

The GPV/BHLR Intuition

May-08-11
11:08 AM

All ~~should~~^{may} be viewed within a free algebra F , and
 I_F is the ideal of degree ≥ 1 elements.

All is concrete. This must be easy.

$$a_{ij}a_{ik}a_{jk} - a_{jk}a_{ik}a_{ij} + \underbrace{[a_{ij}, a_k] + [a_{ij}, a_{jk}] + [a_k, a_{jk}]}_{\gamma_{ijk}} = 0$$

$$c_{kl}^{ij} \leftrightarrow [a_{ij}, a_{kl}]$$

$$\mathcal{D}: FA(\underbrace{a_{ij}}_{\substack{\text{height } 0 \\ \text{deg } 1}}, \underbrace{\eta_{ijk}, \gamma_{kl}^{ij}}_{\substack{1 \\ 2/\text{indefinite}}})$$

$$\mathcal{D}_0: \text{height } 0$$

$$\mathcal{D}_1: \text{height } 1$$

$$\mathcal{J}^{loc}: \mathcal{D}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_0 \text{ by } (\eta, \gamma) \mapsto (\gamma, c)$$

$$\mathcal{J}^{glob}: \mathcal{D}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_0 \text{ by } (\eta, \delta) \mapsto (\gamma, c)$$

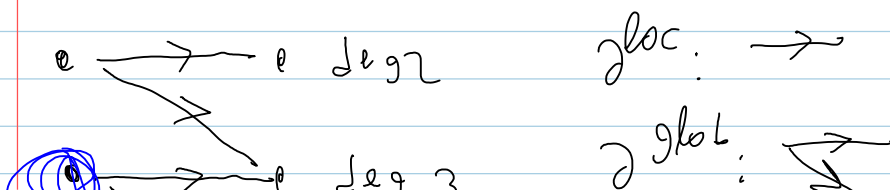
Do these have the same rank?

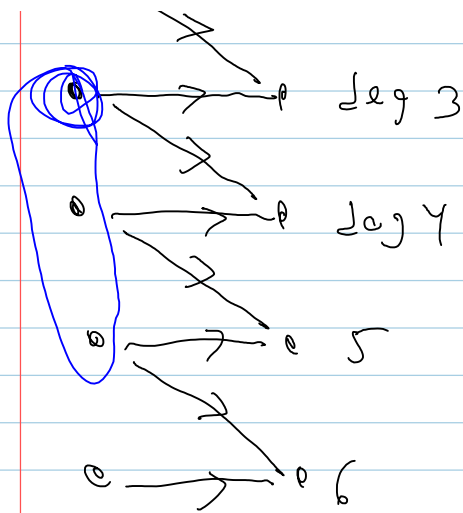
Really, there's a_i^+ & a_i^- with the additional relation $a^+ + a^- + a^+a^- = 0$; namely

$$a^- = -a^+ + (a^+)^2 - (a^+)^3 + \dots$$

but this makes no difference.

(key: PvB_n has only "positive relations")





∂^{glob}

claim $\text{rank } \partial^{bc} \leq \text{rank } \partial^{glob}$

$$\mathcal{D}_1 \xrightarrow{\partial^{bc}} \mathcal{D}_0 \xrightarrow{\partial^{glob}} \mathcal{D}_0$$

$\exists \text{ ok}$

$$\text{nullity}(\partial^{bc}) \geq \text{nullity}(\partial^{glob})$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{D}_1 & \xrightarrow{\partial^{bc}} & \mathcal{D}_0 \\ \exists \downarrow & & \uparrow \\ \mathcal{D}_1 & \xrightarrow{\partial^{glob}} & \mathcal{D}_0 \end{array} \quad ?$$

claim 1

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \circ & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & \circ \\ & \searrow \beta & \\ \circ & \xrightarrow{\gamma_1} & \circ \\ & \searrow \gamma_2 & \end{array}$$

if $\text{rank } \gamma_1 \leq \text{rank } \gamma_2$ then

$$\text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & \gamma_1 \end{pmatrix} \leq \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ \beta & \gamma_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

always.

claim 2 If in addition $\text{rank } \gamma_1 = \text{rank } \gamma_2$ and $\ker \alpha \subset \ker \beta$, then $\text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & \gamma_1 \end{pmatrix} = \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ \beta & \gamma_2 \end{pmatrix}$

Added Aug 16, 2011. It seems that instead of

$$\text{im } \beta / \ker \alpha = 0$$

we only get

$$\text{im } \beta / \ker \alpha \subset \text{im} \begin{pmatrix} r_1 & 0 \\ 0 & r_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

is this enough? Aug 19: Yes, by a mini spectral sequence argument for the filtered complex

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{D}_1 \xrightarrow{2^{g/b}} \mathcal{D}_0 \longrightarrow 0 .$$