

TORSION ALGEBRAIC CYCLES, K_2 , AND BRAUER GROUPS OF FUNCTION FIELDS

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0. Introduction. Let F be a field, and let $H^*(F, \mu_n)$ denote the Galois cohomology of $\text{Gal}(F_s/F)$ with coefficients in the group μ_n of n th roots of 1 for some fixed n prime to $\text{char } F$. Bass and Tate have shown that the natural pairing

$$F^*/F^{*n} \times F^*/F^{*n} = H^1(F, \mu_n) \times H^1(F, \mu_n) \xrightarrow{\text{cup product}} H^2(F, \mu_n^{\otimes 2})$$

is a symbol on F . In other words there is an induced homomorphism (n th power norm residue symbol) of the Milnor K_2 group [7], $R_{n,F}: K_2(F)/nK_2(F) \rightarrow H^2(F, \mu_n^{\otimes 2})$.

Tate showed that $R_{n,F}$ is an isomorphism where F is a global field, and asked whether an analogous result held for arbitrary fields. The situation is particularly interesting when $\mu_n \subset F$, because in this case

$$H^2(F, \mu_n^{\otimes 2}) \cong H^2(F, \mu_n) \otimes \mu_n \cong_n \text{Br}(F) \otimes \mu_n$$

($\text{Br}(F) = \text{Brauer group of } F$). Surjectivity of R_n implies, for example, that every division algebra with exponent n and center F is split by an *abelian* extension field of F . The question of surjectivity for R_2 , for example, amounts to the classical question of whether a division algebra of exponent 2 is equivalent to a tensor product of quaternion algebras.

In this note I will consider the case $F = \text{function field of an algebraic variety } X \text{ over a ground field } k$. I will give some partial results of an algebraic nature, and sketch some relations between Tate's question for F , and the global geometry of X . Detailed proofs are available in preprint form.

1. Algebraic results.

THEOREM (1.1). *Let $F = k(t_1, \dots, t_r)$ be a rational function field in r variables over a field k , and let n be an integer prime to $\text{char } k$. Then the*

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