

James Hotchkiss.

The period-index problem.

1

20 October 2023.

Hodge theory of twisted derived categories.

Replace $H^i(-, \mathbb{Z})$ with $K^{\text{top}}(-)$.

\mathcal{C} \mathbb{C} -linear Δ -ed category. dg, ∞ , etc.

Blanc: $\rightsquigarrow K_0^{\text{top}}(\mathcal{C})$.

$$1. \mathcal{C} = \text{D}_{\text{perf}}(X) \Rightarrow K_0^{\text{top}}(\mathcal{C}) \cong KU^0(X(\mathbb{C})).$$

↑
Grothendieck group of
top. \mathbb{C} -v.b.s

$$2. \mathcal{C} \simeq \langle \mathcal{C}_1, \mathcal{C}_2 \rangle \text{ s.o.d.}$$

$$\Rightarrow K_0^{\text{top}}(\mathcal{C}) \cong K_0^{\text{top}}(\mathcal{C}_1) \oplus K_0^{\text{top}}(\mathcal{C}_2).$$

Def. \mathcal{C} is geometric if there is an admissible embedding $\mathcal{C} \hookrightarrow \text{D}^b(X)$,
 X/\mathcal{C} sm. proj.

Observation. If \mathcal{C} is geometric, then, its top. K-theory has a natural
weight 0 Hodge structure, s.t.

$$K_0^{\text{top}}(X)_{\mathbb{C}} \cong \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} H^{2i}(X, \mathbb{C})(i).$$

Now, use retracts.

Finally, $K_0(e) \longrightarrow K_0^{\text{top}}(e)$ factors through $H_0(e)$ of integral Hodge classes.

So, can formulate the integral ~~version~~ Hodge conjecture for e .

Example. $e = D^b(X)$. This is a version of the integral Hodge conjecture for X .

Assume $H^*(X, \mathbb{Z})$ is torsion free. Then $\text{IHC}^*(X) \iff \text{IHC}(D^b(X))$.

In general, both versions are false.

We think there are examples where $\text{IHC}(D^b(X))$ but not $\text{IHC}^*(X)$.

Twisted derived categories.

X sm. proj, $\alpha \in \text{Br}(X)$, A Azumaya with $[A] = \alpha$.

Modules over $A \rightsquigarrow D^b(X, A) =: D^b(X, \alpha)$. Caldeiraru.

Remark. $D^b(X, \alpha)$ is geometric.

$$D^b(P) = \langle D^b(X), D^b(X, \alpha), \dots, D^b(X, \alpha^{\otimes (d-1)}) \rangle$$

$$K_0(X, \alpha) = K_0^{\text{top}}(D^b(X, \alpha)), \text{ etc.}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 K_0(X, \alpha) & \longrightarrow & K_0^{\text{top}}(X, \alpha) & \xrightarrow{\text{rank}} & \mathbb{Z} \\
 & \searrow & \nearrow & & \\
 & & \text{Hdg}(X, \alpha) & &
 \end{array}$$

and $\text{rank}(K_0(X, \alpha)) = \mathbb{Z} \cdot \text{ind}(\alpha) \in \mathbb{Z}.$

Strategy for period-index.

1. Construct $v \in \text{Hdg}(X, \alpha)$ of $\text{rank}(v) = \text{per}(\alpha)^{d-1}$, $d = \dim X$.
2. Lift v to $K_0(X, \alpha)$ ($\text{IHC}(\mathcal{D}^b(\alpha, \kappa))$).

Def. $\text{ind}_H(\alpha)$ is such that $\text{rank}(\text{Hdg}(X, \alpha)) = \mathbb{Z} \cdot \text{ind}_H(\alpha) \in \mathbb{Z}.$

Lemma. $\text{per}(\alpha) \mid \text{ind}_H(\alpha) \mid \text{ind}(\alpha).$

WHY?

Rem. If $\text{ind}_H(\alpha) < \text{ind}(\alpha)$, then $\text{IHC}(\mathcal{D}^b(X, \alpha))$ fails.

Period-index conjecture $\Rightarrow \text{ind}_H(\alpha) \mid \text{per}(\alpha)^{d-1}.$

Twisted Mukai structures.

$$H^2(X, \mathbb{Q}) \longrightarrow \text{Br}(X) \longrightarrow H^3(X, \mathbb{Z})_{\text{tors}} \longrightarrow 0.$$

α top. triad
 lifts to
 $B \in H^2(X, \mathbb{Q})$.

Thm (L1.). The Hodge structure on $K_0^{\text{top}}(X, \alpha)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is given as follows:

• $K_0^{\text{top}}(X, \alpha) \cong K_0^{\text{top}}(X)$ as abelian groups (using top. triad);

• $K_0^{\text{top}}(X)_{\mathbb{Q}} \cong \bigoplus H^{2i}(X, \mathbb{Q})(i)$

$v \longmapsto \text{ch}(v)$ from before.

Now, we twist:

$$v \longmapsto \text{ch}(v) \cdot \exp(B) = \text{ch}(v) \left(1 + B + \frac{B^2}{2} + \frac{B^3}{6} + \dots \right)$$

So, pullback along iso.

PF. $P \rightarrow X$ SB of class α . Then, $K_0^{\text{top}}(P) \cong K_0^{\text{top}}(X) \oplus K_0^{\text{top}}(X, \alpha) \oplus \dots$

We also know that $P(\mathbb{A}^1) \rightarrow X(\mathbb{A}^1) \ni$ a projectivization of a top. v.b. And,

$$K_0^{\text{top}}(P) \cong K_0^{\text{top}}(X) \oplus K_0^{\text{top}}(X)[\mathcal{O}^{\text{top}}(\mathbb{1})] \oplus \dots$$

Two decompositions coincide. Unwinding splits out $\exp(B) = \text{ch}(\mathcal{O}^{\text{top}}(\mathbb{1}))$.

Cor. If $\text{per}(\alpha)$ is prime to $(\dim X - 1)! = (d-1)!$

Then, $\text{ind}_{\mathbb{H}}(\kappa) \mid \text{per}(\alpha)^{d-1}$ for κ top. trivial.

If you could prove $\text{IHC}(\mathbb{D}^b(X, \kappa))$, you'd be done!