

# Pro-unipotent completion

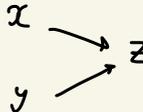
by Victor

Oct 15 2020

I Pro    II Unipotent    III Completions    IV Examples.

$k$  field.

## I Pro

Def. [Filtered cat]  $\mathcal{D}$  small and 1)  $\forall x, y \in \mathcal{D} \exists z$  

[Cofiltered = dual]

2)  $a \begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{f} \\ \xrightarrow{g} \end{matrix} b \exists b \xrightarrow{h} c$  s.t.  $hf = hg$

Def [Ind objects]  $\mathcal{C}$  cat.

Objects:  $F: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$   
 $\uparrow$   
filtered

Morphisms:  $F: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$   
 $G: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$

$$\text{Hom}_{\text{Ind } \mathcal{C}}(F, G) = \lim_{d \in \mathcal{D}} \text{colim}_{e \in \mathcal{E}} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(F(d), G(e))$$

$$\text{i.e. } \text{colim}_{\mathcal{D}^{\text{op}} \times \mathcal{E}} F^{\text{op}} \times G \xrightarrow{\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(-, -)} \text{Set}$$

[Pro objects]

Objects:  $F: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$   
 $\uparrow$   
cofiltered

Morphisms:  $F: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$   
 $G: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$

$$\text{Hom}_{\text{Pro } \mathcal{C}}(F, G) = \lim_{e \in \mathcal{E}} \text{colim}_{d \in \mathcal{D}} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(F(d), G(e))$$

$$\text{i.e. } \lim_{\mathcal{D}^{\text{op}} \times \mathcal{E}} F^{\text{op}} \times G \xrightarrow{\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(-, -)} \text{Set}$$

Prop. 1)  $\mathcal{C} \simeq \mathcal{C}'$  then  $\text{Ind}(\mathcal{C}) \simeq \text{Ind}(\mathcal{C}')$  and  $\text{Pro}(\mathcal{C}) \simeq \text{Pro}(\mathcal{C}')$

2)  $\mathcal{C} \simeq (\mathcal{C}')^{\text{op}}$  then  $(\text{Ind } \mathcal{C})^{\text{op}} \simeq \text{Pro}(\mathcal{C}')$  and  $(\text{Pro } \mathcal{C})^{\text{op}} \simeq \text{Ind}(\mathcal{C}')$

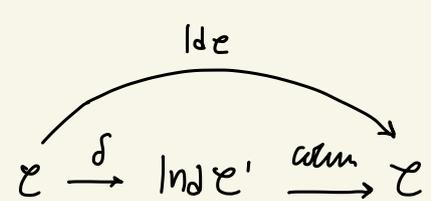
Prop.  $\mathcal{C}' \hookrightarrow \mathcal{C}$  subcat.

1)  $\mathcal{C}$  cocomplete

2)  $\exists \delta: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \text{Ind}(\mathcal{C}')$  s.t.  $\mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{\delta} \text{Ind } \mathcal{C}' \xrightarrow{\text{colim}} \mathcal{C}$

3) Every  $c \in \mathcal{C}'$  is compact in  $\mathcal{C}$  (i.e.  $\text{Hom}(c, -): \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \text{Set}$ )

Then:  $\mathcal{C} \simeq \text{Ind}(\mathcal{C}')$



Examples. 1) Vector space:  $\text{Vect}_k \cong \text{Ind}(\text{Vect}_k^{\text{f.d.}})$

2) Grp is complete:

$$\text{Pro}(\text{Grp}^{\text{finite}}) \xrightarrow{\text{lim}} \text{Grp}$$

$$\text{If } G \in \text{Grp} \text{ then } \delta: \text{Grp} \longrightarrow \text{Pro}(\text{Grp}^{\text{finite}})$$

$$G \longmapsto \left\{ G/N : N \trianglelefteq G \right\}_{\text{finite}} \xrightarrow{\text{lim}} \hat{G} := \varprojlim G/N$$

3) [Sweedler]  $\text{Coalg} \cong \text{Ind}(\text{Coalg}^{\text{f.d.}})$

$$\text{We have } \text{Alg}^{\text{f.d.}} \cong \text{Coalg}^{\text{f.d.}} \implies \text{Pro}(\text{Alg}^{\text{f.d.}}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Coalg}.$$

$$4) \text{Hopt alg. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{affine} \\ \text{algebraic} \\ \text{groups} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{U}} \\ \xleftarrow{\text{Spec}(-)} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{fin. presented} \\ \text{commutative} \\ \text{Hopt alg.} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{Because } \text{Spec}(A \otimes_k B) \cong \text{Spec}(A) \times_{\text{Spec} k} \text{Spec}(B)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{comm.} \\ \text{Hopt} \\ \text{algebras} \end{array} \right\} \cong \text{Ind} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{fin. presented} \\ \text{commutative} \\ \text{Hopt alg.} \end{array} \right\} \implies \text{Pro}(\text{affine algebraic groups})^{\text{op}} \cong \text{comm. Hopt algebras}$$

## II Unipotent

Def.  $G \longleftrightarrow \text{GL}_n / \mathfrak{g}^n = 1$

$\iff G$  is isomorphic to a subgroup of

$$\text{UT}_n = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & * & * \\ & \ddots & * \\ 0 & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \text{GL}_n \right\}$$

ex.

$$G = G_0 \supseteq \dots \supseteq G_n = \{e\} \text{ with } G_i/G_{i+1} \cong G_a \text{ additive}$$

$k$  is perfect.  $\implies$

$$G(\mathbb{Q}) = G_0(\mathbb{Q}) \supseteq \dots \supseteq \{e\} \text{ with } G_i/G_{i+1}(\mathbb{Q}) \cong \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\text{Thm. } \left\{ G \text{ is unipotent} \right\} \iff \left\{ \mathcal{U}_G \text{ is a conilpotent coalg.} \right\}$$

sketch of pf.

$G$  unipotent

$$\iff \forall \text{ rep } V \text{ of } G \exists v \in V \text{ } G \cdot v = v$$

$$\iff \forall \mathcal{U}_G\text{-comodule } \exists \text{ an exhaustive filtration}$$

$$\iff \mathcal{U}_G \text{ conilpotent. } \square$$

Def. Coalg.  $\mathcal{C}$  is conilpotent if the filtration  $F_n \mathcal{C} = \{x \in \mathcal{C} \mid \Delta^n(x) = 0\} \subseteq F_{n+1} \mathcal{C}$  is exhaustive.

$$\Delta := \Delta - 1 \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes 1.$$

i.e.

$$\mathcal{C} \cong \varprojlim_n F_n \mathcal{C}$$

$$\text{Conclusion. } \text{Pro}(\text{unipotent affine algebraic group}) \cong \text{comm. conilpotent Hopt algebras}$$

### III Completions.

$G$  an abstract group. How to get a pronilpotent aff. alg  $\mathfrak{g}$ ?

take  $k[G] = \bigoplus_{g \in G} kg$  with  $M: k[G] \otimes k[G] \rightarrow k[G] \quad g \otimes g' \mapsto gg'$   
 $\Delta: k[G] \rightarrow k[G] \otimes k[G] \quad g \mapsto g \otimes g$

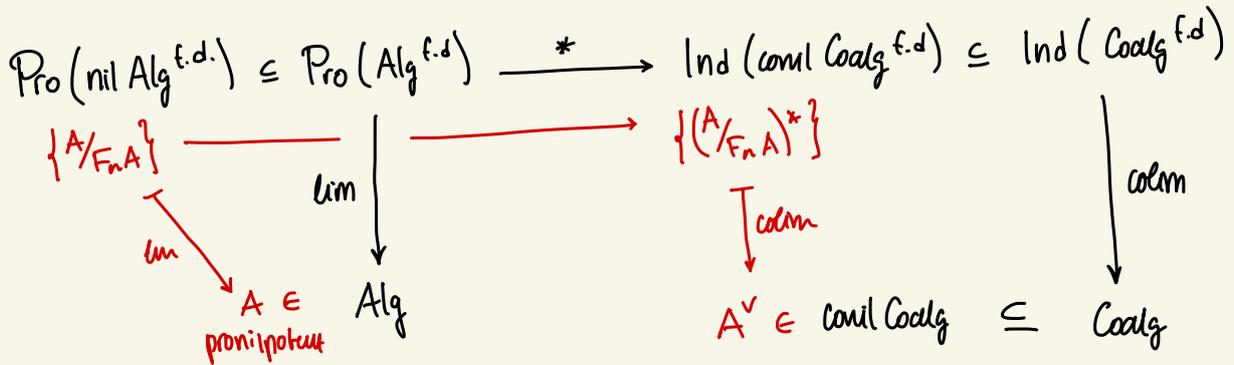
Fact:  $k[G]$  cocomm. Hopf algebra.

Def. An algebra is complete if the filtration

$$F_n A := \{ x \in A \mid x \text{ can be written as a product of } n \text{ non-unit elts} \}$$

is complete i.e.  $A \cong \varprojlim A/F_n A$

Def. Complete algebra  $A$  is pronilpotent if  $A/F_n A$  fm.d.m.



Fact: This extends to Hopf algebras:

Prop.  $F_1 A / F_2 A$  fm.d.m.  $\iff A / F_n A$  fm.d.m.

proof. Enough to show  $(F_1 A / F_2 A)^{\otimes n} \longrightarrow F_n A / F_{n+1} A \dots \square$

Prop. Let  $k[G] \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} k$  and  $I := \ker(\varepsilon)$ .

- 1)  $F_n(k[G]) = I^n$
- 2)  $I/I^2 \cong G^{ab} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} k$

Conclusion.

Define:  $k[G]_{\mathbb{I}}^{\wedge} := \varprojlim k[G]/I^n$

then:

$k[G]_{\mathbb{I}}^{\wedge}$  pronilpotent  $\iff G^{ab} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} k$  fm.d.m.

Define:

$$G^{\text{uni}} := \text{Spec} \left( (k[G]_{\mathbb{I}}^{\wedge})^{\vee} \right)$$

Thm.

- 1)  $G^{\text{uni}}$  is pro-unipotent.
- 2) Let  $\Gamma$  be a pro-unipotent group

then

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 G & \longrightarrow & G^{\text{uni}}(k) \\
 \downarrow f & & \swarrow \exists! \tilde{f} \\
 \Gamma^{\text{uni}}(k) & & 
 \end{array}$$

Note:  $G^{\text{uni}}(k) = \text{Grp}_{\text{line}}(k[G]_{\pm}^{\wedge})$

proof.

$$\begin{aligned}
 G^{\text{uni}}(k) &:= \text{Hom}(\text{Spec}(k), G^{\text{uni}}) \\
 &\cong \text{Hom}_{k\text{-alg}}((k[G]_{\pm}^{\wedge})^{\vee}, k) \\
 &\cong \text{Grp}_{\text{line}}(k[G]_{\pm}^{\wedge}). \quad \square
 \end{aligned}$$

Let  $\text{char}(k) = 0$ .

$\mathfrak{g}$  Lie alg  $\rightsquigarrow \mathcal{U}\mathfrak{g}$  cocomm Hopf alg

$\rightsquigarrow (\mathcal{U}\mathfrak{g})_{\pm}^{\wedge}$  pronilpotent

so need  $\mathcal{U}\mathfrak{g}/\mathcal{I}^2\mathcal{U}\mathfrak{g} \cong \mathfrak{g}^{\text{ab}}$  fin. dim.  
 $\mathfrak{g}/[\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g}]$

$((\mathcal{U}\mathfrak{g})_{\pm}^{\wedge})^{\vee}$  conilpotent

$\rightsquigarrow G_{\mathfrak{g}}^{\text{uni}}$

$\xrightarrow{\text{Lie}}$

$\mathfrak{g}^{\text{uni}} := \text{prim}((\mathcal{U}\mathfrak{g})_{\pm}^{\wedge})^{\vee}$

Fact:  $\text{prim}((\mathcal{U}\mathfrak{g})_{\pm}^{\wedge}) \cong \mathcal{I}(\mathcal{U}\mathfrak{g}_{\pm}^{\wedge})^{\vee} / \mathcal{I}^2 \cong \text{Zie}(G_{\mathfrak{g}}^{\text{uni}})$

### IV Examples

1)  $G = \mathbb{Z}$  then  $\mathbb{Z}^{\text{uni}}(k) = k$   $\text{char } k = 0$   
 $\mathbb{Z}^{\text{uni}}(k) = \mathbb{Z}_p$   $\text{char } k = p$

2)  $G = \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$  then  $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}^{\text{uni}}(k) = 0$   $\text{char } k = 0$  or  $\text{char}(k) \nmid n$   
 $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}^{\text{uni}}(k) = \mathbb{Z}/p^d\mathbb{Z}$  if  $n = p^d \cdot r$  and  $\text{char}(k) = p$

3)  $G$  abelian then  $G^{\text{uni}}(k) = G \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} k$   $\text{char } k = 0$   
 $G^{\text{uni}}(k) = G \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}_p$   $\text{char } k = p$

- 4) PB:
- A) It extends to groupoids.
  - B)  $\text{PB}_n^{\text{ab}} \cong \mathbb{Z}^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}}$   $\Rightarrow$  fin. dim.
  - C) The completion is a monoidal functor.

# ~ Summary ~

