

Nori's construction and the second Abel-Jacobi map

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1 Introduction

Let k be a subfield of \mathbb{C} . Nori constructs an abelian category of mixed motives over k . One of the fundamental facts in his construction is the following ([6]):

Theorem 1.1 (Basic Lemma). *Let X be an affine scheme of finite type over k . Let n be the dimension of X . Let F be a weakly constructible sheaf on $X(\mathbb{C})$ for the usual topology. Then there is a Zariski open U in X with the properties below, where $j : U \rightarrow X$ denotes the inclusion.*

1. $\dim Y < n$ where $Y = X - U$.
2. $H^q(X(\mathbb{C}), j_! j^* F) = 0$ for $q \neq n$.

Here a sheaf F on X is weakly constructible if X is the disjoint union of finite collection of locally closed subschemes Y_i defined over k such that the restrictions $F|_{Y_i}$ are locally constant. Beilinson ([1], Lemma 3.3) proves this fact in all characteristics of the base field. Based on Theorem 1.1 Nori shows that affine k -varieties have a kind of “cellular decomposition”. In section 2 of this note we give an exposition of the outcome if we apply this construction to étale cohomology. It can also be viewed as a partial exposition of ℓ -adic realization of Nori's category of motives. The main result (Theorem 2.2) says that $Rf_* \mathbb{Z}_\ell(a)$ for a variety $X \xrightarrow{f} \text{Spec } k$ is a complex each component of which comes from a mixed motive. This gives an answer to a question asked by Jannsen in a remark in [4]. In [1] a similar result for perverse sheaves is proven. For the proof of Theorem 2.2 we first prove Proposition 2.1 which is a special case where X is an affine variety. In the proof of this proposition we need to consider mapping cones of morphisms in a derived category. However

mapping cone is not a well-defined construction in a derived category and if one does this in a naive way it causes problems with functoriality. The author is indebted to Uwe Jannsen for pointing out this problem and for telling the author how to fix it. In fact the proof of Proposition 2.1 in this paper is due to Jannsen. We learned about Nori's category in [5].

In section 3, we give a simple description of the second ℓ -adic Abel-Jacobi map for certain algebraic cycles on a smooth projective variety. We briefly recall the definition of the ℓ -adic Abel-Jacobi map. Let $X \xrightarrow{f} \text{Spec} k$ be a smooth projective variety of dimension n . We denote the absolute Galois group of k by G_k . For an algebraic cycle z on X of codimension i the class

$$[z] \in H_{\text{cont}}^{2i}(X, \mathbb{Z}_\ell(i))$$

is defined. Here $H_{\text{cont}}^{2i}(X, \mathbb{Z}_\ell(i))$ is continuous etale cohomology. The usual cycle class $cl(z) = cl^0(z)$ is the image of $[z]$ under the edge homomorphism

$$H_{\text{cont}}^{2i}(X, \mathbb{Z}_\ell(i)) \rightarrow H^{2i}(\overline{X}, \mathbb{Z}_\ell(i)).$$

The Hochschild-Serre spectral sequence

$$E_2^{p,q} = H^p(G_k, H^q(\overline{X}, \mathbb{Z}_\ell(i))) \implies H_{\text{cont}}^{2i}(X, \mathbb{Z}_\ell(i))$$

induces higher classes

$$cl^j : \text{Ker} cl^{j-1} \rightarrow H^j(G_k, H^{2i-j}(\overline{X}, \mathbb{Q}_\ell(i))).$$

We refer the reader to [4] for more details. See also [8].

Let $z \in CH^i(X)$ be an algebraic cycle such that

$0 = cl^1(z) \in H^1(G_k, H^{2i-1}(\overline{X}, \mathbb{Z}_\ell(i)))$. In Theorem 3.1 we give a simple description of the push-out of $cl^2(z) \in H^2(G_k, H^{2i-2}(\overline{X}, \mathbb{Q}_\ell(i)))$ by a quotient map $H^{2i-2}(\overline{X}, \mathbb{Q}_\ell(i)) \rightarrow H^{2i-2}(\overline{X}, \mathbb{Q}_\ell(i))/H_H^{2i-2}(\overline{X}, \mathbb{Q}_\ell(i))$ for a certain multiple hypersurface section H of X .

G. Welters([9]) also gives a description of the second Abel-Jacobi map for zero-cycles. It would be interesting to compare these two descriptions.

Acknowledgements

Theorem 3.1 used to be only about zero cycles. The author is grateful to Spencer Bloch for pointing out the possibility of generalizing it to cycles of other dimensions. Besides the proof of Proposition 2.1 the author is grateful to Uwe Jannsen for his comments and suggestions on earlier versions of the paper. He also thanks Masanori Asakura for his comments on an earlier version.

2 Nori's construction

Let k be a subfield of \mathbb{C} . In this note a variety is an integral separated scheme of finite type over k . All schemes and morphisms between them are defined over k . For a variety X \bar{X} denotes $X \times_{\text{Spec } k} \text{Spec } \bar{k}$ where \bar{k} is an algebraic closure of k .

Theorem 2.1. *Let X be an affine scheme of finite type of dimension n . Let F be a constructible sheaf on $X(\mathbb{C})$ for the usual topology. Then there is a Zariski open U in X with the properties below, where $j : U \rightarrow X$ denotes the inclusion.*

1. $\dim Y < n$ where $Y = X - U$.
2. $H^q(X(\mathbb{C}), j_! j^* F) = 0$ for $q \neq n$.

Let X' be the largest open subscheme of X such that X' is smooth and $F|_{X'}$ is locally constant. As in Remark 1.1 in [6] the open set U depends only on the open X' and not on F .

Fix an integer a and a prime l . We are going to use Theorem 2.1 in the case where F is an étale sheaf of the form $j_{V!} j_V^* \mathbb{Z}/l^m \mathbb{Z}(a)$ for an open subscheme $V \xrightarrow{j_V} X$. In this case $H^q(X(\mathbb{C}), j_! j^* F)$ in the assertion 2 of Theorem 2.1 is isomorphic to $H^q(\bar{X}_{\text{ét}}, j_! j^* F)$. The latter group is also denoted $H^q(\bar{X}, \bar{Y}, F)$, where $Y \subset X$ is a closed complement of V in X .

Let X be an affine variety and let Z be a proper closed subscheme of X . Let j be the inclusion $X - Z \rightarrow X$. By applying Theorem 2.1 to $F = j_! j^* \mathbb{Z}/l^m \mathbb{Z}(a)$ we obtain the following (cf. [6] Remark 1.2):

Corollary 2.1. *Let X be an affine variety of dimension n and let Z be a closed subscheme of dimension $< n$. Then there exists a closed subscheme Y of X of dimension $< n$ which contains Z such that*

$$H^q(\bar{X}, \bar{Y}, \mathbb{Z}/l^m \mathbb{Z}(a)) = 0 \text{ for } q \neq n$$

for all $m \geq 1$.

By Corollary 2.1 there is a filtration by closed subschemes

$$\emptyset = X_{-1} \subset X_0 \subset \cdots \subset X_n = X$$

such that $H^q(\bar{X}_i, \bar{X}_{i-1}, \mathbb{Z}/l^m \mathbb{Z}(a)) = 0$ for $q \neq i$ and for $m \geq 1$.

Let $f : X \rightarrow \text{Spec } k$ be the structure morphism. We consider $Rf_*\mathbb{Z}_l(a)$ in $D^b(\text{Sh}(\text{Spec } k_{\text{et}})^{\mathbb{Z}_l})$. Here, for a variety X , $\text{Sh}(X_{\text{et}})^{\mathbb{Z}_l}$ denotes the category of ℓ -adic sheaves of Jannsen([2], (6.9)). $\text{Sh}(X_{\text{et}})^{\mathbb{Z}_l}$ has enough injectives.

Proposition 2.1. *Let X be an affine variety of dimension n and take a filtration*

$$\emptyset = X_{-1} \subset X_0 \subset \cdots \subset X_n = X$$

by closed subschemes as above.

1. *Let $D(X)$ be the complex*

$$0 \rightarrow H^0(\overline{X}_0, \mathbb{Z}_l(a)) \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow H^i(\overline{X}_i, \overline{X}_{i-1}, \mathbb{Z}_l(a)) \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow H^n(\overline{X}, \overline{X}_{n-1}, \mathbb{Z}_l(a)) \rightarrow 0$$

where the maps between components are the boundary map of cohomology. Let $f : X \rightarrow \text{Spec } k$ be the structure morphism. Then there is a natural isomorphism

$$\mathbb{R}f_*\mathbb{Z}_l(a) \simeq D(X)$$

in $D^b(\text{Sh}(\text{Spec } k)^{\mathbb{Z}_l})$.

2. *Let $Y \xrightarrow{j_Y} X$ be an affine open subscheme of X and*

$$\emptyset = Y_{-1} \subset Y_0 \subset \cdots \subset Y_n = Y$$

be a filtration by closed subschemes such that $H^q(\overline{Y}_i, \overline{Y}_{i-1}, \mathbb{Z}_l/l^m\mathbb{Z}_l(a)) = 0$ for $q \neq i$ and for $m \geq 1$. Assume that $Y_i \subset X_i$ for each i . Let $D(Y)$ be the complex

$$0 \rightarrow H^0(\overline{Y}_0, \mathbb{Z}_l(a)) \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow H^i(\overline{Y}_i, \overline{Y}_{i-1}, \mathbb{Z}_l(a)) \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow H^n(\overline{Y}, \overline{Y}_{n-1}, \mathbb{Z}_l(a)) \rightarrow 0.$$

Let $g = f \circ j_Y : Y \rightarrow \text{Spec } k$. Then the isomorphisms $\mathbb{R}f_\mathbb{Z}_l(a) \simeq D(X)$ and $Rg_*\mathbb{Z}_l(a) \simeq D(Y)$ are compatible with the pull-back j_Y^* .*

The proof given here is due to Jannsen.

Proof. 1. First we fix notation and the signs. The mapping cone of $f : A \rightarrow B$ between two cohomological complexes is given in degree i by

$$A^{i+1} \oplus B^i, \quad \text{with differential} \quad d(a, b) = (-da, db + f(a)).$$

For $0 \leq a \leq n$ let $X_a^\circ = X_a - X_{a-1}$, $j_a : X_a^\circ \hookrightarrow X_a$, $i_a : X_a \hookrightarrow X$ and $\nu_a : X_a \hookrightarrow X_{a+1}$.

We fix an injective resolution I_m of $\mathbb{Z}/l^m\mathbb{Z}(a)$ in the big étale site over $\text{Spec}k$. It gives a complex $B_m(Y) = g_*(I_m|_Y)$ for each $g : Y \rightarrow \text{Spec}k$ which represents $Rg_*\mathbb{Z}/l^m\mathbb{Z}(a)$ and which is contravariantly functorial in Y .

Let $D_m(X)$ be the complex

$$0 \rightarrow H^0(\overline{X}_0, \mathbb{Z}/l^m\mathbb{Z}(a)) \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow H^i(\overline{X}_i, \overline{X}_{i-1}, \mathbb{Z}/l^m\mathbb{Z}(a)) \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow H^n(\overline{X}, \overline{X}_{n-1}, \mathbb{Z}/l^m\mathbb{Z}(a)) \rightarrow 0.$$

We construct a chain of quasi-isomorphisms between $D_m(X)$ and $B_m(X)$.

We have a sequence of morphisms of complexes

$$B_m(X_n) \xrightarrow{\nu_{n-1}^*} B_m(X_{n-1}) \xrightarrow{\nu_{n-2}^*} \cdots \xrightarrow{\nu_1^*} B_m(X_1) \xrightarrow{\nu_0^*} B_m(X_0).$$

Let C_i be the complex $\text{Cone}(B_m(X_i) \rightarrow B_m(X_{i-1}))[-1]$.

For each i there is a canonical quasi-isomorphism

$$j_{i!}(\mathbb{Z}/l^m\mathbb{Z}(a)|_{X_i^\circ}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Cone}(I_{mX_i} \rightarrow \nu_{i-1*}I_{mX_{i-1}})[-1].$$

because the morphism defining the cone canonically factorizes through $(\nu_{i-1})_*(\nu_{i-1})^*I_{mX_i}$. The target of the above map is a complex of injective sheaves. Hence the complex C_i represents $Rf_*j_{i!}(\mathbb{Z}/l^m\mathbb{Z}(a)|_{X_i^\circ})$.

Consider the following triple complex:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 B_m(X_0) & \xrightarrow{=} & B_m(X_0) \\
 & \uparrow \nu_0^* & \\
 B_m(X_1) & \xrightarrow{=} & B_m(X_1) \\
 & \dots & \\
 & & B_m(X_{n-2}) \\
 & & \uparrow \nu_{m-2}^* \\
 & & B_m(X_{n-1}) \xrightarrow{=} B_m(X_{n-1}) \\
 & & \uparrow \nu_{n-1}^* \\
 & & B_m(X_n)
 \end{array}$$

This induces a double complex C :

$$C_0 \xrightarrow{\partial_0} C_1[1] \xrightarrow{\partial_1} C_2[2] \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow C_{n-1}[n-1] \rightarrow C_n[n]$$

(by taking the total complexes in the ‘columns’). In explicit terms, ∂_i is

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \uparrow & \\
 B_m(X_i)^{j+2} \oplus B_m(X_{i-1})^{j+1} & \longrightarrow & B_m(X_{i+1})^{j+3} \oplus B_m(X_i)^{j+2} \\
 & \uparrow & \uparrow \\
 B_m(X_i)^{j+1} \oplus B_m(X_{i-1})^j & \longrightarrow & B_m(X_{i+1})^{j+2} \oplus B_m(X_i)^{j+1} \\
 & \uparrow & \uparrow
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 (-1)^{i+1}(-da, db + f(a)) & \longrightarrow & (-1)^{i+2}(0, da) \\
 \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
 (a, b) & \longrightarrow & (0, a) .
 \end{array}$$

Now by assumption, we have

$$H^k(C_i[i]) = \begin{cases} 0 & , k \neq 0 \\ H^i(\overline{X}_i, \overline{X}_{i-1}, \mathbb{Z}/\ell^m\mathbb{Z}(a)) & , k = 0 . \end{cases}$$

Thus we get a canonical quasi-isomorphism of complexes

$$Tot(C) \xleftarrow{\sim} Tot(t_{\leq 0}C) \xrightarrow{\sim} Tot(t_{\leq 0}C/t_{\leq -1}C) = D_m(X)$$

where $t_{\leq \nu}C$ means the canonical truncation of C along columns, i.e., the complex

$$\tau_{\leq \nu}C_0 \rightarrow \tau_{\leq \nu}(C_1[1]) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \tau_{\leq \nu}(C_n[n]) .$$

The boundary map

$$H^i(X_i, X_{i-1}) \rightarrow H^{i+1}(X_{i+1}, X_i)$$

is the composition

$$H^i(X_i, X_{i-1}) \rightarrow H^i(X_i) \rightarrow H^{i+1}(X_{i+1}, X_i)$$

which is induced by

$$C_i = Cone(B(X_i) \rightarrow B(X_{i-1}))[-1] \rightarrow B(X_i) \rightarrow Cone(B(X_{i+1}) \rightarrow B(X_i)) = C_{i+1}[1].$$

Explicitly

$$\begin{aligned} B(X_i)^j \oplus B(X_{i-1})^{j-1} &\rightarrow B(X_i)^j \rightarrow B(X_{i+1})^{j+1} \oplus B(X_i)^j \\ (a, b) &\mapsto a \mapsto (0, a). \end{aligned}$$

Above $Tot(C)$ is the total complex associated to the double complex, obtained by keeping the horizontal differentials and changing the differential in the i -th column by $(-1)^i$. With this normalization it is clear that via projection to $B_m(X_n) = B_m(X)$, $Tot(C)$ is canonically quasi-isomorphic to $B_m(X_n) = B_m(X)$: We have $ker\partial_i = im\partial_{i-1}$ for all $i \leq n$, and $coker\partial_n = B_m(X_n)[n]$.

As in the proof of Proposition 1.1(a) of [2], one can construct an injective resolution $(I_m)_m$ of the projective system $(\mathbb{Z}/\ell^m\mathbb{Z}(a))_m$ on the big étale site.

2. All the maps in the construction of the isomorphism $\mathbb{R}f_*\mathbb{Z}_l(a) \simeq D(X)$ are compatible with the pull-back j_Y^* . \square

In general we use Čech construction. Let X be a variety of dimension n . Let I be a finite set $\{1, \dots, s\}$ and let U_i ($i \in I$) be a covering of X by affine open subschemes. For any subset $J \subset I$ we denote the intersection $\bigcap_{i \in J} U_i$ by U_J . We denote the open immersion $U_J \hookrightarrow X$ by j_J . For $U_I = \bigcap_{i \in I} U_i$ choose a filtration by closed subschemes $\emptyset = U_I^{-1} \subset U_I^0 \subset U_I^1 \subset \dots \subset U_I^{n-1} \subset U_I^n = U_I$ such that $H^j(\overline{U_I^i}, \overline{U_I^{i-1}}, \mathbb{Z}/l^m\mathbb{Z}(a)) = 0$ for $i \neq j$ and for $m \geq 1$. When the filtrations U_J^j of U_J are defined for all subsets $J \subset I$ with $p+1$ elements and for $0 \leq j \leq n-1$, then, by Corollary 2.1, for subsets $J \subset I$ with p elements the filtrations $\emptyset = U_J^{-1} \subset U_J^0 \subset U_J^1 \subset \dots \subset U_J^{n-1} \subset U_J^n = U_J$ can be chosen so that $H^j(\overline{U_J^i}, \overline{U_J^{i-1}}, \mathbb{Z}/l^m\mathbb{Z}(a)) = 0$ for $i \neq j$ and for $m \geq 1$ and also that $U_{J'}^i \subset U_J^i$ for any subset $J' \subset I$ which strictly contains J and for $0 \leq i \leq n$.

Let I_m be the injective resolution of $\mathbb{Z}/l^m\mathbb{Z}(a)$ on the big étale site taken in the proof of Proposition 2.1. Recall the notation $B_m(Y) := g_*(I_m|_Y)$ for $g : Y \rightarrow \text{Spec} k$.

We have the Čech complex

$$0 \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i \in I} B_m(U_{\{i\}}) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i_0 < i_1} B_m(U_{\{i_0, i_1\}}) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow B_m(U_I) \rightarrow 0.$$

The total complex associated to this double complex is quasi-isomorphic to $B_m(X)$. By Proposition 2.1 we obtain the following.

Theorem 2.2. *The complex $Rf_*\mathbb{Z}_l(a)$ is isomorphic to the total complex associated to the double complex*

$$0 \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i \in I} D(U_{\{i\}}) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i_0 < i_1} D(U_{\{i_0, i_1\}}) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow D(U_{\{1, \dots, s\}}) \rightarrow 0$$

in $D^b(\text{Sh}(\text{Spec} k_{\text{ét}})^{\mathbb{Z}_l})$.

3 A simple description of the second ℓ -adic Abel-Jacobi map

Let X be a smooth projective variety of dimension n . Let $z \in CH^i(X)$ be an algebraic cycle which is homologous to 0. Let $cl^1(z)$ be the image of z under the ℓ -adic Abel-Jacobi map

$$cl^1 : CH^i(X)_{\text{hom}} \rightarrow H^1(G_k, H^{2i-1}(\overline{X}, \mathbb{Z}_l(i))).$$

Assume further that the cycle z satisfies the following condition:

Let $q = 2i - 1 - n$. Then there exists a smooth multiple hypersurface section H of X of codimension q which supports the cycle z such that z is homologous to 0 on H .

For example if $i = n$ then by Proposition 4.8 of [3] (see also Proposition 5.3 of [7]) such a H always exists. Let $|z|$ be the support of z and let $Y = X - |z|$. Let $U = X - H$ and let $j : U \subset Y$ be the inclusion. Let $g : Y \rightarrow \text{Spec } k$ be the structure morphism. The 2-extension

$$0 \rightarrow H^{2i-2}(\overline{Y}, \mathbb{Q}_l(i)) \rightarrow \frac{Rg_* \mathbb{Q}_l(i)^{2i-2}}{\text{Im } \partial^{2i-3}} \xrightarrow{\partial^{2i-2}} \text{Ker } \partial^{2i-1} \rightarrow H^{2i-1}(\overline{Y}, \mathbb{Q}_l(i)) \rightarrow 0$$

is denoted as $\chi_{2i-2}(Y)$ in [4].

Assume that $0 = cl^1(z) \in H^1(G_k, H^{2i-1}(\overline{X}, \mathbb{Z}_l(i)))$. Then by Theorem 1 in [4] the class $-cl^2(z) \in \text{Ext}_{G_k}^2(\mathbb{Q}_l, H^{2i-2}(\overline{Y}, \mathbb{Q}_l(i)))$ is the pull-back of $\chi_{2i-2}(Y)$ by the splitting $cl^1(z) : \mathbb{Q}_l \rightarrow H^{2i-1}(\overline{Y}, \mathbb{Q}_l(i))$.

Let \mathcal{C} be the complex

$$0 \rightarrow H^{2i-1}(\overline{X}, \mathbb{Q}_l(i)) \rightarrow H^{2i-1}(\overline{Y}, \mathbb{Q}_l(i)) \rightarrow H_{|z|}^{2i}(\overline{X}, \mathbb{Q}_l(i)) \rightarrow 0$$

and let \mathcal{C}_H be the complex

$$0 \rightarrow H^{2(i-q)-1}(\overline{H}, \mathbb{Q}_l(i-q)) \rightarrow H^{2(i-q)-1}(\overline{H \cap Y}, \mathbb{Q}_l(i-q)) \rightarrow H_{|z|}^{2(i-q)}(\overline{H}, \mathbb{Q}_l(i-q)) \rightarrow 0.$$

There is the Gysin map $i_{H*} : \mathcal{C}_H \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$. From the definition of q the map $i_{H*} : H^{2(i-q)-1}(\overline{H}, \mathbb{Q}_l(i-q)) \rightarrow H^{2i-1}(\overline{X}, \mathbb{Q}_l(i))$ is surjective by hard Lefschetz theorem. So the cycle class $cl^1(z) \in \text{Ext}_{G_k}^1(\mathbb{Q}_l, H^{2i-1}(\overline{X}, \mathbb{Q}_l(i)))$ is the image of $cl^1(z) \in \text{Ext}_{G_k}^1(\mathbb{Q}_l, H^{2(i-q)-1}(\overline{H}, \mathbb{Q}_l(i-q)))$ under the Gysin map. It is also equal to the push-out by the quotient $H^{2(i-q)-1}(\overline{H}, \mathbb{Q}_l(i-q)) \rightarrow \frac{H^{2(i-q)-1}(\overline{H}, \mathbb{Q}_l(i-q))}{\partial H^{2i-2}(\overline{U}, \mathbb{Q}_l(i))}$. By our condition on H , there is a splitting

$$cl^1(z) : \mathbb{Q}_l \rightarrow \frac{H^{2(i-q)-1}(\overline{H \cap Y}, \mathbb{Q}_l(i-q))}{\partial H^{2i-2}(\overline{U}, \mathbb{Q}_l(i))}.$$

Theorem 3.1. *The push-out of $-cl^2(z) \in \text{Ext}_{G_k}^2(\mathbb{Q}_l, H^{2i-2}(\overline{Y}, \mathbb{Q}_l(i)))$ by the quotient $H^{2i-2}(\overline{Y}, \mathbb{Q}_l(i)) \rightarrow \frac{H^{2i-2}(\overline{Y}, \mathbb{Q}_l(i))}{H_{Y-U}^{2i-2}(\overline{Y}, \mathbb{Q}_l(i))}$ is given by the pull-back of the 2-*

extension

$$0 \rightarrow \frac{H^{2i-2}(\overline{Y}, \mathbb{Q}_l(n))}{H_{Y-U}^{2i-2}(\overline{Y}, \mathbb{Q}_l(i))} \rightarrow H^{2i-2}(\overline{U}, \mathbb{Q}_l(i)) \rightarrow H_{Y-U}^{2i-1}(\overline{Y}, \mathbb{Q}_l(i)) \rightarrow \frac{H_{Y-U}^{2i-1}(\overline{Y}, \mathbb{Q}_l(i))}{\partial H^{2i-2}(\overline{U}, \mathbb{Q}_l(i))} \rightarrow 0$$

by $cl^1(z) : \mathbb{Q}_l \rightarrow \frac{H_{Y-U}^{2i-1}(\overline{Y}, \mathbb{Q}_l(i))}{\partial H^{2i-2}(\overline{U}, \mathbb{Q}_l(i))}$.

Remark.

When i is equal to n , $H_{Y-U}^{2n-2}(\overline{Y}, \mathbb{Q}_l(n))$ is generated by the cohomology class of $H(1)$. So we do not lose too much information by the push-out.

Proof. We have an exact triangle

$$Rg_* Ri_H^1 \mathbb{Q}_l(i) \xrightarrow{i_H^*} Rg_* \mathbb{Q}_l(i) \xrightarrow{j^*} R(g \circ j)_* \mathbb{Q}_l(i)|_U \rightarrow .$$

We denote this triangle by $A \xrightarrow{i_H^*} B \xrightarrow{j^*} C \rightarrow .$ The 2-extension $\chi_{2i-2}(Y)$ is given by

$$0 \rightarrow H^{2i-2}(\overline{Y}) \rightarrow \frac{B^{2i-2}}{\partial_B^{2i-3}(B^{2i-3})} \xrightarrow{\partial_B^{2i-2}} \text{Ker} \partial_B^{2i-1} \rightarrow H^{2i-1}(\overline{Y}) \rightarrow 0.$$

Let C_2 be the complex

$$0 \rightarrow H^{2i-2}(\overline{Y}) \rightarrow \frac{(j^*)^{-1} \text{Ker} \partial_C^{2i-2} + i_{H^*}(A^{2i-2})}{\partial_B^{2i-3}(B^{2i-3})} \xrightarrow{\partial_B^{2i-2}} i_{H^*}(\text{Ker} \partial_A^{2i-1}) \rightarrow \frac{H_{Y-U}^{2i-1}(\overline{Y})}{\partial(H^{2i-2}(\overline{U}))} \rightarrow 0.$$

Let C_3 be the complex

$$0 \rightarrow \frac{H^{2i-2}(\overline{Y})}{\text{Im}(i_{H^*}(\text{Ker} \partial_A^{2i-2}))} \rightarrow \frac{(j^*)^{-1} \text{Ker} \partial_C^{2i-2} + i_{H^*}(A^{2i-2})}{\partial_B^{2i-3}(B^{2i-3}) + i_{H^*}(A^{2i-2})} \xrightarrow{\partial_B^{2i-2}} \frac{i_{H^*}(\text{Ker} \partial_A^{2i-1})}{i_{H^*}(\partial_A^{2i-2}(A^{2i-2}))} \rightarrow \frac{H_{Y-U}^{2i-1}(\overline{Y})}{\partial(H^{2i-2}(\overline{U}))} \rightarrow 0.$$

Let C_4 be the complex

$$0 \rightarrow \frac{H^{2i-2}(\bar{Y})}{H_{Y-U}^{2i-2}(\bar{Y})} \rightarrow H^{2i-2}(\bar{U}) \rightarrow H_{Y-U}^{2i-1}(\bar{Y}) \rightarrow \frac{H_{Y-U}^{2i-1}(\bar{Y})}{\partial(H^{2i-2}(\bar{U}))} \rightarrow 0.$$

There are natural maps of complexes

$$\chi_{2i-2}(Y) \leftarrow C_2 \rightarrow C_3 \rightarrow C_4.$$

So there are natural maps between the pull-backs of these complexes by the splittings given by $cl^1(z)$. Since C_2 is exact this completes the proof. \square

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