

Jacob

If B is nice as A algebra
(for Artin Stack: smooth)

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but this condition is too strong ~~for application in ltpy theory~~ and for our purposes it is enough to assume flat.

If you want to do lots of geometry, you want it to be Artin Stack. Apart from that maybe flat is enough.

Homotopy theory

Suppose that B is a (naively) commutative & associative ring spectrum.

$$\pi_* E \Rightarrow \pi_*(E \wedge E) \leftarrow$$

$\rightarrow E \wedge E$ is, too

assume flat

also assume that both of these are concentrated in even degrees (get rid of graded commutativity)

Jacobson $\pi_* E \rightrightarrows \pi_* E \wedge E$

$A \xrightarrow[\pi_2^*]{\pi_1^*} B$

$B \xrightarrow{\Delta^*} A$

swap^{*} : $B \rightarrow B$

$m^* : B \rightarrow B \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} B$

\downarrow uses flatness $\Rightarrow \downarrow$
 $\pi_*(E \wedge E \wedge E)$

\uparrow
 $\pi_*(E \wedge S^1 \wedge E)$

\leadsto Hopf algebroid.

ring spectrum E

\leadsto Hopf algebroid \leadsto

groupoid object in schemes

Why is this useful?

ASS

to compute some approximation of htpy sps of spheres

Artin stacks (almost)

E_2 -term turns out to be the cohomology of the structure sheaf of the stack. (absolutely clear from defn. but ignoring the grading)

E_r -term completely incompressible from algebraic geom. pt of view.

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Everybody's favourite example

$$E = \mathbb{A}^1$$

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$$\underline{\text{Quillen:}} \text{Hom}(\pi_* \mathcal{M}_U, A) = \{ \text{fgl's } / A \}$$

$$\text{Hom}(S, \text{spec}(\pi_* \mathcal{M}_U)) = \{ \text{fgl's } / S \}$$

$$\text{Hom}(\pi_* (\mathcal{M}_U \times \mathcal{M}_U), A)$$

||

2 fgl's over A &
a strict isom between them.

fgl over each affine piece & patch them together or formal scheme of over S with various properties

(in part. have same underlying formal sp)

→ get infinite dimensional Artin stacks

$\mathcal{M}_U \times \mathcal{M}_U$ over \mathcal{M}_U as a poly. ring in infinitely many variables

"Artin stack"

$$\text{Spec } \mathcal{M}_U \times \mathcal{M}_U \circlearrowright$$

$$M: \mathbb{A}^1$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \text{P} \downarrow \\ \text{Spec } \mathcal{M}_U \end{array}$$

& mult

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M is the functor
 $S \mapsto$ comm. one dim
formal groups
over S

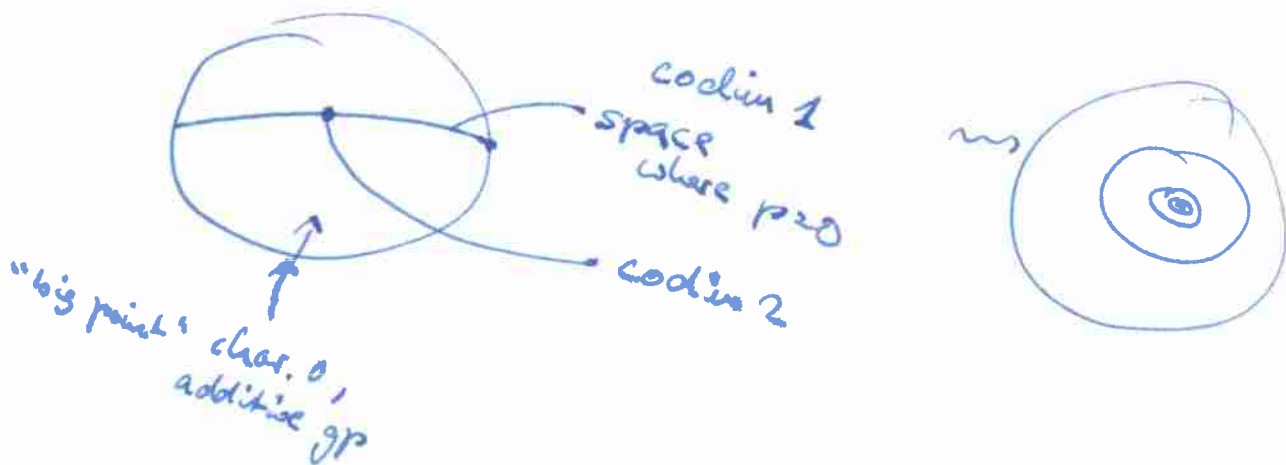
not quite right. but would
be right if we would erase
the word strict.

So really

$S \mapsto$ comm. one dim
 p gps / S & (characterless)
additional data
(i.e. plus trivialization
of ω)

$$\dim M = \infty - \infty = 0$$

Assume we are over $\mathbb{Z}(p)$



Jacobson $\{ \cdot \} = \bigcap$ all of these rings \mathcal{O}_p
 $\cdot - \mathcal{O}_p -$ in char. p

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each of these rings is a point
 we say "codimension 1" because it is
 cut out by a single function.

" $\mathcal{O}_p - \mathcal{O}_p = 0$ " b/c all pts.

LEFT | Landweber exact functor
Theorem

Suppose E_* is a graded module over MU_*
 (work over \mathbb{Z}_p)

consider the functor

$$X \mapsto (MU_*(X)) \otimes_{MU_*} E_* =: \bar{E}_*(X)$$

\uparrow
 finite
 Spectrum $E_0 \rightarrow E_*$

Question: is $\bar{E}_*(X)$ a homology theory?

- $MU_*(-)$ homology theory. The only condition that we have to worry about is that certain sequences have to be exact.

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$$X' \rightarrow X \rightarrow X''$$

cofibre sequence (in finite spectra)

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$$\dots \rightarrow MU_* X' \rightarrow MU_*(X) \rightarrow MU_*(X'')$$

$$\hookrightarrow MU_{*-1} X' \rightarrow \dots$$

Have ~~an~~ exact sequence of graded vector spaces and tensor it with E_* . Sp. e.g. E_* was flat over MU_* , that would work. But Landweber exact functor theorem has much weaker condition.

Recall that a module E over a ring A is flat $\iff \text{Tor}_1^A(E, N) = 0$

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\forall finitely presented A -module.

Our moduli stack M receives a covering map

$$\text{Spec } MU_* \rightarrow M$$

Suppose X is any spectrum. $MU_* X$ is

Any quasi-coherent sheaf ~~on~~ $\text{Spec } MU_*$ arising as associated q. coh. sheaf of $MU_* X$ is the pullback of some

Jacob q.c. sheaf on M .

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* This is algebraic geometry's language for saying that $MU_* X$ is an $(MU_*, MU_* MU)$ -comodule.

For Landweber's theorem, we need ~~not~~ only a weaker condition for (*)

$$\text{Tor}_1^{MU_*}(E_*, N) = 0$$

only when N comes from moduli stack

Tor in category of A modules, since we are tensoring over $A[k]$. ^(do) not take into account the differential - column operations

Suppose A is Noetherian, M finite A -module. Then \mathcal{I} filtration $0 = M_0 \subseteq \dots \subseteq M_n = M$
 $M_k/M_{k+1} \cong A/p_i$. On $\text{Spec } A$ any coherent sheaf has a filtration s.t. successive quotients are str. sheaves of reduced irred. subschemes

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Our stack : almost noetherian

dir line of ...

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"Coherent alg. stack"

not affine but that statement is still true. But that is very good, b/c we know what all the closed irred subschemes are

e.g. locus where $p=0$

↳ locus where $v_1=0$

...

$$M = M_0 \supseteq M_1 \supseteq \dots \supseteq M_\infty$$

$M_n = \{ \text{closed piece classifying formal groups of height } \geq n \}$

Any coherent sheaf F admits a finite filtration

$$0 = F_0 \subseteq \dots \subseteq F_n = F \quad \text{s.t.} \quad F_i/F_{i-1}$$

are vector bundles over M_i $i \leq n$

(trivial I don't know. should be careful b/c of ex. of coh. op's)

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each successive quotient as an MU_* -module, looks like a direct sum

$$\bigoplus MU_* / (p, v_1, \dots, v_m)$$

So in fact we only need

$$\text{Tor}_1^{MU_*}(E, N) \text{ to vanish}$$

for N coming from moduli stack & every such N can be filtered as above, so we only need to check

$$\text{this when } N = MU_* / (p, v_1, \dots, v_k)$$

So the Landweber exact functor theory says that $MU_*(X) \otimes_{MU_*} E$ is a homology theory iff $(p, v_1, \dots, v_k, \dots)$ is an exact sequence on E .

e.g. $\text{Tor}_1^{MU_*}(E, MU_*/p)$

p -torsion elements of E

\Rightarrow no p -torsion

$$\text{Tor}_1^{MU_*}(E, MU_*/(p, v_1)) = \dots$$

v_1 needs to be injective on MU_*