

More on NC geometry.

A - an algebra / k .

NC calculus on
"Spec(A)"?

$$\Omega^{\bullet, NC} \simeq A \otimes \bar{A}^{\otimes \bullet}$$

$$C.(A) := A \otimes \bar{A}^{\otimes \bullet}$$

d, ι_{Δ}

$\cdot \geq 0$

$b, B \cdot \geq 0$

(A k -flat)

ι_{Δ}, B recovered

"primary"

"primary"

"naive dR differential"

By considering all $f: A \rightarrow B$

Homological alg;
 $A \otimes^L A \otimes^L A^{\otimes p}$

$$\iota_{\Delta}(a_0 da_1 \dots da_n) = \sum_{j=0}^n (-1)^{j-1} [a_j, da_{j+1} \dots da_n \cdot a_0 \cdot da_1 \dots da_{j-1}]$$

e.g.

$$\iota_{\Delta}(a_0 da_1) = ? - [a_0, a_1]$$

$$\iota_{\Delta}(a_0 da_1 da_2) = [a_1, da_2 \cdot a_0] - [a_2, a_0 da_1]$$

...

$$[d, \iota_f] = \text{id} - f_* \quad \forall f: A \rightarrow A$$

$$B(a_0 \otimes \dots \otimes a_n) = \sum_{j=0}^n (-1)^{nj} 1 \otimes a_j \otimes \dots \otimes a_n \otimes a_0 \otimes \dots \otimes a_{j-1}$$

$$B(a_0) = 1 \otimes a_0$$

$$B(a_0 \otimes a_1) = 1 \otimes a_0 \otimes a_1 - 1 \otimes a_1 \otimes a_0$$

$$[b, B_f] = \text{id} - f_* \quad f_* : A \rightarrow \frac{B}{\sim}$$

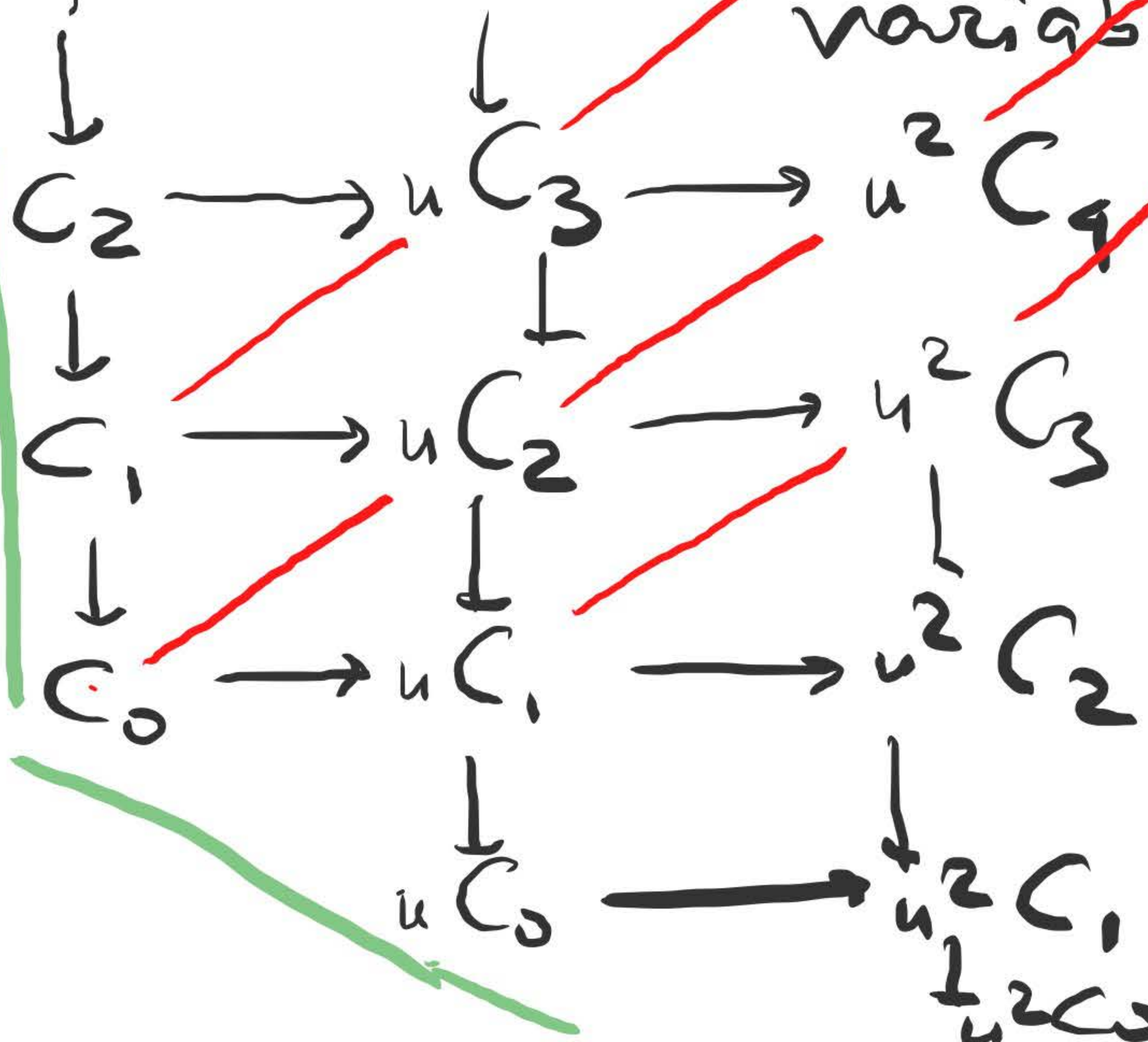
diff!

Arrange into a double complex:

$$C_*(A) \quad \begin{bmatrix} u \end{bmatrix}, \quad b_1 + uB$$

$\equiv$

$$CC_*(A)$$



~~u -formal variable.~~

$+1$
 0
 -1
 $\pi \text{ not } \pi$
 $\oplus$

$$\underline{CC_-(A)} \longrightarrow CC_{\text{per}}(A) \rightarrow \underline{CC_{-2}}$$

$$C_-(A)[u] \longrightarrow C_-(A)(u)$$

$$b + uB$$

$$1 \quad b + uB$$

$$u^{-2}C_0 \rightarrow u^{-1}C_1 \rightarrow C_2 \rightarrow uC_3$$

$$u^{-1}C_0 \rightarrow C_1 \rightarrow uC_2$$

$$C_0 \rightarrow uC_1$$

$$uC_0$$

$$u^{-1}C_1 \rightarrow C_2$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$u^{-1}C_0 \rightarrow C_1$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$C_0$$

$$CC_0$$

$$\pi^0$$

$$\pi^{-1}$$

$$2$$

$$2$$

$$1$$

$$\pi^0$$

$$\pi^{-1}$$

$$CC.(A) = C.(A)[u^{-1}]$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 u^{-2}C_1 & \rightarrow & u^{-1}C_2 & \rightarrow & CC.(A)(C_u) \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 u^{-2}C_0 & \rightarrow & u^{-1}C_1 & \rightarrow & C_2 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 & & u^{-1}C_0 & \rightarrow & C_1 \\
 & & & & \downarrow \\
 & & & & C_0
 \end{array}$$

$\parallel$
 $CC.(A)(C_u)$
 $\swarrow$
 $u^{-1}C.[u^{-1}]$

3

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{per } CC. \\
 \nearrow \\
 CC.(A) \xrightarrow{\text{deg } 2} CC.
 \end{array}$$

Δ feels like a BV operator

$$C(A)[[u]]$$

$$b + uB$$

$$\xrightarrow{HKR^{NC}} \Omega_{A/k}^{inc}[[u]]$$

$$\approx \langle u \rangle$$

$$\Omega_{A/k}^{inc}[[u]]$$

$$b + uB$$

$$u \leftrightarrow h$$

$$u \in H_S^2(pt)$$

(A conn)

$$\mathbb{Q} \subset k$$

proj

$$\Omega_{A/k}^{inc}[[u]]$$

$$0 + uB$$

$$J, \Omega$$

$$J^{n+1}, \Omega$$

general?

neg

$$A$$

$$J \subset P \simeq k[x_1, \dots, x_N]$$

$$\left(\Omega_{P/k}^{inc}, d \right)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Omega_{P/k}^{inc} / J^{n+1} \Omega^{inc}$$

$$J \hookrightarrow P \rightarrow A$$

$$Q \subset k$$

Here

$$\text{id} - JX =$$

$$= [b + B_n, t]$$

per

$$CC.(\mathbb{P}) \xrightarrow{\text{HKR}} \Omega_{\mathbb{P}/k}$$

Goodwillie

$$\downarrow$$

$$CC.(A)$$

the fact that

$$\text{HKR} : \simeq \text{extends to}$$

PERIODIC CYCLIC
HOMOLOGY IS RIGID

filtration:

$$\oplus J^{k_0} \oplus \dots \oplus J^{k_n}$$

$$C_n(\mathbb{P})$$

Towards rigidity of periodic cyclic complexes.

Motivation:

$$CC^{\text{per}}(P)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$CC^{\text{per}}(P/J)$$

say,

J
nilpotent.

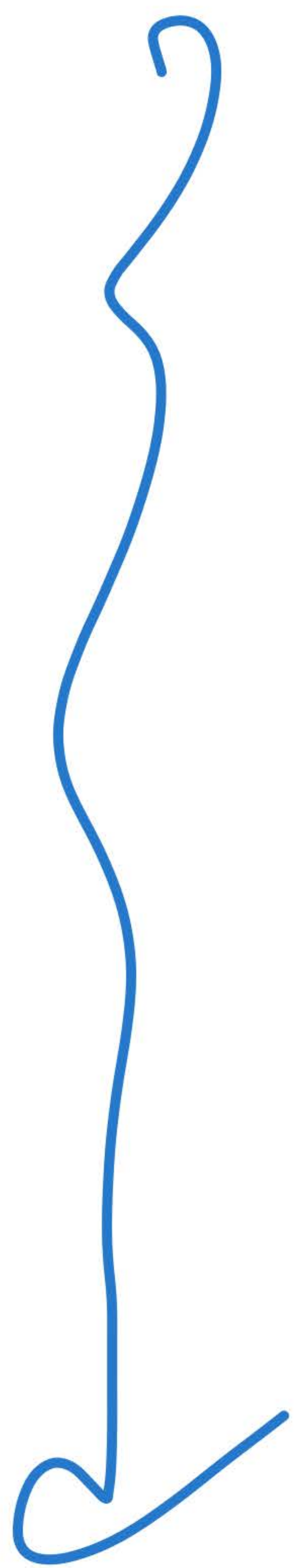
$$CC^{\text{per}}(P)^J$$

$$\uparrow$$

$$CC^{\text{per}}(P/J)$$

homotopy
inverse

?



Rigidity of periodic cyclic complexes.

Motivation: $\hookrightarrow CC^{\text{per}}(P)^{\wedge}_J$
 $\downarrow$
 $\hookrightarrow CC^{\text{per}}(A)$

need:
homotopy
inverse of
the homotopies.

So: what acts on CC^{per} ? And what makes it rigid/topological?

Motivation from calculus:

$$\xi \in \text{Vect}(X)$$

$$L_\xi: \Omega^* X \rightarrow \Omega^* X$$

$$L_\xi = [d, \iota_\xi]$$

$$\tau_\xi: \Omega^* X \rightarrow \Omega^{*-1} X$$

$\Rightarrow$ if $g: X \xrightarrow{\sim} X$ isotopic to id_X
then $g^* \sim \text{id}$ on H_{dR}^*

(b/c

$$\begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{g} \\ i \end{array}$$

$$i_t \cdot g_t^{-1} = \xi_t \text{ ; ...)}$$

Now: $D \in \text{Der}(A)$

$$L_D: C(A) \rightarrow C(A)$$

$$a_0 \otimes \dots \otimes a_n \mapsto \sum_{j=0}^n a_0 \otimes \dots \otimes D a_j \otimes \dots \otimes a_n$$

iff D is "infinitesimal homomorphism" then L_D is "inf. for $\star$ ".

$$\tau_D: C(A) \rightarrow C_{-1}(A)$$

$$a_0 \otimes \dots \otimes a_n \mapsto a_0 D(a_1) \otimes a_2 \otimes \dots \otimes a_{n-1}$$

Reinhart '63: $[b, \tau_D] = 0$
(main tool of Goodwillie '85)

$$[b + uB, \tau_D + uS_D] = uL_D$$

$$S_D(a_0 \otimes \dots \otimes a_n) = \underbrace{\text{"infinitesimal } B_{\neq}^{\neq}}_{\text{B}_{\neq}^{\neq}}$$

$$= \sum_{0 \leq j < k \leq n} (-1)^{j+n} a_j \otimes \dots \otimes D(a_k) \otimes \dots \otimes a_n \otimes a_0 \otimes \dots \otimes a_j$$