}^f(H^0(\bar{B}(\mathcal{A})))$ (although ρ is not in general an equivalence). For those who prefer group-schemes to Hopf algebras, let $G_{\mathcal{A}} := \text{Spec } H^0(\bar{B}(\mathcal{A}))$. Then $G_{\mathcal{A}}$ is a pro-affine group scheme over \mathbb{Q} with \mathbb{G}_m action, and $\text{co-rep}_{\mathbb{Q}}^f(H^0(\bar{B}(\mathcal{A})))$ is equivalent to the category of graded representations of $G_{\mathcal{A}}$ in finite dimensional \mathbb{Q} -vector spaces.

Taking $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{N}_k$, and noting that the Beilinson-Soulé vanishing conjectures for k are equivalent to the cohomological connectedness of \mathcal{A} , this gives an equivalence of the heart $\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{N}_k}^f$ with the Bloch-Kriz mixed Tate motives $\text{MT}_{BK}(k)$.

M. Spitzweck [31] (see [24, section 5] for a detailed account) defines an equivalence

$$\theta_k : \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{N}_k}^f \rightarrow \text{DMT}(k) \subset \text{DM}_{gm}(k)_{\mathbb{Q}}$$

for k an arbitrary field. In addition, under the assumption that k satisfies the Beilinson-Soulé conjectures, or equivalently, that \mathcal{N}_k is cohomologically connected,

θ_k restricts to an equivalence

$$\theta_k : \mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{N}_k}^f \rightarrow \text{MT}(k).$$

From the discussion above, this gives an equivalence of $\text{co-rep}_{\mathbb{Q}}^f(H^0(\bar{B}(\mathcal{N}_k)))$ with $\text{MT}(k)$, and in fact identifies $G_{BK}(k) \rtimes \mathbb{G}_m$ as the Tannaka group of $(\text{MT}(k), \text{gr}_*^W)$.

Our first task is to extend this picture from k to X . To this aim, one defines the cycle algebra \mathcal{N}_X by replacing k with X in the definition of \mathcal{N}_k and modifying the construction further by using complexes of cycles which are equi-dimensional over X . This yields an Adams graded cdga over \mathbb{Q} together with a map of Adams graded cdgas $p^* : \mathcal{N}_k \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_X$ arising from the structure morphism $p : X \rightarrow \text{Spec } k$. Essentially the same construction as for k gives an equivalence

$$(*) \quad \theta_X : \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{N}_X}^f \rightarrow \text{DMT}(X) \subset \text{DM}(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}$$

and if X satisfies the Beilinson-Soulé vanishing conjectures, θ_X restricts to an equivalence $\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{N}_X}^f \sim \text{MT}(X)$. Defining the \mathbb{Q} pro-group scheme $G_{BK}(X)$ as above,

$$G_{BK}(X) := G_{\mathcal{N}_X} = \text{Spec}(H^0(\bar{B}(\mathcal{N}_X))),$$

we also have the equivalence of $\text{MT}(X)$ with the graded representations of $G_{BK}(X)$ in finite dimensional \mathbb{Q} -vector spaces, giving the identification of $G_{BK}(X) \rtimes \mathbb{G}_m$ with the Tannaka group of $(\text{MT}(X), \text{gr}_*^W)$, and identifying $p_* : G(\text{MT}(X), \text{gr}_*^W) \rightarrow G(\text{MT}(k), \text{gr}_*^W)$ with the map

$$\tilde{p} \times \text{id} : G_{BK}(X) \rtimes \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow G_{BK}(k) \rtimes \mathbb{G}_m,$$

with \tilde{p} induced from $p^* : \mathcal{N}_k \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_X$.

A k -point a of X gives an augmentation $\epsilon_a : \mathcal{N}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_k$. We discuss the general theory of augmented cdgas in section 2, leading to the *relative bar construction* $H_{\mathcal{N}}^0(\bar{B}_{\mathcal{N}}(\mathcal{A}, \epsilon))$ of a cdg \mathcal{N} algebra \mathcal{A} with augmentation $\epsilon : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$, as an ind-Hopf algebra in $\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{N}}^f$. Let $G_{\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{N}}(\epsilon) = \text{Spec } H_{\mathcal{N}}^0(\bar{B}_{\mathcal{N}}(\mathcal{A}, \epsilon))$ and let $G_{\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{N}}(\epsilon)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ be the pro-group scheme over \mathbb{Q} gotten from $G_{\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{N}}(\epsilon)$ by applying the fiber functor $\text{gr}_*^W : \mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{N}}^f \rightarrow \text{Vec}_{\mathbb{Q}}$. Note that Tannaka duality gives a canonical action of $G_{\mathcal{N}}$ on $G_{\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{N}}(\epsilon)_{\mathbb{Q}}$.

Of course, in order to make a reasonable relative bar construction, one needs to use a good model for \mathcal{A} as an \mathcal{N} -algebra. This is provided by using the *relative minimal model* $\mathcal{A}\{\infty\}_{\mathcal{N}}$ of \mathcal{A} over \mathcal{N} , for which the derived tensor product is just the usual tensor product.

In section 2.5, especially theorem 2.5.3, we show that

- (1) $G_{\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{N}}(\epsilon)_{\mathbb{Q}} = \text{Spec } H^0(\bar{B}(\mathcal{A}\{\infty\}_{\mathcal{N}} \otimes_{\mathcal{N}} \mathbb{Q}))$.
- (2) There is an exact sequence of pro-group schemes over \mathbb{Q} :

$$1 \rightarrow G_{\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{N}}(\epsilon)_{\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow G_{\mathcal{A}} \xrightarrow{p_*} G_{\mathcal{N}} \rightarrow 1$$

The splitting ϵ^* to p^* defines a splitting $\epsilon_* : G_{\mathcal{N}} \rightarrow G_{\mathcal{A}}$ to p_* .

- (3) The conjugation action of $G_{\mathcal{N}}$ on $G_{\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{N}}(\epsilon)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ given by the splitting ϵ_* is the same as the canonical action.

To do this, we use an alternate description of dg modules over an Adams graded cdga \mathcal{N} , that of *flat dg connections*. Kriz and May describe dg modules M over \mathcal{N} as $\mathcal{N}^+ := \bigoplus_{r>0} \mathcal{N}(r)$ -valued connections over $M \otimes_{\mathcal{N}} \mathbb{Q}$ (for the canonical augmentation $\mathcal{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$). Writing $\mathcal{A}\{\infty\}_{\mathcal{N}}^+$ as $\mathcal{N}^+ \oplus \mathcal{I}$, with this decomposition coming from the augmentation $\mathcal{A}\{\infty\}_{\mathcal{N}} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$, the absolute (i.e. $\mathcal{A}\{\infty\}_{\mathcal{N}}^+$ -valued)

connection on $H^0(\bar{B}(\mathcal{A})) = H^0(\bar{B}(\mathcal{A}\{\infty\}_{\mathcal{N}}))$ induces a \mathcal{N}^+ -valued connection on $H^0(\bar{B}(\mathcal{A}\{\infty\}_{\mathcal{N}} \otimes_{\mathcal{N}} \mathbb{Q}))$. Similarly, the structure of $H_{\mathcal{N}}^0(\bar{B}_{\mathcal{N}}(\mathcal{A}, \epsilon))$ as an ind-Hopf algebra in $\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{N}}^f$ gives an \mathcal{N}^+ -valued connection on

$$H_{\mathcal{N}}^0(\bar{B}_{\mathcal{N}}(\mathcal{A}, \epsilon)) \otimes_{\mathcal{N}} \mathbb{Q} = H^0(\bar{B}(\mathcal{A}\{\infty\}_{\mathcal{N}} \otimes_{\mathcal{N}} \mathbb{Q})).$$

Using this description, it is easy to make the identifications necessary for proving (1)-(3) above. In a metaphorical way, we could say that $G_{\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{N}}(\epsilon)$ is the Gauß-Manin connection of $G_{\mathcal{A}}$ associated to \mathcal{A}/\mathcal{N} .

Applying this theory to the splitting $\epsilon_a : \mathcal{N}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_k$, the \mathbb{Q} pro-group scheme K , and lifting K_a to a $\text{MT}(k)$ pro-group scheme, gives us the isomorphism of pro-group schemes

$$K \cong \text{Spec } H^0(\bar{B}(\mathcal{N}_X\{\infty\}_{\mathcal{N}_k} \otimes_{\mathcal{N}_k} \mathbb{Q}))$$

and the isomorphism of pro-group scheme objects in $\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{N}_k}^f$

$$(**) \quad K_a \cong H_{\mathcal{N}_k}^0(\bar{B}_{\mathcal{N}_k}(\mathcal{N}_X, \epsilon_a)).$$

One can make the dg \mathcal{N}_k -module $H_{\mathcal{N}_k}^0(\bar{B}_{\mathcal{N}_k}(\mathcal{N}_X, \epsilon_a))$ explicit as an object in $\text{MT}(k)$ via Spitzweck's theorem. This relies on a crucial property of the transformation from dg \mathcal{N}_k modules to motives:

Take $X \in \mathbf{Sm}/k$. If the motive $h_k(X)$ is in $\text{DMT}(k)$ and X satisfies the Beilinson-Soulé vanishing conjectures, then the motive of the cycle module $\mathcal{N}_X\{\infty\}_{\mathcal{N}_k}$ is canonically isomorphic to $h_k(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}$.

The explicit description of the Beilinson simplicial scheme underlying the Deligne-Goncharov construction, together with this essential fact, allows one to conclude that the Gauß-Manin connection is precisely $\pi_1^{\text{mot}}(X, a)$, when a comes from a rational point $a \in X(k)$ (see sections 6.5 and 6.6). In other words, we have the isomorphism of pro-group schemes over $\text{MT}(k)$:

$$\pi_1^{\text{mot}}(X, a) \cong \text{Spec } H_{\mathcal{N}_k}^0(\bar{B}_{\mathcal{N}_k}(\mathcal{N}_X, \epsilon_a)).$$

Combining this with our identification (**) proves the main theorem.

The generalization of Spitzweck's theorem, i.e., the identification (*) of the triangulated Tate subcategory $\text{DMT}(X)$ of $\text{DM}(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ with the bounded derived category of dg modules over \mathcal{N}_X , is entirely due to the second author. This result together with a sketch of the proof is summarized in section 5. Along with the necessary constructions on motives over a base and cycle algebras (sketched here in sections 3 and 4) this material will be developed to a greater extent in a forthcoming article [22] by the second author.

We now discuss a few questions. In this article, we do not consider the case of the base-point a being a non-trivial tangent vector at some point $\bar{a} \in \mathbb{P}^1 \setminus X$. As mentioned above, Deligne-Goncharov [9] show in this case as well that the motivic π_1 , defined by Deligne [8] as a system of realizations, comes from $\text{MT}(k)$. This defines $\pi_1^{\text{mot}}(X, a)$ as an object in $\text{MT}(k)$, but there is no direct construction in $\text{MT}(k)$. However, the results of [23] give a section ϵ_a to $p_* : \mathcal{N}_k \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_X$ (in the homotopy category of cdgas) for tangential base-points a as well as for k -points, so we do have a relative bar construction available even for tangential base-points. In order to extend our main theorem 6.6.1 to this case, one should define realization functors on the categories of Tate motives, described as dg modules over

the cycle algebra, and check that the realization of $\mathrm{Spec} H_{\mathcal{N}}^0(\bar{B}_{\mathcal{N}_k}(\mathcal{N}_X, \epsilon_a))$ agrees with Deligne's motivic π_1 .

At any rate this raises another question. Given *any* section $s : G_{\mathcal{N}_k} \rightarrow G_{\mathcal{N}_X}$, the resulting action of $G(\mathrm{MT}(k), \mathrm{gr}_*^W)$ on K defines a pro-group scheme object \bar{K}_s over $\mathrm{MT}(k)$. We have as well a description of the action in terms of the Gauß-Manin connection. We could ask for a description of all the sections and a condition which separates out the ones which are geometric, i.e., arising from a rational point or tangential base-point.

Recall that sections $s^{\acute{e}t}$ of the natural homomorphism $\pi_1^{\acute{e}t}(X) \rightarrow \mathrm{Gal}(\bar{k}/k)$ of Grothendieck's pro-finite fundamental group to the Galois group of k are predicted by Grothendieck's section conjecture to be geometric (see [13]), if $|(\mathbb{P}^1 \setminus X)(\bar{k})| \geq 3$, (or more generally if X is a hyperbolic curve), and k is a number field. Geometric in this setting means that there is a rational point $a \in \mathbb{P}^1$ such that the restriction of the section to $\pi_1^{\acute{e}t}(X \cup \{a\})$ comes from $a \in \mathbb{P}^1(k)$. This implies in particular that each section $s^{\acute{e}t}$ lifts to a section of $\pi_1^{\acute{e}t}(U) \rightarrow \mathrm{Gal}(\bar{k}/k)$ for all $U \subset X$ open. If one knew this, then the conjecture would reduce to the case $X = \mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \{0, 1, \infty\}$ (see [10, proposition 7.9]). In addition, it is shown in [10, theorem 6.5] that the geometric sections are described precisely by $\varprojlim_n k^\times / (k^\times)^n$ at each rational point at infinity. This group contains k^\times , this subgroup corresponding to Deligne's tangential base points ([10, section 6]). On the other hand, sections $s^{\acute{e}t}$ should define sections s_ℓ of $G(\mathrm{MT}(X), \mathrm{gr}_*^W) \otimes \mathbb{Q}_\ell \rightarrow G(\mathrm{MT}(k), \mathrm{gr}_*^W) \otimes \mathbb{Q}_\ell$ for all ℓ .

It is thus natural to ask about the sections of

$$p_* : G(\mathrm{MT}(X), \mathrm{gr}_*^W) \rightarrow G(\mathrm{MT}(k), \mathrm{gr}_*^W),$$

i.e. graded sections of $G_{BK}(X) \xrightarrow{\tilde{p}} G_{BK}(k)$. It is rather easy to see that the Lie algebra of $G_{BK}(k)$ is a free pro-nilpotent Lie algebra over \mathbb{Q} , so there is essentially no restriction on the graded sections to \tilde{p} . Thus, we need to look deeper for an analog to Grothendieck's conjecture.

If we fix a k -point $a \in X(k)$, we have the conjugation representation ρ_a of $G_{BK}(k)$ on the kernel K . If we want to pick out the geometric sections, we can first ask: suppose we have a section s to p_* with the property that the resulting conjugation representation ρ_s is isomorphic to ρ_a . Is s then geometric, in fact, is $s = s_a$?

If the answer is yes, we can then ask what properties make the representations ρ_a special. An analog of the Deligne-Ihara conjecture suggests the following: Note that the Lie algebra $\mathrm{Lie}(G_{BK}(k))$ is a graded pro-nilpotent Lie algebra over \mathbb{Q} , concentrated in negative degrees. Let $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathrm{Lie}(G_{BK}(k))$ be the ideal generated by the degree -1 homogeneous elements. We note that the space of degree -1 elements in $\mathrm{Lie}(G_{BK}(k))$ is the pro-vector space dual to $H^1(k, \mathbb{Q}(1)) \cong k_{\mathbb{Q}}^\times$.

Conjecture 2. *Let a be the tangential base point $(0, \partial/\partial t|_0)$ for $X := \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{Q}}^1 \setminus \{0, 1, \infty\}$. Then the map*

$$d\rho_a : \mathrm{Lie}(G_{BK}(\mathbb{Q})) \rightarrow \mathrm{End}(\mathrm{Lie}(K))$$

has kernel equal to \mathcal{I} .

It is not difficult to show that the kernel of $d\rho_a$ contains \mathcal{I} .

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Deligne-Goncharov, as well as the various constructions of mixed Tate motives and the relationships between them, as developed in the works of Bloch, Bloch-Kriz, Kriz-May and Spitzweck, and summarized in [24]; our paper is to a large extent a product of that seminar. We thank all the seminar participants for their willingness to give talks, in particular we thank Phùng Hô Hai for various discussions on Tannakian categories.

1. DIFFERENTIAL GRADED ALGEBRAS

We fix notation and recall some basic facts on commutative differential graded algebras (cdgas) over \mathbb{Q} . This material is taken from [21].

In what follows a cdga will always mean a cdga over \mathbb{Q} .

1.1. Adams graded cdgas.

Definition 1.1.1. (1) A *cdga* (A^*, d, \cdot) (over \mathbb{Q}) consists of a unital, graded-commutative \mathbb{Q} -algebra $(A^* := \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} A^n, \cdot)$ together with a graded homomorphism $d = \bigoplus_n d^n$, $d^n : A^n \rightarrow A^{n+1}$, such that

- (1) $d^{n+1} \circ d^n = 0$.
- (2) $d^{n+m}(a \cdot b) = d^n a \cdot b + (-1)^n a \cdot d^m b$; $a \in A^n$, $b \in A^m$.

A^* is called *connected* if $A^n = 0$ for $n < 0$ and $A^0 = \mathbb{Q} \cdot 1$, *cohomologically connected* if $H^n(A^*) = 0$ for $n < 0$ and $H^0(A^*) = \mathbb{Q} \cdot 1$.

(2) An *Adams graded cdga* is a cdga A together with a direct sum decomposition into subcomplexes $A^* := \bigoplus_{r \geq 0} A^*(r)$ such that $A^*(r) \cdot A^*(s) \subset A^*(r+s)$. In addition, we require that $A^*(0) = \mathbb{Q} \cdot \text{id}$. An Adams graded cdga is said to be (cohomologically) connected if the underlying cdga is (cohomologically) connected.

For $x \in A^n(r)$, we call n the *cohomological degree* of x , $n := \deg x$, and r the *Adams degree* of x , $r := |x|$.

Note that an Adams graded cdga A has a canonical augmentation $A \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ with augmentation ideal $A^+ := \bigoplus_{r > 0} A^*(r)$.

1.2. The bar construction. We let \mathbf{Ord} denote the category with objects the sets $[n] := \{0, \dots, n\}$, $n = 0, 1, \dots$, and morphisms the non-decreasing maps of sets. The morphisms in \mathbf{Ord} are generated by the *coface maps* $\delta_i^n : [n] \rightarrow [n+1]$ and the *codegeneracy maps* $\sigma_i^n : [n] \rightarrow [n-1]$, where δ_i^n is the strictly increasing map omitting i from its image and σ_i^n is the non-decreasing surjective map sending i and $i+1$ to i . For a category \mathcal{C} , we have the categories of *cosimplicial objects* in \mathcal{C} and *simplicial objects* in \mathcal{C} , namely, the categories of functors $\mathbf{Ord} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ and $\mathbf{Ord}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$, respectively. For a cosimplicial object $X : \mathbf{Ord} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$, we often write δ_i^n and σ_i^n for the coface maps $X(\delta_i^n)$ and $X(\sigma_i^n)$, and for a simplicial object $S : \mathbf{Ord}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$, we often write d_i^n and s_i^n for the *face* and *degeneracy* maps $S(\delta_i^n)$ and $S(\sigma_i^n)$.

Let A be a cdga. We begin by defining the simplicial cdga $B_\bullet(A)$ as follows: Tensor product (over \mathbb{Q}) is the coproduct in the category of cdgas, so for a finite set S , we have $A^{\otimes S}$, giving the functor $A^{\otimes ?}$ from finite sets to cdgas. Concretely, for

$$\varphi : S := \{i_1, \dots, i_s\} \rightarrow T := \{j_1, \dots, j_t\}$$

a map of finite sets, the induced map $A^{\otimes \varphi} : A^{\otimes S} \rightarrow A^{\otimes T}$ of cdgas is defined by

$$a_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes a_{i_s} \mapsto b_{j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes b_{j_t}$$

$$b_j = \prod_{\varphi(i)=j} a_i; \quad b_j = 1 \text{ if } \varphi^{-1}(j) = \emptyset.$$

Thus, if we have a simplicial set S such that $S[n]$ is a finite set for all n , we may form the simplicial cdga $A^{\otimes S}$, $n \mapsto A^{\otimes S[n]}$. We have the representable simplicial sets $\Delta[n] := \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{Ord}}(-, [n])$; setting $[0, 1] := \Delta[1]$ gives us the simplicial cdga

$$B_{\bullet}(A) := A^{\otimes [0,1]}.$$

The two inclusion $[0] \rightarrow [1]$ define the maps $i_0, i_1 : \Delta[0] \rightarrow \Delta[1]$. Letting $\{0, 1\}$ denote the constant simplicial set with two elements, the maps i_0, i_1 give rise to the map of simplicial sets $i_0 \amalg i_1 : \{0, 1\} \rightarrow [0, 1]$, which makes $B_{\bullet}(A)$ into a simplicial $A \otimes A = A^{\otimes \{0,1\}}$ algebra.

Suppose we have augmentations $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2 : A \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$. Define $\bar{B}_{\bullet}(A, \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2)$ by

$$\bar{B}_{\bullet}(A, \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2) := B_{\bullet}(A)_{A \otimes A} \mathbb{Q}$$

using $\epsilon_1 \otimes \epsilon_2 : A \otimes A \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ as structure map. Since $\bar{B}_n(A, \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2)$ is a complex for each n , we can form a double complex by using the usual alternating sum of the face maps $d_i^n : \bar{B}_{n+1}(A, \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2) \rightarrow \bar{B}_n(A, \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2)$ as the second differential, and let $\bar{B}(A, \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2)$ denote the total complex of this double complex. We use cohomological grading throughout, so $\bar{B}_n(A, \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2)^m$ has total degree $m - n$. For $\epsilon_1 = \epsilon_2 = \epsilon$, we write $\bar{B}(A, \epsilon)$ or simply $\bar{B}(A)$; this is the *reduced bar construction* for (A, ϵ) . As is usual, we denote a decomposable element $x_1 \otimes \dots \otimes x_n$ of $\bar{B}(A)$ by $[x_1 | \dots | x_n]$. Note that

$$\deg([x_1 | \dots | x_m]) = -m + \sum_i \deg(x_i).$$

The bar construction $\bar{B} := \bar{B}(A)$ has the following structures: a differential $d : \bar{B} \rightarrow \bar{B}$ of degree +1 coming from the differential in A , a product (the shuffle product)

$$\cup : \bar{B} \otimes \bar{B} \rightarrow \bar{B}$$

$$[x_1 | \dots | x_p] \cup [x_{p+1} | \dots | x_{p+q}] = \sum_{\sigma} \text{sgn}(\sigma) [x_{\sigma(1)} | \dots | x_{\sigma(p+q)}]$$

where the sum is over all (p, q) shuffles $\sigma \in S_{p+q}$, a co-product

$$\delta : \bar{B} \rightarrow \bar{B} \otimes \bar{B}$$

$$\delta([x_1 | \dots | x_n]) := \sum_{i=0}^n [x_1 | \dots | x_i] \otimes [x_{i+1} | \dots | x_n]$$

and an involution

$$\iota : \bar{B} \rightarrow \bar{B},$$

$$\iota([x_1 | x_2 | \dots | x_{n-1} | x_n]) := (-1)^n [x_n | x_{n-1} | \dots | x_2 | x_1]$$

making $(\bar{B}(A), d, \cup, \delta, \iota)$ a differential graded Hopf algebra over \mathbb{Q} , which is graded-commutative with respect to the product \cup . The cohomology $H^*(\bar{B}(A))$ is thus a graded Hopf algebra over \mathbb{Q} , in particular, $H^0(\bar{B}(A))$ is a commutative Hopf algebra over \mathbb{Q} .

Let $\mathcal{I}(A)$ be the kernel of the augmentation $H^0(\bar{B}(A)) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ induced by ϵ . The coproduct δ on $H^0(\bar{B}(A))$ induces the structure of a co-Lie algebra on $\gamma_A := \mathcal{I}(A)/\mathcal{I}(A)^2$.

From the formula for the coproduct, we see that, modulo tensors of degree $< m$, we have

$$\delta([x_1 | \dots | x_m]) = 1 \otimes [x_1 | \dots | x_m] + [x_1 | \dots | x_m] \otimes 1.$$

This implies that the pro-affine \mathbb{Q} -algebraic group $G := \text{Spec } H^0(\bar{B}(A))$ is pro-unipotent. In addition, it is known that, as an algebra over \mathbb{Q} , $H^0(\bar{B}(A))$ is a polynomial algebra, with indecomposables γ_A .

Suppose $A = \bigoplus_{r \geq 0} A^*(r)$ is an Adams graded cdga, with canonical augmentation $\epsilon : A \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$. The Adams grading on A induces an Adams grading on $B_\bullet(A)$ and thus on $\bar{B}(A)$; explicitly $\bar{B}(A)$ has the Adams grading $\bar{B}(A) = \bigoplus_{r \geq 0} \bar{B}(A)(r)$ where the Adams degree of $[x_1 | \dots | x_m]$ is

$$|[x_1 | \dots | x_m]| := \sum_j |x_j|.$$

Thus $H^0(\bar{B}(A)) = \bigoplus_{r \geq 0} H^0(\bar{B}(A)(r))$ becomes an Adams graded Hopf algebra over \mathbb{Q} , commutative as a \mathbb{Q} -algebra. We also have the Adams graded co-Lie algebra $\gamma_A = \bigoplus_{r > 0} \gamma_A(r)$.

Remark 1.2.1. Let A be an Adams graded cdga. The Adams grading equips the pro-unipotent affine \mathbb{Q} group scheme $G := \text{Spec } H^0(\bar{B}(A))$ with a grading, or, equivalently, with a \mathbb{G}_m -action. Thus γ_A is a graded nilpotent co-Lie algebra, and there is an equivalence of categories between the graded co-representations of $H^0(\bar{B}(A))$ in finite dimensional graded \mathbb{Q} -vector spaces, $\text{co-rep}_{\mathbb{Q}}^f(H^0(\bar{B}(A)))$, and the graded co-representations of γ_A in finite dimensional graded \mathbb{Q} -vector spaces, $\text{co-rep}_{\mathbb{Q}}^f(\gamma_A)$.

1.3. The category of cell modules. Kriz and May [21] define a triangulated category directly from an Adams graded cdga A without passing to the bar construction or using a co-Lie algebra. We recall some of their work here.

Let A^* be a graded algebra over \mathbb{Q} . We let $A[n]$ be the left A^* -module which is A^{m+n} in degree m , with the A^* -action given by left multiplication. If $A^*(*) = \bigoplus_{n \geq 0, r \geq 0} A^n(r)$ is a bi-graded \mathbb{Q} -algebra, we let $A\langle r \rangle[n]$ be the left $A^*(*)$ -module which is $A^{m+n}(r+s)$ in bi-degree (m, s) , with action given by left multiplication.

Definition 1.3.1. Let A be a cdga.

(1) A *dg A -module* (M^*, d) consists of a complex $M^* = \bigoplus_n M^n$ of \mathbb{Q} -vector spaces with differential d , together with a graded, degree zero map $A^* \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} M^* \rightarrow M^*$, $a \otimes m \mapsto a \cdot m$, which makes M^* into a graded A^* -module, and satisfies the Leibniz rule

$$d(a \cdot m) = da \cdot m + (-1)^{\deg a} a \cdot dm; \quad a \in A^*, m \in M^*.$$

(2) If $A = \bigoplus_{r \geq 0} A^*(r)$ is an Adams graded cdga, an *Adams graded dg A -module* is a dg A -module M^* together with a decomposition into subcomplexes $M^* = \bigoplus_s M^*(s)$ such that $A^*(r) \cdot M^*(s) \subset M^*(r+s)$. We say $x \in M^*$ has *Adams degree s* if $x \in M^*(s)$, and write this as $|x| = s$.

(3) An Adams graded dg A -module M is a *cell module* if

- (a) M is free as a bi-graded A -module, where we forget the differential structure. That is, there is a set J and elements $b_j \in M^{n_j}(r_j)$, $j \in J$, such that the maps $a \mapsto a \cdot b_j$ induces an isomorphism of bi-graded A -modules

$$\bigoplus_{j \in J} A\langle -r_j \rangle[-n_j] \rightarrow M.$$

- (b) There is a filtration on the index set J :

$$J_{-1} = \emptyset \subset J_0 \subset J_1 \subset \dots \subset J_n \subset \dots \subset J$$

such that $J = \bigcup_{n=0}^{\infty} J_n$ and for $j \in J_n$,

$$db_j = \sum_{i \in J_{n-1}} a_{ij} b_i.$$

A *finite cell module* is a cell module with index set J finite.

We denote the category of dg A -modules by \mathcal{M}_A , the A -cell modules by \mathcal{CM}_A and the finite cell modules by \mathcal{CM}_A^f .

1.4. The derived category. Let A be an Adams graded cdga and let M and N be Adams graded dg A -modules. Let $\mathcal{H}om_A(M, N)$ be the Adams graded dg A -module with $\mathcal{H}om(M, N)^n(r)$ the A -module consisting of maps $f : M \rightarrow N$ with $f(M^a(s)) \subset N^{a+n}(s+r)$, and differential d defined by $df(m) = d(f(m)) + (-1)^{n+1}f(dm)$ for $f \in \mathcal{H}om(M, N)^n(r)$. Similarly, let $M \otimes_A N$ be the Adams graded dg A -module with underlying module $M \otimes_A N$ and with differential $d(m \otimes n) = dm \otimes n + (-1)^{\deg m} m \otimes dn$.

For $f : M \rightarrow N$ a morphism of Adams graded dg A -modules, we let $\text{Cone}(f)$ be the Adams graded dg A -module with

$$\text{Cone}(f)^n(r) := N^n(r) \oplus M^{n+1}(r)$$

and differential $d(n, m) = (dn + f(m), -dm)$. Let $M[1]$ be the Adams graded dg A -module with $M[1]^n(r) := M^{n+1}(r)$ and differential $-d$, where d is the differential of M . A sequence of the form

$$M \xrightarrow{f} N \xrightarrow{i} \text{Cone}(f) \xrightarrow{j} M[1]$$

where i and j are the evident inclusion and projection, is called a *cone sequence*.

Definition 1.4.1. Let A be an Adams graded cdga over \mathbb{Q} . We let \mathcal{M}_A denote the category of Adams graded dg A -modules, \mathcal{K}_A the *homotopy category*, i.e. the objects of \mathcal{K}_A are the objects of \mathcal{M}_A and

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}_A}(M, N) = H^0(\mathcal{H}om_A(M, N)(0)).$$

The category \mathcal{K}_A is a triangulated category, with distinguished triangles as usual those triangles which are isomorphic in \mathcal{K}_A to a cone sequence.

Definition 1.4.2. The *derived category* \mathcal{D}_A of dg A -modules is the localization of \mathcal{K}_A with respect to morphisms $M \rightarrow N$ which are quasi-isomorphisms on the underlying complexes of \mathbb{Q} -vector spaces. For M in \mathcal{D}_A , we denote the n th cohomology of M , as a complex of \mathbb{Q} -vector spaces, by $H^n(M)$.

We define the homotopy category of A -cell modules, resp. finite cell modules, as the full subcategory of \mathcal{K}_A with objects in \mathcal{CM}_A , resp. in \mathcal{CM}_A^f ,

$$\mathcal{KCM}_A^f \subset \mathcal{KCM}_A \subset \mathcal{K}_A.$$

Note that for $A = \mathbb{Q}$, $\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is just the category of complexes of graded \mathbb{Q} -vector spaces, and $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is the unbounded derived category of graded \mathbb{Q} -vector spaces.

Proposition 1.4.3 ([21, construction 2.7]). *The evident functor*

$$\mathcal{KCM}_A \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_A$$

is an equivalence of triangulated categories.

We let $\mathcal{D}_A^f \subset \mathcal{D}_A$ be the full subcategory with objects those M isomorphic in \mathcal{D}_A to a finite cell module. As an immediate consequence of proposition 1.4.3, we have

Proposition 1.4.4. *$\mathcal{KCM}_A^f \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_A^f$ is an equivalence of triangulated categories.*

Example 1.4.5 (Tate objects). For $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, let $\mathbb{Q}(n)$ be the object of \mathcal{CM}_A^f which is the free rank one A -module with generator b_n having Adams degree $-n$, cohomological degree 0 and $db_n = 0$, i.e., $\mathbb{Q}(n) = A\langle n \rangle$. We sometimes write $\mathbb{Q}_A(n)$ for $\mathbb{Q}(n)$; $\mathbb{Q}(n)$ is called a *Tate object*.

1.5. Weight filtration. Let M be an Adams graded dg A -module which is free as a bi-graded A -module. Choose a basis $\mathcal{B} := \{b_j \mid j \in J\}$, $M = \bigoplus_j A \cdot b_j$. Write

$$db_j = \sum_i a_{ij} b_i; \quad a_{ij} \in A.$$

Since $|a_{ij}| \geq 0$ and d has Adams degree 0, it follows that

$$|b_i| \leq |b_j| \text{ if } a_{ij} \neq 0.$$

Thus, we have the subcomplex

$$W_n^{\mathcal{B}} M = \bigoplus_{\{j, |b_j| \leq n\}} A \cdot b_j$$

of M .

The subcomplex $W_n^{\mathcal{B}} M$ is independent of the choice of basis: if $\mathcal{B}' = \{b'_j\}$ is another basis and if $|b'_j| = n$, then as $b'_j = \sum_i e_{ij} b_i$ and $|e_{ij}| \geq 0$, it follows that $b'_j \in W_n^{\mathcal{B}} M$ and hence $W_n^{\mathcal{B}'} M \subset W_n^{\mathcal{B}} M$. By symmetry, $W_n^{\mathcal{B}} M \subset W_n^{\mathcal{B}'} M$. We may thus write $W_n M$ for $W_n^{\mathcal{B}} M$.

This gives us the increasing filtration as an Adams graded dg A -module

$$W_* M : \dots \subset W_n M \subset W_{n+1} M \subset \dots \subset M$$

with $M = \bigcup_n W_n M$.

Similarly, for $n \geq n'$, define $W_{n/n'} M$ as the cokernel of the inclusion $W_{n'} M \rightarrow W_n M$, i.e., $W_{n/n'} M$ is the Adams graded dg A -module with basis the b_j having $n' < |b_j| \leq n$ and with differential induced by the differential in $W_n M$. We write gr_n^W for $W_{n/n-1}$ and $W^{>n}$ for $W_{\infty/n}$.

It is not hard to see that $W_n M$ is functorial in M . In particular, if $f : M \rightarrow M'$ is a homotopy equivalence of cell modules with homotopy inverse $g : M' \rightarrow M$, then f and g restricted to $W_n M$ and $W_n M'$ give inverse homotopy equivalences $W_n f : W_n M \rightarrow W_n M'$, $W_n g : W_n M' \rightarrow W_n M$. Thus the W filtration in \mathcal{CM}_A defines a functorial tower of endo-functors on \mathcal{KCM}_A :

$$(1.5.1) \quad \dots \rightarrow W_n \rightarrow W_{n+1} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \text{id}$$

Lemma 1.5.1. *1. The endo-functor W_n is exact for each n .*

2. For $n' \leq n \leq \infty$, the sequence of endo-functors $W_{n'} \rightarrow W_n \rightarrow W_{n/n'}$ canonically extends to a distinguished triangle of endo-functors.

Proof. For (1), it follows directly from the definition that W_n transforms a cone sequence into a cone sequence. For (2), take $M \in \mathcal{CM}_A$. The sequence

$$0 \rightarrow W_{n'}M \rightarrow W_nM \rightarrow W_{n/n'}M \rightarrow 0$$

is split exact as a sequence of bi-graded A -modules. Thus (2) follows from the general fact that a sequence in \mathcal{CM}_A

$$0 \rightarrow N' \xrightarrow{i} N \xrightarrow{p} N'' \rightarrow 0$$

that is split exact as a sequence of bi-graded A -modules extends canonically to a distinguished triangle in \mathcal{KCM}_A . To see this, choose a splitting s to p (as bi-graded A -modules), and define $t : N'' \rightarrow N'[1]$ by $i \circ t = s \circ d_{N''} - d_N \circ s$. It is then easy to check that t is a map of complexes and $(s, t) : N'' \rightarrow N \oplus N'[1]$ defines the map of complexes

$$(s, t) : N'' \rightarrow \text{Cone}(i)$$

making the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} N' & \xrightarrow{i} & N & \xrightarrow{p} & N'' & \xrightarrow{t} & N'[1] \\ \parallel & & \parallel & & \downarrow (s,t) & & \parallel \\ N' & \xrightarrow{i} & N & \longrightarrow & \text{Cone}(i) & \longrightarrow & N'[1] \end{array}$$

commute. In particular, (s, t) is an isomorphism in \mathcal{KCM}_A . One sees similarly that another choice s' of splitting leads to a homotopic map (s', t') . \square

Note that it is not necessary for M to be a cell module to define W_nM ; being free as a bi-graded A -module suffices. It is not however clear that W_nM is a quasi-isomorphism invariant in general. To side-step this issue, we use instead

Definition 1.5.2. Define the tower of exact endo-functors on \mathcal{D}_A

$$\dots \rightarrow W_n \rightarrow W_{n+1} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \text{id}$$

using (1.5.1) and the equivalence of categories in proposition 1.4.3. Concretely, choose for each M in \mathcal{D}_A an object P_M in \mathcal{KCM}_A and an isomorphism $\psi_M : P_M \rightarrow M$ in \mathcal{D}_A . Define W_nM to be the image of W_nP_M in \mathcal{D}_A , and the map $W_nM \rightarrow M$ by composing $W_nP_M \rightarrow P$ with the chosen isomorphism ψ_M . W_n is defined on morphisms via the isomorphism

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{KCM}_A}(P_M, P_N) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}_A}(P_M, P_N) \xrightarrow{(\psi_M^*)^{-1} \circ \psi_{N*}} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}_A}(M, N)$$

We define $W_{n/n'}$, gr_n^W and $W^{>n}$ on \mathcal{D}_A similarly.

Remark 1.5.3. Since $\mathcal{KCM}_A \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_A$ is an equivalence of triangulated categories, the natural distinguished triangles

$$W_{n'} \rightarrow W_n \rightarrow W_{n/n'} \rightarrow W_{n'}[1]$$

in \mathcal{KCM}_A give us natural distinguished triangles

$$W_{n'} \rightarrow W_n \rightarrow W_{n/n'} \rightarrow W_{n'}[1]$$

in \mathcal{D}_A .

One uses the weight filtration for inductive arguments, for example:

Lemma 1.5.4. *Let M be a finite A -cell module. Suppose N is a summand of M in \mathcal{D}_A . Then there is a finite A -cell module M' with $N \cong M'$ in \mathcal{D}_A .*

Proof. By proposition 1.4.3 there is an isomorphism $N' \cong N$ in \mathcal{D}_A with N' an object in $\mathcal{C}\mathcal{M}_A$. Thus we may assume that N is a cell module. Since $\mathcal{K}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{M}_A \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_A$ is an equivalence, N is a summand of M in $\mathcal{K}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{M}_A$. Write $M = N \oplus N'$ in $\mathcal{K}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{M}_A$ and let $p : M \rightarrow M$ be the projection $M \rightarrow N$ followed by the inclusion $N \rightarrow M$.

Since M is finite, there is a minimal n with $W_n M \neq 0$. Thus $W_{n-1} N$ is homotopy equivalent to zero and $N \cong W_{\infty/n-1} N$ in $\mathcal{K}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{M}_A$. Hence, we may assume that $W_{n-1} N = 0$ in $\mathcal{C}\mathcal{M}_A$. Similarly, we may assume that $M = W_{n+r} M$ and $N = W_{n+r} N$ in $\mathcal{C}\mathcal{M}_A$ for some $r \geq 0$. We proceed by induction on r .

As $A^*(0) = \mathbb{Q} \cdot \text{id}$, it follows that $W_n M = A \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} M_0$ for a finite complex of finite dimensional graded \mathbb{Q} -vector spaces M_0 . Indeed, choose a finite bi-graded A -basis $\{b_j\}$ for $W_n M$ and let M_0 be the finite dimensional \mathbb{Q} -vector space spanned by the b_j . Since $W_{n-1} M = 0$, all the b_j have Adams degree n . Writing $db_j = \sum_i a_{ij} b_i$ and noting that the differential has Adams degree 0, it follows that $|a_{ij}| = 0$ for all i, j , i.e., $a_{ij} \in \mathbb{Q} \cdot \text{id}$. Consequently M_0 is a subcomplex of M and $W_n M = A \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} M_0$ as an Adams graded dg module.

But such an M_0 is homotopy equivalent to the direct sum of its cohomologies; replacing M_0 with $\oplus_n H^n(M_0)[-n]$ and changing notation, we may assume that $d_{M_0} = 0$. Thus $W_n M = A \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} M_0$ for M_0 a finite dimensional bi-graded \mathbb{Q} -vector space; using again the fact that $A(r) = 0$ for $r < 0$ and $A(0) = \mathbb{Q} \cdot \text{id}$, we see that $W_n p = \text{id} \otimes q$ with $q : M_0 \rightarrow M_0$ an idempotent endomorphism of the bi-graded \mathbb{Q} -vector space M_0 . Thus $W_n N \cong A \otimes \text{im}(q)$, hence $W_n N$ is homotopy equivalent to a finite A -cell module. This also takes care of the case $r = 0$.

Using the distinguished triangle

$$W_n N \rightarrow N \rightarrow W_{n+r/n} N \rightarrow W_n N[1]$$

we may replace N with the shifted cone of the map $W_{n+r/n} N \rightarrow A \otimes \text{im}(q)[1]$. Since $W_{n+r/n} N$ is a summand of $W_{n+r/n} M$, it follows by induction on r that $W_{n+r/n} N$ is homotopy equivalent to a finite cell module, hence the cone of $W_{n+r/n} N \rightarrow A \otimes \text{im}(q)$ is homotopy equivalent to a finite cell module as well. \square

Definition 1.5.5. Let $\mathcal{D}_A^{+w} \subset \mathcal{D}_A$ be the full subcategory of \mathcal{D}_A with objects M such that $W_n M \cong 0$ for some n . Similarly, let $\mathcal{C}\mathcal{M}_A^{+w} \subset \mathcal{C}\mathcal{M}_A$ be the full subcategory with objects M such that $W_n M = 0$ for some n and let $\mathcal{K}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{M}_A^{+w}$ be the homotopy category of $\mathcal{C}\mathcal{M}_A^{+w}$.

Lemma 1.5.6. 1. *The natural map $\mathcal{K}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{M}_A^{+w} \rightarrow \mathcal{K}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{M}_A$ is an equivalence of $\mathcal{K}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{M}_A^{+w}$ with the full subcategory of $\mathcal{K}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{M}_A$ with objects the M such that $W_n M \cong 0$ in $\mathcal{K}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{M}_A$ for $n \ll 0$.*

2. *The equivalence $\mathcal{K}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{M}_A \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_A$ induces an equivalence $\mathcal{K}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{M}_A^{+w} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_A^{+w}$.*

Proof. Since $\mathcal{K}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{M}_A^{+w}$ is the homotopy category of the full subcategory $\mathcal{C}\mathcal{M}_A^{+w}$ of $\mathcal{C}\mathcal{M}_A$, the functor $\mathcal{K}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{M}_A^{+w} \rightarrow \mathcal{K}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{M}_A$ is a full embedding. Suppose that $W_n M \cong 0$ in $\mathcal{K}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{M}_A$. We have the cell module $W^{>n} M$ and the distinguished triangle

$$W_n M \rightarrow M \rightarrow W^{>n} M \rightarrow W_n M[1]$$

in $\mathcal{K}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{M}_A$. Thus the map $M \rightarrow W^{>n} M$ is an isomorphism in $\mathcal{K}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{M}_A$; since $W^{>n} M$ is in $\mathcal{C}\mathcal{M}_A^{+w}$, the essential image of $\mathcal{K}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{M}_A^{+w}$ in $\mathcal{K}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{M}_A$ is as described.

For (2), following definition 1.5.2, $W_n M$ is defined by choosing an isomorphism $P \rightarrow M$ in \mathcal{D}_A with $P \in \mathcal{C}\mathcal{M}_A$ and taking $W_n M := W_n P$. Since $W_n P = W_n M \cong 0$

in \mathcal{D}_A , it follows that $W_n P \cong 0$ in \mathcal{KCM}_A , so P is isomorphic to an object in \mathcal{KCM}_A^{+w} . Thus \mathcal{D}_A^{+w} is the essential image of \mathcal{KCM}_A^{+w} in \mathcal{D}_A . Since $\mathcal{KCM}_A \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_A$ is an equivalence, this proves (2). \square

Remark 1.5.7. Take $M \in \mathcal{D}_A^{+w}$. Then there is an n_0 such that $W_n M \cong 0$ for all $n \leq n_0$. Indeed, by definition, $W_{n_0} M \cong 0$ for some n_0 . Thus $M \rightarrow W^{>n_0} M$ is an isomorphism in \mathcal{D}_A . If $n < n_0$, then $W_n M \rightarrow W_n W^{>n_0} M \cong 0$ is an isomorphism in \mathcal{D}_A .

Another result using induction on the weight filtration is

Lemma 1.5.8. *Let M be an Adams graded dg A -module.*

1. *M is a finite A -cell module if and only if M is free and finitely generated as a bi-graded A -module.*
2. *M is in \mathcal{CM}_A^{+w} if and only if M is free as a bi-graded A -module and there is an integer r_0 such that $|m| \geq r_0$ for all $m \in M$.*

Proof. We first prove (1). Clearly a finite A -cell module is free and finitely generated as a bi-graded A -module. Conversely, suppose M is free and finitely generated over A ; choose a basis \mathcal{B} for M .

Clearly $W_n^{\mathcal{B}} M = 0$ for $n \ll 0$; let N be the minimum integer n such that $W_n^{\mathcal{B}} M \neq 0$ and let \mathcal{B}_N be the set of basis elements b of Adams degree N . Since $A(0) = \mathbb{Q} \cdot \text{id}$, it follows that \mathcal{B}_N forms a \mathbb{Q} basis for $W_N M$ and the differential on \mathcal{B}_N is given by

$$de_\alpha = \sum_{\beta} a_{\alpha\beta} e_\beta$$

with $a_{\alpha\beta} \in \mathbb{Q}$ and $e_\beta \in \mathcal{B}_N$. Changing the \mathbb{Q} basis for $W_N^{\mathcal{B}} M$, we may assume that the subset \mathcal{B}_N^0 of \mathcal{B}_N of e_α such that $de_\alpha = 0$ forms a \mathbb{Q} basis for the kernel of d on the \mathbb{Q} -span of \mathcal{B}_N . Since $d^2 = 0$, the two-step filtration

$$\mathcal{B}_N^0 \subset \mathcal{B}_N$$

exhibits $W_N M$ as a finite cell module.

The result follows by induction on the length of the weight filtration: By induction $W_{\mathcal{B}}^{>N} M := M/W_N^{\mathcal{B}} M$ is a finite cell module with basis say $\{b'_j \mid j \in J\}$ for some filtration on J . Since $M = W_N^{\mathcal{B}} M \oplus W_{\mathcal{B}}^{>N} M$ as an A -module, we just take the union of the two bases, and the concatenation of the filtrations, to present M as a finite cell module.

The proof of (2) is similar. In fact, the same proof as for (1) shows that the sub-dg A -module $W_n^{\mathcal{B}} M$ of M is in \mathcal{CM}_A^{+w} for all n and that we may find an A basis \mathcal{B}_n for $W_n^{\mathcal{B}} M$ and a filtration

$$\emptyset = \mathcal{B}_n^{r_0-1} \subset \mathcal{B}_n^{r_0} \subset \dots \subset \mathcal{B}_n^{2n-1} \subset \mathcal{B}_n^{2n} = \mathcal{B}_n$$

that exhibits $W_n^{\mathcal{B}} M$ as a cell module. In addition, we may assume that \mathcal{B}_i with its filtration is just \mathcal{B}_n^{2i} with the induced filtration, for all $i \leq n$. Thus, taking the union of the \mathcal{B}_n gives the desired basis for M , showing that M is in \mathcal{CM}_A^{+w} . \square

1.6. Bounded below modules.

Definition 1.6.1. Let $\mathcal{D}_A^+ \subset \mathcal{D}_A$ be the full subcategory with objects the Adams graded dg A -modules M having $H^n(M) = 0$ for $n \ll 0$, as usual, we call such an M *bounded below*.

Lemma 1.6.2. *Suppose that A is cohomologically connected, and M is an Adams graded dg A -module with $H^n(M) = 0$ for $n < n_0$. Then there is a quasi-isomorphism $P \rightarrow M$ with P an A -cell module having basis $\{e_\alpha\}$ with $\deg(e_\alpha) \geq n_0$ for all α . If there is an r_0 such that $H^n(M)(r) = 0$ for $r < r_0$ and all n , we may find $P \rightarrow M$ as above satisfying the additional condition $|e_\alpha| \geq r_0$ for all α .*

Proof. We first note the following elementary facts: Let $V = \bigoplus_{n,r} V^n(r)$ be a bi-graded \mathbb{Q} -vector space, which we consider as a complex with zero differential. Then the complex $A \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} V$ is a cell-module, as a bi-graded \mathbb{Q} basis for V gives a bi-graded A basis with 0 differential. In addition, the map $v \mapsto 1 \otimes v$ gives a map

$$V^n := \bigoplus_r V^n(r) \rightarrow H^n(A \otimes V).$$

Finally, suppose there is an n_0 such that $V^{n_0} \neq 0$ but $V^n = 0$ for all $n < n_0$. Then as $H^n(A) = 0$ for $n < 0$ and $H^0(A) = \mathbb{Q}$, the map

$$V^n \rightarrow H^n(A \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} V)$$

is an isomorphism for all $n \leq n_0$.

We begin the construction of $P \rightarrow M$ by taking V to be a bi-graded \mathbb{Q} subspace of $\bigoplus_{n \geq n_0} M^n$ representing $\bigoplus_n H^n(M)$, giving the map of Adams graded dg A modules

$$\phi_{n_0} : P_0 := \bigoplus_{n \geq n_0} A \otimes H^n(M)[-n] \rightarrow M.$$

From the discussion above, we see that ϕ_{n_0} is an isomorphism on H^n for $n \leq n_0$ and a surjection on H^n for $n > n_0$. If in addition there is an r_0 such that $H^n(M)(r) = 0$ for $r < r_0$ and all n , then P_0 has a bi-graded A -basis \mathcal{S}_0 with $|v| \geq r_0$ for each $v \in \mathcal{S}_0$.

Suppose by induction we have constructed a sequence of inclusions of A -cell modules

$$P_0 \rightarrow P_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow P_{r-1}$$

and maps of Adams graded dg A -modules

$$\phi_{n_0+i} : P_i \rightarrow M$$

with the following properties:

- (1) The P_i have A -bases $\mathcal{S}(i) := \mathcal{S}_0 \cup \dots \cup \mathcal{S}_i$. In addition, for all $i \geq 1$, all the elements in \mathcal{S}_i are of cohomological degree $n_0 + i - 1$, and for $v \in \mathcal{S}_i$, dv is in P_{i-1} .
- (2) The map $P_i \rightarrow P_{i+1}$ is the one induced by the inclusion $\mathcal{S}(i) \subset \mathcal{S}(i+1)$.
- (3) $\phi_{n_0+i} : P_i \rightarrow M$ induces an isomorphism on H^n for $n \leq n_0 + i$.
- (4) If $H^n(M)(r) = 0$ for $r < r_0$ and all n , then $v \in \mathcal{S}(i)$ has Adams degree $|v| \geq r_0$.

We now show how to continue the induction. For this, let $n_r = n_0 + r$ and let $V \subset P_0^{n_r}$ be a bi-graded \mathbb{Q} -subspace of representatives for the kernel of $H^{n_r}(P_{r-1}) \rightarrow H^{n_r}(M)$. Let

$$P_r := P_{r-1} \oplus A \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} V$$

as bi-graded A -module, where the differential is given by using the differential on P_{r-1} , setting

$$d((0, 1 \otimes v)) = (v, 0) \in P_{r-1}^{n_r}$$

for $v \in V$ and extending by the Leibniz rule. Note that, for $v \in V$, there is an $m_v \in M^{n_r-1}$ with $dm_v = \phi_{r-1}(v)$; choosing a bi-graded \mathbb{Q} -basis \mathcal{S}_r for V and extending the assignment $v \mapsto m_v$ from \mathcal{S}_r to all of V by \mathbb{Q} -linearity, we have a \mathbb{Q} -linear map

$$f : V \rightarrow M^{n_r-1}$$

with $d(f(v)) = \phi_{r-1}(v)$ for all $v \in V$. Thus, we may define the map of dg A -modules

$$\phi_r : P_r \rightarrow M$$

by using ϕ_{r-1} on P_r , f on $1 \otimes V$ and extending by A -linearity. Clearly P_r is an A -cell module with A -basis $\mathcal{S}(r) := \mathcal{S}(r-1) \cup \mathcal{S}_r$.

In case $H^n(M)(r) = 0$ for $r < r_0$ and all n , clearly all bi-homogeneous elements of V have Adams degree $\geq r_0$, so $|v| \geq r_0$ for all $v \in \mathcal{S}_r$.

We can compute the cohomology of P_r by using the sequence of A -cell modules

$$0 \rightarrow P_{r-1} \rightarrow P_r \rightarrow A \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} V \rightarrow 0,$$

where we consider V as a complex with zero differential, which is split exact as a sequence of bi-graded A -modules. The resulting long exact cohomology sequence shows that $P_{r-1} \rightarrow P_r$ induces an isomorphism in cohomology H^n for $n < n_r - 1$ and we have the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow H^{n_r-1}(P_{r-1}) \rightarrow H^{n_r-1}(P_r) \rightarrow V \xrightarrow{\partial} H^{n_r}(P_{r-1}) \rightarrow H^{n_r}(P_r) \rightarrow 0.$$

In addition, one can compute the coboundary ∂ by lifting the element $1 \otimes v \in (A \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} V)^{n_r-1}$ to the element $(0, 1 \otimes v) \in P_r^{n_r-1}$ and applying the differential d_{P_r} . From this, we see that the sequence

$$0 \rightarrow V \xrightarrow{\partial} H^{n_r}(P_{r-1}) \rightarrow H^{n_r}(P_r) \rightarrow 0$$

is exact, hence $H^{n_r-1}(P_{r-1}) \rightarrow H^{n_r-1}(P_r)$ is an isomorphism. This also shows that $\phi_r : P_r \rightarrow M$ induces an isomorphism on H^n for $n \leq n_r$ and the induction continues.

If we now take P to be the direct limit of the P_r , it follows that P is an A -cell module with basis elements all in cohomological degree $\geq n_0$, and that the map $\phi : P \rightarrow M$ induced from the ϕ_r is a quasi-isomorphism. If there is an r_0 such that $H^*(M)(r) = 0$ for $r < r_0$, then by (4) above, the basis $\mathcal{S} := \cup_r \mathcal{S}(r)$ clearly has $|e| \geq r_0$ for all $e \in \mathcal{S}$. This completes the proof. \square

1.7. Tor and Ext. The Hom functor $\mathcal{H}om_A(M, N)$ and tensor product functor $M \otimes_A N$ define exact bi-functors

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}om_A : \mathcal{KCM}_A^{\text{op}} \otimes \mathcal{KCM}_A &\rightarrow \mathcal{D}_A \\ \otimes_A : \mathcal{KCM}_A \otimes \mathcal{KCM}_A &\rightarrow \mathcal{KCM}_A. \end{aligned}$$

Via proposition 1.4.3, these give well-defined derived functors of $\mathcal{H}om_A$ and \otimes_A :

$$\begin{aligned} R\mathcal{H}om_A : \mathcal{D}_A^{\text{op}} \otimes \mathcal{D}_A &\rightarrow \mathcal{D}_A \\ \otimes_A^L : \mathcal{D}_A \otimes \mathcal{D}_A &\rightarrow \mathcal{D}_A. \end{aligned}$$

Restricting to \mathcal{KCM}_A^f , we have the derived functors for the finite categories

$$\begin{aligned} R\mathcal{H}om_A &: \mathcal{D}_A^{f\text{op}} \otimes \mathcal{D}_A^f \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_A^f \\ \otimes_A^L &: \mathcal{D}_A^f \otimes \mathcal{D}_A^f \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_A^f. \end{aligned}$$

In both settings, these bi-functors are adjoint:

$$R\mathcal{H}om_A(M \otimes_A^L N, K) \cong R\mathcal{H}om_A(M, R\mathcal{H}om_A(N, K)).$$

We have as well the restriction of \otimes_A^L to \mathcal{D}_A^{+w} and \mathcal{D}_A^+ :

$$\otimes_A^L : \mathcal{D}_A^{+w} \otimes \mathcal{D}_A^{+w} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_A^{+w}, \quad \otimes_A^L : \mathcal{D}_A^+ \otimes \mathcal{D}_A^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_A^+.$$

The derived tensor product makes \mathcal{D}_A into a triangulated tensor category with unit $\mathbb{1} := A$ and \mathcal{D}_A^{+w} , \mathcal{D}_A^+ and \mathcal{D}_A^f are triangulated tensor subcategories. By lemma 1.5.4, \mathcal{D}^f is closed under taking summands in \mathcal{D}_A ; this property is obvious for \mathcal{D}_A^{+w} and \mathcal{D}_A^+ .

Define $M^\vee := R\mathcal{H}om_A(M, A)$ and call M *strongly dualizable* if the canonical map $M \rightarrow M^{\vee\vee}$ is an isomorphism in \mathcal{D}_A . Note that M is strongly dualizable if M is *rigid*, i.e., there exists an $N \in \mathcal{D}_A$ and morphisms $\delta : A \rightarrow M \otimes_A^L N$ and $\epsilon : N \otimes_A^L M \rightarrow A$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{id}_M \otimes \epsilon) \circ (\delta \otimes \text{id}_M) &= \text{id}_M \\ (\text{id}_N \otimes \delta) \circ (\epsilon \otimes \text{id}_N) &= \text{id}_N \end{aligned}$$

We have

Proposition 1.7.1 ([21, theorem 5.7]). *$M \in \mathcal{D}_A$ is rigid if and only if M is in \mathcal{D}_A^f , i.e., $M \cong N$ in \mathcal{D}_A for some finite A -cell module N .*

The precise statement found in [21, theorem 5.7] is that M is rigid if and only if M is a *summand* in \mathcal{D}_A of some finite cell module, so the proposition follows from this and lemma 1.5.4; Kriz and May are working in a more general setting in which this lemma does not hold.

Example 1.7.2. For $n \geq 0$, $\mathbb{Q}(\pm n) \cong (\mathbb{Q}(\pm 1))^{\otimes n}$ and for all n , $\mathbb{Q}(n)^\vee \cong \mathbb{Q}(-n)$.

1.8. Change of ring. If $\phi : A \rightarrow A'$ is a homomorphism of Adams graded cdgas, we have the functor

$$- \otimes_A A' : \mathcal{M}_A \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{A'}$$

which induces a functor on cell modules and the homotopy category

$$\phi_* : \mathcal{KCM}_A \rightarrow \mathcal{KCM}_{A'}.$$

Via proposition 1.4.3, we have the change of rings functor

$$\phi_* : \mathcal{D}_A \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{A'}$$

on the derived category. By proposition 1.4.3 and lemma 1.5.6, the respective restrictions of ϕ_* define exact tensor functors

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_* &: \mathcal{D}_A^{+w} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{A'}^{+w} \\ \phi_* &: \mathcal{D}_A^f \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{A'}^f. \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 1.8.1. *Let $\phi : A \rightarrow A'$ be a homomorphism of cohomologically connected cdgas. Then the map ϕ_* restricts to*

$$\phi_* : \mathcal{D}_A^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{A'}^+.$$

Proof. Take $M \in \mathcal{D}_{A'}^+$. By lemma 1.6.2, there is an integer N , a cell A' module P with basis $\{e_\alpha\}$ such that $\deg e_\alpha \geq N$ and a quasi-isomorphism $P \rightarrow M$. In fact, looking at the proof of lemma 1.6.2, we can assume P has an A -basis \mathcal{S} of the form

$$\mathcal{S} = \cup_{i=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{S}_i$$

with $\deg(e) \geq N$ for $e \in \mathcal{S}_0$ and $\deg(e) = N + i - 1$ for $e \in \mathcal{S}_i$ for $i > 0$, and such that $d\mathcal{S}_{r+1}$ is contained in the A -submodule P_r of P generated by $\cup_{i \leq r} \mathcal{S}_i$ for all $r \geq -1$ (where $\mathcal{S}_{-1} = \emptyset$). Thus we have the sequence of A -cell modules

$$0 \rightarrow P_{r-1} \rightarrow P_r \rightarrow P_r/P_{r-1} \rightarrow 0$$

which is split exact as a sequence of bi-graded A -modules. Tensoring with A' gives us the sequence of A' -cell modules

$$0 \rightarrow P_{r-1} \otimes_A A' \rightarrow P_r \otimes_A A' \rightarrow P_r/P_{r-1} \otimes_A A' \rightarrow 0$$

which is split exact as a sequence of bi-graded A' -modules.

For all $r \geq 0$, we have the isomorphism of A' -cell modules

$$P_r/P_{r-1} \otimes_A A' \cong \oplus_j A' \langle -r_j \rangle [-m_j]$$

with $m_j \geq N$. Thus it follows by induction on r and the fact that A' is cohomologically connected that $H^n(P_r \otimes_A A') = 0$ for $n < N$. Taking the inductive limit, we see that $H^n(P \otimes_A A') = 0$ for $n < N$.

Since $\phi_* M \cong P \otimes_A A'$ it follows that $\phi_* M$ is in \mathcal{D}_A^+ . \square

Theorem 1.8.2 ([21, proposition 4.2]). *If ϕ is a quasi-isomorphism, then*

$$\phi_* : \mathcal{D}_A \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{A'}$$

is an equivalence of triangulated tensor categories.

Noting the ϕ_* is compatible with the weight filtrations, the theorem immediately yields

Corollary 1.8.3. *If ϕ is a quasi-isomorphism, then*

$$\phi_* : \mathcal{D}_A^{+w} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{A'}^{+w}$$

is an equivalence of triangulated tensor categories.

In addition, we have

Corollary 1.8.4. *If ϕ is a quasi-isomorphism, then*

$$\phi_* : \mathcal{D}_A^f \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{A'}^f$$

is an equivalence of triangulated tensor categories.

Proof. Since an equivalence of tensor triangulated categories induces an equivalence on the subcategories of rigid objects, the result follows from theorem 1.8.2 and proposition 1.7.1. \square

Corollary 1.8.5. *Let $\phi : A' \rightarrow A$ be a quasi-isomorphism of cohomologically connected cdgas. Then*

$$\phi_* : \mathcal{D}_{A'}^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_A^+$$

is an equivalence of tensor triangulated categories.

Proof. For $M \in \mathcal{D}_A$ and integer n , we have

$$H^n(M) = \oplus_r \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}_A}(A, M\langle r \rangle[n]).$$

and similarly for A' . Since $\phi_* : \mathcal{D}_{A'} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_A$ is an equivalence, we have an isomorphism $H^n(M) \cong H^n(\phi_*M)$ for all $M \in \mathcal{D}_{A'}$. This shows that ϕ_* restricts to an isomorphism of the isomorphism classes in $\mathcal{D}_{A'}^+$ to those in \mathcal{D}_A^+ , which proves the result. \square

Proposition 1.8.6. *Let $\phi : A \rightarrow B$ be a map of cdgas. Then $\phi_* : \mathcal{D}_A^{+w} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_B^{+w}$ is conservative, i.e., $\phi_*(M) \cong 0$ implies $M \cong 0$, or equivalently, if $\phi_*(f)$ is an isomorphism then f is an isomorphism.*

Proof. Take $M \in \mathcal{D}^{+w}$, and let

$$\mathcal{S} := \{n \mid M \cong W^{>n}M\}.$$

Then $\mathcal{S} \neq \emptyset$; we claim that either $M \cong 0$ or \mathcal{S} has a maximal element. Indeed, if \mathcal{S} has no maximum then $W_n M \cong 0$ for all n . But since

$$\varinjlim_n W_n M \rightarrow M$$

is an isomorphism, this implies that M is acyclic, hence $M \cong 0$ in \mathcal{D}_A .

Thus, we may find a cell module P and quasi-isomorphism $P \rightarrow M$ such that $W_{n-1}P = 0$, but $W_n P$ is not acyclic. In particular P has a basis $\{e_\alpha\}$ with $|e_\alpha| \geq n$ for all α . If $|e_\alpha| = n$ then since there are no basis elements with Adams grading $< n$, we have

$$de_\alpha = \sum_j a_{\alpha j} e_j$$

with $|a_{\alpha j}| = 0$, $|e_j| = n$, i.e., $a_{\alpha j} \in \mathbb{Q} = A(0)$. Since $W_n P$ is not acyclic, it thus follows that $(W_n P) \otimes_A \mathbb{Q}$ is also not acyclic: if $(W_n P) \otimes_A \mathbb{Q}$ were acyclic, this complex would be zero in the homotopy category $\mathcal{KCM}_{\mathbb{Q}}$, which would make $W_n P$ 0 in \mathcal{KCM}_A . As $W_n(P \otimes_A B) = (W_n P) \otimes_A B$ and

$$(W_n P) \otimes_A \mathbb{Q} = (W_n P \otimes_A B) \otimes_B \mathbb{Q}$$

it follows that $P \otimes_A B$ is not isomorphic to zero in \mathcal{KCM}_B , and thus $\phi_*(M)$ is non-zero in \mathcal{D}_B^{+w} . \square

Example 1.8.7. Each Adams graded cdga A has a canonical augmentation $\epsilon : A \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$, given by projection on $A^0(0) = \mathbb{Q} \cdot \text{id}$.

In particular, we have the functor

$$q := \epsilon_* : \mathcal{CM}_A \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{Q}}, \quad qM := M \otimes_A \mathbb{Q}$$

and the exact tensor functors

$$\begin{aligned} q : \mathcal{D}_A &\rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{Q}}, \\ q^{+w} : \mathcal{D}_A^{+w} &\rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{Q}}^{+w}, \\ q^f : \mathcal{D}_A^f &\rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{Q}}^f. \end{aligned}$$

Explicitly, q is given on the derived level by $qM := M \otimes_A^L \mathbb{Q}$. Assuming A to be cohomologically connected, we have as well the exact tensor functor

$$q^+ : \mathcal{D}_A^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{Q}}^+.$$

1.9. Finiteness conditions. $\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is just the category of graded \mathbb{Q} -vector spaces, so $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is equivalent to the product of the unbounded derived categories

$$\mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{Q}} \cong \prod_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} D(\mathbb{Q}).$$

Similarly

$$\mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{Q}}^f \cong \oplus_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} D^b(\mathbb{Q}),$$

where $D^b(\mathbb{Q})$ is the bounded derived category of finite dimensional \mathbb{Q} -vector spaces. Finally,

$$\mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{Q}}^{+w} \cong \bigcup_N \prod_{n \geq N} D(\mathbb{Q}) \subset \prod_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} D(\mathbb{Q}).$$

and

$$\mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{Q}}^+ \cong \bigcup_N \prod_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} D^{\geq N}(\mathbb{Q}) \subset \prod_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} D^+(\mathbb{Q}),$$

where $D^{\geq N}(\mathbb{Q}) \subset D^+(\mathbb{Q})$ is the full subcategory with objects those complexes C having $H^n(C) = 0$ for $n < N$.

Remark 1.9.1. The inclusion $\mathbb{Q} \rightarrow A$ splits ϵ , identifying $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{Q}}$, $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{Q}}^+$, etc., with full subcategories of \mathcal{D}_A , \mathcal{D}_A^+ , etc. Under this identification, and the decomposition of $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ into its Adams graded pieces described above, the functor q is identified with the functor $\text{gr}_*^W := \prod_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \text{gr}_n^W$. Indeed, if P is an A -cell module with basis $\{e_\alpha\}$, then as $A(r) = 0$ for $r < 0$ and $A(0) = \mathbb{Q} \cdot \text{id}$, the differential d decomposes as $d = d^0 + d^+$ with

$$d^0 e_\alpha = \sum_{\beta} a_{\alpha\beta}^0 e_\beta, \quad d^+ e_\alpha = \sum_{\beta} a_{\alpha\beta}^+ e_\beta$$

where $|a_{\alpha\beta}^0| = 0$, $|a_{\alpha\beta}^+| > 0$. Since d has Adams degree 0, it follows that $|e_\beta| < |e_\alpha|$ if $a_{\alpha\beta}^+ \neq 0$, and $|e_\beta| = |e_\alpha|$ if $a_{\alpha\beta}^0 \neq 0$. Thus $\text{gr}_*^W P$ is the complex of graded \mathbb{Q} -vector spaces with \mathbb{Q} basis $\{e_\alpha\}$ and with $d_{\text{gr}_*^W P} e_\alpha = d^0 e_\alpha$. As qP has exactly the same description, we have the identification of gr_*^W and q as described.

Lemma 1.9.2. *Let M be in \mathcal{D}_A^{+w} . Then M is in \mathcal{D}_A^f if and only if*

- (1) $\text{gr}_n^W M$ is in $D^b(\mathbb{Q}) \subset D(\mathbb{Q})$ for all n .
- (2) $\text{gr}_n^W M \cong 0$ for all but finitely many n .

Proof. It is clear that $M \in \mathcal{D}_A^f$ satisfies the conditions (1) and (2). Conversely, suppose $M \in \mathcal{D}_A^{+w}$ satisfies (1) and (2). If $M \cong 0$, there is nothing to prove, so assume M is not isomorphic to 0. By proposition 1.8.6, $qM = \prod_n \text{gr}_n^W M$ is not isomorphic to zero. Take N minimal such that $\text{gr}_N^W M$ is not isomorphic to zero. By (2), there is a maximal N' such that $\text{gr}_{N'}^W M$ is not isomorphic to zero.

If $N = N'$, then $M \cong \text{gr}_N^W M$ is in $D^b(\mathbb{Q})$ by (1), hence $M \cong \oplus_{i=1}^s A\langle -N \rangle[m_i]$, and thus M is in \mathcal{D}_A^f . In general, we apply remark 1.5.3, giving the distinguished triangle

$$\text{gr}_N^W M \rightarrow M \rightarrow M^{\geq N} \rightarrow \text{gr}_N^W M[1];$$

note that $\mathrm{gr}_n^W M^{>N} \cong 0$ for $n > N'$. By induction on $N' - N$, $M^{>N}$ is in \mathcal{D}_A^f ; since \mathcal{D}_A^f is a full triangulated subcategory of \mathcal{D}_A , closed under isomorphism, it follows that M is in \mathcal{D}_A^f . \square

1.10. Minimal models. A cdga A is said to be *generalized nilpotent* if

- (1) As a graded \mathbb{Q} -algebra, $A = \mathrm{Sym}^* E$ for some \mathbb{Z} -graded \mathbb{Q} -vector space E , i.e., $A = \Lambda^* E_{\mathrm{odd}} \otimes \mathrm{Sym}^* E_{\mathrm{ev}}$. In addition, $E_n = 0$ for $n \leq 0$.
- (2) For $n \geq 0$, let $A_{(n)} \subset A$ be the subalgebra generated by the elements of degree $\leq n$. Set $A_{(n+1,0)} = A_{(n)}$ and for $q \geq 0$ define $A_{(n+1,q+1)}$ inductively as the subalgebra generated by $A_{(n)}$ and

$$A_{(n+1,q+1)}^{n+1} := \{x \in A_{(n+1)}^{n+1} \mid dx \in A_{(n+1,q)}\}.$$

Then for all $n \geq 0$,

$$A_{(n+1)} = \bigcup_{q \geq 0} A_{(n+1,q)}.$$

Note that a generalized nilpotent cdga is automatically connected.

Definition 1.10.1. Let A be a cdga. An *n-minimal model* of A is a map of cdgas

$$s : A\{n\} \rightarrow A,$$

with $A\{n\}$ generalized nilpotent and generated (as an algebra) in degree $\leq n$, such that s induces an isomorphism on H^m for $1 \leq m \leq n$ and an injection on H^{n+1} .

Remark 1.10.2. Let $s : A\{n\} \rightarrow A$ be an n -minimal model of A . Then $A\{n\}_{(n-1)} \subset A\{n\}$ is clearly generalized nilpotent and the inclusion in $A\{n\}$ is an isomorphism in degrees $\leq n-1$. Thus $H^p(A\{n\}_{(n-1)}) \rightarrow H^p(A\{n\})$ is an isomorphism for $p \leq n-1$ and injective for $p = n$, and hence $s : A\{n\}_{(n-1)} \rightarrow A$ is an $n-1$ -minimal model.

Define the above notions for Adams graded cdgas by giving everything an Adams grading. Let $\mathcal{H}(\mathrm{cdga})$ be the localization of the category of Adams graded cdgas with respect to maps of cdgas that are quasi-isomorphisms on the underlying complexes. We recall that the category of cdgas has the structure of a model category (see [5]; the model structure defined there easily passes to the Adams graded case), so that the relation of homotopy between maps of cdgas is defined. Finally, a generalized nilpotent cdga is cofibrant, so, assuming A to be cohomologically connected, the minimal model $s : A\{\infty\} \rightarrow A$ is a cofibrant replacement (s is a weak equivalence and $A\{\infty\}$ is cofibrant).

Theorem 1.10.3. *Let A be an Adams graded cdga.*

1. *For each $n = 1, 2, \dots, \infty$, there is an n -minimal model of A : $A\{n\} \rightarrow A$.*

2. *If $\psi : A \rightarrow B$ is a quasi-isomorphism of Adams graded cdgas, and $s : A\{n\} \rightarrow A$, $t : B\{n\} \rightarrow B$ are n -minimal models, then there is an isomorphism of Adams graded cdgas, $\phi : A\{n\} \rightarrow B\{n\}$ such that $\psi \circ s$ is homotopic to $t \circ \phi$.*

See [5] or [30] for a proof.

Corollary 1.10.4. *If A is cohomologically connected, there is a quasi-isomorphism of Adams graded cdgas $A' \rightarrow A$ with A' connected. Similarly, if $\phi : A \rightarrow B$ is a*

map of cohomologically connected Adams graded cdgas, there is a diagram of Adams graded cdgas

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A' & \longrightarrow & B' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ A & \xrightarrow{\phi} & B \end{array}$$

that commutes up to homotopy, with the vertical maps being quasi-isomorphisms, such that A' and B' are connected.

Proof. For the first assertion, just take $A' = A\{\infty\}$. For the second, let $B' = B\{\infty\}$. Since $\phi : A\{\infty\} \rightarrow A$ is a quasi-isomorphism of A -cell modules, ϕ is a homotopy equivalence of A -cell modules (proposition 1.4.3), so taking the tensor product yields a quasi-isomorphism

$$A\{\infty\} \otimes_A B \rightarrow B.$$

Clearly $A\{\infty\} \otimes_A B$ is a generalized nilpotent cdga, so we need only apply theorem 1.10.3(2). \square

This result together with theorem 1.8.2, or corollaries 1.8.3, 1.8.4, or 1.8.5, allows us to replace ‘‘cohomologically connected’’ with ‘‘connected’’ in statements involving \mathcal{D}_A , \mathcal{D}_A^{+w} , \mathcal{D}_A^f or \mathcal{D}_A^+ .

For example:

Proposition 1.10.5. *Let $\phi : A \rightarrow B$ be a map of cohomologically connected Adams graded cdgas. Then $\phi_* : \mathcal{D}_A^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_B^+$ is conservative.*

Proof. Replacing A and B with $A\{\infty\}$ and $B\{\infty\}$, we may suppose that A and B are connected. Take $M \in \mathcal{D}_A^+$ and suppose $\phi_*(M) \cong 0$, i.e. $M \otimes^L B$ is acyclic. By lemma 1.6.2, there is a quasi-isomorphism $P \rightarrow M$ with P an A -cell module having basis $\{e_\alpha\}$ and with $\deg(e_\alpha) \geq n_0$ for some integer n_0 . If M is not acyclic, we may assume that n_0 is chosen so that $H^{n_0}(M) \neq 0$.

Since A is cohomologically connected, this is equivalent to saying that we may take P so that some e_α has $\deg(e_\alpha) = n_0$ and $de_\alpha = 0$. As B is connected, $(P \otimes_A B)^n = 0$ for $n < n_0$; since A is connected as well, the map $P^{n_0} \rightarrow (P \otimes_A B)^{n_0}$ is an isomorphism. Thus the image of e_α in $P \otimes_A B$ represents a non-zero cohomology class, i.e., $H^{n_0}(P \otimes_A B) \neq 0$. As $M \otimes_A^L B = P \otimes_A B$, this shows that ϕ_* is conservative. \square

1.11. t -structure. To define a t -structure on \mathcal{D}_A^+ , \mathcal{D}_A^{+w} or \mathcal{D}_A^f , one needs to assume that A is cohomologically connected; by corollaries 1.8.3, 1.8.4, or 1.8.5, we may assume that A is connected.

Define full subcategories $\mathcal{D}_A^{\leq 0}$, $\mathcal{D}_A^{\geq 0}$ and \mathcal{H}_A of \mathcal{D}_A^{+w} by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_A^{\leq 0} &:= \{M \in \mathcal{D}_A^{+w} \mid H^n(qM) = 0 \text{ for } n > 0\} \\ \mathcal{D}_A^{\geq 0} &:= \{M \in \mathcal{D}_A^{+w} \mid H^n(qM) = 0 \text{ for } n < 0\} \\ \mathcal{H}_A &:= \{M \in \mathcal{D}_A^{+w} \mid H^n(qM) = 0 \text{ for } n \neq 0\}. \end{aligned}$$

The arguments of Kriz-May [21] show that this defines a t -structure $(\mathcal{D}_A^{\leq 0}, \mathcal{D}_A^{\geq 0})$ on \mathcal{D}_A^{+w} with heart \mathcal{H}_A . Since Kriz-May use \mathcal{D}_A^+ instead of \mathcal{D}_A^{+w} , we give a sketch of the argument here, with the necessary modifications.

Remark 1.11.1. As we have identified the functor q with $\prod_n \text{gr}_n^W$ (remark 1.9.1) we can describe the category $\mathcal{D}_A^{\leq 0}$ as the $M \in \mathcal{D}_A^{+w}$ such that $H^m(\text{gr}_n^W M) = 0$ for all $m > 0$ and all n . We have a similar description of $\mathcal{D}_A^{\geq 0}$ and \mathcal{H}_A .

Recall that an *essentially full* subcategory \mathcal{B} of a category \mathcal{A} is a full subcategory such that, if $b \rightarrow a$ is an isomorphism in \mathcal{A} with b in \mathcal{B} , then a is in \mathcal{B} .

Definition 1.11.2. We recall that a *t-structure* on a triangulated category \mathcal{D} consists of essentially full subcategories $(\mathcal{D}^{\leq 0}, \mathcal{D}^{\geq 0})$ of \mathcal{D} such that

- (1) $\mathcal{D}^{\leq 0}[1] \subset \mathcal{D}^{\leq 0}$, $\mathcal{D}^{\geq 0}[-1] \subset \mathcal{D}^{\geq 0}$
- (2) $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(M, N[-1]) = 0$ for M in $\mathcal{D}^{\leq 0}$, N in $\mathcal{D}^{\geq 0}$
- (3) Each $M \in \mathcal{D}$ admits a distinguished triangle

$$M^{\leq 0} \rightarrow M \rightarrow M^{>0} \rightarrow M^{\leq 0}[1]$$

with $M^{\leq 0}$ in $\mathcal{D}^{\leq 0}$, $M^{>0}$ in $\mathcal{D}^{\geq 0}[-1]$.

Write $\mathcal{D}^{\leq n}$ for $\mathcal{D}^{\leq 0}[-n]$ and $\mathcal{D}^{\geq n}$ for $\mathcal{D}^{\geq 0}[-n]$.

A *t-structure* $(\mathcal{D}^{\leq 0}, \mathcal{D}^{\geq 0})$ is *non-degenerate* if $A \in \cap_{n \leq 0} \mathcal{D}^{\leq n}$, $B \in \cap_{n \geq 0} \mathcal{D}^{\geq n}$ imply $A \cong 0 \cong B$.

Lemma 1.11.3. *Suppose that A is connected.*

1. Take M in $\mathcal{D}_A^{\leq 0}$. Then there is an A -cell module $P \in \mathcal{CM}_A^{+w}$ with basis $\{e_\alpha\}$ such that $\deg(e_\alpha) \leq 0$ for all α , and a quasi-isomorphism $P \rightarrow M$.

2. For $N \in \mathcal{D}_A^{\geq 0}$, there is an A -cell module $P \in \mathcal{CM}_A^{+w}$ with basis $\{e_\alpha\}$ such that $\deg(e_\alpha) \geq 0$ for all α , and a quasi-isomorphism $P \rightarrow N$.

Proof. For (1) choose a quasi-isomorphism $Q \rightarrow M$ with Q in \mathcal{CM}_A^{+w} . Let $\{e_\alpha\}$ be a basis for Q . Decompose the differential d_Q as $d_Q = d_Q^0 + d_Q^+$ as in remark 1.9.1. Making a \mathbb{Q} -linear change of basis if necessary, we may assume that the collection \mathcal{S}_0 of e_α with $\deg e_\alpha = 0$ and $d_Q^0 e_\alpha = 0$ forms a basis of

$$\ker[d^0 : \oplus_{\deg e_\alpha = 0} \mathbb{Q}e_\alpha \rightarrow \oplus_{\deg e_\beta = 1} \mathbb{Q}e_\beta].$$

Let $\tau^{\leq 0}Q$ be the A submodule of Q with basis $\{e_\alpha \mid \deg e_\alpha < 0\} \cup \mathcal{S}_0$. We claim that $\tau^{\leq 0}Q$ is a subcomplex of Q . Indeed, we have

$$\begin{aligned} d_Q e_\alpha &= d_Q^0 e_\alpha + d_Q^+ e_\alpha \\ &= \sum_{\beta} a_{\alpha\beta}^0 e_\beta + \sum_{\beta} a_{\alpha\beta}^+ e_\beta \end{aligned}$$

with $|a_{\alpha\beta}^0| = 0 = \deg a_{\alpha\beta}^0$, $|a_{\alpha\beta}^+| > 0$. Since A is connected, $\deg a_{\alpha\beta}^+ \geq 1$. As d_Q has cohomological degree $+1$, it follows that $\deg e_\beta \leq \deg e_\alpha$ if $a_{\alpha\beta}^+ \neq 0$. Similarly, $\deg e_\beta = \deg e_\alpha + 1$ if $a_{\alpha\beta}^0 \neq 0$.

Take e_α with $\deg e_\alpha = -1$. Since $d_Q^2 = 0$, it follows that $(d_Q^0)^2 = 0$, from which it follows that e_β is in \mathcal{S}_0 if $a_{\alpha\beta}^0 \neq 0$. Now take $e_\alpha \in \mathcal{S}_0$. Write

$$de_\alpha = \sum_{\deg b_{\alpha\beta}^+ = 1} b_{\alpha\beta}^+ f_\beta^0 + \sum_{\deg b_{\alpha\beta}^+ > 1} b_{\alpha\beta}^+ f_\beta$$

with the $\{b_{\alpha\beta}^+\}$ being chosen \mathbb{Q} independent in $A^{*\geq 1}$, the f_β in the \mathbb{Q} span of the degree ≤ -1 part of the basis $\{e_\alpha\}$ and the f_β^0 in \mathbb{Q} span of the degree 0 part of

$\{e_\alpha\}$. We have

$$0 = d^2 e_\alpha = \sum_{\deg b_{\alpha\beta}=1} b_{\alpha\beta}^+ d^0(f_\beta^0) + \dots$$

with the \dots involving only the degree ≤ 0 part of the basis (and coefficients from A). Since the $b_{\alpha\beta}^+$ are \mathbb{Q} independent, we have $d^0 f_\beta^0 = 0$ for all β in the first sum, hence the f_β^0 are in the \mathbb{Q} -span of \mathcal{S}_0 . Thus $\tau^{\leq 0}Q$ is a subcomplex of Q , as claimed.

So far we have only needed that Q is a cell module. We will now use that Q lies in \mathcal{CM}_A^{+w} . We claim that $\tau^{\leq 0}Q \rightarrow Q$ is a quasi-isomorphism. By proposition 1.8.6 applied to the augmentation $A \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$,

$$q : \mathcal{D}_A^{+w} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{Q}}^{+w}$$

is conservative, thus it suffices to see that $q\tau^{\leq 0}Q \rightarrow qQ$ is a quasi-isomorphism. Now, qQ represents $qM \in \mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{Q}}$, and by assumption qM is in $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{Q}}^{\leq 0}$, hence qQ is in $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{Q}}^{\leq 0}$. But by construction $q\tau^{\leq 0}Q \rightarrow qQ$ is an isomorphism on H^n for all $n \leq 0$. Since $H^n(q\tau^{\leq 0}Q) = 0$ for $n > 0$, it follows that $q\tau^{\leq 0}Q \rightarrow qQ$ is a quasi-isomorphism, as desired.

For (2), we may assume that N is an object in \mathcal{CM}_A^{+w} and thus $W_{r_0-1}N = 0$ for some r_0 . The result then follows from lemma 1.6.2. \square

Lemma 1.11.4. *Suppose that A is connected. Then $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}_A^{+w}}(M, N[-1]) = 0$ for M in $\mathcal{D}_A^{\leq 0}$, N in $\mathcal{D}_A^{\geq 0}$.*

Proof. By lemma 1.11.3 we may assume that M and $N[-1]$ are A -cell modules with bases $\{e_\alpha\}$ for M and $\{f_\beta\}$ for $N[-1]$ satisfying $\deg e_\alpha \leq 0$ and $\deg f_\beta \geq 1$ for all α, β . By lemma 1.5.6, we also have

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}_A^{+w}}(M, N[-1]) = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{KCM}_A^{+w}}(M, N[-1]).$$

But if $\phi : M \rightarrow N[-1]$ is a map in \mathcal{KCM}_A^{+w} , then ϕ is given by a degree 0 map of complexes, so

$$\phi(e_\alpha) = \sum_{\beta} a_{\alpha\beta} f_\beta$$

for $a_{\alpha\beta} \in A$ with $\deg(a_{\alpha\beta}) + \deg(f_\beta) = \deg(e_\alpha)$. Since $A^i = 0$ for $i < 0$, this is impossible. \square

Lemma 1.11.5. *Suppose that A is connected. For $M \in \mathcal{D}_A^{+w}$, there is a distinguished triangle*

$$M^{\leq 0} \rightarrow M \rightarrow M^{>0} \rightarrow M^{\leq 0}[1]$$

with $M^{\leq 0}$ in $\mathcal{D}_A^{\leq 0}$, $M^{>0}$ in $\mathcal{D}_A^{\geq 1}$.

Proof. We may assume that M is in \mathcal{CM}_A^{+w} . We perform exactly the same construction as in the proof of lemma 1.11.3, giving us a sub A -cell module $\tau^{\leq 0}M$ of M such that

- (a) $\tau^{\leq 0}M$ has a basis $\{e_\alpha\}$ with $\deg e_\alpha \leq 0$ for all α
- (b) The map $q\tau^{\leq 0}M \rightarrow qM$ induced by applying q to $\tau^{\leq 0}M \rightarrow M$ gives an isomorphism on H^n for $n \leq 0$.

Let $M^{\leq 0} = \tau^{\leq 0}M$ and let $M^{>0}$ be the cone of $\tau^{\leq 0}M \rightarrow M$. This gives us the distinguished triangle

$$M^{\leq 0} \rightarrow M \rightarrow M^{>0} \rightarrow M^{\leq 0}[1]$$

in \mathcal{D}_A^{+w} . By construction, $M^{\leq 0}$ is in \mathcal{D}_A^{+w} . Applying q to the distinguished triangle gives the distinguished triangle in $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{Q}}^{+w}$

$$qM^{\leq 0} \rightarrow qM \rightarrow qM^{>0} \rightarrow qM^{\leq 0}[1];$$

by (b) and the fact that $H^1(qM^{\leq 0}) = 0$, it follows that $H^n(qM^{>0}) = 0$ for $n \leq 0$. Thus $M^{>0}$ is in $\mathcal{D}_A^{\geq 1}$, as desired. \square

Theorem 1.11.6. *Suppose A is cohomologically connected. Then $(\mathcal{D}_A^{\leq 0}, \mathcal{D}_A^{\geq 0})$ is a non-degenerate t -structure on \mathcal{D}_A^{+w} .*

Proof. Replacing A with its minimal model, we may assume that A is connected. The property (1) of definition 1.11.2 is obvious; properties (2) and (3) follow from lemmata 1.11.4 and 1.11.5, respectively.

For $A \in \cap_{n \leq 0} \mathcal{D}_A^{\leq n}$, it follows that $H^n(qA) = 0$ for all n , i.e., $qA \cong 0$ in $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{Q}}^{+w}$. Since q is conservative, $A \cong 0$ in \mathcal{D}_A^{+w} . The case of $B \in \cap_{n \geq 0} \mathcal{D}_A^{\geq n}$ is similar, hence the t -structure is non-degenerate. \square

Definition 1.11.7. Let $\mathcal{D}_A^{f, \leq 0} := \mathcal{D}_A^f \cap \mathcal{D}_A^{\leq 0}$, $\mathcal{D}_A^{f, \geq 0} := \mathcal{D}_A^f \cap \mathcal{D}_A^{\geq 0}$, $\mathcal{H}_A^f := \mathcal{H}_A \cap \mathcal{D}_A^f = \mathcal{D}_A^{f, \leq 0} \cap \mathcal{D}_A^{f, \geq 0}$.

Corollary 1.11.8. *If A is cohomologically connected, then $(\mathcal{D}_A^{f, \leq 0}, \mathcal{D}_A^{f, \geq 0})$ is a non-degenerate t -structure on \mathcal{D}_A^f with heart \mathcal{H}_A^f .*

Proof. Since \mathcal{D}_A^f is a full triangulated subcategory of \mathcal{D}_A^{+w} , closed under isomorphisms in \mathcal{D}_A^{+w} , all the properties of a non-degenerate t -structure are inherited from the non-degenerate t -structure on $(\mathcal{D}_A^{\leq 0}, \mathcal{D}_A^{\geq 0})$ on \mathcal{D}_A^{+w} given by theorem 1.11.6, except perhaps for the condition (3) of definition 1.11.2. So, take $M \in \mathcal{D}_A^f$. Since $(\mathcal{D}_A^{\leq 0}, \mathcal{D}_A^{\geq 0})$ is a t -structure on \mathcal{D}_A^{+w} , we have a distinguished triangle

$$M^{\leq 0} \rightarrow M \rightarrow M^{>0} \rightarrow M^{\leq 0}[1]$$

with $M^{\leq 0}$ in $\mathcal{D}_A^{\leq 0}$, $M^{>0}$ in $\mathcal{D}_A^{\geq 0}[-1]$. Applying the exact functor gr_n^W (see remark 1.5.3) gives the distinguished triangle

$$\mathrm{gr}_n^W M^{\leq 0} \rightarrow \mathrm{gr}_n^W M \rightarrow \mathrm{gr}_n^W M^{>0} \rightarrow \mathrm{gr}_n^W M^{\leq 0}[1]$$

in the derived category of \mathbb{Q} -vector spaces $D(\mathbb{Q})$, such that $\mathrm{gr}_n^W M^{\leq 0}$ is in $D(\mathbb{Q})^{\leq 0}$ and $\mathrm{gr}_n^W M^{>0}$ is in $D(\mathbb{Q})^{\geq 1}$, i.e., $H^n(\mathrm{gr}_n^W M^{\leq 0}) = 0$ for $n > 0$, $H^n(\mathrm{gr}_n^W M^{>0}) = 0$ for $n \leq 0$. However, since M is in \mathcal{D}_A^f , it follows that $\mathrm{gr}_n^W M$ is in $D^b(\mathbb{Q})$ for all n and is isomorphic to 0 for all but finitely many n (lemma 1.9.2). The long exact cohomology sequence for a distinguished triangle in $D(\mathbb{Q})$ thus shows that $\mathrm{gr}_n^W M^{\leq 0}$ and $\mathrm{gr}_n^W M^{>0}$ are in $D^b(\mathbb{Q})$ for all n and are isomorphic to zero for all but finitely many n . Applying lemma 1.9.2 again shows $M^{\leq 0}$ and $M^{>0}$ are in \mathcal{D}_A^f . \square

Lemma 1.11.9. (1) *The restriction of \otimes^L to \mathcal{H}_A and \mathcal{H}_A^f makes these into abelian tensor categories.*

(2) *The weight filtrations on \mathcal{D}_A^{+w} and \mathcal{D}_A^f restrict to define exact functorial filtrations on \mathcal{H}_A and \mathcal{H}_A^f .*

(3) *\mathcal{H}_A^f is the smallest abelian subcategory of \mathcal{H}_A^f containing the Tate objects $\mathbb{Q}(n)$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and closed under extensions in \mathcal{H}_A^f .*

Proof. (1) is more or less obvious: for cell modules M and N , we have $q(M \otimes_A N) \cong qM \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} qN$; the Künneth formula for $H^n(qM \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} qN)$ thus shows that $\mathcal{D}_A^{\leq 0}$ and $\mathcal{D}_A^{\geq 0}$ are closed under \otimes_A^L .

For (2), note that the augmentation $\epsilon : A \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ is a homomorphism of Adams graded cdgas, and that $q = \epsilon_*$. Thus q is compatible with the weight filtrations on \mathcal{D}_A and $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ (and also on the finite categories). In particular, we have

$$q(\mathrm{gr}_n^W M) \cong \mathrm{gr}_n^W qM.$$

On the other hand, for C in $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{Q}}^{+w}$ we have

$$C \cong \bigoplus_m H^m(C)[-m]$$

Furthermore $H^m(C)$ is isomorphic to its associated weight graded $\bigoplus_n \mathrm{gr}_n^W H^m(C)$. All this implies that

$$M \text{ is in } \mathcal{D}_A^{\leq 0} \iff \mathrm{gr}_n^W M \text{ is in } \mathcal{D}_A^{\leq 0} \text{ for all } n$$

and similarly for $\mathcal{D}_A^{\geq 0}$. Thus, the t -structure $(\mathcal{D}_A^{\leq 0}, \mathcal{D}_A^{\geq 0})$ on \mathcal{D}_A^+ induces a t -structure $(W_n \mathcal{D}_A^{\leq 0}, W_n \mathcal{D}_A^{\geq 0})$ on the full subcategory $W_n \mathcal{D}_A^+$ with objects the $W_n M$, $M \in \mathcal{D}_A^+$. The same holds for $\mathcal{D}_A^{\geq 0}$, from which it follows that the truncation functors $\tau_{\leq 0}, \tau_{\geq 0}$ associated with the t -structure $(\mathcal{D}_A^{\leq 0}, \mathcal{D}_A^{\geq 0})$ commute with the functors W_n . This proves (2).

For (3), we argue by induction on the weight filtration. Let $\mathcal{H}_A^T \subset \mathcal{H}_A^f$ be any full abelian subcategory containing all the $\mathbb{Q}(n)$ and closed under extension in \mathcal{H}_A^f . Since $A(0) = \mathbb{Q} \cdot \mathrm{id}$, the full subcategory $\mathcal{D}_A^f(-n)$ of \mathcal{D}_A^f consisting of M with $M \cong \mathrm{gr}_n^W M$ is equivalent to the bounded derived category of (ungraded) finite dimensional \mathbb{Q} -vector spaces, $D^b(\mathbb{Q})$, with the equivalence sending a complex C to $\mathbb{Q}(-n) \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} C$. The t -structure on \mathcal{D}_A^f restricts to a t -structure on $\mathcal{D}_A^f(-n)$ which is equivalent to the standard t -structure on $D^b(\mathbb{Q})$.

Thus, if we have $M \in \mathcal{H}_A^f$, then $\mathrm{gr}_n^W M \cong \mathbb{Q}(-n)^{r_n}$ for some $r_n \geq 0$. If N is the minimal n such that $W_n M \neq 0$, then we have the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathrm{gr}_N^W M \rightarrow M \rightarrow W^{>N} M \rightarrow 0$$

By induction on the length of the weight filtration, $W^{>N} M$ is in \mathcal{H}_A^T , hence M is in \mathcal{H}_A^T and thus $\mathcal{H}_A^T = \mathcal{H}_A^f$. \square

Lemma 1.11.10. *For $N, M \in \mathcal{H}_A^f$, $n \leq m \in \mathbb{Z}$, we have*

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{H}_A^f}(W^{>m} M, W_n N) = 0$$

Proof. If $M = \mathbb{Q}(-a)$, $N = \mathbb{Q}(-b)$ with $a > b$, then

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{H}_A^f}(M, N) = H^0(A(a-b)) = 0$$

since A is connected. The result in general follows by induction on the weight filtration. \square

Proposition 1.11.11. *\mathcal{H}_A^f is a neutral Tannakian category over \mathbb{Q} .*

Proof. Since $\mathbb{Q}(n)^\vee = \mathbb{Q}(-n)$, it follows from lemma 1.11.9 that $M \mapsto M^\vee$ restricts from \mathcal{D}_A^f to an exact involution on \mathcal{H}_A^f . Since \mathcal{D}_A^f is rigid, it follows that \mathcal{H}_A^f is rigid as well. Also

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{H}_A^f}(\mathbb{Q}(-a), \mathbb{Q}(-b)) = \begin{cases} H^0(A(a-b)) = 0 & \text{if } a \neq b \\ H^0(A(0)) = \mathbb{Q} \cdot \mathrm{id} & \text{if } a = b. \end{cases}$$

By induction on the weight filtration, this implies that $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{H}_A^f}(M, N)$ is a finite dimensional \mathbb{Q} -vector space for all M, N in \mathcal{H}_A^f . Since the identity for the tensor product is $\mathbb{Q}(0)$, it follows that \mathcal{H}_A^f is \mathbb{Q} linear.

We have the rigid tensor functor $q : \mathcal{H}_A^f \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Q}}^f$. Noting that $\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Q}}^f$ is equivalent to the category of finite dimensional graded \mathbb{Q} -vector spaces, composing q with the functor “forget the grading” from $\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Q}}^f$ to $\mathrm{Vec}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ defines the rigid tensor functor

$$\omega : \mathcal{H}_A^f \rightarrow \mathrm{Vec}_{\mathbb{Q}}.$$

The forgetful functor $\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Q}}^f \rightarrow \mathrm{Vec}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is faithful, so we need only see that $q : \mathcal{H}_A^f \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Q}}^f$ is faithful. Sending $M \in \mathrm{Vec}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ to $\mathbb{Q}(-n) \otimes M$ defines an equivalence of $\mathrm{Vec}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ with the full subcategory $\mathrm{gr}_n^W \mathcal{H}_A^f$ of \mathcal{H}_A^f consisting of M which are isomorphic to $\mathrm{gr}_n^W M$. Via this identification, we can further identify q with the functor

$$M \mapsto \mathrm{gr}_*^W M := \bigoplus_n \mathrm{gr}_n^W M.$$

Let $f : M \rightarrow N$ be a map in \mathcal{H}_A^f such that $\mathrm{gr}_n^W f = 0$ for all n ; we claim that $f = 0$. By induction on the length of the weight filtration, it follows that $W^{>n} f = 0$, where n is the minimal integer such that $W_n M \oplus W_n N \neq 0$. Thus f is given by a map

$$\tilde{f} : W^{>n} M \rightarrow \mathrm{gr}_n^W N.$$

But $\tilde{f} = 0$ by lemma 1.11.10, hence $f = 0$ as desired. \square

Notation 1.11.12. We denote the truncation to the heart,

$$\tau_{\leq 0} \tau^{\geq 0} : \mathcal{D}_A^{+w} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_A,$$

by H_A^0 .

1.12. Connection matrices. A convenient way to define an A -cell module is by a connection matrix (called a *twisting matrix* in [21]).

Let (M, d_M) be a complex of Adams graded \mathbb{Q} -vector spaces. An A -connection for M is a map (of bi-graded \mathbb{Q} -vector spaces)

$$\Gamma : M \rightarrow A^+ \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} M$$

of Adams degree 0 and cohomological degree 1. One says that Γ is *flat* if

$$d\Gamma + \Gamma^2 = 0.$$

This means the following: $A \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} M$ has the standard tensor product differential, so $d\Gamma := d_{A^+ \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} M} \circ \Gamma + \Gamma \circ d_M$ using the usual differential in the complex of maps M to $A^+ \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} M$. Also, we extend Γ to

$$\Gamma : A^+ \otimes M \rightarrow A^+ \otimes M$$

using the Leibniz rule, so that Γ^2 is defined.

Remark 1.12.1. Given a connection $\Gamma : M \rightarrow A^+ \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} M$, define

$$d_0 : M \rightarrow A \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} M = M \oplus A^+ \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} M, \quad m \mapsto d_M m \oplus \Gamma m$$

and extend d_0 to $d_{\Gamma} : A \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} M \rightarrow A \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} M$ by the Leibniz rule. Then Γ is flat if and only if d_{Γ} endows $A \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} M$ with the structure of a dg A -module, i.e. $d_{\Gamma}^2 = 0$.

If $\Gamma : M \rightarrow A^+ \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} M$ is a connection, call Γ *nilpotent* if M admits a filtration by bi-graded \mathbb{Q} subspaces

$$0 = M_{-1} \subset M_0 \subset \dots \subset M_n \subset \dots \subset M$$

such that $M = \cup_n M_n$ and such that

$$d_M(M_n) \subset M_{n-1}; \quad \Gamma(M_n) \subset A^+ \otimes M_{n-1}$$

for every $n \geq 0$.

The following result is obvious:

Lemma 1.12.2. *Let $\Gamma : M \rightarrow A^+ \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} M$ be a flat nilpotent connection. Then the dg A -module $(A \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} M, d_{\Gamma})$ is a cell module.*

Indeed, choosing a \mathbb{Q} basis \mathcal{B} for M such that $\mathcal{B}_n := M_n \cap \mathcal{B}$ is a \mathbb{Q} basis for M_n for each n gives the necessary filtered A basis for $A \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} M$. In addition, we have

Lemma 1.12.3. *Let $\Gamma : M \rightarrow A^+ \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} M$ be a flat connection. Suppose there is an integer r_0 such that $|m| \geq r_0$ for all $m \in M$. Then Γ is nilpotent.*

Proof. The proof is essentially the same as that of lemma 1.5.8(2): If M is concentrated in a single Adams degree r_0 , then Γ is forced to be the zero-map. Thus, taking $M_0 = \ker(d_M) \subset M$ and $M_1 = M$ shows that Γ is nilpotent. In general, one shows by induction on the length of the weight filtration that the restriction of Γ to $W_n M := \bigoplus_{r \leq n} M(r)$ is nilpotent for every n , and then a limit argument completes the proof. \square

A morphism $f : (M, d_M, \Gamma) \rightarrow (M', d_{M'}, \Gamma')$ is a map of bi-graded vector spaces

$$f := f_0 + f^+ : M \rightarrow A \otimes M' = M' \oplus A^+ \otimes M'$$

such that

$$d_{\Gamma'} f = f d_{\Gamma}.$$

In particular, we may identify the category of complexes of \mathbb{Q} -vector spaces with the subcategory consisting of complexes with flat connection 0 and morphisms $f = f^0 + f^+$ with $f^+ = 0$.

We denote the category of flat nilpotent connections over A by $Conn_A$. We let $Conn_A^{+w}$ be the full subcategory consisting of flat nilpotent connections on M with $M(r) = 0$ for $r \ll 0$, and $Conn_A^f$ the full subcategory of flat nilpotent connections on M with M finite dimensional over \mathbb{Q} . It follows from lemma 1.12.3 that a flat connection on M with $M(r) = 0$ for $r \ll 0$ (or with M finite dimensional over \mathbb{Q}) is automatically nilpotent.

Define a tensor operation on $Conn_A$ by

$$(M, \Gamma) \otimes (M', \Gamma') := (M \otimes M', \Gamma \otimes \text{id} + \text{id} \otimes \Gamma')$$

with $\Gamma \otimes \text{id} + \text{id} \otimes \Gamma'$ suitably interpreted as a connection by using the necessary symmetry isomorphisms.

Let I be the complex

$$\mathbb{Q} \xrightarrow{\delta} \mathbb{Q} \oplus \mathbb{Q}$$

with \mathbb{Q} in degree -1, and with connection 0. We have the two inclusions $i_0, i_1 : \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow I$. Two maps $f, g : (M, \Gamma) \rightarrow (M', \Gamma')$ are said to be homotopic if there is a map $h : (M, \Gamma) \otimes I \rightarrow (M', \Gamma')$ with $f = h \circ (\text{id} \otimes i_0)$, $g = h \circ (\text{id} \otimes i_1)$.

Definition 1.12.4. Let $\mathcal{H}Conn_A$ denote the homotopy category of $Conn_A$, i.e., the objects are the same as $Conn_A$ and morphisms are homotopy classes of maps in $Conn_A$. Similarly, we have the full subcategories

$$\mathcal{H}(Conn_A^f) \subset \mathcal{H}(Conn_A^{+w}) \subset \mathcal{H}Conn_A$$

with objects $Conn_A^f$, resp. $Conn_A^{+w}$.

If M is an A -cell module, then let M_0 be the complex of \mathbb{Q} -vector spaces $M \otimes_A \mathbb{Q}$. Using the identity splitting $\mathbb{Q} \rightarrow A$ to the augmentation $A \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$, we have the canonical isomorphism of A -modules

$$A \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} M_0 \cong M.$$

Using the decomposition $A = \mathbb{Q} \oplus A^+$, we can decompose the differential on $A \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} M_0$ induced by the above isomorphism as

$$d = d^0 + d^+$$

where d^0 maps $\mathbb{Q} \otimes M_0$ to $\mathbb{Q} \otimes M_0$ and d^+ maps $\mathbb{Q} \otimes M_0$ to $A^+ \otimes M_0$.

We can thus make M_0 into a complex of Adams graded \mathbb{Q} -vector spaces by using the differential d^0 . The map

$$d^+ : M_0 \rightarrow A^+ \otimes M_0$$

gives a connection and the flatness condition follows from $d^2 = 0$. Nilpotence follows from the filtration condition (definition 1.3.1(3b)) for an A -basis of M .

Conversely, if (M_0, d^0) is a complex of Adams graded \mathbb{Q} -vector spaces, and

$$\Gamma : M_0 \rightarrow A^+ \otimes M_0$$

is a flat nilpotent connection, make the free Adams graded A -module $A \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} M_0$ a cell module by taking d_{Γ} to be the differential (see remark 1.12.1 and lemma 1.12.2).

It is easy to see that these operations define an equivalence of the category of A -cell modules with the category of flat nilpotent A -connections, and that the homotopy relations and tensor products correspond. Indeed the functor which assigns to a flat nilpotent connection (M_0, d_{M_0}, Γ) the cell module $(A \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} M_0, d_{\Gamma})$ is essentially surjective by the discussion, and the map on Hom groups is an isomorphism.

Define the shift operator by $(M, \Gamma)[1] := (M[1], -\Gamma[1])$. Given a morphism $f : (M, \Gamma) \rightarrow (M', \Gamma')$ of flat nilpotent connections, decompose $f : M \rightarrow A \otimes M'$ as $f := f^0 + f^+$. Define the *cone* of f as having underlying complex $\text{Cone}(f^0)$, with connection $(-\Gamma[1] \oplus \Gamma') + f^+$. This gives us the cone sequence

$$(M, \Gamma) \rightarrow (M', \Gamma') \rightarrow \text{Cone}(f) \rightarrow (M, \Gamma)[1].$$

Using the cone sequences as distinguished triangles makes $\mathcal{H}Conn_A$ into a triangulated tensor category, equivalent to the homotopy category of A -cell modules. Via proposition 1.4.3 we have thus defined an equivalence of $\mathcal{H}Conn_A$ with \mathcal{D}_A as triangulated tensor categories. This restricts to equivalences of $\mathcal{H}(Conn_A^{+w})$ with \mathcal{D}_A^{+w} and $\mathcal{H}(Conn_A^f)$ with \mathcal{D}_A^f .

The weight filtration in \mathcal{D}_A can be described in this language: Let M be an Adams graded complex of \mathbb{Q} -vector spaces, which we decompose into Adams graded pieces as $M = \bigoplus_r M(r)$. Set

$$W_n M := \bigoplus_{r \leq n} M(r)$$

giving us the subcomplex $W_n M$ of M . If $\Gamma : M \rightarrow A^+ \otimes M$ is a flat connection, then as Γ has Adams degree 0, it follows that Γ restricts to a flat nilpotent connection

$$W_n \Gamma : W_n M \rightarrow A^+ \otimes W_n M.$$

It is easy to see that this filtration corresponds to the weight filtration on \mathcal{D}_A .

Let $\mathcal{HConn}_A^{+w} \subset \mathcal{HConn}_A$ be the full subcategory of objects M such that $W_n M \cong 0$ for some n , and let $\mathcal{HConn}_A^f \subset \mathcal{HConn}_A^{+w}$ be the full subcategory of objects M such that $\bigoplus_n H^n(M)$ is finite dimensional. It is easy to see that the inclusions $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{Conn}_A^f) \subset \mathcal{HConn}_A^f$ and $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{Conn}_A^{+w}) \subset \mathcal{HConn}_A^{+w}$ are equivalences, giving us the equivalences

$$\mathcal{HConn}_A^f \sim \mathcal{D}_A^f, \quad \mathcal{HConn}_A^{+w} \sim \mathcal{D}_A^{+w}.$$

Now suppose that A is connected. It is easy to see that the standard t -structure on the derived category $D(\mathbb{Q})$ of complexes over \mathbb{Q} induces a t -structure on the homotopy category \mathcal{HConn}_A^{+w} . Under the equivalence $\mathcal{HConn}_A^{+w} \sim \mathcal{D}_A^{+w}$, the t -structure on \mathcal{D}_A^{+w} defined in section 1.11 corresponds to the pair of subcategories $(\mathcal{HConn}_A^{\leq 0}, \mathcal{HConn}_A^{\geq 0})$, hence these give the corresponding t -structure on \mathcal{HConn}_A^{+w} . In particular, the heart \mathcal{H}_A is equivalent to the category of flat A -connections on Adams graded \mathbb{Q} -vector spaces V with $V(r) = 0$ for $r \ll 0$. Denote this latter category by \mathcal{Conn}_A^0 .

As we have seen, \mathcal{D}_A^f is equivalent to the full subcategory \mathcal{HConn}_A^f of \mathcal{HConn}_A with objects the flat nilpotent connections on complexes M such that $\bigoplus_n H^n(M)$ is finite dimensional. In case A is connected, we have a similar description of \mathcal{H}_A^f as the abelian category of flat connections on finite dimensional Adams graded \mathbb{Q} -vector spaces, or equivalently, the full subcategory of \mathcal{HConn}_A^f consisting of complexes M with $H^*(M) = H^0(M)$.

Remark 1.12.5. By lemma 1.12.3, the flat connection Γ for an object (M, Γ) in \mathcal{Conn}_A^0 is automatically nilpotent.

We can also give an explicit description of the truncation functors for this t -structure in the language of flat nilpotent connections. Let (M, d) is a complex of Adams graded \mathbb{Q} -vector spaces with a flat nilpotent connection

$$\Gamma : M \rightarrow A^+ \otimes M$$

such that (M, d, Γ) is in \mathcal{Conn}_A^{+w} . Then we can decompose Γ as

$$\Gamma := \sum_{i \geq 1} \Gamma^{(i)}$$

by writing

$$[A^+ \otimes M]^{n+1} = \bigoplus_{i \geq 1} A^i \otimes M^{n-i+1}$$

and letting $\Gamma^{(i), n} : M^n \rightarrow A^i \otimes M^{n-i+1}$ be the composition

$$M^n \xrightarrow{\Gamma^n} [A^+ \otimes M]^{n+1} \rightarrow A^i \otimes M^{n-i+1}.$$

The flatness condition for Γ when restricted to the component which maps M^n to $A^1 \otimes M^n$ yields the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M^n & \xrightarrow{\Gamma^{(1),n}} & A^1 \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} M^n \\ d^n \downarrow & & \downarrow 1 \otimes d^{n+1} \\ M^{n+1} & \xrightarrow{\Gamma^{(1),n+1}} & A^1 \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} M^{n+1}. \end{array}$$

This implies that Γ restricts to a flat connection $\tau_{\leq n}\Gamma$ on the subcomplex $\tau_{\leq n}M$:

$$\tau_{\leq n}\Gamma : \tau_{\leq n}M \rightarrow A^+ \otimes \tau_{\leq n}M;$$

$\tau_{\leq n}\Gamma$ is nilpotent by lemma 1.12.3.

This in turn implies that Γ descends to a connection on the quotient complex $\tau^{>n}M := M/\tau_{\leq n}M$:

$$\tau^{>n}\Gamma : \tau^{>n}M \rightarrow A^+ \otimes \tau^{>n}M$$

which is in fact a flat nilpotent connection. Indeed, the only question for flatness is for the terms in $\Gamma^2 + d\Gamma$ which factor via Γ or d through $A^+ \otimes M^{*\leq n}$, but which have non-zero image in $A^+ \otimes \tau^{>n}M$. There are three such terms:

$$\Gamma^{(1),n} \circ \Gamma^{(i+1-n),i}, (1 \otimes d^n) \circ \Gamma^{(i+1-n),i}, (1 \otimes d^{n-1}) \circ \Gamma^{(i+2-n),i}$$

where we use the convention that $\Gamma^{(0),i} = d^i$. For a term of the first type, the fact that $\Gamma^{(1)}$ commutes with d implies that the composition factors through $A^{i+1-n} \otimes (M^n/\ker d^n)$. The second term similarly factors through $A^{i+1-n} \otimes (M^n/\ker d^n)$, while the third term goes to zero in $A^{i+2-n} \otimes (M^n/\ker d^n)$.

As before, the nilpotence of $\tau^{>n}\Gamma$ follows from lemma 1.12.3.

Thus for each (M, d, Γ) in Conn_A^{+w} we have the sequence of complexes with flat nilpotent connection

$$0 \rightarrow (\tau_{\leq n}M, d, \tau_{\leq n}\Gamma) \rightarrow (M, d, \Gamma) \rightarrow (\tau^{>n}M, d, \tau^{>n}\Gamma) \rightarrow 0$$

which is exact as a sequence of bi-graded \mathbb{Q} -vector spaces. When we take the associated cell modules, this gives us the canonical distinguished triangle for the t -structure we have described for \mathcal{D}_A^{+w} .

In particular, the truncation functor $H_A^n := \tau^{\geq n}\tau_{\leq n}$ can be explicitly described in the language of flat nilpotent connections. Namely, the restricted connection

$$\Gamma^{(1),n} : M^n \rightarrow A^1 \otimes M^n$$

defines a connection (not necessarily flat) on the Adams graded \mathbb{Q} -vector space M^n for each n , and the differential d gives a map in the category of connections

$$d^n : (M^n, \Gamma^{(1),n}) \rightarrow (M^{n+1}, \Gamma^{(1),n+1}).$$

In short, $(M, d, \Gamma^{(1)})$ is a complex in the category of connections. Thus $\Gamma^{(1)}$ induces a connection on $H^n(M)$:

$$H^n(\Gamma) := H^n(\Gamma^{(1)}) : H^n(M) \rightarrow A^1 \otimes H^n(M).$$

On M^n , the flatness condition for Γ , when restricted to the component which maps M^n to $A^2 \otimes M^n$, gives the identity:

$$(\text{id} \otimes d^{n+1}) \circ \Gamma^{(2),n} - \Gamma^{(1),n+1} \circ \Gamma^{(1),n} + \Gamma^{(2),n+1} \circ d^n = 0$$

and thus $H^n(\Gamma^{(1)})$ is flat. $H^n(\Gamma^{(1)})$ is nilpotent by lemma 1.12.3.

The canonical quasi-isomorphism of complexes

$$\tau^{\geq n} \tau_{\leq n}(M, d_M) \rightarrow H^n(M, d_M)$$

thus gives rise to a quasi-isomorphism of complexes with flat nilpotent connection

$$\tau^{\geq n} \tau_{\leq n}(M, d_M, \Gamma) \rightarrow (H^n(M, d_M), H^n(\Gamma^{(1)})).$$

Definition 1.12.6. Let A be a cohomologically connected cdga with 1-minimal model $A\{1\}$. We let $QA := A\{1\}^1$ and let $\partial : QA \rightarrow \Lambda^2 QA$ denote the differential $d : A\{1\}^1 \rightarrow \Lambda^2 A\{1\}^1 = A\{1\}^2$. Then (QA, ∂) is co-Lie algebra over \mathbb{Q} . If A is an Adams graded cdga, then QA becomes an Adams graded co-Lie algebra.

In the Adams graded case, we let $\text{co-rep}(QA)$ denote the category of co-modules M over QA , where M is a bi-graded \mathbb{Q} -vector space such that the Adams degrees in M are bounded below.

Remark 1.12.7. Let us suppose that A is a generalized nilpotent Adams graded cdga. Then the co-Lie algebra QA is given by the restriction of d to A^1 , noting that d factors as

$$d : A^1 \rightarrow \Lambda^2 A^1 \subset A^2.$$

If now M is an Adams graded \mathbb{Q} -vector space (concentrated in cohomological degree 0) and $\Gamma : M \rightarrow A^+ \otimes M$ is a flat connection, then Γ is actually a map

$$\Gamma : M \rightarrow A^1 \otimes M$$

and the flatness condition is just saying the Γ makes M into an Adams graded co-module for the co-Lie algebra QA . If in addition the Adams degrees occurring in M have a lower bound, then Γ is automatically nilpotent (lemma 1.12.3).

Thus, we have an equivalence of the category Conn_A^0 with $\text{co-rep}(QA)$, which restricts to an equivalence of $\text{Conn}_A^0 \cap \text{Conn}_A^f$ with the category $\text{co-rep}^f(QA)$ of finite dimensional co-modules over QA .

Putting this together with the above discussion, we have equivalences

$$\mathcal{H}_A \sim \text{Conn}_A^0 \sim \text{co-rep}(QA)$$

which restrict to equivalences

$$\mathcal{H}_A^f \sim \text{Conn}_A^0 \cap \text{Conn}_A^f \sim \text{co-rep}^f(QA).$$

1.13. Summary. In [21] the relations between the various constructions we have presented above are discussed. We summarize the main points here.

Definition 1.13.1. 1. Let $H = \mathbb{Q} \cdot \text{id} \oplus \bigoplus_{r \geq 1}$ be an Adams Hopf algebra over \mathbb{Q} . We let $\text{co-rep}(H)$ denote the abelian tensor category of co-modules M over H , where M is a bi-graded \mathbb{Q} vector space such that the Adams degrees in M are bounded below. Let $\text{co-rep}^f(H) \subset \text{co-rep}(H)$ be the full subcategory of co-modules M such that M is finite dimensional over \mathbb{Q} .

2. Let $\gamma = \bigoplus_{r \geq 1} \gamma(r)$ be an Adams graded co-Lie algebra over \mathbb{Q} . We let $\text{co-rep}(\gamma)$ denote the abelian tensor category of co-modules M over γ , where M is a bi-graded \mathbb{Q} vector space such that the Adams degrees in M are bounded below. Let $\text{co-rep}^f(\gamma) \subset \text{co-rep}(\gamma)$ be the full subcategory of co-modules M such that M is finite dimensional over \mathbb{Q} .

The Adams grading induces a functorial exact weight filtration on $\text{co-rep}(H)$ and $\text{co-rep}(\gamma)$ by setting

$$W_n M := \bigoplus_{r \leq n} M(r).$$

The subcategories $\text{co-rep}^f(H)$ and $\text{co-rep}^f(\gamma)$ are Tannakian categories over \mathbb{Q} , with neutral fiber functor the associated graded for the weight filtration gr_*^W .

Let $H_+ = \bigoplus_{r \geq 1} H(r) \subset H$ be the augmentation ideal, $\gamma_H := H_+/H_+^2$ the co-Lie algebra of H . For an H co-module $\delta : M \rightarrow H \otimes M$ we have the associated γ_H co-module \bar{M} with the same underlying bi-graded \mathbb{Q} vector space, and with co-action $\bar{\delta} : \bar{M} \rightarrow \bar{M} \otimes \gamma_H$ given by the composition

$$M \xrightarrow{\delta} M \otimes H = M \oplus M \otimes H_+ \rightarrow M \otimes H_+ \rightarrow M \otimes \gamma_H.$$

Then the association $M \mapsto \bar{M}$ induces equivalences of filtered abelian tensor categories

$$\text{co-rep}(H) \sim \text{co-rep}(\gamma_H), \quad \text{co-rep}^f(H) \sim \text{co-rep}^f(\gamma_H).$$

For an Adams graded cdga A , we have the Adams graded Hopf algebra $\chi_A := H^0(\bar{B}(A))$ and the Adams graded co-Lie algebra $\gamma_A := \gamma_{\chi_A}$. We have as well the co-Lie algebra QA defined using the 1-minimal model of A (definition 1.12.6).

Theorem 1.13.2. *Let A be an Adams graded cdga. Suppose that A is cohomologically connected.*

(1) *There is a functor $\rho : D^b(\text{co-rep}^f(\chi_A)) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_A^f$. ρ respects the weight filtrations and sends Tate objects to Tate objects. ρ induces a functor on the hearts*

$$\mathcal{H}(\rho) : \text{co-rep}^f(\chi_A) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_A^f$$

which is an equivalence of filtered Tannakian categories, respecting the fiber functors gr_^W .*

(2) *Let $A\{1\}$ be the 1-minimal model of A . Then $A\{1\} \rightarrow A$ induces an isomorphism of graded Hopf algebras $\chi_{A\{1\}} \rightarrow \chi_A$ and graded co-Lie algebras*

$$QA \cong \gamma_{A\{1\}} \cong \gamma_A.$$

(3) *The functor ρ is an equivalence of triangulated categories if and only if A is 1-minimal.*

(4) *Sending a co-module $M \in \text{co-rep}(\chi_A)$ to the γ_A co-module \bar{M} defines equivalences of neutral Tannakian categories*

$$\text{co-rep}(\chi_A) \sim \text{co-rep}(\gamma_A); \quad \text{co-rep}^f(\chi_A) \sim \text{co-rep}^f(\gamma_A).$$

Putting this together with our discussion on connections in section 1.12 gives

Corollary 1.13.3. *Let A be a cohomologically connected Adams graded cdga. We have equivalences of filtered abelian tensor categories*

$$\text{co-rep}(\chi_A) \sim \text{co-rep}(\gamma_A) \sim \text{co-rep}(QA) \sim \text{Conn}_A^0$$

and equivalences of filtered neutral Tannakian categories

$$\text{co-rep}^f(\chi_A) \sim \text{co-rep}^f(\gamma_A) \sim \text{co-rep}^f(QA) \sim \text{Conn}_A^0 \cap \text{Conn}_A^f.$$

2. RELATIVE THEORY OF CDGAS

The theory of cdgas over \mathbb{Q} generalizes to a large extent to cdgas over a cdga \mathcal{N} . In this section, we give the main constructions in this direction that we will need.

2.1. Relative minimal models. We fix a base cdga \mathcal{N} . A *cdga over \mathcal{N}* is a cdga \mathcal{A} together with a homomorphism of cdgas $\phi : \mathcal{N} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$. An *augmented cdga over \mathcal{N}* has in addition a splitting $\pi : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ to ϕ . The same notions apply for an Adams graded cdga \mathcal{A} over an Adams graded cdga \mathcal{N} . From now on, we assume we are in the Adams graded setting.

The notions of generalized nilpotent algebras and minimal models (over \mathbb{Q}) extend without difficulty to augmented cdgas over \mathcal{N} . Specifically:

Definition 2.1.1. An Adams graded cdga \mathcal{A} over \mathcal{N} is said to be *generalized nilpotent over \mathcal{N}* if

- (1) As a bi-graded \mathcal{N} -algebra, $\mathcal{A} = \text{Sym}^* E \otimes \mathcal{N}$ for some Adams graded \mathbb{Z} -graded \mathbb{Q} -vector space E , i.e., $\mathcal{A} = \Lambda^* E^{\text{odd}} \otimes \text{Sym}^* E^{\text{ev}} \otimes \mathcal{N}$, where the parity refers to the cohomological degree. In addition, $E(r)^n = 0$ if $n \leq 0$ or if $r \leq 0$.
- (2) For $n \geq 0$, let $\mathcal{A}_{(n)} \subset \mathcal{A}$ be the \mathcal{N} -subalgebra generated by the subspace $E^{\leq n}$ of E consisting of elements of cohomological degree $\leq n$. Set $\mathcal{A}_{(n+1,0)} = \mathcal{A}_{(n)}$ and for $q \geq 0$ define $\mathcal{A}_{(n+1,q+1)}$ inductively as the \mathcal{N} -subalgebra generated by $\mathcal{A}_{(n)}$ and

$$\mathcal{A}_{(n+1,q+1)}^{n+1} := \{x \in \mathcal{A}_{(n+1)}^{n+1} \mid dx \in \mathcal{A}_{(n+1,q)}\}$$

Then for all $n \geq 0$,

$$\mathcal{A}_{(n+1)} = \cup_{q \geq 0} \mathcal{A}_{(n+1,q)}.$$

Remark 2.1.2. We can phrase the condition (2) above differently: For each $n \geq 0$, $E^{\leq n+1}$ has an increasing exhaustive bi-graded filtration

$$E^{\leq n} = F_0 E^{\leq n+1} \subset F_1 E^{\leq n+1} \subset \dots \subset F_m E^{\leq n+1} \subset \dots \subset E^{\leq n+1}$$

such that

$$d(F_m E^{\leq n+1} \otimes \mathcal{N}) \subset \text{Sym}^*(F_{m-1} E^{\leq n+1}) \otimes \mathcal{N}$$

Indeed, if $\mathcal{A} = \text{Sym}^* E \otimes \mathcal{N}$ satisfies (2), define $F_m E^{\leq n+1}$ by

$$F_m E^{\leq n+1} \otimes 1 = (E^{\leq n+1} \otimes 1) \cap \mathcal{A}_{(n+1,m)}^*$$

Conversely, it is easy to see that the existence of such a filtration $F_* E^{\leq n+1}$ for all n implies (2).

Lemma 2.1.3. *Let \mathcal{A} be a generalized nilpotent cdga over a cdga \mathcal{N} . If \mathcal{N} is cohomologically connected, then so is \mathcal{A} .*

Proof. Write $\mathcal{A} = \text{Sym}^* E \otimes \mathcal{N}$ as an \mathcal{N} algebra, with E a bi-graded \mathbb{Q} -vector space, so that the conditions (1) and (2) of definition 2.1.1 are satisfied. Let $\mathcal{A}^p := \text{Sym}^* E^{*\leq p} \otimes \mathcal{N}$. Then $\mathcal{A}^p \subset \mathcal{A}$ is a generalized nilpotent sub-cdga of \mathcal{A} ; as \mathcal{A} is the limit of the \mathcal{A}^p , it suffices to show that \mathcal{A}^p is cohomologically connected. We may therefore assume that $E = E^{*\leq p}$ and that the result holds for \mathcal{A}^{p-1} .

By remark 2.1.2 there is an exhaustive increasing bi-graded filtration

$$E^{*\leq p-1} = F_0 E \subset \dots \subset F_n E \subset \dots \subset E$$

on E so that $d(F_n E \otimes \mathcal{N}) \subset \text{Sym}^* F_{n-1} E \otimes \mathcal{N}$ for all $n > 0$, and such that $\mathcal{A}_n := \text{Sym}^* F_n E \otimes \mathcal{N}$ (with differential induced from \mathcal{A}) is a generalized nilpotent cdga over \mathcal{N} . It thus suffices to show that \mathcal{A}_n is cohomologically connected for each

$n > 0$. By induction on n , it suffices to show that for all $n > 0$, the quotient complex

$$\bar{\mathcal{A}}_n := \mathcal{A}_n / \mathcal{A}_{n-1}$$

has vanishing cohomology H^i for $i \leq 0$.

Writing $E_n := F_n E / F_{n-1} E$, we have the filtration G_* on $\mathrm{Sym}^* F_n E / \mathrm{Sym}^* F_{n-1} E$ with

$$\mathrm{gr}_m^G(\mathrm{Sym}^* F_n E / \mathrm{Sym}^* F_{n-1} E) \cong \mathrm{Sym}^m E_n \otimes \mathrm{Sym}^* F_{n-1}$$

for all $m \geq 1$ and $G_0(\mathrm{Sym}^* F_n E / \mathrm{Sym}^* F_{n-1} E) = 0$.

By the Leibniz rule, the subspace

$$\bar{\mathcal{A}}_{n,m} := G_m(\mathrm{Sym}^* F_n E / \mathrm{Sym}^* F_{n-1} E) \otimes \mathcal{N} \subset \bar{\mathcal{A}}_n$$

is a subcomplex. Thus it suffices to show that $H^i(\bar{\mathcal{A}}_{n,m} / \bar{\mathcal{A}}_{n,m-1}) = 0$ for $i \leq 0$.

For all $n > 0$ and $m \geq 1$, we have

$$\bar{\mathcal{A}}_{n,m} / \bar{\mathcal{A}}_{n,m-1} \cong \mathrm{Sym}^m E_n \otimes \mathrm{Sym}^* F_{n-1} E \otimes \mathcal{N}$$

with differential $\mathrm{id} \otimes d_{\mathcal{N}}$. Since E_n has cohomological degree ≥ 1 and \mathcal{N} has vanishing cohomology in degrees < 0 , it follows that $H^i(\bar{\mathcal{A}}_{n,m} / \bar{\mathcal{A}}_{n,m-1}) = 0$ for $i \leq 0$. This completes the proof. \square

Definition 2.1.4. Let \mathcal{A} be an augmented Adams graded cdga over \mathcal{N} . An n -minimal model over \mathcal{N} of \mathcal{A} is a map of augmented Adams graded cdgas over \mathcal{N}

$$s : \mathcal{A}\{n\}_{\mathcal{N}} \rightarrow \mathcal{A},$$

with $\mathcal{A}\{n\}_{\mathcal{N}}$ generalized nilpotent over \mathcal{N} , $\mathcal{A}\{n\}_{\mathcal{N}} = \mathrm{Sym}^* E \otimes \mathcal{N}$, with E satisfying the conditions of definition 2.1.1, such that $\deg e \leq n$ for all $e \in E$, and such that s induces an isomorphism on H^m for $1 \leq m \leq n$ and an injection on H^{n+1} .

If the base-cdga \mathcal{N} is understood, we call an n -minimal model over \mathcal{N} a *relative n -minimal model*.

Proposition 2.1.5. *Let \mathcal{N} be a cohomologically connected Adams graded cdga, \mathcal{A} an augmented Adams graded cdga over \mathcal{N} . Then*

1. *For each n , there is an n -minimal model over \mathcal{N} : $\mathcal{A}\{n\}_{\mathcal{N}} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$.*

2. *If $\psi : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ is a quasi-isomorphism of augmented cdgas over \mathcal{N} , and $s : \mathcal{A}\{n\}_{\mathcal{N}} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$, $t : \mathcal{B}\{n\}_{\mathcal{N}} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ are relative n -minimal models, then there is an isomorphism of augmented cdgas over \mathcal{N} , $\phi : \mathcal{A}\{n\}_{\mathcal{N}} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}\{n\}_{\mathcal{N}}$ such that $\psi \circ s$ is homotopic to $t \circ \phi$.*

Suppose that \mathcal{A} is also cohomologically connected. Then $\mathcal{A}\{n\}_{\mathcal{N}} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ induces an isomorphism on H^i for all $i \leq n$. In particular, the map $\mathcal{A}\{\infty\}_{\mathcal{N}} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ is a quasi-isomorphism.

Proof. This result is the relative analog of theorem 1.10.3 and the proof is essentially the same (see [5, 30] for the details in the absolute case).

The construction of the n -minimal model over \mathcal{N} is essentially the same as for cdgas over \mathbb{Q} except that we use both the cohomological degree and the Adams degree for induction: The augmentation gives a canonical decomposition of \mathcal{A} as

$$\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{N} \oplus \mathcal{I}$$

with \mathcal{I} an Adams graded dg \mathcal{N} -ideal in \mathcal{A} . Let $E_{10}(1) \subset \mathcal{I}^1(1)$ be a \mathbb{Q} -subspace of representatives for $H^1(\mathcal{I}(1))$, in cohomological degree 1, with Adams degree 1. We have the evident mapping

$$E_{10}(1) \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathcal{N} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$$

using the \mathcal{N} -module structure, which extends to

$$\mathrm{Sym}^* E_{10}(1) \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathcal{N} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$$

using the algebra structure. Clearly this is a map of augmented cdgas over \mathcal{N} , and induces an isomorphism on $H^1(-)(1)$, because $\mathcal{N}(r) = 0$ for $r < 0$ and $\mathcal{N}(0) = \mathbb{Q} \cdot \mathrm{id}$.

One then proceeds as in the case $\mathcal{N} = \mathbb{Q}$ to adjoin elements in degree 1 and Adams degree 1 to successively kill elements in the kernel of the map on $H^2(-)(1)$. Since $\mathcal{N}(r) = 0$ for $r < 0$ and $\mathcal{N}(0) = \mathbb{Q} \cdot \mathrm{id}$, this does not affect H^1 in Adams degree ≤ 1 . Thus we have constructed a bi-graded \mathbb{Q} -vector space $E_1(1)$, of Adams degree 1 and cohomological degree 1, a generalized nilpotent cdga over \mathcal{N} , $\mathcal{A}_{1,1} := \mathrm{Sym}^* E_1(1) \otimes \mathcal{N}$ and a map of cdgas over \mathcal{N} , $\mathcal{A}_{1,1} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$, that induces an isomorphism on $H^1(-)(1)$ and an injection on $H^2(-)(1)$.

This completes the Adams degree ≤ 1 part for the construction of the 1-minimal model. So far, we have not used the cohomological connectivity of \mathcal{N} , this comes in now: Use the canonical augmentation of $\mathcal{A}_{1,1}$ to write $\mathcal{A}_{1,1} = \mathcal{N} \oplus \mathcal{I}_{1,1}$.

Claim. $H^p(\mathcal{I}_{1,1}(r)) = 0$ for $r > 1, p \leq 1$.

To prove the claim, we use the same filtration that we used in the proof of lemma 2.1.3. The same induction argument as in lemma 2.1.3, using of course the cohomological connectedness of \mathcal{N} , shows that the lowest degree cohomology of $\mathcal{I}_{1,1}(r)$ comes from $\bigoplus_{i=1}^{r-1} \mathrm{Sym}^i E_1(1) \otimes H^1(\mathcal{N}(r-i))$ plus $\mathrm{Sym}^r E_1(1) \otimes H^0(\mathcal{N}(0))$. Since all the elements of $E_1(1)$ have cohomological degree 1, this proves the claim.

For the n -minimal model with $n > 1$, we continue the construction, first adjoining elements of Adams degree 1 and cohomological degree 2 to generate all of $H^2(\mathcal{A})(1)$, and then adjoining elements of Adams degree 1 and cohomological degree 2 to kill the kernel on $H^3(-)(1)$. Continuing in this manner gives the generalized nilpotent cdga over \mathcal{N} ,

$$\mathcal{A}_{1,n} := \mathrm{Sym}^* E_n(1) \otimes \mathcal{N},$$

with $E_n(1)$ in Adams degree 1 and cohomological degree $1, \dots, n$, together with a map over \mathcal{N} , $\mathcal{A}_{1,n} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$, that induces an isomorphism on $H^i(-)(1)$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$ and an injection for $i = n+1$. If we are in the case $n = \infty$, we just take the colimit of the $\mathcal{A}_{1,n}$. In addition, writing $\mathcal{A}_{1,n} = \mathcal{N} \oplus \mathcal{I}_{1,n}$, we have

$$H^p(\mathcal{I}_{1,n}(r)) = 0 \text{ for } r > 1, p \leq 1.$$

Now suppose we have constructed bi-graded \mathbb{Q} -vector spaces

$$E_n(1) \subset E_n(2) \subset \dots \subset E_n(m)$$

(for fixed n with $1 \leq n \leq \infty$) with $E_n(j)$ having Adams degrees $1, \dots, j$ and cohomological degrees $1, \dots, n$, a differential on $\mathcal{A}_{m,n} := \mathrm{Sym}^* E_n(m) \otimes \mathcal{N}$ making $\mathcal{A}_{m,n}$ a generalized nilpotent cdga over \mathcal{N} , and a map $\mathcal{A}_{m,n} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ of cdgas over \mathcal{N} that is an isomorphism on $H^i(-)(j)$ for $1 \leq i \leq n, j \leq m$, and an injection for $i = n+1, j \leq m$. In addition, writing $\mathcal{A}_{n,m} = \mathcal{N} \oplus \mathcal{I}_{n,m}$, we have

$$(2.1.1) \quad H^p(\mathcal{I}_{n,m}(r)) = 0 \text{ for } r > m, p \leq 1.$$

We extend $E_n(m)$ to $E_n(m+1)$ by simply repeating the construct for $E_n(1)$ described above, but working in Adams degree $m+1$ rather than 1; using (2.1.1) allows us to start the construction by adjoining generators for $H^1(\mathcal{I}(m+1))$, just as in the case of Adams weight 1. Again, as $\mathcal{N}(r) = 0$ for $r < 0$ and $\mathcal{N}(0) = \mathbb{Q} \cdot \text{id}$, the inclusion $\mathcal{A}_{m,n} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_{m+1,n}$ is an isomorphism in Adams degree $\leq m$. In addition, the argument used to prove the claim shows that (2.1.1) extends from m to $m+1$ and the induction goes through.

Taking $E_n := \cup_m E_n(m)$, we thus have a differential on $\mathcal{A}\{n\}_{\mathcal{N}} := \text{Sym}^* E_n \otimes \mathcal{N}$ making $\mathcal{A}\{n\}_{\mathcal{N}}$ a generalized nilpotent cdga over \mathcal{N} , and a map $\mathcal{A}\{n\}_{\mathcal{N}} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ of cdgas over \mathcal{N} that is an isomorphism on $H^i(-)$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$ and an injection for $i = n+1$, completing the proof of (1).

For (2), the construction of an isomorphism ϕ between two n -minimal models over \mathcal{N} is also the same as for $\mathcal{N} = \mathbb{Q}$, using again induction on the Adams degree.

To prove (3), the assumption that \mathcal{N} is cohomologically connected passes to all generalized nilpotent cdgas over \mathcal{N} (lemma 2.1.3), in particular, $\mathcal{A}\{n\}_{\mathcal{N}}$ is cohomologically connected. If in addition \mathcal{A} is cohomologically connected, then $\mathcal{A}\{n\}_{\mathcal{N}} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ automatically induces an isomorphism on H^i for $i \leq 0$. Combining this with (1) proves (3). \square

Remark 2.1.6. A generalized nilpotent cdga over \mathcal{N} is automatically a cell-module over \mathcal{N} . Indeed, for $\mathcal{A} = \text{Sym}^* E \otimes \mathcal{N}$ satisfying the conditions of definition 2.1.1, one has the filtration on $E^{\leq n}$ given by remark 2.1.2. Combining this filtration with the filtration by degree on $\text{Sym}^* E$ gives a filtration on $\text{Sym}^* E$ which exhibits \mathcal{A} as an \mathcal{N} -cell module.

2.2. Relative bar construction. One forms the bar construction for a cdga \mathcal{A} over \mathcal{N} just as for cdgas over \mathbb{Q} , replacing $\otimes_{\mathbb{Q}}$ with $\otimes_{\mathcal{N}}$. However, for this construction to have good cohomological properties, one should replace \mathcal{A} with a quasi-isomorphic cdga \mathcal{A}' which is a cell module over \mathcal{N} , so that $\otimes_{\mathcal{N}} = \otimes_{\mathcal{N}}^L$. This is accomplished by using the minimal model $\mathcal{A}\{\infty\}$. In any case, we give the “pre-derived” definition for an arbitrary cdga \mathcal{A} over \mathcal{N} .

Definition 2.2.1. Let \mathcal{A} be an augmented Adams graded cdga over \mathcal{N} . Define the simplicial cdga $B_{\bullet}^{pd}(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{N})$ by

$$B_{\bullet}^{pd}(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{N}) := \mathcal{A}^{\otimes_{\mathcal{N}}[0,1]}$$

The inclusion $\{0, 1\} \rightarrow [0, 1]$ makes $B_{\bullet}^{pd}(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{N})$ a simplicial cdga over $\mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{A}$. Given two (possibly equal) augmentations $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2 : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$, set

$$B_{\bullet}^{pd}(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{N}, \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2) := B_{\bullet}^{pd}(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{N}) \otimes_{\mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{A}} \mathcal{N}.$$

and let $\bar{B}_{\mathcal{N}}^{pd}(\mathcal{A}, \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2)$ be the total complex associated to $B_{\bullet}^{pd}(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{N}, \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2)$.

Remark 2.2.2. If \mathcal{A} is a generalized nilpotent algebra over \mathcal{N} , then $\bar{B}_{\mathcal{N}}^{pd}(\mathcal{A}, \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2)$ has a natural structure of an \mathcal{N} -cell module. In addition, since \mathcal{A} is Adams graded, $\mathcal{A}(r) = 0$ for $r < 0$, hence $\mathcal{A}^{\otimes_{\mathcal{N}} n}$ is in $\mathcal{CM}_{\mathcal{N}}^{+w}$ for each $n \geq 0$ and $\bar{B}_{\mathcal{N}}^{pd}(\mathcal{A}, \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2)$ is in $\mathcal{CM}_{\mathcal{N}}^{+w}$. Finally, if $\epsilon_1 = \epsilon_2 = \epsilon$, then $\bar{B}_{\mathcal{N}}^{pd}(\mathcal{A}, \epsilon)$ has the natural structure of a dg Hopf algebra in $\mathcal{CM}_{\mathcal{N}}^{+w}$, and thus a Hopf algebra in $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{N}}^{+w}$.

Definition 2.2.3. Let \mathcal{A} be an augmented Adams graded cdga over \mathcal{N} with augmentation ϵ . Suppose that \mathcal{N} is cohomologically connected and let $\mathcal{A}\{\infty\}_{\mathcal{N}} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$

be the relative minimal model of \mathcal{A} over \mathcal{N} . Define

$$B_\bullet(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{N}) := B_\bullet^{pd}(\mathcal{A}\{\infty\}_{\mathcal{N}}/\mathcal{N}), \quad \bar{B}_{\mathcal{N}}(\mathcal{A}, \epsilon) := \bar{B}_{\mathcal{N}}^{pd}(\mathcal{A}\{\infty\}_{\mathcal{N}}, \epsilon\{\infty\}).$$

Remark 2.2.4. Still supposing \mathcal{N} to be cohomologically connected, we may apply the truncation functor

$$H_{\mathcal{N}}^0 : \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{N}}^{+w} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{N}}$$

to the dg Hopf algebra $\bar{B}_{\mathcal{N}}(\mathcal{A}, \epsilon)$ in $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{N}}^{+w}$, giving us the Hopf algebra $H_{\mathcal{N}}^0(\bar{B}_{\mathcal{N}}(\mathcal{A}, \epsilon))$ in $\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{N}}$. We may therefore also form the co-Lie algebra object $\gamma_{\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{N}}$ in $\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{N}} = \text{Conn}_{\mathcal{N}}^0$:

$$\gamma_{\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{N}} := H_{\mathcal{N}}^0(\bar{B}_{\mathcal{N}}(\mathcal{A}, \epsilon))_+ / H_{\mathcal{N}}^0(\bar{B}_{\mathcal{N}}(\mathcal{A}, \epsilon))_+^2$$

with $H_{\mathcal{N}}^0(\bar{B}_{\mathcal{N}}(\mathcal{A}, \epsilon))_+ \subset H_{\mathcal{N}}^0(\bar{B}_{\mathcal{N}}(\mathcal{A}, \epsilon))$ the augmentation ideal.

We let $\bar{B}_{\bullet \leq m}(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{N}, \epsilon)$ denote the restriction of the simplicial object $\bar{B}_\bullet(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{N}, \epsilon)$ to the full subcategory $\{[0], \dots, [m]\}$ of **Ord**, and $\bar{B}_{\mathcal{N}}^{\leq m}(\mathcal{A}, \epsilon) \subset \bar{B}_{\mathcal{N}}(\mathcal{A}, \epsilon)$ the associated total complex of $\bar{B}_{\bullet \leq m}(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{N}, \epsilon)$.

If we suppose that \mathcal{A} is in $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{N}}^f$, then $H_{\mathcal{N}}^0(\bar{B}_{\mathcal{N}}^{\leq m}(\mathcal{A}, \epsilon))$ is in $\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{N}}^f$ for each m , hence $H_{\mathcal{N}}^0(\bar{B}_{\mathcal{N}}(\mathcal{A}, \epsilon))$ has the structure of an ind-Hopf algebra in $\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{N}}^f$ with

$$H_{\mathcal{N}}^0(\bar{B}_{\mathcal{N}}(\mathcal{A}, \epsilon)) = \varinjlim_{m \rightarrow \infty} H_{\mathcal{N}}^0(\bar{B}_{\mathcal{N}}^{\leq m}(\mathcal{A}, \epsilon))$$

in $\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{N}}$.

2.3. Base-change. We consider a quasi-isomorphism $\phi : \mathcal{N}' \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ of cohomologically connected cdgas. Given an augmented cdga \mathcal{A} over \mathcal{N} with augmentation $\epsilon : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$, we have $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{I} \oplus \mathcal{N}$, with \mathcal{I} the kernel of ϵ . In particular, \mathcal{I} is a (non-unital) \mathcal{N} -algebra. Via ϕ , we make \mathcal{I} a (non-unital) \mathcal{N}' -algebra, and thus give $\mathcal{A}' := \mathcal{I} \oplus \mathcal{N}'$ the structure of a cdga over \mathcal{N}' , with augmentation $\epsilon' : \mathcal{A}' \rightarrow \mathcal{N}'$ the projection on \mathcal{N}' with kernel \mathcal{I} .

This construction yields the commutative diagram of cdgas

$$(2.3.1) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{A}' & \xrightarrow{\phi'} & \mathcal{A} \\ p' \uparrow \downarrow \epsilon' & & p \uparrow \downarrow \epsilon \\ \mathcal{N}' & \xrightarrow{\phi} & \mathcal{N} \end{array}$$

with ϕ and ϕ' quasi-isomorphisms.

Now let $f' : \mathcal{A}'\{n\}_{\mathcal{N}'} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}'$ be a relative n -minimal model over \mathcal{A}' over \mathcal{N}' . Since the composition $\phi' f' : \mathcal{A}'\{n\}_{\mathcal{N}'} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ is an \mathcal{N}' -module map, $\phi' f'$ factors through a unique map

$$f : \mathcal{A}'\{n\}_{\mathcal{N}'} \otimes_{\mathcal{N}'} \mathcal{N} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$$

of cdgas over \mathcal{N} . Similarly, the \mathcal{N}' -augmentation of $\mathcal{A}'\{n\}_{\mathcal{N}'}$ induces an \mathcal{N} -augmentation of $\mathcal{A}'\{n\}_{\mathcal{N}'} \otimes_{\mathcal{N}'} \mathcal{N}$, making f a map of augmented cdgas over \mathcal{N} .

Lemma 2.3.1. *$f : \mathcal{A}'\{n\}_{\mathcal{N}'} \otimes_{\mathcal{N}'} \mathcal{N} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ is a relative n -minimal model of \mathcal{A} over \mathcal{N} .*

Proof. As $\mathcal{A}'\{n\}_{\mathcal{N}'}$ is a generalized nilpotent algebra over \mathcal{N}' , with generators in degree $\leq n$, the same follows for $\mathcal{A}'\{n\}_{\mathcal{N}'} \otimes_{\mathcal{N}'} \mathcal{N}$ as an algebra over \mathcal{N} . ϕ is a quasi-isomorphism, so $\phi_* : \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{N}'} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{N}}$ is an equivalence of triangulated categories. We can compute cohomology of a dg module via maps in the derived category; as

$\mathcal{A}'\{n\}_{\mathcal{N}'}$ is an \mathcal{N}' -cell module, we have $\phi_*(\mathcal{A}'\{n\}_{\mathcal{N}'}) = \mathcal{A}'\{n\}_{\mathcal{N}'} \otimes_{\mathcal{N}'} \mathcal{N}$, hence the canonical map

$$\mathcal{A}'\{n\}_{\mathcal{N}'} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}'\{n\}_{\mathcal{N}'} \otimes_{\mathcal{N}'} \mathcal{N}$$

is a quasi-isomorphism of cdgas. Since $\phi' : \mathcal{A}' \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ is a quasi-isomorphism, and $\mathcal{A}'\{n\}_{\mathcal{N}'} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}'$ is a relative n -minimal model, the map on H^i induced by f is an isomorphism for $1 \leq i \leq n$ and an injection for $i = n+1$, i.e., $f : \mathcal{A}'\{n\}_{\mathcal{N}'} \otimes_{\mathcal{N}'} \mathcal{N} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ is a relative n -minimal model. \square

Remark 2.3.2. Still assuming \mathcal{N} and \mathcal{N}' cohomologically connected, write $\mathcal{A}\{n\}_{\mathcal{N}}$ for the n -minimal model $\mathcal{A}'\{n\}_{\mathcal{N}'} \otimes_{\mathcal{N}'} \mathcal{N}$. We have the change of rings isomorphism

$$\mathcal{A}'\{n\}_{\mathcal{N}'}^{\otimes_{\mathcal{N}'} m} \otimes_{\mathcal{N}'} \mathcal{N} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}\{n\}_{\mathcal{N}}^{\otimes m}$$

and the quasi-isomorphism

$$\mathcal{A}'\{n\}_{\mathcal{N}'}^{\otimes_{\mathcal{N}'} m} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}'\{n\}_{\mathcal{N}'}^{\otimes_{\mathcal{N}'} m} \otimes_{\mathcal{N}'} \mathcal{N}$$

Thus on the bar construction

$$\bar{B}_{\mathcal{N}'}^{pd}(\mathcal{A}'\{n\}_{\mathcal{N}'}, \epsilon') \xrightarrow{\alpha} \bar{B}_{\mathcal{N}'}^{pd}(\mathcal{A}'\{n\}_{\mathcal{N}'}, \epsilon') \otimes_{\mathcal{N}'} \mathcal{N} \xrightarrow{\beta} \bar{B}_{\mathcal{N}}^{pd}(\mathcal{A}\{n\}_{\mathcal{N}}, \epsilon)$$

the map α is a quasi-isomorphism and the map β is an isomorphism.

In particular, taking $n = \infty$, we have the canonical isomorphism

$$\phi_*(H_{\mathcal{N}'}^0(\bar{B}_{\mathcal{N}'}(\mathcal{A}', \epsilon'))) \cong H_{\mathcal{N}}^0(\bar{B}_{\mathcal{N}}(\mathcal{A}, \epsilon))$$

of Hopf algebra objects in $\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{N}}$. Since $\phi_* : \mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{N}'} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{N}}$ is an equivalence, we are thus free to replace \mathcal{N} with a quasi-isomorphic \mathcal{N}' in a study of $H_{\mathcal{N}}^0(\bar{B}_{\mathcal{N}}(\mathcal{A}, \epsilon))$. For instance, we may use the minimal model $\mathcal{N}\{\infty\} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ as a replacement for \mathcal{N} .

2.4. Connection matrices. Generalized nilpotent algebras over \mathcal{N} fit well into the connection matrix point of view described in section 1.12. Indeed, suppose that $\mathcal{A} = \text{Sym}^* E \otimes \mathcal{N}$ is generalized nilpotent over \mathcal{N} , with augmentation $\epsilon : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ induced by writing $\text{Sym}^* E = \mathbb{Q} \oplus \text{Sym}^{*\geq 1} E$.

Using the augmentation of \mathcal{N} , we write $\mathcal{N} = \mathbb{Q} \cdot \text{id} \oplus \mathcal{N}^+$, which writes \mathcal{A} as

$$\mathcal{A} = \text{Sym}^* E \otimes \text{id} \oplus \text{Sym}^* E \otimes \mathcal{N}^+.$$

Thus the differential on \mathcal{A} is completely determined by its restriction to $\text{Sym}^* E \otimes \text{id}$, giving the decomposition

$$d = d^0 + \Gamma$$

with d^0 a differential on $\text{Sym}^* E$ and $\Gamma : \text{Sym}^* E \rightarrow \text{Sym}^* E \otimes \mathcal{N}^+$ a flat connection. In addition, $(\text{Sym}^* E, d^0)$ an Adams graded cdga over \mathbb{Q} with augmentation ϵ^0 induced by the projection to $\text{Sym}^0 E = \mathbb{Q}$. Finally, the connection Γ is nilpotent since $\text{Sym}^* E$ has all Adams degrees ≥ 0 (lemma 1.12.3).

Using the tensor structure in the category of flat nilpotent connections, the flat nilpotent connection $\Gamma : \text{Sym}^* E \rightarrow \text{Sym}^* E \otimes \mathcal{N}^+$ gives rise to a flat nilpotent connection on $(\text{Sym}^* E)^{\otimes n}$ for all n . These fit together to give a flat nilpotent connection on the bar construction:

$$\bar{B}(\Gamma) : \bar{B}((\text{Sym}^* E, d^0), \epsilon^0) \rightarrow \bar{B}((\text{Sym}^* E, d^0), \epsilon^0) \otimes \mathcal{N}^+.$$

This defines a Hopf algebra object in $\text{Conn}_{\mathcal{N}}$.

Proposition 2.4.1. *Let \mathcal{N} be cohomologically connected. The \mathcal{N} -cell module corresponding to $\bar{B}((\text{Sym}^* E, d^0), \epsilon^0)$ with flat nilpotent connection $\bar{B}(\Gamma)$ is isomorphic to $\bar{B}_{\mathcal{N}}^{pd}(\mathcal{A}, \epsilon)$, as dg Hopf algebra objects in $\mathcal{CM}_{\mathcal{N}}^{+w}$.*

Proof. We check instead the equivalent statement that the dg Hopf algebra in $Conn_{\mathcal{N}}$ corresponding to $\bar{B}_{\mathcal{N}}^{pd}(\mathcal{A}, \epsilon)$ is $(\bar{B}((\text{Sym}^* E, d^0), \epsilon^0), \bar{B}(\Gamma))$.

We note that we have canonical isomorphisms

$$\mathcal{A}^{\otimes_{\mathcal{N}} n} \cong (\text{Sym}^* E)^{\otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} n} \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathcal{N} = (\text{Sym}^* E)^{\otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} n} \otimes \text{id} \oplus (\text{Sym}^* E)^{\otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} n} \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathcal{N}^+$$

respecting differentials and multiplications. Tracing this isomorphism through the definition we have given of the flat nilpotent connection on $\bar{B}((\text{Sym}^* E, d^0), \epsilon^0)$ completes the proof. \square

2.5. Semi-direct products. Let $\epsilon : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ be an augmented Adams graded cdga over \mathcal{N} . We suppose that \mathcal{N} is generalized nilpotent and that \mathcal{A} is generalized nilpotent over \mathcal{N} . We let $G_{\mathcal{A}} := \text{Spec } H^0(\bar{B}(\mathcal{A}))$, $G_{\mathcal{N}} := \text{Spec } H^0(\bar{B}(\mathcal{N}))$ be the \mathbb{Q} -algebraic group schemes defined with respect to the canonical augmentations $\mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$, $\mathcal{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$. The \mathcal{N} -algebra structure $\pi^* : \mathcal{N} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ induces the map of algebraic groups $\pi : G_{\mathcal{A}} \rightarrow G_{\mathcal{N}}$; the augmentation ϵ gives a splitting $s : G_{\mathcal{N}} \rightarrow G_{\mathcal{A}}$ to π .

Lemma 2.5.1. *The map π is flat.*

Proof. As \mathbb{Q} -algebras, $H^0(\bar{B}(\mathcal{A}))$ and $H^0(\bar{B}(\mathcal{N}))$ are polynomial algebras on \mathcal{A}^1 , \mathcal{N}^1 respectively, and the map

$$H^0(\bar{B}(\pi^*)) : H^0(\bar{B}(\mathcal{N})) \rightarrow H^0(\bar{B}(\mathcal{A}))$$

is just the polynomial extension of the linear injection

$$\pi^* : \mathcal{N}^1 \rightarrow \mathcal{A}^1,$$

i.e., $H^0(\bar{B}(\pi^*))$ identifies $H^0(\bar{B}(\mathcal{A}))$ with a polynomial extension of $H^0(\bar{B}(\mathcal{N}))$. \square

Lemma 2.5.2. *Let e denote the identity in $G_{\mathcal{N}}$. The fiber $\pi^{-1}(e)$ is canonically isomorphic to $\text{Spec } H^0(\bar{B}(\mathcal{A} \otimes_{\mathcal{N}} \mathbb{Q}))$ as group schemes over \mathbb{Q} .*

Proof. We have the natural map of Hopf algebras

$$H^0(\bar{B}(\mathcal{A})) \otimes_{H^0(\bar{B}(\mathcal{N}))} \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow H^0(\bar{B}(\mathcal{A} \otimes_{\mathcal{N}} \mathbb{Q})).$$

Writing $\mathcal{A} = \text{Sym}^* E \otimes \mathcal{N}$ as an \mathcal{N} -algebra, $H^0(\bar{B}(\mathcal{A} \otimes_{\mathcal{N}} \mathbb{Q}))$ is a polynomial algebra on $(\text{Sym}^* E)^1$, while $H^0(\bar{B}(\mathcal{A}))$ is the polynomial algebra on $\mathcal{A}^1 = (\text{Sym}^* E)^1 \oplus \mathcal{N}^1$, and $H^0(\bar{B}(\mathcal{N}))$ is the polynomial algebra on \mathcal{N}^1 . This shows that the above map is an algebra isomorphism. \square

Set $K := \text{Spec } H^0(\bar{B}(\mathcal{A} \otimes_{\mathcal{N}} \mathbb{Q})) = \text{Spec } H^0(\bar{B}(\text{Sym}^* E))$. The splitting s gives an action of $G_{\mathcal{N}}$ on K and an isomorphism of $G_{\mathcal{A}}$ with the semi-direct product

$$G_{\mathcal{A}} \cong K \ltimes G_{\mathcal{N}}.$$

Let K_s denote the \mathbb{Q} -group scheme K with this $G_{\mathcal{N}}$ -action.

On the other hand, we have seen (proposition 2.4.1) that writing $\mathcal{A} = \text{Sym}^* E \otimes \mathcal{N}$ gives $\text{Sym}^* E$ a flat nilpotent connection

$$\Gamma : \text{Sym}^* E \rightarrow \mathcal{N}^+ \otimes \text{Sym}^* E$$

and an isomorphism of $H_{\mathcal{N}}^0(\bar{B}_{\mathcal{N}}(\mathcal{A}))$ with $H^0(\bar{B}(\text{Sym}^* E))$ as Hopf algebras in $Conn_{\mathcal{N}}^0$.

Replacing \mathcal{N} with its 1-minimal model, and noting that $Conn_{\mathcal{N}}^0 \sim Conn_{\mathcal{N}\{1\}}^0$ we have the canonical structure of $H^0(\bar{B}(\text{Sym}^* E))$ as a Hopf algebra in the category of co-modules over the co-Lie algebra $Q\mathcal{N} = \gamma_{\mathcal{N}}$ (remark 1.12.7). But this category

is equivalent to the category of representations of $G_{\mathcal{N}}$, giving us another action of $G_{\mathcal{N}}$ on K .

Theorem 2.5.3. *The action of $G_{\mathcal{N}}$ on $K = \text{Spec } H^0(\bar{B}(\text{Sym}^* E))$ induced by the splitting s is the same as the action given by the flat nilpotent \mathcal{N} -connection Γ on $\text{Sym}^* E$. In other words, there is an isomorphism*

$$K_s \cong \text{Spec } H_{\mathcal{N}}^0(\bar{B}_{\mathcal{N}}(\mathcal{A}))$$

as \mathbb{Q} -group schemes with $G_{\mathcal{N}}$ -action.

Proof. It suffices to check that the two co-actions of the co-Lie algebra $\gamma_{\mathcal{N}}$ are the same, in fact, it suffices to check that the two co-actions of $\gamma_{\mathcal{N}}$ on the co-Lie algebra $\gamma_{\text{Sym}^* E}$ of K are the same.

By Quillen's theorem (theorem 1.13.2(2)), we can identify the co-Lie algebras $\gamma_{\mathcal{A}}$, $\gamma_{\mathcal{N}}$ and $\gamma_{\text{Sym}^* E}$ with $Q\mathcal{A}$, $Q\mathcal{N}$ and $Q\text{Sym}^* E$, respectively. Since we are assuming \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{N} are both generalized nilpotent, $Q\mathcal{A}$, $Q\mathcal{N}$ and $Q\text{Sym}^* E$ are the respective co-Lie algebras

$$d_{\mathcal{A}} : \mathcal{A}^1 \rightarrow \Lambda^2 \mathcal{A}^1, \quad d_{\mathcal{N}} : \mathcal{N}^1 \rightarrow \Lambda^2 \mathcal{N}^1, \quad d_E : E^1 \rightarrow \Lambda^2 E^1.$$

On the level of co-Lie algebras, the splitting s is just the decomposition of $\mathcal{A}^1 = (\text{Sym}^* E \otimes \mathcal{N})^1$ as

$$\mathcal{A}^1 = (\text{Sym}^* E)^1 \oplus \mathcal{N}^1.$$

The co-action of \mathcal{N}^1 on \mathcal{A}^1 determined by the splitting s is thus given by $d_{\mathcal{A}}$ followed by the projection of $\Lambda^2 \mathcal{A}^1$ on $\mathcal{N}^1 \otimes \mathcal{A}^1$ via the isomorphism

$$\Lambda^2 \mathcal{A}^1 = \Lambda^2((\text{Sym}^* E)^1 \oplus \mathcal{N}^1) \cong \Lambda^2(\text{Sym}^* E)^1 \oplus \mathcal{N}^1 \otimes (\text{Sym}^* E)^1 \oplus \Lambda^2 \mathcal{N}^1.$$

This induces the co-action of \mathcal{N}^1 on $(\text{Sym}^* E)^1$ by taking the composition

$$(\text{Sym}^* E)^1 \rightarrow \mathcal{A}^1 \xrightarrow{d_{\mathcal{A}}} \Lambda^2 \mathcal{A}^1 \rightarrow \mathcal{N}^1 \otimes (\text{Sym}^* E)^1.$$

Via our identifications, this gives us the co-action of $\gamma_{\mathcal{N}}$ on $\gamma_{\text{Sym}^* E}$ determined by the section s .

On the other hand, the flat nilpotent connection Γ on $\text{Sym}^* E$ giving the isomorphism of $H_{\mathcal{N}}^0(\bar{B}_{\mathcal{N}}(\mathcal{A}))$ with $H^0(\bar{B}(\text{Sym}^* E))$ in $\text{Conn}_{\mathcal{N}}^0$ is just the restriction of $d_{\mathcal{A}}$ to $\text{Sym}^* E$ followed by the projection of $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{N} \otimes \text{Sym}^* E$ to $\mathcal{N}^+ \otimes \text{Sym}^* E$. However, by reasons of degree, the restriction of $d_{\mathcal{A}}$ to $(\text{Sym}^* E)^1 = E^1$ decomposes as

$$d_{\mathcal{A}} : E^1 \rightarrow \Lambda^2 E^1 \oplus \mathcal{N}^1 \otimes E^1$$

from which it follows that $\Gamma : E^1 \rightarrow \mathcal{N}^1 \otimes E^1$ is the same as the co-action defined by s . \square

3. MOTIVES OVER A BASE

This section summarizes the material we need from the work of Cisinski-Déglise [7] and Østvar-Røndigs [28]. Together with the content of sections 4 and 5, this will be developed in a forthcoming article [22] by the second author. In this section, we always assume that k admits resolution of singularities.

3.1. The construction. We summarize the main points of the construction of the category $DM^{\text{eff}}(S)$ of effective motives over S , and the category $DM(S)$ of motives over S , from [7]. Although S is allowed to be a quite general scheme in [7], we restrict ourselves to the case of a base-scheme S that is separated, smooth and essentially of finite type over a field. We let \mathbf{Sch}_S denote the category of finite type separated S -schemes and let \mathbf{Sm}/S denote the full subcategory of \mathbf{Sch}_S consisting of smooth S -schemes.

For $X \in \mathbf{Sm}/S$, $Y \in \mathbf{Sch}_S$, define the group of finite S -correspondences $c_S(X, Y)$ as the free abelian group on the integral closed subschemes $W \subset X \times_S Y$ with $W \rightarrow X$ finite and surjective over an irreducible component of X .

For X, Y in \mathbf{Sm}/S , $Z \in \mathbf{Sch}_S$, let p_{XY} , p_{YZ} and p_{XZ} be the evident projections from $X \times_S Y \times_S Z$. One checks that the formula

$$(3.1.1) \quad W \circ W' := p_{XZ*}(p_{XY}^*(W) \cdot p_{YZ}^*(W')) \in c_S(X, Z)$$

where \cdot is the intersection product, is well-defined for all $W \in c_S(X, Y)$, $W' \in c_S(Y, Z)$ ¹; this follows from the fact that $\text{supp}(W) \times_S Z \cap X \times_S \text{supp}(W')$ is finite over X and each irreducible component of this intersection dominates a component of X . This is called the *composition of correspondences*.

We start with the category $SmCor(S)$. Objects are the same as \mathbf{Sm}/S , morphisms are

$$\text{Hom}_{SmCor(S)}(X, Y) := c_S(X, Y)$$

with composition law given by the formula (3.1.1). Define the abelian category of *presheaves with transfer* on \mathbf{Sm}/S , $\text{PST}(S)$, as the category of presheaves of abelian groups on $SmCor(S)$. We have the representable presheaves $\mathbb{Z}_S^{tr}(Z)$ for $Z \in \mathbf{Sm}/S$ by $\mathbb{Z}_S^{tr}(Z)(X) := c_S(X, Z)$ and pull-back maps given by the composition of correspondences. In fact, the same formula defines $\mathbb{Z}_S^{tr}(Z)$ for $Z \in \mathbf{Sch}_S$.

One gives the category of complexes $C(\text{PST}(S))$ the *Nisnevich local* model structure (which we won't need to specify). The homotopy category is equivalent to the (unbounded) derived category $D(\text{Sh}_{\text{Nis}}^{tr}(S))$, where $\text{Sh}_{\text{Nis}}^{tr}(S)$ is the full subcategory of $\text{PST}(S)$ consisting of the presheaves with transfer which restrict to Nisnevich sheaves on \mathbf{Sm}/S .

The operation

$$\mathbb{Z}_S^{tr}(X) \otimes_S^{tr} \mathbb{Z}_S^{tr}(X') := \mathbb{Z}_S^{tr}(X \times_S X')$$

extends to a tensor structure \otimes_S^{tr} making $\text{PST}(S)$ a tensor category: one forms the *canonical left resolution* $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{F})$ of a presheaf \mathcal{F} by taking the canonical surjection

$$\mathcal{L}_0(\mathcal{F}) := \bigoplus_{X \in \mathbf{Sm}/S, s \in \mathcal{F}(X)} \mathbb{Z}_S^{tr}(X) \xrightarrow{\phi_0} \mathcal{F}$$

setting $\mathcal{F}_1 := \ker \phi_0$ and iterating. One then defines

$$\mathcal{F} \otimes_S^{tr} \mathcal{G} := H_0(\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{F}) \otimes_S^{tr} \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{G}))$$

noting that $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{F}) \otimes_S^{tr} \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{G})$ is defined since both complexes are degreewise direct sums of representable presheaves.

The restriction of \otimes_S^{tr} to the subcategory of cofibrant objects in $C(\text{Sh}_{\text{Nis}}^{tr}(S))$ induces a tensor operation \otimes_S^L on $D(\text{Sh}_{\text{Nis}}^{tr}(S))$ which makes $D(\text{Sh}_{\text{Nis}}^{tr}(S))$ a triangulated tensor category.

¹Even though Z may be singular, one can locally embed Z in an \mathbb{A}_S^N and compute the intersection multiplicities there

Definition 3.1.1 ([7]). $DM^{\text{eff}}(S)$ is the localization of the triangulated category $D(\text{Sh}_{\text{Nis}}^{\text{tr}}(S))$ with respect to the localizing category generated by the complexes $\mathbb{Z}_S^{\text{tr}}(X \times \mathbb{A}^1) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_S^{\text{tr}}(X)$. Denote by $m_S(X)$ the image of $\mathbb{Z}_S^{\text{tr}}(X)$ in $DM^{\text{eff}}(S)$.

Remark 3.1.2. 1. $DM^{\text{eff}}(S)$ is a triangulated tensor category with tensor product \otimes_S induced from the tensor product \otimes_S^L via the localization map

$$Q_S : D(\text{Sh}_{\text{Nis}}^{\text{tr}}(S)) \rightarrow DM^{\text{eff}}(S),$$

and satisfying $m_S(X) \otimes_S m_S(Y) = m_S(X \times_S Y)$.

2. One has the model category $C(\text{PST}_{\mathbb{A}^1}(S))$ with underlying category $C(\text{PST}(S))$ defined as the Bousfield localization of $C(\text{PST}(S))$ with respect to the complexes

- (1) For each *elementary Nisnevich square* with $X \in \mathbf{Sm}/$:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} W^{\subset} & \longrightarrow & X' \\ \parallel & & \downarrow f \\ W^{\subset} & \longrightarrow & X \end{array}$$

one has the complex

$$\mathbb{Z}_S^{\text{tr}}(X' \setminus W) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_S^{\text{tr}}(X \setminus W) \oplus \mathbb{Z}_S^{\text{tr}}(X') \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_S^{\text{tr}}(X)$$

Recall that the square above is an elementary Nisnevich square if f is étale, the horizontal arrows are closed immersions of reduced schemes and the square is cartesian.

- (2) For $X \in \mathbf{Sm}/S$, one has the complex $\mathbb{Z}_S^{\text{tr}}(X \times \mathbb{A}^1) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_S^{\text{tr}}(X)$.

The homotopy category of $C(\text{PST}_{\mathbb{A}^1}(S))$ is equivalent to $DM^{\text{eff}}(S)$.

Definition 3.1.3. Let T^{tr} be the presheaf with transfers

$$T^{\text{tr}} := \text{coker}(\mathbb{Z}_S^{\text{tr}}(S) \xrightarrow{i_{\infty*}} \mathbb{Z}_S^{\text{tr}}(\mathbb{P}_S^1))$$

and let $\mathbb{Z}_S(1)$ be the image in $DM^{\text{eff}}(S)$ of $T^{\text{tr}}[-2]$. Let

$$\otimes T^{\text{tr}} : C(\text{PST}(S)) \rightarrow C(\text{PST}(S))$$

be the functor $C \mapsto C \otimes_S^{\text{tr}} T^{\text{tr}}$.

Let $\mathbf{Spt}_{T^{\text{tr}}}(S)$ be the model category of $\otimes T^{\text{tr}}$ spectra in $C(\text{PST}_{\mathbb{A}^1}(S))$, i.e., objects are sequence $E := (E_0, E_1, \dots)$, $E_n \in C(\text{PST}(S))$, with bonding maps

$$\epsilon_n : E_n \otimes_S^{\text{tr}} T^{\text{tr}} \rightarrow E_{n+1}.$$

Morphisms are given by sequences of maps in $C(\text{PST}(S))$ which strictly commute with the respective bonding maps.

The model structure on the category of T^{tr} -spectra is defined by following the construction of Hovey [15]. The weak equivalences are the *stable weak equivalences*: for each $E \in \mathbf{Spt}_{T^{\text{tr}}}(S)$ there is a canonical fibrant model $E \rightarrow E^f$, where $E^f := (E_0^f, E_1^f, \dots)$ with each E_n^f fibrant in $C(\text{PST}_{\mathbb{A}^1}(S))$ and the map

$$E_n^f \rightarrow \mathcal{H}om(T^{\text{tr}}, E_{n+1}^f)$$

adjoint to the bonding map $E_n^f \otimes_S^{\text{tr}} T^{\text{tr}} \rightarrow E_{n+1}^f$ is a weak equivalence in the model category $C(\text{PST}_{\mathbb{A}^1}(S))$.

Definition 3.1.4. The “big” category of triangulated motives over S , $DM(S)$, is the homotopy category of $\mathbf{Spt}_{T^{\text{tr}}}(S)$.

Remark 3.1.5. Concretely, a stable weak equivalence $f : (E_0, E_1, \dots) \rightarrow (F_0, F_1, \dots)$ is a map such that, for each $X \in C(\text{PST}(S))$, the map

$$\varinjlim_n \text{Hom}_{DM^{\text{eff}}(S)}(X \otimes_S^{tr} (T^{tr})^{\otimes n}, E_n) \xrightarrow{f_{n*}} \varinjlim_n \text{Hom}_{DM^{\text{eff}}(S)}(X \otimes_S^{tr} (T^{tr})^{\otimes n}, F_n)$$

is an isomorphism.

We will use the following result from [7].

Theorem 3.1.6 ([7, section 10.4]). *Suppose that S is in \mathbf{Sm}/k for a field k , take X in \mathbf{Sm}/S , and let $m_k(X)$, $m_S(X)$ denote the motives of X in $DM(k)$, $DM(S)$, respectively. Then there is a natural isomorphism*

$$\text{Hom}_{DM(S)}(m_S(X), \mathbb{Z}(n)[m]) \cong \text{Hom}_{DM(k)}(m_k(X), \mathbb{Z}(n)[m])$$

Remark 3.1.7. By Voevodsky's embedding theorem [11, chapter V, theorem 3.2.6] the functor $DM_{gm}^{\text{eff}}(k) \rightarrow DM^{\text{eff}}(k)$ induces a full embedding

$$DM_{gm}(k) \rightarrow DM(k),$$

hence $\text{Hom}_{DM(k)}(m_k(X), \mathbb{Z}(n)[m])$ is motivic cohomology in the sense of Voevodsky [11, chapter V], that is

$$\text{Hom}_{DM(k)}(m_k(X), \mathbb{Z}(n)[m]) = H^m(X, \mathbb{Z}(m)).$$

3.2. Tensor structure. The tensor structure on $C(\text{PST}(S))$ induces a “tensor operation” on the spectrum category by the usual device of choosing a cofinal subset $\mathbb{N} \subset \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$, $i \mapsto (n_i, m_i)$, with $n_{i+1} + m_{i+1} = n_i + m_i + 1$ for each i : each pair of T^{tr} spectra $E := (E_0, E_1, \dots)$ and $F := (F_0, F_1, \dots)$ gives rise to a T^{tr} bispectrum

$$E \boxtimes_S^{tr} F := \begin{pmatrix} & & \vdots & & \\ \dots & E_i \otimes_S^{tr} F_j & \dots & & \\ & \vdots & & & \end{pmatrix}$$

with vertical and horizontal bonding maps induced by the bonding maps for E and F , respectively. The vertical bonding maps use in addition the symmetry isomorphism in $C(\text{PST}_{\mathbb{A}^1}(S))$. Finally, the choice of the cofinal $\mathbb{N} \subset \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$ converts a bispectrum to a spectrum.

Of course, this is not even associative, so one does not achieve a tensor operation on $\mathbf{Spt}_{T^{tr}}(S)$, but \boxtimes_S^{tr} (on cofibrant objects) does pass to the localization $DM(k)$, and gives rise there to a tensor structure, making $DM(S)$ a tensor triangulated category. We write this tensor operation as \otimes_S , as before.

3.3. Tate motives. In $DM(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ we have the full subcategory of *Tate motives over X* , $\text{DMT}(X)$, this being the full triangulated subcategory of $DM(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ closed under isomorphism and generated by the Tate motives $\mathbb{Q}_X(n)$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Since $\mathbb{Q}_X(n) \otimes \mathbb{Q}_X(m) \cong \mathbb{Q}_X(n+m)$, $\text{DMT}(X)$ is a tensor triangulated subcategory of $DM(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}$.

Just as for the case of motives over a field, the category $\text{DMT}(X)$ admits a canonical weight filtration, and, in case X satisfies the Beilinson-Soulé vanishing conjectures, a t -structure with heart generated by the Tate objects $\mathbb{Q}_X(n)$. In fact, the results of [26] apply directly, so we will content ourselves here with giving the relevant definitions.

Definition 3.3.1. Let $W_n\text{DMT}(X)$ denote the full triangulated subcategory of $\text{DMT}(X)$ generated by the Tate motives $\mathbb{Q}_X(-a)$ with $a \leq n$. Let $W_{[n,m]}\text{DMT}(X)$ be the full triangulated subcategory of $\text{DMT}(X)$ generated by the Tate motives $\mathbb{Q}_X(-a)$ with $n \leq a \leq m$, and let $W^{>n}\text{DMT}(X)$ be the full triangulated subcategory of $\text{DMT}(X)$ generated by the Tate motives $\mathbb{Q}_X(-a)$ with $a > n$.

Lemma 3.3.2. *For $X \in \mathbf{Sm}/k$ there is a natural isomorphism*

$$\text{Hom}_{\text{DMT}(X)}(\mathbb{Q}_X(a), \mathbb{Q}_X(b)[m]) \cong H^m(X, \mathbb{Q}(b-a))$$

Proof. This follows directly from theorem 3.1.6 and remark 3.1.7, noting that $\otimes \mathbb{Q}_X(a)$ is invertible in $\text{DMT}(X) \subset \text{DM}(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}$. \square

Lemma 3.3.3. *$\text{DMT}(X)$ is a rigid tensor triangulated category.*

Proof. The unit $\mathbf{1}$ for the tensor operation is $\mathbb{Q}_X(0)$. It suffices to check that the generators $\mathbb{Q}_X(n)$ of $\text{DMT}(X)$ admit a dual (see e.g. [25, part I, IV.1.2]). Setting $\mathbb{Q}_X(n)^\vee = \mathbb{Q}_X(-n)$, with maps $\delta : \mathbf{1} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}_X(n)^\vee \otimes \mathbb{Q}_X(n)$, $\epsilon : \mathbb{Q}_X(n) \otimes \mathbb{Q}_X(n)^\vee \rightarrow \mathbf{1}$ being the canonical isomorphisms shows that $\mathbb{Q}_X(n)$ has a dual. \square

Theorem 3.3.4. 1. *$(W_n\text{DMT}(X), W^{>n}\text{DMT}(X))$ is a t -structure on $\text{DMT}(X)$ with heart consisting of 0 -objects.*

2. *Denote the truncation functors for the t -structure $(W_n\text{DMT}(X), W^{>n}\text{DMT}(X))$ by*

$$\begin{aligned} W_n &: \text{DMT}(X) \rightarrow W_n\text{DMT}(X) \subset \text{DMT}(X) \\ W^{>n} &: \text{DMT}(X) \rightarrow W^{>n}\text{DMT}(X) \subset \text{DMT}(X). \end{aligned}$$

Then

- (a) W_n and $W^{>n}$ are exact
- (b) W_n is right adjoint to the inclusion $W_n\text{DMT}(X) \rightarrow \text{DMT}(X)$ and $W^{>n}$ is left adjoint to the inclusion $W^{>n}\text{DMT}(X) \rightarrow \text{DMT}(X)$.
- (c) For each $n < m$ there is an exact functor

$$W_{[n+1,m]} : \text{DMT}(X) \rightarrow W_{[n+1,m]}\text{DMT}(X) \subset \text{DMT}(X)$$

and a natural distinguished triangle

$$W_n \rightarrow W_m \rightarrow W_{[n+1,m]} \rightarrow W_n[1].$$

- (d) $\text{DMT}(X) = \cup_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} W_n\text{DMT}(X) = \cup_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} W^{>n}\text{DMT}(X)$.

Proof. By lemma 3.3.2, we have an isomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_{\text{DM}(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}}(\mathbb{Q}_X(a), \mathbb{Q}_X(b)[m]) &\cong H^m(X, \mathbb{Q}(b-a)) \\ &= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } b < a \\ 0 & \text{for } b = a, m \neq 0 \\ \mathbb{Q} \cdot \text{id} & \text{for } b = a, m = 0. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Thus, [26, lemma 1.2] applies to prove the theorem. \square

We denote the exact functor $W_{[n,n]} : \text{DMT}(X) \rightarrow W_{[n,n]}\text{DMT}(X)$ by gr_n^W and the category $W_{[n,n]}\text{DMT}(X)$ by $\text{gr}_n^W\text{DMT}(X)$.

Remark 3.3.5. Since

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{DMT}(X)}(\mathbb{Q}_X(-n), \mathbb{Q}_X(-n)[m]) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } m \neq 0 \\ \mathbb{Q} \cdot \mathrm{id} & \text{for } m = 0, \end{cases}$$

the category $\mathrm{gr}_n^W \mathrm{DMT}(X)$ is equivalent to $D^b(\mathbb{Q})$. Thus, we can define the \mathbb{Q} -vector space $H^n(\mathrm{gr}_n^W M)$ for M in $\mathrm{DMT}(X)$.

Definition 3.3.6. 1. We say that X satisfies the Beilinson-Soulé vanishing conjectures if $H^m(X, \mathbb{Q}(n)) = 0$ for $m \leq 0$ and $n \neq 0$.

2. Let $\mathrm{DMT}(X)^{\leq 0}$ be the full subcategory of $\mathrm{DMT}(X)$ with objects M such that $H^m(\mathrm{gr}_n^W M) = 0$ for all $m > 0$ and all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Let $\mathrm{DMT}(X)^{\geq 0}$ be the full subcategory of $\mathrm{DMT}(X)$ with objects M such that $H^m(\mathrm{gr}_n^W M) = 0$ for all $m < 0$ and all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Let $\mathrm{MT}(X) := \mathrm{DMT}(X)^{\leq 0} \cap \mathrm{DMT}(X)^{\geq 0}$.

Theorem 3.3.7. *Suppose X satisfies the Beilinson-Soulé vanishing conjectures. Then*

1. $(\mathrm{DMT}(X)^{\leq 0}, \mathrm{DMT}(X)^{\geq 0})$ is a non-degenerate t -structure on $\mathrm{DMT}(X)$ with heart $\mathrm{MT}(X)$ containing the Tate motives $\mathbb{Q}_X(n)$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.
2. $\mathrm{MT}(X)$ is equal to its smallest abelian subcategory containing the $\mathbb{Q}_X(n)$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, and closed under extensions in $\mathrm{MT}(X)$.
3. The tensor operation in $\mathrm{DMT}(X)$ restricted to $\mathrm{MT}(X)$ makes $\mathrm{MT}(X)$ a rigid \mathbb{Q} -linear abelian tensor category.
4. The functor $\oplus_n \mathrm{gr}_n^W : \mathrm{MT}(X) \rightarrow \mathrm{Vec}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is a fiber functor, making $\mathrm{MT}(X)$ a neutral Tannakian category.

Proof. By lemma 3.3.2, the assumption that X satisfies the Beilinson-Soulé vanishing conjectures implies that

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{DMT}(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}}(\mathbb{Q}_X(a), \mathbb{Q}_X(b)[m]) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } b > a, m \leq 0 \\ 0 & \text{for } b = a, m \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

With this, the result follows from [26, theorem 1.4, proposition 2.1]. \square

4. CYCLE ALGEBRAS

Bloch's cycle complex $z^p(X, *)$ is defined using cycles on $X \times \Delta^n$, where Δ^n is the algebraic n -simplex

$$\Delta^n := \mathrm{Spec} k[t_0, \dots, t_n] / \left(\sum_i t_i - 1 \right).$$

One can also use cubes instead of simplices to define the various versions of the cycle complexes. The major advantage is that the product structure for the cubical complexes is easier to define and, with \mathbb{Q} -coefficients, one can construct cycle complexes which have a strictly commutative and associative product. This approach is used by Hanamura in his construction of a category of mixed motives, as well as in the construction of categories of Tate motives by Bloch [2], Bloch-Kriz [1] and Kriz-May [21].

We combine the cubical variation with the strictly functorial constructions of Friedlander-Suslin-Voevodsky to give a functorial version of the cycle complex. This allows us to extend the representation theorem of Spitzweck to give a description of mixed Tate motives over a smooth base in terms of cell modules over a cycle algebra.

We give a rather sketchy treatment in this section. The second author will make a complete treatment in his forthcoming article [22]. In this section, we assume that k admits resolution of singularities.

Remark. Joshua [20] has given a definition of a cycle algebra \mathcal{A}_X over a smooth quasi-projective variety X , and has defined the triangulated category of mixed Tate motives over X as $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{A}_X}^f$, along the lines outlined above. However, there is apparently an error in his construction, in that he uses the cubical Suslin complex construction on the sheaves $\mathbb{Z}^{tr}(\mathbb{A}^n)$ in his definition of the cycle complex \mathcal{A}_X . Since the projection $\mathbb{A}^n \rightarrow \text{Spec } k$ induces a weak equivalence $C_*^{\text{Sus}}(\mathbb{Z}^{tr}(\mathbb{A}^n)) \rightarrow C_*^{\text{Sus}}(\mathbb{Z})$, the degree n portion of Joshua's cycle algebra does not represent weight n motivic cohomology, as is claimed in [20].

4.1. Cubical complexes. We recall the definition of the cubical version of the Suslin-complex C_* .

Let $(\square^1, \partial\square^1)$ denote the pair $(\mathbb{A}^1, \{0, 1\})$, and $(\square^n, \partial\square^n)$ the n -fold product of $(\square^1, \partial\square^1)$. Explicitly, $\square^n = \mathbb{A}^n$, and $\partial\square^n$ is the divisor $\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i = 0) + \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i = 1)$, where x_1, \dots, x_n are the standard coordinates on \mathbb{A}^n . A *face* of \square^n is a face of the normal crossing divisor $\partial\square^n$, i.e., a subscheme defined by equations of the form $t_{i_1} = \epsilon_1, \dots, t_{i_s} = \epsilon_s$, with the ϵ_j in $\{0, 1\}$. If a face F has codimension m in \square^n , we write $\dim F = n - m$.

For $\epsilon \in \{0, 1\}$ and $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ we let $\iota_{j,\epsilon} : \square^{n-1} \rightarrow \square^n$ be the closed embedding defined by inserting an ϵ in the j th coordinate. We let $\pi_j : \square^n \rightarrow \square^{n-1}$ be the projection which omits the j th factor.

Definition 4.1.1. Let X be a noetherian scheme and let \mathcal{F} be presheaf on \mathbf{Sm}/X . Let $C_n^{\text{cb}}(\mathcal{F})$ be the presheaf

$$C_n^{\text{cb}}(\mathcal{F})(X) := \mathcal{F}(X \times \square^n) / \sum_{j=1}^n \pi_j^*(\mathcal{F}(X \times \square^{n-1})),$$

and let $C_*^{\text{cb}}(\mathcal{F})$ be the complex with differential

$$d_n = \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{j-1} F(\iota_{j,1}) - \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{j-1} F(\iota_{j,0}).$$

If \mathcal{F} is a Nisnevich sheaf, then $C_*^{\text{cb}}(\mathcal{F})$ is a complex of Nisnevich sheaves, and if \mathcal{F} is a presheaf (resp. Nisnevich sheaf) with transfers, then $C_*^{\text{cb}}(\mathcal{F})$ is a complex of presheaves (resp. Nisnevich sheaves) with transfers. We extend the construction to complexes of sheaves (with transfers) by taking the total complex of the evident double complex.

For a presheaf \mathcal{F} on \mathbf{Sm}/X and $Y \in \mathbf{Sm}/X$, let

$$C_n^{\text{Alt}}(\mathcal{F})(Y) \subset C_n^{\text{cb}}(\mathcal{F})(Y)_{\mathbb{Q}} = \mathcal{F}(Y \times \square^n)_{\mathbb{Q}}$$

be the \mathbb{Q} -subspace consisting of the alternating elements of $\mathcal{F}(Y \times \square^n)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ with respect to the action of the symmetric group Σ_n on \square^n , i.e., the elements x satisfying

$$(\text{id} \times \sigma)^*(x) = \text{sgn}(\sigma) \cdot x.$$

Here Σ_n acts on $\square^n = \mathbb{A}^n$ by permuting the coordinates. $Y \mapsto C_n^{\text{Alt}}(\mathcal{F})(Y)$ evidently forms a sub-presheaf of $C_n^{\text{cb}}(\mathcal{F})_{\mathbb{Q}}$, which we denote by $C_n^{\text{Alt}}(\mathcal{F})$; in fact the $C_n^{\text{Alt}}(\mathcal{F})$ form a subcomplex $C_*^{\text{Alt}}(\mathcal{F}) \subset C_*^{\text{cb}}(\mathcal{F})_{\mathbb{Q}}$. We extend this to complexes of presheaves by taking the total complex of the evident double complex.

The arguments of e.g. [24, section 2.5] show

Lemma 4.1.2. *Let \mathcal{F} be a complex of presheaves on \mathbf{Sm}/X .*

- (1) *There is a natural isomorphism $C_*^{\text{Sus}}(\mathcal{F}) \cong C_*^{\text{cb}}(\mathcal{F})$ in the derived category of presheaves on \mathbf{Sm}/X . If \mathcal{F} is a complex of presheaves with transfer, we have an isomorphism $C_*^{\text{Sus}}(\mathcal{F}) \cong C_*^{\text{cb}}(\mathcal{F})$ in the derived category $D(\text{PST}(X))$.*
- (2) *The inclusion $C_*^{\text{Alt}}(\mathcal{F})(Y) \subset C_*^{\text{cb}}(\mathcal{F})_{\mathbb{Q}}(Y)$ is a quasi-isomorphism for all $Y \in \mathbf{Sm}/X$.*

Remark 4.1.3. One can define a cubical version of Bloch's cycle complex, following the pattern of definition 4.1.1. That is, define $\underline{z}^q(X, n)^{\text{cb}}$ to be the free abelian group on the codimension q subvarieties $W \subset X \times \square^n$ such that $W \cap X \times F$ has codimension q for every face $F \subset \square^n$, and let $z^q(X, n)^{\text{cb}}$ be the quotient of $\underline{z}^q(X, n)^{\text{cb}}$ by the "degenerate" cycles coming from $\underline{z}^q(X, n-1)^{\text{cb}}$ by pull-back. This gives us the complex $z^q(X, *)^{\text{cb}}$, which is quasi-isomorphic to the simplicial version $z^q(X, *)$ defined in [3].

Taking the subgroups of alternating cycles gives us the subcomplex $z^q(X, *)^{\text{Alt}} \subset z^q(X, *)_{\mathbb{Q}}^{\text{cb}}$, quasi-isomorphic to $z^q(X, *)_{\mathbb{Q}}^{\text{cb}}$.

Lemma 4.1.4. *Let \mathcal{F} be in $C(\text{PST}(X))$. Suppose that $C_*^{\text{cb}}(\mathcal{F})$ satisfies Nisnevich excision. Then $C_*^{\text{cb}}(\mathcal{F})$ is quasi-fibrant for the Nisnevich local model structure on $C(\text{PST}(X))$ and is \mathbb{A}^1 -local.*

Proof. Let $C_*^{\text{cb}}(\mathcal{F}) \rightarrow C_*^{\text{cb}}(\mathcal{F})^f$ be a fibrant model for $C_*^{\text{cb}}(\mathcal{F})$, with respect to the Nisnevich local model structure on $C(\text{PST}(X))$. Since $C_*^{\text{cb}}(\mathcal{F})$ satisfies Nisnevich excision, the map of complexes

$$C_*^{\text{cb}}(\mathcal{F})(Y) \rightarrow C_*^{\text{cb}}(\mathcal{F})^f(Y)$$

is a quasi-isomorphism for every $Y \in \mathbf{Sm}/X$. Thus, since the homotopy category of $C(\text{PST}(X))$ for the Nisnevich local model structure is equivalent to the derived category of $Sh_{\text{Nis}}^{\text{tr}}(X)$, we have isomorphisms for every $Y \in \mathbf{Sm}/X$ and $n \in \mathbb{Z}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_{D(Sh_{\text{Nis}}^{\text{tr}}(X))}(\mathbb{Z}_X^{\text{tr}}(Y), C_*^{\text{cb}}(\mathcal{F})[n]) \\ &\cong \text{Hom}_{D(Sh_{\text{Nis}}^{\text{tr}}(X))}(\mathbb{Z}_X^{\text{tr}}(Y), C_*^{\text{cb}}(\mathcal{F})^f[n]) \\ &\cong \text{Hom}_{K(Sh_{\text{Nis}}^{\text{tr}}(X))}(\mathbb{Z}_X^{\text{tr}}(Y), C_*^{\text{cb}}(\mathcal{F})^f[n]) \\ &\cong H^n(C_*^{\text{cb}}(\mathcal{F})^f(Y)) \\ &\cong H^n(C_*^{\text{cb}}(\mathcal{F})(Y)). \end{aligned}$$

Since the presheaves $\mathbb{Z}_X^{\text{tr}}(Y)$ form a set of cofibrant generators for $C(\text{PST}(X))$, it follows that $C_*^{\text{cb}}(\mathcal{F})$ is quasi-fibrant for the Nisnevich local model structure on $C(\text{PST}(X))$.

On the other hand, for every \mathcal{F} , the cubical Suslin complex construction $C_*^{\text{cb}}(\mathcal{F})$ is homotopy invariant as a complex of presheaves, i.e.,

$$C_*^{\text{cb}}(\mathcal{F})(Y) \rightarrow C_*^{\text{cb}}(\mathcal{F})(Y \times \mathbb{A}^1)$$

is a quasi-isomorphism for each $Y \in \mathbf{Sm}/X$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{Hom}_{D(\mathrm{Sh}_{\mathrm{Nis}}^{\mathrm{tr}}(X))}(\mathbb{Z}_X^{\mathrm{tr}}(Y), C_*^{\mathrm{cb}}(\mathcal{F})[n]) \\ \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_{D(\mathrm{Sh}_{\mathrm{Nis}}^{\mathrm{tr}}(X))}(\mathbb{Z}_X^{\mathrm{tr}}(Y \times \mathbb{A}^1), C_*^{\mathrm{cb}}(\mathcal{F})[n]) \end{aligned}$$

is an isomorphism for all $Y \in \mathbf{Sm}/X$, i.e., $C_*^{\mathrm{cb}}(\mathcal{F})$ is \mathbb{A}^1 -local. \square

Example 4.1.5. Let W be a finite type k -scheme. We recall the presheaf with transfers $z_{\mathrm{q.fin}}(W)$ (also denoted $z_{\mathrm{equi}}(W, 0)$ in [11]) on \mathbf{Sm}/k . For $Y \in \mathbf{Sm}/k$, $z_{\mathrm{q.fin}}(W)(Y)$ is defined to be the free abelian group on integral closed subschemes $Z \subset Y \times_k W$ such that $Z \rightarrow Y$ is quasi-finite, and dominant over a component of Y .

It follows from [11, chapter V, theorem 4.2.2(4)] and lemma 4.1.2 that one has a natural isomorphism for $Y \in \mathbf{Sm}/k$

$$H_n(C_*^{\mathrm{cb}}(z_{\mathrm{q.fin}}(W))(Y)) \cong \mathbb{H}_{\mathrm{Nis}}^{-n}(Y, C_*^{\mathrm{cb}}(z_{\mathrm{q.fin}}(W))),$$

and hence $C_*^{\mathrm{cb}}(z_{\mathrm{q.fin}}(W))$ satisfies Nisnevich excision as a complex of presheaves on \mathbf{Sm}/X . Thus $C_*^{\mathrm{cb}}(z_{\mathrm{q.fin}}(W))$ is \mathbb{A}^1 -local in $C(\mathrm{PST}_{\mathbb{A}^1}(X))$.

Denote by $\mathbb{Z}_X^{\mathrm{tr}}(\mathbb{P}^1/\infty)$ the sheaf defined by the exactness of the split exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_X^{\mathrm{tr}} \xrightarrow{i_{\infty*}} \mathbb{Z}_X^{\mathrm{tr}}(\mathbb{P}^1) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_X^{\mathrm{tr}}(\mathbb{P}^1/\infty) \rightarrow 0$$

Of course, $\mathbb{Z}_X^{\mathrm{tr}}(\mathbb{P}^1/\infty) = \mathbb{Z}_X^{\mathrm{tr}}(1)[2]$. Similarly, let $\mathbb{Z}_X^{\mathrm{tr}}((\mathbb{P}^1/\infty)^r)$ be defined by the exactness of

$$\bigoplus_{j=1}^r \mathbb{Z}_X^{\mathrm{tr}}((\mathbb{P}^1)^{r-1}) \xrightarrow{\sum_j i_{j, \infty*}} \mathbb{Z}_X^{\mathrm{tr}}((\mathbb{P}^1)^r) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_X^{\mathrm{tr}}((\mathbb{P}^1/\infty)^r) \rightarrow 0$$

where $i_{j, \infty} : (\mathbb{P}^1)^{r-1} \rightarrow (\mathbb{P}^1)^r$ inserts ∞ in the j th spot. Thus $\mathbb{Z}_X^{\mathrm{tr}}((\mathbb{P}^1/\infty)^r)$ is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}_X^{\mathrm{tr}}(r)[2r]$.

Remark 4.1.6. We used the notation T^{tr} for $\mathbb{Z}_X^{\mathrm{tr}}(\mathbb{P}^1/\infty)$ in the context of ‘‘Tate spectra’’ (definition 3.1.3); we introduce this new notation to make clear the relation with the sheaf $z_{\mathrm{q.fin}}(\mathbb{A}^1)$.

4.2. The cycle cdga in $DM^{\mathrm{eff}}(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}$. For $Y \in \mathbf{Sm}/k$, we denote $\mathbb{Z}_{\mathrm{Spec} k}^{\mathrm{tr}}(Y)$ by $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathrm{tr}}(Y)$.

The symmetric group Σ_q acts on $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathrm{tr}}((\mathbb{P}^1/\infty)^q)$ by permuting the coordinates in $(\mathbb{P}^1)^q$. We let $\mathcal{N}(q) \subset C_*^{\mathrm{Alt}}(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathrm{tr}}((\mathbb{P}^1/\infty)^q))$ be the subsheaf of *symmetric* sections with respect to this action.

Lemma 4.2.1. *The inclusion $\mathcal{N}(q) \subset C_*^{\mathrm{Alt}}(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathrm{tr}}((\mathbb{P}^1/\infty)^q))$ is an isomorphism in $DM_-^{\mathrm{eff}}(k)$, in fact a quasi-isomorphism of complexes of presheaves on \mathbf{Sm}/k .*

Proof. Fix $Y \in \mathbf{Sm}/k$. We have the sequence of maps

$$C_*(\mathbb{Z}^{\mathrm{tr}}((\mathbb{P}^1/\infty)^q))(Y) \rightarrow C_*(z_{\mathrm{q.fin}}(\mathbb{A}^q))(Y) \rightarrow z^q(Y \times \mathbb{A}^q, *),$$

the first map induced by the inclusion $\mathbb{A}^q \subset (\mathbb{P}^1)^q$, the second by the inclusion of the quasi-finite cycles on $Y \times \mathbb{A}^q \times \Delta^n$ to the cycles in good position on $Y \times \mathbb{A}^q \times \Delta^n$. Both maps are quasi-isomorphisms: for the first, use the localization sequence of [11, chapter IV, corollary 5.12] together with [11, chapter IV, theorem 8.1]; for the second, use the duality theorem [11, chapter IV, theorem 7.4] and Suslin’s comparison theorem [11, chapter VI, theorem 3.1].

Passing to the cubical versions, tensoring with \mathbb{Q} and taking the alternating sub-complexes, it follows from lemma 4.1.2 and remark 4.1.3 that we have the sequence of quasi-isomorphisms

$$C_*^{\text{Alt}}(\mathbb{Z}^{tr}((\mathbb{P}^1/\infty)^q))(Y) \rightarrow C_*^{\text{Alt}}(z_{q,\text{fin}}(\mathbb{A}^q))(Y) \rightarrow z^q(Y \times \mathbb{A}^q, *)^{\text{Alt}}.$$

As the pull-back by the projection $p : Y \times \mathbb{A}^q \rightarrow Y$

$$z^q(Y, *)^{\text{Alt}} \rightarrow z^q(Y \times \mathbb{A}^q, *)^{\text{Alt}}$$

is also a quasi-isomorphism by the homotopy property, Σ_q acts trivially on $z^q(Y \times \mathbb{A}^q, *)^{\text{Alt}}$, in $D^-(\mathbf{Ab})$, and thus Σ_q acts trivially on the cohomology of the complex $C_*^{\text{Alt}}(\mathbb{Z}^{tr}((\mathbb{P}^1/\infty)^q))(Y)$. Since $C_*^{\text{Alt}}(\mathbb{Z}^{tr}((\mathbb{P}^1/\infty)^q))(Y)$ is a complex of \mathbb{Q} -vector spaces, it follows that $\mathcal{N}(q)(Y) \rightarrow C_*^{\text{Alt}}(\mathbb{Z}^{tr}((\mathbb{P}^1/\infty)^q))(Y)$ is a quasi-isomorphism, as claimed. \square

For $X, Y \in \mathbf{Sm}/k$, the external product of correspondences gives the associative external product

$$\begin{aligned} C_n^{\text{cb}}(\mathbb{Z}^{tr}((\mathbb{P}^1/\infty)^q))(X) \otimes C_m^{\text{cb}}(\mathbb{Z}^{tr}((\mathbb{P}^1/\infty)^p))(Y) \\ \rightarrow C_{n+m}^{\text{cb}}(\mathbb{Z}^{tr}((\mathbb{P}^1/\infty)^{p+q}))(X \times_k Y). \end{aligned}$$

Taking $X = Y$ and pulling back by the diagonal $X \rightarrow X \times_k X$ gives the cup product of complexes of sheaves

$$\cup : C_*^{\text{cb}}(\mathbb{Z}^{tr}((\mathbb{P}^1/\infty)^p)) \otimes C_*^{\text{cb}}(\mathbb{Z}^{tr}((\mathbb{P}^1/\infty)^q)) \rightarrow C_*^{\text{cb}}(\mathbb{Z}^{tr}((\mathbb{P}^1/\infty)^{p+q})).$$

Taking the alternating projection with respect to the \square^* and symmetric projection with respect to the \mathbb{A}^* yields the associative, commutative product

$$\cdot : \mathcal{N}(p) \otimes \mathcal{N}(q) \rightarrow \mathcal{N}(p+q),$$

which makes $\mathcal{N} := \mathbb{Q} \oplus \bigoplus_{r \geq 1} \mathcal{N}(r)$ into an Adams graded cdga object in $C(\text{Sh}_{\text{Nis}}^{tr}(k))$. By abuse of notation, we write $\mathcal{N}(0)$ for the constant presheaf \mathbb{Q} .

Definition 4.2.2. For $X \in \mathbf{Sm}/k$, we let $\mathcal{N}_X(q)$ denote the restriction of $\mathcal{N}(q)$ to $\text{SmCor}(X)$; similarly define the Adams graded cdga object in $C(\text{Sh}_{\text{Nis}}^{tr}(X))$:

$$\mathcal{N}_X = \mathbb{Q} \oplus \bigoplus_{q \geq 1} \mathcal{N}_X(q).$$

Taking sections of \mathcal{N} on X gives us the Adams graded cdga $\mathcal{N}(X)$. In fact, \mathcal{N}_X is a presheaf of Adams graded cdgas over $\mathcal{N}(X)$, where for $f : Y \rightarrow X$ in \mathbf{Sm}/X , the algebra structure comes from the pull-back map

$$f^* : \mathcal{N}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_X(Y) = \mathcal{N}(Y).$$

Lemma 4.2.3. *The multiplication map*

$$\mathcal{N}_X(r) \otimes_X^{tr} \mathcal{N}_X(s) \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_X(r+s)$$

is an isomorphism in $DM^{\text{eff}}(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}$.

Proof. First note that the restriction of $\mathbb{Z}^{tr}((\mathbb{P}^1/\infty)^n)$ to $\text{SmCor}(X)$ is canonically isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}_X^{tr}((\mathbb{P}^1/\infty)^n)$, where the isomorphism is induced by the natural isomorphisms

$$Y \times_X (\mathbb{P}_X^1 \times_X \dots \times_X \mathbb{P}_X^1) \cong Y \times_X ((\mathbb{P}^1)^n \times_k X) \cong Y \times_k (\mathbb{P}^1)^n$$

for $Y \in \mathbf{Sm}/X$. In $DM^{\text{eff}}(X)$ we have the canonical isomorphism

$$m_X(X)(n)[2n] \rightarrow C_*^{\text{cb}}(\mathbb{Z}_X^{tr}((\mathbb{P}^1/\infty)^n))$$

which identifies the multiplication

$$C_*^{\text{cb}}(\mathbb{Z}_X^{\text{tr}}((\mathbb{P}^1/\infty)^r)) \otimes_X^{\text{tr}} C_*^{\text{cb}}(\mathbb{Z}_X^{\text{tr}}((\mathbb{P}^1/\infty)^s)) \rightarrow C_*^{\text{cb}}(\mathbb{Z}_X^{\text{tr}}((\mathbb{P}^1/\infty)^{r+s}))$$

with the canonical isomorphism

$$m_X(X)(r)[2r] \otimes_X^{\text{tr}} m_X(X)(s)[2s] \rightarrow m_X(X)(r+s)[2r+2s].$$

□

5. $\mathcal{N}(X)$ -MODULES AND MOTIVES

We relate the category of Tate motives to the dg modules over the cycle algebra $\mathcal{N}(X)$. We give a rather sketchy treatment in this section, a detailed account will be written in the forthcoming article [22] by the second author. In this section, we assume k admits resolution of singularities.

5.1. The contravariant motive. We define the functor

$$h_X : \mathbf{Sm}/X^{\text{op}} \rightarrow DM(X)$$

as follows: For $Y \rightarrow X$ in \mathbf{Sm}/X we have the internal Hom presheaf on $SmCor(X)$ defined by

$$\mathcal{H}om(\mathbb{Z}_X^{\text{tr}}(Y), C_*(\mathbb{Z}_X^{\text{tr}}(n)[2n]))(W) := C_*(\mathbb{Z}_X^{\text{tr}}(n)[2n])(Y \times_X W).$$

The multiplication

$$\mathbb{Z}_X^{\text{tr}}(n)[2n] \otimes_X^{\text{tr}} \mathbb{Z}_X^{\text{tr}}(1)[2] \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_X^{\text{tr}}(n+1)[2n+2]$$

gives rise to the bonding maps

$$\mathcal{H}om(\mathbb{Z}_X^{\text{tr}}(Y), C_*(\mathbb{Z}_X^{\text{tr}}(n)[2n])) \otimes_X^{\text{tr}} T^{\text{tr}} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}om(\mathbb{Z}_X^{\text{tr}}(Y), C_*(\mathbb{Z}_X^{\text{tr}}(n+1)[2n+2]))$$

defining the T^{tr} spectrum $h_X(Y) \in \mathbf{Spt}_{T^{\text{tr}}}(X)$:

$$h_X(Y) := (\mathcal{H}om(\mathbb{Z}_X^{\text{tr}}(Y), C_*(\mathbb{Z}_X^{\text{tr}})), \dots, \mathcal{H}om(\mathbb{Z}_X^{\text{tr}}(Y), C_*(\mathbb{Z}_X^{\text{tr}}(n)[2n])), \dots).$$

Using the action of correspondences on $\mathbb{Z}_X^{\text{tr}}(Y)$, one sees immediately that h_X extends to a functor

$$h_X : SmCor(X)^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Spt}_{T^{\text{tr}}}(X),$$

which in turn extends to

$$C(h_X) : C(SmCor(X)^{\text{op}}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Spt}_{T^{\text{tr}}}(X).$$

Lemma 5.1.1. *The composition of h_k with the canonical localization functor*

$$\mathbf{Spt}_{T^{\text{tr}}}(k) \rightarrow DM(k)$$

gives a dual to the composition

$$SmCor(k) \xrightarrow{M_{gm}} DM_-^{\text{eff}}(k) \xrightarrow{\Sigma_{T^{\text{tr}}}^\infty} DM(k).$$

Proof. For $Y \in \mathbf{Sm}/k$, we denote $C_*(z_{q,\text{fin}}(Y))$ by $C_*^c(Y)$ and let $M_{gm}^c(Y)$ denote the image of $C_*^c(Y)$ in $DM_-^{\text{eff}}(k)$. We recall the presheaf with transfers $z_{\text{equi}}(Y, r)$, with $z_{\text{equi}}(Y, r)(X)$ the free abelian group on the subvarieties $W \subset X \times Y$ such that $W \rightarrow X$ is dominant and equi-dimensional of relative dimension r over some component of X .

For $Y \in \mathbf{Sm}/k$ of dimension d , one has the dual motive $M_{gm}(Y)^\vee$ in $DM_{gm}(k)$, since k admits resolution of singularities. Also, $M_{gm}(Y)^\vee(d)[2d]$ is in $DM_{gm}^{\text{eff}}(k)$ and the image of $M_{gm}(Y)^\vee(d)[2d]$ in $DM_-^{\text{eff}}(k)$ is canonically isomorphic to $M_{gm}^c(Y)$

(see [11, chapter V, section 4.3]). Letting $\Sigma_{T^{tr}}^\infty M_{gm}^c(Y)(-d)[-2d]$ denote the T^{tr} spectrum

$$(0, \dots, 0, C_*^c(Y), C_*^c(Y)(1)[2], \dots)$$

with $C_*^c(Y)$ in degree d , we see that in $DM(k)$, $\Sigma_{T^{tr}}^\infty M_{gm}^c(Y)$ has a dual, namely, the object represented by $\Sigma_{T^{tr}}^\infty M_{gm}^c(Y)(-d)[-2d]$.

The restriction by the open immersion $\mathbb{A}^n \rightarrow (\mathbb{P}^1)^n$ induces a quasi-isomorphism of presheaves

$$\mathcal{H}om(\mathbb{Z}_k^{tr}(Y), C_*(\mathbb{Z}_k^{tr}(n)[2n])) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}om(\mathbb{Z}_X^{tr}(Y), C_*(\mathbb{A}^n)).$$

By the duality theorem [11, chapter IV, theorem 7.1], the inclusion of complexes of presheaves

$$\mathcal{H}om(\mathbb{Z}^{tr}(Y), C_*^c(\mathbb{A}^n)) \rightarrow C_*(z_{equi}(Y \times \mathbb{A}^n, d))$$

is a quasi-isomorphism of complexes of presheaves, as is each morphism in the sequence

$$C_*^c(Y \times \mathbb{A}^{n-d}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}om(\mathbb{Z}^{tr}(\mathbb{A}^d), C_*^c(Y \times \mathbb{A}^{n-d})) \rightarrow C_*(z_{equi}(Y \times \mathbb{A}^n, d))$$

for all $n \geq d$.

By [11, chapter V, corollary 4.1.8] we have $M_{gm}^c(Y \times \mathbb{A}^n) \cong M_{gm}^c(Y)(n)[2n]$ for all $n \geq 0$. Thus we have the canonical isomorphisms in $DM_-^{\text{eff}}(k)$:

$$C_*^c(Y)(n-d)[2n-2d] \cong C^c(Y \times \mathbb{A}^{n-d}) \cong \mathcal{H}om(\mathbb{Z}_k^{tr}(Y), C_*(\mathbb{Z}_k^{tr}(n)[2n]))$$

for all $n \geq d$. One checks that this isomorphism is compatible with the bonding morphisms for $\Sigma_{T^{tr}}^\infty M_{gm}^c(Y)(-d)[-2d]$ and $h_k(Y)$, giving the desired isomorphism $M_{gm}^c(Y)^\vee \cong h_k(Y)$ in $DM(k)$. \square

We let

$$h_X : K(\text{SmCor}(X)^{\text{op}}) \rightarrow DM(X)$$

be the exact functor induced by the composition

$$C(\text{SmCor}(X)^{\text{op}}) \xrightarrow{C(h_X)} \mathbf{Spt}_{T^{tr}}(X) \rightarrow DM(X).$$

We can use the cycle complex construction \mathcal{N}_X (definition 4.2.2) to define a \mathbb{Q} version of h_X . Indeed, for $Y \in \mathbf{Sm}/X$, set

$$\mathfrak{h}_X(Y)(n) := \mathcal{H}om(\mathbb{Q}_X^{tr}(Y), \mathcal{N}_X(n)).$$

The composition

$$\mathbb{Z}_X^{tr}(1)[2] \rightarrow C_*^{\text{cb}}(\mathbb{Z}_X^{tr}(1)[2]) \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_X(1)$$

together with the multiplication in \mathcal{N}_X induces bonding maps

$$\epsilon_n : \mathcal{H}om(\mathbb{Q}_X^{tr}(Y), \mathcal{N}_X(n)) \otimes_X^{tr} T_X^{tr} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}om(\mathbb{Q}_X^{tr}(Y), \mathcal{N}_X(n+1)),$$

giving us the T^{tr} spectrum

$$\mathfrak{h}_X(Y) := (\mathcal{H}om(\mathbb{Q}_X^{tr}(Y), \mathcal{N}_X(0)), \mathcal{H}om(\mathbb{Q}_X^{tr}(Y), \mathcal{N}_X(1)), \dots).$$

Sending Y to $\mathfrak{h}_X(Y)$ gives an exact functor

$$\mathfrak{h}_X : K(\text{SmCor}(X))^{\text{op}} \rightarrow DM(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}.$$

We have the canonical isomorphism in $D(\mathbb{Q})$

$$\mathcal{N}(n)(Y) \cong C_*(\mathbb{Z}_X^{tr}(n)[2n])(Y)_{\mathbb{Q}}.$$

This gives an isomorphism (in $D(\text{PST}(X))_{\mathbb{Q}}$)

$$\mathcal{H}om(\mathbb{Q}_X^{tr}(Y), \mathcal{N}_X(n)) \cong \mathcal{H}om(\mathbb{Z}_X^{tr}(Y), C_*(\mathbb{Z}_X^{tr}(n)[2n]))_{\mathbb{Q}},$$

which induces a canonical isomorphism

$$\mathfrak{h}_X(Y) \cong h_X(Y)_{\mathbb{Q}}$$

natural in Y , in fact an isomorphism of functors

$$\mathfrak{h}_X \cong h_{X\mathbb{Q}} : K(\mathit{SmCor}(X))^{\mathrm{op}} \rightarrow DM(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}.$$

5.2. Cell modules as Tate motives. Recall the Adams graded cdga $\mathcal{N}(X)$ gotten by evaluating the presheaf \mathcal{N}_k of Adams graded cdgas at $X \in \mathbf{Sm}/k$. The following result extends Spitzweck's representation theorem (see [24, section 5]) from fields to $X \in \mathbf{Sm}/k$.

Theorem 5.2.1. *Let X be in \mathbf{Sm}/k . There is an exact tensor functor*

$$\mathcal{M}_X : \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{N}(X)} \rightarrow DM(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}$$

with $\mathcal{M}_X(\mathbb{Q}(n)) \cong \mathbb{Q}_X(n)$. In addition

1. *The restriction of \mathcal{M}_X to*

$$\mathcal{M}_X^f : \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{N}(X)}^f \rightarrow DM(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}$$

defines an equivalence of $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{N}(X)}^f$ with $DMT(X)$, as tensor triangulated categories, natural in X .

2. *\mathcal{M}^f transforms the weight filtration in $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{N}(X)}^f$ to that in $DMT(X)$.*

3. *Suppose that X satisfies the Beilinson-Soulé vanishing conjectures. Then \mathcal{M}^f is a functor of triangulated categories with t -structure. In particular, \mathcal{M}^f intertwines the respective truncation functors and induces an equivalence of Tannakian categories*

$$H^0(\mathcal{M}^f) : \mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{N}(X)}^f \rightarrow \mathit{MT}(X),$$

which identifies $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{N}(X)}^f$ with $DMT(X)$.

Sketch of proof. We just describe the construction of the exact functor \mathcal{M}_X .

Let $M = \bigoplus_r M(r)$ be an $\mathcal{N}(X)$ -cell module. This gives us the presheaf of Adams graded dg \mathcal{N}_X -modules $M \otimes_{\mathcal{N}(X)} \mathcal{N}_X$. Decompose $\mathcal{M} := M \otimes_{\mathcal{N}(X)} \mathcal{N}_X$ as the sum of its Adams graded pieces

$$\mathcal{M} = \bigoplus_r \mathcal{M}(r).$$

We have the canonical map $T^{tr} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_X(1)$; combining with the multiplication

$$\mathcal{M} \otimes_X^{tr} \mathcal{N}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$$

gives us the bonding maps $\epsilon_r : \mathcal{M}(r) \otimes_X^{tr} T^{tr} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(r+1)$. We set

$$\mathcal{M}_X(M) := ((\mathcal{M}(0), \mathcal{M}(1), \dots), \epsilon_r)$$

giving the functor of dg categories

$$\mathcal{M}_X : \mathcal{CM}_{\mathcal{N}(X)} \rightarrow \mathbf{Spt}_{T^{tr}}(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}.$$

As a homotopy equivalence of $\mathcal{N}(X)$ -cell modules clearly gives rise to a weak equivalence of the associated motives, we have the exact functor

$$\mathcal{M}_X : \mathcal{KCM}_{\mathcal{N}(X)} \rightarrow DM(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}.$$

Since $\mathcal{KCM}_{\mathcal{N}(X)} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{N}(X)}$ is an equivalence, we have as well the exact functor

$$\mathcal{M}_X : \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{N}(X)} \rightarrow DM(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}.$$

□

5.3. From cycle algebras to motives. Let $p : Y \rightarrow X$ be in \mathbf{Sm}/X , giving us the map of cycle algebras

$$p^* : \mathcal{N}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{N}(Y);$$

in particular, we may consider $\mathcal{N}(Y)$ as a dg module over $\mathcal{N}(X)$. We let

$$\rho_Y : \mathbf{cm}_X(Y) \rightarrow \mathcal{N}(Y)$$

be a quasi-isomorphism with $\mathbf{cm}_X(Y)$ an $\mathcal{N}(X)$ -cell module.

We proceed to define a natural transformation

$$\psi_Y : \mathcal{M}_X(\mathbf{cm}_X(Y)) \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}_X(Y).$$

Indeed, recall that $\mathfrak{h}_X(Y)$ is the T^{tr} -spectrum

$$(\mathcal{H}om(\mathbb{Q}_X^{tr}(Y), \mathcal{N}_X(0)), \dots, \mathcal{H}om(\mathbb{Q}_X^{tr}(Y), \mathcal{N}_X(r)), \dots),$$

with bonding maps induced by the multiplication in \mathcal{N}_X and the structure map $T^{tr} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_X(1)$, while $\mathcal{M}_X(\mathbf{cm}_X(Y))$ is the T^{tr} spectrum

$$([\mathbf{cm}_X(Y) \otimes_{\mathcal{N}(X)} \mathcal{N}_X](0), \dots, [\mathbf{cm}_X(Y) \otimes_{\mathcal{N}(X)} \mathcal{N}_X](r), \dots)$$

with bonding maps also given by the multiplication with $T^{tr} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_X(1)$.

Now take $W \in \mathbf{Sm}/X$. Then

$$\mathcal{H}om(\mathbb{Q}_X^{tr}(Y), \mathcal{N}_X(r))(W) := \mathcal{N}(Y \times_X W)(r)$$

Using the external products in \mathcal{N} , we thus have the canonical map of Adams graded complexes

$$\tilde{\psi}_X(W) : \mathcal{N}(Y) \otimes_{\mathcal{N}(X)} \mathcal{N}(W) \rightarrow \mathcal{N}(Y \times_X W).$$

The maps $\tilde{\psi}_X(W)$ clearly define a map of Adams graded complexes of presheaves with transfer

$$\tilde{\psi}_Y : \mathcal{N}(Y) \otimes_{\mathcal{N}(X)} \mathcal{N} \rightarrow \bigoplus_{r \geq 0} \mathcal{H}om(\mathbb{Q}_X^{tr}(Y), \mathcal{N}_X(r));$$

restricting to the component of Adams weight r gives the map of complexes of presheaves with transfer

$$\tilde{\psi}_Y(r) : [\mathcal{N}(Y) \otimes_{\mathcal{N}(X)} \mathcal{N}](r) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}om(\mathbb{Q}_X^{tr}(Y), \mathcal{N}_X(r)).$$

It is easy to see that $\tilde{\psi}_Y$ respects the action (on the right) by \mathcal{N} .

Composing $\tilde{\psi}_Y(r)$ with the structure map

$$\mathbf{cm}_X(Y) \otimes_{\mathcal{N}(X)} \mathcal{N} \xrightarrow{\rho_Y \otimes \text{id}} \mathcal{N}(Y) \otimes_{\mathcal{N}(X)} \mathcal{N}$$

gives us the map

$$\psi_Y(r) : [\mathbf{cm}_X(Y) \otimes_{\mathcal{N}(X)} \mathcal{N}](r) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}om(\mathbb{Q}_X^{tr}(Y), \mathcal{N}_X(r)).$$

also respecting the right \mathcal{N} action. Thus the maps $\psi_Y(r)$ define a map of T^{tr} spectra

$$\psi_Y : \mathcal{M}_X(\mathbf{cm}_X(Y)) \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}_X(Y)$$

as desired.

In general, ψ_Y does not define an isomorphism in $DM(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}$. In this direction our main result is

Proposition 5.3.1. *Suppose that $h_X(Y)_\mathbb{Q}$ is in $\text{DMT}(X)$. Then*

$$\psi_Y : \mathcal{M}_X(\mathbf{cm}_X(Y)) \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}_X(Y)$$

is an isomorphism.

Sketch of proof. We introduce the intermediate category $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{N}_X}$ of presheaves with transfers of Adams graded dg modules over the presheaf (on \mathbf{Sm}/X) of cdgas \mathcal{N}_X , and the subcategory of finite cell modules $\mathcal{CM}_{\mathcal{N}_X}^f$. The transfers and module structure on $M \in \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{N}_X}$ are required to be compatible in the following manner: For $Y \rightarrow X$ in \mathbf{Sm}/X , $W, T \in \mathbf{Sm}/Y$, $M(W)$ and $M(T)$ are dg $\mathcal{N}(Y)$ modules via the structure morphisms $W \rightarrow Y$, $T \rightarrow Y$. Then for $f \in c_Y(W, T)$, one has

$$a \cdot f^*(m) = f^*(a \cdot m)$$

for $a \in \mathcal{N}(Y)$, $m \in M(T)$.

A modification of the functor \mathcal{M}_X defines the exact functor

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_X : \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{N}_X} \rightarrow \text{DM}(X)_\mathbb{Q}.$$

For $Y \in \mathbf{Sm}/X$, we have the object $\mathcal{H}om(\mathbb{Q}_X^{tr}(Y), \mathcal{N}_X)$ in $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{N}_X}$ and a natural isomorphism

$$\phi_Y : \widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_X(\mathcal{H}om(\mathbb{Q}_X^{tr}(Y), \mathcal{N}_X)) \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}_X(Y).$$

In addition, we have the base-extension functor

$$- \otimes_{\mathcal{N}(X)}^L \mathcal{N}_X : \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{N}(X)} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{N}_X}$$

and natural isomorphism

$$\mathcal{M}_X \cong \widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_X \circ (- \otimes_{\mathcal{N}(X)}^L \mathcal{N}_X).$$

Finally, the external products for \mathcal{N}_X define a natural map

$$\psi'_Y : \mathbf{cm}_X(Y) \otimes_{\mathcal{N}(X)} \mathcal{N}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{H}om(\mathbb{Q}_X^{tr}(Y), \mathcal{N}_X)$$

making the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{M}_X(\mathbf{cm}_X(Y)) & \xrightarrow{\psi_Y} & \mathfrak{h}(Y) \\ \widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_X(\psi'_Y) \downarrow & \nearrow \phi_Y & \\ \widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_X(\mathcal{H}om(\mathbb{Q}_X^{tr}(Y), \mathcal{N}_X)) & & \end{array}$$

commute. Thus we need only show that ψ'_Y is an isomorphism in $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{N}_X}$.

For this, let $\mathcal{M} := \bigoplus_{r \geq 0} \mathcal{M}(r)$ be an Adams graded dg \mathcal{N}_X -module. Define the Adams graded dg $\mathcal{N}(X)$ module $\Gamma(\mathcal{M})$ by taking sections on X :

$$\Gamma(\mathcal{M})(r) := \mathcal{M}(r)(X)$$

The \mathcal{N}_X -module structure gives a canonical map

$$\psi'_{\mathcal{M}} : \Gamma(\mathcal{M}) \otimes_{\mathcal{N}(X)}^L \mathcal{N}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$$

which is just the map ψ'_Y in case $\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{H}om(\mathbb{Q}_X^{tr}(Y), \mathcal{N}_X)$.

Using the weight filtration in $\text{DMT}(X)$, one shows that the fact that $\mathfrak{h}(Y)$ is in $\text{DMT}(X)$ implies that the dg \mathcal{N}_X -module $\mathcal{H}om(\mathbb{Q}_X^{tr}(Y), \mathcal{N}_X)$ is quasi-isomorphic to a finite \mathcal{N}_X -cell module. Thus, we need only show that, if \mathcal{M} is a finite \mathcal{N}_X -cell module, then $\psi'_{\mathcal{M}}$ is an isomorphism in $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{N}_X}$.

For this, one argues again by induction on the weight filtration, reducing to the case of \mathcal{M} a twist of \mathcal{N}_X (i.e. a pure Tate motive), for which the result is obvious. \square

5.4. The cell algebra of an X -scheme. We now assume that $\mathcal{N}(X)$ is cohomologically connected.

Let $p : Y \rightarrow X$ be in \mathbf{Sm}/X with a section $s : X \rightarrow Y$. We thus have the map of cycle algebras $p^* : \mathcal{N}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{N}(Y)$ making $\mathcal{N}(Y)$ a cdga over $\mathcal{N}(X)$ with augmentation $s^* : \mathcal{N}(Y) \rightarrow \mathcal{N}(X)$. Let $\mathcal{N}(Y)_{X<\infty>} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}(Y)$ be the relative minimal model of $\mathcal{N}(Y)$ over $\mathcal{N}(X)$. In particular, $\mathcal{N}(Y)_{X<\infty>}$ is a cell module over $\mathcal{N}(X)$. In addition, the multiplication

$$\mathcal{N}(Y)_{X<\infty>} \otimes \mathcal{N}(Y)_{X<\infty>} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}(Y)_{X<\infty>}$$

given by the cdga structure on $\mathcal{N}(Y)_{X<\infty>}$ descends to

$$\mu_Y : \mathcal{N}(Y)_{X<\infty>} \otimes_{\mathcal{N}(X)} \mathcal{N}(Y)_{X<\infty>} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}(Y)_{X<\infty>}.$$

Definition 5.4.1. The *motivic cell algebra* of Y ,

$$\mathbf{ca}_X(Y) \in \mathcal{CM}_{\mathcal{N}(X)}$$

is $\mathcal{N}(Y)_{X<\infty>}$, considered as a cell module over $\mathcal{N}(X)$.

The same construction we used to define the map $\mathcal{M}_X(\mathbf{ca}_X(Y)) \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}_X(Y)$ gives us the map in $\mathbf{Spt}_{\mathrm{Tr}}(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}$

$$\psi_Y : \mathcal{M}_X(\mathbf{ca}_X(Y)) \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}_X(Y).$$

Lemma 5.4.2. *Suppose that $h_X(Y)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is in $\mathrm{DMT}(X)$ and that Y satisfies the Beilinson-Soulé vanishing conjectures. Then*

$$\psi_Y : \mathcal{M}_X(\mathbf{ca}_X(Y)) \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}_X(Y)$$

is an isomorphism.

Proof. This follows from proposition 5.3.1, once we know that $\mathbf{ca}_X(Y) \rightarrow \mathcal{N}(Y)$ is a quasi-isomorphism.

Recall that the Beilinson-Soulé vanishing conjectures for Y are just saying that $\mathcal{N}(Y)$ is cohomologically connected. Using the section $s : X \rightarrow Y$, we see that X also satisfies the Beilinson-Soulé vanishing conjectures, hence $\mathcal{N}(X)$ is cohomologically connected. The structure map $\mathcal{N}(Y)_{X<\infty>} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}(Y)$ is thus a quasi-isomorphism by proposition 2.1.5(3). \square

6. MOTIVIC π_1

We can now put all our constructions together to give a description of the Deligne-Goncharov motivic π_1 in terms of a relative bar construction. In this section, we assume k admits resolution of singularities.

6.1. Cosimplicial constructions. Fix a base-field k . We have the action of finite sets on \mathbf{Sch}_k by

$$X^S := \prod_{s \in S} X$$

for $X \in \mathbf{Sch}_k$ and S a finite set, where \prod means product over k . As this defines a functor

$$X^? : \mathbf{Sets}_{\mathrm{fin}}^{\mathrm{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Sch}_k$$

we have an induced functor (also denoted $X^?$) from simplicial objects in finite sets to cosimplicial schemes.

Examples 6.1.1. 1. We have the simplicial finite set $[0, 1]$:

$$[0, 1]([n]) := \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Ord}}([n], [1])$$

giving us the *cosimplicial path space* of X , $X^{[0,1]}$. The two inclusions $i_0, i_1 : [0] \rightarrow [1]$ induce the projection

$$\pi : X^{[0,1]} \rightarrow X^{\{0,1\}}.$$

Explicitly, $X^{\{0,1\}}$ is the constant cosimplicial scheme X^2 . $X^{[0,1]}$ has n -cosimplices X^{n+2} with the i th coface map given by

$$(t_0, \dots, t_n) \mapsto (t_0, \dots, t_i, t_i, t_{i+1}, \dots, t_n)$$

and the codegeneracies given by projections. The structure morphism π is given by the projection $X^{n+2} \rightarrow X^2$ on the first and last factor.

2. Fix k -points $a, b \in X(k)$, giving the map $i_{b,a} : \mathrm{Spec} k \rightarrow X^2$ corresponding to (b, a) . The *pointed path space* $\mathcal{P}_{b,a}(X)$ is

$$\mathcal{P}_{b,a}(X) := \mathrm{Spec} k \times_{i_{b,a}, \pi} X^{[0,1]}.$$

We write $\mathcal{P}_a(X)$ for $\mathcal{P}_{a,a}(X)$.

6.2. The ind-motive of a cosimplicial scheme. Let $X^\bullet : \mathbf{Ord} \rightarrow \mathbf{Sm}/k$ be a smooth cosimplicial k -scheme, $[i] \mapsto X[i] \in \mathbf{Sm}/k$. Following Deligne-Goncharov, we define $h_{gm}(X^\bullet)$ as an ind-object in $DM_{gm}(k)$.

Let $\mathbb{Z}\mathbf{Sm}/k$ be the additive category generated by \mathbf{Sm}/k , i.e., objects are denoted $\mathbb{Z}(X)$ for $X \in \mathbf{Sm}/k$, for X irreducible, $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}\mathbf{Sm}/k}(\mathbb{Z}(X), \mathbb{Z}(Y))$ is the free abelian group on $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Sm}/k}(X, Y)$ and disjoint union is direct sum. Sending X to $M_{gm}(X)$ extends to

$$M_{gm} : K^b(\mathbb{Z}\mathbf{Sm}/k) \rightarrow DM_{gm}(k);$$

composing with the duality involution $^\vee$ on $DM_{gm}(k)$ gives

$$h_{gm} := {}^\vee \circ M_{gm} : K^b(\mathbb{Z}\mathbf{Sm}/k^{\mathrm{op}}) \rightarrow DM_{gm}(k).$$

Since $DM_{gm}(k)$ is pseudo-abelian, h_{gm} extends canonically to

$$h_{gm} : K^b(\mathbb{Z}\mathbf{Sm}/k^{\mathrm{op}})^{\natural} \rightarrow DM_{gm}(k).$$

where $(-)^{\natural}$ means the pseudo-abelian hull.

For each n , one has the complex $C^*(\Delta_n, X^\bullet)$ with

$$C^i(\Delta^n, X^\bullet) := \bigoplus_{g:[i] \hookrightarrow [n]} \mathbb{Z}(X([i])),$$

where the sum is over all injective maps $g : [i] \rightarrow [n]$ in \mathbf{Ord} . The boundary

$$d^i : C^i(\Delta^n, X^\bullet) \rightarrow C^{i+1}(\Delta^n, X^\bullet)$$

is defined as follows: For $0 \leq j \leq i+1$, we have the coface map $\delta_j^i : [i] \rightarrow [i+1]$ (see section 1.2). Fix an injection $g : [i+1] \rightarrow [n]$. Define

$$\delta_{j*}^{i,g} : C^i(\Delta^n, X^\bullet) \rightarrow C^{i+1}(\Delta^n, X^\bullet)$$

by projecting $C^i(\Delta^n, X^\bullet)$ to the component $\mathbb{Z}(X([i])$ indexed by $g \circ \delta_j^i$ followed by the map

$$X(\delta_j^i) : X([i]) \rightarrow X([i+1])$$

and then the inclusion $\mathbb{Z}(X[i+1]) \rightarrow C^{i+1}(\Delta^n, X^\bullet)$ indexed by g . Set

$$d^i := \sum_{j,g} \text{sgn}(j,g) \cdot \delta_{j*}^{i,g}$$

where $\text{sgn}(j,g)$ is the sign of the shuffle permutation of $[n]$ given by $(g \circ \delta_j^i([i])^c, g \circ \delta_j^i([i]))$.

Projecting on the factors g with 0 in the image of g defines a map of complexes

$$\pi_{n+1,n} : C^*(\Delta_{n+1}, X^\bullet) \rightarrow C^*(\Delta_n, X^\bullet)$$

giving us a projective system in $C^b(\mathbb{Z}\mathbf{Sm}/k)$. Reindexing so that C^n is now in degree $-n$ gives an inductive system in $C^b(\mathbb{Z}\mathbf{Sm}/k^{\text{op}})$

$$\dots \rightarrow C_*(\Delta_n, X^\bullet) \rightarrow C_*(\Delta_{n+1}, X^\bullet) \rightarrow \dots$$

Definition 6.2.1. $h_{gm}(X^\bullet)$ is the ind-object of $DM_{gm}(k)$ defined by the ind-system

$$n \mapsto h_{gm}(C_*(\Delta_n, X^\bullet))$$

Let $\mathbb{Z}^*(X^\bullet)$ be the complex which is $X[n]$ in degree n , and differential the alternating sum of the coface maps, and let $\mathbb{Z}_*(X^\bullet)$ be the associated complex in $\mathbb{Z}\mathbf{Sm}/k^{\text{op}}$. Taking the sum of the identity maps defines a map

$$q_n : C_*(\Delta_n, X^\bullet) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_*(X^\bullet)$$

in $C^-(\mathbb{Z}\mathbf{Sm}/k^{\text{op}})$, giving a map of the above ind-system to $\mathbb{Z}_*(X^\bullet)$.

Lemma 6.2.2 ([24]). *Let $F : \mathbb{Z}\mathbf{Sm}/k^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ be an additive functor to a pseudo-abelian category, closed under filtered inductive limits. Then*

$$\varinjlim_n F(C_*(\Delta_n, X^\bullet)) \rightarrow F(\mathbb{Z}_*(X^\bullet))$$

is a homotopy equivalence in $C^-(\mathcal{A})$.

The category $DM(k)$ is large enough to define the object $h(X^\bullet)$ directly.

Definition 6.2.3. For a cosimplicial scheme X^\bullet , define $h_k(X^\bullet)$ by

$$h_k(X^\bullet) := h_k(\mathbb{Z}_*(X^\bullet)).$$

Sending X^\bullet to $h_k(X^\bullet)$ extends to a functor

$$h_k : [\mathbf{Sm}/k^{\text{Ord}}]^{\text{op}} \rightarrow DM(k).$$

Proposition 6.2.4. *We have a natural isomorphism in $DM(k)$*

$$\varinjlim_n h_{gm}(C_*(\Delta_n, X^\bullet)) \cong h_k(X^\bullet)$$

Proof. This follows directly from lemma 6.2.2. □

Finally, we may replace h_{gm} and h_k with the functor \mathfrak{h}_k . Sending X^\bullet to $\mathfrak{h}_k(X^\bullet) := \mathfrak{h}_k(\mathbb{Z}_*(X^\bullet))$ extends to the functor

$$\mathfrak{h}_k : [\mathbf{Sm}/k^{\text{Ord}}]^{\text{op}} \rightarrow DM(k)_\mathbb{Q},$$

the natural isomorphism $h_{k\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}_k$ gives natural isomorphisms

$$\phi_{X^\bullet} : h_k(X^\bullet)_\mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}_k(X^\bullet)$$

and we have natural isomorphisms

$$h_{gm}(C_*(\Delta_n, X^\bullet))_\mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}_k((C_*(\Delta_n, X^\bullet)))$$

and

$$\varinjlim_n h_{gm}(C_*(\Delta_n, X^\bullet)) \cong \mathfrak{h}_k(X^\bullet).$$

6.3. Motivic π_1 . Let X be a smooth k -scheme with a k -point $x \in X(k)$. This gives us the ind-system in $DM_{gm}(k)_\mathbb{Q}$

$$n \mapsto h_{gm}(C_*(\Delta_n, \mathcal{P}_x(X)))_\mathbb{Q}$$

as well as the object $h_k(\mathcal{P}_x) \in DM(k)_\mathbb{Q}$ with isomorphism

$$\varinjlim_n h_{gm}(C_*(\Delta_n, \mathcal{P}_x(X))) \cong h_k(\mathcal{P}_x).$$

Suppose that $h_{gm}(X)_\mathbb{Q}$ is in $DMT(k)$. As $DMT(k)$ is a tensor subcategory of $DM(k)_\mathbb{Q}$ and as $h_{gm}(X^n) = h_{gm}(X)^{\otimes n}$, it follows that $h_{gm}(X^n)_\mathbb{Q}$ is in $DMT(k)$ for all $n \geq 0$. Since the individual terms in the complex $h_{gm}(C_*(\Delta_n, \mathcal{P}_x(X)))_\mathbb{Q}$ are all direct sums of self-products of X , the motive $h_{gm}(C_*(\Delta_n, \mathcal{P}_x(X)))_\mathbb{Q}$ is in $DMT(X)$ for all n .

If k satisfies the Beilinson-Soulé vanishing conjectures, we have the truncation functor

$$H_{mot}^0 : DMT(k) \rightarrow MT(k).$$

Thus we have the ind-system in $MT(k)$

$$n \mapsto H_{mot}^0(h_{gm}(C_*(\Delta_n, \mathcal{P}_x(X)))_\mathbb{Q}) := \chi(X, x)_n.$$

Deligne-Goncharov [9] note that the standard structures of product, coproduct and antipode in the classical bar construction make the ind-system $\chi(X, x)_*$ into an ind-Hopf algebra object in $MT(k)$. In case X is the complement of a finite set of k -points of \mathbb{P}_k^1 , and $x \in X(k)$, Deligne and Goncharov define $\pi_1^{mot}(X, x)$ to be the dual group scheme object in $\text{pro-}MT(k)$. They generalize the definition of $\pi_1^{mot}(X, x)$ to the case where X is a smooth uni-rational variety defined over k : they show in [9, théorème 4.13] that a suitable object of Deligne’s realization category comes from the mixed Artin-Tate category $MAT(k)$ (which is a bit larger than $MT(k)$ as it takes into account trivial motives defined over a finite extension of k). However, they do not give a direct construction as a motive in $DM_{gm}(k)$. We extend their definition in the following direction:

Definition 6.3.1. Suppose that k and X both satisfy the Beilinson-Soulé vanishing conjectures, and that $\mathfrak{h}_k(X)$ is in $DMT(k)$. Let $i_x : \text{Spec } k \rightarrow X$ be a k -point. Define $\pi_1^{mot}(X, x)$ to be the group scheme object in $\text{pro-}MT(k)$ dual to the ind-Hopf algebra $\chi(X, x)_*$.

6.4. Simplicial constructions. Let $\mathcal{A} \xrightarrow{\epsilon} \mathcal{N}$ be an augmented cdga over a cdga \mathcal{N} . Recall from section 2.2 the simplicial version of the relative bar construction

$$B_\bullet^{pd}(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{N}, \epsilon) := \mathcal{A}^{\otimes \mathcal{N}^{[0,1]}} \otimes_{\mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{A}} \mathcal{N}.$$

The total complex associated to the simplicial object $n \mapsto B_n^{pd}(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{N}, \epsilon)$ is the relative bar complex $\bar{B}_{\mathcal{N}}^{pd}(\mathcal{A}, \epsilon)$.

Using the opposite of the construction described in section 6.2, we have the ind-system of “finite” complexes $C_*(\Delta_n, B_\bullet^{pd}(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{N}, \epsilon))$, and a homotopy equivalence

$$\varinjlim_n C_*(\Delta_n, B_\bullet^{pd}(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{N}, \epsilon)) \rightarrow \bar{B}_{\mathcal{N}}^{pd}(\mathcal{A}, \epsilon).$$

Replacing \mathcal{A} with its relative minimal model over \mathcal{N} (assuming for this that \mathcal{N} is cohomologically connected), we have the refined version of the simplicial bar construction, $B_\bullet(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{N}, \epsilon)$, the associated complex $\bar{B}_{\mathcal{N}}(\mathcal{A}, \epsilon)$, the approximations $C_*(\Delta_n, B_\bullet(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{N}, \epsilon))$ and the homotopy equivalence

$$\varinjlim_n C_*(\Delta_n, B_\bullet(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{N}, \epsilon)) \rightarrow \bar{B}_{\mathcal{N}}(\mathcal{A}, \epsilon).$$

6.5. The comparison theorem. Take $X \in \mathbf{Sm}/k$. with k -point $i_x : \mathrm{Spec} k \rightarrow X$. We apply the construction of the preceding section to the augmented cda $\mathcal{N}(X)$ over $\mathcal{N}(k)$:

$$\mathcal{N}(X) \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{i_x^*} \\ \xleftarrow{p^*} \end{array} \mathcal{N}(k).$$

Assuming that $\mathcal{N}(k)$ is cohomologically connected, we have the relative minimal model $\mathcal{N}_\infty(X/k) := \mathcal{N}_k(X) \langle \infty \rangle_{\mathcal{N}(k)}$, which is an augmented $\mathcal{N}(k)$ algebra via $i_x^* : \mathcal{N}_\infty(X/k) \rightarrow \mathcal{N}(k)$. The multiplication in $\mathcal{N}_\infty(X/k)$ gives the natural maps

$$\mu_n : \mathcal{N}_\infty(X/k)^{\otimes_{\mathcal{N}(k)} n} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}(X^n)$$

which thus gives natural maps in $DM(k)$

$$\phi_n(X, x) : \mathcal{M}_k(C_*(\Delta_n, B_\bullet(\mathcal{N}(X)/\mathcal{N}(k), i_x^*))) \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}_k(C_*(\Delta_n, \mathcal{P}_x(X)))$$

and

$$\phi(X, x) : \mathcal{M}_k(\bar{B}_{\mathcal{N}(k)}(\mathcal{N}(X), i_x^*)) \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}_k(\mathcal{P}_x(X)).$$

The maps $\phi_n(X, x)$ give a map of ind-Hopf algebra objects in $DM(k)$.

Theorem 6.5.1. *Suppose that $\mathfrak{h}(X)$ is in $DMT(k)$ and X satisfies the Beilinson-Soulé vanishing conjectures. Then both $\phi_n(X, x)$ and $\phi(X, x)$ are isomorphisms in $DM(k)$.*

Proof. Note that the Beilinson-Soulé vanishing conjectures for X imply the vanishing conjectures for k , hence $\mathcal{N}(k)$ is cohomologically connected and thus the relative bar complex $\bar{B}_{\mathcal{N}(k)}(\mathcal{N}(X), i_x^*)$ is defined.

As $\phi(X, x)$ is identified with the filtered homotopy colimit of the maps $\phi_n(X, x)$, it suffices to show that $\phi_n(X, x)$ is an isomorphism for each n . But on the individual terms in the complexes defining $C_*(\Delta_n, B_\bullet(\mathcal{N}(X)/\mathcal{N}(k), i_x^*))$ and $C_*(\Delta_n, \mathcal{P}_x(X))$, $\phi_n(X, x)$ is the map

$$\phi_n(X, x)_n : \mathcal{M}_k(\mathcal{N}_\infty(X/k)^{\otimes_{\mathcal{N}(k)} n}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}om(\mathbb{Q}^{tr}(X^n), \mathcal{N}_k) = \mathfrak{h}_k(X^n)$$

induced by $\psi_k(X^n) \circ \mu_n$.

Since X is a Tate motive and satisfies the Beilinson-Soulé vanishing conjectures, it follows from lemma 5.4.2 that $\psi_k(X)$ is an isomorphism. Since $\mathfrak{h}(X^n) = \mathfrak{h}(X)^{\otimes n}$ and since \mathcal{M}_k is a tensor functor (theorem 5.2.1), this implies that $\psi_k(X^n)$ is an isomorphism for all n .

In addition, the structure map μ_1 is a quasi-isomorphism since $\mathcal{N}(X)$ is cohomologically connected. Since X is a Tate motive, it follows that the motivic cohomology of X^n satisfies a Künneth formula for each n . Thus μ_n is a quasi-isomorphism for each n , and hence $\phi_n(X, x)_n$ is an isomorphism for each n . \square

Corollary 6.5.2. *Suppose that $\mathfrak{h}_k(X)$ is in $\text{DMT}(k)$ and X satisfies the Beilinson-Soulé vanishing conjectures. Then we have canonical isomorphisms of ind-Hopf algebras in $\text{MT}(k)$,*

$$n \mapsto [\mathcal{M}_k(H_{\mathcal{N}(k)}^0(C_*(\Delta_n, B_\bullet(\mathcal{N}(X)/\mathcal{N}(k), i_x^*))) \xrightarrow{H^0(\phi_n(X,x))} H_{\text{mot}}^0(h_{gm}(C_*(\Delta_n, \mathcal{P}_x(X))))].$$

Proof. This follows from theorem 6.5.1 and theorem 5.2.1. \square

6.6. The fundamental exact sequence. Let X be in \mathbf{Sm}/k , with structure morphism $p : X \rightarrow \text{Spec } k$. We thus have the exact functor of triangulated tensor categories $p^* : \text{DM}(k) \rightarrow \text{DM}(X)$; since $p^*(\mathbb{Z}(n)) \cong \mathbb{Z}_X(n)$, p^* induces the exact tensor functor

$$p^* : \text{DMT}(k) \rightarrow \text{DMT}(X).$$

Similarly, if $x \in X(k)$ is a k -rational point, we have

$$i_x^* : \text{DMT}(X) \rightarrow \text{DMT}(k).$$

Both p^* and i_x^* are compatible with the weight filtrations.

Similarly, the maps p and i_x induce maps of cdgas

$$p^* : \mathcal{N}(k) \rightarrow \mathcal{N}(X); \quad i_x^* : \mathcal{N}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{N}(k)$$

and thus exact tensor functors

$$p^* : D_{\mathcal{N}(k)}^f \rightarrow D_{\mathcal{N}(X)}^f, \quad i_x^* : D_{\mathcal{N}(X)}^f \rightarrow D_{\mathcal{N}(k)}^f.$$

Recall that the equivalence \mathcal{M}_X^f of theorem 5.2.1 is natural in X , so we have natural isomorphisms

$$\mathcal{M}_X^f \circ p^* \cong p^* \circ \mathcal{M}_k^f; \quad \mathcal{M}_k^f \circ i_x^* \cong i_x^* \circ \mathcal{M}_X^f.$$

Now suppose that X satisfies the Beilinson-Soulé vanishing conjectures; this property is inherited by k using the splitting i_x^* . Thus we have this entire structure for the Tannakian categories $\text{MT}(X)$ and $\text{MT}(k)$, with p^* and i_x^* respecting the fiber functors gr_*^W . Similarly, we have functors p_* and i_{x*} for the Tannakian categories $\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{N}(X)}^f$ and $\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{N}(k)}^f$, respecting the fiber functors gr_*^W . Finally, $H^0(\mathcal{M}_X^f)$ and $H^0(\mathcal{M}_k^f)$ give an equivalence between these two structures.

Let $G(\text{MT}(X), \text{gr}_*^W)$, $G(\text{MT}(k), \text{gr}_*^W)$ denote the Tannaka groups (i.e. pro-group schemes over \mathbb{Q}) of $(\text{MT}(X), \text{gr}_*^W)$ and $(\text{MT}(k), \text{gr}_*^W)$. We sometimes omit the “base-point” gr_*^W from the notation.

The functors p^* and i_x^* gives maps of pro-group schemes over \mathbb{Q}

$$p_* : G(\text{MT}(X), \text{gr}_*^W) \rightarrow G(\text{MT}(k), \text{gr}_*^W), \quad i_{x*} : G(\text{MT}(k), \text{gr}_*^W) \rightarrow G(\text{MT}(X), \text{gr}_*^W).$$

Letting $K = \ker p_*$, we thus have the split exact sequence

$$1 \longrightarrow K \longrightarrow G(\text{MT}(X), \text{gr}_*^W) \xrightleftharpoons[i_{x*}]{p_*} G(\text{MT}(k), \text{gr}_*^W) \longrightarrow 1$$

of pro-group schemes over \mathbb{Q} . Via the splitting i_{x*} , $G(\text{MT}(k))$ acts by conjugation on K . Thus the pro-affine Hopf algebra $\mathbb{Q}[K]$ is a $G(\text{MT}(k))$ -representation. Tannaka duality yields the corresponding ind object in $\text{MT}(k)$, and its dual is a pro-group scheme object in $\text{MT}(k)$, which we denote by K_x . As we have seen above, the Deligne-Goncharov motivic fundamental group $\pi_1^{\text{mot}}(X, x)$, is also a pro-group scheme object in $\text{MT}(k)$.

Theorem 6.6.1. *Let X be in \mathbf{Sm}/k with k -point $i_x : \text{Spec } k \rightarrow X$. Suppose that X satisfies the Beilinson-Soulé vanishing conjectures and that the motive $\mathfrak{h}_k(X) \in DM_{gm}(k)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is in $\text{DMT}(k)$. Then there is a natural isomorphism*

$$\pi_1^{\text{mot}}(X, x) \cong K_x$$

as pro-group objects in $\text{MT}(k)$.

Proof. As we have seen above, we may identify $G(\text{MT}(X))$ and $G(\text{MT}(k))$ with the Tannaka groups of the categories $\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{N}(X)}^f$ and $\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{N}(k)}^f$, respectively. By theorem 1.13.2, this gives an isomorphism of K with the kernel of the map of pro-groups schemes over \mathbb{Q} :

$$p_* : \text{Spec}(H^0(\bar{B}(\mathcal{N}(X)))) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(H^0(\bar{B}(\mathcal{N}(k))))$$

induced by

$$H^0(\bar{B}(p^*)) : H^0(\bar{B}(\mathcal{N}(k))) \rightarrow H^0(\bar{B}(\mathcal{N}(X)))$$

Similarly, the splitting i_{x^*} becomes identified with

$$i_{x^*} : \text{Spec}(H^0(\bar{B}(\mathcal{N}(k)))) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(H^0(\bar{B}(\mathcal{N}(X)))).$$

By lemma 2.5.2 and theorem 2.5.3, we have the identification

$$K_x \cong \text{Spec}(H_{\mathcal{N}(k)}^0(\bar{B}_{\mathcal{N}(k)}(\mathcal{N}(X), i_x^*)))$$

as group schemes in $\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{N}(k)}$, hence as pro-group schemes in $\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{N}(k)}^f$.

But by theorem 6.5.1, the equivalence

$$H^0(\mathcal{M}^f) : \mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{N}(k)}^f \rightarrow \text{MT}(k)$$

identifies $\text{Spec}(H_{\mathcal{N}(k)}^0(\bar{B}_{\mathcal{N}(k)}(\mathcal{N}(X), i_x^*)))$ with $\pi_1^{\text{mot}}(X, x)$, completing the proof. \square

Corollary 6.6.2. *Let k be a number field and $S \subset \mathbb{P}^1(k)$ a finite set of k -points of \mathbb{P}^1 . Set $X := \mathbb{P}_k^1 \setminus S$ and let $a \in X(k)$ be a k -point. Then both k and X satisfy the Beilinson-Soulé vanishing conjectures. Furthermore, there is an isomorphism*

$$\pi_1^{\text{mot}}(X, a) \cong K_a$$

as pro-group objects in $\text{MT}(k)$.

Proof. k satisfies the Beilinson-Soulé vanishing conjectures by Borel's theorem on the rational K -groups of k [4]. For X , we have the Gysin distinguished triangle

$$M_{gm}(X) \rightarrow M_{gm}(\mathbb{P}^1) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{x \in S} \mathbb{Z}(1)[2] \rightarrow M_{gm}(X)[1].$$

Taking motivic cohomology gives the long exact sequence

$$\begin{aligned} \dots \rightarrow \bigoplus_{x \in S} H^{p-2}(k, \mathbb{Z}(q-1)) &\rightarrow H^p(k, \mathbb{Z}(q)) \oplus H^{p-2}(k, \mathbb{Z}(q-1)) \\ &\rightarrow H^p(X, \mathbb{Z}(q)) \xrightarrow{\partial} \bigoplus_{x \in S} H^{p-1}(k, \mathbb{Z}(q-1)) \rightarrow \dots \end{aligned}$$

Thus the vanishing conjectures for k imply the vanishing conjectures for X . In addition, since $M_{gm}(\mathbb{P}^1) = \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}(1)[2]$, the Gysin exact triangle shows that $M_{gm}(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is in $\text{DMT}(k)$, and thus the dual $\mathfrak{h}_k(X) = M_{gm}(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}^{\vee}$ is also in $\text{DMT}(k)$.

We may therefore apply theorem 6.6.1 to give the isomorphism

$$\pi_1^{\text{mot}}(X, a) \cong K_a.$$

\square

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