

On Hasse-Witt matrices of Fermat varieties

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Introduction

Let X be an n -dimensional Fermat variety of degree d

$$x_0^d + x_1^d + \cdots + x_{n+1}^d = 0 \quad (d \geq n+2)$$

in \mathbf{P}^{n+1} , where x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n+1} are homogeneous coordinates. We are concerned with the p -th power Frobenius action F on the n -th cohomology group $H^n(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ of X over an algebraic closure k of the field \mathbf{F}_p ($p > 0; p \nmid d$). The F -module $H^n(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ is canonically isomorphic to the G_h -module $H^{n+1}(\mathbf{P}^{n+1}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}^{n+1}}(-d))$, and we know that the vector space $H^{n+1}(\mathbf{P}^{n+1}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}^{n+1}}(-d))$ has as basis \mathcal{W}_0 (cf. §1). We now consider the matrix (the so-called Hasse-Witt matrix) $\text{HW}(X)$ of G_h with respect to \mathcal{W}_0 .

In this paper, we show mainly the following theorems:

THEOREM I. *For positive integers n, d and p (p ; prime number with $p \nmid d$ and $d \geq n+2$) given as above, we let ρ_i be the number of all elements in \mathcal{W}_0 of type i defined in §1. We can arrange the ρ_i 's by some integers $f_0 > f_1 > \cdots > f_r > 0$ as follows:*

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_i = 0 \quad \text{for } i > f_0, \quad \rho_{f_s} = \rho_i < \rho_{f_{s+1}} \quad \text{for } f_s \geq i > f_{s+1} \\ \text{and } s < r, \quad \rho_{f_r} = \rho_i \leq \rho_0 \quad \text{for } f_r \geq i \geq 1. \end{aligned}$$

We denote by $\text{HW}(X)_{\text{nil}p}$ the nilpotent part of $\text{HW}(X)$ at p . Then the normal form of $\text{HW}(X)_{\text{nil}p}$ becomes the matrix

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc} \Lambda(1) & & & 0 \\ & \Lambda(2) & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \Lambda(\rho_{f_r}) & \\ & & & 0 \\ 0 & & & 0 \cdots 0 \end{array} \right) \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{cccc} \Lambda(1) & & & 0 \\ & \Lambda(2) & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \Lambda(\rho_{f_r}) & \\ & & & 0 \\ 0 & & & 0 \cdots 0 \end{array}} \right\} \rho_0 - \rho_{f_r}$$

with $\Lambda(\rho) = \Lambda_{f_{\alpha+1}}$ for $\rho_{f_{\alpha-1}} < \rho \leq \rho_{f_\alpha}$, $\alpha = 0, 1, \dots, r$, where $\rho_{f_{-1}} = 0$, and each