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**DECOMPOSITION OF DE RHAM COMPLEXES
WITH SMOOTH HORIZONTAL COEFFICIENTS
FOR SEMISTABLE REDUCTIONS**

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We generalize Illusie's result to prove the decomposition of the de Rham complex with smooth horizontal coefficients for a semistable S -morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ which is liftable over $\mathbb{Z}/p^2\mathbb{Z}$. As an application, we prove the Kollár vanishing theorem in positive characteristic for a semistable S -morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ which is liftable over $\mathbb{Z}/p^2\mathbb{Z}$, where all concerned horizontal divisors are smooth over Y .

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1. Introduction

The decomposition of de Rham complexes is one of the most important results in algebraic geometry of positive characteristic, which has been discovered by Deligne and Illusie [1987] and successfully used to give a purely algebraic proof of the Kodaira vanishing theorem. More precisely, let k be a perfect field of characteristic $p > 0$, and $W_2(k)$ the ring of Witt vectors of length two of k . Let S be a k -scheme, \tilde{S} a lifting of S over $W_2(k)$, X a smooth S -scheme, and $F : X \rightarrow X_1$

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the relative Frobenius morphism of X over S . If X has a lifting \tilde{X} over \tilde{S} and $\dim(X/S) < p$, then we have a decomposition in $D(X_1)$:

$$\bigoplus_i \Omega_{X_1/S}^i[-i] \xrightarrow{\sim} F_* \Omega_{X/S}^\bullet.$$

Illusie [1990] generalized the result above to the relative case for a semistable S -morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ to obtain the decomposition of de Rham complexes with coefficients in the Gauss–Manin systems. Roughly speaking, let E be the branch divisor of f , $D = X \times_Y E$, and $\mathbb{H} = \bigoplus_i \mathbf{R}^i f_* \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/E)$ the Gauss–Manin system. If $f : X \rightarrow Y$ has a lifting $\tilde{f} : \tilde{X} \rightarrow \tilde{Y}$ over \tilde{S} and $\dim(X/S) < p$, then we have a decomposition in $D(Y_1)$:

$$\bigoplus_i \mathrm{gr}^i \Omega_{Y_1/S}^\bullet(\log E_1)(\mathbb{H}_1) \xrightarrow{\sim} F_* \Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E)(\mathbb{H}).$$

In this paper, we generalize Illusie’s result to the case where smooth horizontal coefficients are taken into account. Roughly speaking, let D be an adapted divisor on X , i.e., D consists of three parts: all singular fibers of f , some smooth fibers of f , and some smooth horizontal divisors with respect to f (see Definition 2.2 for more details). Let

$$\mathbb{H} = \bigoplus_i \mathbf{R}^i f_* \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/E_a).$$

Then we prove that if $f : (X, D) \rightarrow (Y, E_a)$ has a lifting $\tilde{f} : (\tilde{X}, \tilde{D}) \rightarrow (\tilde{Y}, \tilde{E}_a)$ and $\dim(X/S) < p$, then there is a decomposition in $D(Y_1)$ (see Theorem 5.9 for more details):

$$\bigoplus_i \mathrm{gr}^i \Omega_{Y_1/S}^\bullet(\log E_{a1})(\mathbb{H}_1) \xrightarrow{\sim} F_* \Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}),$$

from which follows the Kollár vanishing theorem in positive characteristic, saying that

$$H^i(Y, \mathcal{L} \otimes R^j f_* \omega_{X/S}(D)) = 0$$

holds for any $i > 0$, $j \geq 0$, and any ample invertible sheaf \mathcal{L} on Y (see Theorem 6.3 for more details). It should be mentioned that the proofs of all of the results in this paper follow Illusie’s arguments very closely.

In general, we may put forward the following conjecture, called logarithmic Kollár vanishing for semistable reductions in positive characteristic (see [Kollár 1995, Theorem 10.19] for the logarithmic Kollár vanishing theorem in characteristic zero):

Conjecture 1.1. *Let X and Y be proper and smooth S -schemes, $f : X \rightarrow Y$ an E -semistable S -morphism, and D a simple normal crossing divisor on X containing the divisor $X \times_Y E$. Let H be a \mathbb{Q} -divisor on X such that the support of the*

fractional part of H is contained in D and $H \sim_{\mathbb{Q}} f^*L$, where L is an ample \mathbb{Q} -divisor on Y . Assume that $f : (X, D) \rightarrow (Y, E)$ has a lifting $\tilde{f} : (\tilde{X}, \tilde{D}) \rightarrow (\tilde{Y}, \tilde{E})$ over \tilde{S} and $\dim(X/S) < p$. Then $H^i(Y, R^j f_* \mathbb{O}_X(K_{X/S} + \lceil H \rceil)) = 0$ holds for any $i > 0$ and $j \geq 0$, where $\lceil H \rceil$ denotes the round-up of H .

There are several difficulties in dealing with this conjecture. First, we need some technique to change the \mathbb{Q} -divisor argument into the integral divisor argument. Second, the situation of the horizontal divisors contained in D or H is complicated. Third, the decomposition of de Rham complexes with horizontal coefficients is completely unknown. In this sense, all of the results obtained in this paper may be regarded as the first step to resolving [Conjecture 1.1](#).

Notation. We denote the support of a divisor D by $\text{Supp}(D)$, the relative dualizing sheaf of $f : X \rightarrow Y$ by $\omega_{X/Y}$, and the divisor defined by $x = 0$ by $\text{div}_0(x)$.

2. Definitions and preliminaries

This section is parallel to [[Illusie 1990](#), §1], and all proofs follow Illusie's proofs very closely.

Definition 2.1. Let S be a scheme, X and Y smooth S -schemes, and $f : X \rightarrow Y$ an S -morphism. Let $E \subset Y$ be a divisor relatively simple normal crossing over S (RSNC for short), and $E_X = X \times_Y E$. We say that $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is E -semistable, or that f has a semistable reduction along E if, locally for the étale topology, f is the product of S -morphisms of one of the following types:

- (i) $\text{pr}_1 : \mathbb{A}_S^n \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_S^1$, $E = \emptyset$;
- (ii) $h : \mathbb{A}_S^n \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_S^1$, $h^*y = x_1 \cdots x_n$, where $\mathbb{A}_S^n = \text{Spec } \mathbb{O}_S[x_1, \dots, x_n]$, $\mathbb{A}_S^1 = \text{Spec } \mathbb{O}_S[y]$, and $E = \text{div}_0(y)$.

Definition 2.2. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be an E -semistable morphism as in [Definition 2.1](#). A divisor $D \subset X$ is said to be adapted to f if the following conditions hold:

- (i) D admits a decomposition $D = E_X + D_a + D_h$ of irreducible components, where D_a is the sum of the irreducible components of D whose images under f are divisors not contained in E and D_h is the sum of those whose images under f are the whole Y .
- (ii) D is RSNC over S , D_h is RSNC over Y , and the union of the divisor $A := f(D_a)$ and E is RSNC over S .

Remark 2.3. (1) The divisor E_X is adapted to f .

- (2) In [Definition 2.2](#), for any irreducible component D_{h1} of D_h , the restriction morphism $f|_{D_{h1}} : D_{h1} \rightarrow Y$ is smooth.

Definition 2.4. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be an E -semistable S -morphism with an adapted divisor D as in Definition 2.2. For simplicity, denote $E + A$ by E_a . Let $\Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(\log D)$ and $\Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)$ be the de Rham complexes of X and Y with logarithmic poles along D and E_a , respectively. We define $\Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/E_a)$, the de Rham complex of X over Y with relative logarithmic poles along D over E_a , in the following way.

By Lemma 2.5, the quotient

$$\Omega_{X/Y}^1(\log D/E_a) := \frac{\Omega_{X/S}^1(\log D)}{\text{Im}(f^* \Omega_{Y/S}^1(\log E_a))}$$

is a locally free sheaf on X of rank $d = n - e$, where $n = \dim(X/S)$ and $e = \dim(Y/S)$. Let $\Omega_{X/Y}^i(\log D/E_a) = \bigwedge^i \Omega_{X/Y}^1(\log D/E_a)$, and define the differential d by passage to the quotient of that of the complex $\Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(\log D)$.

It is easy to see that if f is smooth, then $\Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/E_a) = \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D_h)$ in the usual sense.

Lemma 2.5. *With notation as in Definition 2.4, there is an exact sequence of locally free sheaves of finite type:*

$$(2-1) \quad 0 \rightarrow f^* \Omega_{Y/S}^1(\log E_a) \rightarrow \Omega_{X/S}^1(\log D) \rightarrow \Omega_{X/Y}^1(\log D/E_a) \rightarrow 0.$$

Proof. We only have to prove the statement locally for the étale topology, so it suffices to check for the following three types, where $\mathbb{A}_S^n = \text{Spec } \mathbb{O}_S[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ and $\mathbb{A}_S^1 = \text{Spec } \mathbb{O}_S[y]$:

- (i) $\text{pr}_1 : \mathbb{A}_S^n \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_S^1$, where $E = \emptyset$, $A = \emptyset$, $\text{pr}_1^*(y) = x_1$, and $D_h = \text{div}_0(x_2 \cdots x_r)$ for $1 \leq r \leq n$;
- (ii) $\text{pr}_1 : \mathbb{A}_S^n \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_S^1$, where $E = \emptyset$, $A = \text{div}_0(y)$, $\text{pr}_1^*(y) = x_1$, $D_a = \text{div}_0(x_1)$, and $D_h = \text{div}_0(x_2 \cdots x_r)$ for $1 \leq r \leq n$;
- (iii) $h : \mathbb{A}_S^n \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_S^1$, where $E = \text{div}_0(y)$, $h^*y = x_1 \cdots x_s$, $A = \emptyset$, and $D_h = \text{div}_0(x_{s+1} \cdots x_n)$ for $2 \leq s \leq n$.

(i) $f^* \Omega_{Y/S}^1(\log E_a)$ is generated by $f^*(dy) = dx_1$, $\Omega_{X/S}^1(\log D)$ is generated by $dx_1, dx_2/x_2, \dots, dx_r/x_r, dx_{r+1}, \dots, dx_n$; hence, $\Omega_{X/Y}^1(\log D/E_a)$ is generated by $dx_2/x_2, \dots, dx_r/x_r, dx_{r+1}, \dots, dx_n$, so the conclusion is clear.

(ii) $f^* \Omega_{Y/S}^1(\log E_a)$ is generated by $f^*(dy/y) = dx_1/x_1$, and $\Omega_{X/S}^1(\log D)$ is generated by $dx_1/x_1, \dots, dx_r/x_r, dx_{r+1}, \dots, dx_n$; hence, $\Omega_{X/Y}^1(\log D/E_a)$ is generated by $dx_2/x_2, \dots, dx_r/x_r, dx_{r+1}, \dots, dx_n$, so the conclusion is clear.

(iii) $f^* \Omega_{Y/S}^1(\log E_a)$ is generated by $f^*(dy/y) = \sum_{i=1}^s dx_i/x_i$, $\Omega_{X/S}^1(\log D)$ is generated by $dx_1/x_1, \dots, dx_n/x_n$; hence

$$\Omega_{X/Y}^1(\log D/Ea) = \mathbb{C}_X \left\langle \frac{dx_1}{x_1}, \dots, \frac{dx_s}{x_s} \right\rangle / \left(\sum_{i=1}^s \frac{dx_i}{x_i} \right) \oplus \mathbb{C}_X \left\langle \frac{dx_{s+1}}{x_{s+1}}, \dots, \frac{dx_n}{x_n} \right\rangle,$$

so the conclusion is clear. \square

Remarks 2.6. 1. Let $f_i : X_i \rightarrow Y_i$ be E_i -semistable S -morphisms with adapted divisors D_i as in [Definition 2.2](#). Let X , Y , and $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be the external products over S of X_i , Y_i , and f_i , respectively. Then $\Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/Ea)$ is the external tensor product of $\Omega_{X_i/Y_i}^\bullet(\log D_i/E_{ai})$ over S .

2. In the exact sequence (2-1), taking the top exterior tensor product gives rise to the canonical isomorphism

$$f^* \Omega_{Y/S}^e(\log Ea) \otimes \Omega_{X/Y}^d(\log D/Ea) \xrightarrow{\sim} \Omega_{X/S}^n(\log D).$$

Since $\Omega_{Y/S}^e(\log Ea) = \omega_{Y/S}(Ea)$, $\Omega_{X/S}^n(\log D) = \omega_{X/S}(D)$, we have

$$\Omega_{X/Y}^d(\log D/Ea) \cong \omega_{X/Y}(D_h).$$

3. Let $f' : X' \rightarrow Y'$ be deduced from $f : X \rightarrow Y$ by a base change $Y' \rightarrow Y$. Put

$$(2-2) \quad \Omega_{X'/Y'}^\bullet(\log D'/E'_a) = \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/Ea) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}_X} \mathbb{C}_{X'}.$$

Note that, in general, X' is no longer smooth over S , and that it is no longer possible to interpret $\Omega_{X'/Y'}^\bullet(\log D'/E'_a)$ as a de Rham complex with relative logarithmic poles.

4. Let $j : U \hookrightarrow X$ be the open subset over which f is smooth. Then we have a canonical isomorphism:

$$(2-3) \quad \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/Ea) \xrightarrow{\sim} j_* \Omega_{U/Y}^\bullet(\log D|_U/Ea).$$

In fact, for any point $s \in S$, $X_s - U_s$ is of codimension at least 2 in X_s ; therefore, $\Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/Ea)$ is the unique prolongation of $\Omega_{U/Y}^\bullet(\log D|_U/Ea)$ with components being locally free of finite type.

From now on, let S be a scheme of characteristic $p > 0$, and $f : X \rightarrow Y$ an E -semistable S -morphism with an adapted divisor D as in [Definition 2.2](#). Let F_X and F_Y be the absolute Frobenius morphisms of X and Y , which fit into the commutative diagram

$$(2-4) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} X & \xrightarrow{F} & X' & \longrightarrow & X \\ & \searrow f & \downarrow f' & & \downarrow f \\ & & Y & \xrightarrow{F_Y} & Y \end{array}$$

where the square is cartesian and the composition of the upper horizontal morphisms is equal to F_X .

The differential d of the complex $F_*\Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/E_a)$ is $\mathbb{O}_{X'}$ -linear, so we would like to calculate its cohomology $\mathbb{O}_{X'}$ -modules by a Cartier-type isomorphism. Consider the following commutative diagram with cartesian square:

$$(2-5) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} X & \xrightarrow{F_{X/S}} & X_1 & \longrightarrow & X \\ & \searrow & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & S & \xrightarrow{F_S} & S, \end{array}$$

where $F_{X/S} : X \rightarrow X_1$ is the relative Frobenius morphism of X over S .

By [Katz 1970, 7.2], we have the Cartier isomorphism

$$C^{-1} : \Omega_{X_1/S}^1(\log D_1) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{H}^1(F_{X/S*}\Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(\log D)),$$

where D_1 is the pullback of D by F_S . By adjunction of (F_S^*, F_{S*}) and abuse of notation, we have the homomorphism

$$C^{-1} : \Omega_{X/S}^1(\log D) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^1(F_{X*}\Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(\log D)),$$

which sends dx and dx/x to the cohomology class of, respectively, $x^{p-1}dx$ and dx/x in the \mathbb{O}_X -module $\mathcal{H}^1(F_{X*}\Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(\log D))$. The natural surjective morphism of complexes of \mathbb{O}_X -modules $F_{X*}\Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(\log D) \rightarrow F_{X*}\Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/E_a)$ induces a natural homomorphism

$$\pi : \mathcal{H}^1(F_{X*}\Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(\log D)) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^1(F_{X*}\Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/E_a)),$$

which kills all cohomology classes of $y^{p-1}dy$ (respectively, dy/y), where dy (respectively, dy/y) are local sections of $f^*\Omega_{Y/S}^1(\log E_a)$. The composition

$$\pi \circ C^{-1} : \Omega_{X/S}^1(\log D) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^1(F_{X*}\Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/E_a))$$

vanishes on $f^*\Omega_{Y/S}^1(\log E_a)$, which defines the homomorphism

$$C^{-1} : \Omega_{X/Y}^1(\log D/E_a) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^1(F_{X*}\Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/E_a)).$$

By adjunction of (F_Y^*, F_{Y*}) , we have the Cartier homomorphism

$$C^{-1} : \Omega_{X'/Y}^1(\log D'/E_a) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^1(F_*\Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/E_a)).$$

The exterior product gives rise to a homomorphism of graded $\mathbb{O}_{X'}$ -algebras:

$$(2-6) \quad C^{-1} : \Omega_{X'/Y}^*(\log D'/E_a) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^*(F_*\Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/E_a)).$$

Proposition 2.7. *The homomorphism (2-6) is an isomorphism.*

Proof. Since (2-6) is compatible with étale topology and external tensor products over S , it suffices to prove the statement for those three types described in the proof of Lemma 2.5.

(i) and (ii) In these cases, f is smooth; hence, $\Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/E_a) = \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D_h)$. Thus (2-6) is just the usual Cartier isomorphism [Katz 1970, 7.2].

(iii) In this case, we can further assume $S = \text{Spec } \mathbb{F}_p$. Diagram (2-4) corresponds to the following diagram of rings:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} B & \longrightarrow & B' & \xrightarrow{F} & B \\ f^* \uparrow & & f'^* \uparrow & \nearrow f^* & \\ A & \xrightarrow{F_A} & A & & \end{array}$$

where $A = \mathbb{F}_p[y]$, $B = \mathbb{F}_p[x_1, \dots, x_n]$, $f^*(y) = x_1 \cdots x_s$, $F_A(y) = y^p$, and $F(x_i) = x_i^p$. If we identify B with the A -algebra $\mathbb{F}_p[x_1, \dots, x_n, y]/(y - x_1 \cdots x_s)$, then B' can be identified with the A -algebra $\mathbb{F}_p[x_1, \dots, x_n, y]/(y^p - x_1 \cdots x_s)$ since $y \in A$ is sent to y^p . Thus B' can also be identified with the A -algebra $\mathbb{F}_p[x_1^p, \dots, x_s^p, x_{s+1}, \dots, x_n, x_1 \cdots x_s]$. Define

$$\begin{aligned} B_1 &= \mathbb{F}_p[x_1, \dots, x_s], & B'_1 &= \mathbb{F}_p[x_1^p, \dots, x_s^p, x_1 \cdots x_s], \\ B_2 &= \mathbb{F}_p[x_{s+1}, \dots, x_n], & B'_2 &= \mathbb{F}_p[x_{s+1}, \dots, x_n]. \end{aligned}$$

Then $B = B_1 \otimes B_2$, $B' = B'_1 \otimes B'_2$, $F : B' \rightarrow B$ factorizes into the external tensor product of $F_1 : B'_1 \rightarrow B_1$ defined by the inclusion and $F_2 : B'_2 \rightarrow B_2$ defined by the p -th power map, and $B \rightarrow B'$ factorizes into the external tensor product of $B_j \rightarrow B'_j$ for $j = 1, 2$, where $B_1 \rightarrow B'_1$ is defined by $x_i \mapsto x_i^p$ ($1 \leq i \leq s$) and $B_2 \rightarrow B'_2$ is defined by $x_i \mapsto x_i$ ($s+1 \leq i \leq n$). To prove that (2-6) is an isomorphism, it suffices to prove that

$$(2-7) \quad C^{-1} : \Omega_{B'_j/A}^*(\log D'/E_a) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^*(F_* \Omega_{B_j/A}^\bullet(\log D/E_a))$$

is an isomorphism for $j = 1, 2$. When $j = 1$, it was proved in [Illusie 1990, Proposition 1.5]. When $j = 2$, (2-7) is just the usual Cartier isomorphism [Katz 1970, 7.2]. \square

Remark 2.8. Note that in case (iii), f is no longer smooth, X' is no longer smooth over S , and $F : X \rightarrow X'$ is no longer flat.

3. Decomposition of de Rham complex with relative logarithmic poles

This section is parallel to [Illusie 1990, §2], and all proofs follow Illusie's proofs very closely.

Definition 3.1. Let S be a scheme of characteristic $p > 0$. A *lifting* of S over $\mathbb{Z}/p^2\mathbb{Z}$ is a scheme \tilde{S} , defined and flat over $\mathbb{Z}/p^2\mathbb{Z}$ such that

$$\tilde{S} \times_{\text{Spec } \mathbb{Z}/p^2\mathbb{Z}} \text{Spec } \mathbb{F}_p = S.$$

A lifting of the absolute Frobenius morphism $F_S : S \rightarrow S$ over \tilde{S} is an endomorphism $F_{\tilde{S}} : \tilde{S} \rightarrow \tilde{S}$ of \tilde{S} such that $F_{\tilde{S}}|_S = F_S$. A lifting of an E -semistable S -morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ with an adapted divisor D over \tilde{S} is an \tilde{E} -semistable \tilde{S} -morphism $\tilde{f} : \tilde{X} \rightarrow \tilde{Y}$ with an adapted divisor \tilde{D} as in [Definition 2.2](#), such that $\tilde{X} \times_{\tilde{S}} S = X$, $\tilde{Y} \times_{\tilde{S}} S = Y$, $\tilde{D} \times_{\tilde{S}} S = D$, $\tilde{E} \times_{\tilde{S}} S = E$, and $\tilde{f}|_X = f$. We say that $\tilde{f} : (\tilde{X}, \tilde{D}) \rightarrow (\tilde{Y}, \tilde{E}_a)$ is a lifting of $f : (X, D) \rightarrow (Y, E_a)$ over \tilde{S} if no confusion is likely.

In this section, let S be a scheme of characteristic $p > 0$, \tilde{S} a lifting of S over $\mathbb{Z}/p^2\mathbb{Z}$, and $F_{\tilde{S}} : \tilde{S} \rightarrow \tilde{S}$ a lifting of the absolute Frobenius morphism $F_S : S \rightarrow S$ over \tilde{S} . Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be an E -semistable S -morphism with an adapted divisor D as in [Definition 2.2](#), and $\tilde{f} : (\tilde{X}, \tilde{D}) \rightarrow (\tilde{Y}, \tilde{E}_a)$ a lifting of $f : (X, D) \rightarrow (Y, E_a)$ over \tilde{S} as in [Definition 3.1](#). Let $\tilde{D}_1 \subset \tilde{X}_1$ be the \tilde{S} -schemes deduced from $\tilde{D} \subset \tilde{X}$ by the base change $F_{\tilde{S}}$, and $\tilde{F} : \tilde{X} \rightarrow \tilde{X}_1$ an \tilde{S} -morphism lifting the relative Frobenius morphism $F : X \rightarrow X_1$ of X over S :

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \tilde{X} & \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}} & \tilde{X}_1 & \longrightarrow & \tilde{X} \\ & \searrow & \downarrow & \searrow & \downarrow \\ & & \tilde{S} & \xrightarrow{F_{\tilde{S}}} & \tilde{S} \end{array}$$

We say that \tilde{F} is compatible with \tilde{D} if

$$\tilde{F}^* \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{X}_1}(-\tilde{D}_1) = \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{X}}(-p\tilde{D}).$$

Locally for the étale topology on X , there exists a lifting $\tilde{F} : \tilde{X} \rightarrow \tilde{X}_1$ compatible with \tilde{D} . Indeed, if \tilde{X} is étale over $\mathbb{A}_{\tilde{S}}^n$ via coordinates $\{\tilde{x}_1, \dots, \tilde{x}_n\}$ and $\tilde{D} = \text{div}_0(\tilde{x}_1 \cdots \tilde{x}_r)$, then there exists a unique lifting \tilde{F} such that $\tilde{F}^*(\tilde{x}_i \otimes 1) = \tilde{x}_i^p$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$. [-3pt]

We recall the following results from [[Deligne and Illusie 1987](#), 4.2.3]. Two compatible liftings \tilde{F}_1, \tilde{F}_2 differ by a derivation

$$h_{12} = (\tilde{F}_2^* - \tilde{F}_1^*)/p : \Omega_{\tilde{X}_1/\tilde{S}}^1(\log \tilde{D}_1) \rightarrow F_* \mathcal{O}_X.$$

In fact, if \tilde{X} is étale over $\mathbb{A}_{\tilde{S}}^n$ via coordinates $\{\tilde{x}_1, \dots, \tilde{x}_n\}$ and $\tilde{D} = \text{div}_0(\tilde{x}_1 \cdots \tilde{x}_r)$, then we can write $\tilde{F}_j^*(\tilde{x}_i \otimes 1) = (1 + pa_{ij})\tilde{x}_i^p$ for $1 \leq i \leq r$ and $j = 1, 2$. By an easy calculation, we have $h_{12}(dx_i/x_i \otimes 1) = a_{i2} - a_{i1}$ for $1 \leq i \leq r$. Furthermore,

any lifting \tilde{F} compatible with \tilde{D} gives rise to a quasi-isomorphism of complexes:

$$(3-1) \quad \phi_{\tilde{F}} : \bigoplus_{i < p} \Omega_{X_1/S}^i(\log D_1)[-i] \rightarrow \tau_{<p} F_* \Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(\log D),$$

which is given in degree 1 by $\phi_{\tilde{F}}^1 = \tilde{F}^*/p$ and prolonged canonically through the exterior powers.

Theorem 3.2. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be an E -semistable S -morphism with an adapted divisor D , and $\tilde{f} : (\tilde{X}, \tilde{D}) \rightarrow (\tilde{Y}, \tilde{E}_a)$ a lifting of $f : (X, D) \rightarrow (Y, E_a)$ over \tilde{S} . Let $\tilde{F}_{Y/S} : \tilde{Y} \rightarrow \tilde{Y}_1$ be a lifting over \tilde{S} of the relative Frobenius morphism $F_{Y/S} : Y \rightarrow Y_1$ of Y over S , which is compatible with the divisor \tilde{E}_a . Then there is a canonical isomorphism in $D(X', \mathbb{O}_{X'})$:*

$$(3-2) \quad \phi_{(\tilde{f}, \tilde{F}_{Y/S})} : \bigoplus_{i < p} \Omega_{X'/Y}^i(\log D'/E_a)[-i] \rightarrow \tau_{<p} F_{X/Y*} \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/E_a),$$

which induces the Cartier isomorphism C^{-1} (2-6) on \mathcal{H}^i .

Proof. The proof is analogous to that of [Illusie 1990, Theorem 2.2]. It suffices to define, for any $i < p$, $\phi^i : \Omega_{X'/Y}^i(\log D'/E_a)[-i] \rightarrow F_{X/Y*} \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/E_a)$ inducing C^{-1} on \mathcal{H}^i . Since ϕ^i can be deduced from ϕ^1 by an argument similar to that of [Deligne and Illusie 1987, 2.1(a)], we only have to define ϕ^1 . The definition of ϕ^1 is given in three steps.

Step 1: local case. To define ϕ^1 , we first suppose that there is a lifting $\tilde{F} : \tilde{X} \rightarrow \tilde{X}_1$ of the relative Frobenius morphism $F : X \rightarrow X_1$ of X over S , which is compatible with \tilde{D} and compatible with $\tilde{F}_{Y/S}$ in the sense that the square is commutative:

$$(3-3) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{X} & \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}} & \tilde{X}_1 \\ \tilde{f} \downarrow & & \downarrow \tilde{f}_1 \\ \tilde{Y} & \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}_{Y/S}} & \tilde{Y}_1. \end{array}$$

The morphism $\phi_{\tilde{F}}^1 : \Omega_{X_1/S}^1(\log D_1)[-1] \rightarrow F_* \Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(\log D)$ in (3-1), composed with the projection of $F_* \Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(\log D)$ onto $F_* \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/E_a)$, vanishes on the subsheaf $f_1^* \Omega_{Y_1/S}^1(\log E_{a1})[-1]$; therefore, by passage to the quotient, it defines a morphism $\Omega_{X_1/Y_1}^1(\log D_1/E_{a1})[-1] \rightarrow F_* \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/E_a)$, and by adjunction, it defines a morphism

$$(3-4) \quad \phi^1 : \Omega_{X'/Y}^1(\log D'/E_a)[-1] \rightarrow F_{X/Y*} \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/E_a),$$

which induces the Cartier isomorphism C^{-1} on \mathcal{H}^1 .

Step 2: from local to global. Assume that $\tilde{F}_j : \tilde{X} \rightarrow \tilde{X}_1$ are liftings of the relative Frobenius of X over S for $j = 1, 2$, which are compatible with \tilde{D} and compatible with $\tilde{F}_{Y/S}$. Then the derivation

$$(\tilde{F}_2^* - \tilde{F}_1^*)/p : \Omega_{X_1/S}^1(\log D_1) \rightarrow F_*\mathbb{O}_X$$

vanishes on the subsheaf $f_1^*\Omega_{Y_1/S}^1(\log Ea_1)$ by the commutativity of the square (3-3). Therefore, by passage to the quotient and by adjunction, it defines a homomorphism

$$h_{12} : \Omega_{X'/Y}^1(\log D'/Ea) \rightarrow F_{X/Y*}\mathbb{O}_X.$$

A calculation analogous to that of [Deligne and Illusie 1987, 2.1(c)] shows that $\phi_2^1 - \phi_1^1 = dh_{12}$ holds, where ϕ_j^1 are the morphisms (3-4) associated with \tilde{F}_j for $j = 1, 2$. By an argument similar to that of [Deligne and Illusie 1987, 2.1(c)], we have a relation of transitivity: $h_{12} + h_{23} = h_{13}$ for three liftings $\tilde{F}_1, \tilde{F}_2, \tilde{F}_3$ of the relative Frobenius of X over S . Working on the étale topology instead of the Zariski topology on X , we can construct a global morphism ϕ^1 by the procedure of the Čech globalization described as in [Deligne and Illusie 1987, 2.1(d)].

Step 3: local existence of compatible liftings. We shall prove that locally for the étale topology on X , there exists a lifting $\tilde{F} : \tilde{X} \rightarrow \tilde{X}_1$ compatible with \tilde{D} and compatible with $\tilde{F}_{Y/S}$. Keeping in mind the types (i), (ii), and (iii) as in the proof of Lemma 2.5, we divide the argument into four cases.

- (I) Assume $\text{div}_0(y) \subset \tilde{A}$ and $\tilde{F}_{Y/S}^*(y \otimes 1) = (1 + pa)y^p$. Define $\tilde{F}^*(x_1 \otimes 1) = (1 + pa)x_1^p$ and $\tilde{F}^*(x_i \otimes 1) = x_i^p$ ($i \geq 2$), where x_1 is the coordinate for the fiber over $\text{div}_0(y)$, and x_i ($i \geq 2$) are the coordinates for the divisor \tilde{D}_h .
- (II) Assume $\text{div}_0(y) \subset \tilde{E}$ and $\tilde{F}_{Y/S}^*(y \otimes 1) = (1 + pa)y^p$. Define $\tilde{F}^*(x_1 \otimes 1) = (1 + pa)x_1^p$ and $\tilde{F}^*(x_i \otimes 1) = x_i^p$ ($i \geq 2$), where x_1 is a prechosen coordinate for the fiber over $\text{div}_0(y)$, and x_i ($i \geq 2$) are the other coordinates for the fiber over $\text{div}_0(y)$ or the coordinates for \tilde{D}_h .
- (III) Assume $\text{div}_0(y) \not\subset \tilde{E}_a$ and $\tilde{F}_{Y/S}^*(y \otimes 1) = y^p + pb$. Define $\tilde{F}^*(x_1 \otimes 1) = x_1^p + pb$ and $\tilde{F}^*(x_i \otimes 1) = x_i^p$ ($i \geq 2$), where x_1 is the coordinate for the fiber over $\text{div}_0(y)$, and x_i ($i \geq 2$) are the coordinates for \tilde{D}_h .
- (IV) Assume that all x_i are not the coordinates for the fiber over $\text{div}_0(y)$. Define $\tilde{F}^*(x_i \otimes 1) = x_i^p$.

It is easy to check that $\tilde{F} : \tilde{X} \rightarrow \tilde{X}_1$ constructed above is a lifting of the relative Frobenius of X over S , which is compatible with \tilde{D} and compatible with $\tilde{F}_{Y/S}$. \square

Remarks 3.3. (1) If f is smooth, then the existence of a lifting of (X', D'_h) over \tilde{Y} such that \tilde{X}' is smooth over \tilde{Y} and \tilde{D}'_h is RSNC over \tilde{Y} , gives rise to the decomposition of $\tau_{<p} F_{X/Y*}\Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D_h)$. Moreover, the gerbe of splittings

of $\tau_{\leq 1} F_{X/Y*} \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D_h)$ is canonically isomorphic to the gerbe of liftings of (X', D'_h) over \tilde{Y} (see [Deligne and Illusie 1987, 4.2.3]).

(2) Under the hypotheses of [Theorem 3.2](#), suppose that f is of relative dimension $\leq p$ and $H^{p+1}\left(X', (\Omega_{X'/Y}^p(\log D'/E_a))^\vee\right) = 0$ (this is the case, for example, if Y is affine and f is proper), then $F_{X/Y*} \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/E_a)$ is decomposable, i.e., there is an isomorphism in $D(X', \mathbb{C}_{X'})$

$$\bigoplus_i \Omega_{X'/Y}^i(\log D'/E_a)[-i] \xrightarrow{\sim} F_{X/Y*} \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/E_a),$$

which induces the Cartier isomorphism C^{-1} on \mathcal{H}^i . The proof of the decomposition is analogous to that of [Deligne and Illusie 1987, 3.7(b) and 4.2.3].

We shall state some corollaries for $\Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/E_a)$ and omit their proofs, which are analogous to those in [Illusie 1990, §2].

Corollary 3.4. *Under the hypotheses of [Theorem 3.2](#), suppose further that f is proper. Then:*

- (i) *For any $i + j < p$, the \mathbb{C}_Y -modules $R^j f_* \Omega_{X/Y}^i(\log D/E_a)$ are locally free of finite type, and of formation compatible with any base change $Z \rightarrow Y$.*
- (ii) *The Hodge spectral sequence*

$$E_1^{ij} = R^j f_* \Omega_{X/Y}^i(\log D/E_a) \Rightarrow R^{i+j} f_* \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/E_a)$$

satisfies $E_1^{ij} = E_\infty^{ij}$ for any $i + j < p$.

- (iii) *If f is of relative dimension $\leq p$, then (i) and (ii) are valid for any i, j .*

Corollary 3.5. *Let K be a field of characteristic zero, $S = \operatorname{Spec} K$, X, Y smooth S -schemes, and $f : X \rightarrow Y$ a proper E -semistable S -morphism with an adapted divisor D as in [Definition 2.2](#). Then:*

- (i) *The \mathbb{C}_Y -modules $R^j f_* \Omega_{X/Y}^i(\log D/E_a)$ are locally free of finite type, and of formation compatible with any base change $T \rightarrow Y$.*
- (ii) *The Hodge spectral sequence*

$$E_1^{ij} = R^j f_* \Omega_{X/Y}^i(\log D/E_a) \Rightarrow R^{i+j} f_* \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/E_a)$$

degenerates in E_1 .

Corollary 3.6. *Under the hypotheses of [Corollary 3.4](#), suppose further that f is of purely relative dimension $d \leq p$ and S is locally Noetherian and regular. Let \mathcal{L} be an f -ample invertible \mathbb{C}_X -module. Then*

$$\begin{aligned} R^j f_*(\mathcal{L}^{-1} \otimes \Omega_{X/Y}^i(\log D/E_a)) &= 0 \quad \text{for all } i + j < d, \\ R^j f_*(\mathcal{L}(-D_h) \otimes \Omega_{X/Y}^i(\log D/E_a)) &= 0 \quad \text{for all } i + j > d. \end{aligned}$$

Corollary 3.7. *Under the hypotheses of Corollary 3.5, let \mathcal{L} be an f -ample invertible \mathbb{O}_X -module. Then*

$$\begin{aligned} R^j f_* (\mathcal{L}^{-1} \otimes \Omega_{X/Y}^i (\log D/E_a)) &= 0 \quad \text{for all } i + j < d, \\ R^j f_* (\mathcal{L}(-D_h) \otimes \Omega_{X/Y}^i (\log D/E_a)) &= 0 \quad \text{for all } i + j > d. \end{aligned}$$

4. Variant with support

In this section, let S be a scheme of characteristic $p > 0$, and $f : X \rightarrow Y$ an E -semistable S -morphism with an adapted divisor D as in Definition 2.2. For simplicity, denote $E_X + D_a$ by D_v . Tensoring (2-1) with $f^* \mathbb{O}_Y(-E_a) = \mathbb{O}_X(-D_v)$, we obtain an exact sequence of locally free \mathbb{O}_X -modules:

$$(4-1) \quad 0 \rightarrow f^* \Omega_{Y/S}^1(E_a, 0) \rightarrow \Omega_{X/S}^1(D_v, D_h) \rightarrow \Omega_{X/Y}^1(D_v, D_h) \rightarrow 0,$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_{Y/S}^1(E_a, 0) &:= \Omega_{Y/S}^1(\log E_a) \otimes \mathbb{O}_Y(-E_a), \\ \Omega_{X/S}^1(D_v, D_h) &:= \Omega_{X/S}^1(\log D) \otimes \mathbb{O}_X(-D_v), \\ \Omega_{X/Y}^1(D_v, D_h) &:= \Omega_{X/Y}^1(\log D/E_a) \otimes \mathbb{O}_X(-D_v). \end{aligned}$$

For any $i \geq 0$, define

$$\Omega_{X/Y}^i(D_v, D_h) = \Omega_{X/Y}^i(\log D/E_a) \otimes \mathbb{O}_X(-D_v).$$

Then it is easy to check that $(\Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(D_v, D_h), d)$ is a well-defined complex.

Let F_Y be the absolute Frobenius of Y , and $F = F_{X/Y}$ the relative Frobenius of X over Y . We have the following commutative diagram with a cartesian square:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} X & \xrightarrow{F} & X' & \longrightarrow & X \\ & \searrow f & \downarrow f' & & \downarrow f \\ & & Y & \xrightarrow{F_Y} & Y \end{array}$$

The differential d of the complex $F_* \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(D_v, D_h)$ is $\mathbb{O}_{X'}$ -linear, so we would like to calculate its cohomology $\mathbb{O}_{X'}$ -modules by a Cartier-type isomorphism. Consider the Cartier isomorphism (2-6) for $\Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/E_a)$:

$$C^{-1} : \Omega_{X'/Y}^*(\log D'/E_a) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^*(F_* \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/E_a)).$$

Since $F_* \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(D_v, D_h) = F_* \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/E_a) \otimes f'^* \mathbb{O}_Y(-E_a)$, tensoring this isomorphism with $f'^* \mathbb{O}_Y(-E_a)$ leads to this proposition:

Proposition 4.1. *There is an isomorphism of graded $\mathbb{O}_{X'}$ -algebras:*

$$(4-2) \quad C^{-1} : \Omega_{X'/Y}^*(D'_v, D'_h) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^*(F_* \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(D_v, D_h)).$$

We call (4-2) the *Cartier isomorphism* of $\Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(D_v, D_h)$.

Tensoring 3.2 with $f'^*\mathbb{O}_Y(-E_a)$, we have the following theorem.

Theorem 4.2. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be an E -semistable S -morphism with an adapted divisor D , and $\tilde{f} : (\tilde{X}, \tilde{D}) \rightarrow (\tilde{Y}, \tilde{E}_a)$ a lifting of $f : (X, D) \rightarrow (Y, E_a)$ over \tilde{S} . Let $\tilde{F}_{Y/S} : \tilde{Y} \rightarrow \tilde{Y}_1$ be a lifting over \tilde{S} of the relative Frobenius morphism $F_{Y/S} : Y \rightarrow Y_1$ of Y over S , which is compatible with the divisor \tilde{E}_a . Then there is a canonical isomorphism in $D(X', \mathbb{O}_{X'})$:*

$$(4-3) \quad \phi(\tilde{f}, \tilde{F}_{Y/S}) : \bigoplus_{i < p} \Omega_{X'/Y}^i(D'_v, D'_h)[-i] \xrightarrow{\sim} \tau_{< p} F_* \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(D_v, D_h),$$

which induces the Cartier isomorphism C^{-1} (4-2) on \mathcal{H}^i .

Remark 4.3. Under the hypotheses of Theorem 4.2, suppose that f is of relative dimension $\leq p$ and $H^{p+1}(X', (\Omega_{X'/Y}^p(D'_v, D'_h))^\vee) = 0$ (this is the case, for example, if Y is affine and f is proper), then $F_* \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(D_v, D_h)$ is decomposable, i.e., there is an isomorphism in $D(X', \mathbb{O}_{X'})$:

$$\bigoplus_i \Omega_{X'/Y}^i(D'_v, D'_h)[-i] \xrightarrow{\sim} F_* \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(D_v, D_h),$$

which induces the Cartier isomorphism C^{-1} on \mathcal{H}^i . The proof of the decomposition is analogous to that of [Deligne and Illusie 1987, 3.7(b) and 4.2.3].

We shall state some corollaries for $\Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(D_v, D_h)$ and omit their proofs, which are analogous to those in [Illusie 1990, §2].

Corollary 4.4. *Under the hypotheses of Theorem 4.2, suppose further that f is proper. Then:*

- (i) *For any $i + j < p$, the \mathbb{O}_Y -modules $R^j f_* \Omega_{X/Y}^i(D_v, D_h)$ are locally free of finite type, and of formation compatible with any base change $Z \rightarrow Y$.*
- (ii) *The Hodge spectral sequence*

$$E_1^{ij} = R^j f_* \Omega_{X/Y}^i(D_v, D_h) \Rightarrow R^{i+j} f_* \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(D_v, D_h)$$

satisfies $E_1^{ij} = E_\infty^{ij}$ for any $i + j < p$.

- (iii) *If f is of relative dimension $\leq p$, then (i) and (ii) are valid for any i, j .*

Corollary 4.5. *Let K be a field of characteristic zero, $S = \text{Spec } K$, X, Y smooth S -schemes, and $f : X \rightarrow Y$ a proper E -semistable S -morphism with an adapted divisor D as in Definition 2.2. Then:*

- (i) *The \mathbb{O}_Y -modules $R^j f_* \Omega_{X/Y}^i(D_v, D_h)$ are locally free of finite type, and of formation compatible with any base change $T \rightarrow Y$.*

(ii) *The Hodge spectral sequence*

$$E_1^{ij} = R^j f_* \Omega_{X/Y}^i(D_v, D_h) \Rightarrow R^{i+j} f_* \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(D_v, D_h)$$

degenerates in E_1 .

Corollary 4.6. *Under the hypotheses of [Corollary 4.4](#), suppose further that f is of purely relative dimension $d \leq p$ and S is locally Noetherian and regular. Let \mathcal{L} be an f -ample invertible \mathbb{O}_X -module. Then*

$$\begin{aligned} R^j f_* (\mathcal{L}^{-1} \otimes \Omega_{X/Y}^i(D_v, D_h)) &= 0 \quad \text{for all } i + j < d, \\ R^j f_* (\mathcal{L}(2D_v - D_h) \otimes \Omega_{X/Y}^i(D_v, D_h)) &= 0 \quad \text{for all } i + j > d. \end{aligned}$$

Corollary 4.7. *Under the hypotheses of [Corollary 4.5](#), let \mathcal{L} be an f -ample invertible \mathbb{O}_X -module. Then*

$$\begin{aligned} R^j f_* (\mathcal{L}^{-1} \otimes \Omega_{X/Y}^i(D_v, D_h)) &= 0 \quad \text{for all } i + j < d, \\ R^j f_* (\mathcal{L}(2D_v - D_h) \otimes \Omega_{X/Y}^i(D_v, D_h)) &= 0 \quad \text{for all } i + j > d. \end{aligned}$$

5. Decomposition of de Rham complex with smooth horizontal coefficients

This section is parallel to [[Illusie 1990](#), §3], and all proofs follow Illusie's proofs very closely.

In this section, let S be a scheme of characteristic $p > 0$, and $f : X \rightarrow Y$ an E -semistable S -morphism with an adapted divisor D as in [Definition 2.2](#). Then we have the following exact sequence of locally free \mathbb{O}_X -modules:

$$(5-1) \quad 0 \rightarrow f^* \Omega_{Y/S}^1(\log E_a) \rightarrow \Omega_{X/S}^1(\log D) \rightarrow \Omega_{X/Y}^1(\log D/E_a) \rightarrow 0.$$

By definition, $\Omega_{X/Y}^i(\log D/E_a) = \bigwedge^i \Omega_{X/Y}^1(\log D/E_a)$ for any $i \geq 0$. Then $\Omega_{X/Y}^d(\log D/E_a) = \omega_{X/Y}(D_h)$, and the de Rham complex $(\Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/E_a), d)$, where

$$d : \Omega_{X/Y}^i(\log D/E_a) \rightarrow \Omega_{X/Y}^{i+1}(\log D/E_a)$$

is the ordinary differential map.

Definition 5.1. Define $\mathbb{H} = \bigoplus_i R^i f_* \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/E_a)$ to be a graded \mathbb{O}_Y -module. The Koszul filtration of $\Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(\log D)$ associated with (5-1) is defined as follows:

$$K^i \Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(\log D) = \text{Im} (f^* \Omega_{Y/S}^i(\log E_a) \otimes \Omega_{X/S}^{\bullet-i}(\log D) \rightarrow \Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(\log D)).$$

Then $K^i \Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(\log D)$ are subcomplexes of $\Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(\log D)$ and induce a decreasing filtration of $\Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(\log D)$:

$$\cdots \supseteq K^i \Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(\log D) \supseteq K^{i+1} \Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(\log D) \supseteq \cdots.$$

It is easy to show that $K^i \Omega_{X/S}^j(\log D)$ is locally free for any i, j , and the associated graded complex

$$\mathrm{gr}_K^i \Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(\log D) = K^i / K^{i+1} = f^* \Omega_{Y/S}^i(\log E_a) \otimes \Omega_{X/Y}^{\bullet-i}(\log D/E_a).$$

The exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow K^1 / K^2 \rightarrow K^0 / K^2 \rightarrow K^0 / K^1 \rightarrow 0$$

is a short exact sequence of complexes:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \rightarrow f^* \Omega_{Y/S}^1(\log E_a) \otimes \Omega_{X/Y}^{\bullet-1}(\log D/E_a) \rightarrow \Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(\log D) / K^2 \\ \rightarrow \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/E_a) \rightarrow 0, \end{aligned}$$

which induces a morphism in $D(X)$:

$$(5-2) \quad \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/E_a) \rightarrow f^* \Omega_{Y/S}^1(\log E_a) \otimes \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/E_a).$$

Applying $\bigoplus_i R^i f_*$ to (5-2), we obtain the Gauss–Manin connection

$$(5-3) \quad \nabla : \mathbb{H} \rightarrow \Omega_{Y/S}^1(\log E_a) \otimes \mathbb{H},$$

and we can show that ∇ is an integrable connection with logarithmic poles along E_a . The complex

$$(5-4) \quad \begin{aligned} & \Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}) \\ &= (\mathbb{H} \xrightarrow{\nabla} \Omega_{Y/S}^1(\log E_a) \otimes \mathbb{H} \xrightarrow{\nabla} \cdots \xrightarrow{\nabla} \Omega_{Y/S}^i(\log E_a) \otimes \mathbb{H} \xrightarrow{\nabla} \cdots) \end{aligned}$$

is called the de Rham complex of Y over S with logarithmic poles along E_a and coefficients in the Gauss–Manin system \mathbb{H} . In fact, the Koszul filtration of $\Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(\log D)$ and the derived functor Rf_* give rise to a spectral sequence

$$(5-5) \quad \begin{aligned} E_1^{ij} &= R^{i+j} f_* (\mathrm{gr}_K^i \Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(\log D)) \\ &= \Omega_{Y/S}^i(\log E_a) \otimes R^j f_* \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/E_a) \Rightarrow R^{i+j} f_* \Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(\log D). \end{aligned}$$

Then the de Rham complex $\Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H})$ is just [3pt]the direct sum of the horizontal lines of E_1^{ij} , and the Gauss–Manin connection ∇ is just the direct sum of the differential operators $d_1 : E_1^{ij} \rightarrow E_1^{i+1,j}$.

Variante. By definition, for any $i \geq 0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_{X/S}^i(D_v, D_h) &= \Omega_{X/S}^i(\log D) \otimes \mathbb{O}_X(-D_v), \\ \Omega_{X/Y}^i(D_v, D_h) &= \Omega_{X/Y}^i(\log D/E_a) \otimes \mathbb{O}_X(-D_v). \end{aligned}$$

Define the graded \mathbb{O}_Y -module

$$\mathbb{H}^\dagger = \bigoplus_i R^i f_* \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(D_v, D_h).$$

The Koszul filtration of $\Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(D_v, D_h)$ associated with (5-1) is defined as follows:

$$K^i \Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(D_v, D_h) = \text{Im} \left(f^* \Omega_{Y/S}^i(\log E_a) \otimes \Omega_{X/S}^{\bullet-i}(D_v, D_h) \rightarrow \Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(D_v, D_h) \right).$$

Then $K^i \Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(D_v, D_h)$ are subcomplexes of $\Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(D_v, D_h)$ and induce a decreasing filtration of $\Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(D_v, D_h)$:

$$\cdots \supseteq K^i \Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(D_v, D_h) \supseteq K^{i+1} \Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(D_v, D_h) \supseteq \cdots.$$

It is easy to show that $K^i \Omega_{X/S}^j(D_v, D_h)$ is locally free for any i, j , and the associated graded complex $\text{gr}_K^i \Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(D_v, D_h) = K^i / K^{i+1} = f^* \Omega_{Y/S}^i(\log E_a) \otimes \Omega_{X/Y}^{\bullet-i}(D_v, D_h)$. The exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow K^1 / K^2 \rightarrow K^0 / K^2 \rightarrow K^0 / K^1 \rightarrow 0$$

is a short exact sequence of complexes:

$$0 \rightarrow f^* \Omega_{Y/S}^1(\log E_a) \otimes \Omega_{X/Y}^{\bullet-1}(D_v, D_h) \rightarrow \Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(D_v, D_h) / K^2 \rightarrow \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(D_v, D_h) \rightarrow 0,$$

which induces a morphism in $D(X)$:

$$(5-6) \quad \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(D_v, D_h) \rightarrow f^* \Omega_{Y/S}^1(\log E_a) \otimes \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(D_v, D_h).$$

Applying $\bigoplus_i \mathbf{R}^i f_*$ to (5-6), we obtain the Gauss–Manin connection

$$(5-7) \quad \nabla : \mathbb{H}^\dagger \rightarrow \Omega_{Y/S}^1(\log E_a) \otimes \mathbb{H}^\dagger,$$

and we can show that ∇ is an integrable connection with logarithmic poles along E_a . The complex

$$(5-8) \quad \Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^\dagger) \\ = (\mathbb{H}^\dagger \xrightarrow{\nabla} \Omega_{Y/S}^1(\log E_a) \otimes \mathbb{H}^\dagger \xrightarrow{\nabla} \cdots \xrightarrow{\nabla} \Omega_{Y/S}^i(\log E_a) \otimes \mathbb{H}^\dagger \xrightarrow{\nabla} \cdots)$$

is called the de Rham complex of Y over S with logarithmic poles along E_a and coefficients in the Gauss–Manin system \mathbb{H}^\dagger . In fact, the Koszul filtration of $\Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(D_v, D_h)$ and the derived functor $\mathbf{R} f_*$ give rise to a spectral sequence

$$(5-9) \quad E_1^{ij} = \mathbf{R}^{i+j} f_* (\text{gr}_K^i \Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(D_v, D_h)) \\ = \Omega_{Y/S}^i(\log E_a) \otimes \mathbf{R}^j f_* \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(D_v, D_h) \Rightarrow \mathbf{R}^{i+j} f_* \Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(D_v, D_h).$$

[4pt]The de Rham complex $\Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^\dagger)$ is just the direct sum of the horizontal lines of E_1^{ij} , and the Gauss–Manin connection ∇ is just the direct sum of the differential operators $d_1 : E_1^{ij} \rightarrow E_1^{i+1, j}$.

Definition 5.2. The Hodge filtrations of \mathbb{H} and \mathbb{H}^\dagger are decreasing filtrations respectively defined by

$$\mathrm{Fil}^i \mathbb{H} = \mathrm{Im} \left(\bigoplus_j \mathbf{R}^j f_* \Omega_{X/Y}^{\geq i} (\log D/E_a) \rightarrow \bigoplus_j \mathbf{R}^j f_* \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet (\log D/E_a) \right),$$

$$\mathrm{Fil}^i \mathbb{H}^\dagger = \mathrm{Im} \left(\bigoplus_j \mathbf{R}^j f_* \Omega_{X/Y}^{\geq i} (D_v, D_h) \rightarrow \bigoplus_j \mathbf{R}^j f_* \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet (D_v, D_h) \right),$$

which induce the Hodge spectral sequences

$$(5-10) \quad E_1^{ij} = \mathbf{R}^j f_* \Omega_{X/Y}^i (\log D/E_a) \Rightarrow \mathbf{R}^{i+j} f_* \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet (\log D/E_a),$$

$$(5-11) \quad E_1^{ij} = \mathbf{R}^j f_* \Omega_{X/Y}^i (D_v, D_h) \Rightarrow \mathbf{R}^{i+j} f_* \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet (D_v, D_h).$$

Note that the Gauss–Manin connection satisfies Griffiths transversality:

$$\nabla(\mathrm{Fil}^i \mathbb{H}^!) \subset \Omega_{Y/S}^1 (\log E_a) \otimes \mathrm{Fil}^{i-1} \mathbb{H}^!,$$

where $!$ stands for \dagger or nothing. Hence, the Hodge filtration of $\mathbb{H}^!$ induces a decreasing filtration of the de Rham complex $\Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet (\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^!)$ by subcomplexes:

$$(5-12) \quad \mathrm{Fil}^i \Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet (\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^!) = (\mathrm{Fil}^i \mathbb{H}^! \xrightarrow{\nabla} \Omega_{Y/S}^1 (\log E_a) \otimes \mathrm{Fil}^{i-1} \mathbb{H}^! \xrightarrow{\nabla} \dots \xrightarrow{\nabla} \Omega_{Y/S}^j (\log E_a) \otimes \mathrm{Fil}^{i-j} \mathbb{H}^! \xrightarrow{\nabla} \dots).$$

Assume the Hodge spectral sequences (5-10) and (5-11) degenerate in E_1 . Then

$$(5-13) \quad \bigoplus_j \mathbf{R}^{j-i} f_* \Omega_{X/Y}^i (\log D/E_a) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{gr}^i \mathbb{H},$$

$$(5-14) \quad \bigoplus_j \mathbf{R}^{j-i} f_* \Omega_{X/Y}^i (D_v, D_h) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{gr}^i \mathbb{H}^\dagger.$$

An argument similar to that of [Katz 1970] shows that the Gauss–Manin connection $\nabla: \mathrm{gr}^i \mathbb{H}^! \rightarrow \Omega_{Y/S}^1 (\log E_a) \otimes \mathrm{gr}^{i-1} \mathbb{H}^!$ can be identified with the cup product by the Kodaira–Spencer class $c \in \mathrm{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_X}^1 (\Omega_{X/Y}^1 (\log D/E_a), f^* \Omega_{Y/S}^1 (\log E_a))$ defined by (5-1). For this reason, the graded complex of $\Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet (\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^!)$ associated with the Hodge filtration (5-12) is called the Kodaira–Spencer complex:

$$(5-15) \quad \mathrm{gr}^i \Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet (\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^!) = (\mathrm{gr}^i \mathbb{H}^! \xrightarrow{\nabla} \Omega_{Y/S}^1 (\log E_a) \otimes \mathrm{gr}^{i-1} \mathbb{H}^! \xrightarrow{\nabla} \dots \xrightarrow{\nabla} \Omega_{Y/S}^j (\log E_a) \otimes \mathrm{gr}^{i-j} \mathbb{H}^! \xrightarrow{\nabla} \dots),$$

where $!$ stands for \dagger or nothing.

Definition 5.3. The conjugate filtrations of \mathbb{H} and \mathbb{H}^\dagger are increasing filtrations respectively defined by

$$\mathrm{Fil}_i \mathbb{H} = \mathrm{Im} \left(\bigoplus_j \mathbf{R}^j f_* (\tau_{\leq i} \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet (\log D/E_a)) \rightarrow \bigoplus_j \mathbf{R}^j f_* \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet (\log D/E_a) \right),$$

$$\mathrm{Fil}_i \mathbb{H}^\dagger = \mathrm{Im} \left(\bigoplus_j \mathbf{R}^j f_* (\tau_{\leq i} \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet (D_v, D_h)) \rightarrow \bigoplus_j \mathbf{R}^j f_* \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet (D_v, D_h) \right),$$

which induce the conjugate spectral sequences

$$(5-16) \quad {}_cE_2^{ij} = R^i f_* \mathcal{H}^j (\Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet (\log D/E_a)) \Rightarrow R^{i+j} f_* \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet (\log D/E_a),$$

$$(5-17) \quad {}_cE_2^{ij} = R^i f_* \mathcal{H}^j (\Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet (D_v, D_h)) \Rightarrow R^{i+j} f_* \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet (D_v, D_h).$$

The conjugate filtration is stable under the Gauss–Manin connection, i.e.,

$$\nabla(\mathrm{Fil}_i \mathbb{H}^!) \subseteq \Omega_{Y/S}^1 (\log E_a) \otimes \mathrm{Fil}_i \mathbb{H}^!;$$

hence, the conjugate filtration of $\mathbb{H}^!$ induces an increasing filtration of the de Rham complex $\Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet (\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^!)$ by subcomplexes:

$$(5-18) \quad \mathrm{Fil}_i \Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet (\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^!) = (\mathrm{Fil}_i \mathbb{H}^! \xrightarrow{\nabla} \Omega_{Y/S}^1 (\log E_a) \otimes \mathrm{Fil}_i \mathbb{H}^! \xrightarrow{\nabla} \cdots \xrightarrow{\nabla} \Omega_{Y/S}^j (\log E_a) \otimes \mathrm{Fil}_i \mathbb{H}^! \xrightarrow{\nabla} \cdots).$$

[4pt]From the increasing filtration Fil_i of $\Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet (\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^!)$, we obtain a decreasing filtration Fil_{-i} of $\Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet (\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^!)$, which gives rise to a spectral sequence

$$(5-19) \quad E_1^{ij} = \mathcal{H}^{i+j} (\mathrm{gr}_{-i} \Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet (\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^!)) \Rightarrow \mathcal{H}^{i+j} (\Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet (\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^!)),$$

where $!$ stands for \dagger or nothing.

From now on, let \tilde{S} be a lifting of S over $\mathbb{Z}/p^2\mathbb{Z}$, and $F_{\tilde{S}} : \tilde{S} \rightarrow \tilde{S}$ a lifting of the absolute Frobenius morphism $F_S : S \rightarrow S$ over \tilde{S} . We need the following assumptions:

- Assumption 5.4.** (i) $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is proper and of relative dimension $\leq p$;
(ii) $f : (X, D) \rightarrow (Y, E_a)$ has a lifting $\tilde{f} : (\tilde{X}, \tilde{D}) \rightarrow (\tilde{Y}, \tilde{E}_a)$ over \tilde{S} ; and
(iii) $F_{Y/S} : Y \rightarrow Y_1$ has a lifting $\tilde{F}_{Y/S} : \tilde{Y} \rightarrow \tilde{Y}_1$ over \tilde{S} , compatible with \tilde{E}_a .

Under [Assumption 5.4](#), by [Corollaries 3.4](#) and [4.4](#), we have that for any i, j , $R^j f_* \Omega_{X/Y}^i (\log D/E_a)$ and $R^j f_* \Omega_{X/Y}^i (D_v, D_h)$ are locally free of finite type, and of formation compatible with any base change, and that the Hodge spectral sequences [\(5-10\)](#) and [\(5-11\)](#) degenerate in E_1 . Furthermore:

Lemma 5.5. *Under [Assumption 5.4](#), the conjugate spectral sequences [\(5-16\)](#) and [\(5-17\)](#) degenerate in E_2 .*

Proof. It is a direct consequence of the Cartier isomorphism. For the degeneracy of [\(5-16\)](#), we use [Proposition 2.7](#) and the degeneracy of [\(5-10\)](#). For the degeneracy of [\(5-17\)](#), we use [Proposition 4.1](#) and the degeneracy of [\(5-11\)](#). \square

For the reader's convenience, we recall the following commutative diagram with

cartesian squares:

$$(5-20) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} X & \xrightarrow{F=F_{X/Y}} & X' & \longrightarrow & X_1 & \longrightarrow & X \\ & \searrow f & \downarrow f' & & \downarrow f_1 & & \downarrow f \\ & & Y & \xrightarrow{F_{Y/S}} & Y_1 & \longrightarrow & Y \\ & & & \searrow & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & & & S & \xrightarrow{F_S} & S \end{array}$$

In the rest of this section, we assume that $!$ in $\mathbb{H}^!$ stands for \dagger or nothing, unless otherwise stated. The degeneracy of the conjugate spectral sequences (5-16) and (5-17) in E_2 gives rise to the isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{gr}_i \mathbb{H} &\simeq \bigoplus_j R^{j-i} f_* \mathcal{H}^i(\Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/E_a)) \\ &\simeq \bigoplus_j R^{j-i} f'_* \mathcal{H}^i(F_* \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/E_a)), \\ \mathrm{gr}_i \mathbb{H}^\dagger &\simeq \bigoplus_j R^{j-i} f_* \mathcal{H}^i(\Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(D_v, D_h)) \\ &\simeq \bigoplus_j R^{j-i} f'_* \mathcal{H}^i(F_* \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(D_v, D_h)). \end{aligned}$$

By the Cartier isomorphisms and the base changes in (5-20), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{gr}_i \mathbb{H} &\simeq \bigoplus_j R^{j-i} f'_* \Omega_{X'/Y}^i(\log D'/E_a) \\ &\simeq \bigoplus_j F_{Y/S}^* R^{j-i} f_{1*} \Omega_{X_1/Y_1}^i(\log D_1/E_{a1}) = F_{Y/S}^* \mathrm{gr}^i \mathbb{H}_1 = \mathrm{gr}^i \mathbb{H}_1 \otimes \mathbb{O}_Y, \\ \mathrm{gr}_i \mathbb{H}^\dagger &\simeq \bigoplus_j R^{j-i} f'_* \Omega_{X'/Y}^i(D'_v, D'_h) \\ &\simeq \bigoplus_j F_{Y/S}^* R^{j-i} f_{1*} \Omega_{X_1/Y_1}^i(D_{v1}, D_{h1}) = F_{Y/S}^* \mathrm{gr}^i \mathbb{H}_1^\dagger = \mathrm{gr}^i \mathbb{H}_1^\dagger \otimes \mathbb{O}_Y. \end{aligned}$$

By [Katz 1970, 2.3.1.3], the Gauss–Manin connection satisfies $\nabla_{\mathrm{gr}_i} = 1 \otimes d$ under these isomorphisms; hence, we obtain the following isomorphism of complexes, where the left one is the graded complex associated with (5-18), and the differential of the right one is $1 \otimes d$:

$$(5-21) \quad F_{Y/S*} \mathrm{gr}_i \Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^!) \simeq \mathrm{gr}^i \mathbb{H}_1^! \otimes F_{Y/S*} \Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a).$$

Since $\mathrm{gr}^i \mathbb{H}_1^!$ is locally free, we have the isomorphism for E_1 terms in (5-19):

$$\begin{aligned} E_1^{-i+j,i}(F_{Y/S*} \Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^!), \mathrm{Fil} \bullet) &= \mathcal{H}^j(F_{Y/S*} \mathrm{gr}_{i-j} \Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^!)) \\ &\simeq \mathrm{gr}^{i-j} \mathbb{H}_1^! \otimes \mathcal{H}^j(F_{Y/S*} \Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{C}} \mathrm{gr}^{i-j} \mathbb{H}_1^! \otimes \Omega_{Y_1/S}^j(\log E_{a1}), \end{aligned}$$

whose inverse is called the Cartier isomorphism for $\Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log Ea)(\mathbb{H}^!)$:

$$(5-22) \quad C^{-1} : \mathrm{gr}^{i-j} \mathbb{H}_1^! \otimes \Omega_{Y_1/S}^j(\log Ea_1) \xrightarrow{\sim} E_1^{-i+j,i} (F_{Y/S*} \Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log Ea)(\mathbb{H}^!), \mathrm{Fil}_\bullet).$$

The left-hand side of (5-22) is the j -term in the Kodaira–Spencer complex (5-15) of $\mathbb{H}_1^!$ on Y_1 . It follows from [Katz 1970, 3.2] that the right-hand side of (5-22) with the differential d_1 up to sign corresponds to the Kodaira–Spencer complex.

By definition (see [Deligne 1971, 1.3.3]), the delayed filtration $G_\bullet = \mathrm{Dec}(\mathrm{Fil}_\bullet)$ associated with the conjugate filtration Fil_\bullet is an increasing filtration of the complex $\Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log Ea)(\mathbb{H}^!)$, which is defined by

$$\begin{aligned} G_i \Omega_{Y/S}^j(\log Ea)(\mathbb{H}^!) \\ = \{x \in \Omega_{Y/S}^j(\log Ea) \otimes \mathrm{Fil}_{i-j} \mathbb{H}^! \mid \nabla(x) \in \Omega_{Y/S}^{j+1}(\log Ea) \otimes \mathrm{Fil}_{i-j-1} \mathbb{H}^!\}. \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, we also have an increasing filtration of $F_{Y/S*} \Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log Ea)(\mathbb{H}^!)$ by subcomplexes of \mathbb{O}_{Y_1} -modules. There is a natural surjective homomorphism

$$\mathrm{gr}_i^G \Omega_{Y/S}^j(\log Ea)(\mathbb{H}^!) \rightarrow E_1^{-i+j,i} (\Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log Ea)(\mathbb{H}^!), \mathrm{Fil}_\bullet),$$

which is indeed an isomorphism and induces isomorphisms for all $r \geq 1$:

$$E_r (\Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log Ea)(\mathbb{H}^!), G_\bullet) \xrightarrow{\sim} E_{r+1} (\Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log Ea)(\mathbb{H}^!), \mathrm{Fil}_\bullet).$$

Objective. Under Assumption 5.4, we shall construct a decomposition in $D(Y_1)$:

$$G_{p-1} F_{Y/S*} \Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log Ea)(\mathbb{H}^!) \xrightarrow{\sim} \bigoplus_{i < p} \mathrm{gr}^i \Omega_{Y_1/S}^\bullet(\log Ea_1)(\mathbb{H}_1^!).$$

Fix $i < p$. For any $j \geq 0$, the decompositions in Theorems 3.2 and 4.2 give rise to morphisms in $D(X')$:

$$(5-23) \quad \phi_{(\tilde{f}, \tilde{F}_{Y/S})}^{i-j} : \Omega_{X'/Y}^{i-j}(\log D'/Ea)[-i+j] \rightarrow \tau_{\leq i-j} F_* \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/Ea),$$

$$(5-24) \quad \phi_{(\tilde{f}, \tilde{F}_{Y/S})}^{i-j} : \Omega_{X'/Y}^{i-j}(D'_v, D'_h)[-i+j] \rightarrow \tau_{\leq i-j} F_* \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(D_v, D_h).$$

Applying $\bigoplus_k \mathbf{R}^k f'_*$ to (5-23) and (5-24), we obtain these homomorphisms of \mathbb{O}_Y -modules:

$$(5-25) \quad \begin{aligned} u^{i-j} : \mathrm{gr}^{i-j} \mathbb{H}' &= \bigoplus_k \mathbf{R}^{k-i+j} f'_* \Omega_{X'/Y}^{i-j}(\log D'/Ea) \\ &\rightarrow \mathrm{Fil}_{i-j} \left(\bigoplus_k \mathbf{R}^k f_* \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/Ea) \right) = \mathrm{Fil}_{i-j} \mathbb{H}, \end{aligned}$$

$$(5-26) \quad \begin{aligned} u^{i-j} : \mathrm{gr}^{i-j} \mathbb{H}'^\dagger &= \bigoplus_k \mathbf{R}^{k-i+j} f'_* \Omega_{X'/Y}^{i-j}(D'_v, D'_h) \\ &\rightarrow \mathrm{Fil}_{i-j} \left(\bigoplus_k \mathbf{R}^k f_* \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(D_v, D_h) \right) = \mathrm{Fil}_{i-j} \mathbb{H}^\dagger. \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, $\tilde{F}_{Y/S}$ gives rise to the homomorphism

$$v^1 = \tilde{F}_{Y/S}^*/p : \Omega_{Y_1/S}^1(\log E_{a1}) \rightarrow \mathcal{E}^1(F_{Y/S*}\Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)),$$

which, by exterior product, induces the homomorphism

$$(5-27) \quad v^j : \Omega_{Y_1/S}^j(\log E_{a1}) \rightarrow \mathcal{E}^j(F_{Y/S*}\Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)) \subset F_{Y/S*}\Omega_{Y/S}^j(\log E_a).$$

By adjunction of $(F_{Y/S}^*, F_{Y/S*})$ and abuse of notation, (5-25) and (5-26) yield the homomorphism

$$(5-28) \quad u^{i-j} : \mathrm{gr}^{i-j} \mathbb{H}_1^! \rightarrow F_{Y/S*}\mathrm{Fil}_{i-j} \mathbb{H}^!.$$

Combining (5-27) and (5-28), we obtain the homomorphism of \mathbb{O}_{Y_1} -modules:

$$(5-29) \quad v^j \otimes u^{i-j} : \Omega_{Y_1/S}^j(\log E_{a1}) \otimes \mathrm{gr}^{i-j} \mathbb{H}_1^! \rightarrow F_{Y/S*}(\Omega_{Y/S}^j(\log E_a) \otimes \mathrm{Fil}_{i-j} \mathbb{H}^!).$$

Proposition 5.6. *Under Assumption 5.4, we have:*

- (i) *The image of $v^j \otimes u^{i-j}$ is contained in $G_i F_{Y/S*}\Omega_{Y/S}^j(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^!)$, where G_\bullet is the delayed filtration.*
- (ii) *For any $i < p$ and any $j \geq 0$, the following square is commutative:*

$$(5-30) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \Omega_{Y_1/S}^j(\log E_{a1}) \otimes \mathrm{gr}^{i-j} \mathbb{H}_1^! & \xrightarrow{\nabla} & \Omega_{Y_1/S}^{j+1}(\log E_{a1}) \otimes \mathrm{gr}^{i-j-1} \mathbb{H}_1^! \\ v^j \otimes u^{i-j} \downarrow & & \downarrow v^{j+1} \otimes u^{i-j-1} \\ F_{Y/S*}(\Omega_{Y/S}^j(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^!)) & \xrightarrow{F_{Y/S*}\nabla} & F_{Y/S*}(\Omega_{Y/S}^{j+1}(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^!)), \end{array}$$

where the upper horizontal morphism is the differential map of the Kodaira–Spencer complex. Parts (i) and (ii) give rise to the morphism of complexes

$$(5-31) \quad (v \otimes u)^i : \mathrm{gr}^i \Omega_{Y_1/S}^\bullet(\log E_{a1})(\mathbb{H}_1^!) \rightarrow G_i F_{Y/S*}\Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^!).$$

- (iii) *The composition of morphisms of complexes*

$$(5-32) \quad \begin{aligned} & \mathrm{gr}^i \Omega_{Y_1/S}^\bullet(\log E_{a1})(\mathbb{H}_1^!) \xrightarrow{(5-31)} G_i F_{Y/S*}\Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^!) \\ & \rightarrow \mathrm{gr}_i^G F_{Y/S*}\Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^!) \rightarrow E_1^{-i+\bullet, i}(F_{Y/S*}\Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^!), \mathrm{Fil}_\bullet) \end{aligned}$$

induces the Cartier isomorphism (5-22) for $\Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^!)$; hence, it is a quasi-isomorphism. Hence, the following morphism is a quasi-isomorphism:

$$\sum_{i < p} (v \otimes u)^i : \bigoplus_{i < p} \mathrm{gr}^i \Omega_{Y_1/S}^\bullet(\log E_{a1})(\mathbb{H}_1^!) \rightarrow G_{p-1} F_{Y/S*}\Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^!).$$

The essential point in the proof of [Proposition 5.6](#) is the compatibility (ii), which is deduced from a more general compatibility in the level of derived category between the morphism u and the Gauss–Manin connection ∇ .

Lemma 5.7. *The Koszul filtrations K^\bullet of the complexes*

$$\Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(\log D) \quad \text{and} \quad \Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(D_v, D_h)$$

give rise to short exact sequences of complexes:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \rightarrow \mathrm{gr}_K^{i+1} \Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(\log D) &\rightarrow K^i / K^{i+2}(\Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(\log D)) \rightarrow \mathrm{gr}_K^i \Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(\log D) \rightarrow 0, \\ 0 \rightarrow \mathrm{gr}_K^{i+1} \Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(D_v, D_h) &\rightarrow K^i / K^{i+2}(\Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(D_v, D_h)) \rightarrow \mathrm{gr}_K^i \Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(D_v, D_h) \rightarrow 0, \end{aligned}$$

which yield the connecting morphisms $\partial : \Gamma(i) \rightarrow \Gamma'(i)$ in $D(X)$, where

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma(i) &= \begin{cases} f^* \Omega_{Y/S}^i(\log E_a) \otimes \Omega_{X/Y}^{\bullet-i}(\log D/E_a) & \text{for } \Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(\log D), \\ f^* \Omega_{Y/S}^i(\log E_a) \otimes \Omega_{X/Y}^{\bullet-i}(D_v, D_h) & \text{for } \Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(D_v, D_h), \end{cases} \\ \Gamma'(i) &= \begin{cases} f^* \Omega_{Y/S}^{i+1}(\log E_a) \otimes \Omega_{X/Y}^{\bullet-i}(\log D/E_a) & \text{for } \Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(\log D), \\ f^* \Omega_{Y/S}^{i+1}(\log E_a) \otimes \Omega_{X/Y}^{\bullet-i}(D_v, D_h) & \text{for } \Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(D_v, D_h). \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Then for any i, j , the following square is commutative:

$$(5-33) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \Gamma(i) \otimes \Gamma(j) & \longrightarrow & (\Gamma'(i) \otimes \Gamma(j)) \oplus (\Gamma(i) \otimes \Gamma'(j)) \\ \downarrow \pi & & \downarrow \pi + \pi \\ \Gamma(i+j) & \xrightarrow{\partial} & \Gamma'(i+j), \end{array}$$

where the upper horizontal morphism is $\partial \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes \partial$, and π is the product morphism composed possibly with an isomorphism of commutativity.

Proof. It suffices to prove that the product morphism

$$\pi : \Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(\log D) \otimes \Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(\log D) \rightarrow \Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(\log D)$$

is compatible with the Koszul filtration. Thus we can use the morphisms of the corresponding short exact sequences of $K^n / K^{n+2}(\Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(\log D) \otimes \Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(\log D)) \rightarrow K^n / K^{n+2}(\Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(\log D))$ to obtain the conclusion. The proof for $\Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(D_v, D_h)$ is similar. \square

Applying $\bigoplus_k R^k f_*$ to (5-33), we obtain the commutative square

$$(5-34) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \Theta(i) \otimes \Theta(j) & \longrightarrow & (\Theta(i+1) \otimes \Theta(j)) \oplus (\Theta(i) \otimes \Theta(j+1)) \\ \downarrow \pi & & \downarrow \pi + \pi \\ \Theta(i+j) & \xrightarrow{\nabla} & \Theta(i+j+1), \end{array}$$

where $\Theta(i) = \Omega_{Y/S}^i(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^1)$, the upper horizontal morphism is $\nabla \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes \nabla$, and π is the product morphism composed possibly with an isomorphism of commutativity. The diagram (5-34) implies that the complex $\Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^1)$ is a differential graded module over $\Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)$.

Lemma 5.8. *For any $i < p$ and any $j \geq 0$, the following squares are commutative:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 f_1^* \Omega_{Y_1/S}^j(\log E_{a1}) \otimes \Omega_{X_1/Y_1}^{i-j}(\log D_1/E_{a1})[-i+j] & \xrightarrow{\partial} & f_1^* \Omega_{Y_1/S}^{j+1}(\log E_{a1}) \otimes \Omega_{X_1/Y_1}^{i-j-1}(\log D_1/E_{a1})[-i+j+1] \\
 \downarrow v^j \otimes \phi^{i-j} & & \downarrow v^{j+1} \otimes \phi^{i-j-1} \\
 F_{X/S*}(f^* \Omega_{Y/S}^j(\log E_a) \otimes \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/E_a)) & \xrightarrow{F_{X/S*} \partial} & F_{X/S*}(f^* \Omega_{Y/S}^{j+1}(\log E_a) \otimes \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/E_a)), \\
 \\
 f_1^* \Omega_{Y_1/S}^j(\log E_{a1}) \otimes \Omega_{X_1/Y_1}^{i-j}(D_{v1}, D_{h1})[-i+j] & \xrightarrow{\partial} & f_1^* \Omega_{Y_1/S}^{j+1}(\log E_{a1}) \otimes \Omega_{X_1/Y_1}^{i-j-1}(D_{v1}, D_{h1})[-i+j+1] \\
 \downarrow v^j \otimes \phi^{i-j} & & \downarrow v^{j+1} \otimes \phi^{i-j-1} \\
 F_{X/S*}(f^* \Omega_{Y/S}^j(\log E_a) \otimes \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(D_v, D_h)) & \xrightarrow{F_{X/S*} \partial} & F_{X/S*}(f^* \Omega_{Y/S}^{j+1}(\log E_a) \otimes \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(D_v, D_h)),
 \end{array}$$

where ϕ^{i-j} are deduced from (5-23) and (5-24) by adjunction of $(F_{Y/S}^*, F_{Y/S*})$, and the upper and lower horizontal morphisms are deduced from the short exact sequences of $K^j/K^{j+2}(\Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(\log D))$ and $K^j/K^{j+2}(\Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(D_v, D_h))$.

Proof. We only deal with the case for $\Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(\log D)$. The proof divides into three steps.

Step 1: $i = 1, j = 0$. Recall the definition of $\phi^1 : \Omega_{X'/Y}^1(\log D'/E_a)[-1] \rightarrow F_* \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/E_a)$ given in Theorem 3.2. We choose an étale covering $\mathcal{U} = (U_i)_{i \in I}$ of X , and a lifting $\tilde{F}_i : \tilde{U}_i \rightarrow \tilde{U}'_i$ of F compatible with \tilde{D} for each $i \in I$. On U'_i , we take

$$f_i = \tilde{F}_i^* / p : \Omega_{X'/Y}^1(\log D'/E_a)|_{U'_i} \rightarrow F_* \Omega_{X/Y}^1(\log D/E_a)|_{U'_i}.$$

On $U'_{ij} = U'_i \cap U'_j$, we take

$$h_{ij} = (\tilde{F}_j^* - \tilde{F}_i^*) / p : \Omega_{X'/Y}^1(\log D'/E_a)|_{U'_{ij}} \rightarrow F_* \mathcal{O}_X|_{U'_{ij}}.$$

We have $df_i = 0$, $f_j - f_i = dh_{ij}$, $h_{ij} + h_{jk} = h_{ik}$. The morphism ϕ^1 is the composition of

$$u = (h_{ij}, f_i) : \Omega_{X'/Y}^1(\log D'/E_a)[-1] \rightarrow F_*\check{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{U}, \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/E_a))$$

and the inverse of the quasi-isomorphism

$$F_*\Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/E_a) \rightarrow F_*\check{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{U}, \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/E_a)).$$

By adjunction of $(F_{Y/S}^*, F_{Y/S*})$ and abuse of notation, we have a morphism

$$u : \Omega_{X_1/Y_1}^1(\log D_1/E_{a1})[-1] \rightarrow F_{X/S*}\check{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{U}, \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/E_a)).$$

Similarly, the liftings $\tilde{U}_i \xrightarrow{\tilde{F}_i} \tilde{U}'_i \rightarrow (\tilde{U}_i)_1$ of $F_{X/S}$ provide a morphism

$$u_1 : \Omega_{X_1/S}^1(\log D_1)[-1] \rightarrow F_{X/S*}\check{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{U}, \Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(\log D)).$$

Since $\check{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{U}, \Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(\log D))$ coincides with $\check{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{U}, \Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(\log D)/K^2)$ in degree at most 1, we can consider u_1 with values in $F_{X/S*}\check{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{U}, \Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(\log D)/K^2)$ to obtain a morphism

$$u_1 : \Omega_{X_1/S}^1(\log D_1)[-1] \rightarrow F_{X/S*}\check{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{U}, \Omega_{X/S}^\bullet(\log D)/K^2).$$

Finally, we take $v = \tilde{F}_{Y/S}^*/p : \Omega_{Y_1/S}^1(\log E_{a1}) \rightarrow F_{Y/S*}\Omega_{Y/S}^1(\log E_a)$. By adjunction of $(F_{Y/S}^*, F_{Y/S*})$ and abuse of notation, we have a homomorphism

$$v : F_{Y/S}^*\Omega_{Y_1/S}^1(\log E_{a1}) \rightarrow \Omega_{Y/S}^1(\log E_a).$$

Applying f^* to the above homomorphism and using the commutativity of (5-20), we have a homomorphism

$$v : F_{X/S}^*f_1^*\Omega_{Y_1/S}^1(\log E_{a1}) \rightarrow f^*\Omega_{Y/S}^1(\log E_a).$$

By adjunction of $(F_{X/S}^*, F_{X/S*})$ and the composition with a natural morphism, we have a morphism

$$\begin{aligned} v : f_1^*\Omega_{Y_1/S}^1(\log E_{a1})[-1] \\ \rightarrow F_{X/S*}(f^*\Omega_{Y/S}^1(\log E_a) \otimes \check{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{U}, \Omega_{X/Y}^{\bullet-1}(\log D/E_a))) \\ = F_{X/S*}\check{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{U}, f^*\Omega_{Y/S}^1(\log E_a) \otimes \Omega_{X/Y}^{\bullet-1}(\log D/E_a)). \end{aligned}$$

We shall prove that v , u_1 , and u fit into the following commutative diagram with exact rows:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & f_1^* \Omega_{Y_1/S}^1(\log E_{a1})[-1] & \longrightarrow & \Omega_{X_1/S}^1(\log D_1)[-1] & \longrightarrow & \Omega_{X_1/Y_1}^1(\log D_1/E_{a1})[-1] \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow v & & \downarrow u_1 & & \downarrow u \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & F_{X/S*} \check{\mathcal{L}}^{(0)l} (f^* \Omega_{Y/S}^1(\log E_a) \otimes \Omega_{X/Y}^{\bullet-1}(\log D/E_a)) & \longrightarrow & F_{X/S*} \check{\mathcal{L}}^{(0)l} (\Omega_{X/S}^{\bullet}(\log D)/K^2) & \longrightarrow & F_{X/S*} \check{\mathcal{L}}^{(0)l} (\Omega_{X/Y}^{\bullet}(\log D/E_a)) \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & F_{X/S*} (f^* \Omega_{Y/S}^1(\log E_a) \otimes \Omega_{X/Y}^{\bullet-1}(\log D/E_a))_{q.i.} & \longrightarrow & F_{X/S*} (\Omega_{X/S}^{\bullet}(\log D)/K^2)_{q.i.} & \longrightarrow & F_{X/S*} \Omega_{X/Y}^{\bullet}(\log D/E_a)_{q.i.} \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

Since $v = (0, f_i^Y)$, $u_1 = (h_{ij}^X, f_i^X)$, and $u = (h_{ij}, f_i)$, the upper diagram is commutative. The lower one is a quasi-isomorphism of short exact sequences of complexes. The morphism of distinguished triangles defined by this diagram gives the commutativity of the diagram in [Lemma 5.8](#) for the case $i = 1$, $j = 0$.

Step 2: $j = 0$. Recall that ϕ^i ($1 \leq i < p$) is deduced from ϕ^1 by the composition

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_{X'/Y}^i(\log D'/E_a)[-i] &\xrightarrow{a} \Omega_{X'/Y}^1(\log D'/E_a)^{\otimes i}[-i] \\ &\xrightarrow{(\phi^1)^{\otimes i}} (F_*\Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/E_a))^{\otimes i} \xrightarrow{\pi} F_*\Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/E_a), \end{aligned}$$

where π is the product map and a is the antisymmetrization map

$$a(x_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge x_i) = \frac{1}{i!} \sum_{\sigma \in S_i} \text{sgn}(\sigma) x_{\sigma(1)} \wedge \cdots \wedge x_{\sigma(i)}.$$

Consider the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Omega_{X_1/Y_1}^i(\log D_1/E_{a1})[-i] & \xrightarrow{\partial} & f_1^*\Omega_{Y_1/S}^1(\log E_{a1}) \otimes \Omega_{X_1/Y_1}^{i-1}(\log D_1/E_{a1})[-i+1] \\ \downarrow a & & \downarrow 1 \otimes a \\ \Omega_{X_1/Y_1}^1(\log D_1/E_{a1})^{\otimes i}[-i] & \longrightarrow & f_1^*\Omega_{Y_1/S}^1(\log E_{a1}) \otimes (\Omega_{X_1/Y_1}^1(\log D_1/E_{a1}))^{\otimes i-1}[-i+1] \\ (\phi^1)^{\otimes i} \downarrow & & \downarrow 1 \otimes (\phi^1)^{\otimes i-1} \\ (F_{X/S*}\Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/E_a))^{\otimes i} & \longrightarrow & F_{X/S*}(f^*\Omega_{Y/S}^1(\log E_a) \otimes (\Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/E_a))^{\otimes i-1}) \\ \downarrow \pi & & \downarrow \pi \\ F_{X/S*}\Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/E_a) & \xrightarrow{F_{X/S*}\partial} & F_{X/S*}(f^*\Omega_{Y/S}^1(\log E_a) \otimes \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet(\log D/E_a)), \end{array}$$

where the unmarked horizontal morphisms are $\sum (1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \partial \otimes \cdots \otimes 1)$ on the second row and $\sum F_{X/S*}(1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \partial \otimes \cdots \otimes 1)$ on the third. Since the map a is compatible with the Koszul filtration, we obtain the commutativity of the upper diagram. The commutativity of the middle one follows from Step 1, and the commutativity of the lower one follows from [Lemma 5.7](#).

Step 3: general case. It follows from Step 2 since $\Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^!)$ is a graded differential module over $\Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)$. \square

Proof of Proposition 5.6. By applying $\bigoplus_k \mathbf{R}^k f_{1*}$ to the diagrams in [Lemma 5.8](#), we obtain the commutativity of the diagram (5-30). By definition, the image of

$v^j \otimes u^{i-j}$ is already contained in $F_{Y/S*}(\Omega_{Y/S}^j(\log E_a) \otimes \text{Fil}_{i-j} \mathbb{H}^1)$. Since (5-30) is commutative, we have

$$\nabla(\text{Im}(v^j \otimes u^{i-j})) \subset \text{Im}(v^{j+1} \otimes u^{i-j-1}) \subset F_{Y/S*}(\Omega_{Y/S}^{j+1}(\log E_a) \otimes \text{Fil}_{i-j-1} \mathbb{H}^1);$$

hence, $\text{Im}(v^j \otimes u^{i-j}) \subset G_i F_{Y/S*} \Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^1)$ by the definition of G_i . By construction, $\text{gr}^i \Omega_{Y_1/S}^\bullet(\log E_{a1})(\mathbb{H}_1^1) \rightarrow \text{gr}_i^G F_{Y/S*} \Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^1)$ is a quasi-isomorphism, which implies the last sentence of Equation (5-6). \square

We can eliminate the hypothesis (iii) in Assumption 5.4 to obtain the main theorem in this paper:

Theorem 5.9. *Let $!$ stand for \dagger or nothing. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be an E -semistable S -morphism with an adapted divisor D , and $\tilde{f} : (\tilde{X}, \tilde{D}) \rightarrow (\tilde{Y}, \tilde{E}_a)$ a lifting of $f : (X, D) \rightarrow (Y, E_a)$ over \tilde{S} . Assume that f is proper and $\dim(X/Y) \leq p$. Then for any $i < p$, we have a morphism in $D(Y_1)$:*

$$(5-35) \quad \phi^i = \phi_{\tilde{f}}^i : \text{gr}^i \Omega_{Y_1/S}^\bullet(\log E_{a1})(\mathbb{H}_1^1) \rightarrow G_i F_{Y/S*} \Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^1),$$

such that the composition of (5-35) with the projection onto gr_i^G is a quasi-isomorphism, which is the Cartier isomorphism (5-22).

Furthermore, for any $i < p$, we have an isomorphism in $D(Y_1)$:

$$\phi = \sum_{j \leq i} \phi^j : \bigoplus_{j \leq i} \text{gr}^j \Omega_{Y_1/S}^\bullet(\log E_{a1})(\mathbb{H}_1^1) \xrightarrow{\sim} G_i F_{Y/S*} \Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^1).$$

For any $i > \dim(X/S)$, we have $\text{gr}^i \Omega_{Y_1/S}^\bullet(\log E_{a1})(\mathbb{H}_1^1) = 0$. Consequently, if $\dim(X/S) < p$, the preceding isomorphism gives rise to a decomposition in $D(Y_1)$:

$$(5-36) \quad \phi : \bigoplus_i \text{gr}^i \Omega_{Y_1/S}^\bullet(\log E_{a1})(\mathbb{H}_1^1) \xrightarrow{\sim} F_{Y/S*} \Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^1).$$

Proof. Since a lifting of the relative Frobenius morphism $F_{Y/S} : Y \rightarrow Y_1$ always exists locally, Proposition 5.6 is indeed a local version of Theorem 5.9. The idea of the proof is to use Proposition 5.6 to obtain a coherent system of local splittings for $G_{p-1} F_{Y/S*} \Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^1)$.

Take an étale covering $\mathcal{U} = (U_i)_{i \in I}$ of Y . By Proposition 5.6, on U_i for any $i \in I$, there is a splitting (v_i, u_i) of $G_{p-1} F_{Y/S*} \Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^1)|_{U_i}$, where v_i, u_i are defined as in (5-27) and (5-28) (see [Illusie 1990, 4.19] for the notion of splitting). By an argument similar to that of [Illusie 1990, Proposition 4.3], on $U_{ij} = U_i \cap U_j$ for any pair (i, j) , there is a homomorphism

$$h_{ij} : \Omega_{Y_1/S}^1(\log E_{a1})|_{U_{ij1}} \rightarrow F_{Y/S*} \mathbb{C}_Y|_{U_{ij}},$$

such that the following conditions hold:

$$\begin{aligned} v_j^1 - v_i^1 &= dh_{ij} && \text{on } U_{ij}, \\ h_{ij} + h_{jk} &= h_{ik} && \text{on } U_{ijk}, \\ u_j^n - u_i^n &= (u_i h_{ij}) \circ d && \text{on } U_{ij} \text{ for } n < p, \end{aligned}$$

where in the third equality,

$$d : \mathrm{gr}^n \mathbb{H}_1^! \rightarrow \bigoplus_{0 < m \leq n} \mathrm{gr}^{n-m} \mathbb{H}_1^! \otimes \Gamma^m \Omega_{Y_1/S}^1(\log E_{a1})$$

is the differential map of the complex $NC(\mathrm{gr}^\bullet \mathbb{H}_1^!)$ defined as in [Illusie 1990, (4.1.7)], $u_i h_{ij}$ is given by $(u_i h_{ij})(x \otimes a) = u_i(x) h_{ij}(a)$, and the map

$$h_{ij} : \Gamma^m \Omega_{Y_1/S}^1(\log E_{a1}) \rightarrow F_{Y/S*} \mathbb{O}_Y$$

on U_{ij} is defined by the polynomial map $x^{[m]} \mapsto h_{ij}(x)^m/m!$ for $x \in \Omega_{Y_1/S}^1(\log E_{a1})$ (note that $\Gamma \Omega_{Y_1/S}^1(\log E_{a1})$ is the divided power algebra of $\Omega_{Y_1/S}^1(\log E_{a1})$).

Thus $G_{p-1} F_{Y/S*} \Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^!)$ has a coherent system of local splittings $(\mathcal{U} = (U_i), (v_i), (u_i), (h_{ij}))$. It follows from [Illusie 1990, Theorem 4.20] that there exist morphisms ϕ^i (5-35) satisfying all of the required properties. \square

Corollary 5.10. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be an E -semistable S -morphism with an adapted divisor D . Assume that f is proper and $g : Y \rightarrow S$ is proper. Assume that $f : (X, D) \rightarrow (Y, E_a)$ has a lifting $\tilde{f} : (\tilde{X}, \tilde{D}) \rightarrow (\tilde{Y}, \tilde{E}_a)$ over \tilde{S} and $\dim(X/S) < p$. Then the Hodge spectral sequence for $\Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^!)$ and $\mathbf{R}g_*$ degenerates in E_1 :*

$$E_1^{ij} = \mathbf{R}^{i+j} g_* \mathrm{gr}^i \Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^!) \Rightarrow \mathbf{R}^{i+j} g_* \Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^!),$$

and each E_1^{ij} is locally free of finite type, and of formation compatible with any base change.

Proof. We can use the decomposition (5-36) and an argument analogous to that of [Deligne and Illusie 1987, 4.1.2] to complete the proof. \square

Corollary 5.11. *Let K be a field of characteristic zero, $S = \mathrm{Spec} K$, X, Y proper and smooth S -schemes, and $f : X \rightarrow Y$ an E -semistable S -morphism with an adapted divisor D . Then the Hodge spectral sequence for $\Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^!)$ degenerates in E_1 :*

$$E_1^{ij} = \mathbf{H}^{i+j}(Y, \mathrm{gr}^i \Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^!)) \Rightarrow \mathbf{H}^{i+j}(Y, \Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^!)).$$

Proof. It follows from Corollary 5.10 and the standard argument using the reduction modulo p technique (see [Deligne and Illusie 1987, 2.7] and [Illusie 1996]). \square

6. Applications to vanishing theorems

In this section, let k be a perfect field of characteristic $p > 0$, and $W_2(k)$ the ring of Witt vectors of length two of k . There are some applications of the main theorem to vanishing theorems.

Theorem 6.1. *Let $S = \operatorname{Spec} k$, $\tilde{S} = \operatorname{Spec} W_2(k)$, and X, Y be proper and smooth S -schemes. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be an E -semistable S -morphism with an adapted divisor D , and \mathcal{L} an ample invertible sheaf on Y . Assume that $f : (X, D) \rightarrow (Y, E_a)$ has a lifting $\tilde{f} : (\tilde{X}, \tilde{D}) \rightarrow (\tilde{Y}, \tilde{E}_a)$ over \tilde{S} and $\dim(X/S) < p$. Then*

$$(6-1) \quad H^{i+j}(Y, \mathcal{L} \otimes \operatorname{gr}^i \Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^1)) = 0 \quad \text{for any } i + j > \dim(Y/S),$$

$$(6-2) \quad H^{i+j}(Y, \mathcal{L}^{-1} \otimes \operatorname{gr}^i \Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^1)) = 0 \quad \text{for any } i + j < \dim(Y/S).$$

Proof. We use an argument analogous to those of [Deligne and Illusie 1987, 2.8] and [Illusie 1990, Corollary 4.16]. Let \mathcal{M} be an invertible sheaf on Y . Define

$$h^{ij}(\mathcal{M}) = \dim H^{i+j}(Y, \mathcal{M} \otimes \operatorname{gr}^i \Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^1)).$$

Then for all n , we have

$$(6-3) \quad \sum_{i+j=n} h^{ij}(\mathcal{M}) \leq \sum_{i+j=n} h^{ij}(\mathcal{M}^p).$$

Indeed, denote by \mathcal{M}_1 the inverse image of \mathcal{M} on Y_1 ; then we have $\mathcal{M}^p = F_{Y/S}^* \mathcal{M}_1$. The Hodge spectral sequence

$$\begin{aligned} E_1^{ij} &= H^{i+j}(Y_1, \mathcal{M}_1 \otimes F_{Y/S*} \operatorname{gr}^i \Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^1)) \\ &\Rightarrow H^{i+j}(Y_1, \mathcal{M}_1 \otimes F_{Y/S*} \Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^1)) \end{aligned}$$

gives rise to the inequality

$$\dim H^n(Y_1, \mathcal{M}_1 \otimes F_{Y/S*} \Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^1)) \leq \sum_{i+j=n} h^{ij}(\mathcal{M}^p).$$

On the other hand, by the decomposition (5-36), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \dim H^n(Y_1, \mathcal{M}_1 \otimes F_{Y/S*} \Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^1)) \\ = \sum_{i+j=n} \dim H^{i+j}(Y_1, \mathcal{M}_1 \otimes \operatorname{gr}^i \Omega_{Y_1/S}^\bullet(\log E_{a1})(\mathbb{H}_1^1)) = \sum_{i+j=n} h^{ij}(\mathcal{M}), \end{aligned}$$

which proves (6-3).

Next, we shall prove $h^{ij}(\mathcal{L}^p) = 0$ for N sufficiently large and for all $i + j > \dim(Y/S)$. The stupid filtration of the Kodaira–Spencer complex

$$\operatorname{gr}^i \Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^1) = (\operatorname{gr}^i \mathbb{H}^1 \xrightarrow{\nabla} \Omega_{Y/S}^1(\log E_a) \otimes \operatorname{gr}^{i-1} \mathbb{H}^1 \xrightarrow{\nabla} \dots)$$

gives rise to the spectral sequence

$$\begin{aligned} E_1^{rs} &= H^s(Y, \mathcal{L}^{p^N} \otimes \Omega_{Y/S}^r(\log E_a) \otimes \mathrm{gr}^{i-r} \mathbb{H}^1) \\ &\Rightarrow H^{r+s}(Y, \mathcal{L}^{p^N} \otimes \mathrm{gr}^i \Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^1)). \end{aligned}$$

We focus on terms with $r+s = i+j > \dim(Y/S)$. If $s=0$ then $\Omega_{Y/S}^r(\log E_a) = 0$. If $s > 0$ then the choices of r and s are finite. By the Serre vanishing theorem, we can choose N sufficiently large that $E_1^{rs} = 0$ for all r and s ; hence, $h^{ij}(\mathcal{L}^{p^N}) = 0$ holds for all $i+j > \dim(Y/S)$. Thanks to (6-3), we obtain the vanishing (6-1).

By a similar argument, we can prove $h^{ij}(\mathcal{L}^{-p^N}) = 0$ for N sufficiently large and for all $i+j < \dim(Y/S)$. Thanks to (6-3), we obtain the vanishing (6-2). \square

Corollary 6.2. *Let K be a field of characteristic zero with $S = \mathrm{Spec} K$, and let X, Y be proper and smooth S -schemes. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be an E -semistable S -morphism with an adapted divisor D , and \mathcal{L} an ample invertible sheaf on Y . Then*

$$\begin{aligned} H^{i+j}(Y, \mathcal{L} \otimes \mathrm{gr}^i \Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^1)) &= 0 \quad \text{for any } i+j > \dim(Y/S), \\ H^{i+j}(Y, \mathcal{L}^{-1} \otimes \mathrm{gr}^i \Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^1)) &= 0 \quad \text{for any } i+j < \dim(Y/S). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. It follows from Theorem 6.1 and the reduction modulo p technique. \square

Theorem 6.3. *Set $S = \mathrm{Spec} k$ and $\tilde{S} = \mathrm{Spec} W_2(k)$, and let X, Y be proper and smooth S -schemes. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be an E -semistable S -morphism with an adapted divisor D , and \mathcal{L} an ample invertible sheaf on Y . Assume that $f : (X, D) \rightarrow (Y, E_a)$ has a lifting $\tilde{f} : (\tilde{X}, \tilde{D}) \rightarrow (\tilde{Y}, \tilde{E}_a)$ over \tilde{S} and $\dim(X/S) < p$. Then*

$$H^i(Y, \mathcal{L} \otimes R^j f_* \omega_{X/S}(D)) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad H^i(Y, \mathcal{L} \otimes R^j f_* \omega_{X/S}(D_h)) = 0$$

for any $i > 0$ and $j \geq 0$.

Proof. Suppose $\dim(X/S) = n$, $\dim(X/Y) = d$, and $\dim(Y/S) = e$.

(1) Consider $\mathrm{gr}^n \Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H})$, whose k -th component is

$$\Omega_{Y/S}^k(\log E_a) \otimes \mathrm{gr}^{n-k} \mathbb{H} = \Omega_{Y/S}^k(\log E_a) \otimes \left(\bigoplus_l R^{l-n+k} f_* \Omega_{X/Y}^{n-k}(\log D/E_a) \right).$$

Since $\Omega_{Y/S}^k(\log E_a) = 0$ for any $k > e$ and $\Omega_{X/Y}^{n-k}(\log D/E_a) = 0$ for any $k < e$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{gr}^n \Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}) &= \omega_{Y/S}(E_a) \otimes \left(\bigoplus_l R^{l-d} f_* \omega_{X/Y}(D_h) \right)[-e] \\ &= \bigoplus_{k \geq 0} R^k f_* \omega_{X/S}(D)[-e]. \end{aligned}$$

In Theorem 6.1, taking $i = n$ and $r = i + j - e > 0$, we have

$$\bigoplus_{k \geq 0} H^r(Y, \mathcal{L} \otimes R^k f_* \omega_{X/S}(D)) = 0,$$

that is, $H^r(Y, \mathcal{L} \otimes R^k f_* \omega_{X/S}(D)) = 0$ for any $r > 0$ and $k \geq 0$.

(2) Consider $\mathrm{gr}^n \Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^\dagger)$, whose k -th component is

$$\Omega_{Y/S}^k(\log E_a) \otimes \mathrm{gr}^{n-k} \mathbb{H}^\dagger = \Omega_{Y/S}^k(\log E_a) \otimes \left(\bigoplus_l R^{l-n+k} f_* \Omega_{X/Y}^{n-k}(D_v, D_h) \right).$$

Since $\Omega_{Y/S}^k(\log E_a) = 0$ for any $k > e$ and $\Omega_{X/Y}^{n-k}(D_v, D_h) = 0$ for any $k < e$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{gr}^n \Omega_{Y/S}^\bullet(\log E_a)(\mathbb{H}^\dagger) &= \omega_{Y/S}(E_a) \otimes \left(\bigoplus_l R^{l-d} f_* \omega_{X/Y}(D_h - D_v) \right)[-e] \\ &= \bigoplus_{k \geq 0} R^k f_* \omega_{X/S}(D_h)[-e]. \end{aligned}$$

In [Theorem 6.1](#), taking $i = n$ and $r = i + j - e > 0$, we have

$$\bigoplus_{k \geq 0} H^r(Y, \mathcal{L} \otimes R^k f_* \omega_{X/S}(D_h)) = 0,$$

that is, $H^r(Y, \mathcal{L} \otimes R^k f_* \omega_{X/S}(D_h)) = 0$ for any $r > 0$ and $k \geq 0$. \square

In order to give further applications, we need the following:

Definition 6.4 [[Xie 2010](#), Definition 2.3]. Let X be a smooth scheme over k . X is said to be *strongly liftable* over $W_2(k)$ if

- (i) X is liftable over $W_2(k)$, and
- (ii) there is a lifting \tilde{X} of X , such that for any prime divisor D on X , (X, D) has a lifting (\tilde{X}, \tilde{D}) over $W_2(k)$, where \tilde{X} is fixed for all D .

It was proved in [[Xie 2010](#); [2011](#)] that \mathbb{A}_k^n , \mathbb{P}_k^n , smooth projective curves, smooth projective rational surfaces, certain smooth complete intersections in \mathbb{P}_k^n , and smooth toric varieties are strongly liftable over $W_2(k)$. As a consequence of [Theorem 6.3](#), we can obtain some vanishing results for certain strongly liftable varieties.

Corollary 6.5. *Let $X = X(\Delta, k)$ be a smooth projective toric variety associated with a fan Δ with $\mathrm{char} k = p > \dim X$, Y a smooth projective variety over k , $f : X \rightarrow Y$ an E -semistable morphism with an adapted divisor D , and \mathcal{L} an ample invertible sheaf on Y . Then $f : (X, D) \rightarrow (Y, E_a)$ has a lifting $\tilde{f} : (\tilde{X}, \tilde{D}) \rightarrow (\tilde{Y}, \tilde{E}_a)$ over $W_2(k)$. Consequently, we have*

$$H^i(Y, \mathcal{L} \otimes R^j f_* \omega_X(D)) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad H^i(Y, \mathcal{L} \otimes R^j f_* \omega_X(D_h)) = 0$$

for any $i > 0$ and $j \geq 0$.

Proof. Let H be a general very ample effective divisor on Y and $F = f^{-1}(H)$ the divisor on X . By [[Xie 2011](#), Theorem 3.1], X is strongly liftable; hence, there are a lifting $\tilde{X} = X(\Delta, W_2(k))$ of $X = X(\Delta, k)$ and a lifting $\tilde{D} + \tilde{F} \subset \tilde{X}$ of $D + F \subset X$ over $W_2(k)$. More precisely, let G be a torus invariant divisor on X

determined by the data $\{u(\sigma)\} \in \varprojlim M/M(\sigma)$ such that G is linearly equivalent to F . Then we can construct a torus \varprojlim -invariant divisor \tilde{G} on \tilde{X} determined by the same data $\{u(\sigma)\}$ and prove that the natural map $H^0(\tilde{X}, \tilde{G}) \rightarrow H^0(X, G)$ is surjective. Thus we can take a lifting \tilde{F} of F such that \tilde{F} is linearly equivalent to \tilde{G} .

By definition, the linear system $|F|$ is basepoint-free; hence, so is $|G|$. By [Fulton 1993, p. 68, Proposition], the continuous piecewise linear function ψ_G on $|\Delta|$ defined in [Fulton 1993, p. 66] is upper convex. Since the functions $\psi_{\tilde{G}}$ and ψ_G are the same, $\psi_{\tilde{G}}$ is also upper convex. Thus the linear system $|\tilde{G}|$ is basepoint-free; hence, so is $|\tilde{F}|$. Thus the linear system $|\tilde{F}|$ defines a $W_2(k)$ -morphism $\tilde{f}: \tilde{X} \rightarrow \tilde{Y}$.

It is easy to verify that \tilde{Y} is a lifting of Y and \tilde{f} is a lifting of f over $W_2(k)$. By [Esnault and Viehweg 1992, Lemmas 8.13, 8.14] or [Xie 2011, Lemma 2.2], \tilde{D} is relatively simple normal crossing over $W_2(k)$. Hence, we can verify that $\tilde{f}: \tilde{X} \rightarrow \tilde{Y}$ is an \tilde{E} -semistable morphism and \tilde{D} is adapted to \tilde{f} , which imply that $\tilde{f}: (\tilde{X}, \tilde{D}) \rightarrow (\tilde{Y}, \tilde{E}_a)$ is a lifting of $f: (X, D) \rightarrow (Y, E_a)$ over $W_2(k)$. By Theorem 6.3, we obtain the required vanishings. \square

Corollary 6.6. *Let X be a smooth projective rational surface over k with $\text{char } k = p > 3$, $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_k^1$ an E -semistable morphism with an adapted divisor D , and \mathcal{L} an ample invertible sheaf on \mathbb{P}_k^1 . Then $f: (X, D) \rightarrow (Y, E_a)$ has a lifting $\tilde{f}: (\tilde{X}, \tilde{D}) \rightarrow (\tilde{Y}, \tilde{E}_a)$ over $W_2(k)$. Consequently, we have*

$$H^i(\mathbb{P}_k^1, \mathcal{L} \otimes R^j f_* \omega_X(D)) = 0 \text{ and } H^i(\mathbb{P}_k^1, \mathcal{L} \otimes R^j f_* \omega_X(D_h)) = 0$$

for any $i > 0$ and $j \geq 0$.

Proof. Let $P \in \mathbb{P}_k^1$ be a general point and $F = f^{-1}(P)$ the fiber of f . By [Xie 2010, Theorem 1.3], X is strongly liftable; hence, there are a lifting \tilde{X} of X and a lifting $\tilde{D} + \tilde{F} \subset \tilde{X}$ of $D + F \subset X$ over $W_2(k)$. Since both X and \tilde{X} are birational to certain smooth projective toric surfaces through a sequence of blow-ups along some closed points, by an argument similar to the proof of Corollary 6.5, we can show that the linear system $|\tilde{F}|$ is basepoint-free, which gives rise to a $W_2(k)$ -morphism $\tilde{f}: \tilde{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_{W_2(k)}^1$. By [Esnault and Viehweg 1992, Lemmas 8.13, 8.14] or [Xie 2011, Lemma 2.2], it is easy to verify that $\tilde{f}: (\tilde{X}, \tilde{D}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{P}_{W_2(k)}^1, \tilde{E}_a)$ is a lifting of $f: (X, D) \rightarrow (\mathbb{P}_k^1, E_a)$ over $W_2(k)$. By Theorem 6.3, we obtain the required vanishings. \square

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