

(unstable) Motivic Homotopy Stuff

inverting $\mathbb{A}^1 \times X \rightarrow X$

examples of moments which are \mathbb{A}^1 -homotopy:
when X is smooth over a field k

• $K_0(X) \rightarrow K_0(X \times \mathbb{A}^1)$ iso ✓

• $(H^*(X)) \rightarrow (H^*(X \times \mathbb{A}^1))$ —

• $H_{\text{ét}}(X, \mathcal{M}_d) \rightarrow H_{\text{ét}}(X \times \mathbb{A}^1, \mathcal{M}_d)$ \hookrightarrow ℓ invertible in K

Remark: if $\underline{I} \times X \rightarrow X$ is invertible,

then for any $t \in I$, the map $X \simeq X \times \{t\} \rightarrow X \times \underline{I}$ is invertible

so if $h: X \times \underline{I} \rightarrow Y$, then any $h_t: X \rightarrow Y$

Work over a base scheme S , probably Noetherian, finite Krull dimension

Nisnevich topology:

almost a correct description of Nisnevich descent:

Say $P \in \text{Psh}(S_{\text{an}})$ has Nis descent if \square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Z \rightarrow X & \text{a closed immersion, and } \begin{array}{c} X' \\ \downarrow \\ X \end{array} \text{ an étale neighbourhood of } Z, & \\ \text{the induced square} & \begin{array}{ccc} P(X) & \rightarrow & P(X|Z) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ P(X') & \rightarrow & P(X'|Z) \end{array} & \text{is cartesian} \end{array}$$

why we use it:

- fine enough to prove "parity"
- coarse enough for \mathbb{A}^1 -theory to be representable

Def $\mathcal{E}_S = \text{Shv}_{\text{Nis}}(S_{\text{an}})$

$\mathcal{H}(S) = \text{localizations of } \mathcal{E}_S \text{ along maps of the form } X \times_{\mathbb{A}^1} \rightarrow X$
 ∞ -categorical

$\mathcal{H}(S)$ is a metacategory subcategory of \mathcal{E}_S

also $L: \mathcal{E}_S \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(S)$ preserves colimits, also preserves finite products

Result: if $X \in \mathcal{E}_S$ which is \mathbb{A}^1 -hypercomplete, so in $\mathcal{H}(S)$,

then for any $T \in \mathcal{E}_S$, the map $\mathcal{E}_S(T, X) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(S)(LT, LX)$ is an equivalence

homotopy presheaves: if $X \in \mathcal{H}(S)$, define $\pi_n^{\mathbb{A}^1}(X) = \pi_n \circ \mathcal{H}(S)(-, X)$

alternative: $S_{\text{mat}}^n := \mathbb{A}^n / (\text{GL}_n(\mathbb{G}_m))$

$S_{\text{mat}}^n \times S_{\text{mat}}^m = S_{\text{mat}}^{n+m}$

$\pi_n^{\text{mat}}(X) = \pi_0 \mathcal{H}(S)(S_{\text{mat}}^n, X)$

$\pi_n^{\mathbb{A}^1}(X)(\mathbb{T}) = \pi_0(\mathcal{H}(S)(\text{GAL}_S^n, X))$

Let $i: Z \rightarrow X$ be a closed embedding of smooth manifolds

$$H_Z^i(X) := H^i(X, X|Z)$$

Remark LES $\dots \rightarrow H_Z^0(X) \rightarrow H^0(X) \rightarrow H^0(X|Z) \rightarrow \dots$

Intuitively $H_Z^i(X)$ is $\tilde{H}^i(\text{local nbhd}(X|Z \rightarrow X))$

Excision says that if U is a nbhd of Z in X ,

then $H_Z^i(U) \rightarrow H_Z^i(X)$ is isomorphic

i.e. $U/U|Z \rightarrow X/X|Z$ is w.equiv

Tubular nbhd thm \Rightarrow there is a nbhd U of Z in X

such that $Z \rightarrow U$ is equiv to $Z \rightarrow N_i$

So by excision get an equivalence $Th(N_i) = N_i/N_i|Z = U/U|Z \xrightarrow{\sim} X/X|Z$

So $H_Z^i(X) = \tilde{H}^i(Th(N_i)) = H^{i - \text{codim}(Z)}(Z)$

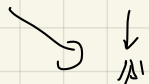
So get $H^{n-c}(Z) \rightarrow H^n(X) \rightarrow H^n(X|Z)$

instead of tubular neighborhood of $Z \rightarrow X$, use def to model one

instead of excision along a map $(N_i, Z) \rightarrow (X, Z)$,

use excision along $(D_f(X, Z), Z) \rightarrow (D(X, Z), Z \times \mathbb{A}^1)$

$$Z \times \mathbb{A}^1 \rightarrow D(X, Z)$$



over 0 this is $Z \rightarrow N_i$

elsewhere is $Z \rightarrow X$

Thm if $Z \xrightarrow{i} X$ is a closed immersion of smooth schemes over S , then there is an equivalence

$$T_h(N_i) \simeq X'/X|_Z \text{ in } H(S)$$

Def a map $(X, Z) \rightarrow (X', Z')$ is w.exc if the induced map

$$X'/X|_Z \rightarrow X'/X'|_Z \text{ is an } \mathbb{A}^1\text{-homog equiv}$$

Prop if $X \rightarrow X'$ is étale, and $Z \rightarrow Z'$ is iso

then in the Nis topology, $X|_Z \rightarrow X$, so $X'/X|_Z \rightarrow X'/X'|_Z$ is iso

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X|_Z & \rightarrow & X \\ \downarrow & \lrcorner & \downarrow \\ X'|_Z & \rightarrow & X' \end{array}$$

def such a map is a Nisnevich map $(X, Z) \rightarrow (X', Z')$

smooth pairs (X, Z) are pairs such that there is a Zar cov $\{U_i \subseteq X\}$

and étale maps $(U_i, U_i|_Z) \rightarrow (\mathbb{A}^n, \mathbb{A}^n)$

inclusion of affine space

why is $(D_+(X, Z), Z) \rightarrow (D(X, Z), Z \times \mathbb{A}^1)$ w.exc when (X, Z) is $(\mathbb{A}^n, 0)$

in this case $D(X, Z)$ is a trivial \mathbb{A}^1 -bundle on \mathbb{A}^n

so

$$(D_+, Z) \rightarrow (D, Z \times \mathbb{A}^1) \rightarrow (\mathbb{A}^n, 0)$$

Lemma if $E \rightarrow X$ is a trivial \mathbb{A}^1 -bundle, then for $p \in X$,

$(E, E_p) \rightarrow (X, p)$ is w.exc

Proof

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} E|_{E_p} & \rightarrow & E & \rightarrow & E/E_p \\ \downarrow s & & \downarrow s & & \downarrow s \\ X|_p & \rightarrow & X & \rightarrow & X/X_p \end{array} \quad \square$$

Motive infinite loop spaces

the localisation then for fixed motive spaces (generalises this one)

