# The anabelian geometry of Grothendieck 

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## Grothendieck 1928-2014

- Mathematician ahead of his time
- Philosopher mathematician
- Isolated mathematician
- Outstanding contribution to Galois theory


## Mathematical questions

- Analysis/Topology versus Algebra?
- What is the precise gap between commutative and non-commutative mathematics ?

Évariste Galois 1811-1832
$f(X)=X^{n}+a_{n-1} X^{n-1}+\cdots+a_{1} X+a_{0} \in \mathbb{Q}[X]$
$\operatorname{Gal}(f) \quad$ finite group
$f(X)$ solvable by radicals $\Longleftrightarrow \operatorname{Gal}(f)$ solvable

In general $\quad K \quad$ field $\quad \bar{K}=K^{\text {alg }}$

$$
G_{K}=\operatorname{Gal}(\bar{K} / K) \stackrel{\text { def }}{=} \operatorname{Aut}(\bar{K} / K)
$$

Functor $\quad\{$ Fields $\} \xrightarrow{\text { Gal }}$ \{Profinite Groups $\}$

- What is the image of Gal ?


## Fact <br> $G_{\mathbb{Q}}$ unknown

$G_{K} \quad K$ infinite fin. gen. mysterious!

Various approaches $K / \mathbb{Q}$ finite

- Class Field Theory: explicit description of $G_{K}^{\mathrm{ab}}$
- Iwasawa: understand $G_{K}^{\text {metab }}$
- Inverse Galois Problem: Hilbert, Shafarevich, ...
- Galois representations: Weil, Shimura, Serre, Deligne, Faltings, Wiles, ...
- Langlands programme: L-functions, automorphic forms, representation

Grothendieck SGA1 1960
$X$ connected scheme $\rightsquigarrow \quad \pi_{1}(X, *)$
$X \rightarrow \operatorname{Spec} K \quad$ algebraic variety
$\left.{ }^{*}\right) \quad 1 \rightarrow \pi_{1}(X)^{\text {geo }} \rightarrow \pi_{1}(X) \rightarrow G_{K} \rightarrow 1$
$(* *) \quad \rho_{X}: G_{K} \rightarrow$ Out $\left(\pi_{1}(X)^{\text {geo }}\right)$
$X$ proper smooth curve genus $(X)=g$

$$
\Gamma_{g}=\frac{<a_{i}, b_{i}>g}{\prod_{i=1}^{g}\left[a_{i}, b_{i}\right]} \quad \quad \Gamma_{g}^{\wedge}
$$

- $\operatorname{char}(K)=0$ $\pi_{1}(X)^{\text {geo }} \xrightarrow{\sim} \Gamma_{g}^{\wedge}$
- $\operatorname{char}(K)=p>0 \quad$ (Weil)

$$
\pi_{1}(X)^{\mathrm{geo},\left(p^{\prime}\right)} \xrightarrow[\rightarrow]{\sim} \Gamma_{g}^{\wedge,\left(p^{\prime}\right)}
$$

Fundamental examples $\quad K=\mathbb{Q}$

- $X=E$ elliptic curve $\quad \pi_{1}(X)^{\text {geo }} \xrightarrow{\sim} \hat{\mathbb{Z}}^{2}$

$$
\rho_{X}: G_{\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow G L_{2}(\hat{\mathbb{Z}})
$$

- $X=E \backslash\{0\} \quad \pi_{1}(X)^{\text {geo }} \xrightarrow{\sim} F_{2}$

$$
\rho_{X}: G_{\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow \operatorname{Out}\left(F_{2}\right)
$$

- $X=\mathbb{P}^{1} \backslash\{0,1, \infty\} \quad \pi_{1}(X)^{\text {geo }} \xrightarrow{\sim} F_{2}$

$$
\rho_{X}: G_{\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow \operatorname{Out}\left(F_{2}\right)
$$

Grothendieck 1966: proof of Fermat?

## Grothendieck anabelian conjectures (1980's)

$K \quad$ fin. gen. $\quad \operatorname{char}(K)=0$

- AN1 $L, F$ fin. gen. over $K$

$$
\operatorname{Hom}_{K}(F, L) \rightarrow \operatorname{Hom}_{G_{K}}\left(G_{L}, G_{F}\right) / \sim
$$ is a bijection

- AN2 $X, Y$ hyperbolic $K$-curves
$\operatorname{Hom}_{K}(X, Y) \rightarrow \operatorname{Hom}\left(\pi_{1}(X), \pi_{1}(Y)\right) / \sim$ is a bijection
- Tate conjecture: $A, B$ abelian varieties over $K$ $\operatorname{Hom}_{K}(A, B) \otimes \hat{\mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow \operatorname{Hom}_{G_{K}}\left(\pi_{1}(A)^{\text {geo }}, \pi_{1}(B)^{\text {geo }}\right)$ is a bijection
- Arithmetic + topology $\Longrightarrow$ rigid situation!
- AN1 (isom form): Neukirch-Uchida (1970)

Pop, Spiess (1990's)

- AN2 (isom form): Nakamura, Tamagawa, Mochizuki (1990's)
- Mochizuki (1990's): AN1, AN2, K sub-p-adic field ( $p$-adic Hodge theory)
\{Fin. Gen. Fields $\} \quad \xrightarrow{\text { Gal }} \quad\{$ Profinite Groups $\}$
$\{$ Hyp. Curves $\} \quad \xrightarrow{\pi_{1}} \quad\{$ Profinite Groups $\}$
- Images of "Gal" and " $\pi_{1}$ " functors mysterious

Aim Improve this situation!

What is the meaning of anabelian?

Nakamura, Tamagawa, Mochizuki:

Here, the term "anabelian algebraic variety" means roughly "an algebraic variety whose geometry is controlled by its fundamental group, which is assumed to be 'far from abelian' ".

## False intuition!

What is the right anabelian geometry?

May 2017 (*)
$m$-step solvable anabelian geometry
$G$ profinite group

- $. . \subseteq G(i+1) \subseteq G(i) \subseteq \ldots \subseteq G(1) \subseteq G(0)=G$

$$
G(i+1)=\overline{[G(i), G(i)]} \quad i \geq 0
$$

- $G^{i} \stackrel{\text { def }}{=} G / G(i) \quad i$-th step solvable quotient of $G$
$G^{1}=G^{\mathrm{ab}}, G^{2}=G^{\mathrm{metab}}, \cdots$
$j>i$ :

- $K / \mathbb{Q}$ finite $\quad m \geq 1$

Fact Structure of $G_{K}^{m}$ can be approached via CFT (in principle)
(Saïdi-Tamagawa 2017-2019)
Theorem A: $\quad L, F$ fin. gen. $\operatorname{dim}(F)=\operatorname{dim}(L)=d$

$$
\operatorname{Isom}(F, L) \rightarrow \operatorname{Isom}\left(G_{L}^{m}, G_{F}^{m}\right) / \sim
$$

is a bijection for all $m \geq d^{2}+4 d-2$.

Expected B: $X, Y$ hyperbolic curves (fin. gen. fields)

$$
\operatorname{Isom}(X, Y) \rightarrow \operatorname{Isom}\left(\pi_{1}^{m}(X), \pi_{1}^{m}(Y)\right) / \sim
$$

is a bijection for all $m \geq 3$.

$$
\pi_{1}(X)^{m} \rightarrow G_{K}^{m}
$$

## Facts

- No need to know $G_{K}$ in anabelian geometry!
- Theorem A reconciles anabelian geometry with CFT
- Anabelian world close to abelian world!


## Mathematical philosophy of Grothendieck

What my experience of mathematical work has taught me again and again, is that the proof always springs from the insight, and not the other way round ? and that the insight itself has its source, first and foremost, in a delicate and obstinate feeling of the relevant entities and concepts and their mutual relations. The guiding thread is the inner coherence of the image which gradually emerges from the mist, as well as its consonance with what is known or foreshadowed from other sources - and it guides all the more surely as the "exigence" of coherence is stronger and more delicate.

# How can we benefit more from Grothendieck Today? 

- Embrace more his mathematical philosophy in our way of doing research in mathematics, and reconcile his philosophy with "practical mathematics".
- Embrace more his mathematical philosophy in our way of teaching mathematics.

