

Perfectoid spaces

Last time: (A, A^+) affinoid. We showed $\mathrm{Spa}(A(\frac{f_1, \dots, f_n}{g}), A(\frac{f_1, \dots, f_n}{g})^+) \stackrel{\text{basic}}{\cong} R(\frac{f_1, \dots, f_n}{g})$.

Proof done modulo:

① $R(\frac{f_1, \dots, f_n}{g})$ quasi-compact

② $X \subseteq \mathrm{Spa}(A, A^+)$, $s \in \forall 1 \in X: |s| \neq 0$

$\Rightarrow \exists 0 \in U \text{ open } \subseteq A \text{ s.t. } \forall 1 \in X \forall a \in U: |a| \leq |s|$

Idea: $\forall 1 \in X: | \cdot |$ continuous $\Rightarrow \{a \in A \mid |a| \leq |s|\} \supseteq I^{n_{1,1}}$ or $n_{1,1}$ power

$X_n = \{1 \in X \mid n_{1,1} \leq n\}$, as $\bigcup X_n = X$: enough to show X_n is open

On the side ①: $A \supseteq A_0 \supseteq I$ ring of def., $a \in A_0 \Rightarrow I^n \cdot a \subseteq I^n \Rightarrow A_0 \subseteq A^0$

Fix generators $I = (a_1, \dots, a_r)_{A_0}$. $|A_0| \leq 1 \Rightarrow \max |I| = \max_{\sum k_i = r} |\prod a_i^{k_i}|$.

$\hookrightarrow r \geq n_{1,1} \Leftrightarrow \forall \sum k_i = r: |\prod a_i^{k_i}| < |s|$

On the side ②: $I \subseteq A^{00}$

$\rightarrow$ open, as rational open

$\hookrightarrow X_n = \{1 \in X \mid \forall \sum k_i = r: |\prod a_i^{k_i}| < |s| \neq 0\} \supseteq \{1 \in X \mid \forall \sum k_i = r-1: |\prod a_i^{k_i}| \leq |s| \neq 0\}$

For ①, general picture: $\mathrm{Spv}(A) \supseteq \mathrm{Cont}(A) \supseteq \mathrm{Spa}(A, A^+)$
all valuations, same topology closed dense

messy b/c of Supp $| \cdot |$'s can differ, $\mathrm{Spv}(A) \xrightarrow{\text{Supp}} \mathrm{Spec}(A)$

details complicated, would take another 1-2 weeks...

Let's just show that one fiber of Supp is q-cpt.

That is:

[Prop]: K field $\Rightarrow \mathrm{Spv}(K)$ q-cpt.

[PF]: $R(\frac{f_1, \dots, f_n}{g}) = \{1 \in \mathrm{Spv}(K) \mid \forall i: |f_i| \leq |g| \neq 0\} \Rightarrow y \neq 0 \Rightarrow |\frac{f_i}{g}| \leq 1$.

So, instead of $R(\frac{f_1, \dots, f_n}{g})$, we may use $U(a_1, \dots, a_n)$ (where $a_i = \frac{f_i}{g}$).

$U(a_1, \dots, a_n) = \{1 \in \mathrm{Spv} \mid a_i \in R_{1,1}\}$

$X = \mathrm{Spv}(K)$.

(*)

Want: $\mathcal{A}$ is a collection of sets of the form $X \setminus U(a_1, \dots, a_n)$ s.t. no finitely many intersect in $\emptyset$. Then $\bigcap_{A \in \mathcal{A}} A \neq \emptyset$.

[PF (want)]: By Zorn lemma, we may assume that $\mathcal{A}$ max'ly collection of closed sets of the above form satisfying (*).

Claim 1: $\bigcap_{F \in \mathcal{A}} F = \bigcap_{X \setminus U(a_1, \dots, a_n) \in \mathcal{A}} X \setminus U(a_1, \dots, a_n)$

[PF (Claim 1)]: Need $\geq$. Take $1 \notin \bigcap_{F \in \mathcal{A}} F \Rightarrow$ fix $G \in \mathcal{A}$ s.t. $1 \notin G = X \setminus U(a_1, \dots, a_n)$

Note that $\bigcap U(a_i) = U(a_1, \dots, a_n) \Rightarrow \bigcup X \setminus U(a_i) = X \setminus U(a_1, \dots, a_n) = G$.

A max'l, $B \subseteq A$ finite $\Rightarrow (\bigcap_{H \in B} H) \cap G \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow \exists j: (\bigcap_{H \in B} H) \cap (X \setminus U(a_j)) \neq \emptyset$

$\hookrightarrow$ Let's assume that: $\forall i \exists B_i \subseteq A$ finite: $(\bigcap_{H \in B_i} H) \cap (X \setminus U(a_i)) = \emptyset$.

Let $B = \bigcup B_i \Rightarrow (\bigcap_{H \in B} H) \cap G \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow \exists j: (\bigcap_{H \in B} H) \cap (X \setminus U(a_j)) \neq \emptyset \quad \square$ (iff claim)

Final part: $\bigcap_{X \setminus U(a_i) \in A} X \setminus U(a_i) \neq \emptyset$

Pf (Final part): Note $X \setminus U(a) = \{1 \in \text{Spr}(K) \mid R_{a,1} \neq a\} = \{1 \in \text{Spr}(K) \mid a^{-1} \in \pi_{a,1}\}$

Let $A =$ 'subring of K generated by all the a_i 's s.t. $X \setminus U(a_i) \in A$;

$I =$ 'ideal of A generated by all the a_i 's ...'

$I \neq A$, because if $1 = \sum b_i a_i$, then we would have $\bigcap_{X \setminus U(a_i) \in A} X \setminus U(a_i) = \emptyset \quad \square$

$\hookrightarrow \exists \pi$ maximal ideal of A containing $I \Rightarrow \exists$ valuation s.t. $1 \in \text{Spr}(K): |a_i| < 1$

$\hookrightarrow \exists 1 \in \bigcap_{X \setminus U(a_i) \in A} X \setminus U(a_i) \neq \emptyset. \quad \square$ (Final part) $\square$ (Want)

Lemma: A top. ring, $A_0 \subseteq A$ subring. $\forall f \in A$

(i) A f -adic w/ A_0 ring of def

(ii) $A_0 \subseteq A$ open & bounded, and

condition on A $\left[\begin{array}{l} \exists U \subseteq A \text{ additive subgroup \& } T \subseteq U \text{ finite s.t.} \\ \text{a) } \{U^n\}_n \text{ fund. system of nbhd of } 0 \\ \text{b) } T \cdot U = U^2 \subseteq U \end{array} \right]$

Pf (i) $\Rightarrow$ (ii): trivial

(ii) $\Rightarrow$ (i): A_0 open $\Rightarrow \exists r > 0: U^r \subseteq A_0 \Rightarrow T^{(r)} := \{r\text{-fold products of elements of } T\} \subseteq A_0$.

Put $I = T^{(r)} \cdot A_0 \subseteq A_0$.

① I^n open: $I^n = T^{(rn)} \cdot A_0 \supseteq T^{(rn)} \cdot U^r \stackrel{\text{b)}}{=} U^{r(n+1)}$ open subgroup $\Rightarrow I^n$ open

② $V \subseteq A_0$ open $\stackrel{A_0 \text{ bounded}}{\Rightarrow} \exists U^r \cdot A_0 \subseteq V \Rightarrow V \supseteq U^r \cdot A_0 \stackrel{\text{b)}}{\supseteq} U^{rn} \cdot A_0 \supseteq I^n \quad \square$

Ex: $\mathbb{Q}_p\langle x \rangle$. Usually one takes $\mathbb{Z}_p\langle x \rangle$ as ring of definition.

But by the above lemma, $\mathbb{Z}_p\langle x^2, x^3, px \rangle$ is also a ring of definition (as open and bounded).