

On counting and adding points quadratically

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This is joint work with
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William Hornslien NTNU
Glen Matthew Wilson UiT

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The Brouwer degree:

$$\mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1$$

unit sphere in the plane
of complex numbers



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for every integer n

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{S}^1 & \xrightarrow{f_n} & \mathbb{S}^1 \\ z & \longmapsto & z^n \end{array}$$

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f_n

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```
graph TD; S1[Map(S^1, S^1)] -- "n" --> S1'; S1' -- "z" --> S1; S1 -- "f_n" --> S1'; S1 -- "Z" --> S1;
```

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$$\begin{array}{ccc} f_n & \curvearrowleft & n \\ \text{Map}(\mathbb{S}^1, \mathbb{S}^1) & \xrightarrow{\quad\quad} & \mathbb{Z} \\ f & \curvearrowright & \deg(f) \end{array}$$

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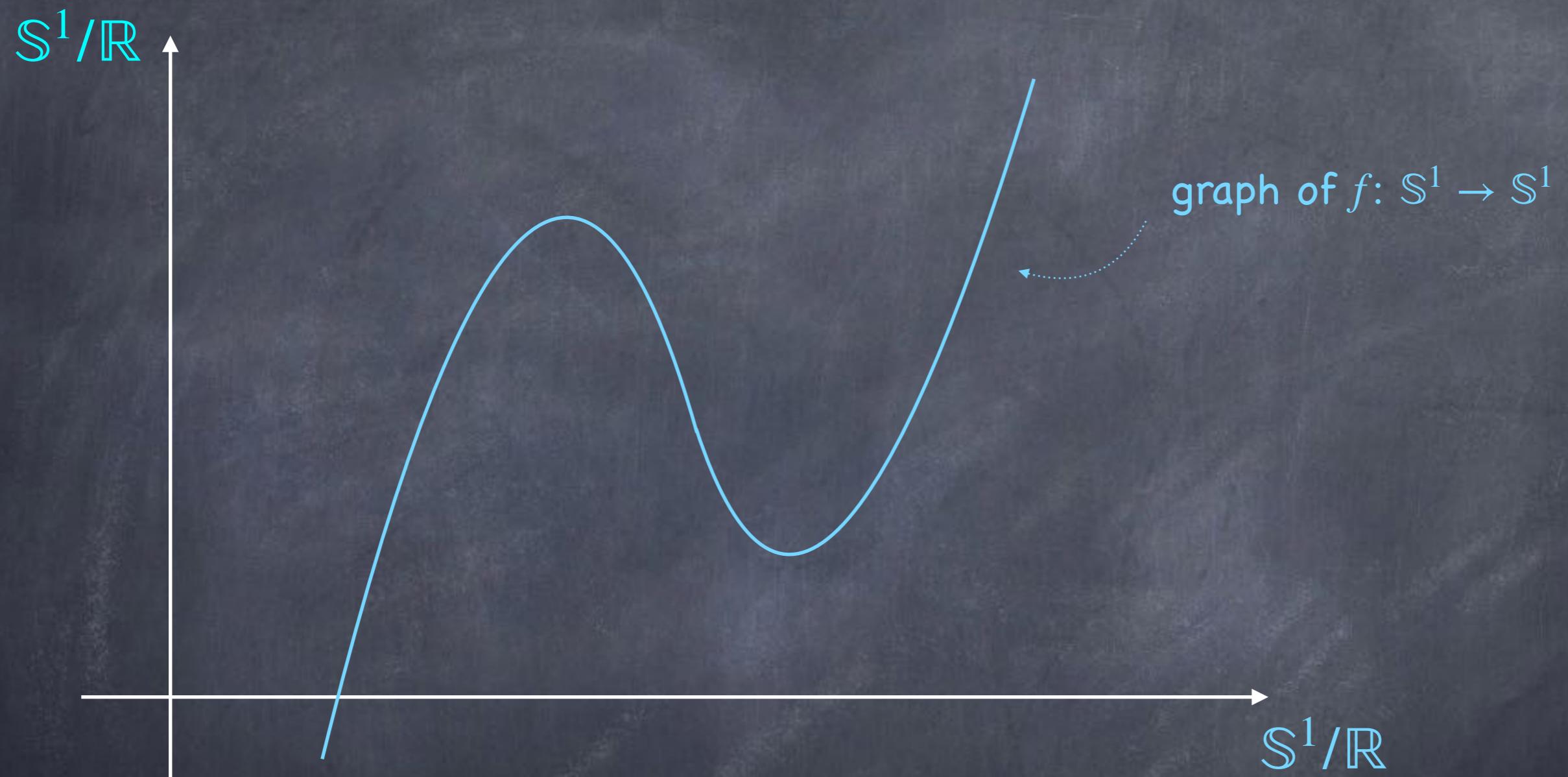
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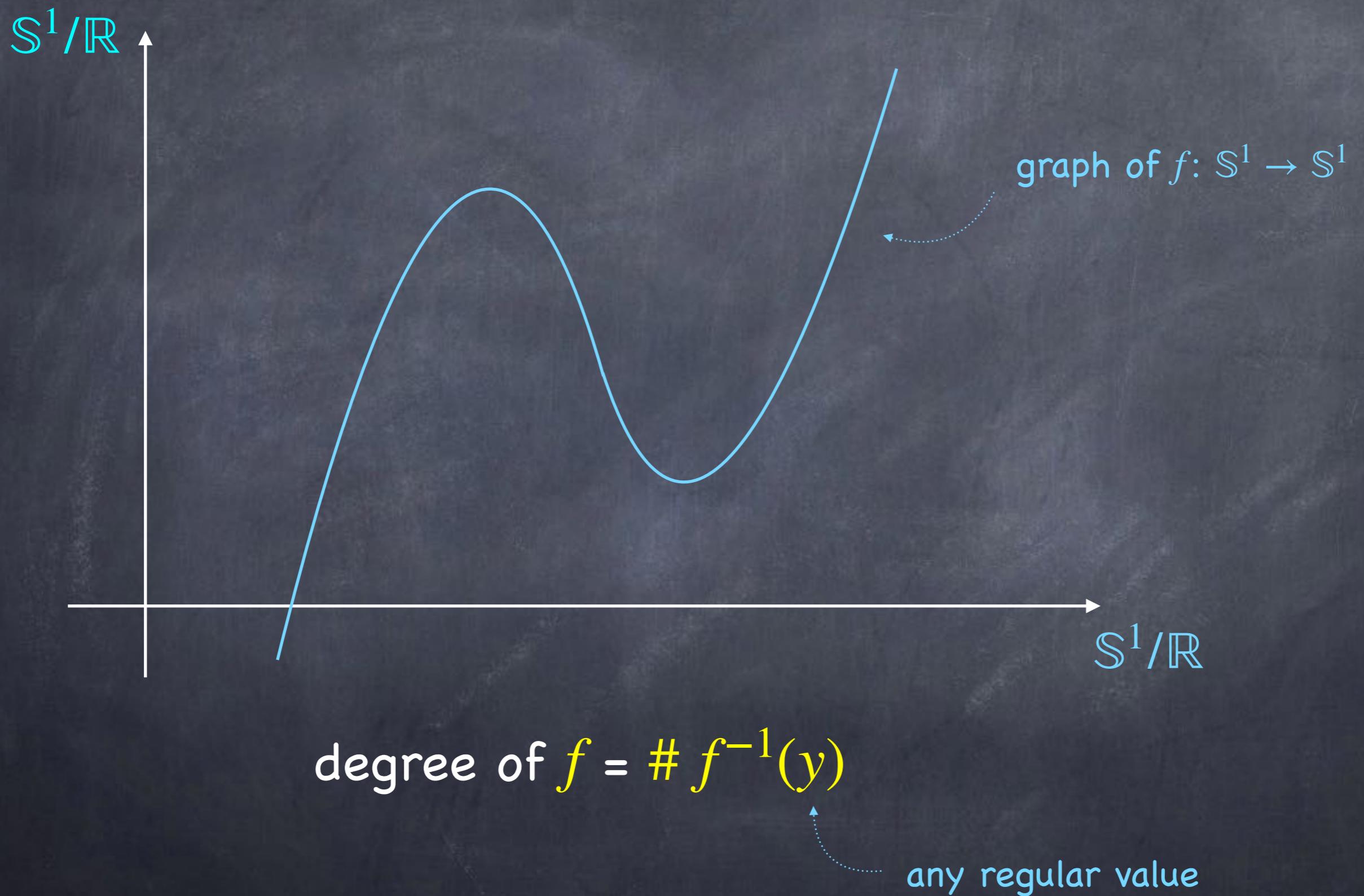
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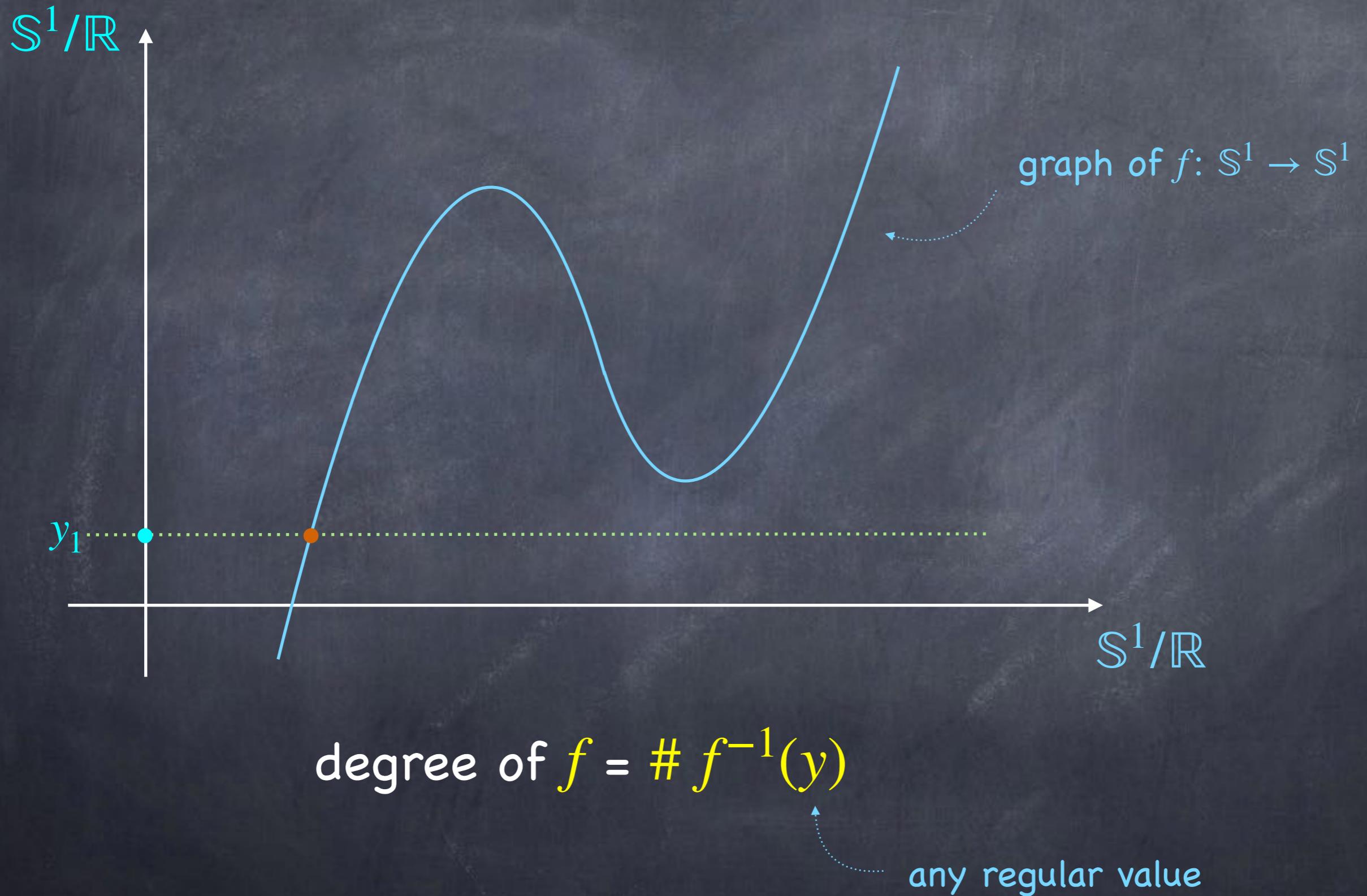
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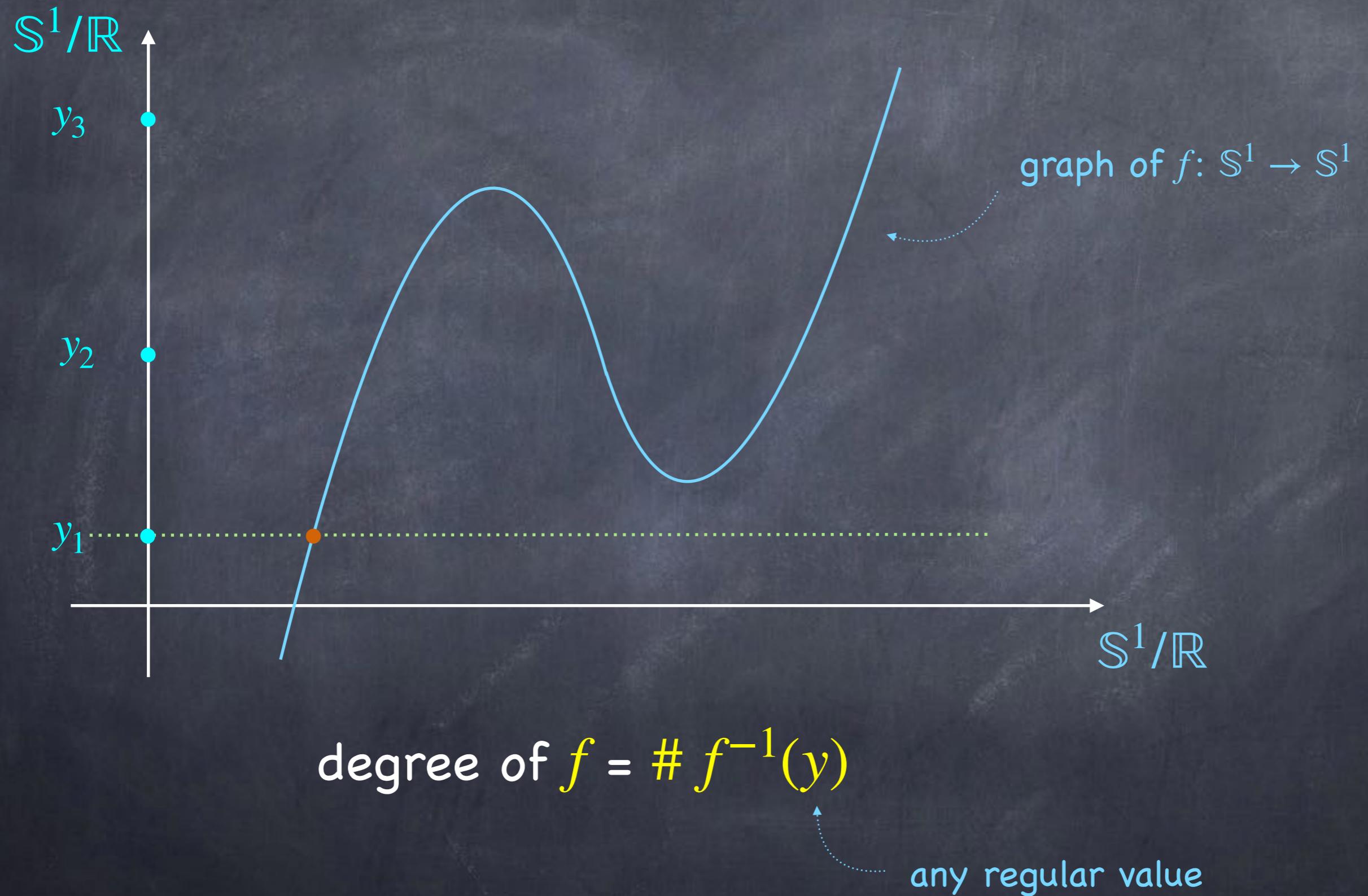
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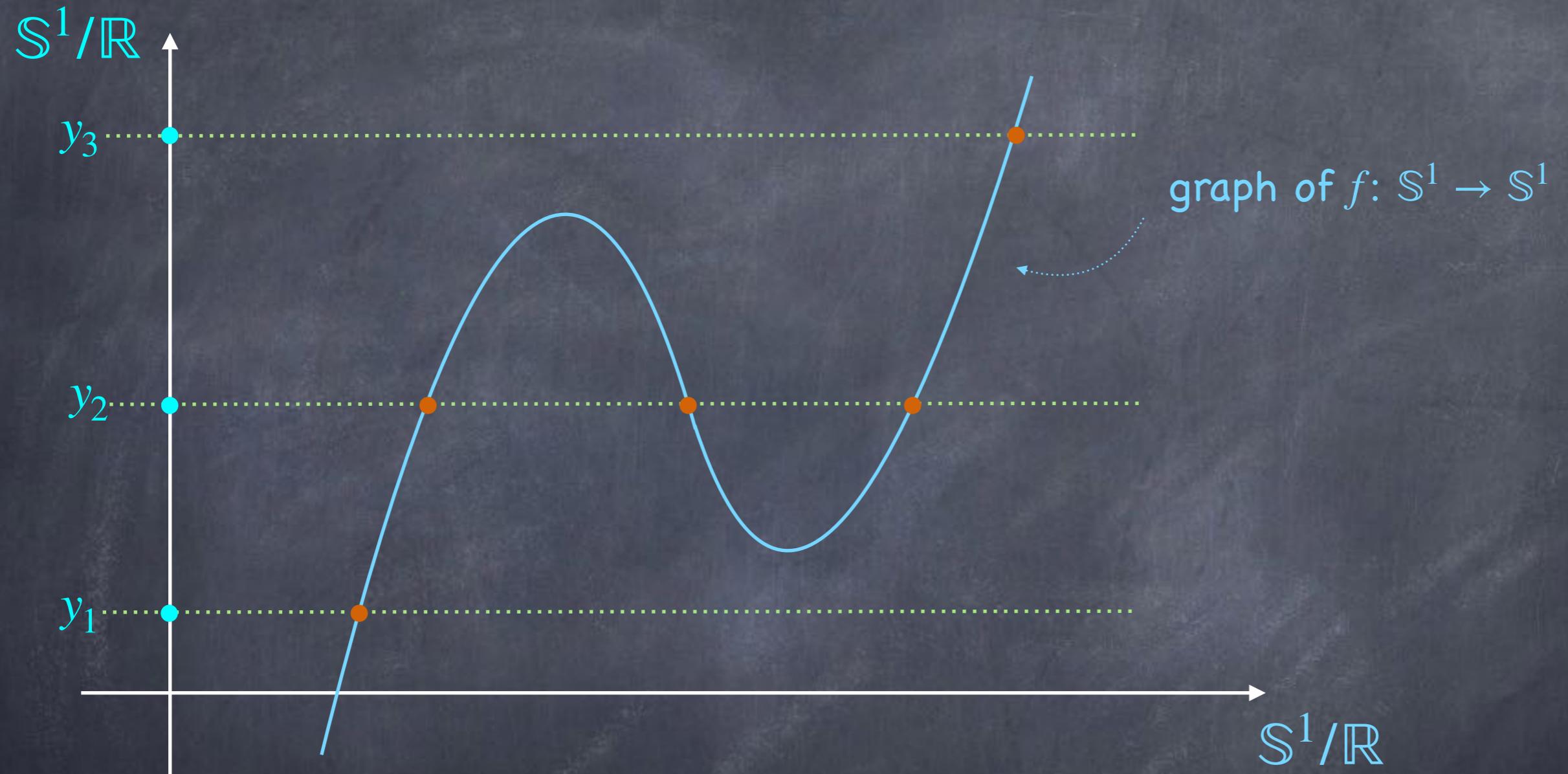
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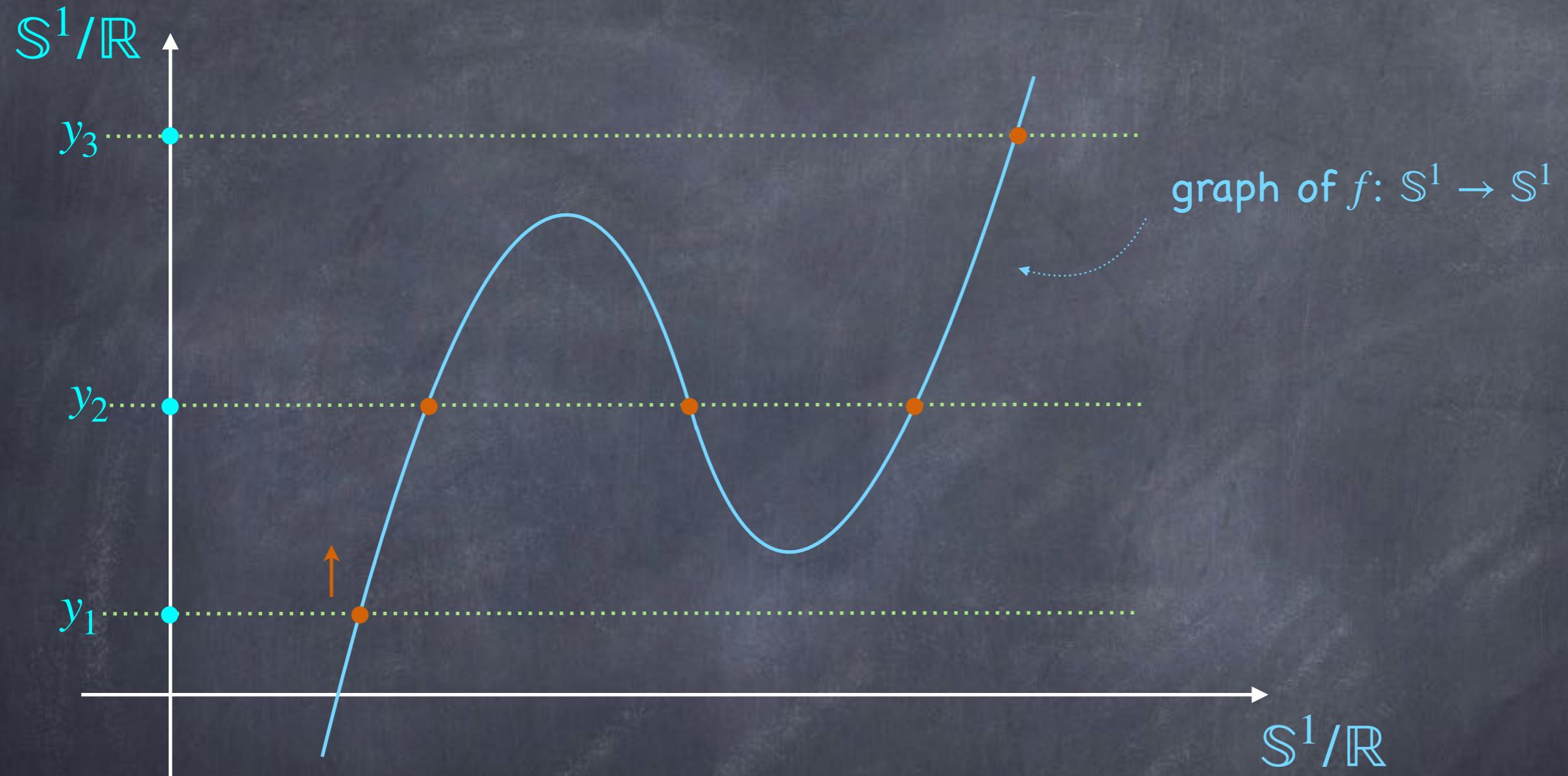
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degree of $f = \# f^{-1}(y)$

any regular value

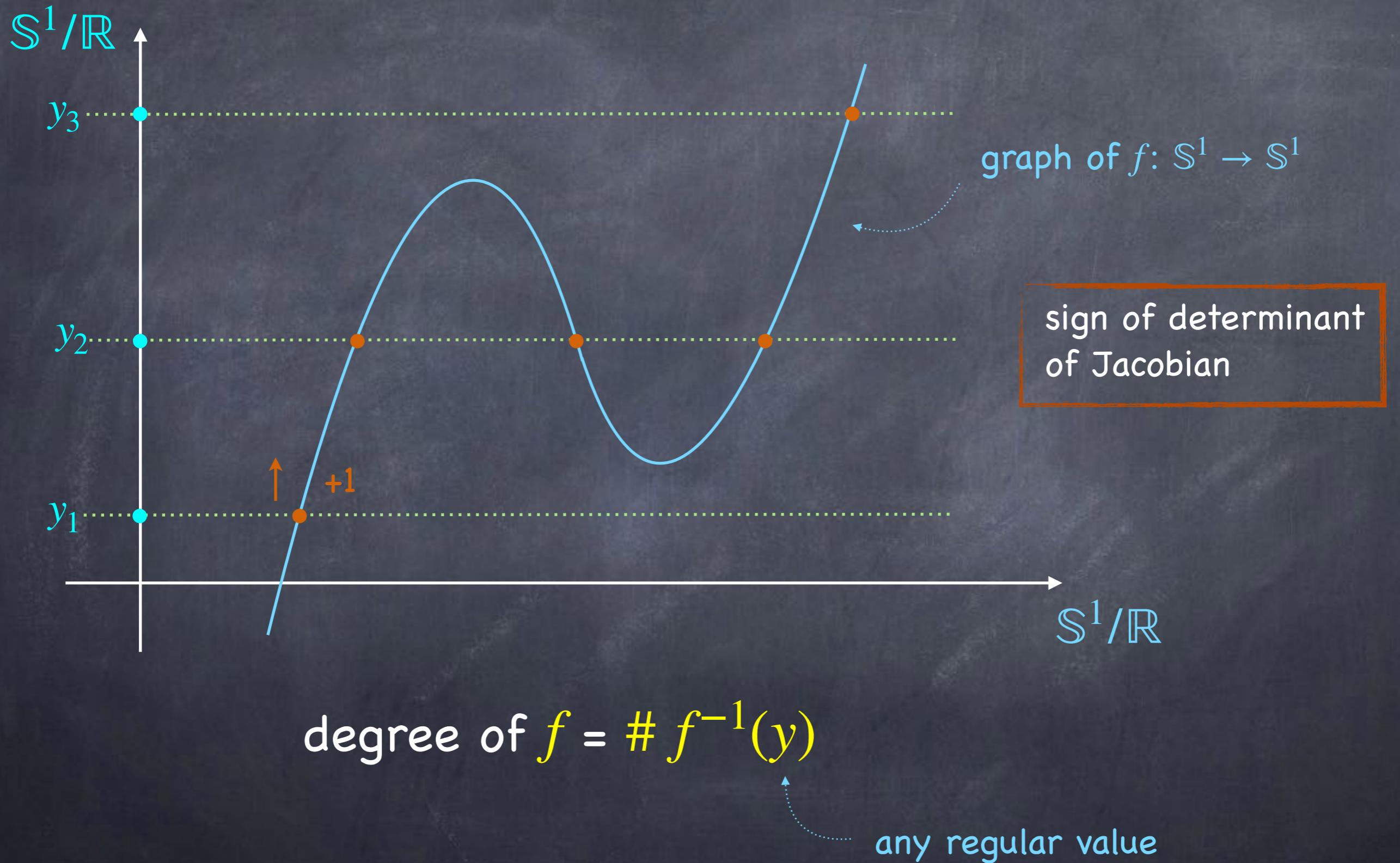
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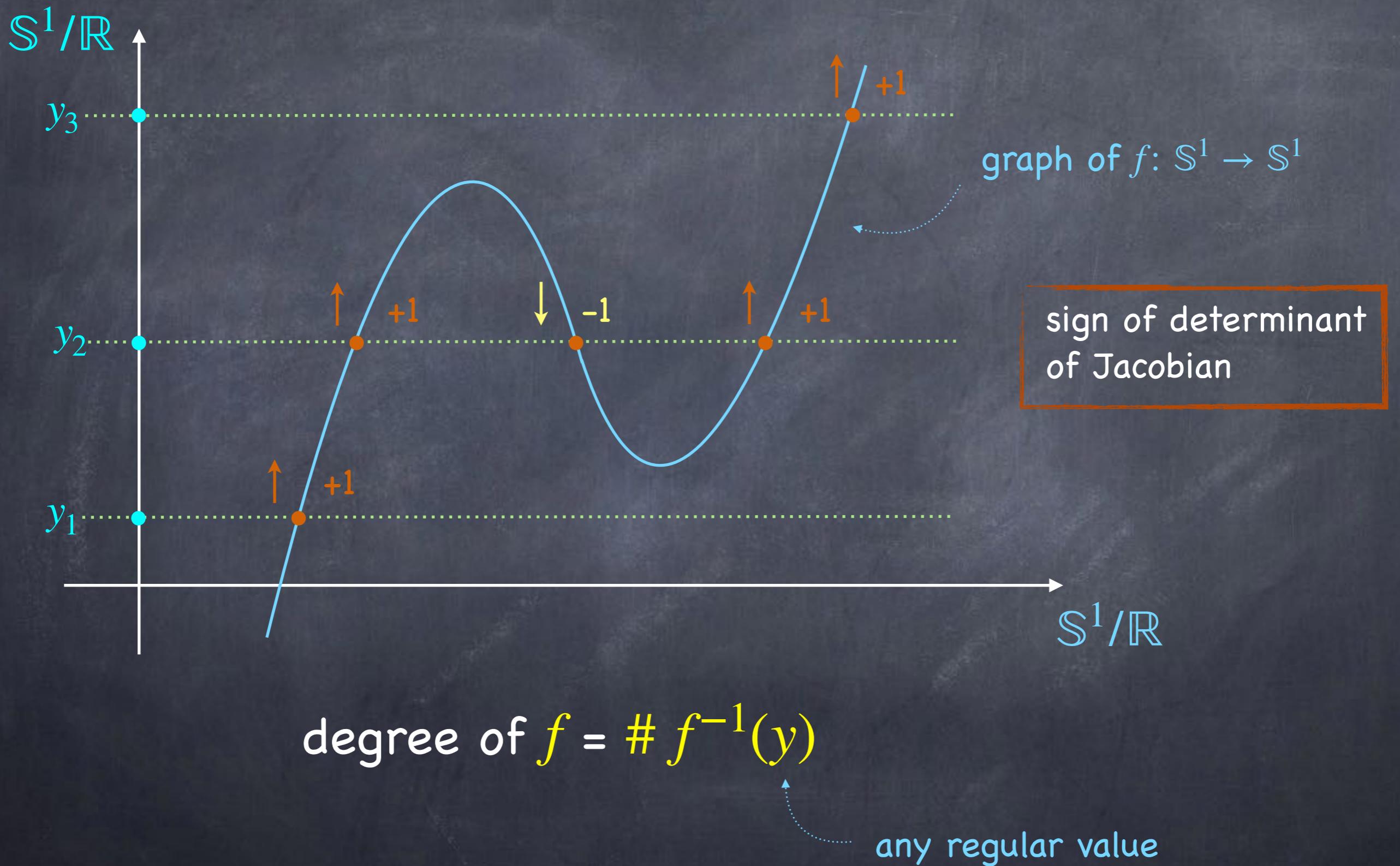
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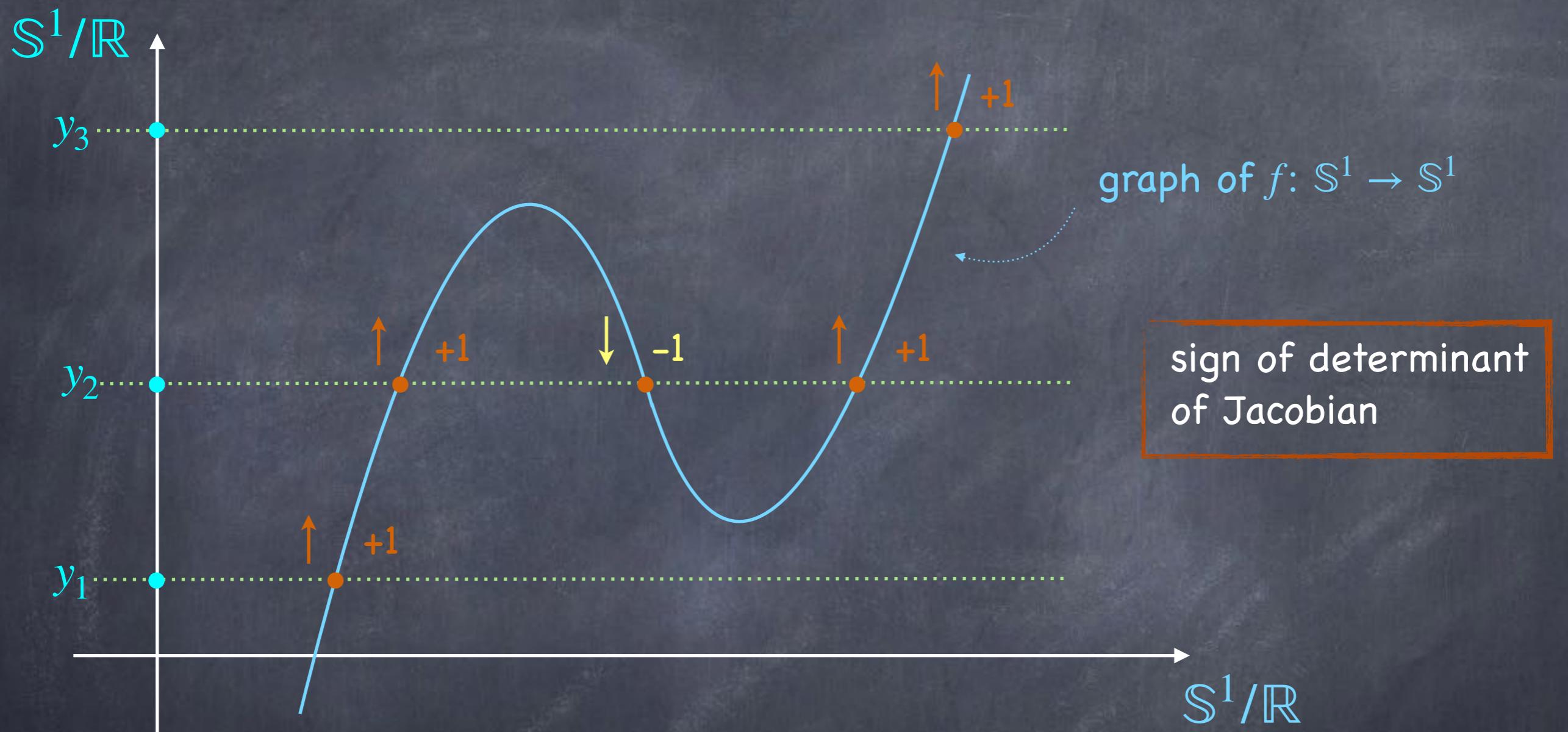
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counted with signs

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The Hopf's Theorem:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} n\text{-dimensional} & & \text{counted} \\ \text{sphere} & \searrow & \text{with signs} \\ \text{homotopy classes} & [\mathbb{S}^n, \mathbb{S}^n] & \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z} \\ \text{of pointed maps} & [f] & \dashrightarrow \deg(f) = \# f^{-1}(y) \end{array}$$

The Hopf's Theorem:

n-dimensional sphere

homotopy classes of pointed maps

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```
graph LR; A["[S^n, S^n]"] --> B["\mathbb{Z}"]; C["[f]"] --> D["\deg(f) = \# f^{-1}(y)"]
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The Hopf's Theorem:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{homotopy classes of pointed maps} & [S^n, S^n] & \xrightarrow{\text{isomorphism}} \mathbb{Z} \\ \text{homotopy classes of pointed maps} & [f] & \xrightarrow{\text{isomorphism}} \deg(f) = \# f^{-1}(y) \end{array}$$

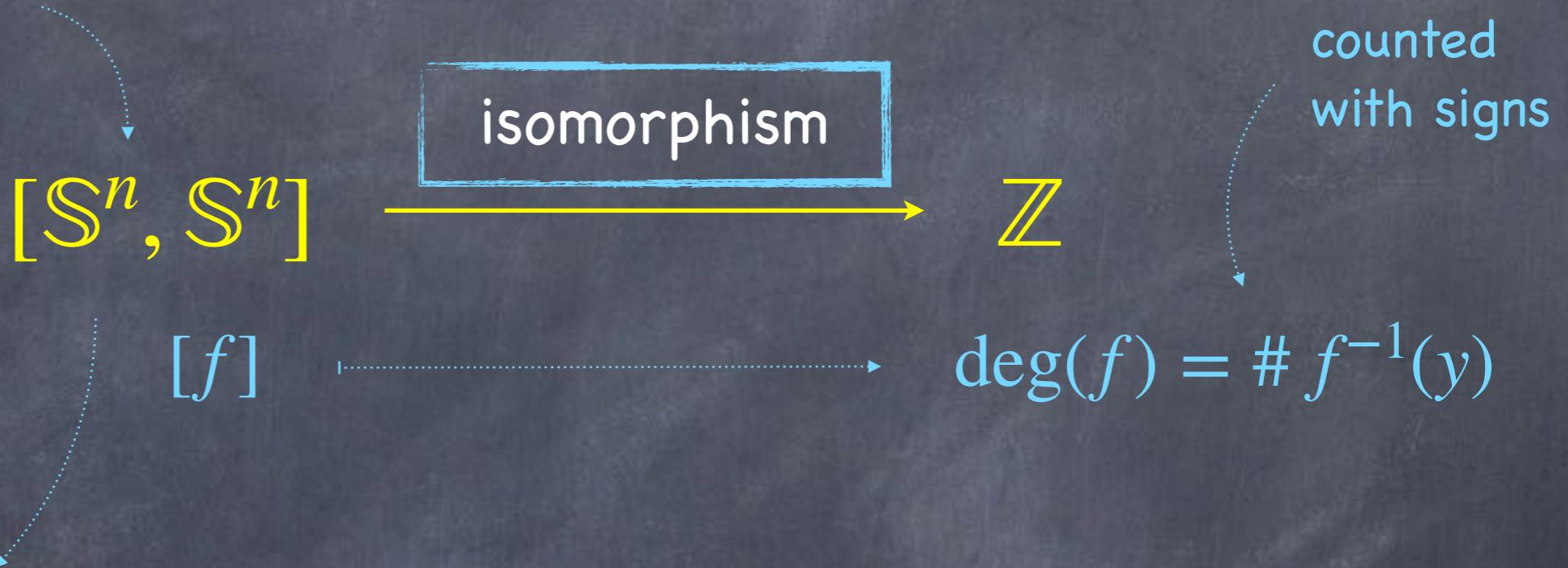
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group structure:

The Hopf's Theorem:

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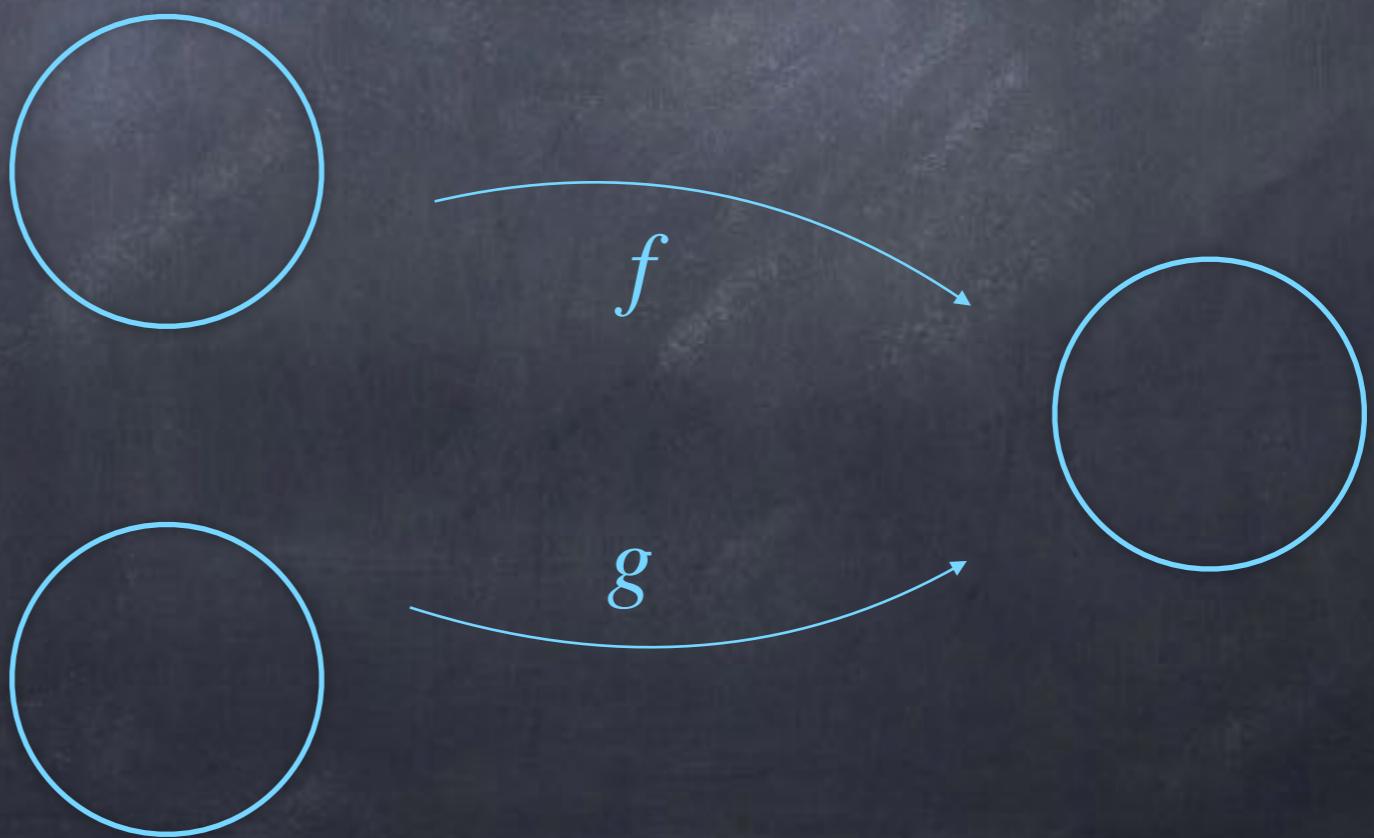
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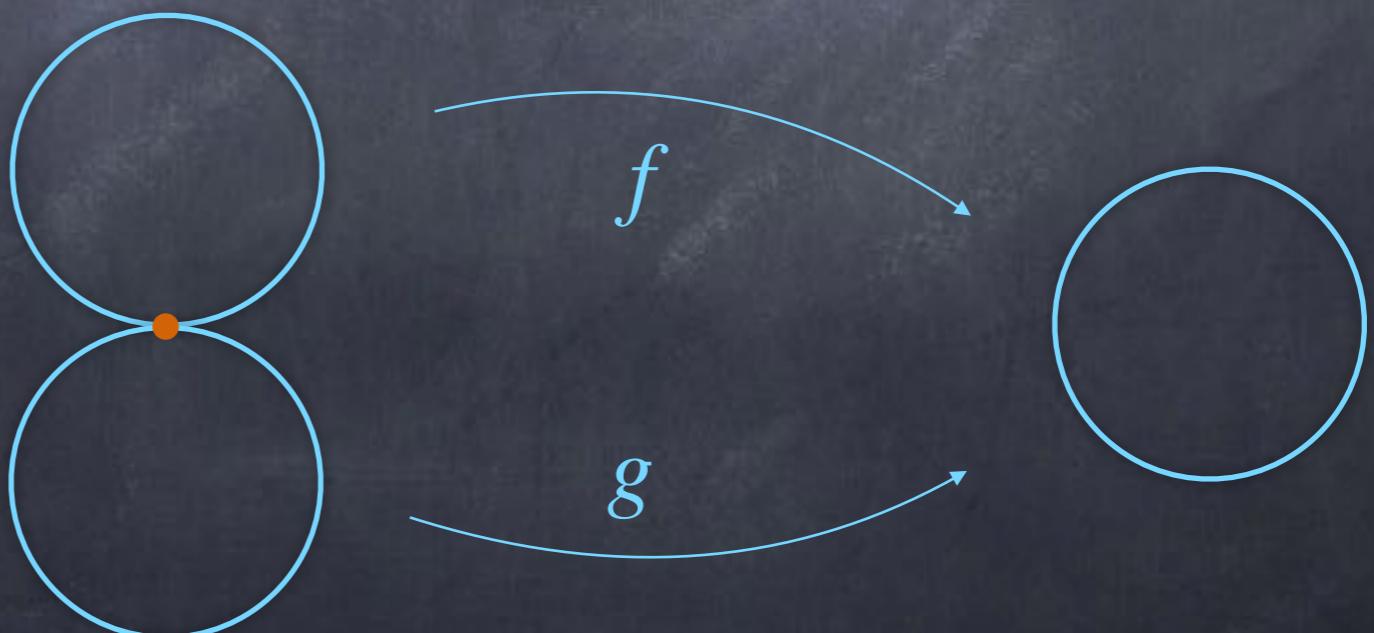
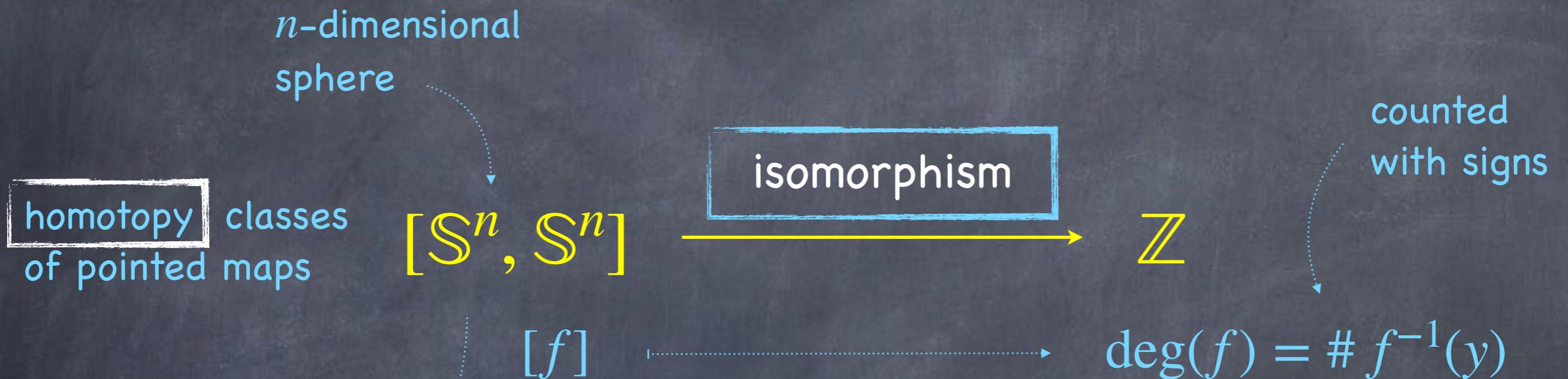
counted with signs

This diagram illustrates the core result of Hopf's theorem. It shows the set of homotopy classes of pointed maps from an *n*-dimensional sphere to another, represented by the notation $[\mathbb{S}^n, \mathbb{S}^n]$. This set is shown to be isomorphic to the integers \mathbb{Z} , which are represented by the symbol $\# f^{-1}(y)$. The word "isomorphism" is enclosed in a blue box above the arrow. The label "[f]" indicates that each integer corresponds to a homotopy class of maps. A dotted arrow labeled "group structure:" points from the left towards three circles at the bottom, suggesting a group operation on the set of maps.

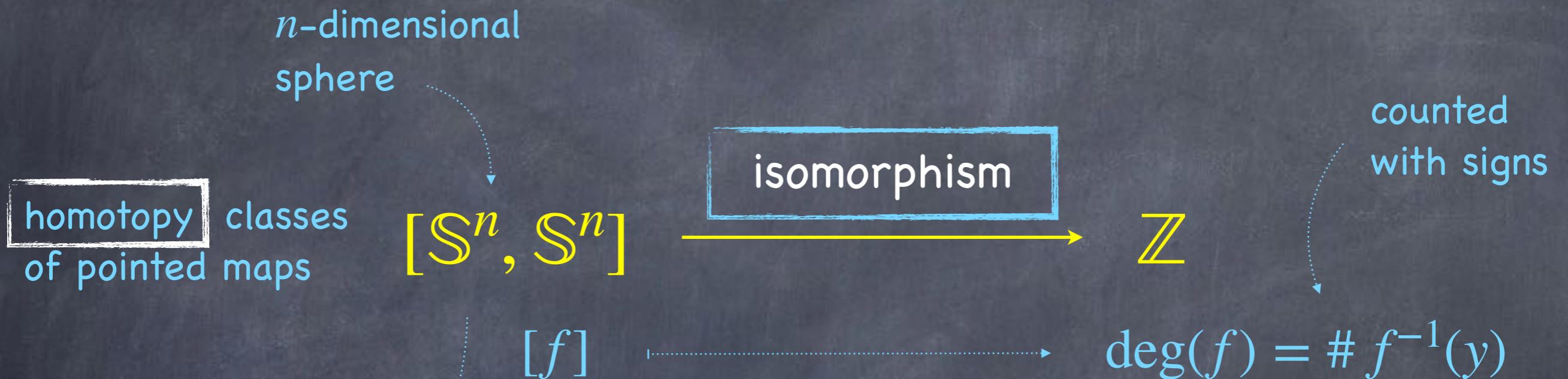
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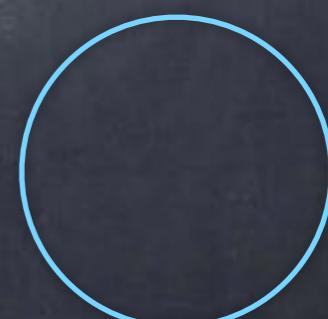
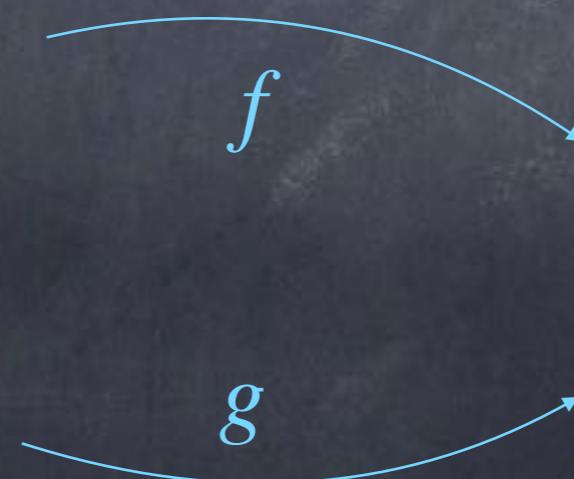
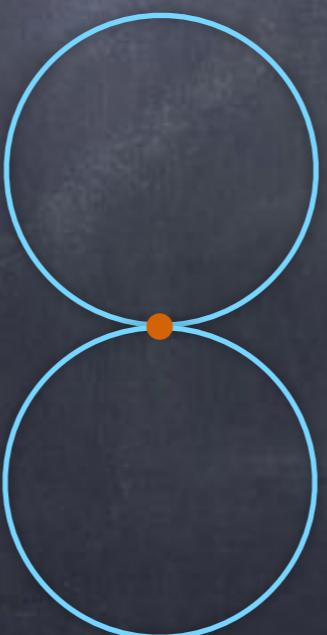
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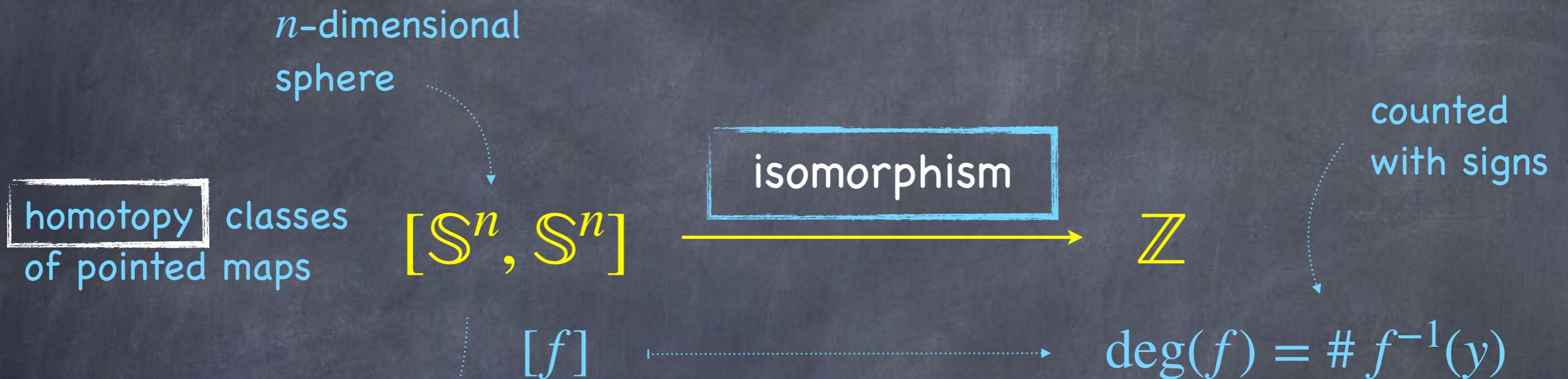
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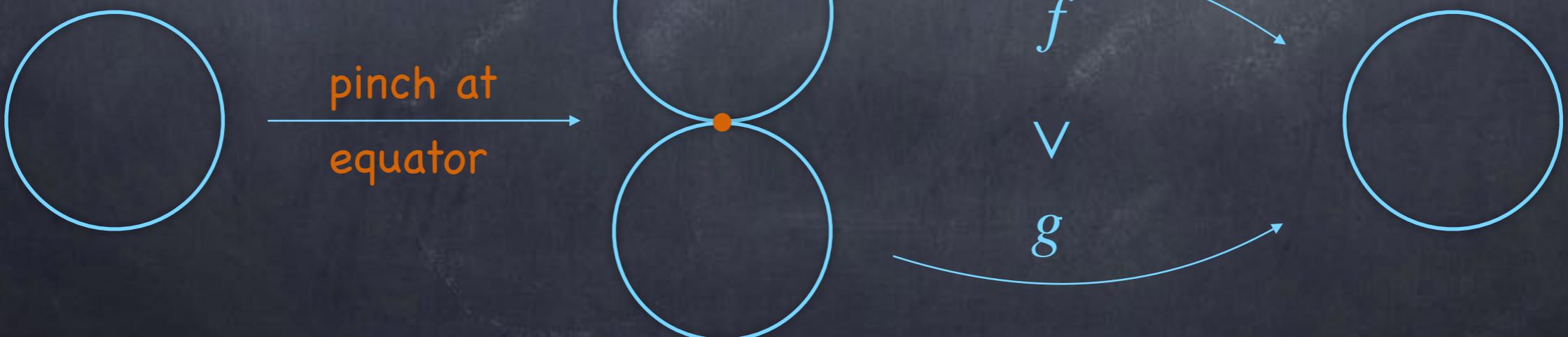
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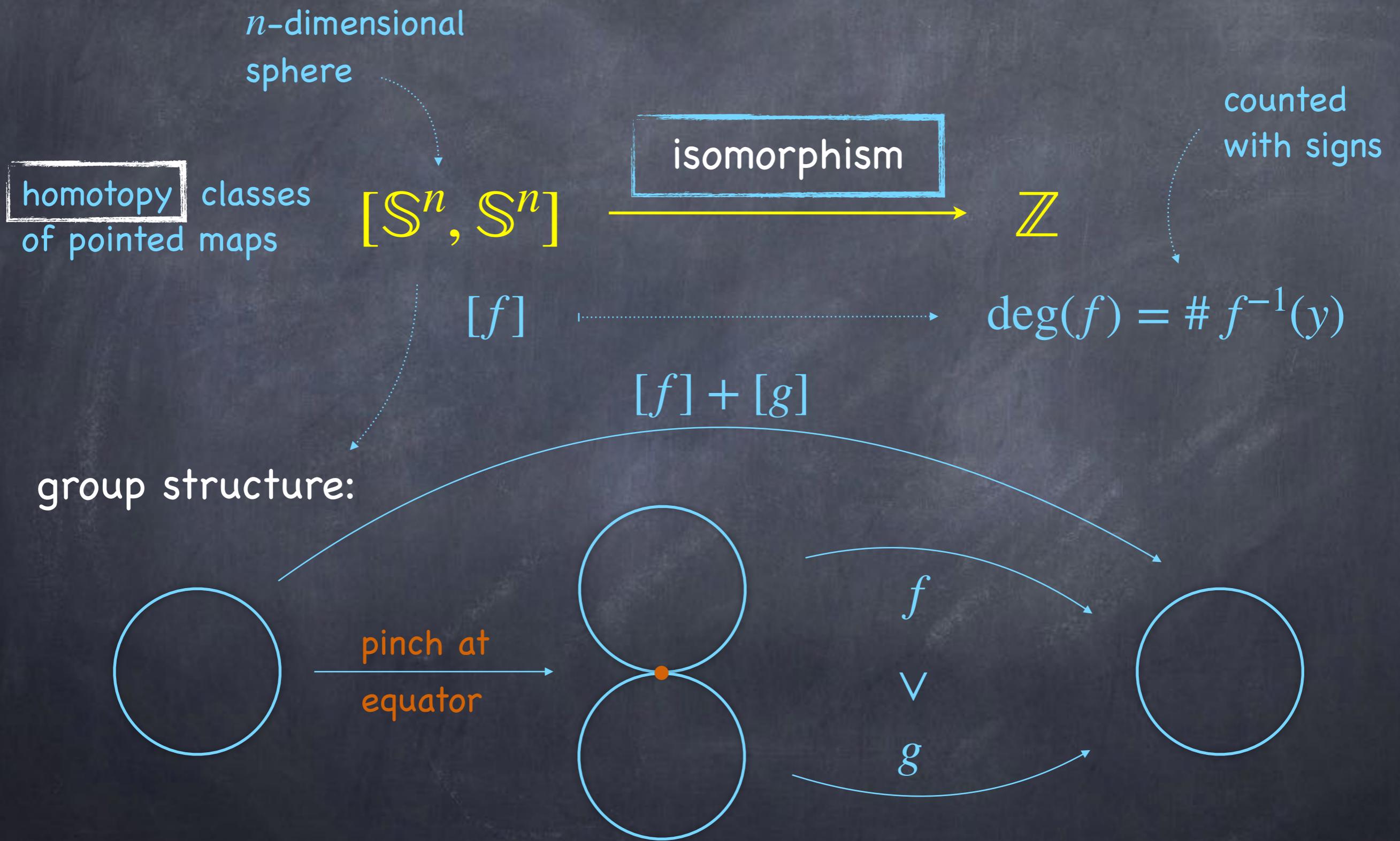
The Hopf's Theorem:



group structure:



The Hopf's Theorem:



for simplicity

- Degree in algebraic geometry:
- k a field of char $\neq 2$
 - \mathbb{P}^1 projective line over k

$$\mathbb{P}^1 \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$$

$$[x_0 : x_1]$$

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$$f_u$$

$$\langle u \rangle$$

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Grothendieck-Witt group of
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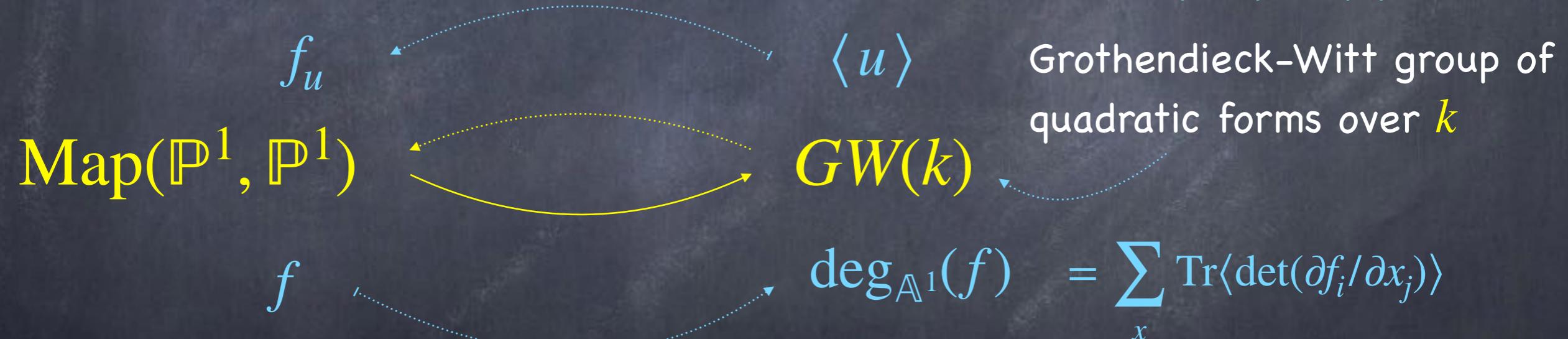
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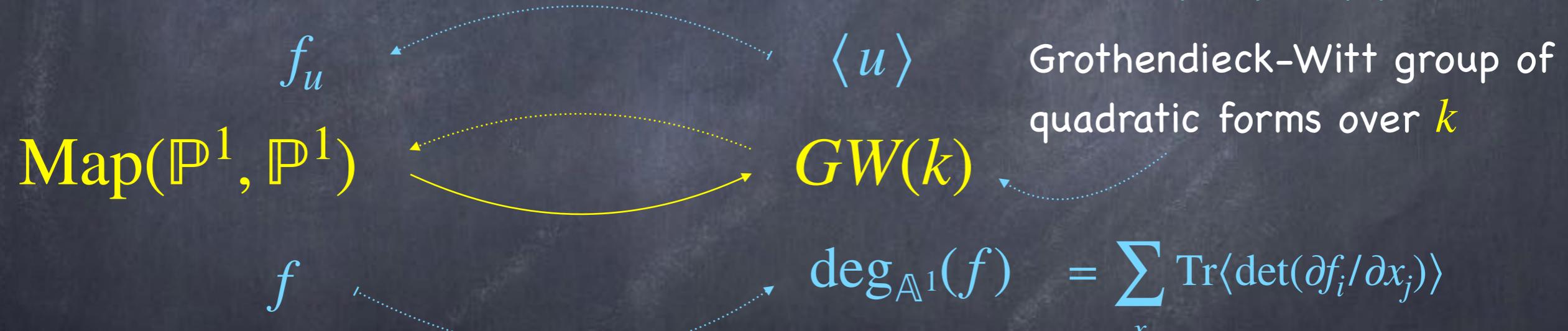
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algebraic Brouwer degree

$$\deg_{\mathbb{A}^1}(f) = \sum_x \text{Tr} \langle \det(\partial f_i / \partial x_j) \rangle$$

Morel's Theorem: • k a field • \mathbb{P}^1 projective line over k

$$\begin{array}{ccc} [f_u] & \xleftarrow{\quad} & \langle u \rangle \\ [\mathbb{P}^1, \mathbb{P}^1]_{\mathbb{A}^1} & \xrightarrow{\deg_{\mathbb{A}^1}} & GW(k) \\ \text{\mathbb{A}^1-homotopy classes} \\ \text{of pointed morphisms} & \nearrow & \end{array}$$

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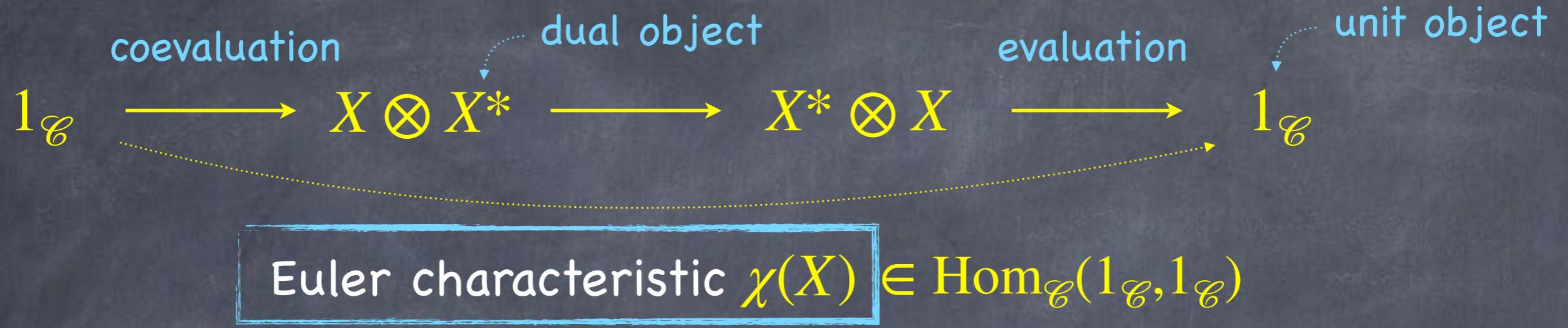
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Why is this an important computation?

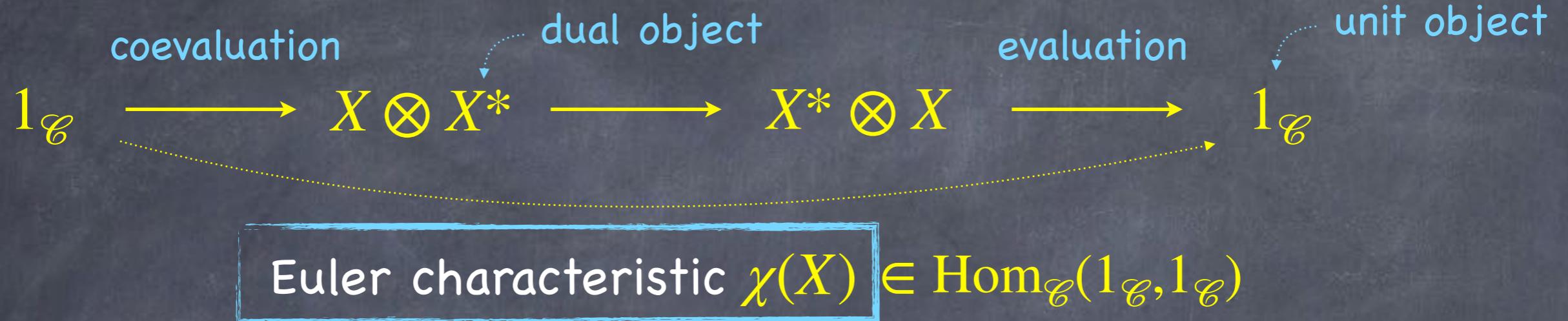
Dold-Puppe: \mathcal{C} a nice category $X \in \mathcal{C}$ a nice object

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & \text{dual object} & & & & \text{unit object} \\
 & \text{coevaluation} & \downarrow & & \text{evaluation} & \downarrow & \\
 1_{\mathcal{C}} & \longrightarrow & X \otimes X^* & \longrightarrow & X^* \otimes X & \longrightarrow & 1_{\mathcal{C}} \\
 & \nearrow & \dots & \dots & \searrow & \dots & \nearrow \\
 & & & & & & \in \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(1_{\mathcal{C}}, 1_{\mathcal{C}})
 \end{array}$$

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$$\chi(X) \in \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(1_{\mathcal{C}}, 1_{\mathcal{C}})$$

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Euler characteristic $\chi(X) \in \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(1_{\mathcal{C}}, 1_{\mathcal{C}})$

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“The degree tells us where invariants live.”

\mathbb{A}^1 - homotopy category of
Morel-Voevodsky:

Sm_k

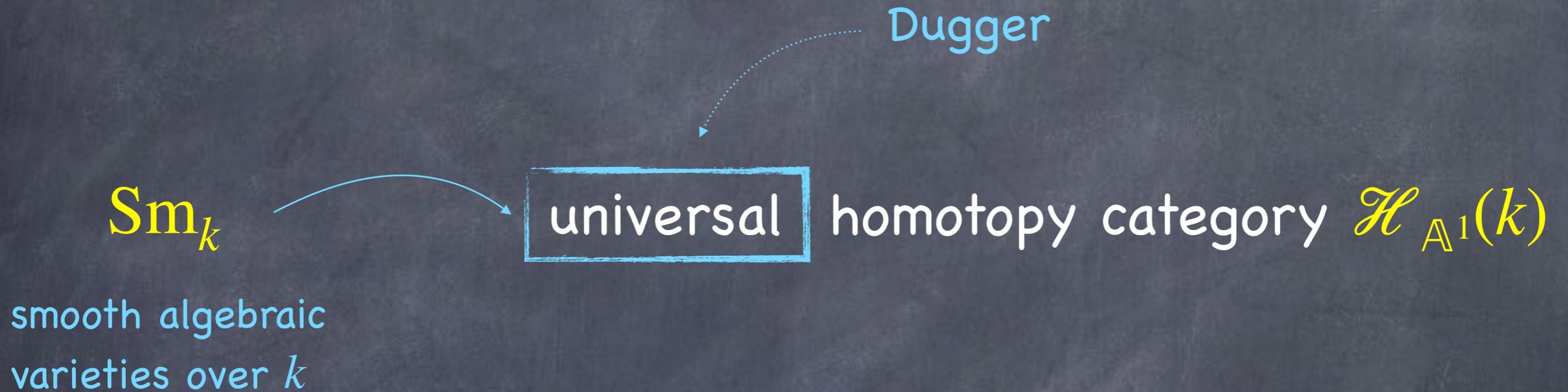
smooth algebraic
varieties over k

\mathbb{A}^1 - homotopy category of Morel-Voevodsky:

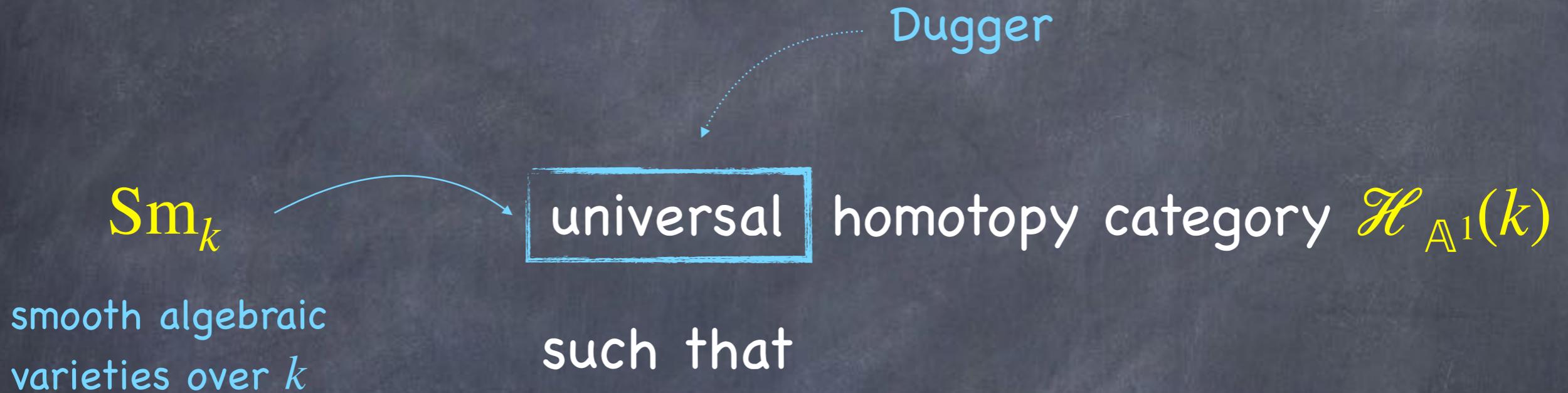
$\text{Sm}_k \xrightarrow{\quad} \text{universal homotopy category } \mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{A}^1}(k)$

smooth algebraic
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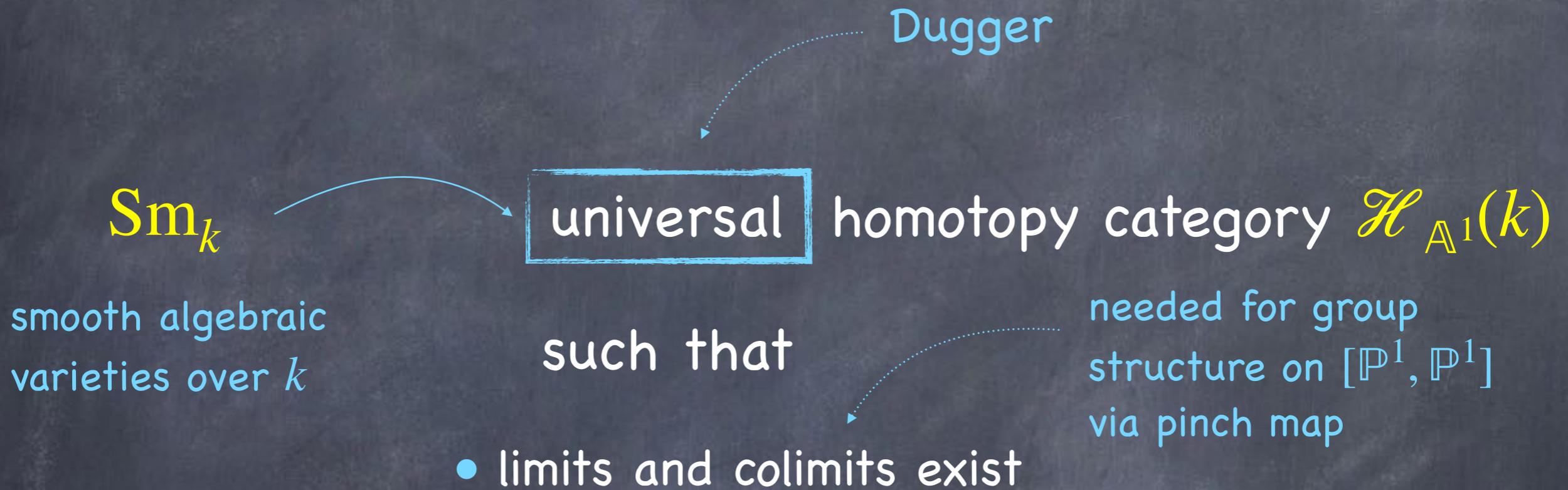
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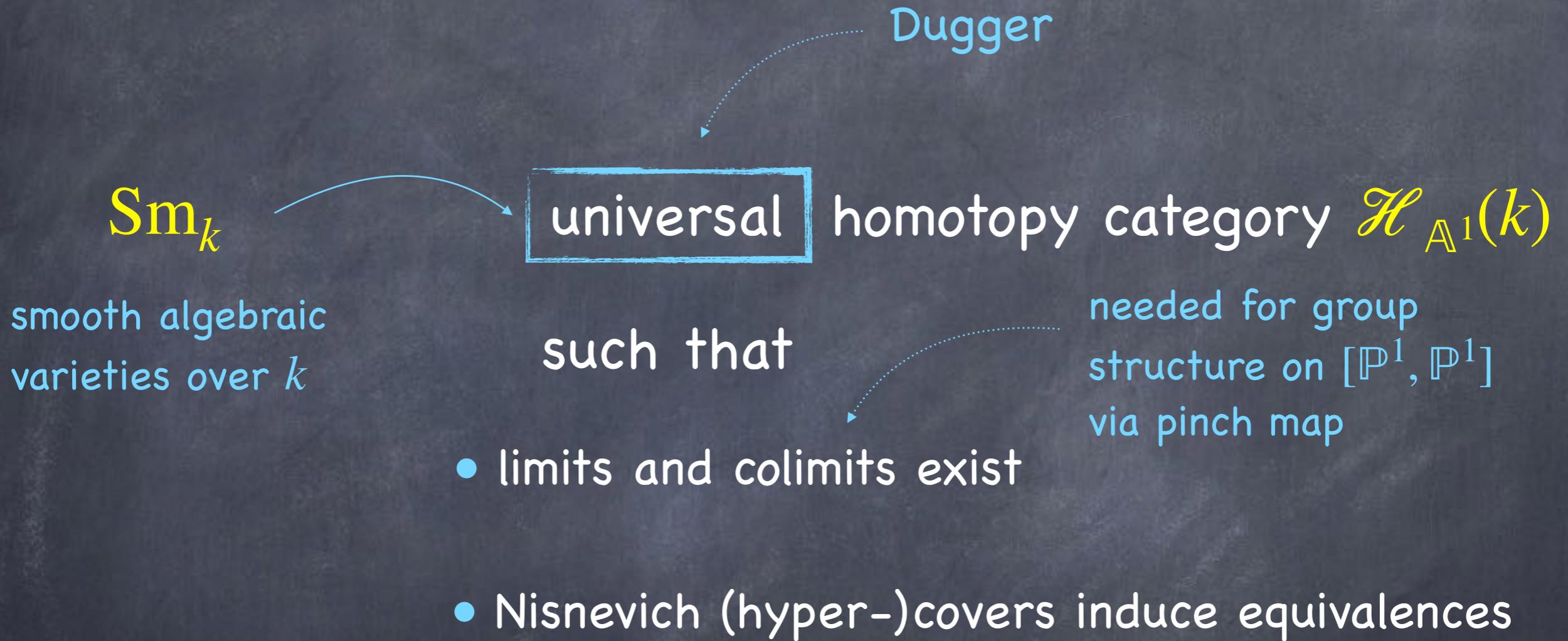
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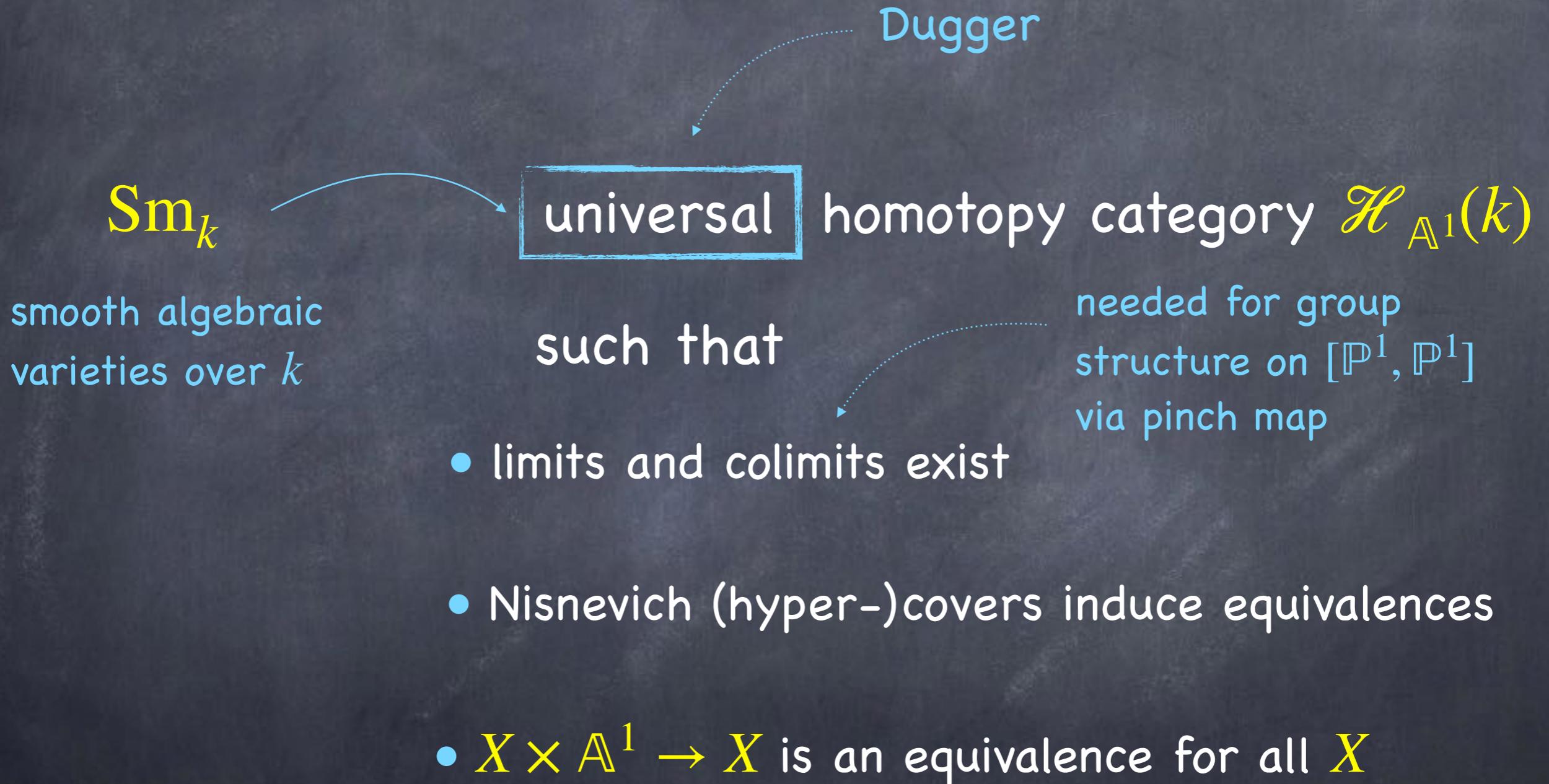
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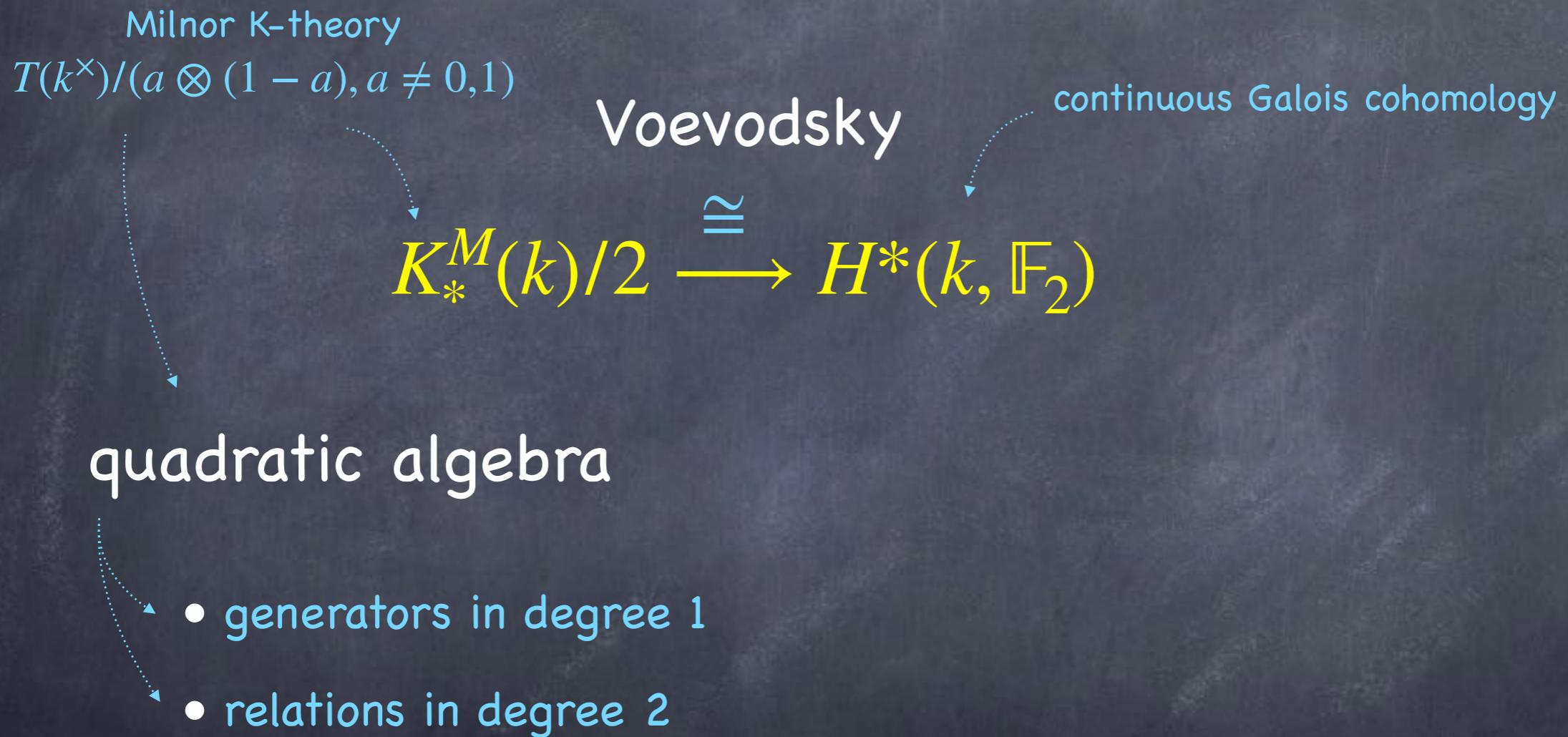
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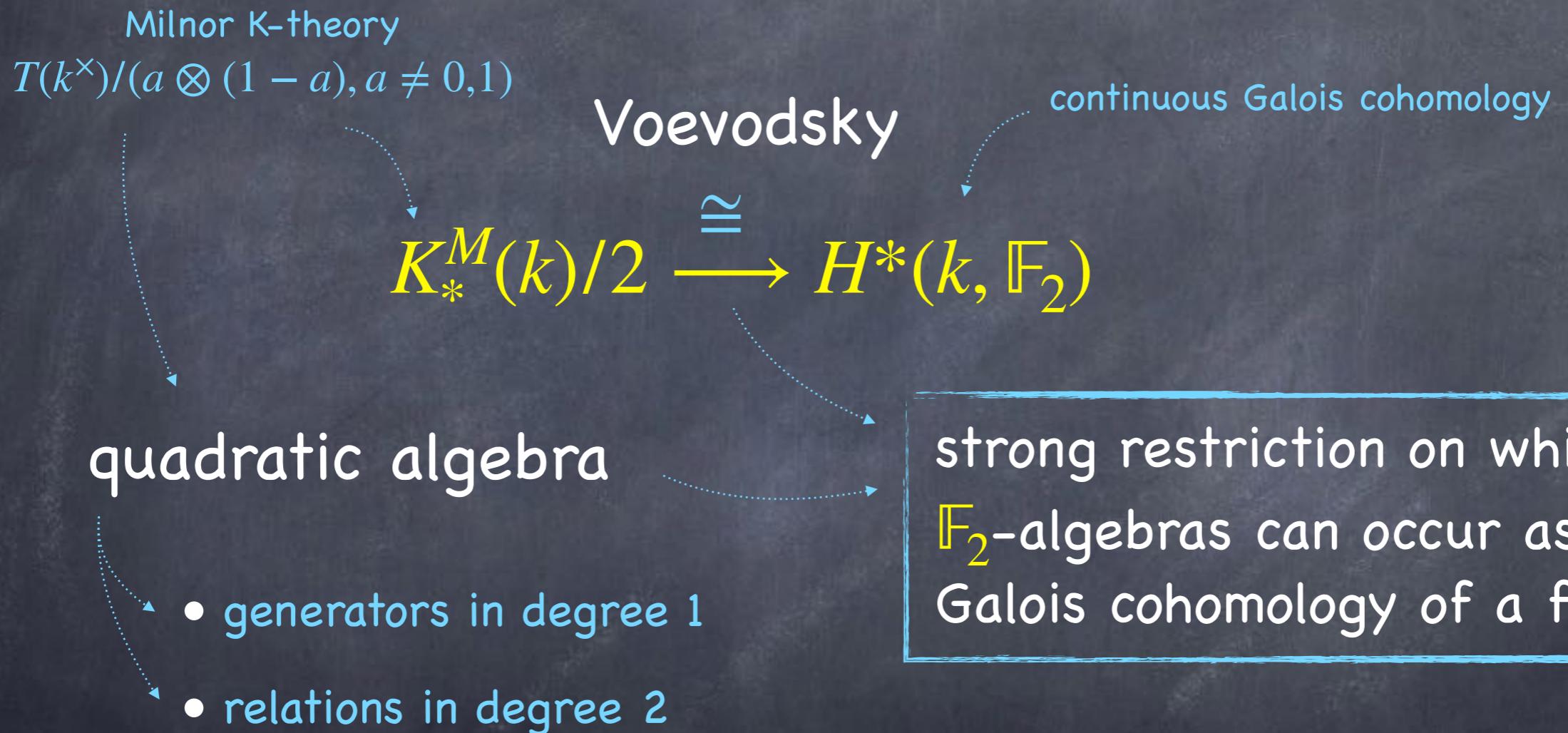
Milnor conjecture: k field with $\text{char}(k) \neq 2$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Milnor K-theory} & & \\ T(k^\times)/(a \otimes (1 - a), a \neq 0, 1) & \swarrow & \searrow \\ & \text{Voevodsky} & \\ & K_*^M(k)/2 \xrightarrow{\cong} H^*(k, \mathbb{F}_2) & \\ & \curvearrowleft & \curvearrowright \\ & \text{continuous Galois cohomology} & \end{array}$$

Milnor conjecture: k field with $\text{char}(k) \neq 2$



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\mathbb{A}^1 - homotopy category of Morel-Voevodsky:

smooth algebraic
varieties over k

universal

Dugger

such that

- limits and colimits exist
- Nisnevich (hyper-)covers induce equivalences
- $X \times \mathbb{A}^1 \rightarrow X$ is an equivalence for all X

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X

Y

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smooth algebraic varieties over k

Sm_k

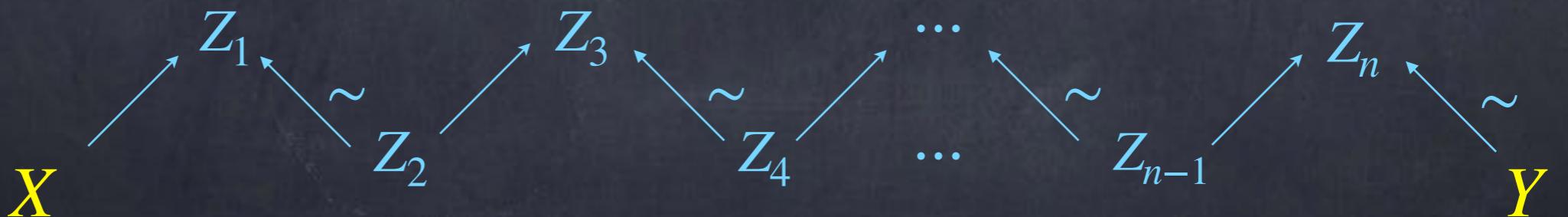
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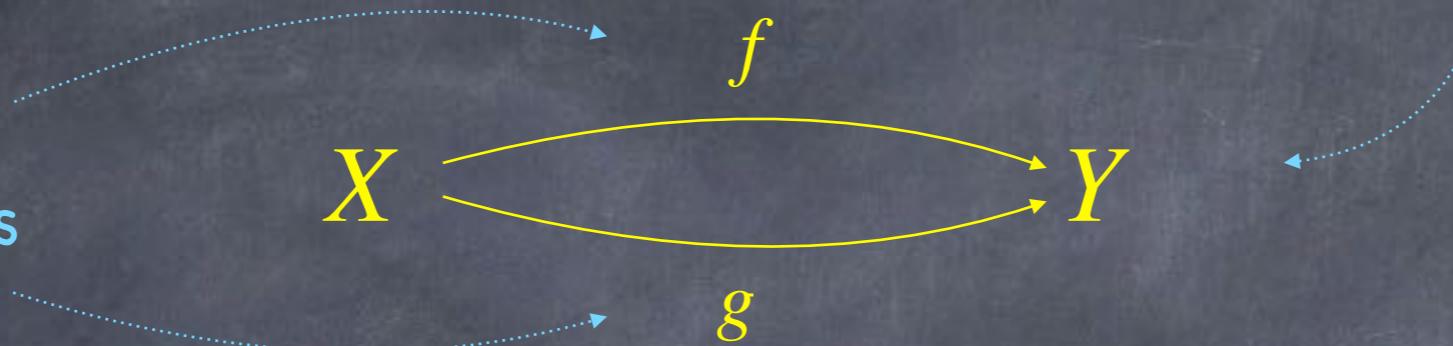
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Naive \mathbb{A}^1 -homotopy:

morphisms
of varieties

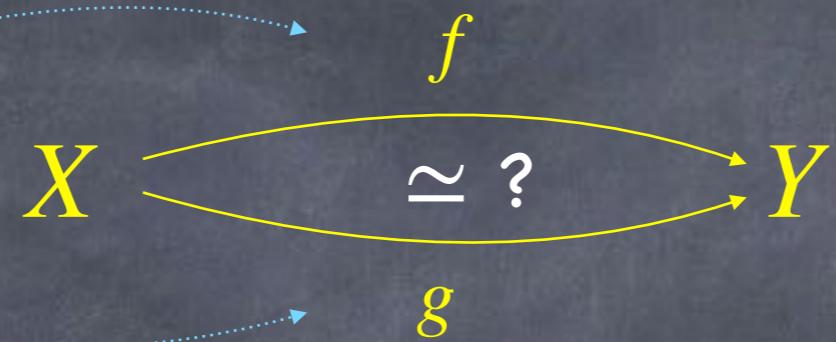
smooth algebraic
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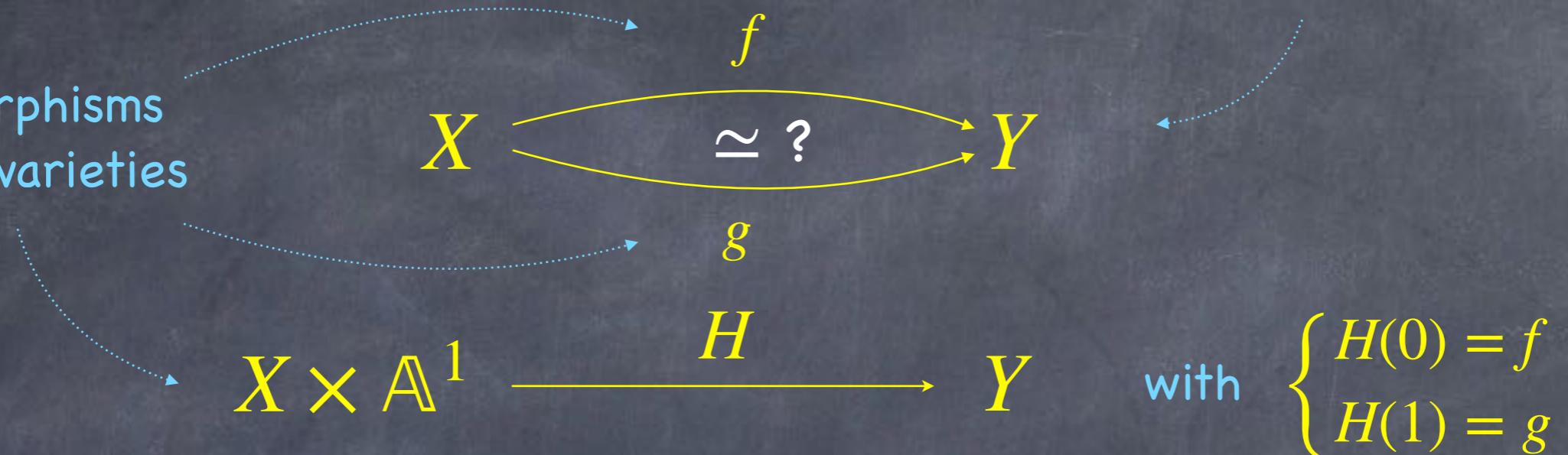
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Naive \mathbb{A}^1 -homotopy:

morphisms
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smooth algebraic
varieties

with $\begin{cases} H(0) = f \\ H(1) = g \end{cases}$

Naive \mathbb{A}^1 -homotopy:

morphisms
of varieties

$$X \xrightarrow{\quad f \quad} Y$$

$\simeq ?$

$$X \times \mathbb{A}^1 \xrightarrow{\quad H \quad} Y$$

g

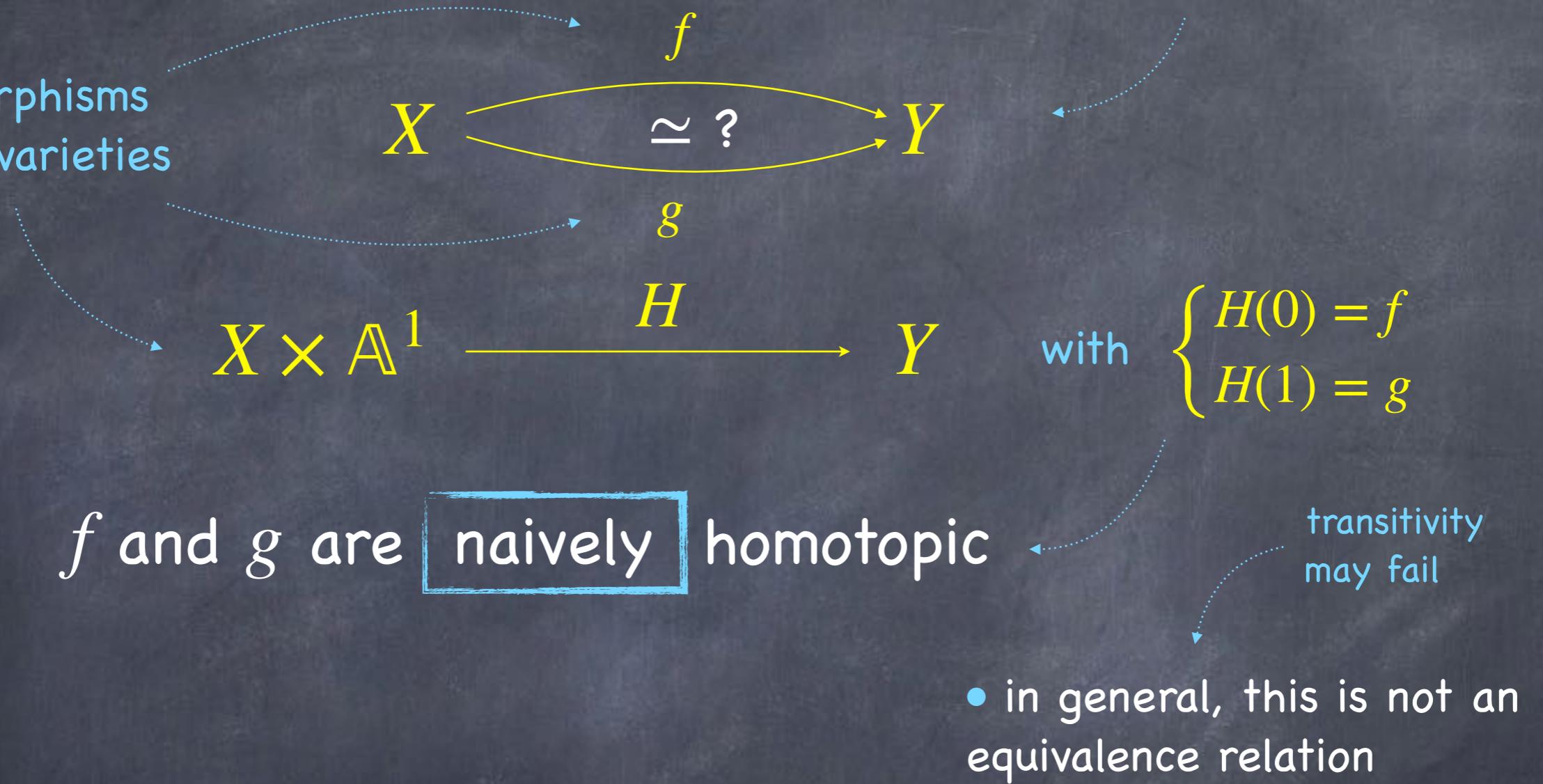
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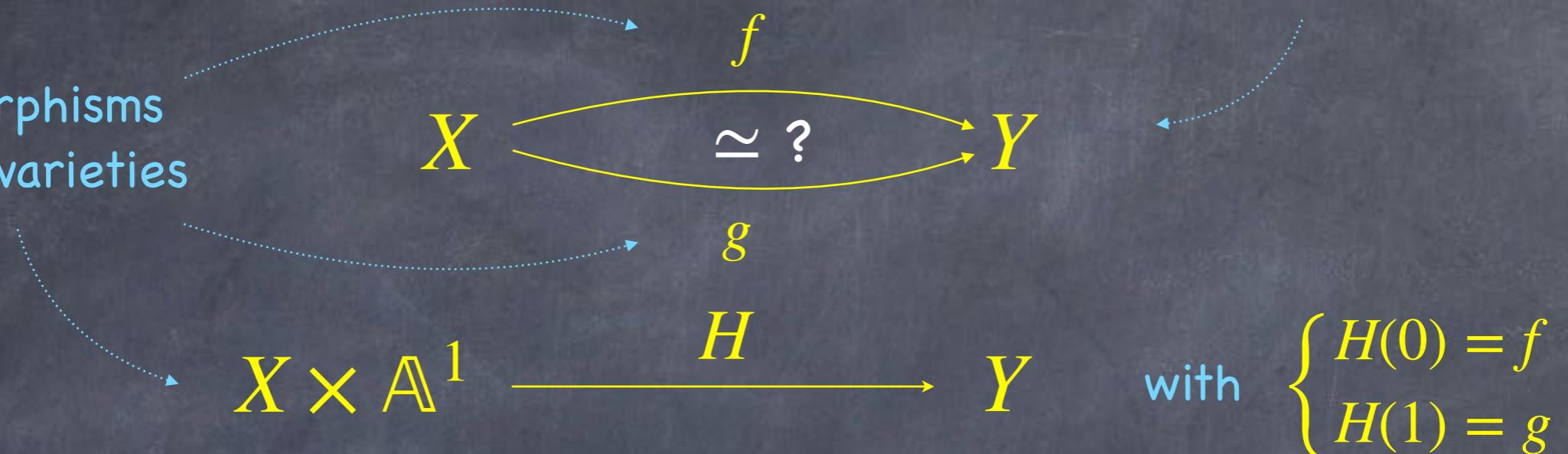
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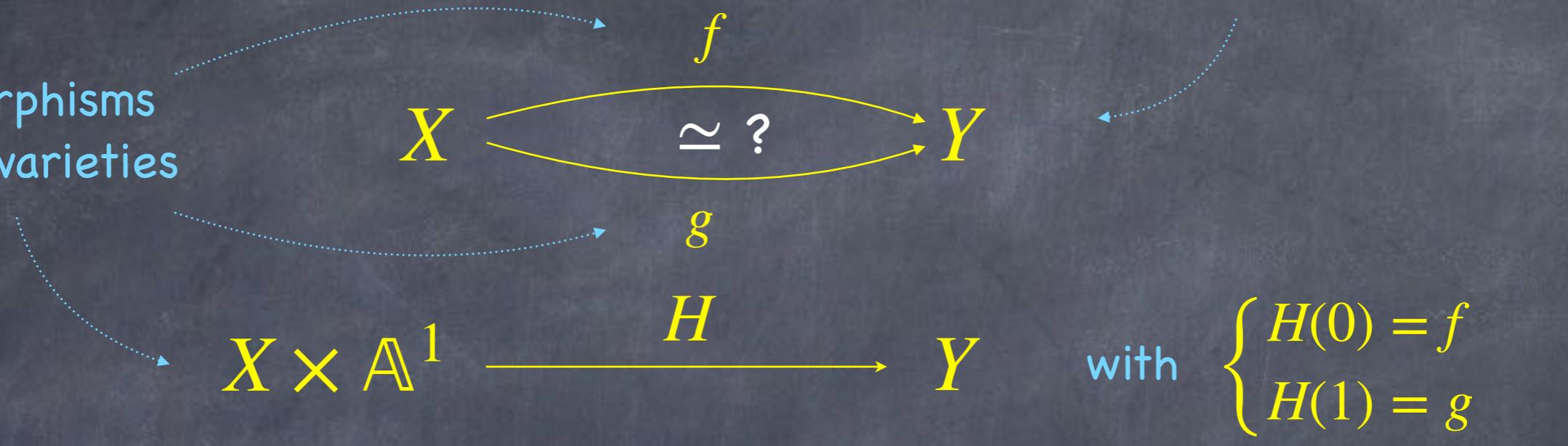
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transitivity
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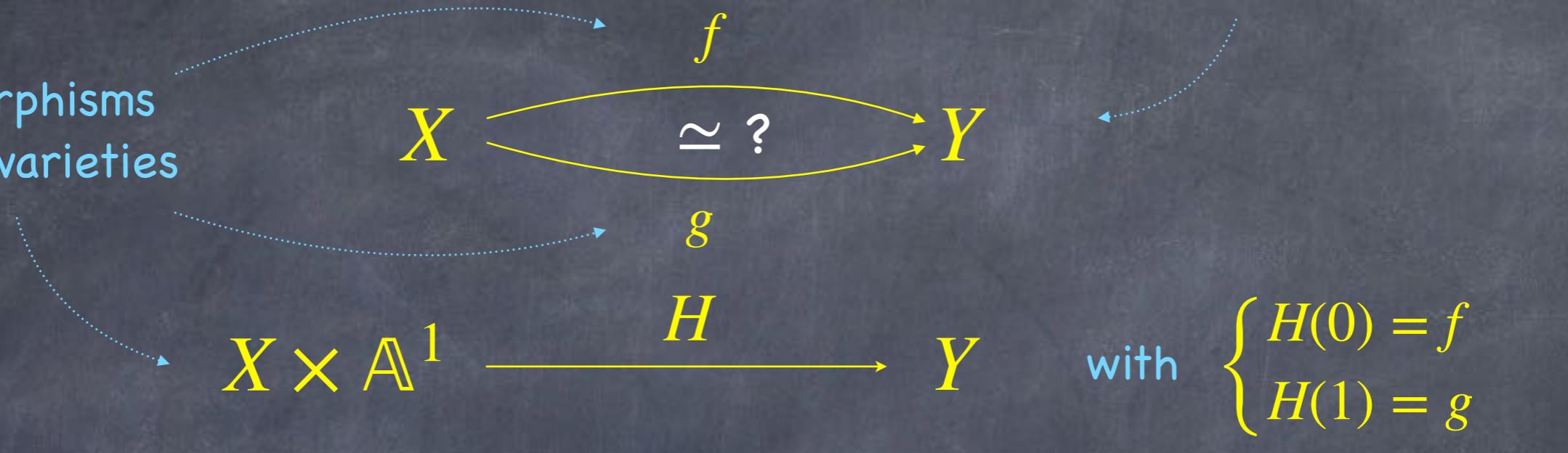
$[X, Y]_N := \text{Hom}_{\text{Sm}_k}(X, Y)$
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Naive homotopy may produce too few equivalence classes

Group completion:

group Morel

[$\mathbb{P}^1, \mathbb{P}^1]_{\mathbb{A}^1} \cong GW(k) \times_{k^\times/(k^\times)^2} k^\times$

gen. by ($\pm \langle u \rangle, v$),
 $u, v \in k^\times$

genuine
 \mathbb{A}^1 -homotopy classes

Group completion:

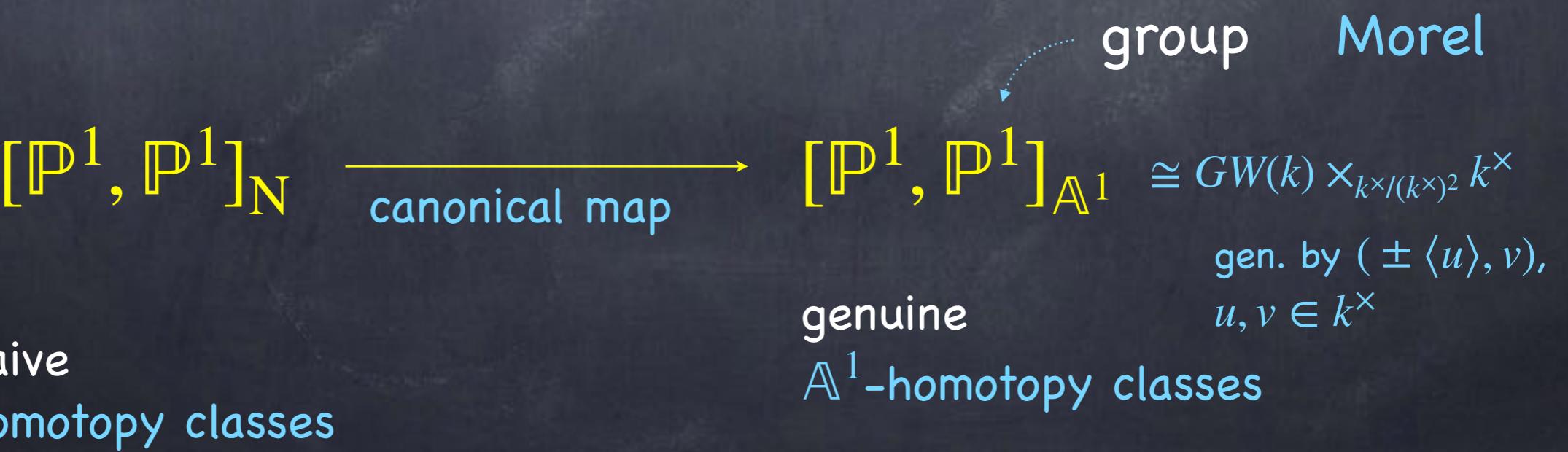
$$\begin{array}{ccc} [\mathbb{P}^1, \mathbb{P}^1]_N & \xrightarrow{\text{group}} & \text{Morel} \\ \text{naive} \\ \text{homotopy classes} & & \\ & \xrightarrow{\text{genuine}} & \\ & [\mathbb{P}^1, \mathbb{P}^1]_{\mathbb{A}^1} \cong GW(k) \times_{k^\times/(k^\times)^2} k^\times & \\ & \text{gen. by } (\pm \langle u \rangle, v), & \\ & u, v \in k^\times & \end{array}$$

Group completion:

$$[\mathbb{P}^1, \mathbb{P}^1]_N \xrightarrow{\text{canonical map}} [\mathbb{P}^1, \mathbb{P}^1]_{\mathbb{A}^1} \cong GW(k) \times_{k^\times/(k^\times)^2} k^\times$$

naive homotopy classes

group Morel
genuine \mathbb{A}^1 -homotopy classes
gen. by $(\pm \langle u \rangle, v)$,
 $u, v \in k^\times$



Group completion:

Cazanave

monoid



$$[\mathbb{P}^1, \mathbb{P}^1]_N$$

gen. by $[f_u]$, $u \in k^\times$

naive

homotopy classes

canonical map

group Morel



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genuine

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Group completion:

Cazanave

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$$MW(k) \times k^\times \cong [P^1, P^1]_N \underset{k^\times/(k^\times)^2}{\sim}$$

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Group completion:

Asok-
Hoyois-
Wendt

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Group completion:

Jouanolou
device

$$[\mathcal{J}, \mathbb{P}^1]_N$$

Asok-
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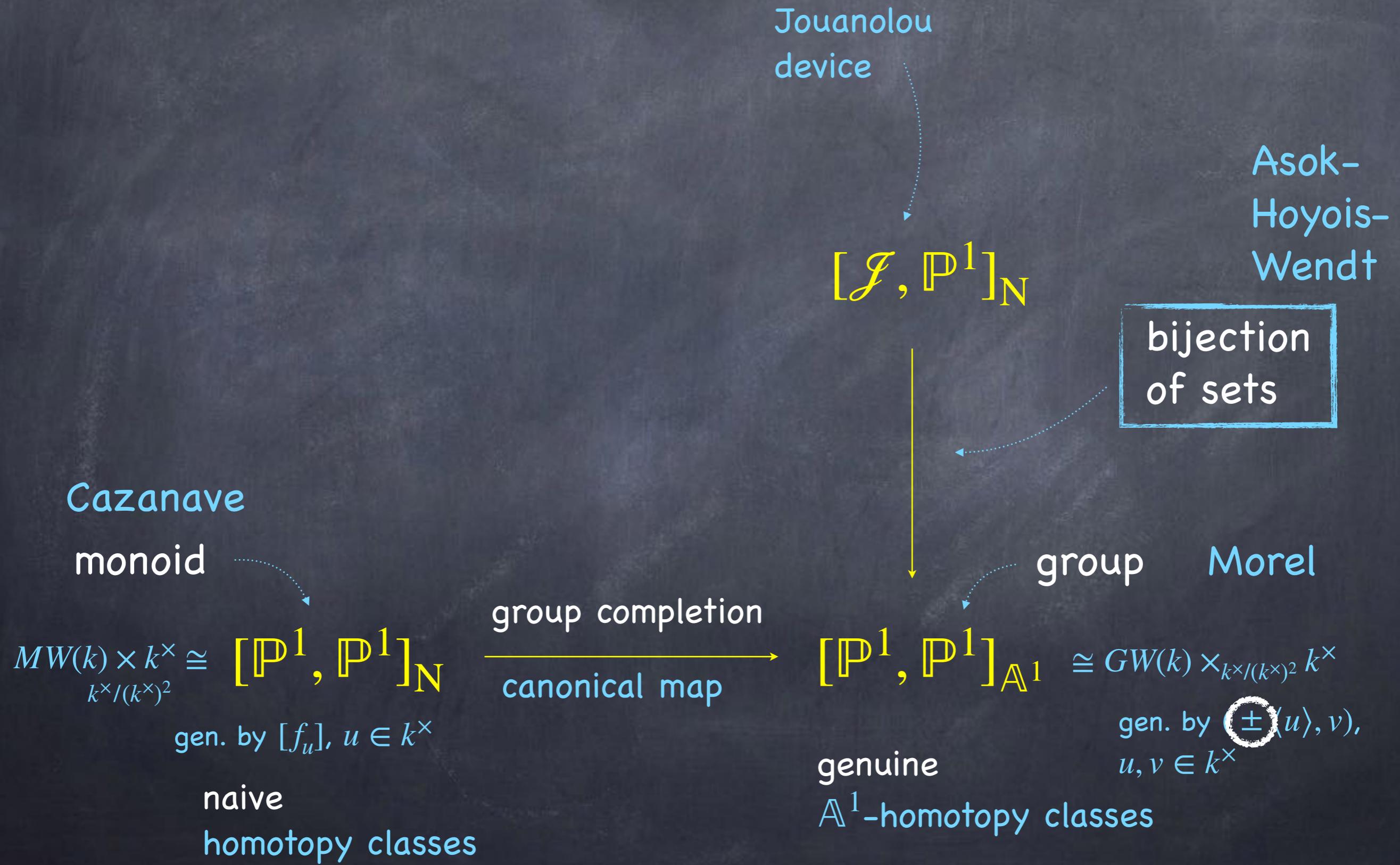
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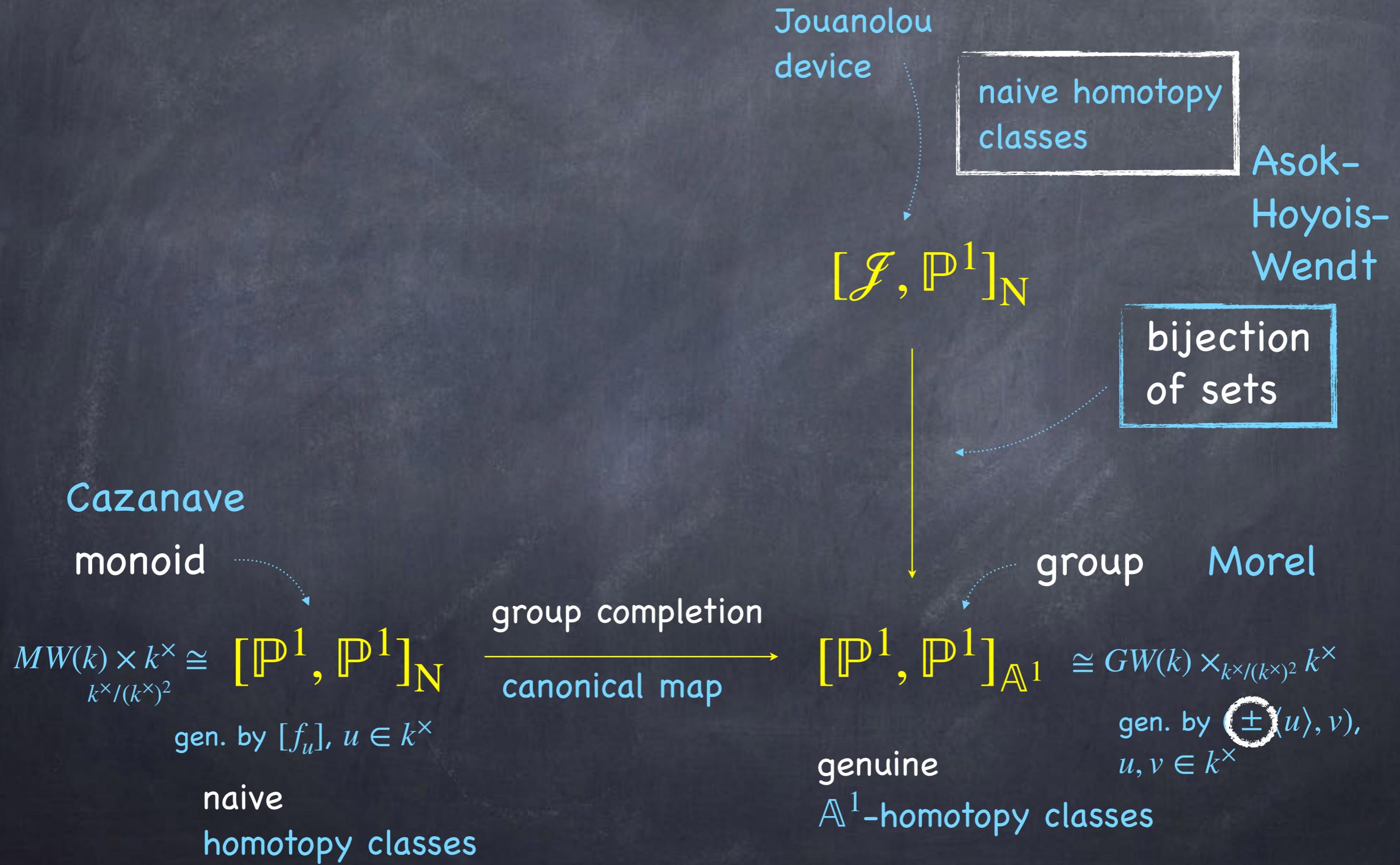
gen. by $(\pm(u), v)$,
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group Morel

Group completion:



Group completion:



Group completion:

Question: Is there a group structure on $[\mathcal{J}, \mathbb{P}^1]_N$?

Jouanolou
device

naive homotopy
classes

Asok-
Hoyois-
Wendt

$[\mathcal{J}, \mathbb{P}^1]_N$

bijection
of sets

Cazanave

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naive
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Group completion:

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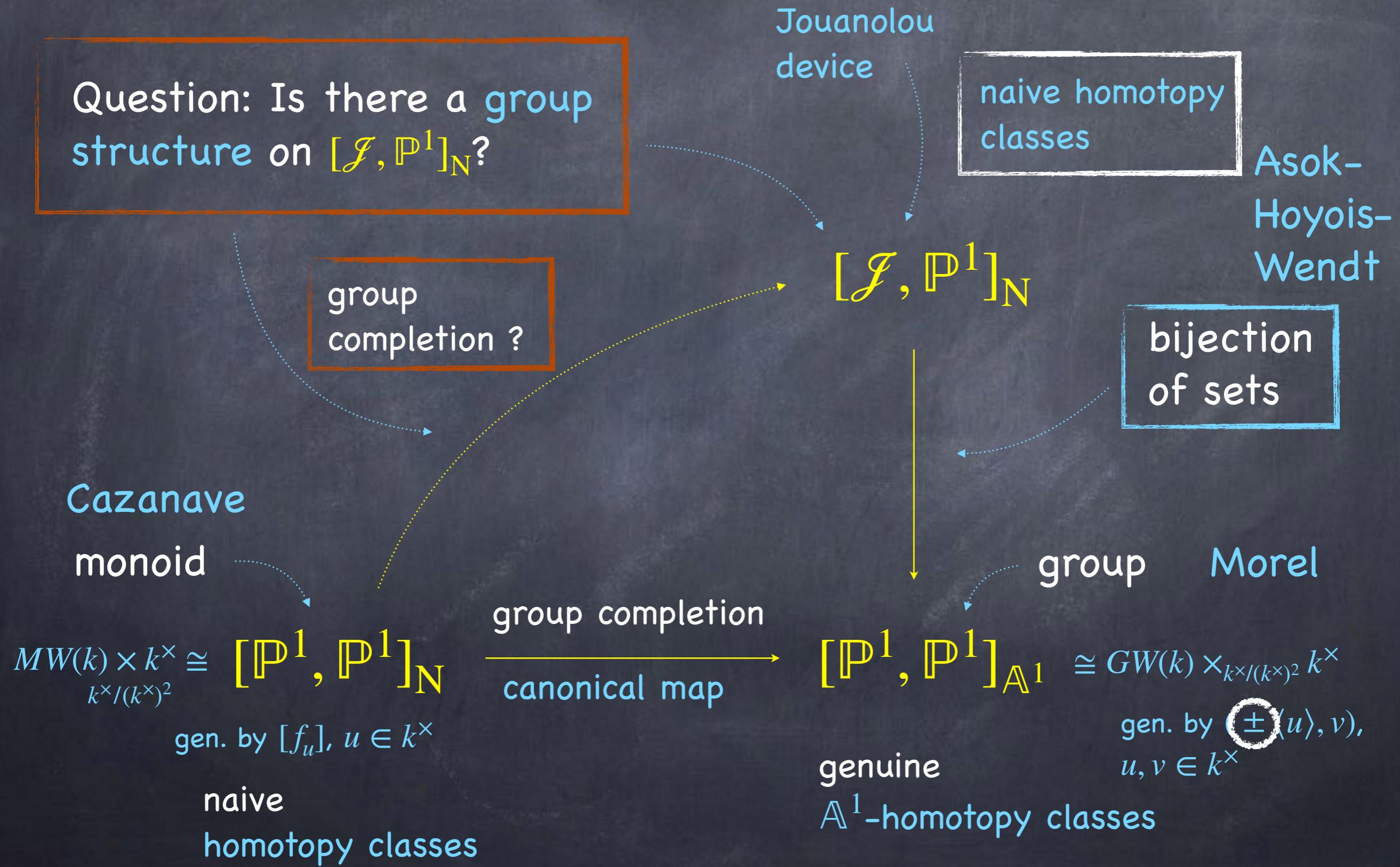
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 $MW(k) \times k^\times \cong [\mathbb{P}^1, \mathbb{P}^1]_N$
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Group completion:



Jouanolou device:

we define the polynomial ring

$$R = \frac{k[x, y, z, w]}{(x + w - 1, xw - yz)}$$

Jouanolou device:

we define the polynomial ring

imagine as
2x2-matrices $\begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ z & w \end{pmatrix}$
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Jouanolou device:

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trace = 1

det = 0

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set $\mathcal{J} := \text{Spec}(R)$

$$\downarrow \pi$$
$$\mathbb{P}^1$$

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\mathbb{P}^1

bijections of sets

$$[\mathcal{J}, \mathbb{P}^1]_N \cong [\mathcal{J}, \mathbb{P}^1]_{\mathbb{A}^1}$$

Asok-
Hoyois-
Wendt

Jouanolou device:

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Morphisms to projective line:

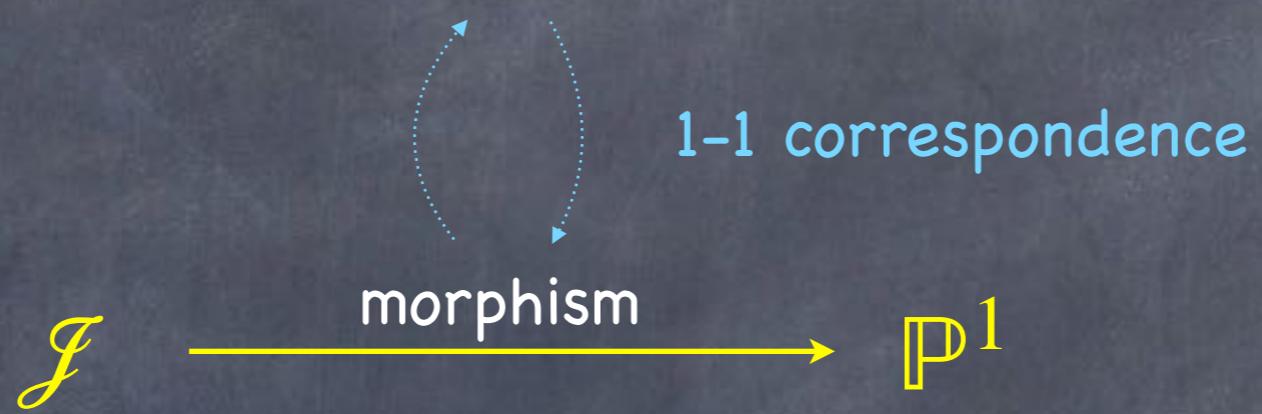
$$\mathcal{J} \xrightarrow{\text{morphism}} \mathbb{P}^1$$

Morphisms to projective line:

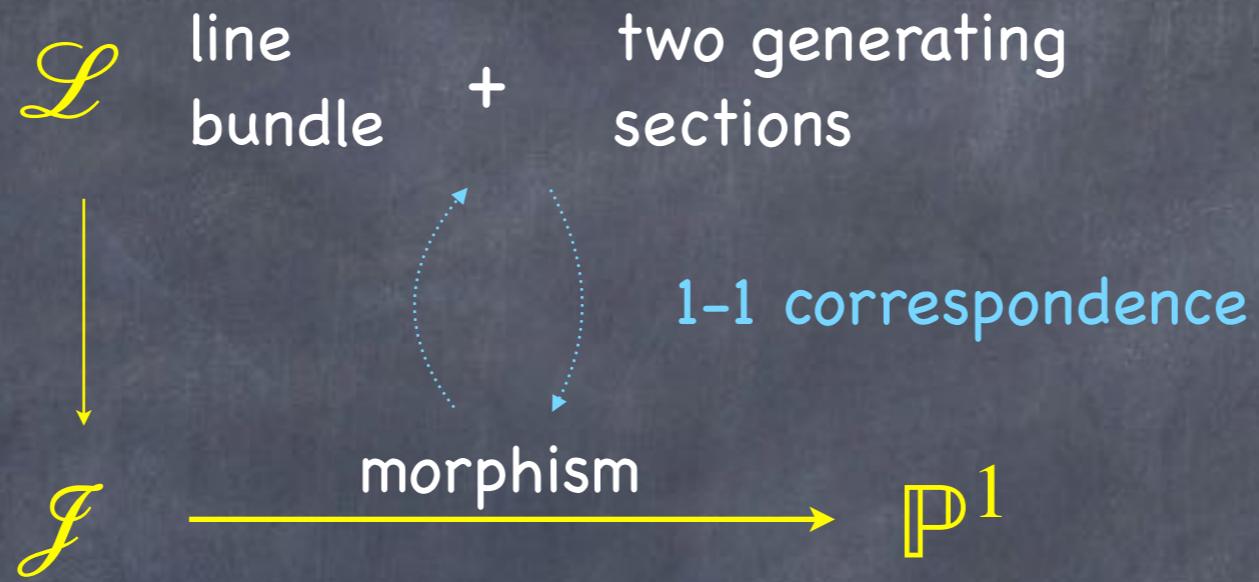
1-1 correspondence

$$\mathcal{J} \xrightarrow{\text{morphism}} \mathbb{P}^1$$

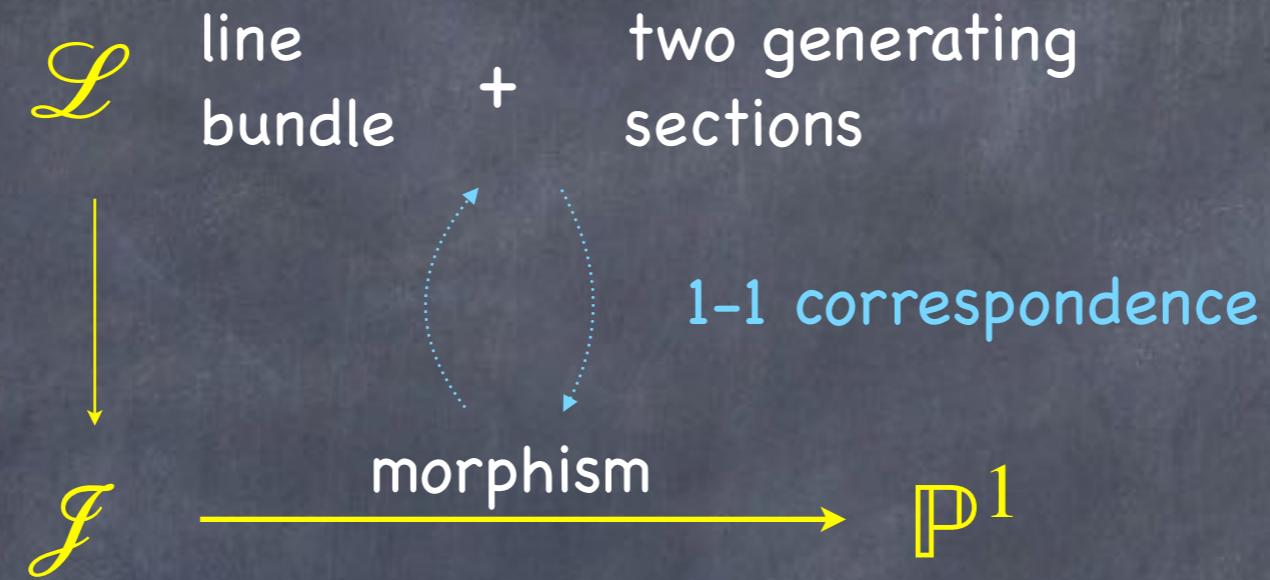
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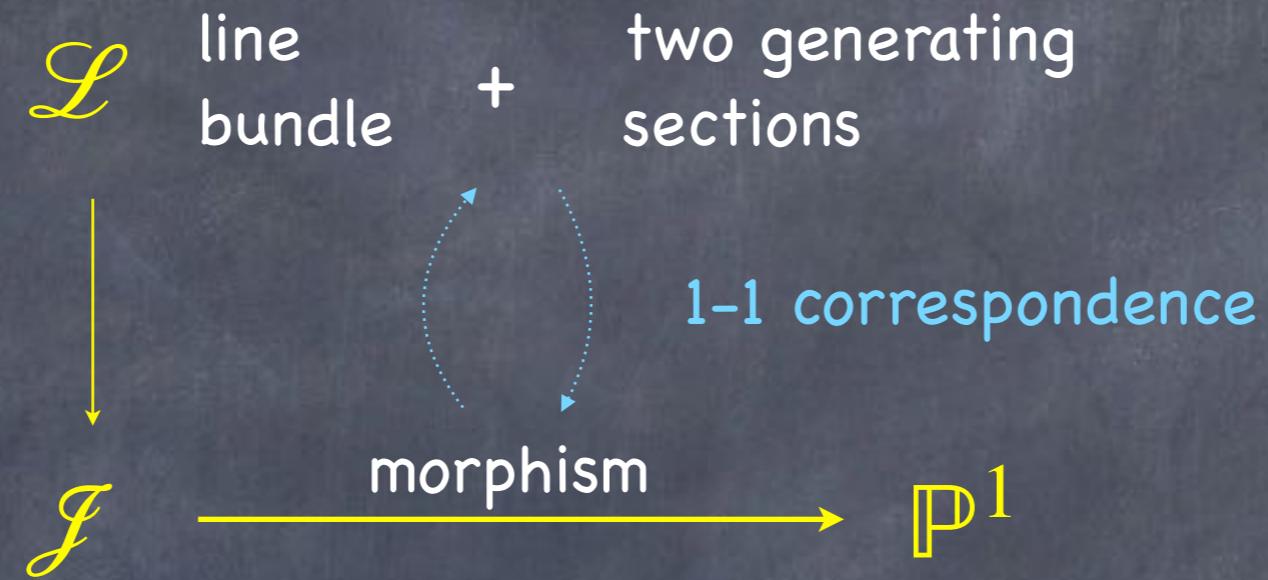
Morphisms to projective line:



Exact sequences:



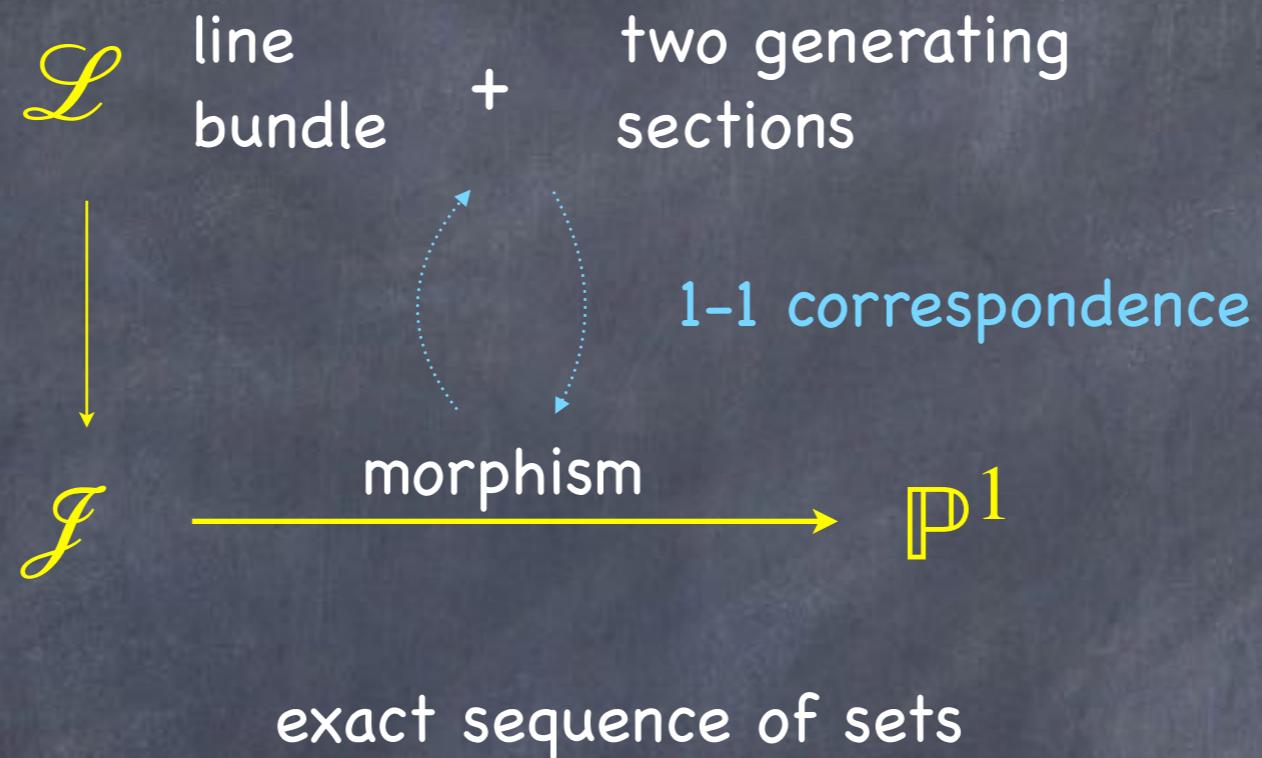
Exact sequences:



$$1 \longrightarrow [\mathbb{P}^1, \mathbb{A}^2 \setminus 0]_{\mathbb{A}^1} \longrightarrow [\mathbb{P}^1, \mathbb{P}^1]_{\mathbb{A}^1} \longrightarrow \text{Pic}(\mathbb{P}^1) \longrightarrow 1$$

exact sequence of groups

Exact sequences:

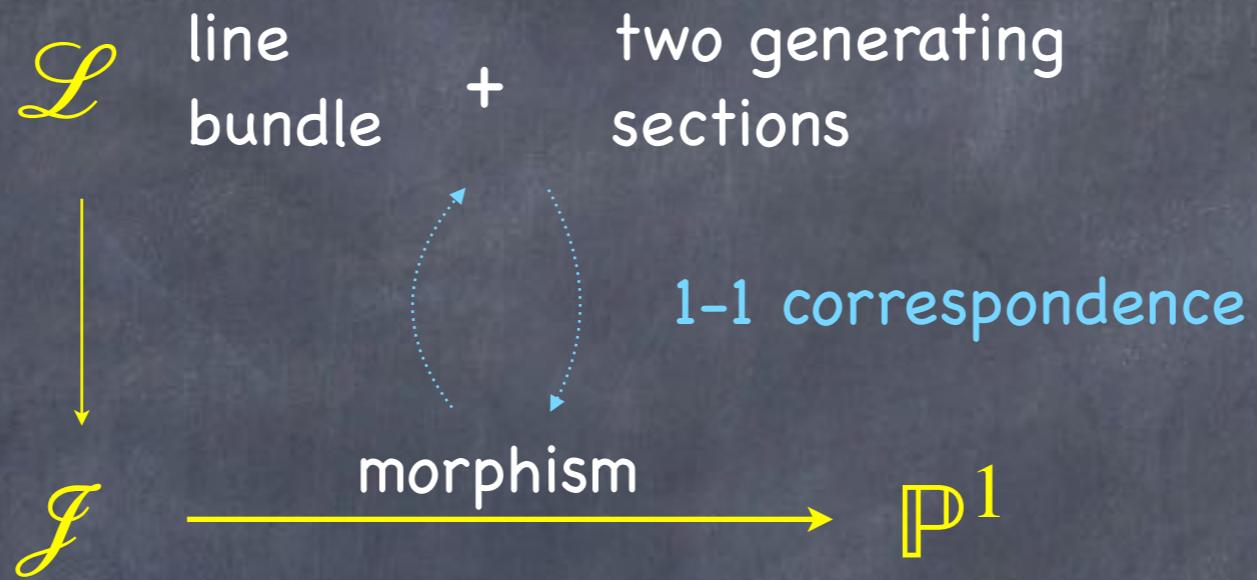


$$1 \longrightarrow [\mathcal{J}, \mathbb{A}^2 \setminus 0]_N \longrightarrow [\mathcal{J}, \mathbb{P}^1]_N \longrightarrow \text{Pic}(\mathcal{J}) \longrightarrow 1$$

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exact sequence of groups

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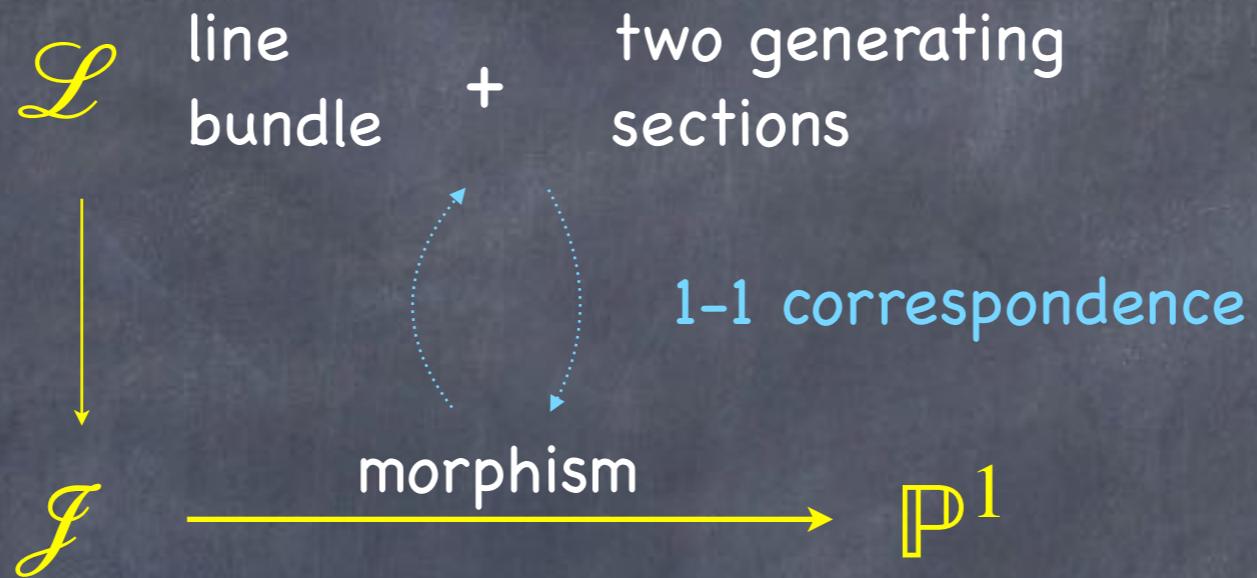
$$\downarrow$$

$$\begin{matrix} \downarrow [\pi] \\ \downarrow [\text{id}] \end{matrix}$$

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exact sequence of groups

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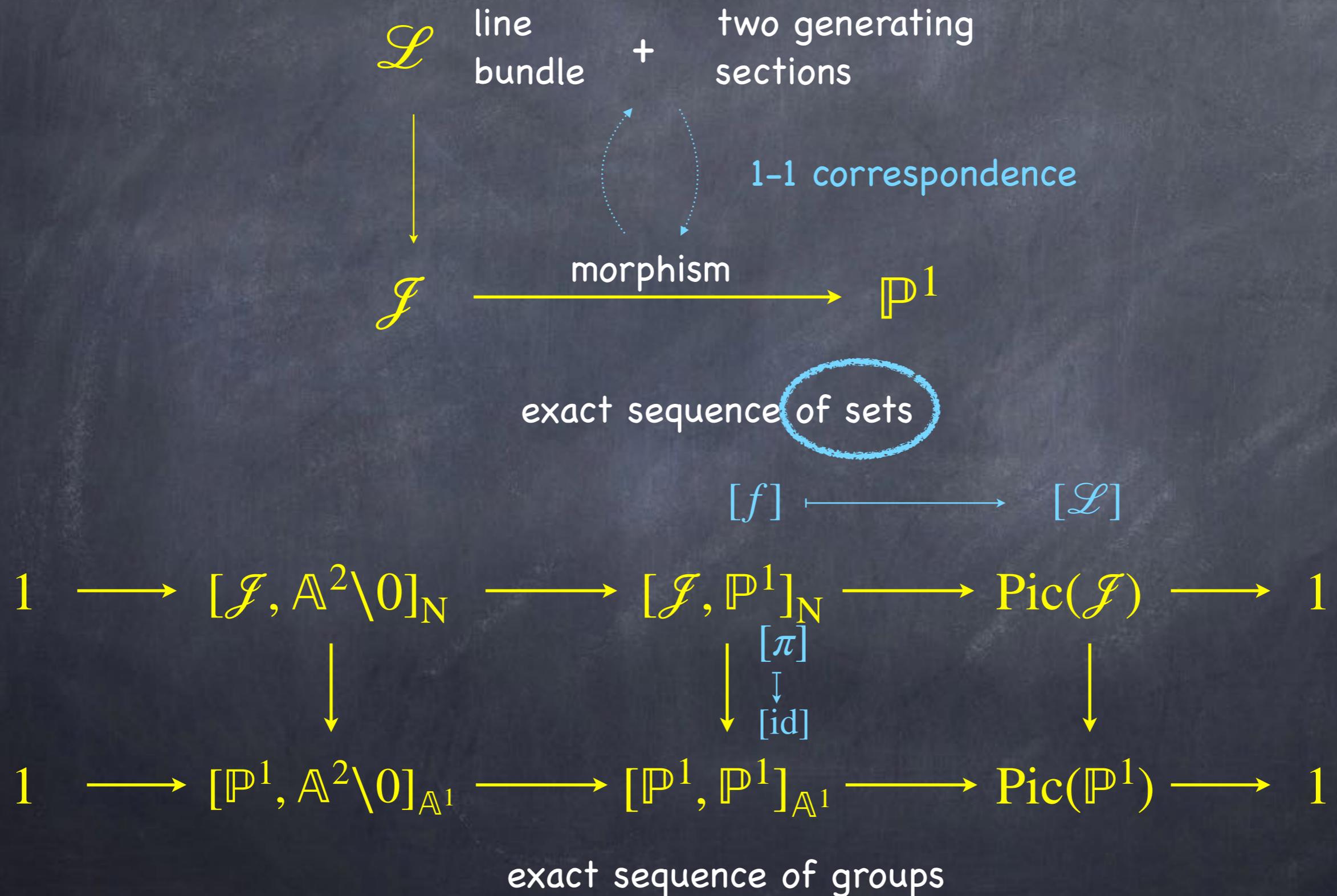


exact sequence of sets

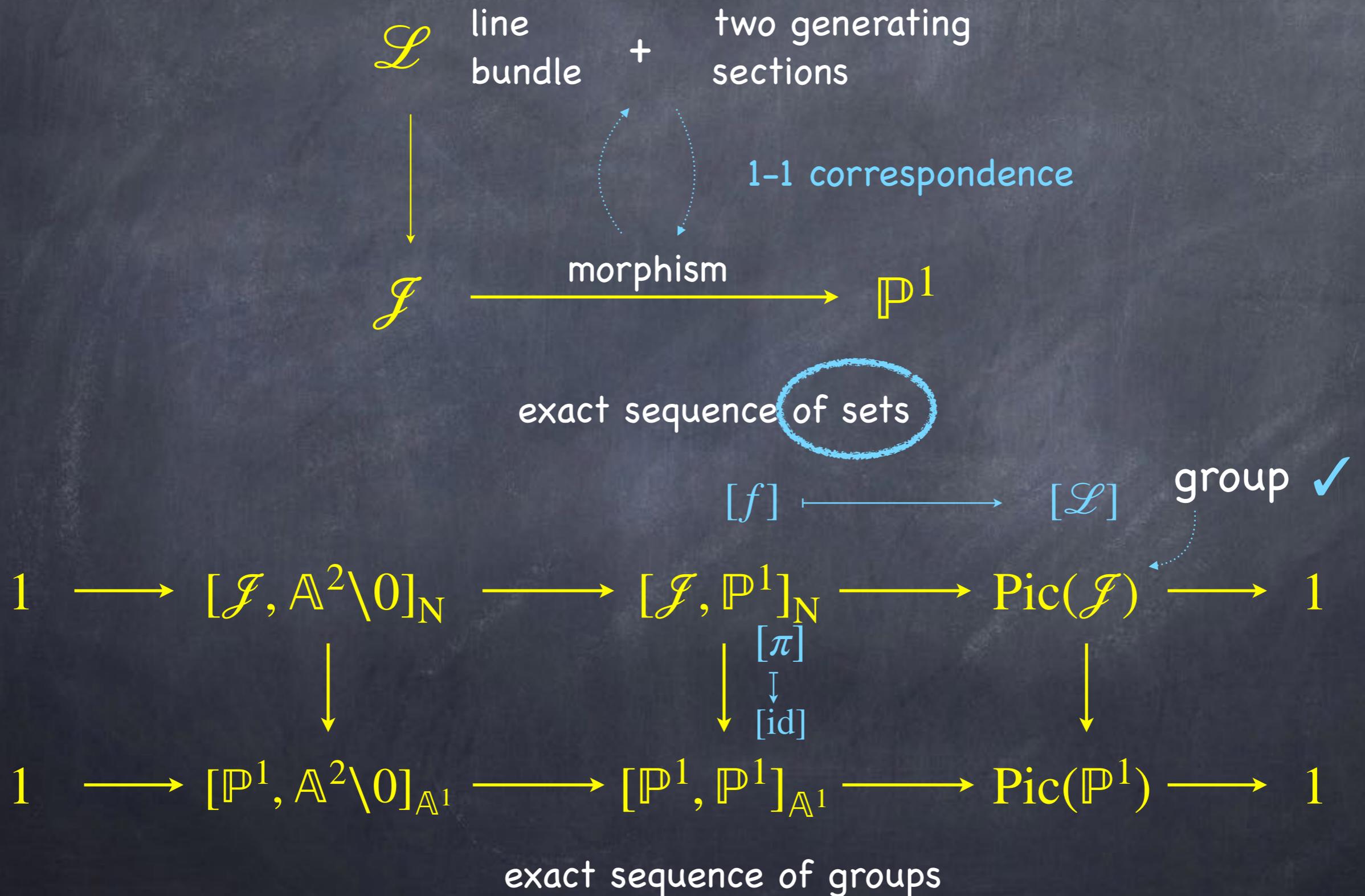
$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & [f] & \longrightarrow & [\mathcal{L}] & & \\
 1 & \longrightarrow & [\mathcal{J}, \mathbb{A}^2 \setminus 0]_N & \longrightarrow & [\mathcal{J}, \mathbb{P}^1]_N & \longrightarrow & \text{Pic}(\mathcal{J}) \longrightarrow 1 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow [\pi] & & \downarrow \\
 1 & \longrightarrow & [\mathbb{P}^1, \mathbb{A}^2 \setminus 0]_{\mathbb{A}^1} & \longrightarrow & [\mathbb{P}^1, \mathbb{P}^1]_{\mathbb{A}^1} & \longrightarrow & \text{Pic}(\mathbb{P}^1) \longrightarrow 1
 \end{array}$$

exact sequence of groups

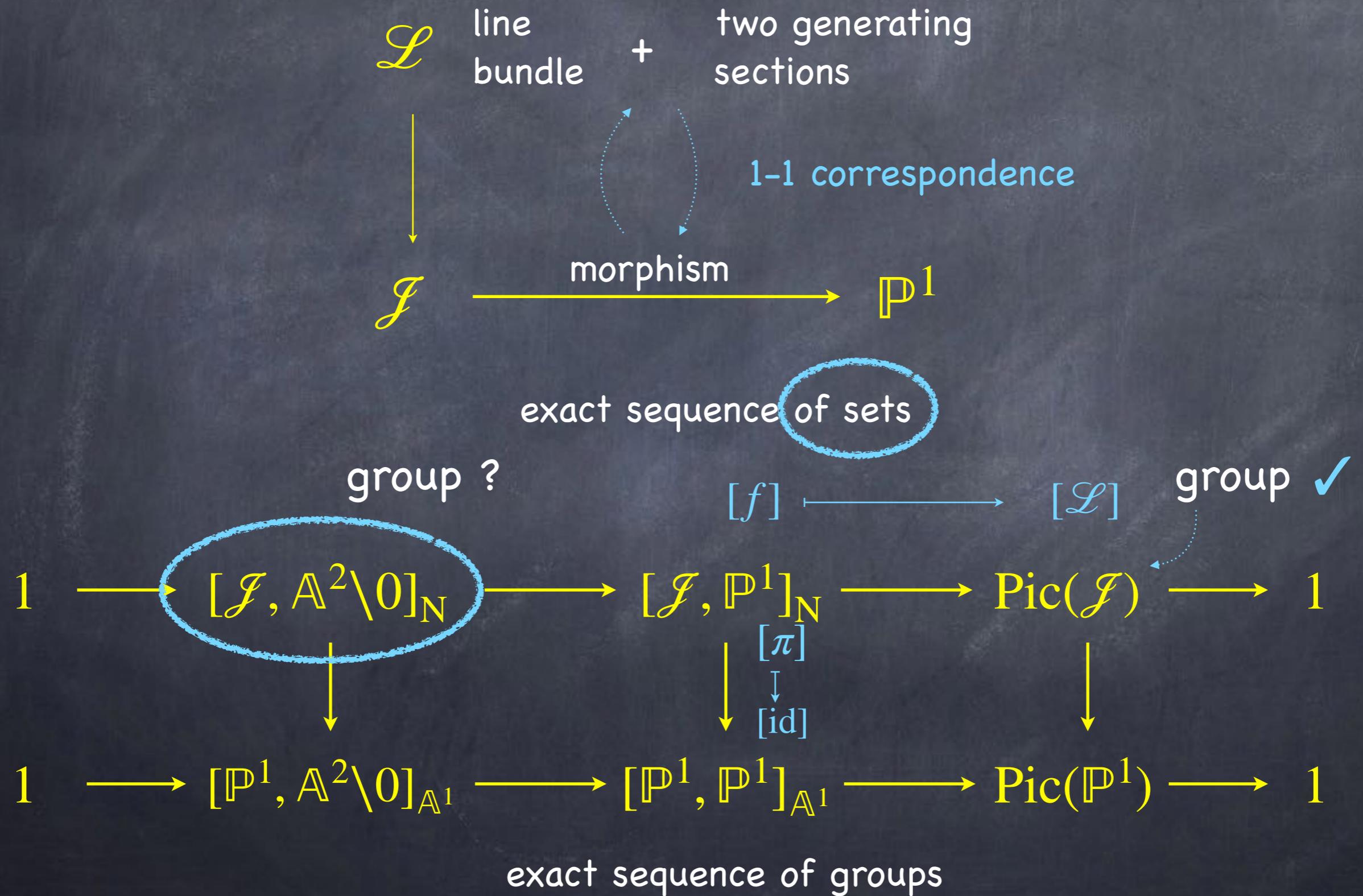
Exact sequences:



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Exact sequences:



The group structure:

$$1 \longrightarrow [\mathcal{J}, \mathbb{A}^2 \setminus 0]_N \longrightarrow [\mathcal{J}, \mathbb{P}^1]_N \longrightarrow \{[n\pi] \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}\} \longrightarrow 1$$

group ✓

The group structure:

$$f_0: \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^2 \setminus 0 \simeq \mathrm{SL}_2$$

group ✓

$$1 \longrightarrow [\mathcal{J}, \mathbb{A}^2 \setminus 0]_{\mathbb{N}} \longrightarrow [\mathcal{J}, \mathbb{P}^1]_{\mathbb{N}} \longrightarrow \{[n\pi] \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}\} \longrightarrow 1$$

The group structure:

$M \in \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{R})$

1-1

$f_0: \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^2 \setminus 0 \simeq \mathrm{SL}_2$

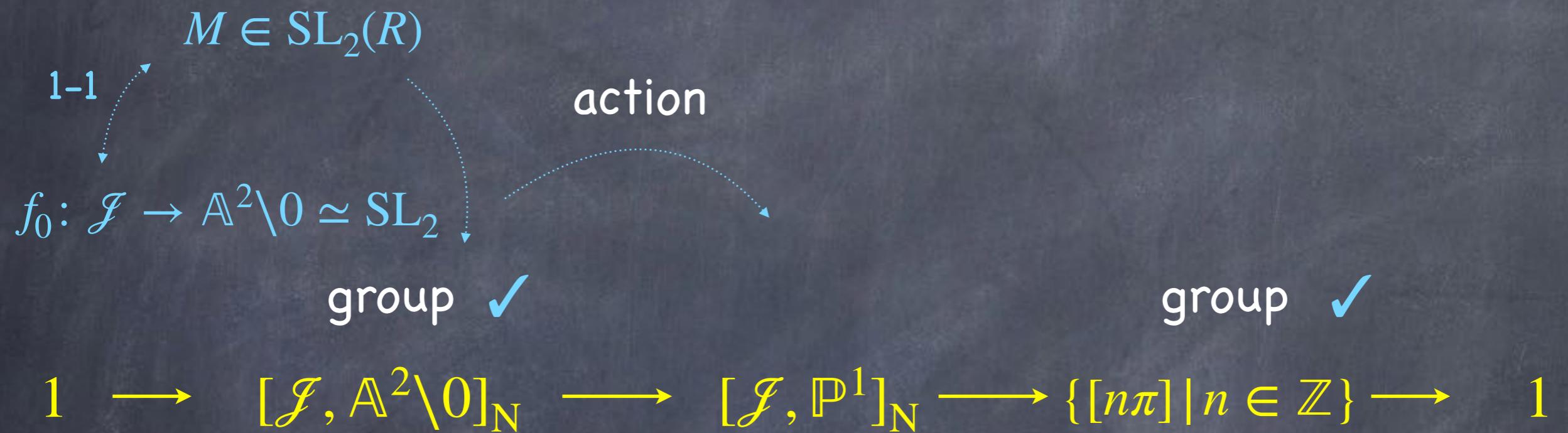
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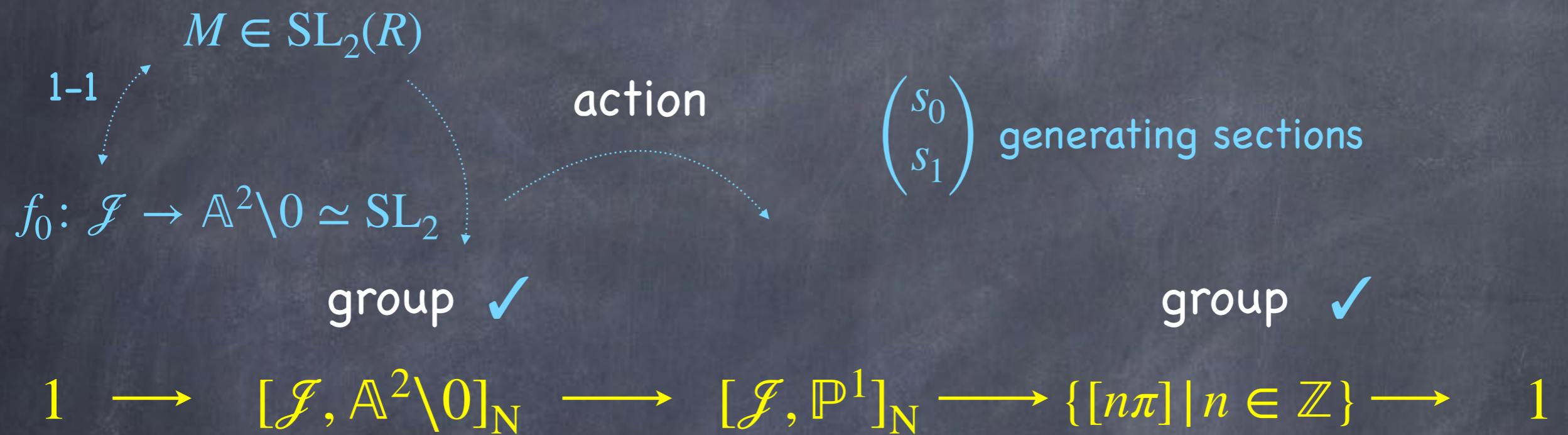
The group structure:

$$\begin{array}{c} M \in \mathrm{SL}_2(R) \\ \text{1-1} \quad \text{group } \checkmark \\ f_0: \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^2 \setminus 0 \simeq \mathrm{SL}_2 \quad \text{group } \checkmark \\ 1 \longrightarrow [\mathcal{J}, \mathbb{A}^2 \setminus 0]_N \longrightarrow [\mathcal{J}, \mathbb{P}^1]_N \longrightarrow \{[n\pi] \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}\} \longrightarrow 1 \end{array}$$

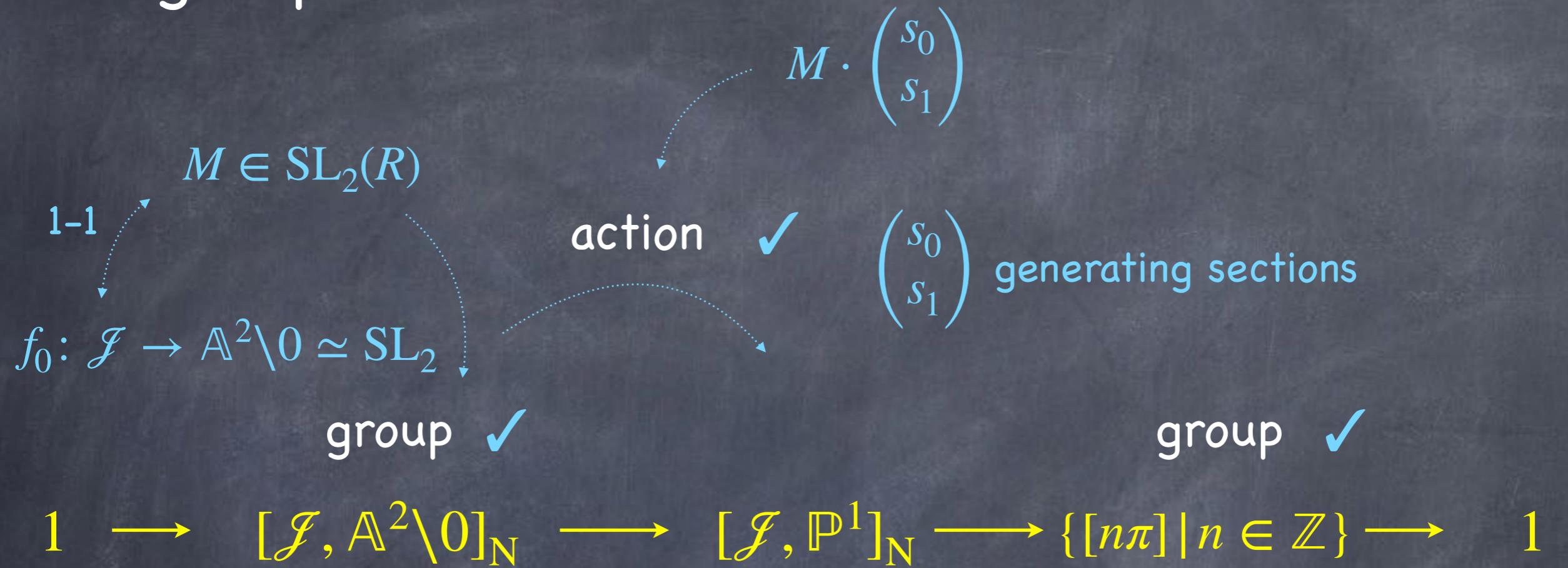
The group structure:



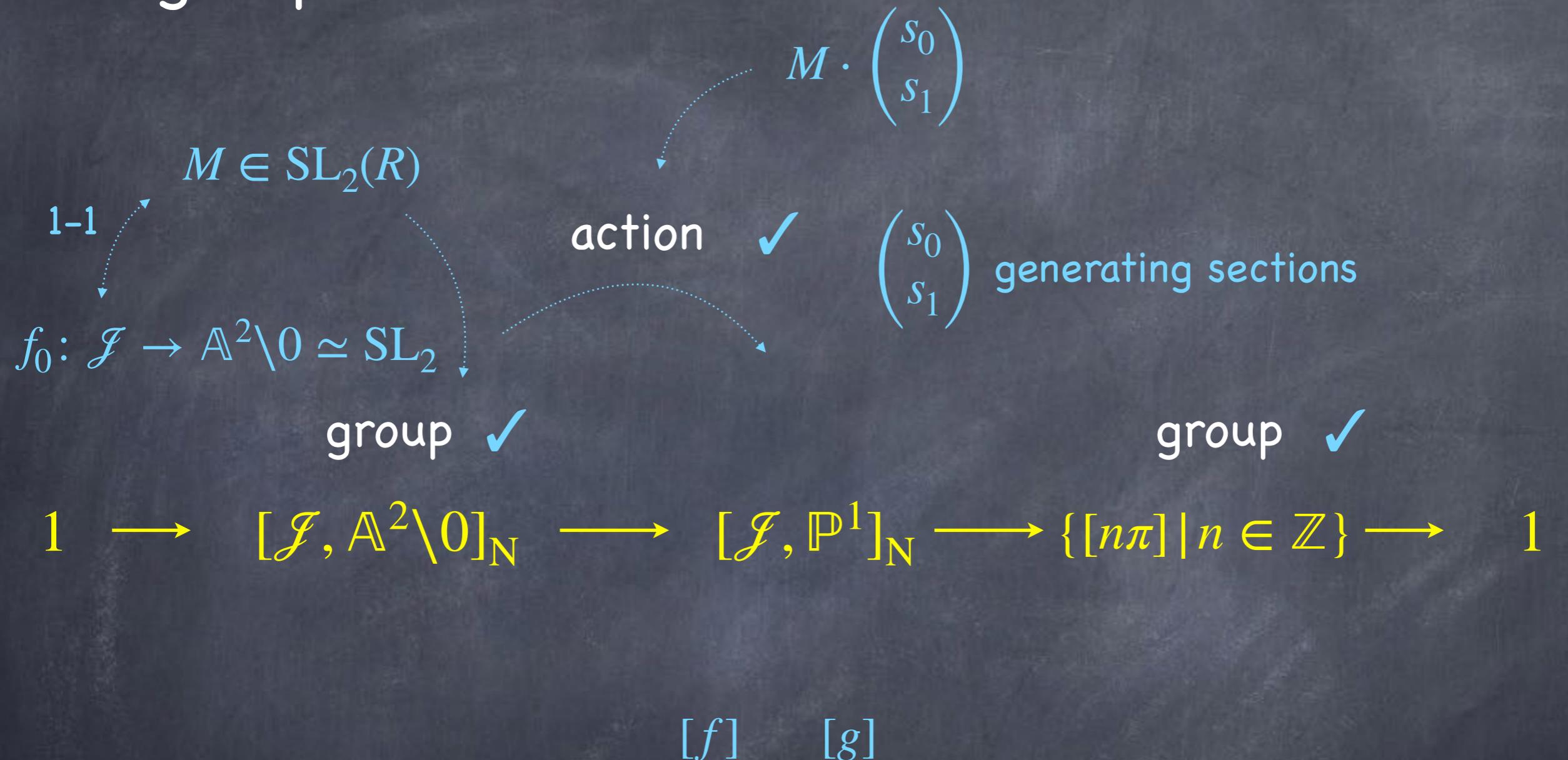
The group structure:



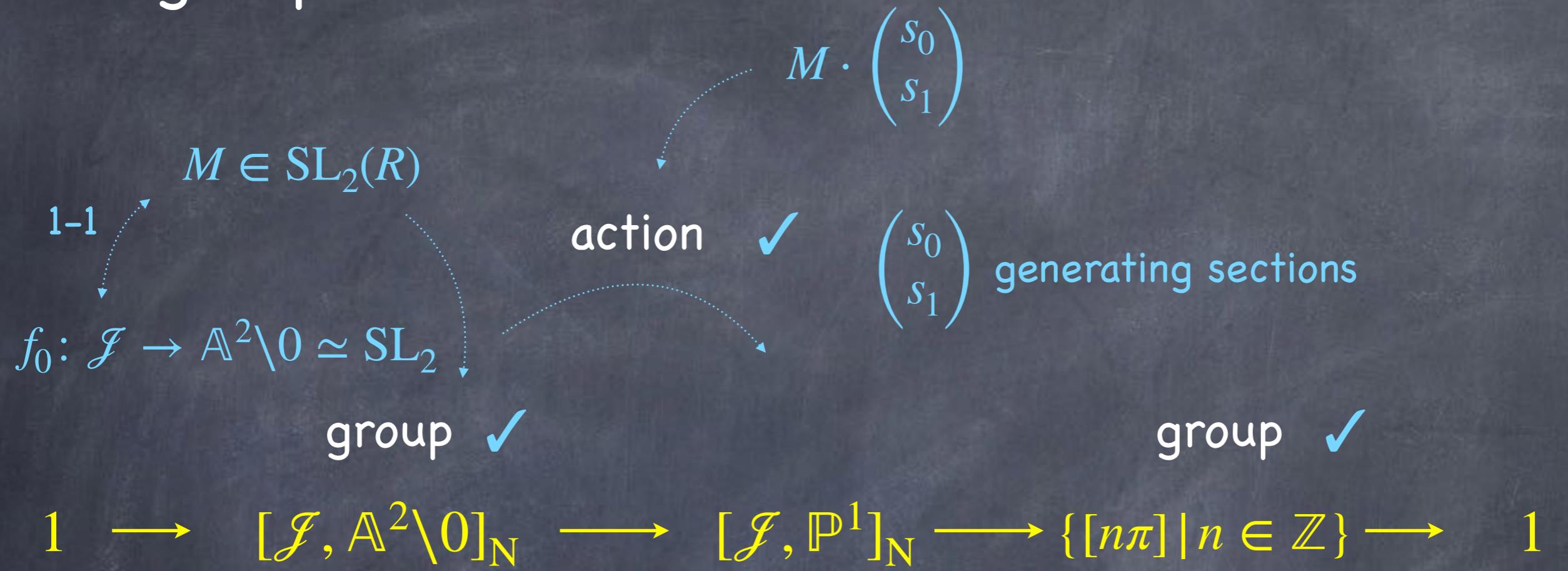
The group structure:



The group structure:

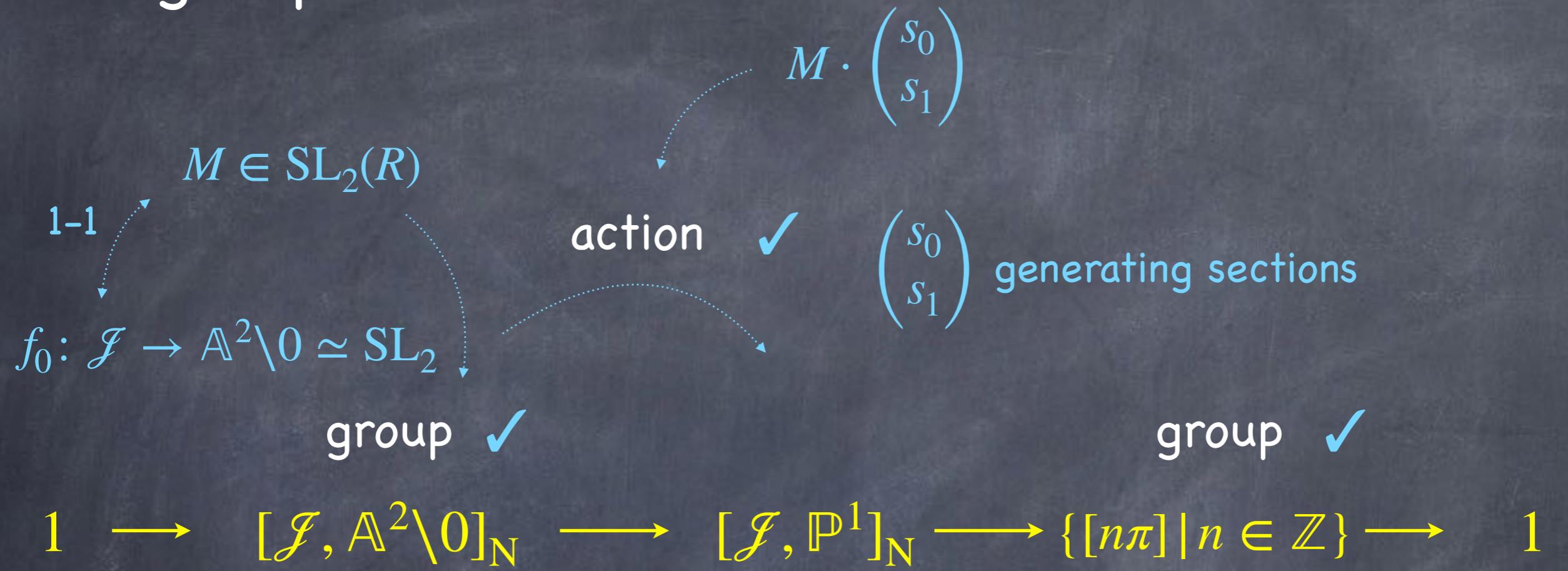


The group structure:



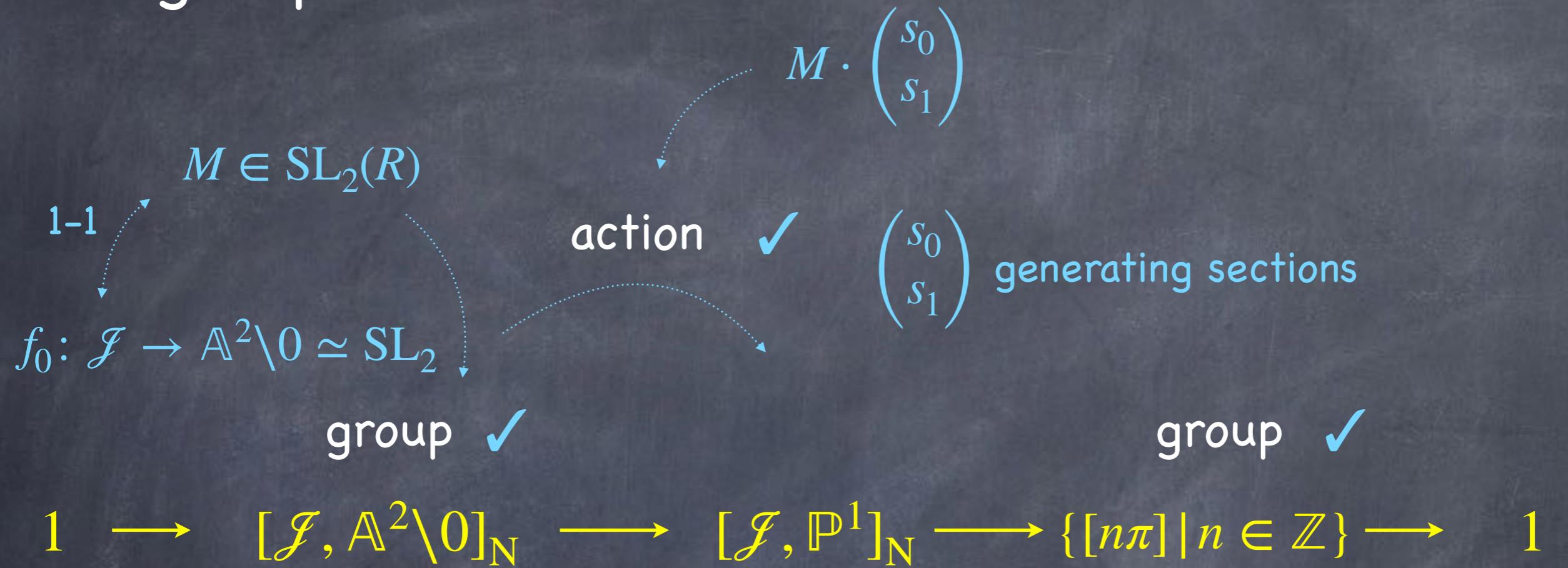
$$\begin{cases} [f] = [f_0] \oplus [n\pi] \\ [g] = [g_0] \oplus [m\pi] \end{cases} \quad [f] \quad [g]$$

The group structure:



$$\begin{cases} [f] = [f_0] \oplus [n\pi] \\ [g] = [g_0] \oplus [m\pi] \end{cases} \quad [f] \oplus [g]$$

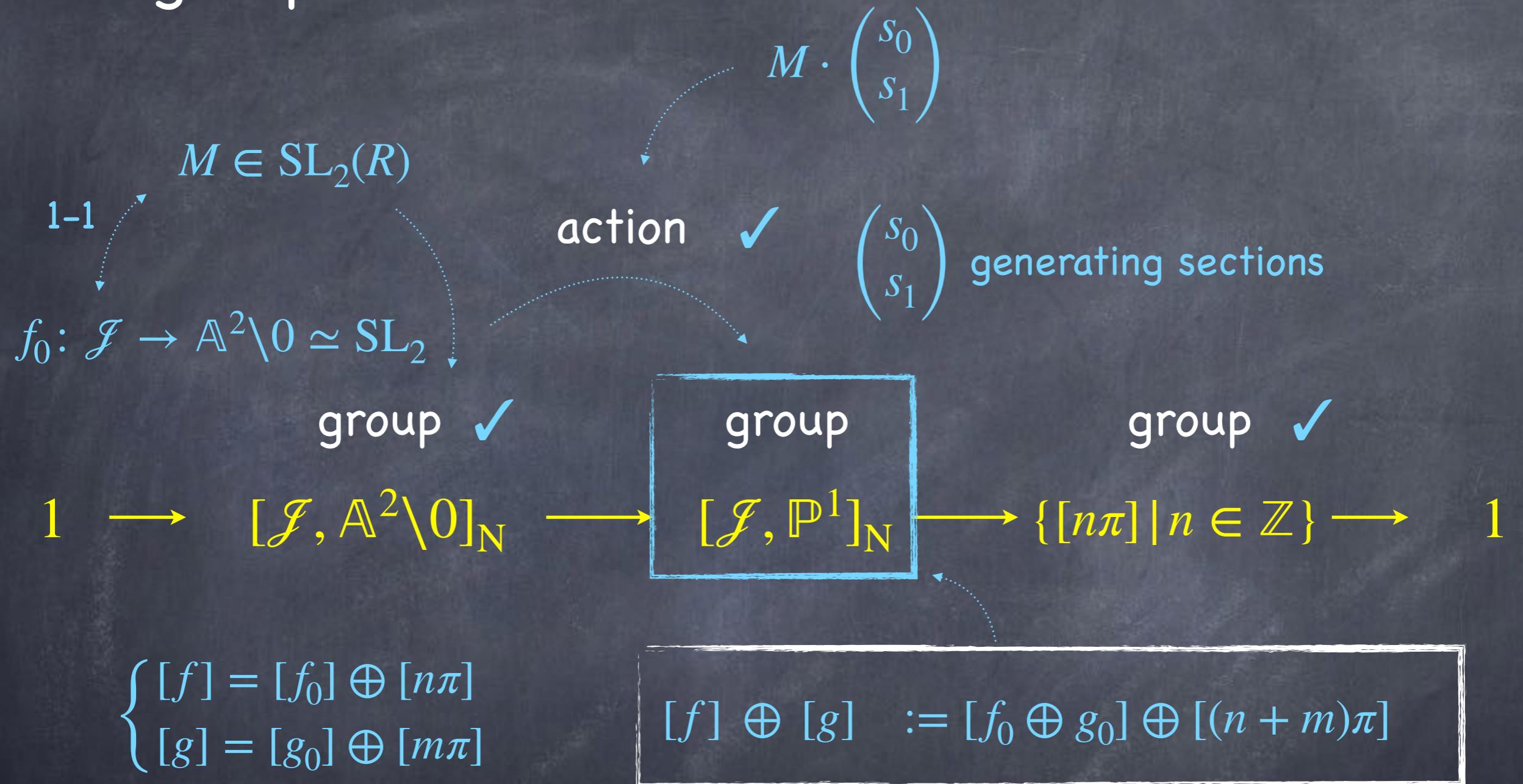
The group structure:



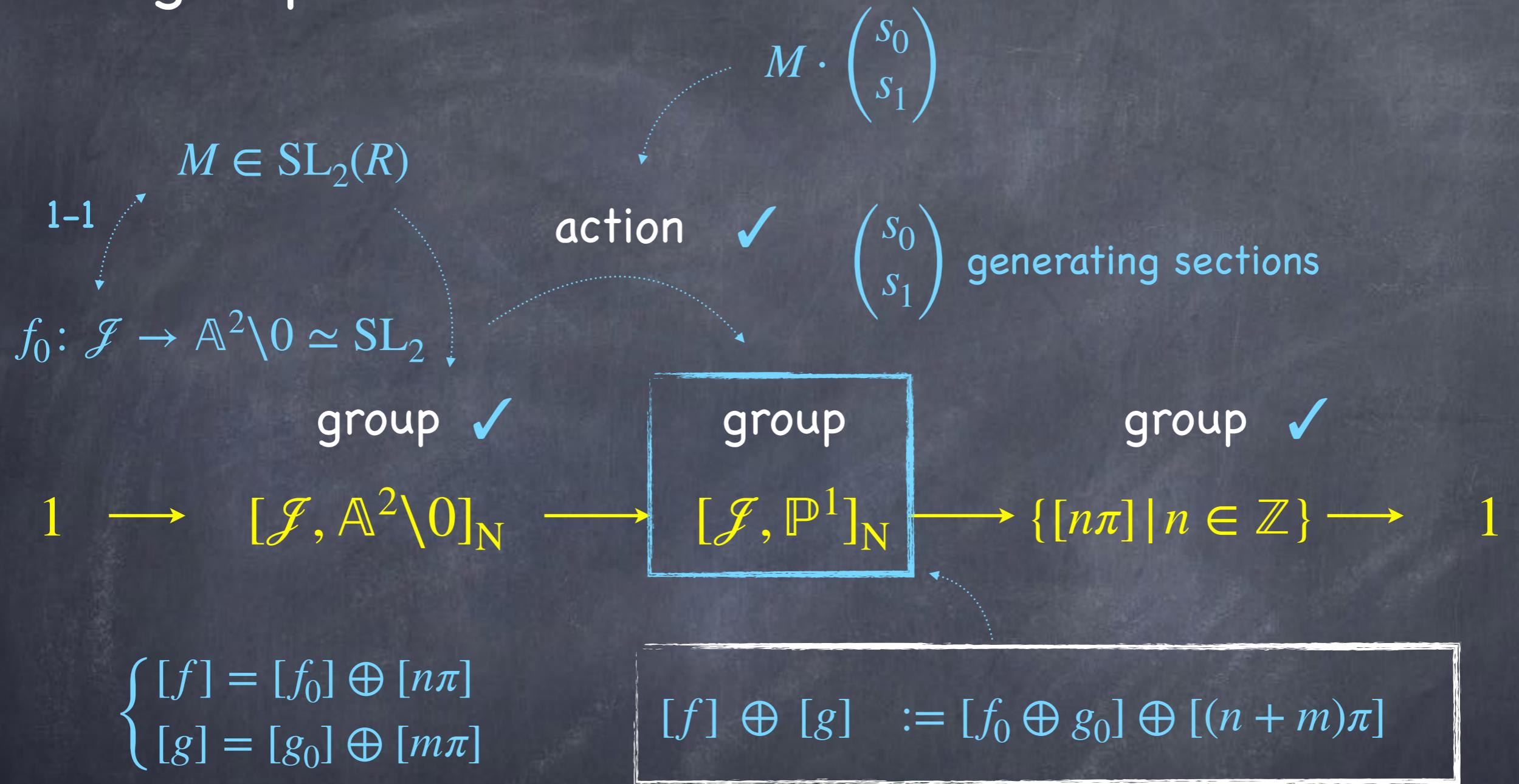
$$\begin{cases} [f] = [f_0] \oplus [n\pi] \\ [g] = [g_0] \oplus [m\pi] \end{cases}$$

$$[f] \oplus [g] := [f_0 \oplus g_0] \oplus [(n+m)\pi]$$

The group structure:



The group structure:



a lot of compatibilities need to be checked...

Our results: (Balch Barth, Hornslien, Q., Wilson)

$$[\mathcal{J}, \mathbb{P}^1]_N$$

$$[\mathbb{P}^1, \mathbb{P}^1]_N \xrightarrow{\text{group completion}} [\mathbb{P}^1, \mathbb{P}^1]_{\mathbb{A}^1}$$

Cazanave

Morel

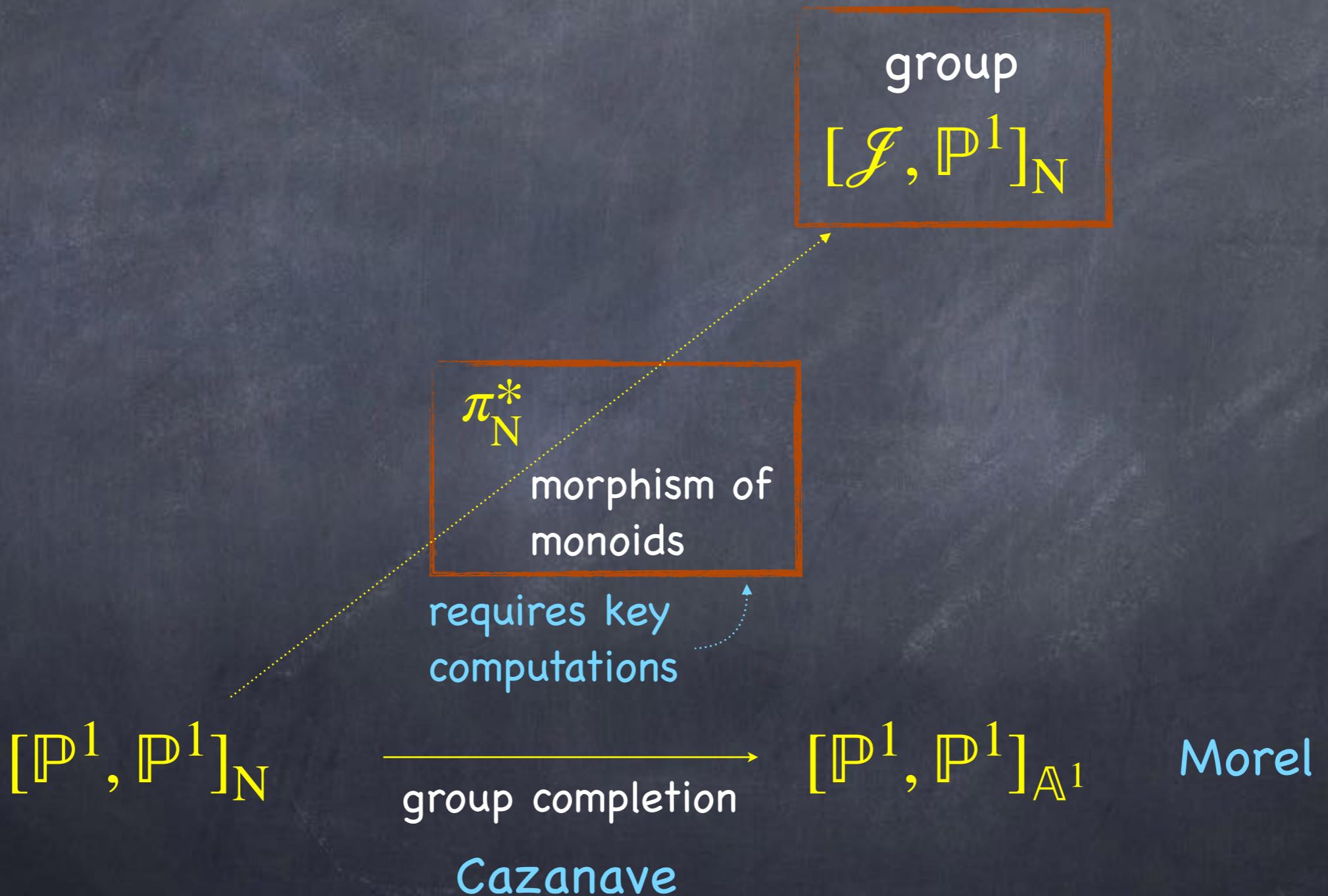
Our results: (Balch Barth, Hornslien, Q., Wilson)

group
 $[\mathcal{J}, \mathbb{P}^1]_N$

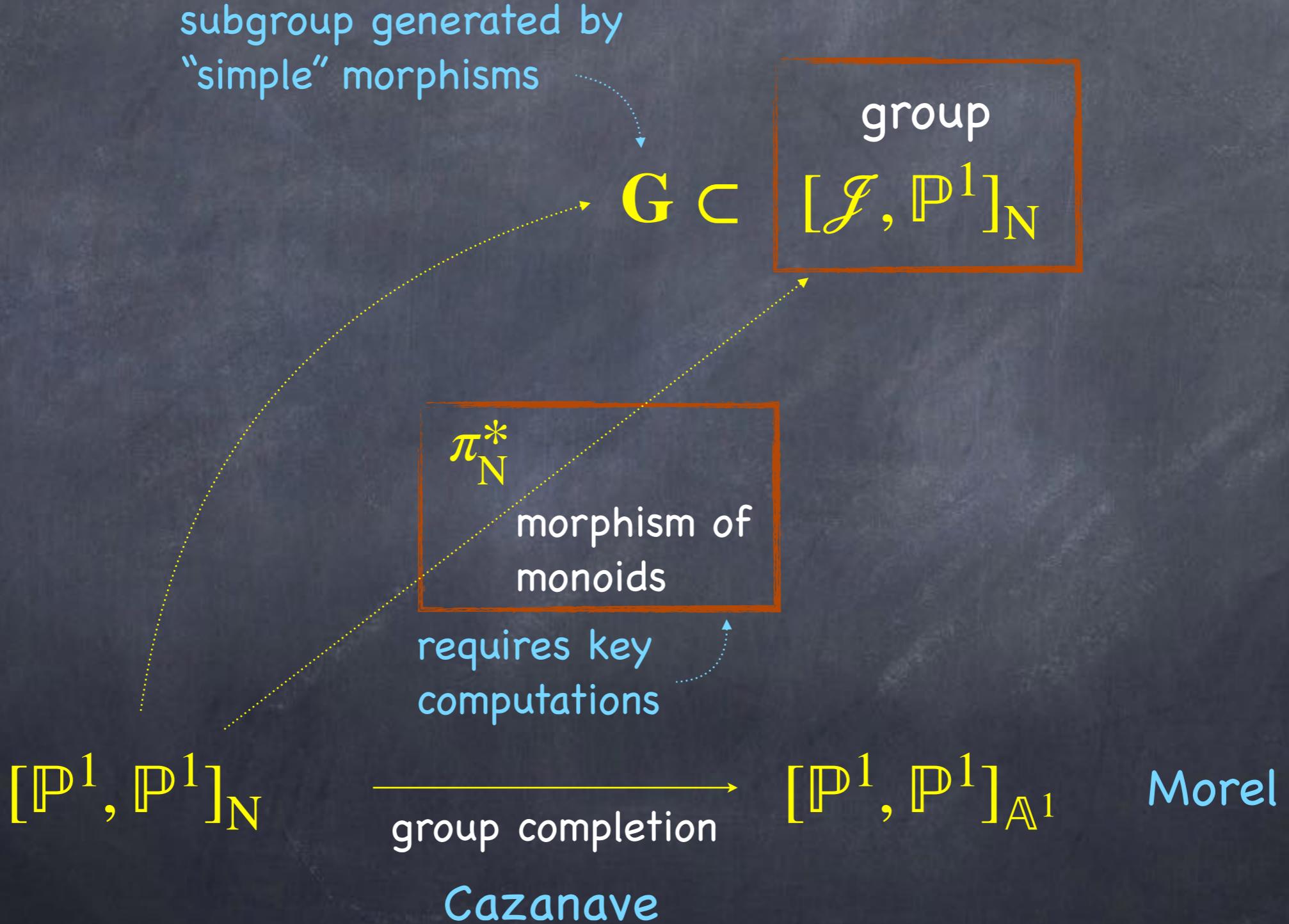
$$[\mathbb{P}^1, \mathbb{P}^1]_N \xrightarrow{\text{group completion}} [\mathbb{P}^1, \mathbb{P}^1]_{\mathbb{A}^1}$$

Cazanave Morel

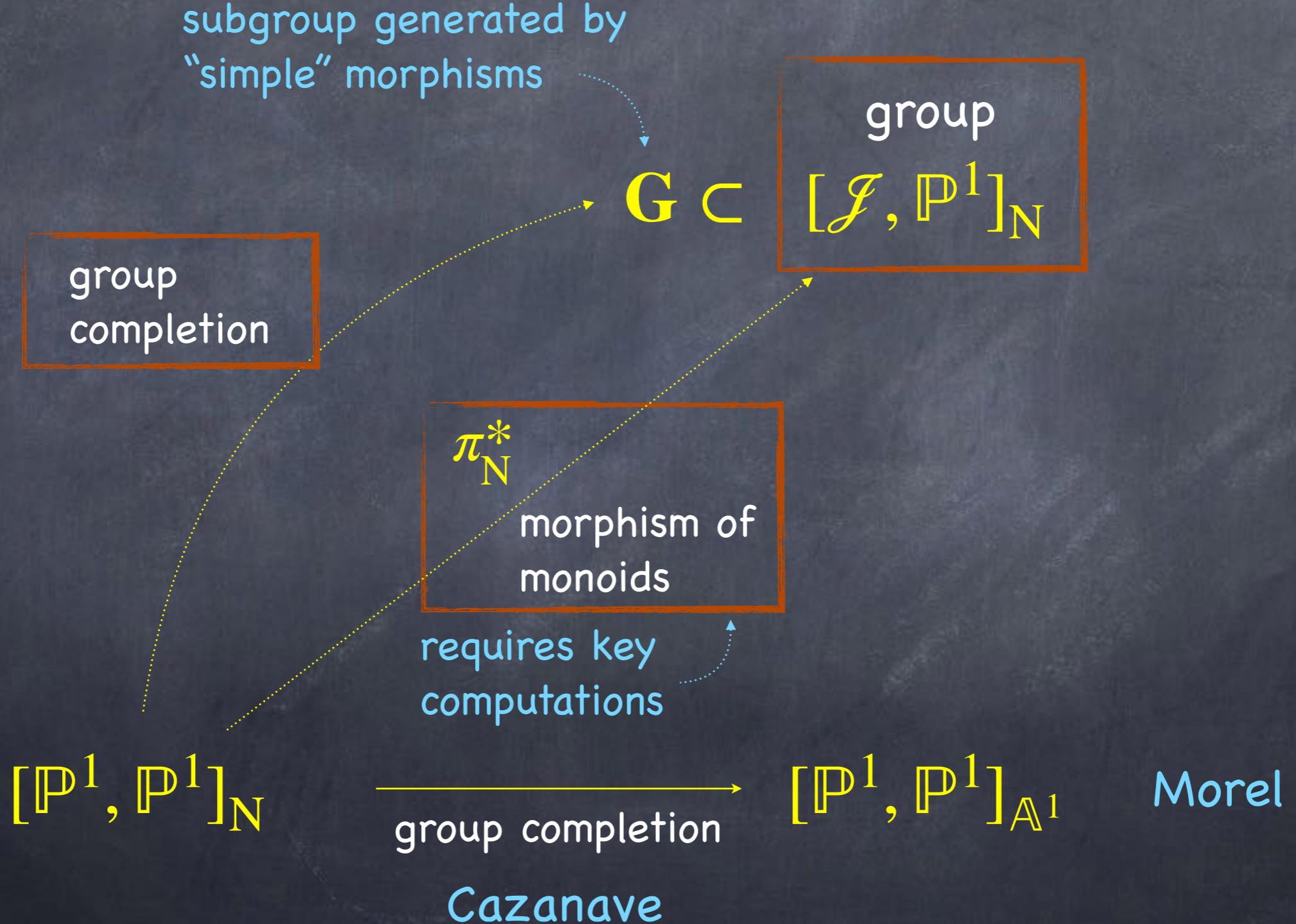
Our results: (Balch Barth, Hornslien, Q., Wilson)



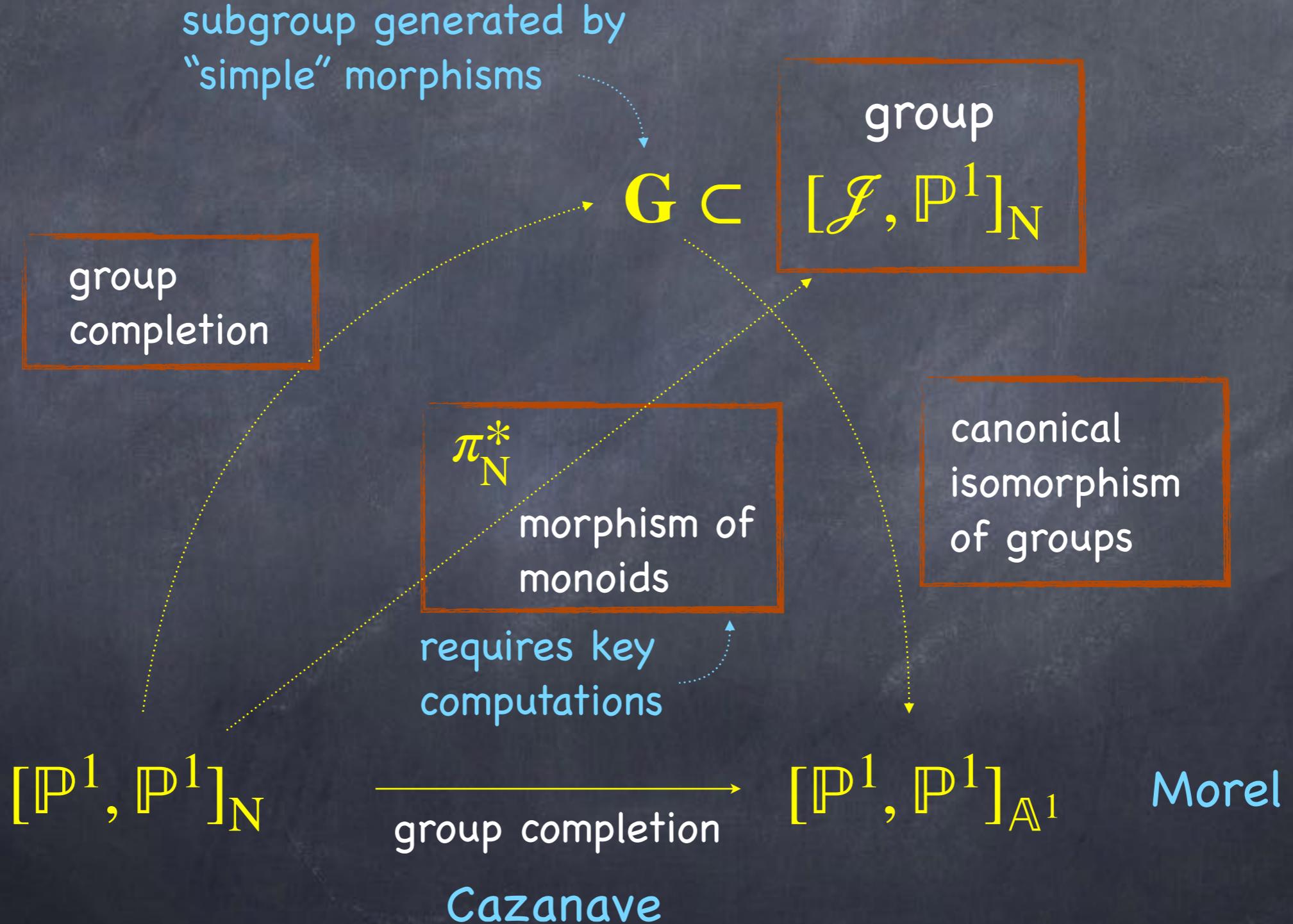
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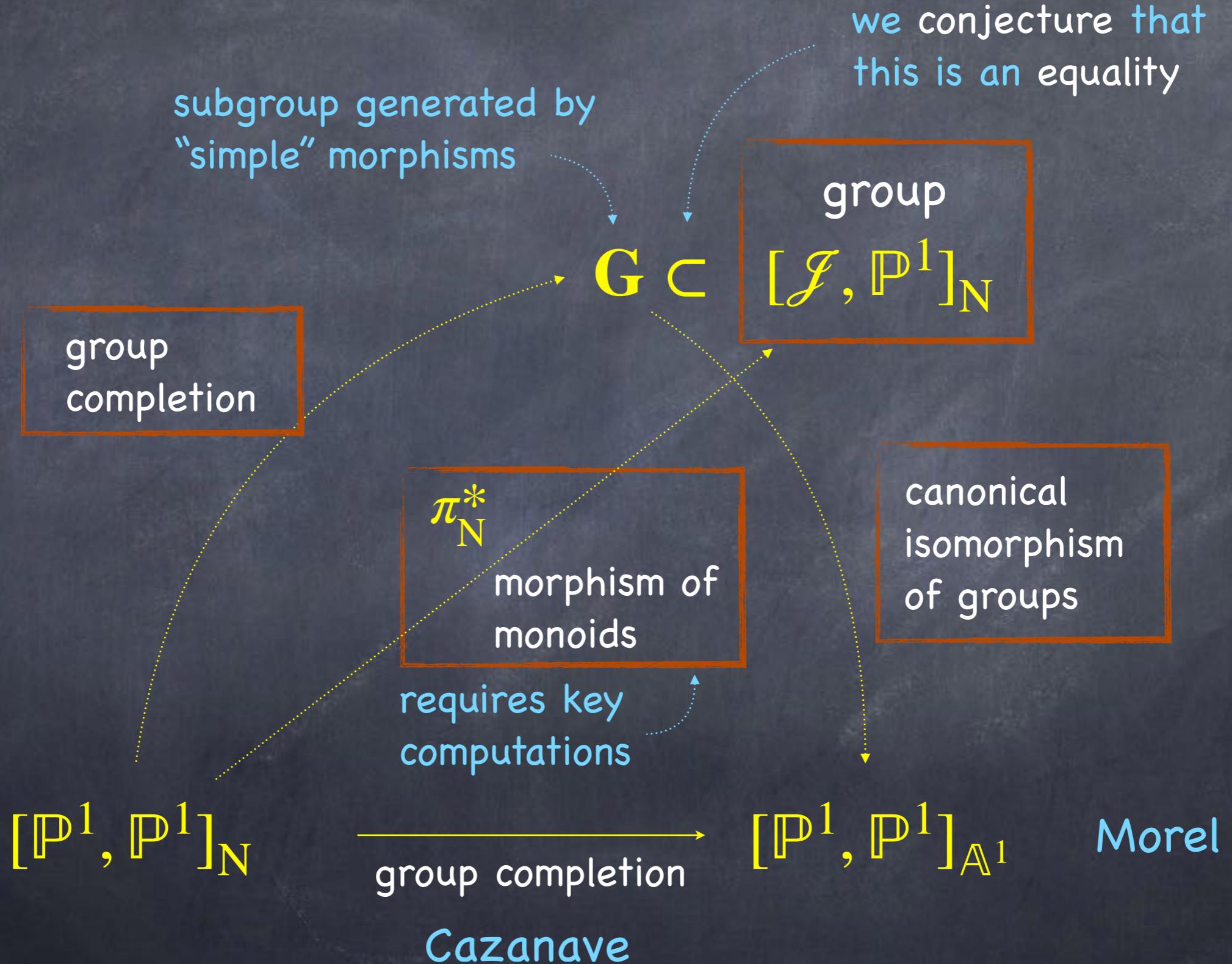
Our results: (Balch Barth, Hornslien, Q., Wilson)



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Tusen takk!