

The stable cohomology of the Satake compactification of \mathcal{A}_g

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Charney and Lee have shown that the rational cohomology of the Satake–Baily–Borel compactification $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{bb}}$ of \mathcal{A}_g stabilizes as $g \rightarrow \infty$ and they computed this stable cohomology as a Hopf algebra. We give a relatively simple algebrogeometric proof of their theorem and show that this stable cohomology comes with a mixed Hodge structure of which we determine the Hodge numbers. We find that the mixed Hodge structure on the primitive cohomology in degrees $4r + 2$ with $r \geq 1$ is an extension of $\mathbb{Q}(-2r - 1)$ by $\mathbb{Q}(0)$; in particular, it is not pure.

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1 The theorem

Let $\mathcal{A}_g = \mathcal{A}_g(\mathbb{C})$ denote the coarse moduli space of principally polarized complex abelian varieties of genus g endowed with the analytic (Hausdorff) topology. Recall that the Satake–Baily–Borel compactification $j_g: \mathcal{A}_g \subset \mathcal{A}_g^{\text{bb}}$ realizes \mathcal{A}_g as a Zariski open dense subset in a normal projective variety $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{bb}}$. Forming the product of two principally polarized abelian varieties defines a morphism of moduli spaces $\mathcal{A}_g \times \mathcal{A}_{g'} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_{g+g'}$ which extends to these compactifications: we have a commutative diagram

$$(1) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{A}_g \times \mathcal{A}_{g'} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{A}_{g+g'} \\ j_g \times j_{g'} \downarrow & & \downarrow j_{g+g'} \\ \mathcal{A}_g^{\text{bb}} \times \mathcal{A}_{g'}^{\text{bb}} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{A}_{g+g'}^{\text{bb}} \end{array}$$

By taking $g' = 1$ and choosing a point of \mathcal{A}_1 , we get the “stabilization maps”

$$(2) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{A}_g & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{A}_{g+1} \\ j_g \downarrow & & \downarrow j_{g+1} \\ \mathcal{A}_g^{\text{bb}} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{A}_{g+1}^{\text{bb}} \end{array}$$

whose homotopy type does not depend on the point we choose, for \mathcal{A}_1 is isomorphic to the affine line and hence connected. Since we are only concerned with homotopy classes and commutativity up to homotopy, we can for the definition of the map $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{bb}} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_{g+1}^{\text{bb}}$

even choose this point to be represented by the singleton \mathcal{A}_0 . Then this map is a homeomorphism onto the Satake boundary (since $\mathcal{A}_1^{\text{bb}} \cong \mathbb{P}^1$ the maps are not just homotopic, but even induce the same map on Chow groups). We shall see that this gives rise to two Hopf algebras with a mixed Hodge structure.

Before we proceed, let us recall that \mathcal{A}_g is a locally symmetric variety associated to the \mathbb{Q} -algebraic group Sp_g and that the \mathbb{Q} -rank of Sp_g is g . According to Borel and Serre [4, Corollary 11.4.3] the virtual cohomological dimension of $Sp(2g, \mathbb{Z})$ equals $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} \mathcal{A}_g - g$. This implies that the rational cohomology of \mathcal{A}_g , and more generally, the cohomology of a sheaf \mathcal{F} on \mathcal{A}_g defined by a representation of $Sp(2g, \mathbb{Z})$ on a \mathbb{Q} -vector space, vanishes in degrees $> \dim_{\mathbb{R}} \mathcal{A}_g - g$. Since \mathcal{A}_g is an orbifold, this is via Poincaré–Lefschetz duality equivalent to $H_c^k(\mathcal{A}_g; \mathcal{F})$ being zero for $k < g$. We shall use this basic fact in the proofs of Lemmas 1.1 and 2.1.

Lemma 1.1 *The stabilization maps $\mathcal{A}_g \hookrightarrow \mathcal{A}_{g+1}$ (multiplication by a fixed elliptic curve) and $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{bb}} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_{g+1}^{\text{bb}}$ (mapping onto the boundary) defined above induce on rational cohomology an isomorphism in degrees $< g$ and are injective in degree g .*

Proof Recall that \mathcal{A}_g is a locally symmetric variety associated to the \mathbb{Q} -algebraic group Sp_g and that the \mathbb{Q} -rank of Sp_g is g . The first assertion then follows from a theorem of Borel [2, Theorems 7.5 and 11.1]. The second stability assertion is equivalent to the vanishing of the relative cohomology $H^k(\mathcal{A}_{g+1}^{\text{bb}}, \mathcal{A}_g^{\text{bb}}; \mathbb{Q})$ for $k \leq g$. As this is just $H_c^k(\mathcal{A}_{g+1}; \mathbb{Q})$, this follows from the Borel–Serre result quoted above. \square

We then form the stable rational cohomology spaces

$$H^k(\mathcal{A}_\infty; \mathbb{Q}) := \varprojlim_g H^k(\mathcal{A}_g; \mathbb{Q}), \quad H^k(\mathcal{A}_\infty^{\text{bb}}; \mathbb{Q}) := \varprojlim_g H^k(\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{bb}}; \mathbb{Q}),$$

where the notation is only suggestive, for there is here no pretense of introducing spaces \mathcal{A}_∞ and $\mathcal{A}_\infty^{\text{bb}}$. If we take the direct sum over k we get a \mathbb{Q} -algebra in either case. It follows from the homotopy commutativity of the diagram (2) above that the inclusions j_g define a graded \mathbb{Q} -algebra homomorphism

$$j_\infty^*: H^\bullet(\mathcal{A}_\infty^{\text{bb}}; \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H^\bullet(\mathcal{A}_\infty; \mathbb{Q}).$$

The multiplication maps exhibited in diagram (1) are (almost by definition) compatible with the stabilization maps and hence induce a graded coproduct on either algebra so that j_∞^* becomes a homomorphism of (graded bicommutative) Hopf algebras. Since the multiplication maps and the stability maps are morphisms in the category of complex algebraic varieties, these Hopf algebras come with a natural mixed Hodge structure such that j_∞^* is also a morphism in the mixed Hodge category. The Hopf

algebra $H^\bullet(\mathcal{A}_\infty; \mathbb{Q})$ is well-known and due to Borel [2, 11.4]: it has as its primitive elements classes $\text{ch}_{2r+1} \in H^{4r+2}(\mathcal{A}_\infty; \mathbb{Q})$, $r \geq 0$, where ch_{2r+1} restricts to \mathcal{A}_g as the rational $(2r+1)^{\text{st}}$ Chern character of the Hodge bundle on \mathcal{A}_g , and so $H^\bullet(\mathcal{A}_\infty; \mathbb{Q}) = \mathbb{Q}[\text{ch}_1, \text{ch}_3, \text{ch}_5, \dots]$ with ch_{2r+1} of type $(2r+1, 2r+1)$ (if we are happy with multiplicative generators, we can just as well replace ch_{2r+1} by the corresponding Chern class c_{2r+1} , for c_{2r+1} is expressed universally in $\text{ch}_1, \text{ch}_3, \text{ch}_5, \dots, \text{ch}_{2r+1}$ and vice versa). The principal and essentially only result of this paper is Theorem 1.2. Its first assertion is due Charney and Lee [5, Theorem 4.2], who derive this from a determination of a limit of homotopy types. We shall obtain this in a relatively elementary manner by means of algebraic geometry and the classical vanishing results of Borel and of Borel and Serre. Our approach has the advantage that it helps us to understand the new classes that appear here geometrically, to the extent that this enables us to determine their Hodge type. We address the homotopy discussion of Charney and Lee and a generalization thereof in another paper [6] that will not be used here.

Theorem 1.2 *The graded Hopf algebra $H^\bullet(\mathcal{A}_\infty^{\text{bb}}; \mathbb{Q})$ has for every integer $r \geq 1$ a primitive generator y_r of degree $4r + 2$ and for every integer $r \geq 0$ a primitive generator $\widetilde{\text{ch}}_{2r+1}$ of degree $4r + 2$ such that the map $j_\infty^*: H^\bullet(\mathcal{A}_\infty^{\text{bb}}; \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H^\bullet(\mathcal{A}_\infty; \mathbb{Q})$ sends $\widetilde{\text{ch}}_{2r+1}$ to ch_{2r+1} and is zero on y_r when $r \geq 1$. In particular, if $\widetilde{c}_{2r+1} \in H^{4r+2}(\mathcal{A}_\infty^{\text{bb}}; \mathbb{Q})$ denotes the lift of $c_{2r+1} \in H^{4r+2}(\mathcal{A}_\infty; \mathbb{Q})$ that is obtained from our choice of the $\widetilde{\text{ch}}_1, \dots, \widetilde{\text{ch}}_{2r+1}$ (as a universal polynomial in these classes), then $H^\bullet(\mathcal{A}_\infty^{\text{bb}}; \mathbb{Q}) = \mathbb{Q}[y_1, y_2, y_3, \dots, \widetilde{c}_1, \widetilde{c}_3, \widetilde{c}_5, \dots]$ as a commutative \mathbb{Q} -algebra.*

The mixed Hodge structure on $H^\bullet(\mathcal{A}_\infty^{\text{bb}}; \mathbb{Q})$ is such that y_r is of bidegree $(0, 0)$ and $\widetilde{\text{ch}}_{2r+1}$ (or equivalently, \widetilde{c}_{2r+1}) is of bidegree $(2r+1, 2r+1)$.

Remark 1.3 So for $r \geq 1$, the primitive part $H_{\text{pr}}^{4r+2}(\mathcal{A}_\infty^{\text{bb}}; \mathbb{Q})$ of the Hopf algebra $H^\bullet(\mathcal{A}_\infty^{\text{bb}}; \mathbb{Q})$ is two-dimensional in degree $4r + 2$ and defines a Tate extension

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow H_{\text{pr}}^{4r+2}(\mathcal{A}_\infty^{\text{bb}}; \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}(-2r-1) \rightarrow 0,$$

with \mathbb{Q} spanned by y_r and $\mathbb{Q}(-2r-1)$ spanned by ch_{2r+1} . We discuss the nature of this extension briefly in Remark 3.1.

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2 Determination of the stable cohomology as a Hopf algebra

According to [8, Chapter V, Theorem 2.3(3)], $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{bb}} \setminus \mathcal{A}_g$ is as a variety isomorphic to $\mathcal{A}_{g-1}^{\text{bb}}$. In particular, we have a partition into locally closed subvarieties: $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{bb}} = \mathcal{A}_g \sqcup \mathcal{A}_{g-1} \sqcup \dots \sqcup \mathcal{A}_0$.

We will use the fact that the higher direct images $R^\bullet j_{g*} \mathbb{Q}_{\mathcal{A}_g}$ are locally constant on each stratum \mathcal{A}_r . Each point of \mathcal{A}_r has a neighborhood basis whose members meet \mathcal{A}_g in a virtual classifying space of an arithmetic group $P_g(r)$ defined below (for a more detailed discussion we refer to [12, Example 3.5]; see also [6, Section 4]), so that $R^\bullet j_{g*} \mathbb{Q}_{\mathcal{A}_g}$ can be identified with the rational cohomology of $P_g(r)$.

Let H stand for \mathbb{Z}^2 (with basis denoted (e, e')) and endowed with the symplectic form characterized by $\langle e, e' \rangle = 1$. We also put $I := \mathbb{Z}e$. We regard H^g as a direct sum of symplectic lattices with g summands. In terms of the decomposition $H^g = H^r \oplus H^{g-r}$, $P_g(r)$ is the group of symplectic transformations in H^g that are the identity on $H^r \oplus 0$ and preserve $H^r \oplus I^{g-r}$. The orbifold fundamental group of \mathcal{A}_r is isomorphic to $\mathrm{Sp}(H^r)$ (the isomorphism is of course given up to conjugacy) and its representation on a stalk of $R^\bullet j_{g*} \mathbb{Q}_{\mathcal{A}_g} |_{\mathcal{A}_r}$ corresponds to its obvious action (given by conjugation) on $P_g(r)$. Note that this action is algebraic in the sense that it extends to a representation of the underlying affine algebraic group (which assigns to a commutative ring R the group $\mathrm{Sp}(H^r \otimes R)$). If $p \in \mathcal{A}_r$ and U_p is a regular neighborhood of p in $\mathcal{A}_g^{\mathrm{bb}}$ such that the natural map $H^\bullet(U_p \cap \mathcal{A}_g; \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow (R^\bullet j_{g*} \mathbb{Q}_{\mathcal{A}_g})_p$ is an isomorphism, then for every $r \leq s \leq g$ and $q \in U_p \cap \mathcal{A}_s$ the restriction map yields a map of \mathbb{Q} -algebras $(R^\bullet j_{g*} \mathbb{Q}_{\mathcal{A}_g})_p \rightarrow (R^\bullet j_{g*} \mathbb{Q}_{\mathcal{A}_g})_q$. Under the above identification this is represented by the $\mathrm{Sp}(H^r)$ -orbit of the obvious inclusion $P_g(s) \hookrightarrow P_g(r)$. Similarly, the restriction to $\mathcal{A}_r \times \mathcal{A}_{r'} \subset \mathcal{A}_g \times \mathcal{A}_{g'}$ of the natural sheaf homomorphism

$$R^\bullet j_{g+g'*} \mathbb{Q}_{\mathcal{A}_{g+g'}} |_{\mathcal{A}_g^{\mathrm{bb}} \times \mathcal{A}_{g'}^{\mathrm{bb}}} \rightarrow R^\bullet (j_g \times j_{g'})_* \mathbb{Q}_{\mathcal{A}_g \times \mathcal{A}_{g'}} \cong R^\bullet j_{g*} \mathbb{Q}_{\mathcal{A}_g} \boxtimes R^\bullet j_{g'*} \mathbb{Q}_{\mathcal{A}_{g'}}$$

(we invoked the Künneth isomorphism) is induced by the obvious embedding

$$P_g(r) \times P_{g'}(r') \hookrightarrow P_{g+g'}(r+r'),$$

or rather its $\mathrm{Sp}(H^{r+r'})$ -orbit.

The proof of the first assertion of our main theorem rests on careful study of the Leray spectral sequence for the inclusion $j_g: \mathcal{A}_g \subset \mathcal{A}_g^{\mathrm{bb}}$,

$$(3) \quad E_2^{p,q} = H^p(\mathcal{A}_g^{\mathrm{bb}}, R^q j_{g*} \mathbb{Q}) \Rightarrow H^{p+q}(\mathcal{A}_g; \mathbb{Q}).$$

Such a spectral sequence can be set up in the category of mixed Hodge modules (see [13]), so that this is in fact a spectral sequence of mixed Hodge structures.

Lemma 2.1 *Let $r \leq g$. Then the natural map*

$$H^p(\mathcal{A}_g^{\mathrm{bb}}, R^\bullet j_{g*} \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H^p(\mathcal{A}_r^{\mathrm{bb}}, R^\bullet j_{g*} \mathbb{Q})$$

is an isomorphism for $p < r$ and is injective for $p = r$.

Proof It suffices to show that when $r < g$, the natural map $H^p(\mathcal{A}_{r+1}^{\text{bb}}, R^\bullet j_{g*}\mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H^p(\mathcal{A}_r^{\text{bb}}, R^\bullet j_{g*}\mathbb{Q})$ has this property. For this we consider the exact sequence

$$\begin{aligned} \cdots \rightarrow H_c^p(\mathcal{A}_{r+1}, R^\bullet j_{g*}\mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H^p(\mathcal{A}_{r+1}^{\text{bb}}, R^\bullet j_{g*}\mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H^p(\mathcal{A}_r^{\text{bb}}, R^\bullet j_{g*}\mathbb{Q}) \\ \rightarrow H_c^{p+1}(\mathcal{A}_{r+1}, R^\bullet j_{g*}\mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow \cdots \end{aligned}$$

The restriction $R^q j_{g*}\mathbb{Q}|_{\mathcal{A}_{r+1}}$ is a local system whose monodromy comes from an action of the algebraic group $\mathcal{S}p(H^r)$. Following the Borel–Serre result mentioned above, $H_c^i(\mathcal{A}_{r+1}, R^\bullet j_{g*}\mathbb{Q})$ vanishes for $i \leq r$ and so the lemma follows. \square

By viewing I^{g-r} as the subquotient $(H^r \oplus I^{g-r})/(H^r \oplus 0)$ of H^g , we see that there is a natural homomorphism of arithmetic groups $P_g(r) \rightarrow \text{GL}(I^{g-r}) = \text{GL}(g-r, \mathbb{Z})$.

Lemma 2.2 *The homomorphism $P_g(r) \rightarrow \text{GL}(g-r, \mathbb{Z})$ induces an isomorphism on rational cohomology in degrees $< \frac{1}{2}(g-r-1)$. In that range the rational cohomology of $\text{GL}(g-r, \mathbb{Z})$ is stable and is canonically isomorphic to the cohomology of $\text{GL}(\mathbb{Z}) := \bigcup_r \text{GL}(r, \mathbb{Z})$. The inclusion $P_g(r) \times P_{g'}(r') \subset P_{g+g'}(r+r')$ induces on rational cohomology in the stable range (relative to both factors) the coproduct in the Hopf algebra $H^\bullet(\text{GL}(\mathbb{Z}); \mathbb{Q})$.*

Proof According to Borel [3, Theorem 4.4], the cohomology of the arithmetic group $\text{GL}(r, \mathbb{Z})$ with values in an irreducible representation of the underlying algebraic group $\mathcal{S}\mathcal{L}_r^\pm$ (the group of invertible matrices of determinant ± 1) is zero in degrees $< \frac{1}{2}(r-1)$, unless the representation is trivial. Let $N_g(r)$ be the kernel of $P_g(r) \rightarrow \text{GL}(g-r, \mathbb{Z})$. This is a nilpotent subgroup whose center, when written additively, may be identified with the symmetric quotient $\text{Sym}_2(I^{g-r})$ of $I^{g-r} \otimes I^{g-r}$. The quotient of $N_g(r)$ by this center is abelian, and when written additively, naturally identified with the lattice $H^r \otimes I^{g-r}$. So in view of the Leray spectral sequence

$$H^p(\text{GL}(g-r, \mathbb{Z}), H^q(N_g(r), \mathbb{R})) \Rightarrow H^{p+q}(P_g(r), \mathbb{R}),$$

it suffices to show that $H^q(N_g(r); \mathbb{R})$ does not contain the trivial representation of $\text{SL}^{\pm 1}(g-r, \mathbb{R})$ in positive degrees $q < \frac{1}{2}(g-r-1)$. This follows from another Leray spectral sequence

$$H^s(I^{g-r} \otimes H^r, H^t(\text{Sym}_2 I^{g-r}, \mathbb{R})) \Rightarrow H^{s+t}(N_g(r), \mathbb{R}).$$

The left-hand side is isomorphic to

$$\bigwedge^s \text{Hom}(I^{g-r} \otimes H^r, \mathbb{R}) \otimes \bigwedge^t \text{Hom}(\text{Sym}_2 I^{g-r}, \mathbb{R})$$

as a representation of $\text{SL}^{\pm 1}(g-r, \mathbb{R})$. The invariant theory of $\text{SL}(g-r; \mathbb{R})$ tells us that the trivial representations in the tensor algebra generated by $\text{Hom}(I^{g-r}, \mathbb{R})$ come from the formation of powers of the determinant $\bigwedge^{g-r} \text{Hom}(I^{g-r}, \mathbb{R}) \cong \mathbb{R}$ (see for

example [9, Proposition F.10]). Since the displayed representation of $SL^{\pm 1}(g-r, \mathbb{R})$ is a quotient of this tensor algebra, it will not contain the trivial representation when $0 < s+2t < g-r$. Hence the first part of the lemma follows. The second assertion merely quotes a theorem of Borel [2, Theorems 7.5 and 11.1], and the last assertion is easy. \square

Corollary 2.3 *For $q < \frac{1}{2}(g-r-1)$, $R^q j_{g*} \mathbb{Q} | \mathcal{A}_r^{\text{bb}}$ is a constant local system whose stalk is canonically isomorphic to $H^q(\text{GL}(\mathbb{Z}), \mathbb{Q})$. This identification is compatible with the multiplicative structure. It is also compatible with the coproduct in the sense that when $0 \leq r' \leq g'$, then in degrees $< \frac{1}{2} \min\{g-r-1, g'-r'-1\}$, the natural map*

$$R^\bullet j_{g+g'*} \mathbb{Q} |_{\mathcal{A}_{g+g'}}^{\text{bb}} \times \mathcal{A}_{r'}^{\text{bb}} \rightarrow (R^\bullet j_{g*} \mathbb{Q} |_{\mathcal{A}_g}^{\text{bb}}) \boxtimes (R^\bullet j_{g'*} \mathbb{Q} |_{\mathcal{A}_{r'}}^{\text{bb}})$$

is stalkwise identified with the coproduct on $H^\bullet(\text{GL}(\mathbb{Z}); \mathbb{Q})$.

Proof of the first assertion of Theorem 1.2 We have shown (Lemma 2.1 and Corollary 2.3) that when $p < r$ and $q < \frac{1}{2}(g-r-1)$ we have

$$E_2^{p,q} = H^p(\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{bb}}, R^q j_{g*} \mathbb{Q}) = H^p(\mathcal{A}_r^{\text{bb}}, \mathbb{Q}) \otimes H^q(\text{GL}(\mathbb{Z}); \mathbb{Q})$$

The Leray spectral sequences (3) for j_{g*} and j_{g+1*} are compatible and so we may form a limit: we fix p and q , but we let r and $g-r$ tend to infinity. This then yields a spectral sequence

$$(4) \quad E_2^{p,q} = H^p(\mathcal{A}_\infty^{\text{bb}}; \mathbb{Q}) \otimes H^q(\text{GL}(\mathbb{Z}); \mathbb{Q}) \Rightarrow H^{p+q}(\mathcal{A}_\infty; \mathbb{Q}).$$

This spectral sequence is not just multiplicative, but also compatible with the coproduct. So the differentials take primitive elements to primitive elements (or zero) and the spectral sequence restricts to one of graded vector spaces by restricting to the primitive parts. The primitive part of $E_2^{p,q}$ is zero unless $p = 0$ or $q = 0$. A theorem of Borel [2, 11.4] tells us that $H^\bullet(\text{GL}(\mathbb{Z}); \mathbb{Q})_{\text{pr}}$ has for every positive integer r a generator a_r in degree $4r + 1$ (and is zero in all other positive degrees) and that $H^\bullet(\mathcal{A}_\infty; \mathbb{Q})_{\text{pr}}$ has for every odd integer s a primitive generator ch_s in degree $2s$ (and is zero in all other positive degrees). This implies that $d^k(1 \otimes a_r) = 0$ for $k = 2, 3, \dots, 4r + 1$, but that $y_r := d^{4r+2}(1 \otimes a_r)$ will be nonzero and primitive. We also see that for $s > 0$ odd, $H^{2s}(\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{bb}}; \mathbb{Q})$ must contain a lift $\tilde{\text{ch}}_s$ of ch_s . Since $H^\bullet(\mathcal{A}_\infty^{\text{bb}}; \mathbb{Q})$ is a Hopf algebra, it then follows that the Hopf algebra $H^\bullet(\mathcal{A}_\infty^{\text{bb}}; \mathbb{Q})$ is primitively generated by $y_1, y_2, \dots, \tilde{\text{ch}}_1, \tilde{\text{ch}}_3, \tilde{\text{ch}}_5, \dots$. So as a commutative \mathbb{Q} -algebra it is freely generated by $y_1, y_2, \dots, \tilde{c}_1, \tilde{c}_3, \tilde{c}_5, \dots$. \square

The spectral sequence (4) suggests that the space \mathcal{A}_∞ (which we did not define) has the homotopy type of a $B\text{GL}(\mathbb{Z})$ -bundle over $\mathcal{A}_\infty^{\text{bb}}$ (which we did not define either). Indeed, Charney and Lee provide in [5, Theorem 3.2] an appropriate homotopy substitute for such a fibration (which they attribute to Giffen), namely, a homotopy fibration whose

fiber is a model of $BGL(\mathbb{Z})^+$ (where “+” is the Quillen plus construction) and whose total space is \mathbb{Q} –homotopy equivalent to $BSp(\mathbb{Z})^+$, so that the base (which admits an explicit description as the classifying space of a category) may be regarded as a \mathbb{Q} –homotopy type representing $\mathcal{A}_\infty^{\text{bb}}$.

Remark 2.4 The long exact sequence for the pair $(\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{bb}}, \mathcal{A}_g)$ shows that the cohomology $H^\bullet(\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{bb}}, \mathcal{A}_g; \mathbb{Q})$ stabilizes as well with g and is equal to the ideal in $\mathbb{Q}[y_1, y_2, \dots, \tilde{c}_1, \tilde{c}_3, \tilde{c}_5, \dots]$ generated by the y_r . We shall therefore denote this ideal by $H^\bullet(\mathcal{A}_\infty^{\text{bb}}, \mathcal{A}_\infty; \mathbb{Q})$. We use the occasion to point out that the y –classes are canonically defined, but that this is not at all clear for the \tilde{c} –classes (for more on this, see Remark 3.1).

Remark 2.5 We can account geometrically for the classes y_r as follows. Denote the single point of $\mathcal{A}_0 \subset \mathcal{A}_g^{\text{bb}}$ by ∞ (the worst cusp of $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{bb}}$), and take g so large that the natural maps

$$\begin{aligned} H^{4r+1}(\text{GL}(\mathbb{Z}); \mathbb{Q}) &\rightarrow H^{4r+1}(\text{GL}(g, \mathbb{Z}); \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow (R^{4r+1} j_{g*} \mathbb{Q})_\infty, \\ H^{4r+2}(\mathcal{A}_\infty^{\text{bb}}, \mathcal{A}_\infty; \mathbb{Q}) &\rightarrow H^{4r+2}(\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{bb}}, \mathcal{A}_g; \mathbb{Q}) \end{aligned}$$

are isomorphisms. Choose a regular neighborhood U_∞ of ∞ in $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{bb}}$ so that if we put $\mathring{U}_\infty := U_\infty \cap \mathcal{A}_g$, the natural maps

$$(R^{4r+1} j_{g*} \mathbb{Q})_\infty \leftarrow H^{4r+1}(\mathring{U}_\infty; \mathbb{Q}) \xrightarrow{\delta} H^{4r+2}(U_\infty, \mathring{U}_\infty; \mathbb{Q})$$

are also isomorphisms. If we identify $a_r \in H^{4r+1}(\text{GL}(\mathbb{Z}); \mathbb{Q})$ with its image in $H^{4r+1}(\mathring{U}_\infty; \mathbb{Q})$, then $\delta(a_r) \in H^{4r+2}(U_\infty, \mathring{U}_\infty; \mathbb{Q})$ is precisely the image of y_r under the restriction map

$$H^{4r+2}(\mathcal{A}_\infty^{\text{bb}}, \mathcal{A}_\infty; \mathbb{Q}) \cong H^{4r+2}(\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{bb}}, \mathcal{A}_g; \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H^{4r+2}(U_\infty, \mathring{U}_\infty; \mathbb{Q}).$$

We may also get a homology class this way: the Hopf algebra $H_\bullet(\text{GL}(\mathbb{Z}); \mathbb{Q})$ has a primitive generator in $H_{4r+1}(\text{GL}(\mathbb{Z}); \mathbb{Q})$ that is dual to a_r , and if we represent this generator as $(4r+1)$ –cycle B_r in \mathring{U}_∞ , then B_r bounds both in U_∞ (almost canonically) and in \mathcal{A}_g (not canonically). The two bounding $(4r+2)$ –chains make up a $(4r+2)$ –cycle in $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{bb}}$ whose class $z_r \in H_{4r+2}(\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{bb}}; \mathbb{Q})$ pairs nontrivially with the image of y_r in $H^{4r+2}(\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{bb}}; \mathbb{Q})$.

3 The mixed Hodge structure on the primitive stable cohomology

Proof that the y –classes are of weight zero In view of Remark 2.5 it is enough to show that the image of $H^\bullet(\text{GL}(\mathbb{Z}); \mathbb{Q})$ in the stalk $(R^\bullet j_{g*} \mathbb{Q})_\infty$ has weight zero. For

this we will need a toroidal resolution of U_∞ as described in [1, Chapter III, Section 1], but we will try to get by with the minimal input necessary (for a somewhat more detailed review of this construction one may consult [6]).

Consider the symmetric quotient $\text{Sym}_2 \mathbb{Z}^g$ of $\mathbb{Z}^g \otimes \mathbb{Z}^g$ and regard it as a lattice in the space $\text{Sym}_2 \mathbb{R}^g$ of quadratic forms on $\text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^g, \mathbb{R})$. The positive definite quadratic forms make up a cone $C_g \subset \text{Sym}_2 \mathbb{R}^g$ that is open and convex and is as such spanned by its intersection with $\text{Sym}_2 \mathbb{Z}^g$. Let $C_g^+ \supset C_g$ be the convex cone spanned by $\overline{C_g} \cap \text{Sym}_2 \mathbb{Z}^g$; this is just the set of semipositive quadratic forms on $\text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^g, \mathbb{R})$, whose kernel is spanned by its intersection with $\text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^g, \mathbb{Z})$. The obvious action of $\text{GL}(g, \mathbb{Z})$ on $\text{Sym}_2 \mathbb{Z}^g$ preserves both cones and is proper on C_g .

Consider the algebraic torus $T_g := \mathbb{C}^\times \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \text{Sym}_2 \mathbb{Z}^g$. If we apply the “log norm” $\text{lgnm}: z \in \mathbb{C}^\times \mapsto \log |z| \in \mathbb{R}$ to the first tensor factor, we get a $\text{GL}(g, \mathbb{Z})$ -equivariant homomorphism $\text{lgnm}_{T_g}: T_g \rightarrow \text{Sym}_2 \mathbb{R}^g$ with kernel the compact torus $U(1) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \text{Sym}_2 \mathbb{Z}^g$. We denote by $\mathcal{T}_g \subset T_g$ the preimage of C_g so that we have defined a proper $\text{GL}(g, \mathbb{Z})$ -equivariant homomorphism of semigroups $\text{lgnm}_{\mathcal{T}_g}: \mathcal{T}_g \rightarrow C_g$. Since $\text{GL}(g, \mathbb{Z})$ acts properly on C_g it does so on \mathcal{T}_g and hence the orbit space $\mathring{V} := \text{GL}(g, \mathbb{Z}) \backslash \mathcal{T}_g$ has the structure of a complex-analytic orbifold. There is a natural extension of $V \supset \mathring{V}$ in the complex analytic category (it is in fact the Stein hull of \mathring{V} in case $g > 1$) that comes with a distinguished point that we will (for good reasons) also denote by ∞ and which is such that \mathring{V} is open-dense in V and $(V, V \setminus \mathring{V})$ is topologically the open cone over a pair of spaces with vertex ∞ . It has the property that there exists an open embedding of U_∞ in V that takes ∞ to ∞ and identifies U_∞ with a regular neighborhood of ∞ in V in such a way that $\mathring{U}_\infty = U_\infty \cap \mathring{V}$. This justifies our focus on the triple $(V, \mathring{V}; \infty)$. All else we need to know about V is that the toroidal extension of \mathring{V} that we are about to consider provides a resolution of V as an orbifold.

The universal cover of $\mathring{\mathcal{T}}_g$ is contractible (with covering group $\text{Sym}_2 \mathbb{Z}^g$) and hence the universal cover of \mathring{V} as an orbifold is also contractible and has covering group $\text{GL}(g, \mathbb{Z}) \ltimes \text{Sym}_2 \mathbb{Z}^g$ (it is in fact a virtual classifying space for this group). Similarly, the orbit space $\mathcal{I}_g := \text{GL}(g, \mathbb{Z}) \backslash C_g$ exists as a real-analytic orbifold and is a virtual classifying space for $\text{GL}(g, \mathbb{Z})$. The map $\text{lgnm}_{\mathcal{T}_g}$ induces a projection $\nu: \mathring{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_g$ and the classes that concern us lie in the image of

$$(5) \quad H^\bullet(\text{GL}(\mathbb{Z}); \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H^\bullet(\text{GL}(g, \mathbb{Z}); \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H^\bullet(\mathcal{I}_g; \mathbb{Q}) \xrightarrow{\nu^*} H^\bullet(\mathring{V}; \mathbb{Q}).$$

A nonsingular admissible decomposition of C_g^+ is a collection $\{\sigma\}_{\sigma \in \Sigma}$ of closed cones in C_g^+ , each of which is spanned by a partial basis of $\text{Sym}_2 \mathbb{Z}^g$, such that the collection is closed under “taking faces” and “taking intersections” and whose relative interiors are pairwise disjoint with union C_g^+ . Let Σ be such a decomposition that

is also $GL(g, \mathbb{Z})$ -invariant and is fine enough in the sense that every $GL(g, \mathbb{Z})$ -orbit in C_+^g meets every member of Σ in at most one point. Such decompositions exist [1, Chapter II, Corollary 5.23]. (One usually also requires that $GL(g, \mathbb{Z})$ has only finitely many orbits in Σ , but this is in fact implied by the other conditions; see [11, Theorem 3.8].) The associated torus embedding $T_g \subset T_g^\Sigma$ is then nonsingular and comes with an action of $GL(g, \mathbb{Z})$. We denote by \mathcal{T}_g^Σ the interior of the closure of T_g in T_g^Σ . This is an open $GL(g, \mathbb{Z})$ -invariant subset of T_g^Σ on which $GL(g, \mathbb{Z})$ acts properly, so that $V^\Sigma := GL(g, \mathbb{Z}) \backslash \mathcal{T}_g^\Sigma$ exists as an analytic orbifold. It is of the type alluded to above: we have a natural proper morphism $f: V^\Sigma \rightarrow V$ that is complex-algebraic over V and is an isomorphism over \mathring{V} . Moreover, the exceptional set is a simple normal crossing divisor in the orbifold sense.

As for every torus embedding, there is also a real counterpart in the sense that $\text{lgm}_{\mathcal{T}_g}$ extends in a $GL(g, \mathbb{Z})$ -equivariant manner to a proper and surjective map $\text{lgm}_{\mathcal{T}_g^\Sigma}: \mathcal{T}_g^\Sigma \rightarrow C_g^\Sigma$, where C_g^Σ is a certain stratified locally compact Hausdorff space which contains C_g as an open dense subset. In the present case C_g^Σ is simply a manifold with corners, because Σ is nonsingular. The strata of C_g^Σ are indexed by Σ , with the stratum defined by σ being the image of C_g under the projection along the real subspace of $\text{Sym}_2 \mathbb{R}^g$ spanned by σ . So each stratum of C_g^Σ appears as a convex open subset of some vector space and it is all of this vector space precisely when the relative interior of σ is contained in C_g . This is also equivalent to the stratum having compact closure in C_g^Σ .

Let us define a *wall* of C_g^Σ to be the closure of a stratum defined by a ray (ie a one-dimensional member) of Σ . So a wall is compact if and only if the associated ray lies in $C_g \cup \{0\}$. We denote by $\partial_{\text{pr}} C_g^\Sigma$ the union of these compact walls. This is a closed subset of C_g^Σ and its covering by such compact walls is a *Leray covering*: the covering is locally finite and each nonempty intersection is contractible (and is in fact the closure of a stratum). Its nerve is easily expressed in terms of Σ . Let us say that a member of Σ is *proper* if it is contained in $C_g \cup \{0\}$. The proper members of Σ make up a subset $\Sigma_{\text{pr}} \subset \Sigma$ that is also closed under “taking faces” and “taking intersections” and their union makes up a $GL(g, \mathbb{Z})$ -invariant cone contained in $C_g \cup \{0\}$. If we projectivize that cone we get a simplicial complex in the real projective space of $\text{Sym}_2 \mathbb{R}^g$ that we denote by $P(\Sigma_{\text{pr}})$. A vertex of $P(\Sigma_{\text{pr}})$ corresponds of course to a ray of Σ_{pr} , and this in turn defines a compact wall of C_g^Σ . In this way $P(\Sigma_{\text{pr}})$ can be identified in a $GL(g, \mathbb{Z})$ -equivariant manner with the nerve complex of the covering of $\partial_{\text{pr}} C_g^\Sigma$ by the compact walls of C_g^Σ . A standard argument shows that we have a $GL(g, \mathbb{Z})$ -equivariant homotopy equivalence between $\partial_{\text{pr}} C_g^\Sigma$ and the nerve $P(\Sigma_{\text{pr}})$ of this covering.

Each stratum closure in C_g^Σ can be retracted in a canonical manner onto its intersection with $\partial_{\text{pr}}C_g^\Sigma$ and we thus find a $\text{GL}(g, \mathbb{Z})$ -equivariant deformation retraction $C_g^\Sigma \rightarrow \partial_{\text{pr}}C_g^\Sigma$. This shows at the same time that the inclusion $C_g \subset C_g^\Sigma$ is a $\text{GL}(g, \mathbb{Z})$ -equivariant homotopy equivalence. So if we put

$$\mathcal{I}_g^\Sigma := \text{GL}(g, \mathbb{Z}) \backslash C_g^\Sigma \quad \text{and} \quad \partial_{\text{pr}}\mathcal{I}_g^\Sigma := \text{GL}(g, \mathbb{Z}) \backslash \partial_{\text{pr}}C_g^\Sigma,$$

then we end up with homotopy equivalences $\mathcal{I}_g \subset \mathcal{I}_g^\Sigma \supset \partial_{\text{pr}}\mathcal{I}_g^\Sigma$. We also have a homotopy equivalence $\partial_{\text{pr}}\mathcal{I}_g^\Sigma \sim \text{GL}(g, \mathbb{Z}) \backslash P(\Sigma_{\text{pr}})$.

Taking the preimage under Igm makes walls of C_g^Σ correspond to irreducible components of the toric boundary $\mathcal{T}_g^\Sigma \setminus \mathcal{T}_g$ and a wall of C_g^Σ is compact if and only if the associated irreducible component is. So the preimage $\partial_{\text{pr}}\mathcal{T}_g^\Sigma$ of $\partial_{\text{pr}}C_g^\Sigma$ is the union of the compact irreducible components of the toric boundary. It is clear that $P(\Sigma_{\text{pr}})$ is also the nerve of the covering of $\partial_{\text{pr}}\mathcal{T}_g^\Sigma$ by its irreducible components. The image of $\partial_{\text{pr}}\mathcal{T}_g^\Sigma$ in V (in other words, its $\text{GL}(g, \mathbb{Z})$ -orbit space) is the normal crossing divisor $f^{-1}(\infty)$. The inclusion $f^{-1}(\infty) \subset V^\Sigma$ is also a deformation retract. So in the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathring{V} & \hookrightarrow & V^\Sigma & \longleftarrow & f^{-1}(\infty) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{I}_g & \hookrightarrow & \mathcal{I}_g^\Sigma & \longleftarrow & \partial_{\text{pr}}\mathcal{I}_g^\Sigma \end{array}$$

the inclusion on the top right and those at the bottom are homotopy equivalences. It follows that the composite map in diagram (5) factors through the rational cohomology of \mathcal{I}_g^Σ and hence also through the rational cohomology of V^Σ and that the nonzero classes in $H^\bullet(V^\Sigma; \mathbb{Q}) \cong H^\bullet(f^{-1}(\infty); \mathbb{Q})$ that we thus obtain come from the nerve of the covering of $f^{-1}(\infty)$ by its irreducible components. Such classes are known to be of weight zero [7, Proposition 8.1.20]. □

Remark 3.1 Goresky and Pardon [10, Corollary 11.9] have constructed a lift c_r^{bb} of the real Chern class $c_r \in H^{2r}(\mathcal{A}_g; \mathbb{R})$ to $H^{2r}(\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{bb}}; \mathbb{R})$. The second author [12, Theorem 2.8] recently proved that c_r^{bb} (and hence also the corresponding Chern character ch_r^{bb}) lies in $F^r H^{2r}(\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{bb}}; \mathbb{R})$. So the class of the Tate extension in Remark 1.3 is up to a rational number given by the value of c_{2r+1}^{bb} on the class $z_r \in H_{4r+2}(\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{bb}}; \mathbb{Q})$ found in Remark 2.5 (two choices of z_r differ by a class of the form $j_{g*}(w)$ with $w \in H_{4r+2}(\mathcal{A}_g; \mathbb{Q})$ and c_{2r+1}^{bb} takes on such a class the rational value $c_{2r+1}(w)$). Arvind Nair, after learning of our theorem, informed us that his techniques enable him to show that this extension class is nonzero. Subsequently a different proof (based on the Beilinson regulator) was given in [12, Theorem 5.1].

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