## Hodge-Witt cohomology of complete intersections

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## 1. Statement of the theorem.

In this note, we prove the following assertions.

THEOREM. Let k be a perfect field of characteristic p>0 and X a smooth complete intersection of dimension n in a projective space over k.

- (a) If  $i \neq j$  and  $i+j \neq n$ , n+1,  $H^{j}(X, W\Omega_{X}^{i})=0$ .
- (b) If  $2i \neq n$ , n+1 and  $0 \leq i \leq n$ ,  $H^i(X, W\Omega_X^i) = W$  and F is bijective on  $H^i(X, W\Omega_X^i)$ .
  - (c)  $H^{n-i}(X, W\Omega_X^i)$  is a Cartier module (in the sense of [5], Ch. I, Def. 2.4).
  - (d) If  $2i \neq n+1$ ,  $H^{n-i+1}(X, W\Omega_X^i)/F^{\infty}B = 0$ .
- (e) If 2i=n+1,  $H^{n-i+1}(X,W\Omega_X^i)/F^{\infty}B=W$  and F is bijective on  $H^{n-i+1}(X,W\Omega_X^i)/F^{\infty}B$ .

We follow the notation of [1], [4] and [5]. In particular, W=W(k) (resp. K) is the ring of Witt vectors with coefficients in k (resp. the fraction field of W).  $H^{\cdot}(X/W)$  (resp.  $H^{j}(X,WQ_{X}^{i})$ ) denotes the crystalline cohomology group (resp. the Hodge-Witt cohomology group) of X. F (resp. V) stands for the Frobenius morphism (resp. the Verschiebung morphism). For a commutative group A and an endomorphism M of A, M (resp. A/M) denotes  $Ker[m:A\to A]$  (resp. A).

## 2. Proof of the theorem.

Throughout this section, k denotes a perfect field of characteristic p>0 and X a smooth complete intersection of dimension n in a projective space over k.

We first recall known facts on the Hodge cohomology and the crystalline cohomology of a smooth complete intersection in a projective space:

- (I)  $H^{j}(X, \Omega_{X}^{i})=0$  if  $i\neq j$  and  $i+j\neq n$ ;
- (II)  $H^{i}(X, \Omega_{X}^{i}) = k$  if  $2i \neq n$  and  $0 \leq i \leq n$ ;

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