

LINE BUNDLES ON RIGID VARIETIES AND HODGE SYMMETRY

DAVID HANSEN AND SHIZHANG LI

ABSTRACT. We prove several related results on the low-degree Hodge numbers of proper smooth rigid analytic varieties over non-archimedean fields. Our arguments rely on known structure theorems for the relevant Picard varieties, together with recent advances in p -adic Hodge theory. We also define a rigid analytic Albanese naturally associated with any smooth proper rigid space.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let K be a p -adic field, i.e. a complete discretely valued extension of \mathbf{Q}_p with perfect residue field κ ¹. Let X be a smooth proper rigid analytic space over K . In this paper, we study the relationship between the Hodge numbers $h^{1,0}$ and $h^{0,1}$ of X .

For a compact complex manifold Y , we always have $\dim H^1(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y) \geq \dim H^0(Y, \Omega_Y^1)^{d=0}$ (c.f. [BHPVdV04, Chapter IV, Section 2]). In the rigid analytic setting, Scholze proved that the Hodge–de Rham spectral sequence always degenerates at E_1 , and in particular every global 1-form on X as above is automatically closed (c.f. [Sch13, Theorem 8.4]). One is naturally led to guess that for X as above we always have $\dim H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X) \geq \dim H^0(X, \Omega_X^1)$. In this paper we confirm this inequality assuming that X has a strictly semistable formal model (c.f. [HL00, Section 1]) and provide a geometric interpretation of the difference.

Theorem 1.1 (Main Theorem). *Under the conditions stated above, we have*

$$\dim H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X) \geq \dim H^0(X, \Omega_X^1).$$

Moreover, the difference between two numbers above is the virtual torus rank of the Picard variety of X (to be defined in the next section).

Remark.

- (1) It is true (although hard to prove) that possessing strictly semistable reduction is stable under finite flat base extension, hence the theorem is insensitive to finite extensions of the ground field. Therefore we may and do assume that X has a K -rational point $x : \mathrm{Sp}(K) \rightarrow X$. We will fix this rational point from now on.
- (2) The proof relies crucially on the assumption that X has a strictly semistable formal model, which we use to determine the structure of the Picard variety of X , c.f. Theorem 2.1 below. We certainly expect that the structure of the Picard variety should be of this shape in general. However, it is also a long standing folklore conjecture that any quasi-compact smooth rigid space potentially admits a strictly semistable formal model.
- (3) Assuming a result in progress by Conrad–Gabber along with the semistable reduction conjecture above, the Main Theorem holds for any smooth proper rigid space over any complete non-archimedean extension of \mathbf{Q}_p .

In a complementary direction, the second author [Li17] singled out the class of smooth proper rigid spaces admitting some formal model with *projective* special fiber. In particular, according to Theorem 1.1 of loc. cit., the Picard variety of any such X is automatically proper. Combining this with Lütkebohmert’s structure theorem (c.f. [Lüt95]) for smooth proper rigid groups and the comparison results of [Sch13], we deduce the following result.

¹Note that the perfectness assumption of the residue field here is not essential, as Hodge numbers doesn’t change under ground field extension.

Theorem 1.2. *Let X be a smooth proper rigid space over a p -adic field K . Assume that X has a formal model \mathcal{X} over $\mathrm{Spf}(\mathcal{O}_K)$ whose special fiber is projective. Then we have*

$$h^{1,0}(X) = h^{0,1}(X).$$

Remark.

- (1) In this Theorem, we do not need to assume that X has potentially semistable reduction.
- (2) By a result in progress of Conrad–Gabber we may generalize this Theorem to the situation where K is an arbitrary non-archimedean field extension of \mathbf{Q}_p . Indeed, let \mathcal{X} be a formal model of X with projective special fibre $\mathcal{X}_0 \subset \mathbb{P}_k^n$. Then there exists $\pi \in \mathfrak{m}$ such that $p \in \pi\mathcal{O}_K$ and \mathcal{X}_π is also a projective variety over $\mathrm{Spec}(\mathcal{O}/\pi)$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{X}_\pi & \hookrightarrow & \mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{O}/\pi}^n \\ & \searrow & \swarrow \\ & \mathrm{Spec}(\mathcal{O}/\pi) & \end{array}$$

By a standard argument, there exists a finite type \mathbb{F}_p -algebra A with a morphism $\phi: A \rightarrow \mathcal{O}/\pi$ and a diagram such that the diagram over \mathcal{O}/π is pullback along ϕ

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{X}_A & \hookrightarrow & \mathbb{P}_A^n \\ & \searrow & \swarrow \\ & \mathrm{Spec}(A) & \end{array}$$

Now the work of Conrad–Gabber would produce a proper flat family of formal schemes $\mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$ of topologically finite type over \mathbb{Z}_p whose reduction is a relative projective family $\mathcal{X}_U \rightarrow U$ where $U \subset \mathrm{Spec}(A)$ is a (non-empty) open and whose generic fibre $Y \rightarrow Z$ is a proper smooth family of rigid spaces having X as one of the “geometric fibres”. Applying Theorem 1.2 to the family $Y \rightarrow Z$ yields the equality of degree one hodge numbers of X .

This result suggests that the condition of admitting a formal model with projective reduction could be a natural rigid analytic analogue of the Kähler condition. In particular, it is natural to ask if this condition implies Hodge symmetry in higher degrees:

Question 1.3. *Let X be a smooth proper rigid space admitting a formal model with projective reduction. Is it true that $h^{i,j}(X) = h^{j,i}(X)$ for all i, j ?*

By combining Theorem 1.2 and Serre duality, it is easy to see that this question has an affirmative answer for rigid analytic surfaces.

2. PRELIMINARIES

In this section, we record some preliminary results from [HL00] which will be used in the proof of the Main Theorem. We remark that these results hold for *arbitrary* discretely valued non-archimedean fields K (not necessarily an extension of \mathbf{Q}_p). Throughout this section, X will be a smooth proper rigid space over such a K .

In the paper [HL00], Lütkebohmert and Hartl considered the Picard functor

$$\mathrm{Pic}_{X/K} : (\text{Smooth rigid spaces over } K) \rightarrow (\text{Sets}), V \mapsto \underline{\mathrm{Pic}}_{X/K}(V)$$

where

$$\underline{\mathrm{Pic}}_{X/K}(V) = \{\text{Isomclass}(\mathcal{L}, \lambda) : \mathcal{L} \text{ a line bundle on } X \times_K V, \lambda : \mathcal{O}_V \xrightarrow{\sim} (x, \mathrm{id})^* \mathcal{L} \text{ an isomorphism}\}.$$

Let us summarize several main statements of the paper mentioned above.

Theorem 2.1 (Summary of Theorem 0.1, Proposition 3.13, Theorem 3.14 and Theorem 3.15 of [HL00]). *Assume X has a strictly semistable formal model.*

(1) The functor above is represented by a smooth rigid group denoted as Pic_X .

After a suitable finite base extension we have:

(2) The identity component Pic_X^0 of Pic_X , i.e. the Picard variety of X in their terminology, canonically admits a Raynaud's uniformization:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \Gamma & \\ & \downarrow & \\ T & \longrightarrow \hat{P} & \longrightarrow B \\ & \downarrow & \\ & \text{Pic}_X^0 & \end{array}$$

Here T is a split torus of dimension r , Γ is a lattice of rank $k(\leq r)$, and B is a good reduction abeloid variety (c.f. [Lüt95]), i.e. B is the rigid generic fiber of a formal abelian scheme.

(3) Non-canonically, Pic_X^0 may be written as an extension of an abeloid variety by a split torus of dimension $r - k^2$:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m^{r-k} \rightarrow \text{Pic}_X^0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow 0.$$

(4) The geometric component group of $\text{Pic}_X \times_K \mathbb{C}_K^3$, i.e. the Néron–Severi group of X in their terminology, is a finitely generated abelian group.

Definition 2.2. The virtual torus rank of Pic_X^0 is defined to be $r - k$ in the notation above.

It is easy to derive the following structural properties of the Tate module of Pic_X .

Proposition 2.3.

(1) The Tate module of Pic_X is the same as that of Pic_X^0 .

(2) There are two canonical short exact sequences of p -adic G_K representations:

$$0 \rightarrow V_p(T) \rightarrow V_p(\hat{P}) \rightarrow V_p(B) \rightarrow 0,$$

$$0 \rightarrow V_p(\hat{P}) \rightarrow V_p(\text{Pic}_X^0) = V_p(\text{Pic}_X) \rightarrow \varprojlim(\Gamma/p^n\Gamma) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{Q}_p \rightarrow 0.$$

Here $V_p(G) = \varprojlim G[p^n] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{Q}_p$ denotes the rational p -adic Tate module associated with any commutative rigid analytic group G .

(3) There is a non-canonical short exact sequence of p -adic G_K representations:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}_p(1)^{r-k} \rightarrow V_p(\text{Pic}_X^0) \rightarrow V_p(A) \rightarrow 0.$$

Proof. (1) follows from Theorem 2.1 (4), while (2) and (3) are consequences of Theorem 2.1 (2) and (3), respectively. \square

3. PROOF OF THE MAIN THEOREM

Now we specialize the results from Section 2 to the situation where K is of mixed characteristic (i.e. an extension of \mathbb{Q}_p). With the aid of Proposition 2.3 and Hodge–Tate comparison, it is easy to prove the Main Theorem.

Proof of Theorem 1.1. By Hodge–Tate comparison for smooth proper rigid spaces over K (c.f. [Sch13, Theorem 7.11]), we have a canonical G_K -equivariant isomorphism

$$H_{\text{ét}}^1(X_{\mathbb{C}_K}, \mathbb{Q}_p(1)) \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \mathbb{C}_K = (H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X) \otimes_K \mathbb{C}_K(1)) \oplus (H^0(X, \Omega_X^1) \otimes_K \mathbb{C}_K),$$

where \mathbb{C}_K is the completion of an algebraic closure of K . On the other hand, by the usual Kummer sequence we have

$$H_{\text{ét}}^1(X_{\mathbb{C}_K}, \mathbb{Q}_p(1)) = V_p(\text{Pic}_X).$$

²Although the way to write this extension is non-canonical, this number $r - k$ only depends on X

³Here and elsewhere in this paper, we use $\mathbb{C}_K := \widehat{\bar{K}}$ to denote the completion of an algebraic closure of K .

Combining these isomorphisms with Hodge–Tate comparison for A and the structural results for $V_p(\text{Pic}_X)$ described in Proposition 2.3 (3), we see that

$$\dim_K (V_p(\text{Pic}_X) \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \mathbb{C}_K)^{G_K} = \dim_K (V_p(A) \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \mathbb{C}_K)^{G_K} = \dim_K (H^1(\hat{A}, \mathcal{O}_{\hat{A}})) = \dim(\hat{A}) = \dim(A)$$

and similarly

$$\dim_K (V_p(\text{Pic}_X) \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \mathbb{C}_K(-1))^{G_K} = r - k + \dim(A),$$

where $r - k$ is the virtual torus rank of the Picard variety of X as in Definition 2.2. By Hodge–Tate comparison for X , the former is $h^{1,0}(X)$ and the latter is $h^{0,1}(X)$, so taking the difference gives $h^{0,1}(X) - h^{1,0}(X) = r - k$, as desired. \square

One sees that the argument above only uses the qualitative structure of the Picard variety. Similarly, it is easy to prove Theorem 1.2.

Proof of Theorem 1.2. [Li17, Theorem 1.1] says that in this situation the Picard variety is an abeloid variety. Therefore $r - k = 0$, so the argument above implies the equality $h^{0,1}(X) = h^{1,0}(X)$. \square

4. THE ALBANESE

In this section we define another rigid group variety related to “1-motives of rigid spaces”, namely the rigid Albanese variety. We work in the slightly more general setting where X is a smooth proper rigid space over any complete non-archimedean field K of characteristic 0 (not necessarily discretely valued); as before, we fix a rational point $x : \text{Sp}(K) \rightarrow X$. The only non-formal input we require is the existence of the Picard variety associated with X in this generality, which is guaranteed by the work of Warner, c.f. [War17].

Definition 4.1. The rigid Albanese variety $(\mathcal{A}, 0)$ associated with (X, x) is the initial object in the category of pointed maps from (X, x) to an abeloid variety pointed at its origin.

If no confusion seems likely, we call \mathcal{A} the Albanese variety of X and denote it by Alb_X . If Alb_X exists, it is clearly unique up to canonical isomorphism. In order to prove the existence of the Albanese, we employ the Picard variety as follows:

Definition 4.2. The Albanese \mathcal{A} of X is defined as the dual of the maximal connected proper smooth subgroup of the Picard variety of X .⁴

Note that the maximal connected proper smooth subgroup of any commutative rigid analytic group is well-defined; this is an easy exercise which we leave to the reader.

Proposition 4.3. *The abeloid variety \mathcal{A} constructed above is the Albanese of X .*

This Proposition is of no surprise, the corresponding version in the scheme case is well-known and can be found in [Gro95, Theorem 3.3(iii)]. The proof we give below is adapted from that in loc. cit.

Proof. To see that \mathcal{A} has the correct universal property, note that the Poincaré bundle on $X \times \text{Pic}_X^0$ restricts to a line bundle on $X \times \hat{\mathcal{A}}$. Therefore we have a morphism $\text{Alb} : X \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$. As the Poincaré bundle is trivialized along $\{x\} \times \text{Pic}_X^0$, we know that $\text{Alb}(x) = 0$. Now, given any pointed morphism $\phi : (X, x) \rightarrow (\mathcal{A}', 0)$, we may consider the line bundle $(\phi \times \text{id}_{\hat{\mathcal{A}'}})^* \mathcal{L}$ on $X \times \hat{\mathcal{A}'}$, the pullback of the Poincaré bundle \mathcal{L} on $\mathcal{A}' \times \hat{\mathcal{A}'}$, which gives rise to a morphism $\hat{\phi} : \hat{\mathcal{A}'} \rightarrow \text{Pic}_X^0$. Since $\hat{\mathcal{A}'}$ is proper and smooth, this morphism necessarily lands in $\hat{\mathcal{A}}$, hence gives rise to $\hat{\phi} : \hat{\mathcal{A}'} \rightarrow \hat{\mathcal{A}}$. The dual of this morphism gives rise to a homomorphism $\tilde{\phi} : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}'$. Using functoriality of Picard and (double)-duality of abeloid varieties, c.f. [Lüt16, Section 6.3], we see that $\tilde{\phi}$ as constructed above is canonical and $\phi = \tilde{\phi} \circ \text{Alb}$. This completes the proof. \square

The Albanese property implies that the induced map between the first étale cohomology groups is injective. Before stating the result, recall that for a rigid space X over a non-archimedean field K and any étale sheaf \mathcal{F} on X_t , the “geometric” étale cohomology is defined by $H_{\text{ét}}^i(X_{\bar{K}}, \mathcal{F}) := \varinjlim H_{\text{ét}}^i(X_L, \mathcal{F})$. It is a theorem of de Jong–van der Put that if X is quasi-compact, then we have $H_{\text{ét}}^i(X_{\bar{K}}, \mathcal{F}) \cong H_{\text{ét}}^i(X_{C_K}, \mathcal{F})$ as $\text{Gal}(K^{\text{sep}}/K)$ -modules (c.f. [dJvdP96, Lemma 3.7.1 and Theorem 3.7.3]).

⁴In our situation where the ground field has characteristic 0, one can drop the smoothness in this definition.

Proposition 4.4. *For any prime l (which can be taken to be p), the natural map $\text{Alb}^* : H_{\text{ét}}^1(\text{Alb}_{X, \bar{K}}, \mathbb{Z}_l) \rightarrow H_{\text{ét}}^1(X_{\bar{K}}, \mathbb{Z}_l)$ is injective, and similarly for \mathbb{Q}_l -coefficients.*

Proof. It suffices to show the injectivity for \mathbb{F}_l -coefficients. An element $\xi \in H_{\text{ét}}^1(\text{Alb}_{X, \bar{K}}, \mathbb{F}_l)$ is represented by an étale \mathbb{F}_l -torsor \mathcal{B} over $\text{Alb}_{X, L}$ where L is a finite separable extension of K . In this situation \mathcal{B} itself is automatically an abeloid variety (c.f. [Mum08, p. 167]⁵). Choose any class ξ such that $\text{Alb}^* \xi = 0$, in which case $X \times_{\text{Alb}_X} \mathcal{B} = \mathcal{B}'$ is a trivial \mathbb{F}_l -torsor over X (possibly after passing to a finite extension of K ; from now on we will ignore the issue of base change and the reader should think of every statement as potentially true). In particular, we can choose a section $\sigma : X \rightarrow \mathcal{B}'$ to the natural projection, as in the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{B}' = X \times_{\text{Alb}_X} \mathcal{B} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{B} \\ \downarrow \cong & \nearrow \sigma & \downarrow \cong \\ X & \longrightarrow & \text{Alb}_X \end{array}$$

The section σ gives rise to a morphism from X to \mathcal{B} which can be chosen so that x is sent to 0. By the universal property of the Albanese we then get a section $\tilde{\sigma} : \text{Alb}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$; but this just means that $\xi = 0$, as desired. \square

If the residue field κ of K is of characteristic 0, then by [Tem18, Theorem 1.18]⁶ X is potentially semistable. Therefore the discussion in Section 2 applies automatically; in particular, by Theorem 2.1 (3) we know that $\widehat{\text{Alb}}_X$ has dimension no bigger than that of the abeloid variety A which appeared in the aforesaid Theorem.

On the other hand, if κ is of characteristic p , then we have no free access to a structure theorem for the Picard variety anymore. Nevertheless, if K is a p -adic field we can still prove that the dimension of the Albanese is no bigger than $h^{1,0}(X)$ by combining Proposition 4.4 with a little p -adic Hodge theory.

Proposition 4.5. *If X is a smooth proper rigid space over a p -adic field K , then we have*

$$\dim(\text{Alb}_X) \leq \dim H^0(X, \Omega_X^1).$$

Proof. Proposition 4.4 implies that the dimension of the Hodge–Tate weight 1 (we follow the convention that $\mathbb{Q}_p(1)$ has Hodge–Tate weight -1) piece of $H_{\text{ét}}^1(\text{Alb}_{X, \mathbb{C}_K}, \mathbb{Q}_p) \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \mathbb{C}_K$ is at most that of $H_{\text{ét}}^1(X_{\mathbb{C}_K}, \mathbb{Q}_p) \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \mathbb{C}_K$. One uses Hodge–Tate comparison again to see that the former is the dimension of Alb_X and the latter is $\dim H^0(X, \Omega_X^1)$. \square

Hoping that the map from X to its Albanese could be given in terms of “integration of 1-forms on X ”, one might naïvely speculate that the dimension of Alb_X coincides with $h^{1,0}(X)$. However, we will see in the next section that this fails in general; see Example 5.6 for an explicit counterexample.

5. EXAMPLES

Example 5.1. Let A be an abeloid variety of dimension d over a discretely valued non-archimedean field. Its Picard variety is an abeloid variety of the same dimension d . Then we have $h^{1,0} = h^{0,1} = d$ and the Albanese of A is of course A itself. The behavior of abeloid varieties is basically the same as abelian varieties according to [Lüt95, Theorem II].

Example 5.2. Let H be a non-archimedean Hopf variety (c.f. [Vos91] and [Mus77]). Then its Picard variety is \mathbb{G}_m . We have $h^{1,0} = 0$ and $h^{0,1} = 1$. Since there is no non-constant morphism from a proper rigid variety to \mathbb{G}_m we see that the Albanese of H is trivial.

There is a geometric explanation for why Hopf varieties should have trivial Albanese.

Proposition 5.3. *Let K be a discretely valued non-archimedean field. There is no non-constant map from $\mathbb{A}_K^{1, \text{rig}}$ to any Abeloid variety A .*

⁵The proof of the analogous result for abelian varieties given in loc. cit. extends with almost no change to the setting of abeloid varieties, except that one has to use the rigid geometry version of rigidity lemma (c.f. [Lüt16, Lemma 7.1.2])

⁶The authors would like to thank Professor Michael Temkin for pointing this reference to us in a private communication.

Proof. Applying [Lüt95, Theorem II] (after possibly passing to a finite separable extension of K), using the notations in loc. cit., we may assume that A has a topological covering given by a smooth rigid group E sitting in an exact sequence of smooth rigid groups:

$$0 \rightarrow T \rightarrow E \rightarrow B \rightarrow 0.$$

Here T is a finite product of copies of $\mathbb{G}_m^{\text{rig}}$, and B is the generic fiber of a formal abelian scheme \mathcal{B} over \mathcal{O}_K . By [Lüt95, Section 2] \mathcal{B} is the Néron Model of B . In particular, for any admissible smooth formal scheme \mathcal{X} (whose generic fiber is denoted as X) over \mathcal{O}_K , any morphism from X to B extends uniquely to a morphism from \mathcal{X} to \mathcal{B} . We would like to make the following:

Claim. Any map $\mathbb{A}^{1,\text{rig}} \rightarrow A$ can be lifted to $\mathbb{A}^{1,\text{rig}} \rightarrow E$.

Proof. By [Lüt16, Corollary 6.3.4], it suffices to prove that $H^1(\mathbb{A}^{1,\text{rig}}, \mathbb{Z}) = 0$. One checks easily that the sheaf \mathbb{Z} is overconvergent (c.f. [Sch93, Definition after Lemma 18]⁷). By [Sch93, Corollary 20 (ii)], it suffices to show that the associated Berkovich space of $\mathbb{A}^{1,\text{rig}}$, denoted as $\mathcal{M}(\mathbb{A}^{1,\text{rig}})$ in loc. cit. (see also [FvdP04, Corollary 7.1.11] which compares the associated Berkovich space constructed by Berkovich and the site constructed in [Sch93]), is simply connected. Actually a stronger statement is true, namely the associated Berkovich space is contractible, due to [Ber90, Theorem 6.1.5]. \square

Now it suffices to show that any morphism from $\mathbb{A}^{1,\text{rig}}$ to B or $\mathbb{G}_m^{\text{rig}}$ must necessarily be constant. The latter being well known, we shall just prove the former.

We claim that any map f from $\mathbb{A}^{1,\text{rig}}$ to B is trivial. To see this, choose an increasing nested sequence of closed discs $D_i \subset \mathbb{A}^{1,\text{rig}}$ which admissibly cover $\mathbb{A}^{1,\text{rig}}$, and view f as the limit of its restrictions to the D_i 's. Now, closed discs have obvious smooth formal models with special fiber \mathbb{A}_k^1 . By the Néron mapping property, any map from a closed disc to B would extend to a map from such a smooth formal model to \mathcal{B} . Looking at the map on special fibers we get a map from a rational variety to an abelian variety, and any such map must be constant. Therefore our map f has image contained in an affinoid subspace of B . By the rigid analogue of Liouville's theorem (see Lemma 5.4) f must be constant. \square

In the argument above, we used the following rigid analytic analogue of Liouville's theorem.

Lemma 5.4. *There is no non-constant morphism from the analytification of a K -variety to a K -affinoid space.*

Proof. It suffices to prove the following:

Claim. Let $X = \text{Spec } R$ be an affine integral scheme of finite type over K . Then every bounded analytic function on X^{rig} is a constant.

We achieve this in 2 steps.

Step 1: First, suppose that $R = K[x_1, \dots, x_n]$. We have to prove that every bounded analytic function on $\mathbb{A}_K^{n,\text{rig}}$ is a constant. Recall that $\mathbb{A}_K^{n,\text{rig}}$ is given by inductive limit of

$$\text{Sp } K\langle x_1, \dots, x_n \rangle \hookrightarrow \text{Sp } K\langle x_1, \dots, x_n \rangle \hookrightarrow \dots \hookrightarrow \text{Sp } K\langle x_1, \dots, x_n \rangle \hookrightarrow \dots,$$

so the set of analytic functions on $\mathbb{A}_K^{n,\text{rig}}$ is given by

$$\bigcap_{k \in \mathbb{N}} K\langle p^k x_1, \dots, p^k x_n \rangle = \left\{ \sum_I a_I x^I \mid \lim_{I \rightarrow \infty} a_I p^{-k|I|} = 0 \text{ for all } k \in \mathbb{N} \right\}.$$

The boundedness of such a function translates to the existence of a constant $C > 0$ such that

$$|a_I p^{-k|I|}| \leq C, \text{ for all } k \in \mathbb{N}, I = (i_1, \dots, i_n).$$

Therefore we get that each coefficient a_I must be zero except for $I = (0, \dots, 0)$, and our function is constant as desired.

Step 2: Choose an arbitrary R as in the claim. By Noether normalization, we may assume that R is a finite algebra over $K[x_1, \dots, x_n]$. We claim that we can even assume that R is the integral closure of $K[x_1, \dots, x_n]$

⁷Note that the concept of overconvergent is called conservative in loc. cit.

in $\text{Frac}(R)$ and that $\text{Frac}(R)/\text{Frac}(K[x_1, \dots, x_n])$ is Galois with Galois group G . Indeed, we only have to worry when $\text{Char}(K) = p > 0$. In that situation, by possibly passing to a finite inseparable extension of K , we may find $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\text{Frac}(R) \otimes_{\text{Frac}(K[x_1, \dots, x_n])} \text{Frac}(K[x_1^{1/p^n}, \dots, x_n^{1/p^n}])$ is separable over $\text{Frac}(K[x_1^{1/p^n}, \dots, x_n^{1/p^n}])$. Then we may dominate R by R' , its integral closure in the Galois closure of one of the component of $(\text{Frac}(R) \otimes_{\text{Frac}(K[x_1, \dots, x_n])} \text{Frac}(K[x_1^{1/p^n}, \dots, x_n^{1/p^n}]))^{\text{red}}$ over $\text{Frac}(K[x_1^{1/p^n}, \dots, x_n^{1/p^n}])$. Now any bounded analytic function pullback on $\text{Spec}(R)^{\text{rig}}$ to a bounded analytic function on $\text{Spec}(R')^{\text{rig}}$. If the latter is locally a constant, then so is the former since $\text{Spec}(R')^{\text{rig}}$ surjects onto $\text{Spec}(R)^{\text{rig}}$.

Step 3: Now assume that R is the integral closure of $K[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ in $\text{Frac}(R)$ and that $\text{Frac}(R)/\text{Frac}(K[x_1, \dots, x_n])$ is Galois with Galois group G . Let f be a bounded analytic function on X^{rig} , and consider the functions

$$a_i = \sum_{S \subset G, |S|=i} \prod_{g \in S} g(f)$$

where $g(f)(x) = f(g(x))$. It is easy to see that a_i 's are G -invariant, hence they are analytic functions on $\mathbb{A}_K^{n, \text{rig}}$. They are bounded functions, so by Step 1 they are constants. Since f satisfies the equation

$$f^n - a_1 f^{n-1} + \dots + (-1)^n a_n = 0,$$

we then see that f is a (locally) constant function as well. \square

Corollary 5.5. *Let K be a discretely valued non-archimedean field, and X be an \mathbb{A}^1 -connected rigid variety over K . Then the Albanese of X is trivial.*

We illustrate the failure of “integrating 1-forms” through the following example.

Example 5.6. Let A be a simple abeloid variety of dimension d over a non-archimedean field K . Choose a non-torsion point $P \in A$. Let $Y = (\mathbb{A}_K^2 - \{(0, 0)\}) \times A$. Consider a \mathbb{Z} -action on Y given as dilation by some topologically nilpotent element belongs to K^\times on the first factor and translation by P on the second factor. This action is properly discontinuous. Take $X = Y/\mathbb{Z}$. Projection to the first factor makes X into an isotrivial family of abeloids over a Hopf surface H . One can compute the Hodge numbers of X via Leray spectral sequence applied to this projection. For example, we have $h^{1,0}(X) = d$ and $h^{0,1}(X) = d + 1$. But we make the following

Claim. The Albanese of X is trivial, i.e. there is no nontrivial map from X to any non-zero abeloid variety.

Proof. By our construction it suffices to show that there is no abeloid variety embedded as a subgroup of Pic_X^0 . The fibration

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & & \\ \downarrow & & \\ X & \longrightarrow & H \end{array}$$

gives an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow \text{Pic}_X^0 \rightarrow \hat{A} \rightarrow 0$$

which exhibits Pic_X^0 as the complement of the zero locus in the total space of a translation invariant line bundle \mathcal{L} on \hat{A} (c.f. [Lüt16, Section 6.1]). Moreover, this translation invariant line bundle corresponds exactly to $P \in \hat{A} = A$. Now, a morphism from an abeloid variety \mathcal{A} to Pic_X^0 is equivalent to the data of a homomorphism $f : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \hat{A}$ and an isomorphism $s : \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{A}} \rightarrow f^* \mathcal{L}$. But since \hat{A} is simple and \mathcal{L} is non-torsion, such a morphism must be 0. Therefore we conclude that there is no nontrivial connected proper subgroup in Pic_X^0 . \square

An alternative argument due to Johan de Jong demonstrates that there is no non-constant morphism from Y (coming from X) to an abeloid variety. Indeed, one notices that there is no non-constant morphism from a Hopf surface to an abeloid variety (c.f. Example 5.2). Therefore any morphism $Y \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ must factor through A . But since such a morphism comes from X it has to be invariant under translation by P . Thus we conclude that the Albanese of X above is trivial.

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