

**CHARACTERISTIC CLASSES IN MOTIVIC HOMOTOPY
THEORY
(PRELIMINARY VERSION)**

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REFERENCES

- algebraic geometry: [5] for an introduction to scheme theory (§12-16), [4] for intersection theory (§1, Appendix (A),B will be useful), [more classical [7] (Chap. I, II, III, appendix A)]
- algebraic topology: [8] (Chap. 0-5, +chap. 16)
- the ∞ -categorical language: [6] (for example).

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- general introduction to motivic homotopy theory: [1], [2] (stable case, use ∞ -categories), [3] (more comprehensive)
- basic algebraic K-theory: [9], chap. IV

CONVENTIONS

We fix a base scheme S , which is only assumed to be noetherian finite dimensional.

By convention, smooth S -schemes will mean smooth separated of finite type S -schemes. We let $\mathcal{S}m_S$ be the category of such smooth S -schemes.

1. ORIENTED SPECTRA AND THEIR CHARACTERISTIC CLASSES

1.1. Stable homotopy theory. Stable homotopy: P1-spectra

Ring spectra and associated cohomology theory
 examples: classical cohomology (=mixed Weil theories) mot. coh. (and Chow groups), K-theory (and KH), cobordism theory (MGL and Levine-Morel)
 representability of Picard group

1.2. Spectra and orientation theory. definition, first Chern class examples, beware of non-orientability

1.3. Projective bundle theorem and Chern classes. statement of the theorem

definition of Chern classes
 properties (pullback, invariance under iso, Whitney sum)
 the splitting principle

1.4. The formal group law of oriented spectra. quick recall on Formal groups construction via Segre embedding examples

1.5. Thom classes. The Euler spectra sequence Thom classes and thom isomorphism (vb case) formula via Chern classes

2. FUNDAMENTAL CLASSES AND GROTHENDIECK-RIEMANN-ROCH THEOREM

Intro: fundamental classes and algebraic cycles \Rightarrow cohomology with support.
 cobordism, cobordism classes. aim for a unification of the two concepts
 a preliminary: virtual bundle and associated Thom space

2.1. Bivariant theory. a glimpse on the 6 functors formalism: adjunction and exceptional direct image properties: support, purity, base change definition of twisted bivariant theory (generalisation of Fulton-MacPherson) example: cohomology with support, Borel-Moore homology

2.2. Construction of fundamental classes. Main theorem

idea of proof: case of closed immersion (deformation to the normal cone) smooth case and glueing

Examples: functorial trace maps, Gysin morphism in cohomology Comparison with other theories (Chow groups, K-theory)

Remark: the 4 theories, singular case.

2.3. GRR theorems. Morphisms of ring spectra and change of orientation.

Todd class associated to a change of orientation. Interpretation via strict morphisms of FGL.

Applications: abstract Riemann-Roch formulas: fundamental classes, Gysin morphisms, duality and purity, residue maps

Example: Chern character, Adams operations

3. GENERALIZED ORIENTATION AND QUADRATIC CLASSES

3.1. Generalized cohomology and quadratic forms.**3.2. Generalized orientations.** linear algebraic groups and torsors

Panin-Walter's definition

examples: GL, SL, Sp

Associated cobordism theory

stable Thom classes

Euler classes: obstruction theory (Barge-Morel, Asok, Fasel)

3.3. The symplectic case. hyperbolic projective plane, symplectic projective bundle formula

Borel classes

example: link with Chern classes in the oriented case

properties of Borel classes, the symplectic splitting principle

3.4. Formal ternary laws. definition

examples

the walter ring

height of FTL and computations

3.5. The quadratic Riemann-Roch theorem. morphism of spectra and change of orientation, symplectic todd classes

formulation

examples: K3 surfaces

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- [5] A. Gathmann. Algebraic geometry. <https://agag-gathmann.math.rptu.de/class/alggeom-2021/alggeom-2021.pdf>.
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- [8] R. M. Switzer. *Algebraic topology—homotopy and homology*. Classics in Mathematics. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 2002. Reprint of the 1975 original.
- [9] Charles A. Weibel. *The K-book*, volume 145 of *Graduate Studies in Mathematics*. American Mathematical Society, Providence, RI, 2013. An introduction to algebraic K -theory.