# Derived Geometry Relative to Monoidal Quasi-abelian Categories

Rhiannon Savage

The University of Oxford

19<sup>th</sup> April 2023

・ロト ・ 日 ・ ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト ・

"Geometry = Algebra + Topology"

・ロト ・ 同ト ・ ヨト ・ ヨト

3

For example,

"Schemes = Affine Schemes +<sub>glueing</sub> Zariski Topology"

ヘロト 人間 とくほ とくほ とう

For example,

"Schemes = Affine Schemes +<sub>glueing</sub> Zariski Topology"

We have the following equivalence of categories

イロト イヨト イヨト

For example,

"Schemes = Affine Schemes  $+_{glueing}$  Zariski Topology" We have the following equivalence of categories

 $\mathbf{Aff}\simeq\mathbf{CRing}^{op}$ 

イロト イヨト イヨト

For example,

"Schemes = Affine Schemes +<sub>glueing</sub> Zariski Topology"

We have the following equivalence of categories

 $\text{Aff} \simeq \text{CRing}^{op}$ 

The idea behind *relative algebraic geometry*, first introduced by Toën and Vaquié,

イロト イボト イヨト イヨト

For example,

"Schemes = Affine Schemes +<sub>glueing</sub> Zariski Topology"

We have the following equivalence of categories

 $\text{Aff} \simeq \text{CRing}^{op}$ 

The idea behind *relative algebraic geometry*, first introduced by Toën and Vaquié, is to replace the category of commutative rings

イロト イボト イヨト イヨト

For example,

"Schemes = Affine Schemes +<sub>glueing</sub> Zariski Topology"

We have the following equivalence of categories

### $\text{Aff} \simeq \text{CRing}^{op}$

The idea behind *relative algebraic geometry*, first introduced by Toën and Vaquié, is to replace the category of commutative rings with an appropriate notion of a 'commutative algebra object' in some symmetric monoidal category C.

イロト 不得 トイヨト イヨト 二日

For example,

"Schemes = Affine Schemes +<sub>glueing</sub> Zariski Topology"

We have the following equivalence of categories

### $\text{Aff} \simeq \text{CRing}^{op}$

The idea behind *relative algebraic geometry*, first introduced by Toën and Vaquié, is to replace the category of commutative rings with an appropriate notion of a 'commutative algebra object' in some symmetric monoidal category C. We can then define topologies on our new category of 'affines'.

イロト 不得 トイヨト イヨト 二日

For example,

"Schemes = Affine Schemes +<sub>glueing</sub> Zariski Topology"

We have the following equivalence of categories

### $\text{Aff} \simeq \text{CRing}^{op}$

The idea behind *relative algebraic geometry*, first introduced by Toën and Vaquié, is to replace the category of commutative rings with an appropriate notion of a 'commutative algebra object' in some symmetric monoidal category C. We can then define topologies on our new category of 'affines'.

This categorical approach will allow us to construct and compare lots of different types of geometries.

A monoidal category  $(\mathcal{C}, \otimes, I)$  is a category  $\mathcal{C}$  equipped with a bifunctor  $\otimes : \mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{C}$  and a unit  $I \in \mathcal{C}$ ,

▲御▶ ★ 理▶ ★ 理▶

A monoidal category  $(\mathcal{C}, \otimes, I)$  is a category  $\mathcal{C}$  equipped with a bifunctor  $\otimes : \mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{C}$  and a unit  $I \in \mathcal{C}$ , along with associativity and identity conditions.

▲御 ▶ ▲ 臣 ▶ ▲ 臣 ▶

A monoidal category  $(\mathcal{C}, \otimes, I)$  is a category  $\mathcal{C}$  equipped with a bifunctor  $\otimes : \mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{C}$  and a unit  $I \in \mathcal{C}$ , along with associativity and identity conditions.

#### Definition

A monoid (algebra object)  $(A, \mu, \eta)$  in C is an object  $A \in C$ equipped with a multiplication  $\mu : A \otimes A \to A$  and a unit  $\eta : I \to A$ , along with associativity and identity conditions.

・ロト ・ 同 ト ・ 臣 ト ・ 臣 ト

A monoidal category  $(\mathcal{C}, \otimes, I)$  is a category  $\mathcal{C}$  equipped with a bifunctor  $\otimes : \mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{C}$  and a unit  $I \in \mathcal{C}$ , along with associativity and identity conditions.

#### Definition

A monoid (algebra object)  $(A, \mu, \eta)$  in C is an object  $A \in C$ equipped with a multiplication  $\mu : A \otimes A \to A$  and a unit  $\eta : I \to A$ , along with associativity and identity conditions.

Our category C is symmetric if, for all  $X, Y \in C$ , there is a natural isomorphism  $s_{X,Y} : X \otimes Y \to Y \otimes X$  compatible with the monoidal structure.

・ロト ・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

A monoidal category  $(\mathcal{C}, \otimes, I)$  is a category  $\mathcal{C}$  equipped with a bifunctor  $\otimes : \mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{C}$  and a unit  $I \in \mathcal{C}$ , along with associativity and identity conditions.

#### Definition

A monoid (algebra object)  $(A, \mu, \eta)$  in C is an object  $A \in C$ equipped with a multiplication  $\mu : A \otimes A \to A$  and a unit  $\eta : I \to A$ , along with associativity and identity conditions.

Our category C is symmetric if, for all  $X, Y \in C$ , there is a natural isomorphism  $s_{X,Y} : X \otimes Y \to Y \otimes X$  compatible with the monoidal structure. If C is symmetric then we can consider the category of commutative monoids, **Comm**(C).

・ ロ ト ・ 西 ト ・ 日 ト ・ 日 ト

A monoidal category  $(\mathcal{C}, \otimes, I)$  is a category  $\mathcal{C}$  equipped with a bifunctor  $\otimes : \mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{C}$  and a unit  $I \in \mathcal{C}$ , along with associativity and identity conditions.

#### Definition

A monoid (algebra object)  $(A, \mu, \eta)$  in C is an object  $A \in C$ equipped with a multiplication  $\mu : A \otimes A \to A$  and a unit  $\eta : I \to A$ , along with associativity and identity conditions.

Our category C is symmetric if, for all  $X, Y \in C$ , there is a natural isomorphism  $s_{X,Y} : X \otimes Y \to Y \otimes X$  compatible with the monoidal structure. If C is symmetric then we can consider the category of commutative monoids, **Comm**(C).

#### Example

The category of abelian groups,  $Mod_{\mathbb{Z}}$ , is symmetric monoidal.

A D > A B > A B > A B >

A monoidal category  $(\mathcal{C}, \otimes, I)$  is a category  $\mathcal{C}$  equipped with a bifunctor  $\otimes : \mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{C}$  and a unit  $I \in \mathcal{C}$ , along with associativity and identity conditions.

#### Definition

A monoid (algebra object)  $(A, \mu, \eta)$  in C is an object  $A \in C$ equipped with a multiplication  $\mu : A \otimes A \to A$  and a unit  $\eta : I \to A$ , along with associativity and identity conditions.

Our category C is symmetric if, for all  $X, Y \in C$ , there is a natural isomorphism  $s_{X,Y} : X \otimes Y \to Y \otimes X$  compatible with the monoidal structure. If C is symmetric then we can consider the category of commutative monoids, **Comm**(C).

#### Example

The category of abelian groups,  $Mod_{\mathbb{Z}}$ , is symmetric monoidal. The category  $Comm(Mod_{\mathbb{Z}})$  is equivalent to CRing.

A D > A B > A B > A B >

Fix a symmetric monoidal category  $\mathcal{C}$ .

・ロト ・ 日 ・ ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト ・

Fix a symmetric monoidal category  $\mathcal{C}$ .

#### Definition

The category of affines,  $Aff_{\mathcal{C}}$ , relative to  $\mathcal{C}$  is  $Aff_{\mathcal{C}} := Comm(\mathcal{C})^{op}$ .

<同> < 目> < 目> < 目>

Fix a symmetric monoidal category  $\mathcal{C}$ .

#### Definition

The category of affines,  $Aff_{\mathcal{C}}$ , relative to  $\mathcal{C}$  is  $Aff_{\mathcal{C}} := Comm(\mathcal{C})^{op}$ . Let Spec(A) be the image of  $A \in Comm(\mathcal{C})$  in  $Aff_{\mathcal{C}}$ .

▲御▶ ▲臣▶ ▲臣▶

Fix a symmetric monoidal category  $\mathcal{C}$ .

#### Definition

The category of affines,  $\mathbf{Aff}_{\mathcal{C}}$ , relative to  $\mathcal{C}$  is  $\mathbf{Aff}_{\mathcal{C}} := \mathbf{Comm}(\mathcal{C})^{op}$ . Let  $\mathrm{Spec}(A)$  be the image of  $A \in \mathbf{Comm}(\mathcal{C})$  in  $\mathbf{Aff}_{\mathcal{C}}$ .

A topology on a category is called a Grothendieck topology.

▲周▶ ▲臣▶ ▲臣▶

Fix a symmetric monoidal category  $\mathcal{C}$ .

#### Definition

The category of affines,  $Aff_{\mathcal{C}}$ , relative to  $\mathcal{C}$  is  $Aff_{\mathcal{C}} := Comm(\mathcal{C})^{op}$ . Let Spec(A) be the image of  $A \in Comm(\mathcal{C})$  in  $Aff_{\mathcal{C}}$ .

A topology on a category is called a *Grothendieck topology*. The covers in the Zariski topology on **Aff** are open immersions.

▲御▶ ▲理▶ ▲理▶

Fix a symmetric monoidal category  $\mathcal{C}$ .

#### Definition

The category of affines,  $\mathbf{Aff}_{\mathcal{C}}$ , relative to  $\mathcal{C}$  is  $\mathbf{Aff}_{\mathcal{C}} := \mathbf{Comm}(\mathcal{C})^{op}$ . Let  $\mathrm{Spec}(A)$  be the image of  $A \in \mathbf{Comm}(\mathcal{C})$  in  $\mathbf{Aff}_{\mathcal{C}}$ .

A topology on a category is called a *Grothendieck topology*. The covers in the Zariski topology on **Aff** are open immersions.

#### Theorem (Grothendieck)

A map  $\operatorname{Spec}(S) \to \operatorname{Spec}(R)$  in **Aff** is an open immersion if and only if  $R \to S$  is a flat epimorphism of finite presentation in **CRing**.

・ロト ・同ト ・モト ・モト

Fix a symmetric monoidal category  $\mathcal{C}$ .

#### Definition

The category of affines,  $\mathbf{Aff}_{\mathcal{C}}$ , relative to  $\mathcal{C}$  is  $\mathbf{Aff}_{\mathcal{C}} := \mathbf{Comm}(\mathcal{C})^{op}$ . Let  $\mathrm{Spec}(A)$  be the image of  $A \in \mathbf{Comm}(\mathcal{C})$  in  $\mathbf{Aff}_{\mathcal{C}}$ .

A topology on a category is called a *Grothendieck topology*. The covers in the Zariski topology on **Aff** are open immersions.

#### Theorem (Grothendieck)

A map  $\operatorname{Spec}(S) \to \operatorname{Spec}(R)$  in **Aff** is an open immersion if and only if  $R \to S$  is a flat epimorphism of finite presentation in **CRing**.

・ロト ・同ト ・モト ・モト

Fix a symmetric monoidal category  $\mathcal{C}$ .

#### Definition

The category of affines,  $Aff_{\mathcal{C}}$ , relative to  $\mathcal{C}$  is  $Aff_{\mathcal{C}} := Comm(\mathcal{C})^{op}$ . Let Spec(A) be the image of  $A \in Comm(\mathcal{C})$  in  $Aff_{\mathcal{C}}$ .

A topology on a category is called a *Grothendieck topology*. The covers in the Zariski topology on **Aff** are open immersions.

### Theorem (Grothendieck)

A map  $\operatorname{Spec}(S) \to \operatorname{Spec}(R)$  in **Aff** is an open immersion if and only if  $R \to S$  is a flat epimorphism of finite presentation in **CRing**.

#### Definition

A map  $\text{Spec}(B) \to \text{Spec}(A)$  in  $\text{Aff}_{\mathcal{C}}$  is an *open immersion* if and only if  $A \to B$  is a flat epimorphism of finite presentation in  $\text{Comm}(\mathcal{C})$ .

We want to use our theory of relative algebraic geometry to look at analytic geometry.

ヘロト ヘロト ヘビト ヘビト

We want to use our theory of relative algebraic geometry to look at analytic geometry.

• In complex analytic geometry, our objects of interest are Stein spaces

イロト 不得 トイヨト イヨト

We want to use our theory of relative algebraic geometry to look at analytic geometry.

 In complex analytic geometry, our objects of interest are Stein spaces which can be considered as commutative Fréchet algebras,

イロト イボト イヨト イヨト

We want to use our theory of relative algebraic geometry to look at analytic geometry.

- In complex analytic geometry, our objects of interest are Stein spaces which can be considered as commutative Fréchet algebras,
- In rigid analytic geometry, our objects of interest are affinoid algebras

イロト イボト イヨト イヨト

We want to use our theory of relative algebraic geometry to look at analytic geometry.

- In complex analytic geometry, our objects of interest are Stein spaces which can be considered as commutative Fréchet algebras,
- In rigid analytic geometry, our objects of interest are affinoid algebras which are commutative Banach algebras.

< ロ > < 同 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ >

We want to use our theory of relative algebraic geometry to look at analytic geometry.

- In complex analytic geometry, our objects of interest are Stein spaces which can be considered as commutative Fréchet algebras,
- In rigid analytic geometry, our objects of interest are affinoid algebras which are commutative Banach algebras.

This suggests that we should do analytic geometry relative to the symmetric monoidal category of Banach spaces or the category of Fréchet spaces.

イロト イボト イヨト イヨト

We want to use our theory of relative algebraic geometry to look at analytic geometry.

- In complex analytic geometry, our objects of interest are Stein spaces which can be considered as commutative Fréchet algebras,
- In rigid analytic geometry, our objects of interest are affinoid algebras which are commutative Banach algebras.

This suggests that we should do analytic geometry relative to the symmetric monoidal category of Banach spaces or the category of Fréchet spaces. These are not abelian categories but are instead

イロト 不得 トイヨト イヨト 二日

We want to use our theory of relative algebraic geometry to look at analytic geometry.

- In complex analytic geometry, our objects of interest are Stein spaces which can be considered as commutative Fréchet algebras,
- In rigid analytic geometry, our objects of interest are affinoid algebras which are commutative Banach algebras.

This suggests that we should do analytic geometry relative to the symmetric monoidal category of Banach spaces or the category of Fréchet spaces. These are not abelian categories but are instead

quasi-abelian categories

< ロ > < 同 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ >

We want to use our theory of relative algebraic geometry to look at analytic geometry.

- In complex analytic geometry, our objects of interest are Stein spaces which can be considered as commutative Fréchet algebras,
- In rigid analytic geometry, our objects of interest are affinoid algebras which are commutative Banach algebras.

This suggests that we should do analytic geometry relative to the symmetric monoidal category of Banach spaces or the category of Fréchet spaces. These are not abelian categories but are instead

#### quasi-abelian categories

Quasi-abelian categories have a well-developed theory of homological algebra with notions of exact sequences, derived categories etc.

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト 三日

We want to use our theory of relative algebraic geometry to look at analytic geometry.

- In complex analytic geometry, our objects of interest are Stein spaces which can be considered as commutative Fréchet algebras,
- In rigid analytic geometry, our objects of interest are affinoid algebras which are commutative Banach algebras.

This suggests that we should do analytic geometry relative to the symmetric monoidal category of Banach spaces or the category of Fréchet spaces. These are not abelian categories but are instead

quasi-abelian categories

Quasi-abelian categories have a well-developed theory of homological algebra with notions of exact sequences, derived categories etc. Moreover, any quasi-abelian category admits a fully faithful embedding into an abelian category.
Consider a non-Archimedean valued field k, e.g.  $\mathbb{Q}_p$ .

Consider a non-Archimedean valued field k, e.g.  $\mathbb{Q}_p$ . In rigid analytic geometry

"Rigid Analytic Spaces = Affinoid Algebras +<sub>glueing</sub> G-topology"

・ロット (日本) (日本) (日本)

Consider a non-Archimedean valued field k, e.g.  $\mathbb{Q}_p$ . In rigid analytic geometry

"Rigid Analytic Spaces = Affinoid Algebras +<sub>glueing</sub> G-topology"

The morphism  $\mathbb{Q}_p\langle x\rangle \to \mathbb{Q}_p\langle 3x\rangle$  is a cover in the *G*-topology but is not flat

Consider a non-Archimedean valued field k, e.g.  $\mathbb{Q}_p$ . In rigid analytic geometry

"Rigid Analytic Spaces = Affinoid Algebras +<sub>glueing</sub> G-topology"

The morphism  $\mathbb{Q}_p\langle x \rangle \to \mathbb{Q}_p\langle 3x \rangle$  is a cover in the *G*-topology but is not flat so we can't use the Zariski topology from earlier.

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲臣▶ ▲臣▶ 臣 のへで

Consider a non-Archimedean valued field k, e.g.  $\mathbb{Q}_p$ . In rigid analytic geometry

"Rigid Analytic Spaces = Affinoid Algebras +<sub>glueing</sub> G-topology"

The morphism  $\mathbb{Q}_p\langle x \rangle \to \mathbb{Q}_p\langle 3x \rangle$  is a cover in the *G*-topology but is not flat so we can't use the Zariski topology from earlier.

#### Definition

Suppose that  $f : A \to B$  is a morphism of affinoid algebras. Then, f is a homotopy epimorphism if  $B \otimes_A^{\mathbb{L}} B \simeq B$  in  $\mathbf{D}(\mathbf{Mod}_B)$ .

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト 三日

Consider a non-Archimedean valued field k, e.g.  $\mathbb{Q}_p$ . In rigid analytic geometry

"Rigid Analytic Spaces = Affinoid Algebras +<sub>glueing</sub> G-topology"

The morphism  $\mathbb{Q}_p\langle x \rangle \to \mathbb{Q}_p\langle 3x \rangle$  is a cover in the *G*-topology but is not flat so we can't use the Zariski topology from earlier.

#### Definition

Suppose that  $f : A \to B$  is a morphism of affinoid algebras. Then, f is a homotopy epimorphism if  $B \otimes_A^{\mathbb{L}} B \simeq B$  in  $\mathbf{D}(\mathbf{Mod}_B)$ .

For example,  $\mathbb{Q}_{p}\langle x \rangle \to \mathbb{Q}_{p}\langle 3x \rangle$  is a homotopy epimorphism.

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲ □▶ ▲ □▶ ▲ □ ● のへで

Consider a non-Archimedean valued field k, e.g.  $\mathbb{Q}_p$ . In rigid analytic geometry

"Rigid Analytic Spaces = Affinoid Algebras +<sub>glueing</sub> G-topology"

The morphism  $\mathbb{Q}_p\langle x \rangle \to \mathbb{Q}_p\langle 3x \rangle$  is a cover in the *G*-topology but is not flat so we can't use the Zariski topology from earlier.

#### Definition

Suppose that  $f : A \to B$  is a morphism of affinoid algebras. Then, f is a homotopy epimorphism if  $B \otimes_A^{\mathbb{L}} B \simeq B$  in  $\mathbf{D}(\mathbf{Mod}_B)$ .

For example,  $\mathbb{Q}_p\langle x \rangle \to \mathbb{Q}_p\langle 3x \rangle$  is a homotopy epimorphism. The formal homotopy Zariski topology has homotopy epimorphisms as covers.

イロト 不得 トイヨト イヨト 三日

Consider a non-Archimedean valued field k, e.g.  $\mathbb{Q}_p$ . In rigid analytic geometry

"Rigid Analytic Spaces = Affinoid Algebras +<sub>glueing</sub> G-topology"

The morphism  $\mathbb{Q}_p\langle x \rangle \to \mathbb{Q}_p\langle 3x \rangle$  is a cover in the *G*-topology but is not flat so we can't use the Zariski topology from earlier.

#### Definition

Suppose that  $f : A \to B$  is a morphism of affinoid algebras. Then, f is a homotopy epimorphism if  $B \otimes_{A}^{\mathbb{L}} B \simeq B$  in  $\mathbf{D}(\mathbf{Mod}_{B})$ .

For example,  $\mathbb{Q}_p\langle x \rangle \to \mathbb{Q}_p\langle 3x \rangle$  is a homotopy epimorphism. The formal homotopy Zariski topology has homotopy epimorphisms as covers. It can be extended to certain quasi-abelian categories.

イロト 不得 トイヨト イヨト 三日

Consider a non-Archimedean valued field k, e.g.  $\mathbb{Q}_p$ . In rigid analytic geometry

"Rigid Analytic Spaces = Affinoid Algebras  $+_{glueing}$  G-topology"

The morphism  $\mathbb{Q}_p\langle x \rangle \to \mathbb{Q}_p\langle 3x \rangle$  is a cover in the *G*-topology but is not flat so we can't use the Zariski topology from earlier.

#### Definition

Suppose that  $f : A \to B$  is a morphism of affinoid algebras. Then, f is a homotopy epimorphism if  $B \otimes_{A}^{\mathbb{L}} B \simeq B$  in  $\mathbf{D}(\mathbf{Mod}_{B})$ .

For example,  $\mathbb{Q}_p\langle x \rangle \to \mathbb{Q}_p\langle 3x \rangle$  is a homotopy epimorphism. The formal homotopy Zariski topology has homotopy epimorphisms as covers. It can be extended to certain quasi-abelian categories.

#### Proposition (Ben-Bassat, Kremnizer, 2015)

The formal homotopy Zariski topology lines up with the G -topology on affinoid algebras.

The categories **Ban**<sub>k</sub> and **Fr**<sub>k</sub>, for k a valued-field, are not bicomplete so aren't suitable for other geometries.

イロト イヨト イヨト

The categories  $Ban_k$  and  $Fr_k$ , for k a valued-field, are not bicomplete so aren't suitable for other geometries. However, we can create another symmetric monoidal quasi-abelian category which is bicomplete and contains these categories as full subcategories.

・ロト ・ 一 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ 日 ト

The categories  $Ban_k$  and  $Fr_k$ , for k a valued-field, are not bicomplete so aren't suitable for other geometries. However, we can create another symmetric monoidal quasi-abelian category which is bicomplete and contains these categories as full subcategories.

#### Definition

The category of IndBanach spaces, IndBan<sub>k</sub>, has as its objects functors  $X : I \rightarrow Ban_k$  where I is a small filtered category.

・ロト ・ 一 ・ ・ ー ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・

The categories  $Ban_k$  and  $Fr_k$ , for k a valued-field, are not bicomplete so aren't suitable for other geometries. However, we can create another symmetric monoidal quasi-abelian category which is bicomplete and contains these categories as full subcategories.

#### Definition

The category of IndBanach spaces, IndBan<sub>k</sub>, has as its objects functors  $X : I \rightarrow Ban_k$  where I is a small filtered category. Morphisms are given by

 $\operatorname{Hom}_{\operatorname{IndBan}_k}(X,Y) := \lim_{i \in I} \operatorname{colim}_{j \in J} \operatorname{Hom}_{\operatorname{Ban}_k}(X(i),Y(j))$ 

< □ > < 同 > < 回 > < 回 > < Ξ > < Ξ > □ Ξ

The categories  $Ban_k$  and  $Fr_k$ , for k a valued-field, are not bicomplete so aren't suitable for other geometries. However, we can create another symmetric monoidal quasi-abelian category which is bicomplete and contains these categories as full subcategories.

#### Definition

The category of IndBanach spaces, IndBan<sub>k</sub>, has as its objects functors  $X : I \rightarrow Ban_k$  where I is a small filtered category. Morphisms are given by

 $\operatorname{Hom}_{\operatorname{IndBan}_k}(X,Y) := \lim_{i \in I} \operatorname{colim}_{j \in J} \operatorname{Hom}_{\operatorname{Ban}_k}(X(i),Y(j))$ 

We note that the category  $\mathbf{CBorn}_k$  of complete bornological spaces is a full concrete subcategory of  $\mathbf{IndBan}_k$ 

<ロ> (四) (四) (三) (三) (三) (三)

The categories  $Ban_k$  and  $Fr_k$ , for k a valued-field, are not bicomplete so aren't suitable for other geometries. However, we can create another symmetric monoidal quasi-abelian category which is bicomplete and contains these categories as full subcategories.

#### Definition

The category of IndBanach spaces, IndBan<sub>k</sub>, has as its objects functors  $X : I \rightarrow Ban_k$  where I is a small filtered category. Morphisms are given by

 $\operatorname{Hom}_{\operatorname{IndBan}_k}(X,Y) := \lim_{i \in I} \operatorname{colim}_{j \in J} \operatorname{Hom}_{\operatorname{Ban}_k}(X(i),Y(j))$ 

We note that the category  $\mathbf{CBorn}_k$  of complete bornological spaces is a full concrete subcategory of  $\mathbf{IndBan}_k$  and there is an equivalence of derived categories

 $\mathsf{D}(\mathsf{CBorn}_k)\simeq\mathsf{D}(\mathsf{IndBan}_k)$ 

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

Rhiannon Savage Derived Geometry Relative to Monoidal Quasi-abelian Categories

<ロ> (日) (日) (日) (日) (日)

Classical Algebraic Geometry

 $\text{Mod}_{\mathbb{Z}}$ 

・ロト ・ 日 ・ ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト ・

Classical Algebraic Geometry



・ロト ・ 日 ・ ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト ・

Classical Algebraic Geometry **Mod**<sub>Z</sub> Relative Algebraic Geometry Symmetric monoidal category C

<ロ> (日) (日) (日) (日) (日)



<ロ> (日) (日) (日) (日) (日)



・ロト ・ 日 ・ ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト ・



<ロ> (日) (日) (日) (日) (日)



・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

A series of papers by Bambozzi, Ben-Bassat, Kelly, Kremnizer, Mukherjee (and hopefully me soon...) backs up the following claim.

<ロ> (四) (四) (三) (三) (三) (三)

A series of papers by Bambozzi, Ben-Bassat, Kelly, Kremnizer, Mukherjee (and hopefully me soon...) backs up the following claim.

#### Conjecture

Derived analytic geometry is geometry relative to the category  $C = sMod_A$  with  $A \in Comm(IndBan_k)$  (or  $A \in Comm(CBorn_k)$ )

・ ロ ト ・ 雪 ト ・ 目 ト

A series of papers by Bambozzi, Ben-Bassat, Kelly, Kremnizer, Mukherjee (and hopefully me soon...) backs up the following claim.

#### Conjecture

Derived analytic geometry is geometry relative to the category  $C = sMod_A$  with  $A \in Comm(IndBan_k)$  (or  $A \in Comm(CBorn_k)$ )

The missing piece I am providing is a representability theorem for higher stacks in this context.

・ロト ・ 一下・ ・ 日 ・ ・ 日 ・

Suppose we have some  $(\infty, 1)$ -category C, a topology  $\tau$  on the ordinary category Ho(C), and a well-defined class of maps **P** in C.

イロト イヨト イヨト イヨト 三日

Suppose we have some  $(\infty, 1)$ -category C, a topology  $\tau$  on the ordinary category Ho(C), and a well-defined class of maps **P** in C. Consider some  $\mathcal{F}$  in the category **Stk**( $C, \tau$ ) of higher stacks.

Suppose we have some  $(\infty, 1)$ -category C, a topology  $\tau$  on the ordinary category Ho(C), and a well-defined class of maps **P** in C. Consider some  $\mathcal{F}$  in the category **Stk**( $C, \tau$ ) of higher stacks.

•  $\mathcal{F}$  is (-1)-geometric if it is representable,

Suppose we have some  $(\infty, 1)$ -category C, a topology  $\tau$  on the ordinary category Ho(C), and a well-defined class of maps **P** in C. Consider some  $\mathcal{F}$  in the category **Stk**( $C, \tau$ ) of higher stacks.

•  $\mathcal{F}$  is (-1)-geometric if it is representable, i.e. is equivalent to  $\operatorname{Map}_{\mathcal{C}}(-,X)$  for some  $X \in \mathcal{C}$ ,

Suppose we have some  $(\infty, 1)$ -category C, a topology  $\tau$  on the ordinary category Ho(C), and a well-defined class of maps **P** in C. Consider some  $\mathcal{F}$  in the category **Stk**( $C, \tau$ ) of higher stacks.

- $\mathcal{F}$  is (-1)-geometric if it is representable, i.e. is equivalent to  $\operatorname{Map}_{\mathcal{C}}(-,X)$  for some  $X\in\mathcal{C}$ ,
- $\mathcal{F}$  is 0-geometric if

Suppose we have some  $(\infty, 1)$ -category C, a topology  $\tau$  on the ordinary category Ho(C), and a well-defined class of maps **P** in C. Consider some  $\mathcal{F}$  in the category **Stk**( $C, \tau$ ) of higher stacks.

- $\mathcal{F}$  is (-1)-geometric if it is representable, i.e. is equivalent to  $\operatorname{Map}_{\mathcal{C}}(-,X)$  for some  $X \in \mathcal{C}$ ,
- $\mathcal{F}$  is 0-geometric if
  - $\bullet\,$  The diagonal morphism  $\mathcal{F} \to \mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$  is representable,

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆ □▶ ◆ □▶ ● ● ● ● ●

Suppose we have some  $(\infty, 1)$ -category C, a topology  $\tau$  on the ordinary category Ho(C), and a well-defined class of maps **P** in C. Consider some  $\mathcal{F}$  in the category **Stk**( $C, \tau$ ) of higher stacks.

- $\mathcal{F}$  is (-1)-geometric if it is representable, i.e. is equivalent to  $\operatorname{Map}_{\mathcal{C}}(-,X)$  for some  $X\in\mathcal{C}$ ,
- $\mathcal{F}$  is 0-geometric if
  - $\bullet\,$  The diagonal morphism  $\mathcal{F} \to \mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$  is representable,
  - $\mathcal{F}$  has an atlas  $\{U_i \to \mathcal{F}\}_{i \in I}$

Suppose we have some  $(\infty, 1)$ -category C, a topology  $\tau$  on the ordinary category Ho(C), and a well-defined class of maps **P** in C. Consider some  $\mathcal{F}$  in the category **Stk**( $C, \tau$ ) of higher stacks.

- $\mathcal{F}$  is (-1)-geometric if it is representable, i.e. is equivalent to  $\operatorname{Map}_{\mathcal{C}}(-,X)$  for some  $X\in\mathcal{C}$ ,
- $\mathcal{F}$  is 0-geometric if
  - $\bullet~$  The diagonal morphism  $\mathcal{F} \to \mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$  is representable,
  - $\mathcal{F}$  has an atlas  $\{U_i \to \mathcal{F}\}_{i \in I}$  with each  $U_i$  representable,

Suppose we have some  $(\infty, 1)$ -category C, a topology  $\tau$  on the ordinary category Ho(C), and a well-defined class of maps **P** in C. Consider some  $\mathcal{F}$  in the category **Stk**( $C, \tau$ ) of higher stacks.

- $\mathcal{F}$  is (-1)-geometric if it is representable, i.e. is equivalent to  $\operatorname{Map}_{\mathcal{C}}(-,X)$  for some  $X \in \mathcal{C}$ ,
- $\mathcal{F}$  is 0-geometric if
  - $\bullet~$  The diagonal morphism  $\mathcal{F} \to \mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$  is representable,
  - $\mathcal{F}$  has an atlas  $\{U_i \to \mathcal{F}\}_{i \in I}$  with each  $U_i$  representable, each morphism  $U_i \to \mathcal{F}$  a representable epimorphism

Suppose we have some  $(\infty, 1)$ -category C, a topology  $\tau$  on the ordinary category Ho(C), and a well-defined class of maps **P** in C. Consider some  $\mathcal{F}$  in the category **Stk**( $C, \tau$ ) of higher stacks.

- $\mathcal{F}$  is (-1)-geometric if it is representable, i.e. is equivalent to  $\mathsf{Map}_{\mathcal{C}}(-,X)$  for some  $X\in\mathcal{C}$ ,
- $\mathcal{F}$  is 0-geometric if
  - $\bullet~$  The diagonal morphism  $\mathcal{F} \to \mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$  is representable,
  - $\mathcal{F}$  has an atlas  $\{U_i \to \mathcal{F}\}_{i \in I}$  with each  $U_i$  representable, each morphism  $U_i \to \mathcal{F}$  a representable epimorphism , and, for each representable X and morphism  $X \to \mathcal{F}$ ,
Suppose we have some  $(\infty, 1)$ -category C, a topology  $\tau$  on the ordinary category Ho(C), and a well-defined class of maps **P** in C. Consider some  $\mathcal{F}$  in the category **Stk**( $C, \tau$ ) of higher stacks.

- $\mathcal{F}$  is (-1)-geometric if it is representable, i.e. is equivalent to  $\operatorname{Map}_{\mathcal{C}}(-,X)$  for some  $X\in\mathcal{C}$ ,
- $\mathcal{F}$  is 0-geometric if
  - $\bullet~$  The diagonal morphism  $\mathcal{F} \to \mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$  is representable,
  - $\mathcal{F}$  has an atlas  $\{U_i \to \mathcal{F}\}_{i \in I}$  with each  $U_i$  representable,each morphism  $U_i \to \mathcal{F}$  a representable epimorphism , and, for each representable X and morphism  $X \to \mathcal{F}$ , the induced morphism  $U_i \times_{\mathcal{F}} X \to X$  is in **P**.

•

Suppose we have some  $(\infty, 1)$ -category C, a topology  $\tau$  on the ordinary category Ho(C), and a well-defined class of maps **P** in C. Consider some  $\mathcal{F}$  in the category **Stk**( $C, \tau$ ) of higher stacks.

- $\mathcal{F}$  is (-1)-geometric if it is representable, i.e. is equivalent to  $\operatorname{Map}_{\mathcal{C}}(-,X)$  for some  $X\in\mathcal{C}$ ,
- $\mathcal{F}$  is 0-geometric if
  - $\bullet~$  The diagonal morphism  $\mathcal{F} \to \mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$  is representable,
  - $\mathcal{F}$  has an atlas  $\{U_i \to \mathcal{F}\}_{i \in I}$  with each  $U_i$  representable,each morphism  $U_i \to \mathcal{F}$  a representable epimorphism , and, for each representable X and morphism  $X \to \mathcal{F}$ , the induced morphism  $U_i \times_{\mathcal{F}} X \to X$  is in **P**.

Suppose we have some  $(\infty, 1)$ -category C, a topology  $\tau$  on the ordinary category Ho(C), and a well-defined class of maps **P** in C. Consider some  $\mathcal{F}$  in the category **Stk**( $C, \tau$ ) of higher stacks.

- $\mathcal{F}$  is (-1)-geometric if it is representable, i.e. is equivalent to  $\operatorname{Map}_{\mathcal{C}}(-,X)$  for some  $X \in \mathcal{C}$ ,
- $\mathcal{F}$  is 0-geometric if
  - $\bullet~$  The diagonal morphism  $\mathcal{F} \to \mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$  is representable,
  - $\mathcal{F}$  has an atlas  $\{U_i \to \mathcal{F}\}_{i \in I}$  with each  $U_i$  representable,each morphism  $U_i \to \mathcal{F}$  a representable epimorphism , and, for each representable X and morphism  $X \to \mathcal{F}$ , the induced morphism  $U_i \times_{\mathcal{F}} X \to X$  is in **P**.
- . . .

#### Example

Take C = Aff considered as an  $(\infty, 1)$ -category.

Suppose we have some  $(\infty, 1)$ -category C, a topology  $\tau$  on the ordinary category Ho(C), and a well-defined class of maps **P** in C. Consider some  $\mathcal{F}$  in the category **Stk**( $C, \tau$ ) of higher stacks.

- $\mathcal{F}$  is (-1)-geometric if it is representable, i.e. is equivalent to  $\operatorname{Map}_{\mathcal{C}}(-,X)$  for some  $X\in\mathcal{C}$ ,
- $\mathcal{F}$  is 0-geometric if
  - $\bullet~$  The diagonal morphism  $\mathcal{F} \to \mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$  is representable,
  - $\mathcal{F}$  has an atlas  $\{U_i \to \mathcal{F}\}_{i \in I}$  with each  $U_i$  representable,each morphism  $U_i \to \mathcal{F}$  a representable epimorphism , and, for each representable X and morphism  $X \to \mathcal{F}$ , the induced morphism  $U_i \times_{\mathcal{F}} X \to X$  is in **P**.
- . . .

#### Example

Take C = Aff considered as an  $(\infty, 1)$ -category. When  $\tau$  is the Zariski topology and **P** is the collection of open immersions, 0-geometric stacks are schemes.

Suppose we have some  $(\infty, 1)$ -category C, a topology  $\tau$  on the ordinary category Ho(C), and a well-defined class of maps **P** in C. Consider some  $\mathcal{F}$  in the category  $\mathbf{Stk}(C, \tau)$  of higher stacks.

- $\mathcal{F}$  is (-1)-geometric if it is representable, i.e. is equivalent to  $\operatorname{Map}_{\mathcal{C}}(-,X)$  for some  $X\in\mathcal{C}$ ,
- $\mathcal{F}$  is 0-geometric if
  - $\bullet~$  The diagonal morphism  $\mathcal{F} \to \mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$  is representable,
  - $\mathcal{F}$  has an atlas  $\{U_i \to \mathcal{F}\}_{i \in I}$  with each  $U_i$  representable,each morphism  $U_i \to \mathcal{F}$  a representable epimorphism , and, for each representable X and morphism  $X \to \mathcal{F}$ , the induced morphism  $U_i \times_{\mathcal{F}} X \to X$  is in **P**.
- . . .

#### Example

Take C = Aff considered as an  $(\infty, 1)$ -category. When  $\tau$  is the Zariski topology and **P** is the collection of open immersions, 0-geometric stacks are schemes. When we have the étale topology, and smooth maps, we obtain our usual notion of algebraic stacks.

We consider the  $(\infty, 1)$ -category  $D^-Aff_A := \operatorname{Comm}(\operatorname{sMod}_A)^{op}$  for  $A \in \operatorname{Comm}(\operatorname{IndBan}_k)$ . Define some topology  $\tau$  on it and a class **P** of maps in  $D^-Aff_A$ .

<ロ> (四) (四) (三) (三) (三) (三)

We consider the  $(\infty, 1)$ -category  $D^- Aff_A := Comm(sMod_A)^{op}$ for  $A \in Comm(IndBan_k)$ . Define some topology  $\tau$  on it and a class **P** of maps in  $D^- Aff_A$ . Suppose that  $\mathcal{F} \in Stk(D^- Aff_A, \tau)$ .

<ロ> (四) (四) (三) (三) (三) (三)

We consider the  $(\infty, 1)$ -category  $D^-Aff_A := Comm(sMod_A)^{op}$ for  $A \in Comm(IndBan_k)$ . Define some topology  $\tau$  on it and a class **P** of maps in  $D^-Aff_A$ . Suppose that  $\mathcal{F} \in Stk(D^-Aff_A, \tau)$ .

• When is  $\mathcal{F}$  *n*-geometric for some *n*?

イロト 不得 トイヨト イヨト 三日

We consider the  $(\infty, 1)$ -category  $D^- Aff_A := Comm(sMod_A)^{op}$ for  $A \in Comm(IndBan_k)$ . Define some topology  $\tau$  on it and a class **P** of maps in  $D^- Aff_A$ . Suppose that  $\mathcal{F} \in Stk(D^- Aff_A, \tau)$ .

- When is  $\mathcal{F}$  *n*-geometric for some *n*?
- Do we have nice examples of derived analytic moduli stacks which are *n*-geometric?

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト 三日

Thanks for listening!

・ロン ・四と ・日と ・日と

æ