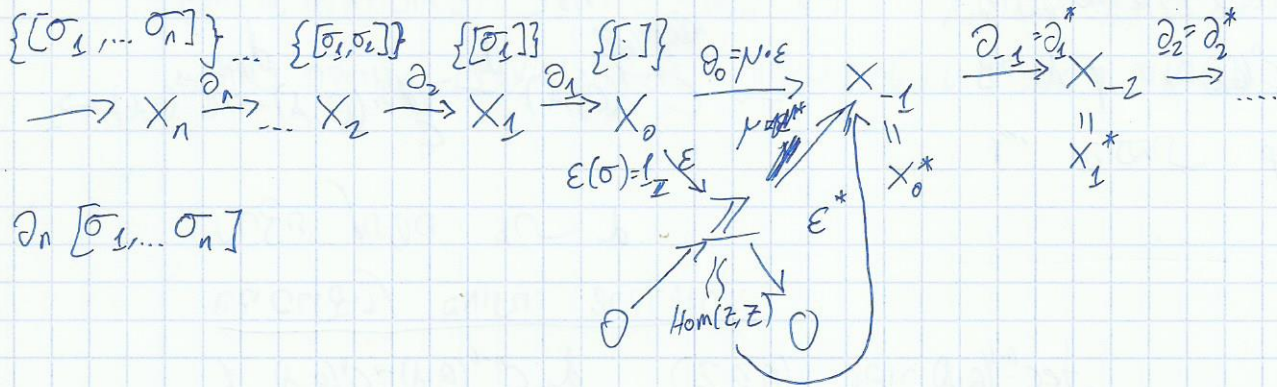


W3D5
13/11/14.

קורס/מסלול



$d_n [\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n]$

הקדמות ו- $\langle \sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n \rangle$ $\sigma_0 = G$ $X_n = X_{n-1}^* - \int$

$$(\sigma_0 \langle \sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n \rangle) (\tau_0 [\tau_1, \dots, \tau_{n-1}]) = \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} \delta_{\sigma_i, \tau_i}$$

נחשב את המכפלה הזו.

$\mu: Z \rightarrow X_{-1}$ $\mu(1_Z) = N_{\mathbb{Q}} \langle \cdot \rangle$ $n_{\tau} = (\mu(1_Z) \chi[\tau]) = \mu(1_Z) \chi[\tau] = \sum_{\sigma \in G} n_{\sigma, \tau} \langle \sigma \rangle - \ell$ $n_{\sigma, \tau} \in \mathbb{Z}$

$\mu(p) = \rho N_{\mathbb{Q}} \langle \cdot \rangle$ $\rho \in G$ $\epsilon^*(id_Z)(\tau[\tau]) = (id_Z \circ \epsilon)(\tau[\tau]) = 1$

אם $n_{\sigma, \tau} \in \mathbb{Z}$ ו- $\partial_{-1}: X_{-1} \rightarrow X_{-2}$ $\partial_0[\tau] = N_{\mathbb{Q}} \langle \cdot \rangle$ $n_{\sigma, \tau} = (\partial_{-1} \langle \cdot \rangle) (\sigma [\tau]) = (\partial_{-1}^* \langle \cdot \rangle) (\sigma [\tau]) = \partial_{-1} \langle \cdot \rangle = \sum_{\sigma \in G} n_{\sigma, \tau} \langle \sigma \rangle - \ell$

$\langle \cdot \rangle \partial_{-1} (\sigma [\tau]) = \langle \cdot \rangle (\sigma (\partial_{-1} [\tau])) = \langle \cdot \rangle (\sigma (\tau[\tau] - [\tau])) =$

$\langle \cdot \rangle (\sigma \tau[\tau] - \sigma [\tau]) = \delta_{\sigma \tau, 1} - \delta_{\sigma, 1}$

ואם $\sigma_{-1} \langle \cdot \rangle = \sum_{\sigma \in G} \sigma_{-1} \langle \sigma \rangle - (\sigma_{-1} \langle \sigma \rangle) = \sum_{\sigma \in G} \langle \sigma \rangle - \langle \sigma \rangle = 0$

כעת, אנו רוצים להראות ש- $\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Q}}(X_n, A) \cong C^n(G, A)$ $n \geq 1$

אם $f: G^n \rightarrow A$ אז $f \in C^n(G, A)$ $n \geq 1$

$C^n(G, A) = \{f: G^n \rightarrow A\}$ A G $n \geq 1$

ו- $C^0(G, A) = A$ $n = 0$

$n \leq 0$ $f \mapsto \{(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n) \mapsto f(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n)\}$ $\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Q}}(X_n, A) \cong C^n(G, A)$

$C^n(G, A) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Q}}(X_n, A)$ $n \geq 1$

$C^0(G, A) = A$ $n = 0$

$f \mapsto f \langle \cdot \rangle$ $C^{-1}(G, A) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Q}}(X_{-1}, A)$ $n = -1$

קריטריון
 פונקטוריות

$$\varphi^*: C^n(G, A) \rightarrow C^n(G, B) \text{ כ- } \varphi: A \rightarrow B$$

ההעתקה

$$\begin{aligned} \dots &\rightarrow \text{Hom}_G(X_{n-1}, A) \xrightarrow{\partial_n^*} \text{Hom}_G(X_n, A) \xrightarrow{\partial_{n+1}^*} \text{Hom}_G(X_{n+1}, A) \rightarrow \dots \\ &\quad \quad \quad \downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \\ \dots &\rightarrow C^{n-1}(G, A) \xrightarrow{d_n} C^n(G, A) \xrightarrow{d_{n+1}} C^{n+1}(G, A) \rightarrow \dots \end{aligned}$$

הצורה של d

ההיכרות של d ב- $C^n(G, A)$

$f \in C^{n-1}(G, A)$ עבור $(n \geq 2)$ $d_n: C^{n-1}(G, A) \rightarrow C^n(G, A)$ 1

$$\begin{aligned} (d_n f)(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n) &= (\partial_n^* f)(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{n-1}, \sigma_n) = f(\partial_n[\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n]) = \\ &= f(\sigma_1[\sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_n] + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (-1)^i [\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_i, \sigma_{i+1}, \dots, \sigma_n] + (-1)^n [\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{n-1}]) = \\ &= \sigma_1 f[\sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_n] + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (-1)^i f[\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_i, \sigma_{i+1}, \dots, \sigma_n] + (-1)^n f[\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{n-1}] \end{aligned}$$

$$(d_3 f)(\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3) = \sigma_1 f(\sigma_2, \sigma_3) - f(\sigma_1 \sigma_2, \sigma_3) + f(\sigma_1, \sigma_2 \sigma_3) - f(\sigma_1, \sigma_2)$$

$$(d_2 f)(\sigma_1, \sigma_2) = \sigma_1 f(\sigma_2) - f(\sigma_1 \sigma_2) + f(\sigma_1)$$

כלומר $(d_1 f)(\sigma) = (\partial_1^* f)(\sigma) = f(\partial_1[\sigma]) = f_a \leftarrow a$ $d_1: C^0(G, A) \rightarrow C^1(G, A)$ 2

$\text{Hom}_G(X_0, A) \cong C^0(G, A) = A$ $f_a(\sigma[\cdot]) = \sigma a$

$$(d_1 f)(\sigma) = (\partial_1^* f)(\sigma) = f(\partial_1[\sigma]) = f_a(\sigma[\cdot] - [\cdot]) = \sigma a - a$$

$\text{Hom}_G(X_{-1}, A) \cong C^{-1}(G, A)$ $d_0: C^{-1}(G, A) \rightarrow C^0(G, A)$ 3

$g \rightarrow g_a \leftarrow a$

$$(d_0 a) = (\partial_0^* g_a)([\cdot]) = g_a(\partial_0[\cdot]) = g_a(N_G \langle \cdot \rangle) = N_G a$$

הערות: $H^0(G, A) = \frac{\text{Ker } d_1}{\text{Im } d_0} = \frac{A}{N_G A}$ שווה ל- $A/N_G A$

כלומר $H^0(G, A)$ הוא שדה אם A הוא שדה

$$\chi: A \rightarrow H^0(G, A): a \rightarrow a + N_G A \in H^0(G, A)$$

$f \in \text{Hom}_G(X_2, A)$ פר $f \in C^2(G, A)$ $d_{-1}: C^{-2}(G, A) \rightarrow C^{-1}(G, A)$ 4

$$(d_{-1} f)(\sigma) = (\partial_{-1}^* f)(\langle \cdot \rangle) = f(\partial_{-1}(\langle \cdot \rangle)) = f\left(\sum_{\sigma \in G} (\sigma^{-1} - 1) \langle \sigma \rangle\right) = \sum_{\sigma \in G} (\sigma^{-1} - 1) f(\sigma) = \sum_{\sigma \in G} (\sigma^{-1} - 1) f(\sigma^{-1})$$

$0 \rightarrow \text{Hom}_G(X_0, A) \xrightarrow{\partial_1^*} \text{Hom}_G(X_1, A) \xrightarrow{\partial_2^*} \dots$ הקריטריון של d

$C^0(G, A) \xrightarrow{d_1} C^1(G, A) \xrightarrow{d_2} \dots$

אם $N: a \mapsto a$ ($a \in A^G$) - 1. $H^0(G, A) = \ker d_1 = A^G$ ואכן $d_1 a = \{ \sigma \mapsto (\sigma a - a) \}$

$H^0(G, A) = A^G$ $N: A^G \xrightarrow{\text{הזדהות}} H^0(G, A) = A^G$ היא פשוט הזהות (במובן שרשראות).

השקוץ הקא: אינטרפרטציות של קוהומוציות מסדר נמוך.