

Galois Extensions in Chromatic Homotopy

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- **Examples:** $HR, \mathbb{S}, \mathbb{S}[G] (= \Sigma_+^\infty G), KU, KO, \dots$

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Suffices for the definition of **localization** and **completion**:

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$$L_{T(n)} X := \widehat{X}_{(p,v_1,\dots,v_{n-1})}[v_n^{-1}] \in \mathrm{Sp}_{T(n)}.$$

Chromatic Picture

Prime ideals. A chain under specialization:

$$\underbrace{\mathrm{Sp}_{\mathbb{Q}}}_{0} \rightarrow \underbrace{1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow n}_{\widehat{\mathrm{Sp}}_p} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \infty$$

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 0 & & 1 & & 2 & & \dots & & n & & \dots & & \infty \\
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Residue fields. Morava K -theories:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 K(0) & , & K(1) & , & K(2) & , & \dots & , & K(n) & , & \dots & , & K(\infty) \\
 \parallel & & \wr & & & & & & & & & & \parallel \\
 H\mathbb{Q} & & KU/p & & & & & & & & & & H\mathbb{F}_p
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- $\mathrm{Sp}_{K(n)}$ – more computable, related to formal groups and algebraic geometry.
- $\mathrm{Sp}_{T(n)}$ – less computable, related to unstable homotopy, redshift in algebraic K -theory.

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Example. $KO \rightarrow KU$ is a $\mathbb{Z}/2$ Galois extension.

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- \mathbb{Z}_p^\times corresponds to $\mathbb{Q}_p(\omega_{p^\infty}) := \bigcup \mathbb{Q}_p(\omega_{p^m})$.

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Group algebra. For every $m \in \mathbb{N}$:

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Splitting. $R[C_{p^r}] \simeq R[C_{p^{r-1}}] \times R[\omega_{p^r}]$.

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Example. The **spherical Witt vectors**

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Generalization (Tyler Lawson). Adjoining roots of arbitrary elements $a \in \pi_0 R^\times$:

$$\pi_0(R[a^{1/n}]) \simeq \pi_0(R)[t]/(t^n - a)$$

via *twisted* group rings.

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Abelianization. We have $\det: S_n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p^\times$ and $\mathbb{G}_n^{\mathrm{ab}} \simeq \widehat{\mathbb{Z}} \times \mathbb{Z}_p^\times$.

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Theorem (Devalapurkar)

For $n \geq 1$, there is no $K(n)$ -local commutative ring spectrum R , such that $\pi_0(R)$ contains a primitive p -th root of unity.

Higher Roots of Unity

Functor of points. For commutative R -algebras S ,

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Primitivity. There is a natural definition for $\omega^{(n)}$ to be *primitive*.

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Theorem (Westerland)

The algebra $\mathbb{S}_{K(n)}[\omega_{p^r}^{(n)}]$ is $(\mathbb{Z}/p^r)^\times$ -Galois and is classified by

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Slogan. “ $\det: \mathbb{G}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p^\times$ is the p -adic cyclotomic character”

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∞ -**Semiadditivity** (Hopkins-Lurie). For all π -finite spaces A ,

$$\varinjlim A \xrightarrow{\sim} \varprojlim A.$$

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Fact. For $\mathrm{Sp}_{K(n)}$, the map $|B^n C_p|$ is invertible.

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$$B^n C_p \rightarrow B^n C_{p^r} \rightarrow B^n C_{p^{r-1}}.$$

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Splitting.

$$\mathbb{S}_{K(n)}[B^n C_{p^r}][(1 - \varepsilon)^{-1}] \simeq \mathbb{S}_{K(n)}[\omega_{p^r}^{(n)}].$$

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Corollary

*We can lift every finite **abelian** G -Galois extension $\mathbb{S}_{K(n)} \rightarrow R$, to a G -Galois extension $\mathbb{S}_{T(n)} \rightarrow R^f$.*

Thank You!