

Proper base change II

Étale cohomology study group

Wojtek Wawrów

2 July 2021

Main goal:

Theorem

Base change works for any proper morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$, i.e. for any torsion étale sheaf \mathcal{F} on X and morphism $g : Y' \rightarrow Y$, we have $g^(R^n f_* \mathcal{F}) \xrightarrow{\cong} R^n f'_*(g'^* \mathcal{F})$.*

Main goal:

Theorem

Base change works for any proper morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$, i.e. for any torsion étale sheaf \mathcal{F} on X and morphism $g : Y' \rightarrow Y$, we have $g^(R^n f_* \mathcal{F}) \xrightarrow{\cong} R^n f'_*(g'^* \mathcal{F})$.*

We have reduced this to:

Proposition

Base change works for the structure morphism $\mathbb{P}_Y^1 \rightarrow Y$.

Main goal:

Theorem

Base change works for any proper morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$, i.e. for any torsion étale sheaf \mathcal{F} on X and morphism $g : Y' \rightarrow Y$, we have $g^(R^n f_* \mathcal{F}) \xrightarrow{\cong} R^n f'_*(g'^* \mathcal{F})$.*

We have reduced this to:

Proposition

Base change works for the structure morphism $\mathbb{P}_Y^1 \rightarrow Y$.

Key case:

Proposition

Let A be a strictly henselian local ring, $X = \mathbb{P}_A^1$, X_0 the special fiber. Then $H_{\text{ét}}^n(X, \mathcal{F}) \cong H_{\text{ét}}^n(X_0, \mathcal{F}|_{X_0})$.

Review 2: Injective Boogaloo

Key reduction (follows from the $n = 0$ case):

Lemma

Base change holds for $f : X \rightarrow Y$ iff for all injective \mathbb{Z}/ℓ -sheaves \mathcal{I} on X_{et} and $g : Y' \rightarrow Y$, $g'^{-1}\mathcal{I}$ is f'_ -acyclic: $R^n f'_*(g'^{-1}\mathcal{I}) = 0$ for all $n > 0$.*

Review 2: Injective Boogaloo

Key reduction (follows from the $n = 0$ case):

Lemma

Base change holds for $f : X \rightarrow Y$ iff for all injective \mathbb{Z}/ℓ -sheaves \mathcal{I} on $X_{\text{ét}}$ and $g : Y' \rightarrow Y$, $g'^{-1}\mathcal{I}$ is f'_ -acyclic: $R^n f'_*(g'^{-1}\mathcal{I}) = 0$ for all $n > 0$.*

Therefore it is enough to show:

Proposition

Let A be a henselian local ring, $X = \mathbb{P}_A^1$, X_0 the special fiber. For any injective étale \mathbb{Z}/ℓ -module \mathcal{I} on X , $H_{\text{ét}}^n(X_0, \mathcal{I}|_{X_0}) = 0$ for $n > 0$.

Vanishing for $n = 1$

Let $\xi \in H_{\text{ét}}^1(X_0, \mathcal{I}|_{X_0})$, we want to show $\xi = 0$.

Vanishing for $n = 1$

Let $\xi \in H_{\acute{e}t}^1(X_0, \mathcal{I}|_{X_0})$, we want to show $\xi = 0$. Every torsion abelian sheaf is a filtered colimit of constructible sheaves, so ξ is the image of some $\zeta \in H_{\acute{e}t}^1(X_0, \mathcal{F}|_{X_0})$, \mathcal{F} constructible, under $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}$.

Vanishing for $n = 1$

Let $\xi \in H_{\acute{e}t}^1(X_0, \mathcal{I}|_{X_0})$, we want to show $\xi = 0$. Every torsion abelian sheaf is a filtered colimit of constructible sheaves, so ξ is the image of some $\zeta \in H_{\acute{e}t}^1(X_0, \mathcal{F}|_{X_0})$, \mathcal{F} constructible, under $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}$. If ζ lifts to $\zeta' \in H_{\acute{e}t}^1(X, \mathcal{F})$, we are done by the diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \zeta' \in H_{\acute{e}t}^1(X, \mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & H_{\acute{e}t}^1(X, \mathcal{I}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \zeta \in H_{\acute{e}t}^1(X_0, \mathcal{F}|_{X_0}) & \longrightarrow & H_{\acute{e}t}^1(X_0, \mathcal{I}|_{X_0}) \ni \xi. \end{array}$$

Vanishing for $n = 1$

Let $\xi \in H_{\acute{e}t}^1(X_0, \mathcal{I}|_{X_0})$, we want to show $\xi = 0$. Every torsion abelian sheaf is a filtered colimit of constructible sheaves, so ξ is the image of some $\zeta \in H_{\acute{e}t}^1(X_0, \mathcal{F}|_{X_0})$, \mathcal{F} constructible, under $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}$. If ζ lifts to $\zeta' \in H_{\acute{e}t}^1(X, \mathcal{F})$, we are done by the diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \zeta' \in H_{\acute{e}t}^1(X, \mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & H_{\acute{e}t}^1(X, \mathcal{I}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \zeta \in H_{\acute{e}t}^1(X_0, \mathcal{F}|_{X_0}) & \longrightarrow & H_{\acute{e}t}^1(X_0, \mathcal{I}|_{X_0}) \ni \xi. \end{array}$$

In general ζ need not lift, but we will modify \mathcal{F} to achieve that.

Reductions to find a lift

\mathcal{F} embeds into a sheaf \mathcal{F}' which is a product of ones of the form $f_*\underline{M}$, where M is a finite abelian group and $f : Y \rightarrow X$ is finite.

Reductions to find a lift

\mathcal{F} embeds into a sheaf \mathcal{F}' which is a product of ones of the form $f_*\underline{M}$, where M is a finite abelian group and $f : Y \rightarrow X$ is finite. Since \mathcal{I} is injective the map factors through \mathcal{F}' , so we may replace \mathcal{F} by \mathcal{F}' , or one of these factors. Thus we may take $\mathcal{F} = f_*\underline{M}$.

Reductions to find a lift

\mathcal{F} embeds into a sheaf \mathcal{F}' which is a product of ones of the form $f_*\underline{M}$, where M is a finite abelian group and $f : Y \rightarrow X$ is finite. Since \mathcal{I} is injective the map factors through \mathcal{F}' , so we may replace \mathcal{F} by \mathcal{F}' , or one of these factors. Thus we may take $\mathcal{F} = f_*\underline{M}$.

By Leray spectral sequence + vanishing of $R^n f_*$ (since f is finite), we have

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\acute{e}t}^1(X, f_*\underline{M}) &\cong H_{\acute{e}t}^1(Y, \underline{M}), \\ H_{\acute{e}t}^1(X_0, f_*\underline{M}|_{X_0}) &\cong H_{\acute{e}t}^1(Y_0, \underline{M}|_{Y_0}). \end{aligned}$$

Reductions to find a lift

\mathcal{F} embeds into a sheaf \mathcal{F}' which is a product of ones of the form $f_*\underline{M}$, where M is a finite abelian group and $f : Y \rightarrow X$ is finite. Since \mathcal{I} is injective the map factors through \mathcal{F}' , so we may replace \mathcal{F} by \mathcal{F}' , or one of these factors. Thus we may take $\mathcal{F} = f_*\underline{M}$.

By Leray spectral sequence + vanishing of $R^n f_*$ (since f is finite), we have

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\acute{e}t}^1(X, f_*\underline{M}) &\cong H_{\acute{e}t}^1(Y, \underline{M}), \\ H_{\acute{e}t}^1(X_0, f_*\underline{M}|_{X_0}) &\cong H_{\acute{e}t}^1(Y_0, \underline{M}|_{Y_0}). \end{aligned}$$

Now, at the level of Y , we can lift: H^1 classifies étale \underline{M} -torsors, which are represented by finite étale schemes. By henselianness they lift from Y_0 to Y uniquely.

Reductions to find a lift

\mathcal{F} embeds into a sheaf \mathcal{F}' which is a product of ones of the form $f_*\underline{M}$, where M is a finite abelian group and $f : Y \rightarrow X$ is finite. Since \mathcal{I} is injective the map factors through \mathcal{F}' , so we may replace \mathcal{F} by \mathcal{F}' , or one of these factors. Thus we may take $\mathcal{F} = f_*\underline{M}$.

By Leray spectral sequence + vanishing of $R^n f_*$ (since f is finite), we have

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\acute{e}t}^1(X, f_*\underline{M}) &\cong H_{\acute{e}t}^1(Y, \underline{M}), \\ H_{\acute{e}t}^1(X_0, f_*\underline{M}|_{X_0}) &\cong H_{\acute{e}t}^1(Y_0, \underline{M}|_{Y_0}). \end{aligned}$$

Now, at the level of Y , we can lift: H^1 classifies étale \underline{M} -torsors, which are represented by finite étale schemes. By henselianness they lift from Y_0 to Y uniquely.

Hence classes from $H_{\acute{e}t}^1(X_0, f_*\underline{M}|_{X_0})$ lift to $H_{\acute{e}t}^1(X, f_*\underline{M})$ and we can proceed as before.

Covers by affines and vanishing of cohomology

We want to show that given an injective sheaf on $X = \mathbb{P}_A^1$, we have $H_{\acute{e}t}^n(X_0, \mathcal{I}|_{X_0}) = 0$ for injective \mathbb{Z}/ℓ -module \mathcal{I} for $n > 1$.

Covers by affines and vanishing of cohomology

We want to show that given an injective sheaf on $X = \mathbb{P}_A^1$, we have $H_{\acute{e}t}^n(X_0, \mathcal{I}|_{X_0}) = 0$ for injective \mathbb{Z}/ℓ -module \mathcal{I} for $n > 1$. We claim that this follows because X is a union of two affine schemes:

Covers by affines and vanishing of cohomology

We want to show that given an injective sheaf on $X = \mathbb{P}_A^1$, we have $H_{\acute{e}t}^n(X_0, \mathcal{I}|_{X_0}) = 0$ for injective \mathbb{Z}/ℓ -module \mathcal{I} for $n > 1$. We claim that this follows because X is a union of two affine schemes:

Theorem

Let X be a separated scheme covered by $k + 1$ affine opens, $Z \subseteq X$ closed subscheme, \mathcal{I} an injective étale \mathbb{Z}/ℓ -module. Then $H_{\acute{e}t}^n(Z, \mathcal{I}|_Z) = 0$ for $n > k$.

Covers by affines and vanishing of cohomology

We want to show that given an injective sheaf on $X = \mathbb{P}_A^1$, we have $H_{\acute{e}t}^n(X_0, \mathcal{I}|_{X_0}) = 0$ for injective \mathbb{Z}/ℓ -module \mathcal{I} for $n > 1$. We claim that this follows because X is a union of two affine schemes:

Theorem

Let X be a separated scheme covered by $k + 1$ affine opens, $Z \subseteq X$ closed subscheme, \mathcal{I} an injective étale \mathbb{Z}/ℓ -module. Then $H_{\acute{e}t}^n(Z, \mathcal{I}|_Z) = 0$ for $n > k$.

The hard part is $k = 0$, the rest follows by induction using Mayer-Vietoris exact sequence: if $X = U \cup V$, U affine, V union of k affines, then we have $U \cap V$ union of k affines and

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= H_{\acute{e}t}^{n-1}(U \cap V \cap Z, \mathcal{I}|_Z) \rightarrow H_{\acute{e}t}^n(Z, \mathcal{I}|_Z) \\ &\rightarrow H_{\acute{e}t}^n(U \cap Z, \mathcal{I}|_Z) \oplus H_{\acute{e}t}^n(V \cap Z, \mathcal{I}|_Z) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

for $n > k$.

Affine schemes: Gabber's affine proper base change

We are thus reduced to showing vanishing on affine schemes.

Affine schemes: Gabber's affine proper base change

We are thus reduced to showing vanishing on affine schemes. In the case of henselian rings, a stronger result is available:

Theorem (Gabber)

Let (A, I) be a henselian pair, $X = \operatorname{Spec} A$, $Z = \operatorname{Spec} A/I$. For any torsion étale sheaf \mathcal{F} on X we have $H_{\text{ét}}^n(X, \mathcal{F}) \cong H_{\text{ét}}^n(Z, \mathcal{F}|_Z)$.

Affine schemes: Gabber's affine proper base change

We are thus reduced to showing vanishing on affine schemes. In the case of henselian rings, a stronger result is available:

Theorem (Gabber)

Let (A, I) be a henselian pair, $X = \operatorname{Spec} A$, $Z = \operatorname{Spec} A/I$. For any torsion étale sheaf \mathcal{F} on X we have $H_{\text{ét}}^n(X, \mathcal{F}) \cong H_{\text{ét}}^n(Z, \mathcal{F}|_Z)$.

Idea: induction on n . $n = 0$ is known from before.

Affine schemes: Gabber's affine proper base change

We are thus reduced to showing vanishing on affine schemes. In the case of henselian rings, a stronger result is available:

Theorem (Gabber)

Let (A, I) be a henselian pair, $X = \text{Spec } A$, $Z = \text{Spec } A/I$. For any torsion étale sheaf \mathcal{F} on X we have $H_{\text{ét}}^n(X, \mathcal{F}) \cong H_{\text{ét}}^n(Z, \mathcal{F}|_Z)$.

Idea: induction on n . $n = 0$ is known from before. Pick nonzero $\xi \in H^n(X, \mathcal{F})$. There exists an injection $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}'$ such that ξ maps to zero in $H^n(X, \mathcal{F}')$ (by argument like before + pass to extension of Y with large function field; for $n = 1$ this is trivialization of an étale torsor.)

Affine schemes: Gabber's affine proper base change

We are thus reduced to showing vanishing on affine schemes. In the case of henselian rings, a stronger result is available:

Theorem (Gabber)

Let (A, I) be a henselian pair, $X = \text{Spec } A$, $Z = \text{Spec } A/I$. For any torsion étale sheaf \mathcal{F} on X we have $H_{\text{ét}}^n(X, \mathcal{F}) \cong H_{\text{ét}}^n(Z, \mathcal{F}|_Z)$.

Idea: induction on n . $n = 0$ is known from before. Pick nonzero $\xi \in H^n(X, \mathcal{F})$. There exists an injection $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}'$ such that ξ maps to zero in $H^n(X, \mathcal{F}')$ (by argument like before + pass to extension of Y with large function field; for $n = 1$ this is trivialization of an étale torsor.) Take short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}' \rightarrow \mathcal{F}'' \rightarrow 0$ and chase in the diagram to show image of ξ is nonzero:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} H_{\text{ét}}^{n-1}(X, \mathcal{F}') & \longrightarrow & H_{\text{ét}}^{n-1}(X, \mathcal{F}'') & \longrightarrow & H_{\text{ét}}^n(X, \mathcal{F}) & \longrightarrow & H_{\text{ét}}^n(X, \mathcal{F}') \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ H_{\text{ét}}^{n-1}(Z, \mathcal{F}'|_Z) & \longrightarrow & H_{\text{ét}}^{n-1}(Z, \mathcal{F}''|_Z) & \longrightarrow & H_{\text{ét}}^n(Z, \mathcal{F}|_Z) & \longrightarrow & H_{\text{ét}}^n(Z, \mathcal{F}'|_Z). \end{array}$$

Vanishing on affine schemes

Let $X = \text{Spec } A$ any affine scheme, $Z = \text{Spec } A/I$ a closed subscheme, \mathcal{I} an injective torsion étale sheaf. We want $H_{\text{ét}}^n(Z, \mathcal{I}|_Z) = 0$ for $n > 0$.

Vanishing on affine schemes

Let $X = \text{Spec } A$ any affine scheme, $Z = \text{Spec } A/I$ a closed subscheme, \mathcal{I} an injective torsion étale sheaf. We want $H_{\text{ét}}^n(Z, \mathcal{I}|_Z) = 0$ for $n > 0$.

Let A^h be the henselization of (A, I) —colimit over all étale $B \rightarrow A$ such that $B/IB \cong A/I$.

Vanishing on affine schemes

Let $X = \operatorname{Spec} A$ any affine scheme, $Z = \operatorname{Spec} A/I$ a closed subscheme, \mathcal{I} an injective torsion étale sheaf. We want $H_{\text{ét}}^n(Z, \mathcal{I}|_Z) = 0$ for $n > 0$.

Let A^h be the henselization of (A, I) —colimit over all étale $B \rightarrow A$ such that $B/IB \cong A/I$. Then $Z = \operatorname{Spec} A^h/IA^h$, so by Gabber's theorem $H_{\text{ét}}^n(Z, \mathcal{I}|_Z) = H_{\text{ét}}^n(\operatorname{Spec} A^h, \mathcal{I}|_{\operatorname{Spec} A^h})$.

Vanishing on affine schemes

Let $X = \operatorname{Spec} A$ any affine scheme, $Z = \operatorname{Spec} A/I$ a closed subscheme, \mathcal{I} an injective torsion étale sheaf. We want $H_{\text{ét}}^n(Z, \mathcal{I}|_Z) = 0$ for $n > 0$.

Let A^h be the henselization of (A, I) —colimit over all étale $B \rightarrow A$ such that $B/IB \cong A/I$. Then $Z = \operatorname{Spec} A^h/IA^h$, so by Gabber's theorem $H_{\text{ét}}^n(Z, \mathcal{I}|_Z) = H_{\text{ét}}^n(\operatorname{Spec} A^h, \mathcal{I}|_{\operatorname{Spec} A^h})$. But

$$H_{\text{ét}}^n(\operatorname{Spec} A^h, \mathcal{I}|_{\operatorname{Spec} A^h}) = \varinjlim_B H_{\text{ét}}^n(\operatorname{Spec} B, \mathcal{I}|_{\operatorname{Spec} B}) = 0$$

since all $\mathcal{I}|_{\operatorname{Spec} B}$ are injective.

Vanishing on affine schemes

Let $X = \operatorname{Spec} A$ any affine scheme, $Z = \operatorname{Spec} A/I$ a closed subscheme, \mathcal{I} an injective torsion étale sheaf. We want $H_{\text{ét}}^n(Z, \mathcal{I}|_Z) = 0$ for $n > 0$.

Let A^h be the henselization of (A, I) —colimit over all étale $B \rightarrow A$ such that $B/IB \cong A/I$. Then $Z = \operatorname{Spec} A^h/IA^h$, so by Gabber's theorem $H_{\text{ét}}^n(Z, \mathcal{I}|_Z) = H_{\text{ét}}^n(\operatorname{Spec} A^h, \mathcal{I}|_{\operatorname{Spec} A^h})$. But

$$H_{\text{ét}}^n(\operatorname{Spec} A^h, \mathcal{I}|_{\operatorname{Spec} A^h}) = \varinjlim_B H_{\text{ét}}^n(\operatorname{Spec} B, \mathcal{I}|_{\operatorname{Spec} B}) = 0$$

since all $\mathcal{I}|_{\operatorname{Spec} B}$ are injective.

This, finally, completes the proof of proper base change!

Vanishing on affine schemes

Let $X = \operatorname{Spec} A$ any affine scheme, $Z = \operatorname{Spec} A/I$ a closed subscheme, \mathcal{I} an injective torsion étale sheaf. We want $H_{\acute{e}t}^n(Z, \mathcal{I}|_Z) = 0$ for $n > 0$.

Let A^h be the henselization of (A, I) —colimit over all étale $B \rightarrow A$ such that $B/IB \cong A/I$. Then $Z = \operatorname{Spec} A^h/IA^h$, so by Gabber's theorem $H_{\acute{e}t}^n(Z, \mathcal{I}|_Z) = H_{\acute{e}t}^n(\operatorname{Spec} A^h, \mathcal{I}|_{\operatorname{Spec} A^h})$. But

$$H_{\acute{e}t}^n(\operatorname{Spec} A^h, \mathcal{I}|_{\operatorname{Spec} A^h}) = \varinjlim_B H_{\acute{e}t}^n(\operatorname{Spec} B, \mathcal{I}|_{\operatorname{Spec} B}) = 0$$

since all $\mathcal{I}|_{\operatorname{Spec} B}$ are injective.

This, finally, completes the proof of proper base change! □

Corollary

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be proper. If all (geometric) fibers of f have dimension $\leq d$, then for all torsion étale sheaves \mathcal{F} we have $R^n f_ \mathcal{F} = 0$ for $n > 2d$.*

Corollary

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be proper. If all (geometric) fibers of f have dimension $\leq d$, then for all torsion étale sheaves \mathcal{F} we have $R^n f_ \mathcal{F} = 0$ for $n > 2d$. If further Y has characteristic p and \mathcal{F} is p^∞ -torsion, $R^n f_* \mathcal{F} = 0$ for $n > d$.*

Corollary: cohomological dimension of morphisms

Corollary

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be proper. If all (geometric) fibers of f have dimension $\leq d$, then for all torsion étale sheaves \mathcal{F} we have $R^n f_* \mathcal{F} = 0$ for $n > 2d$. If further Y has characteristic p and \mathcal{F} is p^∞ -torsion, $R^n f_* \mathcal{F} = 0$ for $n > d$.

Proof.

By proper base change, for all geometric points \bar{y} we have

$$(R^n f_* \mathcal{F})_{\bar{y}} = H^n(X_{\bar{y}}, \mathcal{F}_{\bar{y}}).$$

We are then done by results on cohomological dimension. □

Corollary: invariance under base field extension

Corollary

Let $f : X \rightarrow \text{Spec } k$ be a proper variety over separably closed k , and K separably closed extension of k . For any torsion étale sheaf \mathcal{F} on X we have an isomorphism

$$H_{\text{ét}}^n(X_K, \mathcal{F}_K) \cong H_{\text{ét}}^n(X, \mathcal{F}),$$

where X_K is the base change of X and \mathcal{F}_K the corresponding pullback.

Corollary: invariance under base field extension

Corollary

Let $f : X \rightarrow \text{Spec } k$ be a proper variety over separably closed k , and K separably closed extension of k . For any torsion étale sheaf \mathcal{F} on X we have an isomorphism

$$H_{\text{ét}}^n(X_K, \mathcal{F}_K) \cong H_{\text{ét}}^n(X, \mathcal{F}),$$

where X_K is the base change of X and \mathcal{F}_K the corresponding pullback.

Proof.

By proper base change, these coincide with the stalks of $R^n f_* \mathcal{F}$ at geometric points corresponding to k, K . Since k is separably closed, both are just global sections. □

Corollary: cohomology with compact support

Recall: for an open immersion $j : U \hookrightarrow X$, let $j_!$ be the extension by zero functor $\mathrm{Sh}(U_{\acute{e}t}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Sh}(X_{\acute{e}t})$.

Definition

For an étale sheaf \mathcal{F} on U , we define *cohomology with compact support* as $H_{\acute{e}t,c}^n(U, \mathcal{F}) = H_{\acute{e}t,c}^n(X, j_!\mathcal{F})$ for any inclusion $j : U \hookrightarrow X$ into a proper scheme.

Corollary: cohomology with compact support

Recall: for an open immersion $j : U \hookrightarrow X$, let $j_!$ be the extension by zero functor $\mathrm{Sh}(U_{\acute{e}t}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Sh}(X_{\acute{e}t})$.

Definition

For an étale sheaf \mathcal{F} on U , we define *cohomology with compact support* as $H_{\acute{e}t,c}^n(U, \mathcal{F}) = H_{\acute{e}t,c}^n(X, j_! \mathcal{F})$ for any inclusion $j : U \hookrightarrow X$ into a proper scheme.

More generally:

Definition

Let $\pi : U \rightarrow S$ be compactifiable, meaning there exists an open immersion $j : U \rightarrow X$ into a proper $\bar{\pi} : X \rightarrow S$. Define *higher direct image with compact support* as $R_c^n \pi_* \mathcal{F} = R^n \bar{\pi}_* j_! \mathcal{F}$.

Corollary: cohomology with compact support

Recall: for an open immersion $j : U \hookrightarrow X$, let $j_!$ be the extension by zero functor $\mathrm{Sh}(U_{\acute{e}t}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Sh}(X_{\acute{e}t})$.

Definition

For an étale sheaf \mathcal{F} on U , we define *cohomology with compact support* as $H_{\acute{e}t,c}^n(U, \mathcal{F}) = H_{\acute{e}t,c}^n(X, j_! \mathcal{F})$ for any inclusion $j : U \hookrightarrow X$ into a proper scheme.

More generally:

Definition

Let $\pi : U \rightarrow S$ be compactifiable, meaning there exists an open immersion $j : U \rightarrow X$ into a proper $\bar{\pi} : X \rightarrow S$. Define *higher direct image with compact support* as $R_c^n \pi_* \mathcal{F} = R^n \bar{\pi}_* j_! \mathcal{F}$.

Proposition

The cohomology sheaves $R_c^n \pi_ \mathcal{F}$ are independent of the compactification $j : U \hookrightarrow X$.*

Corollary: cohomology with compact support

Proposition

The cohomology sheaves $R_c^n \pi_ \mathcal{F}$ are independent of the compactification $j : U \hookrightarrow X$.*

Proof.

Let $\bar{\pi} : X \rightarrow S, \bar{\pi}' : X' \rightarrow S$ be proper and $j : U \rightarrow X, j' : U \rightarrow X'$ open immersions.

Corollary: cohomology with compact support

Proposition

The cohomology sheaves $R_c^n \pi_ \mathcal{F}$ are independent of the compactification $j : U \hookrightarrow X$.*

Proof.

Let $\bar{\pi} : X \rightarrow S, \bar{\pi}' : X' \rightarrow S$ be proper and $j : U \rightarrow X, j' : U \rightarrow X'$ open immersions. Replacing X' by the closure of U of $X \times_S X'$, assume $j = g \circ j'$ for an S -morphism $g : X' \rightarrow X$, so $\bar{\pi}' = \bar{\pi} \circ g$.

Corollary: cohomology with compact support

Proposition

The cohomology sheaves $R_c^n \pi_ \mathcal{F}$ are independent of the compactification $j : U \hookrightarrow X$.*

Proof.

Let $\bar{\pi} : X \rightarrow S, \bar{\pi}' : X' \rightarrow S$ be proper and $j : U \rightarrow X, j' : U \rightarrow X'$ open immersions. Replacing X' by the closure of U of $X \times_S X'$, assume $j = g \circ j'$ for an S -morphism $g : X' \rightarrow X$, so $\bar{\pi}' = \bar{\pi} \circ g$. We have the spectral sequence

$$(R^p \bar{\pi}_*)(R^q g_*)(j'_! \mathcal{F}) \Rightarrow (R^{p+q} \bar{\pi}'_*)(j'_! \mathcal{F}).$$

Corollary: cohomology with compact support

Proposition

The cohomology sheaves $R_c^n \pi_ \mathcal{F}$ are independent of the compactification $j : U \hookrightarrow X$.*

Proof.

Let $\bar{\pi} : X \rightarrow S, \bar{\pi}' : X' \rightarrow S$ be proper and $j : U \rightarrow X, j' : U \rightarrow X'$ open immersions. Replacing X' by the closure of U of $X \times_S X'$, assume $j = g \circ j'$ for an S -morphism $g : X' \rightarrow X$, so $\bar{\pi}' = \bar{\pi} \circ g$. We have the spectral sequence

$$(R^p \bar{\pi}_*)(R^q g_*)(j'_! \mathcal{F}) \Rightarrow (R^{p+q} \bar{\pi}'_*)(j'_! \mathcal{F}).$$

By proper base change, $(R^q g_*)(j'_! \mathcal{F})$ can be computed on fibers. g_* is an isomorphism over U , and on other fibers $j'_! \mathcal{F}$ vanishes, so $(R^q g_*)(j'_! \mathcal{F}) = j_! \mathcal{F}$ for $q = 0$ and vanishes for $q > 0$.

Corollary: cohomology with compact support

Proposition

The cohomology sheaves $R_c^n \pi_ \mathcal{F}$ are independent of the compactification $j : U \hookrightarrow X$.*

Proof.

Let $\bar{\pi} : X \rightarrow S, \bar{\pi}' : X' \rightarrow S$ be proper and $j : U \rightarrow X, j' : U \rightarrow X'$ open immersions. Replacing X' by the closure of U of $X \times_S X'$, assume $j = g \circ j'$ for an S -morphism $g : X' \rightarrow X$, so $\bar{\pi}' = \bar{\pi} \circ g$. We have the spectral sequence

$$(R^p \bar{\pi}_*)(R^q g_*)(j'_! \mathcal{F}) \Rightarrow (R^{p+q} \bar{\pi}'_*)(j'_! \mathcal{F}).$$

By proper base change, $(R^q g_*)(j'_! \mathcal{F})$ can be computed on fibers. g_* is an isomorphism over U , and on other fibers $j'_! \mathcal{F}$ vanishes, so $(R^q g_*)(j'_! \mathcal{F}) = j_! \mathcal{F}$ for $q = 0$ and vanishes for $q > 0$. Hence we get $(R^p \bar{\pi}_*)(j_! \mathcal{F}) \cong (R^p \bar{\pi}'_*)(j'_! \mathcal{F})$. □

Failure for non-torsion sheaves

The proper base change theorem does not hold in general if \mathcal{F} is not a torsion sheaf.

Failure for non-torsion sheaves

The proper base change theorem does not hold in general if \mathcal{F} is not a torsion sheaf.

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a proper morphism such that:

- Y is a smooth curve over an algebraically closed field k ,
- X is a smooth surface over k ,

Failure for non-torsion sheaves

The proper base change theorem does not hold in general if \mathcal{F} is not a torsion sheaf.

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a proper morphism such that:

- Y is a smooth curve over an algebraically closed field k ,
- X is a smooth surface over k ,
- f is generically smooth,

Failure for non-torsion sheaves

The proper base change theorem does not hold in general if \mathcal{F} is not a torsion sheaf.

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a proper morphism such that:

- Y is a smooth curve over an algebraically closed field k ,
- X is a smooth surface over k ,
- f is generically smooth,
- All geometric fibers of X are irreducible, and one fiber X_0 has an ordinary double point.

Failure for non-torsion sheaves

The proper base change theorem does not hold in general if \mathcal{F} is not a torsion sheaf.

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a proper morphism such that:

- Y is a smooth curve over an algebraically closed field k ,
- X is a smooth surface over k ,
- f is generically smooth,
- All geometric fibers of X are irreducible, and one fiber X_0 has an ordinary double point.

Then, for the constant sheaf $\mathcal{F} = \mathbb{Z}_X$, we have

- $R^1 f_* \mathbb{Z}_X = 0$,
- $H^1(X_0, \mathbb{Z}_{X_0}) \neq 0$.

Failure for non-torsion sheaves

Let $i : x \rightarrow X$ be the inclusion of the generic point. Under our assumptions, we have an isomorphism $\mathbb{Z}_X \cong i_*\mathbb{Z}_x$.

Failure for non-torsion sheaves

Let $i : x \rightarrow X$ be the inclusion of the generic point. Under our assumptions, we have an isomorphism $\mathbb{Z}_X \cong i_*\mathbb{Z}_x$. By Leray's spectral sequence $H^1(X, i_*\mathbb{Z}_x)$ coincides with $H^1(x, \mathbb{Z}_x)$, which vanishes:

Failure for non-torsion sheaves

Let $i : x \rightarrow X$ be the inclusion of the generic point. Under our assumptions, we have an isomorphism $\mathbb{Z}_X \cong i_*\mathbb{Z}_x$. By Leray's spectral sequence $H^1(X, i_*\mathbb{Z}_x)$ coincides with $H^1(x, \mathbb{Z}_x)$, which vanishes: this relies on the fact this group is torsion and the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow H^1(x, \mathbb{Z}_x) \xrightarrow{\cdot n} H^1(x, \mathbb{Z}_x) \rightarrow H^1(x, (\mathbb{Z}/n)_x)$$

for all n .

Failure for non-torsion sheaves

Let $i : x \rightarrow X$ be the inclusion of the generic point. Under our assumptions, we have an isomorphism $\mathbb{Z}_X \cong i_*\mathbb{Z}_x$. By Leray's spectral sequence $H^1(X, i_*\mathbb{Z}_x)$ coincides with $H^1(x, \mathbb{Z}_x)$, which vanishes: this relies on the fact this group is torsion and the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow H^1(x, \mathbb{Z}_x) \xrightarrow{\cdot n} H^1(x, \mathbb{Z}_x) \rightarrow H^1(x, (\mathbb{Z}/n)_x)$$

for all n .

On the other hand, $H^1(X_0, \mathbb{Z}_{X_0}) = \mathbb{Z}$: for the double point Q , the fiber of $i_*\mathbb{Z}_{X_0}$ at Q is \mathbb{Z}^2 , so we have $0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{X_0} \rightarrow i_*\mathbb{Z}_{X_0} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_Q \rightarrow 0$. We then have

$$0 \rightarrow H^0(X_0, \mathbb{Z}_Q) \rightarrow H^1(X_0, \mathbb{Z}_{X_0}) \rightarrow 0$$

and so $H^0(X_0, \mathbb{Z}_Q) = \mathbb{Z} \neq 0$.