

Kasselhoff.

THH and arithmetic: smooth algebras.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \mathrm{THH}(A) & \xrightarrow{\vee} & \mathrm{TR}^2(A, p) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{TR}^1(A, p) & & \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \mathrm{sl} & & \downarrow \mathrm{sl} & & \\
 \mathrm{THH}(A)_{\mathbb{C}p} & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{THH}(A)_{\mathbb{C}p} & \xrightarrow{R} & \mathrm{THH}(A) & \Pi & \cong \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \cong & & \downarrow \cong & & \\
 \mathrm{THH}(A)_{\mathbb{C}p} & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{THH}(A)_{\mathbb{C}p} & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{THH}(A)^{\mathbb{C}p} & \Pi/\mathbb{C}p & \cong \\
 & & \downarrow F & & & & \\
 & & \mathrm{THH}(A) & & & &
 \end{array}$$

Now: assume A is Eac.
 Actually, I think A is just a comm. ring.
 gives edge homomorphism in s.s.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \mathrm{TR}_1^1(A, p) & \xrightarrow{\partial} & \pi_0(\mathrm{THH}(A)_{\mathbb{C}p}) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{TR}_0^2(A, p) & \xrightarrow{R} & \mathrm{TR}_0^1(A, p) \\
 \downarrow \mathrm{sl} & & \downarrow \cong & & \downarrow \cong & & \downarrow \mathrm{sl} \\
 \mathrm{HH}_1(A, \mathbb{Z}) & & \mathrm{THH}_0(A) \cong A & & \mathrm{THH}_0(A) & & A \\
 \downarrow \mathrm{sl} & & \downarrow \cong & & \downarrow \cong & & \downarrow \cong \\
 \Omega_1^1 \mathbb{A}^1 \mathbb{Z} & & & & & &
 \end{array}$$

$\downarrow F = \text{th norm multiplication by } p$

$$E_{ij}^2 = H_i(\mathrm{BC}_p, \mathrm{THH}_j(A)) \Rightarrow \pi_{ij} \mathrm{THH}(A)_{\mathbb{C}p}.$$

Trivial action of $\mathbb{C}_p \sim \mathrm{THH}_j(A)$.

Rem: Ω^1 preserves surjections.

Choose $\tilde{A} \rightarrow A$ so that \tilde{A} is p -torsion free.

Show that $\partial = 0$ for \tilde{A} and use surjectivity on TR_1^1 to get that $\partial = 0$ for A .

Thus,

$$0 \longrightarrow A \xrightarrow{\vee} \mathrm{TR}_0^2(A, p) \xrightarrow{R} A \longrightarrow 0.$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 A & \longrightarrow & THH(A) \\
 \downarrow \Delta_p & & \downarrow \phi_p \\
 (A^{hC_p})^{\dagger C_p} & \longrightarrow & THH(A)^{\dagger C_p}
 \end{array}$$

Using that $THH(A)$ is universal for circle action, A^{hC_p} universal for C_p -action.

Only on spaces $\Omega^\infty A$ \hookrightarrow (cut $A \rightarrow THH(A)^{hC_p}$ and here

$$\Omega^\infty(A^{hC_p})^{\dagger C_p} \xrightarrow{\sim} \Omega^\infty(THH(A)^{\dagger C_p})$$

$$\Omega^\infty(THH(A)^{\dagger C_p}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \Omega^\infty(THH(A)^{\dagger C_p})$$

a section $[-]_2: A \rightarrow TR_0^2(A, p)$.

It is multiplicative but not additive.

$$0 \rightarrow A \xrightarrow{V} TR_0^2(A, p) \xrightarrow[\quad]{[-]_2} A \rightarrow 0$$

Teichmüller action.

$$A \times A \xrightarrow{\cong} TR_0^2(A, p) \xrightarrow{(R, F)} A \times A$$

$([-]_2)$

$$(a_0, a_1) \xrightarrow{R} a_0$$

$$(a_0, a_1) \xrightarrow{F} a_0^p + pa_1$$

$$(a_0, a_1) \xrightarrow{\quad} (a_0, a_0^p + pa_1)$$

bijection

Ring homomorphism

Thm. In this way, there is a canonical ring iso

$$W_n(A) \xrightarrow{\sim} TR_0^n(A, p).$$

Compatible with R, F, V .

Smooth algebras.

de Rham - with complex $\xrightarrow{\text{BMS}}$ AD.
 gens + rels

$$A[x] = A \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{S}[x].$$

$$THH(A[x]) = THH(A) \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} THH(\mathbb{S}[x]).$$

Exercise. $THH_+(\mathbb{S}[x]) = \pi_+ \mathbb{S} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{S}^+_{\mathbb{Z}[x]/\mathbb{Z}}.$

$$THH(\Sigma^+ \mathbb{N}) = \mathbb{S} \Sigma^+ \mathbb{Z} \otimes \mathbb{S}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} THH_+(A[x]) &= THH(A) \otimes_{\pi_+ \mathbb{S}}^L THH_+(\mathbb{S}[x]) \\ &= THH_+(A) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}}^L \mathbb{S}^+_{\mathbb{Z}[x]/\mathbb{Z}}. \end{aligned}$$

filtrations

Now, assume that A is a ^{commutative} $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ -algebra.

$$\bigoplus_{j \geq 0} TR_i^2(A, p) \xrightarrow{e} TR_i^2(A[x], p)$$

$$\bigoplus_{j > 0} \bigoplus_{i=1} TR_i^2(A, p)$$

$$\eta: A \rightarrow A[x]$$

$$\textcircled{I} e(0, j, 0)(\omega) = \eta(\omega) \cdot [x]_2^j$$

$$\textcircled{II} e(0, j, 1)(\omega) = \eta(\omega) \cdot [x]_2^{j-1} \cdot d[x]_2$$

$$\textcircled{III} e(1, j, 0)(\omega) = V(\eta(\omega) \cdot [x]_2^j)$$

$$\begin{aligned} V(a \cdot [x]_2^j) &= V(a \cdot F([x]_2^j)) \\ &= V(a) \cdot [x]_2^j. \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{IV} e(1, j, 1)(\omega) = dV(\eta(\omega) \cdot [x]_2^j)$$

d is Connes's operator.
 $[x]_1 = x.$

Exercise. Show that e is an isomorphism.

I think that we get
 $THH(\mathbb{F}_p[x]) = THH(\mathbb{F}_p) \otimes_{\mathbb{S}} THH(\mathbb{S}[x])$
 $\cong THH_+(\mathbb{F}_p) \otimes_{\pi_+ \mathbb{S}}^L \mathbb{S}^+_{\mathbb{F}_p[x]/\mathbb{F}_p}$
 X/\mathbb{F}_p smooth,
 $THH(X) \cong \mathbb{S}^+_{X/\mathbb{F}_p}[x]$, $|x| = 1$

$k = \text{field}$

$$\omega_n \Omega_A^* \longrightarrow \text{TR}_+^n(A, p)$$

universal example
de Rham-Witt cycle

$$\omega_n(A) \longrightarrow \text{TR}_0^n(A, p)$$

$F, d, V + \text{rels.}$

$$K_+^1(k) \longrightarrow K_+(k)$$

universal
example.

$$k^* \longrightarrow K_1(k)$$

$$l(a)l(b) = 0$$

$$a+b=1$$

Similarly,

$$\bigoplus_{j \geq 0} \omega_2 \Omega_A^i \oplus \bigoplus_{j \geq 0} \omega_2 \Omega_A^{i-1} \oplus \bigoplus_{j \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} \mid p \nmid j} (\omega_1 \Omega_A^i \oplus \omega_1 \Omega_A^{i-1}) \xrightarrow{e} \omega_2 \Omega_{A|k}$$

Thm. e is an iso. For all comm. \mathbb{Z}_p -algebra A .

H.M. dim p odd.

Costeans $p=2$.

Thm (H.). If A is a smooth \mathbb{F}_p -algebra, then
the canonical m.p.

TR written.

$$\omega_n \Omega_A^* \otimes_{\omega_n(\mathbb{F}_p)} \text{TR}_+^n(\mathbb{F}_p, p) \simeq \text{TR}_+^n(A, p).$$

proof. (1) By induction for $d \geq 0$, show it to be true
for $A = \mathbb{F}_p[x_1, \dots, x_d]$. Use previous thm
for induction step.

(2) Étale extensions. If $f: A \rightarrow B$ is an étale morphism,
then

$$\omega_n(B) \otimes_{\omega_n(A)} \text{TR}_+^n(A, p) \simeq \text{TR}_+^n(B, p) \text{ and}$$

$$\omega_n(B) \otimes_{\omega_n(A)} \omega_n \Omega_A^* \simeq \omega_n \Omega_B^*.$$

Thm (Bogner/van der Kulk). $A \rightarrow B$ étale
 $\Rightarrow W_n(A) \rightarrow W_n(B)$ is étale.

Also

$$W_n(A) \xrightarrow{R,F} W_{n-1}(A)$$

$$\downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow$$

$$W_n(B) \xrightarrow{R,F} W_{n-1}(B)$$

are comutative.

$$W_2(B) \otimes_{W_2(A)} (\pi_+ THH(A)_{LCF}) \rightarrow W_2(B) \otimes_{W_2(A)} TR_+^2(A, \mathcal{P}) \rightarrow B_+ TR_+^1(A, \mathcal{P})$$

$$\downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow$$

$$\pi_+(THH(B)) \rightarrow TR_+^2(B, \mathcal{P}) \rightarrow TR_+^1(B, \mathcal{P})$$

Sj Geller
-Wirth

induct

is very descent S.S.
 and $W_2(A)$ -module structure.