

CHOW RINGS OF INFINITE SYMMETRIC PRODUCTS

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Introduction. Let A be an Abelian variety, N an integer with $N \geq 2$, $N_A: A \rightarrow A$ the morphism given by multiplication by N , and $N^* = N_A^*: \mathrm{CH}^*(A) \rightarrow \mathrm{CH}^*(A)$ the pullback on the Chow ring of A . Bloch [Bl] proved that if A is an Abelian surface, then N^* acts like multiplication by N^2 on the kernel of the albanese map $\mathrm{CH}_0(A) \rightarrow \mathrm{Alb}(A)$. In 1986, translating K -theoretic results by Mukai [Muk] to the language of Chow groups, Beauville [Be1], [Be2] found the following results:

- (i) The p -codimensional Chow group (with rational coefficients) of an Abelian variety X decomposes into finite direct sum $\bigoplus \mathrm{CH}_s^p(X)$, where $\mathrm{CH}_s^p(X)$ is the eigenspace of the action by the multiplication by N with the eigenvalue N^{2p-s} .
- (ii) Let ℓ be the first Chern class of the Poincaré line bundle on $X \times \hat{X}$; then the correspondence

$$\mathcal{F} = \exp(\ell) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\ell^k}{k!}: X \dashrightarrow \hat{X}$$

induces a bijection $\mathcal{F}_*: \mathrm{CH}(X) \rightarrow \mathrm{CH}(\hat{X})$. The bijection \mathcal{F}_* sends the eigenvalue decomposition to dimension decomposition; more precisely, when $\alpha \in \mathrm{CH}^p(X)$, then $\alpha \in \mathrm{CH}_s^p(X)$ if and only if $\mathcal{F}_*(\alpha) \in \mathrm{CH}^{g-p+s}(\hat{X})$ where $g = \dim(X)$. It also sends Pontryagin product to intersection product, and N_* to N^* . The correspondence $\mathcal{F}^{-1} \circ \ell^k/k!$ is the projector to the eigenspace with the eigenvalue N^{2g-k} by the action of N^* . This correspondence \mathcal{F} is called Fourier transform.

Beauville proves that $\mathrm{CH}_s^p(X)$ is 0 for $s > p$ and for $s < p - g$, and conjectures that $\mathrm{CH}_s^p(X)$ is 0 also for $s < 0$. His conjecture holds for $p = 0, 1, g - 2, g - 1$ and g . So conjecturally, the possible eigenvalues in $\mathrm{CH}^p(X)$ are $N^p, N^{p+1}, \dots, N^{2p}$.

The goal of this paper is to find analogous phenomena for the Chow rings of infinite symmetric products. When X is a smooth connected variety with a fixed-point P and $S^n X$ the n th symmetric product of X , adding the point P determines the morphism $S^n X \rightarrow S^{n+1} X$. The infinite symmetric product of X is the “direct limit” of this system of all the finite symmetric products, and we denote it by $S^\infty X$.

Unlike in the case of finite-dimensional algebraic varieties, there are (at least) two different notions of Chow groups, namely, Chow homology $\mathrm{CH}_* S^\infty X$ (classes of cycles of finite dimension) and Chow cohomology $\mathrm{CH}^* S^\infty X$ (classes of cycles of finite codimension). The Chow homology is the direct limit of Chow groups by pushforwards, graded by dimension, and the Chow cohomology is, roughly

Received 6 December 1993. Revision received 17 January 1996.