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$$(\{\bar{\omega}_U - d_{X/S}g_U\}, \{f_{U,V} - (g_U - g_V)\})$$

for some one-chain $\{g_U\}$ with coefficients in \mathcal{O}_X such that

$$s^*f_{U,V} = u^*f_{U,V} = s^*(g_U - g_V) \quad \text{and} \quad t^*f_{U,V} = v^*f_{U,V} = t^*(g_U - g_V).$$

Let $\eta_U = \omega_U - dg_U$. Now

$$s^*\eta_U - s^*\eta_V = s^*df_{U,V} - s^*d(g_U - g_V) = 0$$

by the conditions that $\{g_U\}$ must satisfy and the fact that $(\{\omega_U\}, \{f_{U,V}\})$ is a hypercycle. Similarly, $t^*\eta_U - t^*\eta_V = 0$. Let η_s and η_t be the elements of Ω_S^1 determined by the cocycles $\{s^*\eta_U\}$ and $\{t^*\eta_U\}$ respectively.

Now to compute $\nabla h([\omega])$ we must lift $\bar{\omega}_U - d_{X/S}g_U$ to a section of $\Omega_{X,Z}^1$. Let $e_{s,U}$ and $e_{t,U}$ be elements of $\mathcal{O}_X(U)$ such that $s^*e_{s,U} = 1$, $t^*e_{t,U} = 0$, $t^*e_{s,U} = 0$ and $s^*e_{t,U} = 1$. These elements exist since Z is étale over S . Then $\eta_U - (e_{s,U}\eta_s + e_{t,U}\eta_t)$ is such a lifting. To compute $\nabla h([\omega])$ we must take the hyper-coboundary of $(\{\eta_U - (e_{s,U}\eta_s + e_{t,U}\eta_t)\}, \{f_{U,V} - (g_U - g_V)\})$. It is

$$(\{\eta_s \otimes d_{X/S}e_{s,U} + \eta_t \otimes d_{X/S}e_{t,U}\}, \{\eta_s \otimes (e_{s,U} - e_{s,V}) + \eta_t \otimes (e_{t,U} - e_{t,V})\}, 0).$$

The class of this hypercycle is the image of

$$\eta_t - \eta_s \in \Omega_S^1 \quad \text{in} \quad \Omega_S^1 \otimes H_{DR}^1(X/S, Z)$$

(recall that we've determined a map of $K[S]$ into $H_{DR}^1(X/S, Z)$). Hence $\nabla h([\omega]) = \eta_t - \eta_s$.

The proposition now follows from the fact that

$$(\{\eta_s + ds^*g_U\}, \{s^*g_U - s^*g_V\}) = u^*(\{\omega_U\}, \{f_{U,V}\})$$

and

$$(\{\eta_t + dt^*g_U\}, \{t^*g_U - t^*g_V\}) = v^*(\{\omega_U\}, \{f_{U,V}\}). \quad \square$$

COROLLARY 1.3.4. *If, in the above, u and v are constant, then $M(s, t) = 0$.*

4. ABELIAN SCHEMES

Suppose now that A is an Abelian scheme over S . Let $m: A \times_S A \rightarrow A$ be the addition law and e the zero section. For $s, t \in A(S)$, let $M(s) = M(e, s)$ and $s + t = m(s, t)$.

THEOREM 1.4.1. *The map M from $A(S)$ to $\text{Ext}(H_{DR}^1(A/S), K[S])$ is a homomorphism.*

Proof. Let s and t be elements of $A(S)$. Define the map $g: A \rightarrow A$ by $g = m \circ (id, t \circ f)(g(x) = x + t(f(x)))$. Then $g^*: H_{DR}^1(A/S) \rightarrow H_{DR}^1(A/S)$ is the identity so that $g^*M(e, s) = M(e, s)$ on the one hand and $g^*M(e, s) = M(t, s + t)$ by Proposition 1.3.2 on the other. Hence,

$$M(s) + M(t) = M(e, s) + M(e, t) = M(t, s + t) + M(e, t) = M(e, s + t)$$

by Proposition 1.3.1. \square

Let (B, τ) denote the $K(S)/K$ trace of $A_{K(S)}$ (see [L-AV]). In particular, B is an Abelian scheme over K and $\tau: B \times \text{spec}(K(S)) \rightarrow A_{K(S)}$ is a homomorphism. Since K has characteristic zero τ is a closed immersion. Philosophically, B is the largest constant Abelian subscheme of $A_{K(S)}$ defined over K . The morphism τ extends uniquely to an S -morphism $\bar{\tau}: B \times_K S \rightarrow A$. It follows that $B(K)$ maps naturally into $A(S)$. We call the elements s of $A(S)$ such that ns is in the image of $B(K)$, the constant sections of A/S .

PROPOSITION 1.4.2. *The kernel of M contains all constant sections of A/S .*

Proof. Let s be a constant section of A/S . Then there exists a positive integer n such that $ns = \bar{\tau} \circ (t \times id)$ where $t \in B(K)$. Hence it follows from the above theorem, Proposition 1.3.2 and Proposition 1.3.4 that $nM(s) = M(ns) = M(\bar{\tau}(t \times id)) = \bar{\tau}^*M(t \times id) = 0$. Since

$$\text{Ext}(H_{DR}^1(A/S), K[S])$$

is uniquely divisible, by Corollary 1.1.2, the proposition follows. \square

We wish to prove the converse of this proposition. I.e. we wish to prove:

THEOREM 1.4.3. *The kernel of M is precisely the group of all constant sections of A/S .*

We will give two proofs of this result. The first is Algebraic. The second is analytic and is essentially a reformulation of Manin's proof based on remarks by Katz [K2] in a letter to Ogus.

5. THE ALGEBRAIC PROOF

a. *Differentials with logarithmic singularities*

(See [K] §1.0). Suppose X is a smooth scheme over a scheme T and Z is a hypersurface in X whose irreducible components are smooth over T and