

SOMEKAWA'S K -GROUPS AND VOEVODSKY'S HOM GROUPS

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ABSTRACT. We construct an isomorphism from Somekawa's K -group associated to a finite collection of semi-abelian varieties (or more general sheaves) over a perfect field to a corresponding Hom group in Voevodsky's triangulated category of effective motivic complexes.

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1. INTRODUCTION

In this article, we construct an isomorphism

$$(1.1) \quad K(k; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{DM}_{\underline{Z}}^{\mathrm{eff}}}(\mathbf{Z}, \mathcal{F}_1[0] \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathcal{F}_n[0]).$$

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Here k is a perfect field, and $\mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n$ are homotopy invariant Nisnevich sheaves with transfers in the sense of [24]. On the right hand side, the tensor product $\mathcal{F}_1[0] \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{F}_n[0]$ is computed in Voevodsky's triangulated category of effective motivic complexes or alternately in his category of homotopy invariant Nisnevich sheaves with transfers (ibid.). The group $K(k; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n)$ is a K -group of Somekawa type, see Definition 5.1. When $\mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n$ are semi-abelian varieties, it agrees with the abelian group defined by K. Kato and studied by M. Somekawa in [17]. (In particular, we have $K(k; \mathbf{G}_m, \dots, \mathbf{G}_m) \simeq K_n^M(k)$.) Our definition of $K(k; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n)$ is a natural generalization to homotopy invariant Nisnevich sheaves with transfers.

This group is defined as a quotient of a larger group

$$(\mathcal{F}_1 \overset{M}{\otimes} \dots \overset{M}{\otimes} \mathcal{F}_n)(k)$$

(where $\overset{M}{\otimes}$ is the tensor product computed in the category of Mackey functors [7, 8]), which itself is a quotient of

$$\bigoplus_{E/k} \mathcal{F}_1(E) \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{F}_n(E)$$

where E runs through all finite extensions of k . Therefore (1.1) can be viewed as a description of Hom-groups by ‘explicit’ generators and relations.

As a special case of the bijectivity of (1.1), we get a new and less combinatorial proof of the Suslin-Voevodsky isomorphism

$$K_n^M(k) \simeq H^n(k, \mathbf{Z}(n))$$

see Proposition 7.2 and Remark 7.3. The case of Milnor K -theory turns out to be pivotal in the proof that (1.1) is an isomorphism in general.

The homomorphism (1.1), in the special case of semi-abelian varieties, was constructed and shown to be surjective rather easily in a preliminary version of this paper [10]. Sections 2 – 5 and Appendix A are taken literally from [10], except that the definition of Somekawa K -groups is generalized to arbitrary homotopy invariant Nisnevich sheaves with transfers in the current §5. This generalization, including the proof of surjectivity, is straightforward. Proving the bijectivity of (1.1) turned out to be more challenging; in particular we could not use the idea presented in the introduction of [10].

Our strategy to construct (1.1) and prove its bijectivity is as follows:

- (1) Construct a surjective homomorphism

$$(1.2) \quad (\mathcal{F}_1 \overset{M}{\otimes} \dots \overset{M}{\otimes} \mathcal{F}_n)(k) \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{DM}_{\mathrm{eff}}}(\mathbf{Z}, \mathcal{F}_1[0] \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{F}_n[0]).$$

This is achieved in §§2.12 and 3.6, see especially (2.10) and (3.3).

- (2) Show that (1.2) kills the defining relations of $K(k; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n)$, yielding (1.1). This is achieved in Theorem 5.3, the main point being that the Weil reciprocity law holds in the context of homotopy invariant Nisnevich sheaves with transfers thanks to Voevodsky's theory of contracted sheaves, see Proposition 4.6.

This much is identical to what was done in [10]. In order to prove bijectivity, we introduce two other K -groups:

- (3) The group $K'(k; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n)$ is a K -group of geometric type, see Definition 6.1. Its definition is quite similar to that of $K(k; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n)$, but we modified the defining relation slightly in such a way that (1.2) factors through an *isomorphism*

$$(1.3) \quad K'(k; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{DM}^{\mathrm{eff}}}(\mathbf{Z}, \mathcal{F}_1[0] \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathcal{F}_n[0])$$

(Theorem 6.2).

- (4) We are now reduced to showing that the defining relations of $K'(k; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n)$ vanish in $K(k; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n)$. This is almost trivial when the sheaves \mathcal{F}_i are “proper” (see Proposition 10.4), but not obvious in general.
- (5) A Yoneda-type argument reduces us to the case where the sheaves \mathcal{F}_i are of the form $h_0^{\mathrm{Nis}}(C)$, where C is a smooth (but not necessarily proper) k -curve, see Proposition 9.1. This is where the third K -group comes in.
- (6) The group $\tilde{K}(k; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n)$ is a K -group of Milnor type, see Definition 8.2. It is a quotient of $(\mathcal{F}_1^{\otimes M} \cdots \mathcal{F}_n^{\otimes M})(k)$ by “Steinberg relations” induced through cocharacters to the \mathcal{F}_i . An argument from Somekawa [17] extends to show that these relations die in $K(k; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n)$. Thus we get a chain of surjections:

$$\tilde{K}(k; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n) \twoheadrightarrow K(k; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n) \twoheadrightarrow K'(k; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n).$$

- (7) This composition is not bijective in general: for example, there are no Steinberg relations if all \mathcal{F}_i are abelian varieties. The basic case where it is bijective is when all \mathcal{F}_i equal \mathbf{G}_m [17]; this extends to certain tori, see Proposition 8.8. As a by-product, we get *globally defined residue homomorphisms* in this case, whose existence is far from obvious in general.
- (8) The next step is to extend the construction of these global residue homomorphisms to the case of representable sheaves

$h_0^{\text{Nis}}(C)$, or more generally “curve-like sheaves”: this is achieved in Proposition 11.5 and Lemma 11.7.

- (9) The final step is to prove that these global residue homomorphisms satisfy Weil reciprocity in the case of curve-like sheaves \mathcal{F}_i , see Proposition 11.11. For this the crucial step, which is the point of introducing the Steinberg relations, is to prove that (when k is infinite), for K the function field of a k -curve, the group $\tilde{K}(K; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n, \mathbf{G}_m)$ is generated by elements “in general position”: see Proposition 11.9. The main theorem easily follows (Theorem 11.12).

Acknowledgements. Work in this direction had been done by Mochizuki [13]. The surjective map (1.1) was announced in [19, Remark 10 (b)] and is used in [26, Theorem 3.9] (for semi-abelian $\mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n$).

This research was started by the first author, who wrote the first part of this paper [10]. The collaboration began when the second author visited the Institute of Mathematics of Jussieu in October 2010. Somehow, the research accelerated after the earthquake on March 11, 2011 in Japan. We wish to acknowledge the pleasure of such a fruitful collaboration, along these circumstances.

We acknowledge the depth of the ideas of Milnor, Kato, Somekawa, Suslin and Voevodsky. Especially we are impressed by the relevance of the Steinberg relation in this story.

2. MACKEY FUNCTORS AND PRESHEAVES WITH TRANSFERS

2.1. A *Mackey functor* over k is a contravariant additive (i.e., commuting with coproducts) functor A from the category of étale k -schemes to the category of abelian groups, provided with a covariant structure verifying the following exchange condition: if

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Y' & \xrightarrow{f'} & Y \\ g' \downarrow & & g \downarrow \\ X' & \xrightarrow{f} & X \end{array}$$

is a cartesian square of étale k -schemes, then the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A(Y') & \xrightarrow{f'^*} & A(Y) \\ g'_* \downarrow & & g_* \downarrow \\ A(X') & \xrightarrow{f^*} & A(X) \end{array}$$

commutes. Here, $*$ denotes the contravariant structure while $*$ denotes the covariant structure. The Mackey functor A is *cohomological* if we further have

$$f_*f^* = \text{deg}(f)$$

for any $f : X' \rightarrow X$, with X connected. We denote by **Mack** the abelian category of Mackey functors, and by **Mack_c** its full subcategory of cohomological Mackey functors.

2.2. Classically [22, (1.4)], a Mackey functor may be viewed as a contravariant additive functor on the category **Span** of “spans” on étale k -schemes, defined as follows: objects are étale k -schemes. A morphism from X to Y is an equivalence class of diagram (span)

$$(2.1) \quad X \xleftarrow{g} Z \xrightarrow{f} Y.$$

Composition of spans is defined via fibre product in an obvious manner. If A is a Mackey functor, the corresponding functor on **Span** has the same value on objects, while its value on a span (2.1) is given by g_*f^* .

Note that **Span** is a preadditive category: one may add (but not subtract) two morphisms with same source and target. We may as well view a Mackey functor as an additive functor on the associated additive category **ZSpan**.

2.3. Let **Cor** be Voevodsky's category of finite correspondences on smooth k -schemes, denoted by $SmCor(k)$ in [24, §2.1]. The category **ZSpan** is isomorphic to its full subcategory consisting of smooth k -schemes of dimension 0 (= étale k -schemes). In particular, any presheaf with transfers in the sense of Voevodsky [24, Def. 3.1.1] restricts to a Mackey functor over k . By [23, Cor. 3.15], the restriction of a *homotopy invariant* presheaf with transfers yields a cohomological Mackey functor. In other words, we have exact functors

$$(2.2) \quad \rho : \mathbf{PST} \rightarrow \mathbf{Mack}$$

$$(2.3) \quad \rho : \mathbf{HI} \rightarrow \mathbf{Mack}_c$$

where **PST** denotes the category of presheaves with transfers (contravariant additive functors from **Cor** to abelian groups) and **HI** is its full subcategory consisting of homotopy invariant presheaves with transfers.

2.4. There is a tensor product of Mackey functors $\overset{M}{\otimes}$, originally defined by L. G. Lewis (unpublished): it extends naturally the symmetric monoidal structure $(X, Y) \mapsto X \times_K Y$ on **ZSpan** via the additive

Yoneda embedding (see §A.7). If either A or B is cohomological, $A \otimes^M B$ is cohomological.

This tensor product is the same as the one defined in [7, §5] and [8]: this follows from (A.2) and the fact that \mathbf{ZSpan} is rigid, all objects being self-dual (indeed, \mathbf{ZSpan} is canonically isomorphic to the category of Artin Chow motives with integral coefficients).

2.5. There is a tensor product on presheaves with transfers defined exactly in the same way [24, p. 206].

2.6. By definition, the functor (2.2) equals i^* , where i is the inclusion $\mathbf{ZSpan} \rightarrow \mathbf{Cor}$. This inclusion has a left adjoint π_0 (scheme of constants). Both functors i and π_0 are symmetric monoidal: for π_0 , reduce to the case where k is separably closed.

2.7. By §§A.2 and A.8, this implies that (2.2) is symmetric monoidal. In other words, if \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{G} are presheaves with transfers, then

$$(2.4) \quad \rho \mathcal{F} \otimes^M \rho \mathcal{G} \simeq \rho(\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathbf{PST}} \mathcal{G}).$$

The left hand side is sometimes abbreviated to $\mathcal{F} \otimes^M \mathcal{G}$.

2.8. The inclusion functor $\mathbf{HI} \rightarrow \mathbf{PST}$ has a left adjoint h_0 , and the symmetric monoidal structure of \mathbf{PST} induces one on \mathbf{HI} via h_0 . In other words, if $\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G} \in \mathbf{HI}$, we define

$$(2.5) \quad \mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathbf{HI}} \mathcal{G} = h_0(\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathbf{PST}} \mathcal{G}).$$

Note that (2.3) is *not* symmetric monoidal (since it is the restriction of (2.2)).

2.9. For any $\mathcal{F} \in \mathbf{PST}$, the unit morphism $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow h_0(\mathcal{F})$ induces a surjection

$$(2.6) \quad \mathcal{F}(k) \twoheadrightarrow h_0(\mathcal{F})(k).$$

This is obvious from the formula $h_0(\mathcal{F}) = \text{Coker}(C_1(\mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \mathcal{F})$.

2.10. We shall also need to work with Nisnevich sheaves with transfers. We denote by \mathbf{NST} the category of Nisnevich sheaves with transfers (objects of \mathbf{PST} which are sheaves in the Nisnevich topology). By [24, Theorem 3.1.4], the inclusion functor $\mathbf{NST} \rightarrow \mathbf{PST}$ has an exact left adjoint $\mathcal{F} \mapsto \mathcal{F}_{\text{Nis}}$ (sheafification). The category \mathbf{NST} then inherits a tensor product by the formula

$$\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathbf{NST}} \mathcal{G} = (\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathbf{PST}} \mathcal{G})_{\text{Nis}}.$$

Similarly, we define $\mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}} = \mathbf{HI} \cap \mathbf{NST}$. The sheafification functor restricts to an exact functor $\mathbf{HI} \rightarrow \mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}$ [24, Theorem 3.1.11], and \mathbf{HI}_{Nis} gets a tensor product by the formula

$$\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}} \mathcal{G} = (\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathbf{HI}} \mathcal{G})_{\text{Nis}}.$$

To summarize, all functors in the following naturally commutative diagram are symmetric monoidal:

$$(2.7) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{PST} & \xrightarrow{\text{Nis}} & \mathbf{NST} \\ h_0 \downarrow & & h_0^{\text{Nis}} \downarrow \\ \mathbf{HI} & \xrightarrow{\text{Nis}} & \mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}. \end{array}$$

where each functor is left adjoint to the corresponding inclusion.

2.11. Let \mathcal{F} be a presheaf on Sm/k , and let \mathcal{F}_{Nis} be the associated Nisnevich sheaf. Then we have an isomorphism

$$(2.8) \quad \mathcal{F}(k) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{F}_{\text{Nis}}(k).$$

Indeed, any covering of $\text{Spec } k$ for the Nisnevich topology refines to a trivial covering. In particular, the functor $\mathcal{F} \mapsto \mathcal{F}_{\text{Nis}}(k)$ is exact.

This applies in particular to a presheaf with transfers and the associated Nisnevich sheaf with transfers.

2.12. Let $\mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n \in \mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}$. Then (2.4) yields a canonical isomorphism

$$(2.9) \quad (\mathcal{F}_1 \otimes^M \dots \otimes^M \mathcal{F}_n)(k) \simeq (\mathcal{F}_1 \otimes_{\mathbf{PST}} \dots \otimes_{\mathbf{PST}} \mathcal{F}_n)(k).$$

Composing (2.9) with the unit morphism $Id \Rightarrow h_0^{\text{Nis}}$ from (2.7) and taking (2.5) into account, we get a canonical morphism

$$(2.10) \quad (\mathcal{F}_1 \otimes^M \dots \otimes^M \mathcal{F}_n)(k) \rightarrow (\mathcal{F}_1 \otimes_{\mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}} \dots \otimes_{\mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}} \mathcal{F}_n)(k).$$

which is surjective by §§2.9 and 2.11.

2.13. If G is a commutative k -group scheme whose identity component is a quasi-projective variety, then G has a canonical structure of Nisnevich sheaf with transfers ([18, proof of Lemma 3.2] completed by [2, Lemma 1.3.2]). This applies in particular to semi-abelian varieties and also to the "full" Albanese scheme [14] of a smooth variety (which is an extension of a lattice by a semi-abelian variety). In particular, if G_1, \dots, G_n are such k -group schemes, (2.10) yields a canonical surjection

$$(2.11) \quad (G_1 \otimes^M \dots \otimes^M G_n)(k) \rightarrow (G_1 \otimes_{\mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}} \dots \otimes_{\mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}} G_n)(k),$$

where the G_i are considered on the left as Mackey functors, and on the right as homotopy invariant Nisnevich sheaves with transfers.

3. PRESHEAVES WITH TRANSFERS AND MOTIVES

3.1. The left adjoint h_0^{Nis} in (2.7) “extends” to a left adjoint C_* of the inclusion

$$\mathbf{DM}_-^{\text{eff}} \rightarrow D^-(\mathbf{NST})$$

where the left hand side is Voevodsky’s triangulated category of effective motivic complexes [24, §3, esp. Prop. 3.2.3].

More precisely, $\mathbf{DM}_-^{\text{eff}}$ is defined as the full subcategory of objects of $D^-(\mathbf{NST})$ whose cohomology sheaves are homotopy invariant. The canonical t -structure of $D^-(\mathbf{NST})$ induces a t -structure on $\mathbf{DM}_-^{\text{eff}}$, with heart \mathbf{HI}_{Nis} . The functor C_* is right exact with respect to these t -structures, and if $\mathcal{F} \in \mathbf{NST}$, then $H_0(C_*(\mathcal{F})) = h_0^{\text{Nis}}(\mathcal{F})$.

3.2. The tensor structure of §2.10 on \mathbf{NST} extends to one on $D^-(\mathbf{NST})$ [24, p. 206]. Via C_* , this tensor structure descends to a tensor structure on $\mathbf{DM}_-^{\text{eff}}$ [24, p. 210], which will simply be denoted by \otimes . The relationship between this tensor structure and the one of §2.10 is as follows: if $\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G} \in \mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}$, then

$$(3.1) \quad \mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}} \mathcal{G} = H^0(\mathcal{F}[0] \otimes \mathcal{G}[0])$$

where $\mathcal{F}[0], \mathcal{G}[0]$ are viewed as complexes of Nisnevich sheaves with transfers concentrated in degree 0.

We shall need the following lemma, which is not explicit in [24]:

3.3. Lemma. *The tensor product \otimes of $\mathbf{DM}_-^{\text{eff}}$ is right exact with respect to the homotopy t -structure.*

Proof. By definition,

$$C \otimes D = C_*(C \overset{L}{\otimes} D)$$

for $C, D \in \mathbf{DM}_-^{\text{eff}}$, where $\overset{L}{\otimes}$ is the tensor product of $D^-(\mathbf{NST})$ defined in [24, p. 206]. We want to show that, if C and D are concentrated in degrees ≤ 0 , then so is $C \otimes D$. Using the canonical left resolutions of loc. cit., it is enough to do it for C and D of the form $C_*(L(X))$ and $C_*(L(Y))$ for two smooth schemes X, Y . Since C_* is symmetric monoidal, we have

$$C_*(L(X)) \otimes C_*(L(Y)) \xleftarrow{\sim} C_*(L(X) \overset{L}{\otimes} L(Y)) = C_*(L(X \times Y))$$

and the claim is obvious in view of the formula for C_* [24, p. 207]. \square

3.4. Let $C \in \mathbf{DM}_-^{\text{eff}}$. For any $X \in Sm/k$ and any $i \in \mathbf{Z}$, we have

$$\mathbb{H}_{\text{Nis}}^i(X, C) \simeq \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{DM}_-^{\text{eff}}}(M(X), C[i])$$

where $M(X) = C_*(L(X))$ is the motive of X computed in $\mathbf{DM}_-^{\text{eff}}$ (cf. [24, Prop. 3.2.7]).

Specializing to the case $X = \text{Spec } k$ ($M(X) = \mathbf{Z}$) and taking §2.11 into account, we get

$$(3.2) \quad \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{DM}_-^{\text{eff}}}(\mathbf{Z}, C[i]) \simeq H^i(C)(k).$$

Combining (3.1), (2.8) and (3.2), we get:

3.5. **Lemma.** *Let $\mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n$ be homotopy invariant Nisnevich sheaves with transfers. Then we have a canonical isomorphism*

$$(3.3) \quad (\mathcal{F}_1 \otimes_{\mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}} \cdots \otimes_{\mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}} \mathcal{F}_n)(k) \simeq \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{DM}_-^{\text{eff}}}(\mathbf{Z}, \mathcal{F}_1[0] \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathcal{F}_n[0]).$$

3.6. Summarizing, for any $\mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n \in \mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}$ we get the announced homomorphism (1.2) by composing

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{F}_1 \overset{M}{\otimes} \cdots \overset{M}{\otimes} \mathcal{F}_n)(k) &\stackrel{(2.9)}{\simeq} (\mathcal{F}_1 \otimes_{\mathbf{PST}} \cdots \otimes_{\mathbf{PST}} \mathcal{F}_n)(k) \\ &\xrightarrow{(2.6)} h_0(\mathcal{F}_1 \otimes_{\mathbf{PST}} \cdots \otimes_{\mathbf{PST}} \mathcal{F}_n)(k) \\ &\stackrel{(2.5)}{\simeq} (\mathcal{F}_1 \otimes_{\mathbf{HI}} \cdots \otimes_{\mathbf{HI}} \mathcal{F}_n)(k) \\ &\stackrel{(2.8)}{\simeq} (\mathcal{F}_1 \otimes_{\mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}} \cdots \otimes_{\mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}} \mathcal{F}_n)(k) \\ &\stackrel{(3.3)}{\simeq} \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{DM}_-^{\text{eff}}}(\mathbf{Z}, \mathcal{F}_1[0] \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathcal{F}_n[0]). \end{aligned}$$

4. PRESHEAVES WITH TRANSFERS AND LOCAL SYMBOLS

4.1. Given a presheaf with transfers \mathcal{G} , recall from [23, p. 96] the presheaf with transfers \mathcal{G}_{-1} defined by the formula

$$(4.1) \quad \mathcal{G}_{-1}(U) = \text{Coker}(\mathcal{G}(U \times \mathbf{A}^1) \rightarrow \mathcal{G}(U \times (\mathbf{A}^1 - \{0\}))).$$

Suppose that \mathcal{G} is homotopy invariant. Let $X \in Sm/k$ (connected), $K = k(X)$ and $x \in X$ be a point of codimension 1. By [23, Lemma 4.36], there is a canonical isomorphism

$$(4.2) \quad \mathcal{G}_{-1}(k(x)) \simeq H_x^1(X, \mathcal{G}_{\text{Zar}})$$

yielding a canonical map

$$(4.3) \quad \partial_x : \mathcal{G}(K) \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_{-1}(k(x)).$$

The following lemma follows from the construction of the isomorphisms (4.2). It is part of the general fact that \mathcal{G} defines a cycle module in the sense of Rost (cf. [4, Prop. 5.4.64]).

4.2. Lemma. *a) Let $f : Y \rightarrow X$ be a dominant morphism, with Y smooth and connected. Let $L = k(Y)$, and let $y \in Y^{(1)}$ be such that $f(y) = x$. Then the diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{G}(L) & \xrightarrow{(\partial_y)} & \mathcal{G}_{-1}(k(y)) \\ f^* \uparrow & & ef^* \uparrow \\ \mathcal{G}(K) & \xrightarrow{\partial_x} & \mathcal{G}_{-1}(k(x)) \end{array}$$

commutes, where e is the ramification index of v_y relative to v_x .

b) If f is finite surjective, the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{G}(L) & \xrightarrow{(\partial_y)} & \bigoplus_{y \in f^{-1}(x)} \mathcal{G}_{-1}(k(y)) \\ f_* \downarrow & & f_* \downarrow \\ \mathcal{G}(K) & \xrightarrow{\partial_x} & \mathcal{G}_{-1}(k(x)) \end{array}$$

commutes. □

4.3. Proposition. *Let $\mathcal{G} \in \mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}$. There is a canonical isomorphism*

$$\mathcal{G}_{-1} = \underline{\mathbf{Hom}}(\mathbf{G}_m, \mathcal{G}).$$

Proof. This may not be the most economic proof, but it is quite short. The statement means that \mathcal{G}_{-1} represents the functor

$$\mathcal{H} \mapsto \mathbf{Hom}_{\mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}}(\mathcal{H} \otimes_{\mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}} \mathbf{G}_m, \mathcal{G}).$$

By [23, Lemma 4.35], we have

$$\mathcal{G}_{-1} = \text{Coker}(\mathcal{G} \rightarrow p_* p^* \mathcal{G})$$

where $p : \mathbf{A}^1 - \{0\} \rightarrow \text{Spec } k$ is the structural morphism and p_*, p^* are computed with respect to the Zariski topology. By [23, Theorem 5.7], we may replace the Zariski topology by the Nisnevich topology. Moreover, by [23, Prop. 5.4 and Prop. 4.20], we have $R^i p_* p^* \mathcal{G} = 0$ for $i > 0$, hence $p_* p^* \mathcal{G}[0] \xrightarrow{\sim} R p_* p^* \mathcal{G}[0]$.

By [24, Prop. 3.2.8], we have

$$R p_* p^* \mathcal{G}[0] = \underline{\mathbf{Hom}}(M(\mathbf{A}^1 - \{0\}), \mathcal{G}[0])$$

where $\underline{\mathbf{Hom}}$ is the (partially defined) internal Hom of $\mathbf{DM}_-^{\text{eff}}$. By [24, Prop. 3.5.4] (Gysin triangle) and homotopy invariance, we have an exact triangle, split by any rational point of $\mathbf{A}^1 - \{0\}$:

$$\mathbf{Z}(1)[1] \rightarrow M(\mathbf{A}^1 - \{0\}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Z} \xrightarrow{+1}$$

To get a canonical splitting, we may choose the rational point $1 \in \mathbf{A}^1 - \{0\}$.

By [24, Cor. 3.4.3], we have an isomorphism $\mathbf{Z}(1)[1] \simeq \mathbf{G}_m[0]$. Hence, in $\mathbf{DM}_-^{\text{eff}}$, we have an isomorphism

$$\mathcal{G}_{-1}[0] \simeq \underline{\text{Hom}}(\mathbf{G}_m[0], \mathcal{G}[0]).$$

Let $\mathcal{H} \in \mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}$. We get:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{DM}_-^{\text{eff}}}(\mathcal{H}[0], \mathcal{G}_{-1}[0]) &\simeq \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{DM}_-^{\text{eff}}}(\mathcal{H}[0] \otimes \mathbf{G}_m[0], \mathcal{G}[0]) \\ &\simeq \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}}(H^0(\mathcal{H}[0] \otimes \mathbf{G}_m[0]), \mathcal{G}) =: \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}}(\mathcal{H} \otimes_{\mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}} \mathbf{G}_m, \mathcal{G}) \end{aligned}$$

as desired (see (3.1)). For the second isomorphism, we have used the right exactness of \otimes (Lemma 3.3). \square

4.4. *Remark.* The proof of Proposition 4.3 also shows that, in $\mathbf{DM}_-^{\text{eff}}$, we have an isomorphism

$$\underline{\text{Hom}}(\mathbf{G}_m[0], \mathcal{G}[0]) \simeq \underline{\text{Hom}}(\mathbf{G}_m, \mathcal{G})[0]$$

where the left $\underline{\text{Hom}}$ is computed in $\mathbf{DM}_-^{\text{eff}}$ and the right $\underline{\text{Hom}}$ is computed in \mathbf{HI}_{Nis} . In particular, $\underline{\text{Hom}}(\mathbf{G}_m[0], -): \mathbf{DM}_-^{\text{eff}} \rightarrow \mathbf{DM}_-^{\text{eff}}$ is t -exact.

4.5. **Proposition.** *Let C be a smooth, proper, connected curve over k , with function field K . There exists a canonical homomorphism*

$$\text{Tr}_{C/k} : H_{\text{Zar}}^1(C, \mathcal{G}) \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_{-1}(k)$$

such that, for any $x \in C$, the composition

$$\mathcal{G}_{-1}(k(x)) \simeq H_x^1(C, \mathcal{G}) \rightarrow H_{\text{Zar}}^1(C, \mathcal{G}) \xrightarrow{\text{Tr}_C} \mathcal{G}_{-1}(k)$$

equals the transfer map $\text{Tr}_{k(x)/k}$ associated to the finite surjective morphism $\text{Spec } k(x) \rightarrow \text{Spec } k$.

Proof. By [24, Prop. 3.2.7], we have

$$H_{\text{Zar}}^1(C, \mathcal{G}) \xrightarrow{\sim} H_{\text{Nis}}^1(C, \mathcal{G}) \simeq \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{DM}_-^{\text{eff}}}(M(C), \mathcal{G}[1]).$$

The structural morphism $C \rightarrow \text{Spec } k$ yields a morphism of motives $M(C) \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}$ which, by Poincaré duality, yields a canonical morphism

$$\mathbf{G}_m[1] \simeq \mathbf{Z}(1)[2] \rightarrow M(C).$$

(One may view this morphism as the image of the canonical morphism $\mathbb{L} \rightarrow h(C)$ in the category of Chow motives.)

Therefore, by Proposition 4.3 and Remark 4.4, we get a map

$$\text{Tr}_{C/k} : H_{\text{Zar}}^1(X, \mathcal{G}) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{DM}_-^{\text{eff}}}(\mathbf{G}_m[1], \mathcal{G}[1]) = \mathcal{G}_{-1}(k).$$

It remains to prove the claimed compatibility. Let $M^x(C)$ be the motive of C with supports in x , defined as $C_*(\text{Coker}(L(C - \{x\}) \rightarrow L(C)))$. Let $\mathbf{Z}_{k(x)} = M(\text{Spec } k(x))$. By [24, proof of Prop. 3.5.4], we

have an isomorphism $M^x(C) \simeq \mathbf{Z}_{k(x)}(1)[2]$, and we have to show that the composition

$$\mathbf{Z}(1)[2] \rightarrow M(C) \xrightarrow{g_x} \mathbf{Z}_{k(x)}(1)[2]$$

is $\mathrm{Tr}_{k(x)/k}$, up to twisting and shifting. To see this, we observe that g_x is the image of the morphism of Chow motives

$$h(C) \rightarrow h(\mathrm{Spec} k(x))(1)$$

dual to the morphism $h(\mathrm{Spec} k(x)) \rightarrow h(C)$ induced by the inclusion $\mathrm{Spec} k(x) \rightarrow C$: this is easy to check from the definition of g_x in [24] (observe that in this special case, $Bl_x(C) = C$ and that we may use a variant of the said construction replacing $C \times \mathbf{A}^1$ by $C \times \mathbf{P}^1$ to stay within smooth projective varieties). The conclusion now follows from the fact that the composition

$$\mathrm{Spec} k(x) \rightarrow C \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec} k$$

is the structural morphism of $\mathrm{Spec} k(x)$. \square

4.6. Proposition (Reciprocity). *Let C be a smooth, proper, connected curve over k , with function field K . Then the sequence*

$$\mathcal{G}(K) \xrightarrow{(\partial_x)} \bigoplus_{x \in C} \mathcal{G}_{-1}(k(x)) \xrightarrow{\sum_x \mathrm{Tr}_{k(x)/k}} \mathcal{G}_{-1}(k)$$

is a complex.

Proof. This follows from Proposition 4.5, since the composition

$$\mathcal{G}(K) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{x \in C} H_x^1(C, \mathcal{G}) \xrightarrow{(g_x)} H^1(C, \mathcal{G})$$

is 0. \square

4.7. If \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G} are presheaves with transfers, there is a bilinear morphism of presheaves with transfers (i.e. a natural transformation over $\mathbf{PST} \times \mathbf{PST}$):

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}(U) \otimes \mathcal{G}_{-1}(V) &= \\ \mathrm{Coker} \left(\mathcal{F}(U) \otimes \mathcal{G}(V \times \mathbf{A}^1) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(U) \otimes \mathcal{G}(V \times (\mathbf{A}^1 - \{0\})) \right) &\rightarrow \\ \mathrm{Coker} \left((\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathbf{PST}} \mathcal{G})(U \times V \times \mathbf{A}^1) \rightarrow (\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathbf{PST}} \mathcal{G})(U \times V \times (\mathbf{A}^1 - \{0\})) \right) & \\ &= (\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathbf{PST}} \mathcal{G})_{-1}(U \times V) \end{aligned}$$

which induces a morphism

$$(4.4) \quad \mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathbf{PST}} \mathcal{G}_{-1} \rightarrow (\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathbf{PST}} \mathcal{G})_{-1}.$$

In particular, for $\mathcal{G} = \mathbf{G}_m$, we get a morphism $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow (\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathbf{PST}} \mathbf{G}_m)_{-1}$.

4.8. Theorem. *Suppose $\mathcal{F} \in \mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}$. Then*

a) *The composition*

$$\mathcal{F} \rightarrow (\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathbf{PST}} \mathbf{G}_m)_{-1} \rightarrow (\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}} \mathbf{G}_m)_{-1}$$

is the unit map of the adjunction between $- \otimes_{\mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}} \mathbf{G}_m$ and $(-)_{-1}$ stemming from Proposition 4.3.

b) *This composition is an isomorphism.*

Proof. a) is an easy bookkeeping. For b), we compute again in $\mathbf{DM}_-^{\text{eff}}$. By Proposition 4.3, we are considering the morphism in \mathbf{HI}_{Nis}

$$(4.5) \quad \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \underline{\text{Hom}}(\mathbf{G}_m, \mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}} \mathbf{G}_m).$$

Consider the corresponding morphism in $\mathbf{DM}_-^{\text{eff}}$

$$\mathcal{F}[0] \rightarrow \underline{\text{Hom}}(\mathbf{G}_m[0], \mathcal{F}[0] \otimes \mathbf{G}_m[0]).$$

As recalled in the proof of Proposition 4.3, we have $\mathbf{G}_m[0] = \mathbf{Z}(1)[1]$, hence the above morphism amounts to

$$\mathcal{F}[0] \rightarrow \underline{\text{Hom}}(\mathbf{Z}(1), \mathcal{F}[0](1))$$

which is an isomorphism by the cancellation theorem [25]. A fortiori, (4.5), which is (by Remark 4.4) the H^0 of this isomorphism, is an isomorphism. \square

4.9. Notation. Let $\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G} \in \mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}$ and $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}} \mathcal{G}$. Let X, K, x be as in §4.1. For $(a, b) \in \mathcal{F}(K) \times \mathcal{G}(K)$, we denote by $a \cdot b$ the image of $a \otimes b$ in $\mathcal{H}(K)$ by the map

$$\mathcal{F}(K) \otimes \mathcal{G}(K) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(K).$$

We define the *local symbol* on \mathcal{F}

$$\mathcal{F}(K) \times K^* \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(k(x))$$

to be the composition

$$\mathcal{F}(K) \times K^* \xrightarrow{\cdot} (\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}} \mathbf{G}_m)(K) \xrightarrow{\partial_x} (\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}} \mathbf{G}_m)_{-1}(k(x)) \cong \mathcal{F}(k(x))$$

where the first map is given by the above construction with $\mathcal{G} = \mathbf{G}_m$, and the last isomorphism is given by Theorem 4.8. The image of $(a, b) \in \mathcal{F}(K) \times K^*$ by the local symbol is denoted by $\partial_x(a, b) \in \mathcal{F}(k(x))$.

4.10. Proposition (cf. [4, Prop. 5.5.27]). *Let $\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G} \in \mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}$, and consider the morphism induced by (4.4)*

$$\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}} \mathcal{G}_{-1} \xrightarrow{\Phi} (\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}} \mathcal{G})_{-1}.$$

Let X, K, x be as in §4.1. Then the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}) \otimes \mathcal{G}(K) & \longrightarrow & (\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}} \mathcal{G})(K) \\
\downarrow i_x^* \otimes \partial_x & & \downarrow \partial_x \\
\mathcal{F}(k(x)) \otimes \mathcal{G}_{-1}(k(x)) & & \\
\downarrow & & \\
(\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}} \mathcal{G}_{-1})(k(x)) & \xrightarrow{\Phi} & (\mathcal{F} \otimes_{\mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}} \mathcal{G})_{-1}(k(x))
\end{array}$$

commutes, where i_x^* is induced by the reduction map $\mathcal{O}_{X,x} \rightarrow k(x)$. In other words, with Notation 4.9 we have the identity

$$(4.6) \quad \partial_x(a \cdot b) = \Phi(i_x^* a \cdot \partial_x b)$$

for $(a, b) \in \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}) \times \mathcal{G}(K)$.

4.11. Corollary. Let $\mathcal{F} \in \mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}$; let X, K, x be as in §4.1 and let $(a, f) \in \mathcal{F}(K) \times K^*$.

a) Suppose that there is $\tilde{a} \in \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{O}_{X,x})$ whose image in $\mathcal{F}(K)$ is a . Then we have

$$\partial_x(a, f) = v_x(f)a(x)$$

where $a(x)$ is the image of \tilde{a} in $\mathcal{F}(k(x))$ (which is independent of the choice of \tilde{a}).

b) Suppose that $v_x(f - 1) > 0$. Then $\partial_x(a, f) = 0$.

Proof. a) This follows from Proposition 4.10 (applied with $\mathcal{G} = \mathbf{G}_m$) and Theorem 4.8. b) This follows again from Proposition 4.10, after switching the rôles of \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{G} . \square

4.12. Proposition. Let G be a semi-abelian variety. The local symbol on G defined in Notation 4.9 agrees with Somekawa's local symbol [17, (1.1)] (generalising the Rosenlicht-Serre local symbol) on G .

Proof. Up to base-changing from k to \bar{k} (see Lemma 4.2 a)), we may assume k algebraically closed. By [16, Ch. III, Prop. 1], it suffices to show that the local symbol in Notation 4.9 satisfies the properties in [16, Ch. III, Def. 2] which characterize the Rosenlicht-Serre local symbol. In this definition, Condition i) is obvious, Condition ii) is Corollary 4.11 b), Condition iii) is Corollary 4.11 a) and Condition iv) is Proposition 4.6. \square

5. K -GROUPS OF SOMEKAWA TYPE

5.1. Definition. Let $\mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n \in \mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}$.

a) A *relation datum of Somekawa type* for $\mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n$ is a collection

$(C, h, (g_i)_{i=1, \dots, n})$ of the following objects: (i) a smooth proper connected curve C over k , (ii) $h \in k(C)^*$, and (iii) $g_i \in \mathcal{F}_i(k(C))$ for each $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$; which satisfies the condition

$$(5.1) \quad \text{for any } c \in C, \text{ there is } i(c) \text{ such that } c \in R_i \text{ for all } i \neq i(c),$$

where $R_i := \{c \in C \mid g_i \in \text{Im}(\mathcal{F}_i(\mathcal{O}_{C,c}) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_i(k(C)))\}$.

b) We define the K -group of Somekawa type $K(k; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n)$ to be the quotient of $(\mathcal{F}_1^{\otimes M} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{F}_n^{\otimes M})(k)$ by its subgroup generated by elements of the form

$$(5.2) \quad \sum_{c \in C} \text{Tr}_{k(c)/k}(g_1(c) \otimes \dots \otimes \partial_c(g_{i(c)}, h) \otimes \dots \otimes g_n(c))$$

where $(C, h, (g_i)_{i=1, \dots, n})$ runs through all relation data of Somekawa type.

5.2. *Remark.* In view of Proposition 4.12, our group $K(k; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n)$ coincides with the Milnor K -group defined in [17] when $\mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n$ are semi-abelian varieties over k .¹

5.3. **Theorem.** *Let $\mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n \in \mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}$. The homomorphism (2.10) factors through $K(k; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n)$. Consequently, we get a surjective homomorphism (1.1).*

Proof. Put $\mathcal{F} := \mathcal{F}_1 \otimes_{\mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}} \dots \otimes_{\mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}} \mathcal{F}_n$. Let $(C, h, (g_i)_{i=1, \dots, n})$ be a relation datum of Somekawa type. We must show that the element (5.2) goes to 0 in $\mathcal{F}(k)$ via (2.10). Consider the element $g = g_1 \otimes \dots \otimes g_n \in \mathcal{F}(k)$. It follows from (4.6) that, for any $c \in C$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & g_1(c) \otimes \dots \otimes \partial_c(g_{i(c)}, h) \otimes \dots \otimes g_n(c) \\ &= g_1(c) \otimes \dots \otimes \partial_c(g_{i(c)} \otimes \{h\}) \otimes \dots \otimes g_n(c) = \partial_c(g \otimes \{h\}). \end{aligned}$$

The claim now follows from Proposition 4.6. \square

6. K -GROUPS OF GEOMETRIC TYPE

6.1. **Definition.** Let $\mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n \in \mathbf{PST}$.

a) A *relation datum of geometric type* for $\mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n$ is a collection $(C, f, (g_i)_{i=1, \dots, n})$ of the following objects: (i) a smooth projective connected curve C over k , (ii) a surjective morphism $f : C \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^1$, (iii) $g_i \in \mathcal{F}_i(C')$ for each $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, where $C' = f^{-1}(\mathbf{P}^1 \setminus \{1\})$.

b) We define the K -group of geometric type $K'(k; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n)$ to be the

¹As was observed by W. Raskind, the signs appearing in [17, (1.2.2)] should not be there (cf. [15, p.10, footnote]).

quotient of $(\mathcal{F}_1 \otimes^M \dots \otimes^M \mathcal{F}_n)(k)$ by its subgroup generated by elements of the form

$$(6.1) \quad \sum_{c \in C'} v_c(f) \operatorname{Tr}_{k(c)/k}(g_1(c) \otimes \dots \otimes g_n(c))$$

where $(C, f, (g_i)_{i=1, \dots, n})$ runs through all relation data of geometric type. (Here we used the notation $g_i(c) = \iota_c^*(g_i) \in \mathcal{F}(k(c))$, where $\iota_c : c = \operatorname{Spec} k(c) \rightarrow C'$ is the closed immersion.)

The rest of this section is devoted to a proof of the following theorem:

6.2. Theorem. *Let $\mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n \in \mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}$. The homomorphism (2.10) induces an isomorphism (1.3).*

6.3. For a smooth variety X over k , denote as usual by $L(X)$ the Nisnevich sheaf with transfers represented by X . Recall that $L(X)(U) = c(U, X)$ is the group of finite correspondences for any smooth variety U over k , viz. the free abelian group on the set of closed integral subschemes of $U \times X$ which are finite and surjective over some irreducible component of U . A morphism $X \rightarrow X'$ of smooth varieties induces a map $L(X) \rightarrow L(X')$ of Nisnevich sheaves with transfers.

We recall two facts from [24, p. 206], which are fundamental in the definition of the tensor product in **PST**.

- (1) For any $\mathcal{F} \in \mathbf{PST}$, there is a surjective map $\oplus_X L(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ of presheaves with transfers, where X runs through a (huge) set of smooth varieties over k .
- (2) We have (by definition) $L(X) \otimes_{\mathbf{PST}} L(Y) = L(X \times Y)$ for smooth varieties X and Y .

6.4. Let $\mathcal{F} \in \mathbf{PST}$. Suppose that we are given the following data: (i) a smooth projective connected curve C over k , (ii) a surjective morphism $f : C \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^1$, (iii) a map $\alpha : L(C') \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ in **PST**, where $C' = f^{-1}(\Delta)$ and $\Delta = \mathbf{P}^1 \setminus \{1\} (\cong \mathbf{A}^1)$. To such a triple (C, f, α) , we associate an element

$$(6.2) \quad \alpha(\operatorname{div}(f)) \in \mathcal{F}(k),$$

where we regard $\operatorname{div}(f)$ as an element of $Z_0(C') = c(\operatorname{Spec} k, C') = L(C')(k)$.

One can rewrite the element (6.2) as follows. The map $\alpha : L(C') \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ can be regarded as a section $\alpha \in \mathcal{F}(C')$. To each closed point $c \in C'$, we write $\alpha(c)$ for the image of α in $\mathcal{F}(k(c))$ by the map induced by $c = \operatorname{Spec} k(c) \rightarrow C'$. Now (6.2) is rewritten as

$$(6.3) \quad \sum_{c \in C'} v_c(f) \operatorname{Tr}_{k(c)/k} \alpha(c).$$

6.5. Proposition. *Let $\mathcal{F} \in \mathbf{PST}$. We define $\mathcal{F}(k)_{\text{rat}}$ to be the subgroup of $\mathcal{F}(k)$ generated by elements (6.2) for all triples (C, f, α) as in §6.4. Then we have*

$$h_0(\mathcal{F})(k) = \mathcal{F}(k) / \mathcal{F}(k)_{\text{rat}}.$$

Proof. By definition we have

$$h_0(\mathcal{F})(k) = \text{Coker}(i_0^* - i_\infty^* : \mathcal{F}(\Delta) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(k)),$$

where $\Delta = \mathbf{P}^1 \setminus \{1\} (\cong \mathbf{A}^1)$ and i_a^* is the pull-back by the inclusion $i_a : \{a\} \rightarrow \Delta$ for $a \in \{0, \infty\}$.

Suppose we are given a triple (C, f, α) as in §6.4, and set $C' = f^{-1}(\Delta)$. The graph $\gamma_{f|_{C'}}$ of $f|_{C'}$ defines an element of $c(\Delta, C') = L(C')(\Delta)$. In the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} L(C')(\Delta) & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & \mathcal{F}(\Delta) \\ i_0^* - i_\infty^* \downarrow & & \downarrow i_0^* - i_\infty^* \\ L(C')(k) & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & \mathcal{F}(k), \end{array}$$

the image of $\gamma_{f|_{C'}}$ in $L(C')(k) = Z_0(C')$ is $\text{div}(f)$, which shows the vanishing of $\alpha(\text{div}(f))$ in $h_0(\mathcal{F})(k)$.

Conversely, given $\alpha \in \mathcal{F}(\Delta)$, (6.2) for the triple $(\mathbf{P}^1, \text{id}_{\mathbf{P}^1}, \alpha)$ coincides with $(i_0^* - i_\infty^*)(\alpha)$. This completes the proof. \square

6.6. Lemma. *Let $\mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n \in \mathbf{PST}$. Put $\mathcal{F} := \mathcal{F}_1 \otimes_{\mathbf{PST}} \cdots \otimes_{\mathbf{PST}} \mathcal{F}_n$. Let (C, f, α) be a triple considered in §6.4. Then $\alpha \in \mathcal{F}(C')$ is the sum of a finite number of elements of the form*

$$(6.4) \quad \text{Tr}_h(g_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes g_n),$$

where D is a smooth projective curve, $h : D \rightarrow C$ is a surjective morphism, $g_i \in \mathcal{F}_i(h^{-1}(C'))$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$, and $\text{Tr}_h : \mathcal{F}(h^{-1}(C')) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(C')$ is the transfer with respect to $h|_{h^{-1}(C')}$.

Proof. By the facts recalled in §6.3, we are reduced to the case $\mathcal{F}_i = L(X_i)$ where X_i is a smooth variety over k for each $i = 1, \dots, n$. Then we have $\mathcal{F} = L(X)$ with $X = X_1 \times \cdots \times X_n$. Let Z be an integral closed subscheme of $C' \times X$ which is finite and surjective over C' . It suffices to show that $Z \in c(C', X) = L(X)(C')$ can be written as (6.4).

Let $q : D' \rightarrow Z$ be the normalization, and let $h : D' \rightarrow C'$ be the composition $D' \rightarrow Z \rightarrow C'$, so that h is a finite surjective morphism. For $i = 1, \dots, n$, we define $g_i \in c(D', X_i) = L(X_i)(D')$ to be the graph of $D' \rightarrow X \rightarrow X_i$. If we set $g = g_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes g_n \in L(X)(D')$, then by definition we have $\text{Tr}_h(g) = Z$ in $L(X)(C')$. The assertion is proved. \square

6.7. Now it follows from Definition 6.1 b), Proposition 6.5, Lemma 6.6 and (6.3) that (2.9) and (2.6) induce an isomorphism

$$K'(k; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n) \cong h_0(\mathcal{F}_1 \otimes_{\mathbf{PST}} \cdots \otimes_{\mathbf{PST}} \mathcal{F}_n)(k)$$

for any $\mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n \in \mathbf{PST}$. If $\mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n \in \mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}$, the right hand side is canonically isomorphic to $\text{Hom}_{\mathbf{DM}_{\text{eff}}}(\mathbf{Z}, \mathcal{F}_1[0] \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathcal{F}_n[0])$ by (3.3) + (2.8). This completes the proof of Theorem 6.2. \square

7. MILNOR K -THEORY

7.1. Let $\mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n \in \mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}$. We obtained a surjective homomorphism

$$(7.1) \quad K(k; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n) \rightarrow K'(k; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n).$$

Our aim is to show that this map is bijective. The first step is the special case of the multiplicative groups.

7.2. Proposition. *When $\mathcal{F}_1 = \cdots = \mathcal{F}_n = \mathbf{G}_m$, the map (7.1) is bijective.*

Proof. It suffices to show the element (6.1) vanishes in $K(k; \mathbf{G}_m, \dots, \mathbf{G}_m)$. Because of Somekawa's isomorphism [17, Theorem 1.4]

$$(7.2) \quad K(k; \mathbf{G}_m, \dots, \mathbf{G}_m) \cong K_n^M(k)$$

given by $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}_{E/k} \mapsto N_{E/k}(\{x_1, \dots, x_n\})$, it suffices to show this vanishing in the usual Milnor K -group $K_n^M(k)$, which follows from Weil reciprocity [3, Ch. I, (5.4)]. \square

7.3. *Remark.* Since $\text{Hom}_{\mathbf{DM}}(\mathbf{Z}, \mathbf{G}_m[0] \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbf{G}_m[0]) \cong H^n(k, \mathbf{Z}(n))$, this provides an alternative proof of the isomorphism

$$K_n^M(k) \simeq H^n(k, \mathbf{Z}(n))$$

of [20, Thm. 3.4] or [12, Thm. 5.1] which avoids some specialization arguments. By bookkeeping, one may check that the two isomorphisms coincide.

The following lemmas appear to be crucial in the proof of the main theorem.

7.4. Lemma. *Let C be a smooth projective connected curve over k , and let $Z = \{p_1, \dots, p_s\}$ be a finite set of closed points of C . If k is infinite, then we have $K_2^M(k(C)) = \{k(C)^*, \mathcal{O}_{C,Z}^*\}$.*

Proof. Let \mathfrak{p}_i be the maximal ideal of $A = \mathcal{O}_{C,Z}$ corresponding to p_i . Since A is a semi-local PID, we can choose generators π_1, \dots, π_s of $\mathfrak{p}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{p}_s$. Since k is infinite, we can change π_i into $\mu_i \pi_i$ for suitable $\mu_1, \dots, \mu_s \in k^*$ to achieve $\pi_i + \pi_j \not\equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_k}$ for i, j, k all distinct

(indeed, the set of bad (μ_1, \dots, μ_s) is contained in a finite union of hyperplanes in \bar{k}^s). It follows that $\pi_i + \pi_j \in A^*$ for all $i \neq j$.

By the relation $\{f, -f\} = 0$ ($f \in k(C)^*$), we have $K_2^M(k(C)) = \{A^*, A^*\} + \sum_{i < j} \{\pi_i, \pi_j\}$. Now the identity

$$\{\pi_i, \pi_j\} = \{-\pi_i/\pi_j, \pi_i + \pi_j\}$$

proves the lemma. \square

7.5. Lemma. *Let C be a smooth projective connected curve over k , and $r > 0$. If k is an infinite field, then $K_{r+1}^M k(C)$ is generated by elements of the form $\{a_1, \dots, a_{r+1}\}$ where the $a_i \in k(C)^*$ satisfy $\text{Supp}(\text{div}(a_i)) \cap \text{Supp}(\text{div}(a_j)) = \emptyset$ for all $1 \leq i < j \leq r$.*

Proof. We proceed by induction on r . The assertion is empty when $r = 1$. Suppose $r > 1$. Take $a_1, \dots, a_{r+1} \in k(C)^*$. By induction, there exist $b_{m,i} \in k(C)^*$ such that $\text{Supp}(\text{div}(b_{m,i})) \cap \text{Supp}(\text{div}(b_{m,j})) = \emptyset$ for all $i < j < r$ and m , and

$$\{a_1, \dots, a_r\} = \sum_m \{b_{m,1}, \dots, b_{m,r}\}$$

holds in $K_r^M k(C)$. For each m , the above lemma shows that there exist $c_{m,i}, d_{m,i} \in k(C)^*$ such that

$$\text{Supp}(\text{div}(c_{m,i})) \cap \left(\bigcup_{j=1}^{r-1} \text{Supp}(\text{div}(b_{m,j})) \right) = \emptyset$$

and that

$$\{b_{m,r}, a_{r+1}\} = \sum_i \{c_{m,i}, d_{m,i}\}$$

holds in $K_2^M k(C)$. Then we have

$$\{a_1, \dots, a_{r+1}\} = \sum_{m,i} \{b_{m,1}, \dots, b_{m,r-1}, c_{m,i}, d_{m,i}\}$$

in $K_{r+1}^M k(C)$, and we are done. \square

8. K -GROUPS OF MILNOR TYPE

We now generalize the notion of Milnor K -groups to arbitrary homotopy invariant Nisnevich sheaves with transfers, although we shall seriously use this generalization only for special, representable, sheaves.

8.1. Let $\mathcal{F} \in \mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}$. We shall call a homomorphism $\mathbf{G}_m \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ a *cocharacter* of \mathcal{F} . (By Proposition 4.3, the group $\text{Hom}_{\mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}}(\mathbf{G}_m, \mathcal{F})$ is canonically isomorphic to $\mathcal{F}_{-1}(k)$.)

Let $\mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n \in \mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}$. Denote by $St(k; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n)$ the subgroup of $(\mathcal{F}_1 \otimes_{\mathbf{PST}} \dots \otimes_{\mathbf{PST}} \mathcal{F}_n)(k)$ generated by the elements

$$(8.1) \quad a_1 \otimes \dots \otimes \chi_i(a) \otimes \dots \otimes \chi_j(1-a) \otimes \dots \otimes a_n$$

where $\chi_i : \mathbf{G}_m \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_i$, $\chi_j : \mathbf{G}_m \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_j$ are 2 cocharacters with $i < j$, $a \in k^* \setminus \{1\}$, and $a_m \in \mathcal{F}_m(k)$ ($m \neq i, j$).

8.2. Definition. For $\mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n \in \mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}$, we write $\tilde{K}(k; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n)$ for the quotient of $(\mathcal{F}_1 \otimes^M \dots \otimes^M \mathcal{F}_n)(k)$ by the subgroup generated by $\text{Tr}_{E/k} St(E; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n)$, where E runs through all finite extensions of k . This is the *K-group of Milnor type* associated to $\mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n$.

8.3. The assignment $k \mapsto \tilde{K}(k; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n)$ inherits the structure of a cohomological Mackey functor, which is natural in $(\mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n)$. In particular, the choice of elements $f_i \in \mathcal{F}_i(k) = \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}}(\mathbf{Z}, \mathcal{F}_i)$ for $i = 1, \dots, r$ induces a homomorphism

$$(8.2) \quad \begin{aligned} \tilde{K}(k; \mathcal{F}_{r+1}, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n) &= \tilde{K}(k; \mathbf{Z}, \dots, \mathbf{Z}, \mathcal{F}_{r+1}, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n) \\ &\rightarrow \tilde{K}(k; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n). \end{aligned}$$

8.4. Lemma. Let $\mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n \in \mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}$. The image of $St(k; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n)$ vanishes in $K(k; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n)$. Consequently, we have a surjective homomorphism $\tilde{K}(k; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n) \rightarrow K(k; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n)$ and a composite surjective homomorphism

$$(8.3) \quad \tilde{K}(k; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n) \twoheadrightarrow K'(k; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n)$$

Proof. This is a straightforward generalization of Somekawa's proof of [17, Th. 1.4]. We need to show the image of (8.1) vanishes in $K(k; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n)$. By functoriality, we may assume that $\mathcal{F}_i = \mathcal{F}_j = \mathbf{G}_m$ for some $i < j$ and χ_i, χ_j are the identity cocharacters. Given $a_m \in \mathcal{F}_m(k)$ ($m \neq i, j$) and $a \in k^* \setminus \{1\}$, we put $a_i = 1 - at^{-1}$, $a_j = 1 - t \in \mathbf{G}_m(k(\mathbf{P}^1)) = k(t)^*$. Then $(\mathbf{P}^1, t, (a_1, \dots, a_n))$ is a relation datum of Somekawa type and yields the vanishing of (8.1). \square

8.5. Lemma. Let $\mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n \in \mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}$ and let $\mathcal{G}' \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{G}''$ be an epimorphism in \mathbf{HI}_{Nis} . If (8.3) is bijective for $(\mathcal{G}', \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n)$, it is bijective for $(\mathcal{G}'', \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n)$.

Proof. Let $\mathcal{G} = \text{Ker}(\mathcal{G}' \rightarrow \mathcal{G}'')$. The induced sequence

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{K}(k; \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n) &\rightarrow \tilde{K}(k; \mathcal{G}', \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n) \\ &\xrightarrow{(*)} \tilde{K}(k; \mathcal{G}'', \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n) \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

is a complex and $(*)$ is surjective. The corresponding sequence for K' is exact because of Theorem 6.2 and Lemma 3.3. The assertion follows by a diagram chase. \square

8.6. Lemma. *Let E/k be a finite extension. Let $\mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_{n-1} \in \mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}$, and let \mathcal{F}_n be a Nisnevich sheaf with transfers over E . We have canonical isomorphisms*

$$\begin{aligned} K(k; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_{n-1}, R_{E/k}\mathcal{F}_n) &\cong K(E; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n), \\ K'(k; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_{n-1}, R_{E/k}\mathcal{F}_n) &\cong K'(E; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n), \\ \tilde{K}(k; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_{n-1}, R_{E/k}\mathcal{F}_n) &\cong \tilde{K}(E; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. The first isomorphism was constructed in [19, Lemma 4] when $\mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n$ are semi-abelian varieties. The same construction works for arbitrary $\mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n$ and also for K' and \tilde{K} . \square

8.7. If $\mathcal{F}_1 = \dots = \mathcal{F}_n = \mathbf{G}_m$, (8.3) is bijective by Proposition 7.2. This is false in general, e.g. if all the \mathcal{F}_i are proper (Definition 10.1) and $n > 1$. However, we have:

8.8. Proposition. *a) Let $\mathcal{F}_1 = \mathcal{F}'_1 \oplus \mathcal{F}''_1$. Then the natural map*

$$\tilde{K}(k; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n) \rightarrow \tilde{K}(k; \mathcal{F}'_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n) \oplus \tilde{K}(k; \mathcal{F}''_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n)$$

is bijective.

b) Let T_1, \dots, T_n be tori. Assume that, for each i , there exists an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow P_i^1 \rightarrow P_i^0 \rightarrow T_i \rightarrow 0$$

where P_i^0 and P_i^1 are invertible tori (i.e. direct summands of permutation tori). Then (8.3) is bijective.

Proof. a) This is formal, as $\tilde{K}(k; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n)$ is a quotient of the multiadditive multifunctor $(\mathcal{F}_1 \otimes^M \dots \otimes^M \mathcal{F}_n)(k)$ (see 8.3).

b) Note that, by Hilbert's theorem 90, the sequences $0 \rightarrow P_i^1 \rightarrow P_i^0 \rightarrow T_i \rightarrow 0$ are exact in \mathbf{HI}_{Nis} . Lemma 8.5 reduces us to the case where all T_i are permutation tori. Then Lemma 8.6 reduces us to the case where all T_i are split tori. Finally, we reduce to $\mathcal{F}_1 = \dots = \mathcal{F}_n = \mathbf{G}_m$ by a). \square

8.9. *Question.* Is proposition 8.8 true for general tori?

8.10. Let T_1, \dots, T_n be as in Proposition 8.8 b); let C/k be a smooth projective connected curve, with function field K . From Proposition 8.8 b), Theorem 6.2, Theorem 4.8 b) and (4.3), we get a residue map

$$\partial_v : \tilde{K}(K; T_1, \dots, T_n, \mathbf{G}_m) \rightarrow \tilde{K}(k(v); T_1, \dots, T_n)$$

for any $v \in C$. These maps satisfy the reciprocity law of Proposition 4.6 and the compatibility of Lemma 4.2.

9. REDUCTION TO THE REPRESENTABLE CASE

9.1. Proposition. *The following statements are equivalent:*

- a) *The homomorphism (7.1) is bijective for any $\mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n \in \mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}$.*
- b) *Let $\mathcal{F}_1 = \dots = \mathcal{F}_n = h_0^{\text{Nis}}(C')$ for a smooth connected curve C'/k . Then (7.1) is bijective.*
- c) *Let C be a smooth projective connected curve over k , and let $f : C \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^1$ be a surjective morphism. Let $C' = f^{-1}(\mathbf{P}^1 \setminus \{1\})$ and let $\iota : C' \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ be the tautological morphism, where $\mathcal{A} = h_0^{\text{Nis}}(C')$. These data define a relation datum of geometric type $(C, f, (\iota, \dots, \iota))$ for $\mathcal{F}_1 = \dots = \mathcal{F}_n = \mathcal{A}$, and its associated element (6.1) is*

$$(9.1) \quad \sum_{c \in C'} v_c(f) \text{Tr}_{k(c)/k}(\iota(c) \otimes \dots \otimes \iota(c)) \in \mathcal{A}^{\otimes M} \dots \otimes \mathcal{A}(k).$$

Then the image of (9.1) in $K(k; \mathcal{A}, \dots, \mathcal{A})$ vanishes.

Proof. Only the implication c) \Rightarrow a) requires a proof. Let $(C, f, (g_i))$ be a relation datum of geometric type for $\mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n$. We need to show the vanishing of (6.1) in $K(k; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n)$.

By adjunction, the section $g_i : M(C') \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_i[0]$ induces a morphism $\varphi_i : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_i$ for all $i = 1, \dots, n$. Then

$$(9.2) \quad \sum_{c \in C'} v_c(f) \{g_1(c), \dots, g_n(c)\}_{k(c)/k} = 0 \quad \text{in } K(k; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n)$$

because it is the image of (9.1) by the homomorphism $K(k; \mathcal{A}, \dots, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow K(k; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n)$ defined by $(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n)$. \square

10. PROPER SHEAVES

10.1. Definition. Let \mathcal{F} be a Nisnevich sheaf with transfers. We call \mathcal{F} *proper* if, for any smooth curve C over k and any closed point $c \in C$, the induced map $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{O}_{C,c}) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(k(C))$ is surjective. We say that \mathcal{F} is *universally proper* if the above condition holds when replacing k by any finitely generated extension K/k , and C by any smooth K -curve.

10.2. Example. A semi-abelian variety G over k is proper (in the above sense) if and only if G is an abelian variety. A birational sheaf $\mathcal{F} \in \mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}$ in the sense of [9] is by definition proper. If C is a smooth proper curve, then $h_0^{\text{Nis}}(C)$ is proper. Other examples of birational sheaves will be given in Lemma 11.2 b) below.

In fact:

10.3. **Lemma.** *Let $\mathcal{F} \in \mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}$. Then*

a) \mathcal{F} is proper if and only if $\mathcal{F}(C) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{F}(k(C))$ for any smooth k -curve C .

b) \mathcal{F} is universally proper if and only if it is birational in the sense of [9].

Proof. Let us prove b), as the proof of a) is a subset of it. Let X be a smooth k -variety. By [23, Cor. 4.19], the map $\mathcal{F}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(U)$ is injective for any dense open subset of X . By definition, \mathcal{F} is birational if one may replace “injective” by “bijective”. So birational \Rightarrow universally proper. Conversely, assume \mathcal{F} to be universally proper; let $x \in X^{(1)}$ and let $p : X \rightarrow \mathbf{A}^{d-1}$ be a dominant rational map defined at x , where $d = \dim X$. (We may find such a p thanks to Noether’s normalization theorem.) Applying the hypothesis to the generic fibre of p , we find that $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(k(X))$ is surjective. Since this is true for all points $x \in X^{(1)}$, we get the surjectivity of $\mathcal{F}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(k(X))$ from Voevodsky’s Gersten resolution [23, Th. 4.37]. \square

The following proposition is not necessary for the proof of the main theorem, but its proof is much simpler than the general case.

10.4. **Proposition.** *Let $\mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n \in \mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}$. Assume that $\mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_{n-1}$ are proper. Then the homomorphism (7.1) is bijective.*

Proof. Suppose $(C, f, (g_i))$ is a relation datum of geometric type. It suffices to show the element (6.1) vanishes in $K(k; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n)$. Let \bar{g}_i be the image of g_i in $\mathcal{F}(k(C))$. By assumption we have $\bar{g}_i \in \text{Im}(\mathcal{F}_i(\mathcal{O}_{C,c}) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_i(k(C)))$ for all $c \in C$ and $i = 1, \dots, n-1$. Hence $(C, h, (\bar{g}_i)_{i=1, \dots, n})$ is a relation datum of Somekawa type (with $i(c) = n$ for all $c \in C$). By Corollary 4.11, the element (6.1) coincides with (5.2), hence vanishes in $K(k; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n)$. \square

11. MAIN THEOREM

11.1. **Definition.** Let $\mathcal{F} \in \mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}$. We say that \mathcal{F} is *curve-like* if there exists an exact sequence in \mathbf{HI}_{Nis}

$$(11.1) \quad 0 \rightarrow T \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{F}} \rightarrow 0$$

where $\bar{\mathcal{F}}$ is proper (Definition 10.1) and T is a torus for which there exists an exact sequence

$$(11.2) \quad 0 \rightarrow R_{E_1/k} \mathbf{G}_m \rightarrow R_{E_2/k} \mathbf{G}_m \rightarrow T \rightarrow 0$$

where E_1 and E_2 are étale k -algebras.

This terminology is justified by the following lemma:

11.2. Lemma. *a) If C is a smooth curve over k , then $h_0^{\text{Nis}}(C)$ is the Nisnevich sheaf associated to the presheaf of relative Picard groups*

$$U \mapsto \text{Pic}(\bar{C} \times U, D \times U)$$

where \bar{C} is the smooth projective completion of C , $D = \bar{C} \setminus C$ and U runs through smooth k -schemes.

b) If X is a smooth projective variety over k , then, for any smooth variety U over k , we have

$$(11.3) \quad h_0^{\text{Nis}}(X)(U) = CH_0(X_{k(U)}),$$

where $k(U)$ denotes the total ring of fractions of U . In particular, $h_0^{\text{Nis}}(X)$ is birational.

c) For any smooth curve C , $h_0^{\text{Nis}}(C)$ is curve-like.

Proof. a) and b) are proven in [21, Th. 3.1] and in [6, Th. 2.2] respectively. With the notation of a), we put $E = H^0(\bar{C}, \mathcal{O}_{\bar{C}})$. Then c) follows from the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow R_{E/k} \mathbf{G}_m \rightarrow R_{D/k} \mathbf{G}_m \rightarrow h_0^{\text{Nis}}(C) \rightarrow h_0^{\text{Nis}}(\bar{C}) \rightarrow 0$$

stemming from the Gysin exact triangle

$$M(D)(1)[1] \rightarrow M(C) \rightarrow M(\bar{C}) \xrightarrow{+1}$$

of [24, Prop. 3.5.4]. □

11.3. Remark. Let $\mathcal{F} \in \mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}$ be curve-like. The torus T and proper sheaf $\bar{\mathcal{F}}$ in (11.1) are uniquely determined by \mathcal{F} up to unique isomorphism. Indeed, this amounts to showing that any morphism $T \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{F}}$ is trivial. This is reduced to the case $T = R_{E/k} \mathbf{G}_m$ as in (11.2), and further to $T = \mathbf{G}_m$ by adjunction as in Lemma 8.6. Then we have $\text{Hom}_{\mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}}(\mathbf{G}_m, \bar{\mathcal{F}}) \cong \bar{\mathcal{F}}_{-1}(k) = 0$ by definition (see (4.1) and Definition 10.1).

We call T and $\bar{\mathcal{F}}$ the *toric* and *proper* part of \mathcal{F} respectively.

11.4. Lemma. *a) Let $\mathcal{F} \in \mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}$ be curve-like with toric part T , and let C be a smooth proper connected k -curve. Let Z be a closed subset of C , $A = \mathcal{O}_{C,Z}$ and $K = k(C)$. Then the sequence*

$$0 \rightarrow T(A) \rightarrow T(K) \oplus \mathcal{F}(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(K) \rightarrow 0$$

is exact.

b) Let $\mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n \in \mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}$ be curve-like with toric parts T_1, \dots, T_n , and let C, Z, A, K be as in a). Then the group $\mathcal{F}_1(K) \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{F}_n(K)$ has the following presentation:

Generators: *for each subset $I \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\}$, elements $[I; f_1, \dots, f_n]$ with $f_i \in \mathcal{F}_i(A)$ if $i \in I$ and $f_i \in T_i(K)$ if $i \notin I$.*

Relations:

- *Multilinearity:*

$$[I; f_1, \dots, f_i + f'_i, \dots, f_n] = [I; f_1, \dots, f_i, \dots, f_n] + [I; f_1, \dots, f'_i, \dots, f_n].$$

- *Let $I \subsetneq \{1, \dots, n\}$ and let $i_0 \notin I$. Let $[I; f_1, \dots, f_n]$ be a generator. Suppose that $f_{i_0} \in T_{i_0}(A)$. Then $[I; f_1, \dots, f_n] = [I \cup \{i_0\}; f_1, \dots, f_n]$.*

Proof. a) Consider the commutative diagram of 0-sequences

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & T(A) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F}(A) & \longrightarrow & \bar{\mathcal{F}}(A) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & T(K) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F}(K) & \longrightarrow & \bar{\mathcal{F}}(K) & \longrightarrow & 0. \end{array}$$

By [the proof of] [23, Cor. 4.18], the top sequence is a direct summand of the bottom one, which is clearly exact. Thus the top sequence is exact as well, and the lemma follows from a diagram chase. Then b) follows from a). \square

11.5. Proposition. *Let C/k be a smooth proper connected curve, and let $v \in C, K = k(C)$. Then there exists a unique law associating to a system $(\mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n)$ of n curve-like sheaves a homomorphism*

$$\partial_v : \mathcal{F}_1(K) \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{F}_n(K) \otimes K^* \rightarrow \tilde{K}(k(v); \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n)$$

such that

- (i) *If σ is a permutation of $\{1, \dots, n\}$, the diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{F}_1(K) \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{F}_n(K) \otimes K^* & \xrightarrow{\partial_v} & \tilde{K}(k(v); \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n) \\ \sigma \downarrow & & \downarrow \sigma \\ \mathcal{F}_{\sigma(1)}(K) \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{F}_{\sigma(n)}(K) \otimes K^* & \xrightarrow{\partial_v} & \tilde{K}(k(v); \mathcal{F}_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, \mathcal{F}_{\sigma(n)}) \end{array}$$

commutes.

- (ii) *If $[I, f_1, \dots, f_n]$ is a generator of $\mathcal{F}_1(K) \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{F}_n(K)$ as in Lemma 11.4 b) for some Z containing v , with $I = \{1, \dots, i\}$, then*

$$\partial_v(f_1 \otimes \dots \otimes f_n \otimes f) = \{f_1(v), \dots, f_i(v), \partial_v(\{f_{i+1}, \dots, f_n, f\}_{K/K})\}_{k(v)/k}$$

where $\partial_v(\{f_{i+1}, \dots, f_n, f\}_{K/K})$ is the residue of 8.10.

Proof. By Lemma 11.4 b), it suffice to check that ∂_v agrees on relations. Up to permutation, we may assume $I = \{1, \dots, i\}$ and $i_0 = i + 1$. The claim then follows from Proposition 4.10. \square

11.6. **Lemma.** *a) Keep the notation of Proposition 11.5. Let L/K be a finite extension; write D for the smooth projective model of L and $h : D \rightarrow C$ for the corresponding morphism. Let $Z = h^{-1}(v)$. Write $\mathcal{F}_{n+1} = \mathbf{G}_m$. Then, for any $i \in \{1, \dots, n+1\}$, the diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathcal{F}_1(L) \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathcal{F}_{n+1}(L) & \xrightarrow{(\partial_w)} & \bigoplus_{w \in Z} \tilde{K}(k(w); \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n) \\
 \uparrow u & & \downarrow (\mathrm{Tr}_{k(w)/k(v)}) \\
 \mathcal{F}_1(K) \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathcal{F}_i(L) \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathcal{F}_{n+1}(K) & & \\
 \downarrow d & & \\
 \mathcal{F}_1(K) \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathcal{F}_{n+1}(K) & \xrightarrow{\partial_v} & \tilde{K}(k(v); \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n)
 \end{array}$$

commutes, where u is given componentwise by functoriality for $j \neq i$ and by the identity for $j = i$, and d is given componentwise by the identity for $j \neq i$ and by $\mathrm{Tr}_{L/K}$ for $j = i$.

b) The homomorphisms ∂_v induce residue maps

$$\partial_v : \left(\mathcal{F}_1^M \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathcal{F}_n^M \otimes \mathbf{G}_m \right) (K) \rightarrow \tilde{K}(k(v); \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n).$$

which verify the compatibility of Lemma 4.2 b).

Proof. a) For clarity, we distinguish two cases: $i < n+1$ and $i = n+1$. In the former case, up to permutation we may assume $i = n$. It is enough to check commutativity on generators in the style of Lemma 11.4 b). Let T_l denote the toric part of \mathcal{F}_l . In view of Lemma 11.4 a) and Proposition 11.5 (i), it suffices to check the commutativity for $x = f_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes f_n \otimes f$ when one of the following two conditions is satisfied:

- (i) for some $j \in \{0, \dots, n-1\}$, $f_l \in \mathcal{F}_l(\mathcal{O}_{C,v})$ ($1 \leq l \leq j$), $f_l \in T_l(K)$ ($j+1 \leq l \leq n-1$), $f_n \in T_n(L)$ and $f \in K^*$.
- (ii) for some $j \in \{0, \dots, n-1\}$, $f_l \in \mathcal{F}_l(\mathcal{O}_{C,v})$ ($1 \leq l \leq j$), $f_l \in T_l(K)$ ($j+1 \leq l \leq n-1$), $f_n \in \mathcal{F}_n(\mathcal{O}_{D,Z})$ and $f \in K^*$.

Let $w \in Z$. If (i) holds, we have

$$\partial_w(u(x)) = \{f_1(w), \dots, f_j(w), \partial_w(\{f_{j+1}, \dots, f_n, f\}_{L/L})\}_{k(w)/k(v)}$$

and

$$\partial_v(d(x)) = \{f_1(v), \dots, f_j(v), \partial_v(\{f_{j+1}, \dots, \mathrm{Tr}_{L/K}(f_n), f\}_{K/K})\}_{k(v)/k(v)}.$$

Observe that the restriction of $f_l(v)$ to $k(w)$ is $f_l(w)$ for every $w \in Z$ and $l = 1, \dots, j$. Since the residue maps (∂_w) of §8.10 verify the

compatibility of Lemma 4.2, the commutativity for x follows. (Recall that $\mathrm{Tr}_{k(w)/k(v)}(\{a_1, \dots, a_n\}_{k(w)/k(w)}) = \{a_1, \dots, a_n\}_{k(w)/k(v)}$.)

If (ii) holds, we have

$$\partial_w(u(x)) = \{f_1(w), \dots, f_j(w), \partial_w(\{f_{j+1}, \dots, f_{n-1}, f\}_{L/L}), f_n(w)\}_{k(w)/k(w)}$$

and

$$\partial_v(d(x)) = \{f_1(v), \dots, f_j(v), \partial_v(\{f_{j+1}, \dots, f_{n-1}, f\}_{K/K}), \mathrm{Tr}_{L/K}(f_n)(v)\}_{k(v)/k(v)}.$$

In addition to the observation mentioned in (i), we remark that the restriction of $\partial_v(\{f_{j+1}, \dots, f_{n-1}, f\}_{K/K})$ to $k(w)$ is $\partial_w(\{f_{j+1}, \dots, f_{n-1}, f\}_{L/L})$ for every $w \in Z$. The commutativity for x follows from Lemma 4.2 b) applied to \mathcal{F}_n .

If $i = n + 1$ the check is similar, the projection formula working on the last variable.

Now b) follows from a) and the definition of \otimes^M as in [7, p. 84]. \square

11.7. Lemma. *The homomorphisms ∂_v of Lemma 11.6 induce residue maps*

$$\partial_v : \tilde{K}(K; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n, \mathbf{G}_m) \rightarrow \tilde{K}(k(v); \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n).$$

which verify the compatibility of Lemma 4.2 b).

Proof. Set $\mathcal{F}_{n+1} = \mathbf{G}_m$. Let $i < j$ be two elements of $\{1, \dots, n+1\}$ and let $\chi_i : \mathbf{G}_m \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_i$, $\chi_j : \mathbf{G}_m \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_j$ be two cocharacters. Let $f \in K^* - \{1\}$. We must show that ∂_v vanishes on

$$x = f_1 \otimes \dots \otimes \chi_i(f) \otimes \dots \otimes \chi_j(1-f) \otimes \dots \otimes f_{n+1}$$

for any $(f_1, \dots, f_{n+1}) \in \mathcal{F}_1(K) \times \dots \times \mathcal{F}_{n+1}(K)$ (product excluding (i, j)). By functoriality, we may assume that χ_i, χ_j are the identity cocharacters. We distinguish two cases for clarity: $j < n+1$ and $j = n+1$. But exactly the same argument works for both cases. Presently we suppose $j < n+1$.

Up to permutation, we may assume $i = n-1$, $j = n$. Let us say that an element $(x_1, \dots, x_{n-2}) \in \mathcal{F}_1(K) \times \dots \times \mathcal{F}_{n-2}(K)$ is *in normal form* if, for each i , either $x_i \in \mathcal{F}_i(\mathcal{O}_v)$ or $x_i \in T_i(K)$. Then Lemma 11.4 reduces us to the case where (f_1, \dots, f_{n-2}) is in normal form. Up to permutation, we may assume that $f_r \in \mathcal{F}_r(\mathcal{O}_v)$ for $r \leq r_0$ and $f_r \in T_r(K)$ for $r_0 < r \leq n-2$. Then

$$\partial_v x = \{f_1(v), \dots, f_{r_0}(v), \partial_v(\{f_{r_0+1}, \dots, f_{n-2}, f, (1-f), f_{n+1}\}_{K/K})\}_{k(v)/k(v)}.$$

Let $\varphi_v : \tilde{K}(k(v), T_{r_0+1}, \dots, T_n) \rightarrow \tilde{K}(k(v), \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n)$ be the homomorphism induced by $(f_1(v), \dots, f_{r_0}(v))$ via (8.2), and let $\varphi_K :$

$T_{r_0+1}(K) \otimes \cdots \otimes T_n(K) \otimes K^* \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_1(K) \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathcal{F}_n(K) \otimes K^*$ be the analogous homomorphism defined by (f_1, \dots, f_{r_0}) . The diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T_{r_0+1}(K) \otimes \cdots \otimes T_n(K) \otimes K^* & \xrightarrow{\partial_v} & \tilde{K}(k(v); T_{r_0}, \dots, T_n) \\ \varphi_K \downarrow & & \varphi_v \downarrow \\ \mathcal{F}_1(K) \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathcal{F}_n(K) \otimes K^* & \xrightarrow{\partial_v} & \tilde{K}(k(v); \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n) \end{array}$$

commutes. But the top map factors through $\tilde{K}(K; T_{r_0+1}, \dots, T_n, \mathbf{G}_m)$, hence the desired vanishing.

Thus we have shown that the map ∂_v of Proposition 11.5 vanishes on $St(K; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n, \mathbf{G}_m)$. The conclusion now follows from Lemma 11.6 b). \square

11.8. Let $\mathcal{F} \in \mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}$ and let C be a smooth proper k -curve. The *support* of a section $f \in \mathcal{F}(k(C))$ is the finite set

$$\text{Supp}(f) = \{c \in C \mid \partial_c f \neq 0\}.$$

The following proposition generalizes Lemma 7.5:

11.9. **Proposition.** *Let $\mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n$ be n curve-like sheaves, and let C be a smooth proper k -curve. Put $\mathcal{F}_{n+1} = \mathbf{G}_m$. If the field k is infinite, the group $\tilde{K}(k(C); \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n, \mathbf{G}_m)$ is generated by elements $\{f_1, \dots, f_{n+1}\}_{k(D)/k(C)}$ where D is another curve, $D \rightarrow C$ is a finite surjective morphism and $f_i \in \mathcal{F}_i(k(D))$ satisfy*

$$(11.4) \quad \text{Supp}(f_i) \cap \text{Supp}(f_j) = \emptyset \quad \text{for all } 1 \leq i < j \leq n.$$

Proof. Lemma 11.4 b) reduces us to the case where all \mathcal{F}_i are $R_{E_i/k} \mathbf{G}_m$ for some étale k -algebras E_i/k . Using the formula

$$(R_{E_1/k} \mathbf{G}_{m, E_1})_{E_2} \cong R_{E_1 \otimes_k E_2 / E_2} \mathbf{G}_{m, E_1 \otimes E_2}$$

and Lemma 8.6 repeatedly, we are further reduced to the case all \mathcal{F}_i are \mathbf{G}_m . Then it follows from Lemma 7.5. \square

11.10. **Lemma.** *Let $C, D, \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n$ be as in Proposition 11.9. Let $f_i \in \mathcal{F}_i(k(D))$ and $v \in D$. Put $\xi := \{f_1, \dots, f_{n+1}\}_{k(D)/k(C)}$, regarded as an element of $\tilde{K}(k(C); \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n, \mathbf{G}_m)$.*

- (1) *If $v(f_{n+1} - 1) > 0$, then we have $\partial_v(\xi) = 0$.*
- (2) *Suppose (11.4) holds. If $v \in \text{Supp}(f_i)$ for some $1 \leq i \leq n$, then we have*

$$\partial_v(\xi) = \{f_1(v), \dots, \partial_v(f_i, f_{n+1}), \dots, f_n(v)\}_{k(v)/k}.$$

Proof. This follows from Corollary 4.11 and Proposition 4.10. \square

11.11. Proposition. *Let C be a smooth projective connected curve, and let $\mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n \in \mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}$ be curve-like. The composition*

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{v \in C} \text{Tr}_{k(v)/k} \circ \partial_v : \tilde{K}(k(C); \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n, \mathbf{G}_m) &\rightarrow \tilde{K}(k; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n) \\ &\rightarrow K(k; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n) \end{aligned}$$

is the zero-map.

Proof. a) Assume first k infinite. If $\xi = \{f_1, \dots, f_{n+1}\}_{k(D)/k(C)}$ satisfies (11.4), then we have $\sum_{v \in C} \text{Tr}_{k(v)/k} \circ \partial_v(\xi) = 0$ by Definition 5.1 and Lemma 11.10 (2). Hence the corollary follows from Proposition 11.9.

b) If k is finite, we use a classical trick: let p_1, p_2 be two distinct prime numbers, and let k_i be the \mathbf{Z}_{p_i} -extension of k . Let $x \in \tilde{K}(k(C); \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n, \mathbf{G}_m)$. By a), the image of x in $K(k; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n)$ vanishes in $K(k_1; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n)$ and $K(k_2; \mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n)$, hence is 0 by a transfer argument. \square

Finally, we arrive at:

11.12. Theorem. *The homomorphism (1.1) is an isomorphism for any $\mathcal{F}_1, \dots, \mathcal{F}_n \in \mathbf{HI}_{\text{Nis}}$.*

Proof. It suffices to show the statement in Proposition 9.1 (3). With the notation therein, the image of (9.1) in $K(k; \mathcal{A}, \dots, \mathcal{A})$ is seen to be $\sum_{v \in C} \text{Tr}_{k(v)/k} \circ \partial_v(\{\ell, \dots, \ell, f\}_{k(C)/k(C)})$ by Lemma 11.10, hence trivial by Proposition 11.11. \square

12. COMPARISON WITH RESULTS OF RASKIND-SPIESS/AKHTAR

12.1. Let X be a smooth variety over k . Recall that for $i, j \in \mathbf{Z}$ the motivic homology of X is defined by [5, §9]

$$(12.1) \quad H_i(X, \mathbf{Z}(j)) := \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{DM}_{\text{eff}}^-}(\mathbf{Z}(j)[i], M(X)).$$

When $j = 0$, $H_i(X, \mathbf{Z}(0))$ is isomorphic to the Suslin homology introduced in [21] by [24, Corollary 3.2.7].

12.2. Proposition. *Let X_1, \dots, X_n be smooth varieties over k . Put $X = X_1 \times \dots \times X_n$. For any $r \geq 0$, we have an isomorphism*

$$K(k; h_0^{\text{Nis}}(X_1), \dots, h_0^{\text{Nis}}(X_n), \mathbf{G}_m, \dots, \mathbf{G}_m) \xrightarrow{\sim} H_{-r}(X, \mathbf{Z}(-r)),$$

where we put r copies of \mathbf{G}_m on the left hand side.

Proof. Using Lemma 3.3, we see

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{DM}_{\underline{e}}^{\mathrm{eff}}}(\mathbf{Z}, h_0^{\mathrm{Nis}}(X_1)[0] \otimes \cdots \otimes h_0^{\mathrm{Nis}}(X_n)[0] \otimes \mathbf{G}_m[0]^{\otimes r}) \\ & \cong \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{DM}_{\underline{e}}^{\mathrm{eff}}}(\mathbf{Z}, M(X_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes M(X_n) \otimes \mathbf{G}_m[0]^{\otimes r}). \\ & \cong \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{DM}_{\underline{e}}^{\mathrm{eff}}}(\mathbf{Z}, M(X)(r)[r]) \cong H_{-r}(X, \mathbf{Z}(-r)). \end{aligned}$$

(Here we used $\mathbf{G}_m[0] \cong \mathbf{Z}(1)[1]$.) Now the proposition follows from Theorem 11.12. \square

12.3. Let X_1, \dots, X_n be smooth projective varieties over k . Set $X = X_1 \times \cdots \times X_n$. In view of Lemma 11.2 b), a result of Raskind-Spiess [15, Theorem 2.2] can be stated as

$$K(k; h_0^{\mathrm{Nis}}(X_1), \dots, h_0^{\mathrm{Nis}}(X_n)) \cong CH_0(X).$$

We can recover this isomorphism from Proposition 12.2, since $H_0(X, \mathbf{Z}(0))$ is canonically isomorphic to $CH_0(X)$ by [24, Corollary 4.2.6].

12.4. Let X be a smooth projective equidimensional variety over k . Akhtar proved (in particular) in [1, Theorem 6.1] for any $r \geq 0$

$$K(k; h_0^{\mathrm{Nis}}(X), \mathbf{G}_m, \dots, \mathbf{G}_m) \cong CH^{d+r}(X, r),$$

where $d = \dim X$ and we put r copies of \mathbf{G}_m on the left hand side. We can recover this isomorphism from Proposition 12.2, since $H_{-r}(X, \mathbf{Z}(-r))$ is canonically isomorphic to $CH^{d+r}(X, r)$ by [24, Proposition 4.2.9].

12.5. Akhtar's complete result concerns smooth quasi-projective varieties. If $\mathrm{char} k = 0$, we can give a common generalization of the results of Raskind-Spiess (§12.3) and Akhtar (§12.4) as follows. Let first X be a k -scheme of finite type, and let $M^c(X) := C_*^c(X) \in \mathbf{DM}_{\underline{e}}^{\mathrm{eff}}$ be the motive of X with compact supports [24, §4.1]. By [6, Th. 2.2], the sheaf

$$h_0^{\mathrm{Nis},c}(X) = H_0(M^c(X))$$

is birational, with value

$$h_0^{\mathrm{Nis},c}(X)(U) = CH_0(X_{k(U)}) =: \underline{CH}_0(X)(U).$$

for U a smooth connected k -scheme.

Let now X_1, \dots, X_n be n equidimensional k -schemes of finite type. Theorem 11.12 gives an isomorphism

$$K(k; \underline{CH}_0(X_1), \dots, \underline{CH}_0(X_n), \mathbf{G}_m, \dots, \mathbf{G}_m) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{DM}_{\underline{e}}^{\mathrm{eff}}}(\mathbf{Z}, \mathcal{F}[0])$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F} &= h_0^{\mathrm{Nis},c}(X_1) \otimes_{\mathbf{HI}_{\mathrm{Nis}}} \cdots \otimes_{\mathbf{HI}_{\mathrm{Nis}}} h_0^{\mathrm{Nis},c}(X_n) \otimes_{\mathbf{HI}_{\mathrm{Nis}}} \mathbf{G}_m^{\otimes \mathbf{HI}_{\mathrm{Nis}} r} \\ &= H_0(C_*^c(X_1 \times \cdots \times X_n)(r)[r]) \end{aligned}$$

so that the above isomorphism becomes

$$K(k; \underline{CH}_0(X_1), \dots, \underline{CH}_0(X_n), \mathbf{G}_m, \dots, \mathbf{G}_m) \xrightarrow{\sim} CH^{d+r}(X_1 \times \dots \times X_n, r)$$

with $d = \dim X_1 + \dots + \dim X_n$, by [24, Prop. 4.2.9].

APPENDIX A. EXTENDING MONOIDAL STRUCTURES

A.1. Let \mathcal{A} be an additive category. We write $\mathcal{A}\text{-Mod}$ for the category of contravariant additive functors from \mathcal{A} to abelian groups. This is a Grothendieck abelian category. We have the additive Yoneda embedding

$$y_{\mathcal{A}} : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}\text{-Mod}$$

sending an object to the corresponding representable functor.

A.2. Let $f : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ be an additive functor. We have an induced functor $f^* : \mathcal{B}\text{-Mod} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}\text{-Mod}$ (“composition with f ”). As in [SGA4, Exp. 1, Prop. 5.1 and 5.4], the functor f^* has a left adjoint $f_!$ and a right adjoint f_* and the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{A} & \xrightarrow{y_{\mathcal{A}}} & \mathcal{A}\text{-Mod} \\ f \downarrow & & f_! \downarrow \\ \mathcal{B} & \xrightarrow{y_{\mathcal{B}}} & \mathcal{B}\text{-Mod} \end{array}$$

is naturally commutative.

A.3. If f is fully faithful, then $f_!$ and f_* are fully faithful and f^* is a localization, as in [SGA4, Exp. 1, Prop. 5.6].

A.4. Suppose that f has a left adjoint g . Then we have natural isomorphisms

$$g^* \simeq f_!, \quad g_* \simeq f^*$$

as in [SGA4, Exp. 1, Prop. 5.5].

A.5. Suppose further that f is fully faithful. Then $g^* \simeq f_!$ is fully faithful. From the composition

$$g^* g_* \Rightarrow Id_{\mathcal{A}\text{-Mod}} \Rightarrow g^* g_!$$

of the unit with the counit, one then deduces a canonical morphism of functors

$$g_* \Rightarrow g_!$$

A.6. Let \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} be two additive categories. Their *tensor product* is the category $\mathcal{A} \boxtimes \mathcal{B}$ whose objects are finite collections (A_i, B_i) with $(A_i, B_i) \in \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{B}$, and

$$(\mathcal{A} \boxtimes \mathcal{B})((A_i, B_i), (C_j, D_j)) = \bigoplus_{i,j} \mathcal{A}(A_i, C_j) \otimes \mathcal{B}(B_i, D_j).$$

We have a “cross-product” functor

$$\boxtimes : \mathcal{A}\text{-Mod} \times \mathcal{B}\text{-Mod} \rightarrow (\mathcal{A} \boxtimes \mathcal{B})\text{-Mod}$$

given by

$$(M \boxtimes N)((A_i, B_i)) = \bigoplus_i M(A_i) \otimes N(B_i).$$

A.7. Let \mathcal{A} be provided with a biadditive bifunctor $\bullet : \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$. We may view \bullet as an additive functor $\mathcal{A} \boxtimes \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$. We may then extend \bullet to $\mathcal{A}\text{-Mod}$ by the composition

$$\mathcal{A}\text{-Mod} \times \mathcal{A}\text{-Mod} \xrightarrow{\boxtimes} (\mathcal{A} \boxtimes \mathcal{A})\text{-Mod} \xrightarrow{\bullet} \mathcal{A}\text{-Mod}.$$

This is an extension in the sense that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{A} & \xrightarrow{y_{\mathcal{A}} \times y_{\mathcal{A}}} & \mathcal{A}\text{-Mod} \times \mathcal{A}\text{-Mod} \\ \bullet \times \bullet \downarrow & & \bullet \downarrow \\ \mathcal{A} & \xrightarrow{y_{\mathcal{A}}} & \mathcal{A}\text{-Mod} \end{array}$$

is naturally commutative.

If \bullet is monoidal (resp. monoidal symmetric), then its associativity and commutativity constraints canonically extend to $\mathcal{A}\text{-Mod}$.

A.8. Let \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} be two additive symmetric monoidal categories, and let $f : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ be an additive symmetric monoidal functor. The above definition shows that the functor $f_! : \mathcal{A}\text{-Mod} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}\text{-Mod}$ is also symmetric monoidal.

A.9. In §A.7, let us write $\bullet_! = \int$ for clarity. Let $P \in (\mathcal{A} \boxtimes \mathcal{A})\text{-Mod}$. Then $\int P$ is the *left Kan extension of P along \bullet* in the sense of [11, X.3]. This gives a formula for $\int P$ as a *coend* (ibid., Theorem X.4.1); for $A \in \mathcal{A}$:

$$(A.1) \quad \int P(A) = \int^{(B, B')} \mathcal{A}(A, B \bullet B') \otimes P(B, B').$$

In particular:

A.10. **Proposition.** *Suppose \mathcal{A} rigid. Then (A.1) simplifies as*

$$\int P(A) = \int^B P(B, A \bullet B^*)$$

where B^* is the dual of $B \in \mathcal{A}$. In particular, if $P = M \boxtimes N$ for $M, N \in \mathcal{A}\text{-Mod}$, we have for $A \in \mathcal{A}$:

$$(A.2) \quad (M \bullet N)(A) = \int^B M(B) \otimes N(A \bullet B^*)$$

which describes $M \bullet N$ as a “convolution”.

Proof. Applying (A.1) and rigidity, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int P(A) &= \int^{(B, B')} \mathcal{A}(A, B \bullet B') \otimes P(B, B') \\ &= \int^{(B, B')} \mathcal{A}(A \bullet B^*, B') \otimes P(B, B') \\ &= \int^B P(B, A \bullet B^*) \end{aligned}$$

because in the third formula, the variable B' is dummy (this simplification is not in Mac Lane!). \square

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