

An Artin-Schreier-type theory for signatures of hermitian forms over involutions

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Introduction

The theory of orderings of a field, as initiated by Artin and Schreier in [1], has strong ties with the structure of the Witt ring $W(K)$ of the field, through the study of signatures. Precisely, there is a canonical bijection between:

- the set of orderings $X(K)$ of a field K ;
- the signature maps $\text{sign}_P : W(K) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ at those ordering $P \in X(K)$;
- the prime ideals of $W(K)$ or residual characteristic 0.

The signature map sign_P sends a 1-dimensional form $\langle a \rangle$ to ± 1 according to the P -sign of a , and the prime ideal $I_P(K)$ corresponding to $P \in X(K)$ is simply the kernel of sign_P (we refer to [7] for all the details).

A natural direction in which to generalize this framework is that of ε -hermitian forms over central simple algebras with involution, with the Witt groups $W(A, \sigma)$ replacing $W(K)$. This was initiated in [4]: given an ordering $P \in X(K)$, we can define through a choice of Morita equivalence (see section 2) two possible group morphisms $W^\varepsilon(A, \sigma) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$, which differ by a sign and are still called signature maps at P .

One should note that this coincides with earlier notions of signatures of involutions (developed for involutions of the first kind in in [8], see also [6, A.11]): only the absolute value of the signature of an involution is properly defined, and for an ε -hermitian form h , this applied to the adjoint involution σ_h does give the absolute value of the signature of h , for either choice of sign. This sign ambiguity for involutions can be seen as a manifestation of the fact that an involution is only a descent of a bilinear form *up to similitude*.

We would also like to point out that these definitions makes perfect sense for symplectic involutions, following the usual pattern of symplectic involutions being just as interesting as orthogonal ones even though in the split case they are all hyperbolic. The equal status of orthogonal/symplectic involutions, or equivalently hermitian/anti-hermitian forms, is an important feature of the framework we develop in this article.

In [2] and [3], Astier and Unger investigate those signature maps, and determine criteria to coherently make those sign choices for all orderings simultaneously. Their key result is that one can find “reference forms” $h \in W(A, \sigma)$ such

that for any ordering P of K , either all elements of $W(A, \sigma)$ have a zero signature at P (which is independent of the choice ambiguity), or h has a non-zero signature at P . One can then decide that h should have a nonnegative signature at all orderings, and this determines a pairing $W(A, \sigma) \times X(P) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$, such that for any $x \in W(A, \sigma)$, its total signature map $X(K) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ is continuous. Of course, this depends on the choice of a reference form.

This can be pushed further to investigate signatures of ε -hermitian forms over algebras with involution. If (V, h) is an ε -hermitian form over (A, σ) , it corresponds through hermitian Morita theory (see section 2) to some (B, τ) , which has a signature well-defined up to a sign at each ordering of the base field. The question now becomes: given (A, σ) , how coherently can we choose these signs, when both the hermitian form and the ordering vary?

If we fix the ordering, then this was addressed in [4]: essentially, a choice of hermitian Morita equivalence for (A, σ) over the real closure of the base field at the given ordering determines signs simultaneously for all ε -hermitian forms, and a different choice flips all the signs. So there are two opposite coherent choices when fixing the ordering, each giving an additive map $W^\varepsilon(A, \sigma) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$.

In [2] and [3], Astier and Unger investigate how to coherently choose this additive map for all orderings simultaneously. Their key result is that one can find “reference forms” $h \in W(A, \sigma)$ such that for any ordering P of K , either all elements of $W(A, \sigma)$ have a zero signature at P (which is independent of the choice ambiguity), or h has a non-zero signature at P . One can then decide that h should have a nonnegative signature at all orderings, and this determines a pairing $W(A, \sigma) \times X(P) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$, such that for any $x \in W(A, \sigma)$, its total signature map $X(K) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ is continuous. Of course, this depends on the choice of a reference form.

It would be desirable to wrap all those investigations in an Artin-Schreier-type theory. Unfortunately, the Witt group $W(A, \sigma)$ does not carry a natural ring structure, which prevents a straightforward generalization in this setting. This is somewhat circumvented in [3], where the authors introduce an ad hoc class of morphisms $W(A, \sigma) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ which are to be interpreted as “ring morphisms”, and do correspond to signature maps, but this is not fully satisfactory.

In [5], we introduced a ring $\widetilde{W}(A, \sigma)$, called the *mixed Witt ring* of an algebra with involution of the first kind. As a group, it is simply

$$\widetilde{W}(A, \sigma) = W(K) \oplus W(A, \sigma) \oplus W^{-1}(A, \sigma).$$

The thesis of this article is that this ring constitutes an appropriate framework to transpose the Artin-Schreier theory. Our main results are the following:

Theorem 0.1. *For any ordering $P \in X(K)$, there are exactly two ring morphisms $\widetilde{W}(A, \sigma) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ extending the signature $W(K) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$, differing by a sign on $W^{\pm 1}(A, \sigma)$. The set $\widetilde{X}(A, \sigma)$ of their kernels is exactly the set of prime ideals of $\widetilde{W}(A, \sigma)$ of residual characteristic 0.*

Our point of view is that $\widetilde{X}(A, \sigma)$ is the natural replacement of $X(K)$ in this context. A coherent choice of signs as alluded above amounts exactly to a choice of section of the obvious map $\widetilde{X}(A, \sigma) \rightarrow X(K)$ (what we call a *polarization* in section 5).

Theorem 0.2. *If we endow $\tilde{X}(A, \sigma)$ with the Zariski topology, the natural map $\tilde{X}(A, \sigma) \rightarrow X(K)$ is a topological double cover, and the polarizations defined by Astier and Unger in terms of reference forms are exactly the continuous sections.*

Note that while we are focusing here on involutions of the first kind, the case of involutions of the second kind has also received attention (in [9] for involutions, and [2] and [3] for hermitian forms), and we intend to give it a similar treatment in a future article.

Notations

In all this article, K is a fixed field of characteristic not 2.

Its Witt ring is $W(K)$, with fundamental ideal $I(K)$. We will not distinguish between quadratic forms and their Witt classes. The diagonal quadratic forms are denoted $\langle a_1, \dots, a_n \rangle$, and the n -fold Pfister forms $\langle\langle a_1, \dots, a_n \rangle\rangle$. Recall that in particular the n -fold Pfister form $\langle\langle -1, \dots, -1 \rangle\rangle$ is the element $2^n \in W(K)$.

The map $e_2 : I^2(K) \rightarrow H^2(K, \mu_2)$ is the Clifford invariant map. It sends a 2-fold Pfister form $\langle\langle a, b \rangle\rangle$ to the Brauer class (a, b) . In particular, if Q is a quaternion algebra, its norm form n_Q can be characterized by the fact that $e_2(n_Q)$ is the Brauer class $[Q]$ of Q .

An algebra with involution (A, σ) over K is a central simple K -algebra of finite dimension, and σ is an involution of the first kind, so σ restricts to the identity on K . Recall that σ can be either orthogonal or symplectic. The reduced trace map of A is $\text{Trd}_A : A \rightarrow K$.

We write $W^\varepsilon(A, \sigma)$ for the Witt group of regular ε -hermitian forms over (A, σ) , with $\varepsilon \in \{+1, -1\}$. We often write $W(A, \sigma)$ for $W^1(A, \sigma)$. If $a_1, \dots, a_n \in A^\times$ are ε -symmetric with respect to σ (meaning that $\sigma(a_i) = \varepsilon a_i$), then we write $\langle a_1, \dots, a_n \rangle_\sigma \in W^\varepsilon(A, \sigma)$ for the corresponding diagonal ε -hermitian form. In particular, we have a canonical element $\langle 1 \rangle_\sigma \in W(A, \sigma)$.

If σ is orthogonal then we set $W_\varepsilon(A, \sigma) = W^\varepsilon(A, \sigma)$; if σ is symplectic then $W_\varepsilon(A, \sigma) = W^{-\varepsilon}(A, \sigma)$.

For any commutative ring R , $\text{Spec}_0(R) \subset \text{Spec}(R)$ is the subset of prime ideals over $(0) \in \text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$. We view it as a topological subspace.

1 Orderings and signatures over fields

We start with a brief overview of the theory over fields, mainly to fix notation, and we refer to [7] for proofs.

Recall that a field K is formally real if -1 is not a sum of squares in K ; it is real closed if in addition no algebraic extension of K is formally real. An ordering on a field K is a subgroup $P \subset K^*$ of index 2 which is stable under addition and does not contain -1 . We write $X(K)$ for the set of all orderings of K . If $P \in X(K)$ we say that (K, P) is an ordered field, and we write $\text{sign}_P : K^\times \rightarrow \{\pm 1\}$ the morphism with kernel P . Then $\text{sign}_P(a)$ is called the P -sign (or the sign if no confusion is possible) of $a \in K^*$. We can then speak of P -positive and P -negative elements.

An extension of an ordered field (K, P) is an ordered field (L, Q) such that L/K is an extension with $P = Q \cap K$. If L/K is algebraic and (L, Q) is real closed, then (L, Q) is called a real closure of K .

Proposition 1.1. *A field K admits an ordering iff it is formally real; a real closed field admits a unique ordering. Any ordered field (K, P) admits a real closure K_P , unique up to a unique K -isomorphism.*

Proposition 1.2. *If L is real closed, then there is a (unique) ring isomorphism between $W(L)$ and \mathbb{Z} , sending $\langle a \rangle$ to its sign relative to the unique ordering of L , for all $a \in L^*$.*

Thus for any ordering P on a field K , there is a unique ring morphism

$$\text{sign}_P : W(K) \longrightarrow W(K_P) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{Z},$$

called the *signature* of K at P , which extends the P -sign map on K^* (meaning that $\text{sign}_P(\langle a \rangle) = \text{sign}_P(a)$). For any $p \in \mathbb{N}$ that is either 0 or a prime number, we write

$$\text{sign}_{P,p} : W(K) \xrightarrow{\text{sign}_P} \mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}.$$

Then we set

$$I_{P,p}(K) = \text{Ker}(\text{sign}_{P,p}).$$

We also write $I_P(K) = I_{P,0}(K)$.

Proposition 1.3. *For any ordering P on K , we have $I_{P,2}(K) = I(K)$. Furthermore,*

$$\text{Spec}(W(K)) = \{I(K)\} \coprod_{P \in X(K)} \{I_{P,p}(K) \mid p \text{ odd or } 0\}.$$

In particular, there is a canonical identification between $X(K)$ and $\text{Spec}_0(W(K))$.

Remark 1.4. The topology given on $X(K)$ through this identification is the so-called *Harrison topology*. It is well-known that $X(K)$ is compact Hausdorff and totally disconnected, and the embedding $X(K) \rightarrow \{\pm 1\}^{K^*}$ given by $P \mapsto \text{sign}_P$ is actually a closed immersion.

2 Hermitian Morita theory and the mixed Witt ring

In this section we review the necessary material from [5], starting with some hermitian Morita theory.

If (A, σ) and (B, τ) are algebras with involution over K , a hermitian Morita equivalence from (B, τ) to (A, σ) is a B - A -bimodule V such that $B \simeq \text{End}_A(V)$, endowed with an ε -hermitian form $h : V \times V \rightarrow A$ such that τ is the adjoint involution of h .

Such an equivalence exists if and only if A and B are Brauer-equivalent, and in that case V is unique up to bimodule isomorphism, while h is unique up to multiplication by $\langle \lambda \rangle$ for any $\lambda \in K^\times$. Then $\varepsilon = 1$ if σ and τ have the same type, and $\varepsilon = -1$ if they have opposite type.

Any hermitian Morita equivalence (V, h) induces a $W(K)$ -module isomorphism $W_\varepsilon(B, \tau) \xrightarrow{\sim} W_\varepsilon(A, \sigma)$ for each $\varepsilon \in \{\pm 1\}$, such that $\langle 1 \rangle_\tau$ is sent to h .

In [5] we define a category $\mathbf{Br}_h(K)$, called the hermitian Brauer 2-group of K , such that the objects are the algebras with involution (A, σ) , and the morphisms $(B, \tau) \rightarrow (A, \sigma)$ (which are all invertible) are the hermitian Morita equivalences. From what was explained above, if we consider the $W(K)$ -modules

$$\widetilde{W}_\varepsilon(A, \sigma) = W(K) \oplus W_\varepsilon(A, \sigma)$$

and

$$\widetilde{W}(A, \sigma) = W(K) \oplus W_1(A, \sigma) \oplus W_{-1}(A, \sigma),$$

then \widetilde{W} and $\widetilde{W}_\varepsilon$ are functors from $\mathbf{Br}_h(K)$ to the category of $W(K)$ -modules. Note that morally $\widetilde{W}(A, \sigma)$ should have four factors, but $W^{-1}(K) = 0$. Then the key result of [5] is:

Proposition 2.1. *The natural $W(K)$ -module structure on $\widetilde{W}(A, \sigma)$ extends to a $W(K)$ -algebra structure, such that \widetilde{W} is a functor from $\mathbf{Br}_h(K)$ to the category of commutative $W(K)$ -algebras.*

It satisfies $W_1(A, \sigma) \cdot W_{-1}(A, \sigma) = 0$, and $W_\varepsilon(A, \sigma) \cdot W_\varepsilon(A, \sigma) \subset W(K)$, so in particular $\widetilde{W}_\varepsilon(A, \sigma)$ is a subring.

Furthermore, for any field extension L/K , the natural map $\widetilde{W}(A, \sigma) \rightarrow \widetilde{W}(A_L, \sigma_L)$ is a ring morphism.

We will need an explicit description of this structure in two fundamental cases:

Example 2.2. If $(A, \sigma) = (K, \text{Id})$, then $\widetilde{W}(K, \text{Id}) = W(K) \oplus W(K)$ is naturally isomorphic as a ring to the group algebra $W(K)[\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}]$.

Example 2.3. If $(A, \sigma) = (Q, \gamma)$ is a quaternion algebra with its canonical symplectic involution, then we have an explicit description of the product in $\widetilde{W}(Q, \gamma)$:

- for all $a, b \in K^\times$,

$$\langle a \rangle_\gamma \cdot \langle b \rangle_\gamma = \langle 2ab \rangle_{n_Q}.$$

- for all pure quaternions $z_1, z_2 \in Q^\times$,

$$\langle z_1 \rangle_\gamma \cdot \langle z_2 \rangle_\gamma = \langle -\text{Trd}_Q(z_1 z_2) \rangle_{\varphi_{z_1, z_2}}$$

where φ_{z_1, z_2} is the unique 2-fold Pfister form such that $e_2(\varphi_{z_1, z_2}) = (z_1^2, z_2^2) + [Q]$. Note that $\text{Trd}_Q(z_1 z_2)$ might be zero, but in that case z_1 and z_2 anti-commute, so φ_{z_1, z_2} is actually hyperbolic anyway (and the product is zero).

Remark 2.4. We will not need to know any more about the ring structure of $\widetilde{W}(A, \sigma)$ for the purpose of this article, but it is useful to have in mind that $\langle 1 \rangle_\sigma^2 \in W(K)$ is nothing else than the so-called involution trace form T_σ . Explicitly, the quadratic form $T_\sigma : A \rightarrow K$ is defined by $a \mapsto \text{Trd}_A(\sigma(a)a)$.

Together with the functoriality properties, this implies that for any $h \in W_\varepsilon(A, \sigma)$, we have $h^2 = T_{\sigma_h} \in W(K)$, where σ_h is the adjoint involution of h .

3 Signature maps

In this section we describe all signature maps:

Definition 3.1. *Let (A, σ) be an algebra with involution over K , and $P \in X(K)$ be an ordering of K . A signature map of (A, σ) at P is a ring morphism $\widetilde{W}(A, \sigma) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ which extends the classical signature map $W(K) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ at P .*

There is a situation where such maps clearly exist:

Definition 3.2. *Let (A, σ) be an algebra with involution over K . We say that a ring morphism $\rho : \widetilde{W}(A, \sigma) \rightarrow W(K)$ is a retraction of $\widetilde{W}(A, \sigma)$ if it is the identity on $W(K)$.*

Example 3.3. The augmentation map $W(K)[\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}] \rightarrow W(K)$ defines a retraction ρ of $\widetilde{W}(K, \text{Id})$, which we call the canonical retraction of $\widetilde{W}(K, \text{Id})$.

Using simple composition, the choice of a retraction (if it exists) allows to define signature maps at all $P \in X(K)$ simultaneously; see Section 5 for further discussion on this phenomenon, which we call there an *algebraic polarization*.

Remark 3.4. The existence of a retraction of $\widetilde{W}(A, \sigma)$ only depends on the Brauer class $[A]$, since if $[B] = [A]$ then for any involution τ on B there is a $W(K)$ -algebra isomorphism $\widetilde{W}(B, \tau) \simeq \widetilde{W}(A, \sigma)$.

Following the method of the classical case (see section 1), our general strategy to define signature maps is to reduce to the case of real closed fields. For those cases, we will show that canonical retractions always exist. Of course, over a real closed field, since $W(K)$ is canonically isomorphic to \mathbb{Z} , a retraction is really the same thing as a signature map, but there is some conceptual clarity (and some additional generality) gained by expressing this in terms of retractions.

Recall that a classical result (due to Frobenius when $K = \mathbb{R}$) states that if K is real closed, the only division algebras over K are K itself and the Hamilton quaternions \mathbb{H}_K , which is the quaternion algebra with Brauer class $[\mathbb{H}_K] = (-1, -1) \in H^2(K, \mu_2)$. This implies that any algebra with involution over K is Morita equivalent to either (K, Id) or (\mathbb{H}_K, γ) . We already saw in example 3.3 that $\widetilde{W}(K, \text{Id})$ admits a canonical retraction, so it just remains to treat the case of (\mathbb{H}_K, γ) .

We do this in a slightly more general setting. Recall that a field K is *Pythagorean* if a sum of squares in K is a square (we refer to [7] for more details). In that case, either K is quadratically closed, or K is formally real and $W(K)$ is torsion-free as an abelian group. Of course a real closed field is Pythagorean.

Proposition 3.5. *Let K be a formally real Pythagorean field. Then there exist retractions $\rho : \widetilde{W}(\mathbb{H}_K, \gamma) \rightarrow W(K)$, and there is a unique one, called the canonical retraction, such that $\rho(\langle z \rangle_\gamma) = 0$ for any invertible pure quaternion $z \in \mathbb{H}_K$, and $\rho(\langle 1 \rangle_\gamma) = 2$.*

Proof. We define ρ as the identity on $W(K)$ and the zero function on $W^{-1}(\mathbb{H}_K, \gamma)$. It remains to define $\rho(h)$ for $h \in W(\mathbb{H}_K, \gamma)$.

In general, for any quaternion algebra Q over any field K , if $(V, h) \in W(Q, \gamma)$, then there is a natural quadratic form $q_h : V \rightarrow K$ defined by

$q_h(x) = h(x, x)$. We claim that in our case, $q_h = 2\rho(h)$ for some $\rho(h) \in W(K)$, which is then unique since $W(K)$ is torsion free.

Indeed, in general if $h = \langle a_1, \dots, a_n \rangle_\gamma$ then $q_h = \langle a_1, \dots, a_n \rangle_{n_Q}$. In our case, $n_{\mathbb{H}_K} = \langle\langle -1, -1 \rangle\rangle = 4 \in W(K)$, so we just have to take $\rho(h) = 2\langle a_1, \dots, a_n \rangle$. The way we introduced $\rho(h)$ shows that this does not depend on the diagonalization.

By construction, $\rho : \widetilde{W}(\mathbb{H}_K, \gamma) \rightarrow W(K)$ is then a $W(K)$ -module morphism, and it is the only one satisfying the conditions of the proposition, since $W(\mathbb{H}_K, \gamma)$ is generated by $\langle 1 \rangle_\gamma$ as a $W(K)$ -module. It remains to show that ρ is a ring morphism, which amounts to $\rho(xy) = \rho(x)\rho(y)$ for $x \in W^\varepsilon(\mathbb{H}_K, \gamma)$ and $y \in W^{\varepsilon'}(\mathbb{H}_K, \gamma)$.

If $\varepsilon \neq \varepsilon'$, then xy and $\rho(y)$ are zero, thus we can assume that $\varepsilon = \varepsilon'$. If $\varepsilon = 1$, we can reduce to $x = \langle a \rangle_\gamma$ and $x = \langle b \rangle_\gamma$ for $a, b \in K^\times$, and according to example 2.3, we have to show that

$$\langle 2ab \rangle_{n_{\mathbb{H}_K}} = (2\langle a \rangle) \cdot (2\langle b \rangle),$$

which holds since $n_{\mathbb{H}_K} = 4 \in W(K)$ and $\langle 2 \rangle$ is represented by $n_{\mathbb{H}_K}$.

If $\varepsilon = -1$, we have to show that for all invertible pure quaternions $z_1, z_2 \in \mathbb{H}_K$,

$$\langle -\text{Trd}_Q(z_1 z_2) \rangle \varphi_{z_1, z_2} = 0,$$

which means that φ_{z_1, z_2} is always hyperbolic, and by definition this means

$$(z_1^2, z_2^2) = (-1, -1).$$

But for any pure quaternion z , z^2 is the opposite of a sum of three squares, so since K is Pythagorean, z^2 is the opposite of a square. \square

We now come back to the general case. Let (A, σ) be an algebra with involution over an arbitrary field K . For any $P \in X(P)$, let D_P be the unique division algebra over K_P Brauer-equivalent to A_{K_P} . We define an involution θ_P on D_P , as well as a partition $X(K) = X_1(A) \amalg X_{-1}(A)$, through the following dichotomy:

- if $D_P = K_P$, then $\theta_P = \text{Id}$ and $P \in X_1(A)$;
- if $D_P = \mathbb{H}_{K_P}$, then $\theta_P = \gamma$ and $P \in X_{-1}(A)$.

Example 3.6. If A is split, $X_1(A) = X(K)$ and $X_{-1}(A) = \emptyset$. On the other hand, $X_1(\mathbb{H}_K) = \emptyset$ and $X_{-1}(\mathbb{H}_K) = X(K)$.

Remark 3.7. The point of this partition is that signature maps at $P \in X_\varepsilon(A)$ will be zero on $W_{-\varepsilon}(A, \sigma)$. Since we give equal status to $W_1(A, \sigma)$ and $W_{-1}(A, \sigma)$, our treatment of $X_1(A)$ and $X_{-1}(A)$ is symmetric.

In [2], the authors only study signatures on $W(A, \sigma)$, which creates an asymmetry. In their terminology, $\text{Nil}[A, \sigma]$ is $X_1(A)$ if σ is symplectic, and $X_{-1}(A)$ if σ is orthogonal (so $\text{Nil}[A, \sigma]$ is always the set of “uninteresting” orderings for $W(A, \sigma)$).

For any $P \in X(K)$, there are exactly two isomorphisms $(A_{K_P}, \sigma_{K_P}) \rightarrow (D_P, \theta_P)$ in $\mathbf{Br}_h(K_P)$. Indeed, there is at least one since by construction $[A_{K_P}] = [D_P]$, and any two choices differ by the multiplication by some $\langle a \rangle$

with $a \in K_P^\times$; but since K_P is real closed, it has only two square classes. Let us write f_P^η for those two isomorphisms, with $\eta = \pm 1$; choosing which one has label $\eta = 1$ or $\eta = -1$ is arbitrary. A simultaneous choice for all $P \in X(P)$ is what we will later call a polarization (see section 5). Until then we always assume that we made an arbitrary but fixed choice for all P .

For any $P \in X(K)$, we have a canonical retraction $\rho_P : \widetilde{W}(D_P, \theta_P) \rightarrow W(K_P)$, provided either by example 3.3 or proposition 3.5. We can then define two signature maps of (A, σ) at P by:

$$\widetilde{\text{sign}}_P^\eta : \widetilde{W}(A, \sigma) \longrightarrow \widetilde{W}(A_{K_P}, \sigma_{K_P}) \xrightarrow{(f_P^\eta)^*} \widetilde{W}(D_P, \theta_P) \xrightarrow{\rho_P} W(K_P) \xrightarrow{\text{sign}} \mathbb{Z}.$$

We need a technical result from Astier and Unger:

Lemma 3.8 ([2], thm 6.1). *Let $\varepsilon, \eta \in \{\pm 1\}$ and let $P \in X_\varepsilon(A)$. Then there exists $h \in W_\varepsilon(A, \sigma)$ such that $\widetilde{\text{sign}}_P^\eta(h) \neq 0$.*

We can now check that our construction is exhaustive:

Proposition 3.9. *Let (A, σ) be an algebra with involution over K . For any $P \in X(K)$, there are exactly two distinct signature maps of (A, σ) at P , namely the $\widetilde{\text{sign}}_P^\eta$ for $\eta = \pm 1$. If $P \in X_\varepsilon(A)$, then these two maps are 0 on $W_{-\varepsilon}(A, \sigma)$, and they differ by a sign on $W_\varepsilon(A, \sigma)$.*

Proof. The fact that both $\widetilde{\text{sign}}_P^\eta$ are zero on $W_{-\varepsilon}(A, \sigma)$ follows directly from the construction of the retraction ρ_P in each case. The fact that they differ by a sign on $W_\varepsilon(A, \sigma)$ follows from the fact that f_P^1 and f_P^{-1} differ by multiplication by $\langle -1 \rangle = -1 \in W(K)$. Lemma 3.8 then shows that the $\widetilde{\text{sign}}_P^\eta$ are two different functions.

Let $f : \widetilde{W}(A, \sigma) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ be a ring morphism extending sign_P , and let $x \in W_{\varepsilon'}(A, \sigma)$ for some $\varepsilon' = \pm 1$. Then $f(x)^2 = \text{sign}_P(x^2) = \widetilde{\text{sign}}_P^\eta(x)^2$ (for any η), so $f(x) = \widetilde{\text{sign}}_P^{s(x)}(x)$ for some $s(x) = \pm 1$ (which is uniquely determined if $f(x) \neq 0$). Now we want to show that we can take the same $s(x)$ for all possible x .

If $\varepsilon' = -\varepsilon$, then $f(x) = \widetilde{\text{sign}}_P^\eta(x) = 0$ for both η , so we can choose $s(x)$ arbitrarily for all $x \in W_{-\varepsilon}(A, \sigma)$.

If $\varepsilon' = \varepsilon$, according to lemma 3.8, there is some $y \in W_\varepsilon(A, \sigma)$ such that $\widetilde{\text{sign}}_P^\eta(y) \neq 0$; in particular, $s(y)$ is uniquely determined, and we call it s . Now for any $x \in W_\varepsilon(A, \sigma)$, if $f(x) = 0$ then we can choose $s(x) = s$ if we want, and if $f(x) \neq 0$, then $s(x)$ is uniquely determined and

$$f(xy) = \text{sign}_P(xy) = \widetilde{\text{sign}}_P^s(xy) = s(x)s \cdot \widetilde{\text{sign}}_P^{s(x)}(x) \widetilde{\text{sign}}_P^s(y) = s(x)s \cdot f(x)f(y)$$

and since $f(x)f(y) \neq 0$, we have $s(x)s = 1$. \square

Remark 3.10. Looking at the proof, we see that the only ring morphisms $\widetilde{W}_\varepsilon(A, \sigma) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ extending the signature at P are the restrictions of the signature maps $\widetilde{\text{sign}}_P^\eta$ (those two restrictions coincide exactly when $P \in X_{-\varepsilon}(A)$).

Remark 3.11. We warn the reader that while our signature maps are essentially the same as those in previous literature, they are normalized differently

when $P \in X_{-1}(A)$. Indeed, previously signature maps were only required to be $W(K)$ -module morphism $W(A, \sigma) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$, where \mathbb{Z} is seen as a $W(K)$ -module through sign_P . In that case, Astier and Unger show in [3, prop 7.4] that one can find a “minimal” surjective signature such that any other module morphism is an integer multiple of this minimal one (which is then well-defined up to a sign, of course), and they take their signatures to be those minimal ones. This gives the same definition as ours if $P \in X_1(A)$, but if $P \in X_{-1}(A)$ we have to multiply those minimal maps by 2 to get a ring morphism.

Remark 3.12. We can also define a signature of the involution σ : $\text{sign}_P^\eta(\sigma) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \widetilde{\text{sign}}_P^\eta(\langle 1 \rangle_\sigma)$. We again encounter a sign ambiguity, which is why in [8] only the absolute value $|\text{sign}_P^\eta(\sigma)|$ is defined, and taken as the definition of the signature of σ . Note that the definitions agree since they characterize $\text{sign}_P(\sigma) \in \mathbb{N}$ by $\text{sign}_P(\sigma)^2 = \text{sign}_P(T_\sigma)$, and $T_\sigma = \langle 1 \rangle_\sigma^2$ in $\widetilde{W}(A, \sigma)$ (see remark 2.4).

4 The spectrum of the mixed Witt ring

Now that we have our signature maps, we want to obtain a description of $\text{Spec}(\widetilde{W}(A, \sigma))$ similar to proposition 1.3 for $W(K)$. We achieve this by studying the fibers of the natural morphism

$$\pi : \text{Spec}(\widetilde{W}(A, \sigma)) \longrightarrow \text{Spec}(W(K))$$

induced by the inclusion.

First we need the equivalent of the fundamental ideal. Recall that if V is a (right) A -module, its *reduced dimension* is $\text{rdim}(V) = \frac{\dim_K(V)}{\deg(A)}$, or equivalently it is the degree of $\text{End}_A(V)$. Then since hyperbolic forms have an even reduced dimension, the Witt class of an ε -hermitian space (V, h) has a well-defined reduced dimension mod 2: $\text{rdim}_2(h) \in \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$. This defines additive morphisms $W^\varepsilon(A, \sigma) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$, and in addition to the classical “dimension mod 2” morphism $W(K) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$, we get a map

$$\text{rdim}_2 : \widetilde{W}(A, \sigma) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$$

which is easily seen to be a ring morphism.

Definition 4.1. *The fundamental ideal of $\widetilde{W}(A, \sigma)$ is $I(A, \sigma) = \text{Ker}(\text{rdim}_2)$.*

Remark 4.2. If A is not split, then $I(A, \sigma) = I(K) \oplus W(A, \sigma) \oplus W^{-1}(A, \sigma)$. If A is split, then under any Morita equivalence $\widetilde{W}(A, \sigma) \simeq W(K)[\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}]$, we have $I(A, \sigma) = \{x, y \in W(K) \mid x + y \in I(K)\}$.

Let $P \in X(K)$ and let $p \in \mathbb{N}$ be either 0 or a prime number. Then we define for $\eta \in \{\pm 1\}$:

$$\widetilde{\text{sign}}_{P,p}^\eta : \widetilde{W}(A, \sigma) \xrightarrow{\widetilde{\text{sign}}_P^\eta} \mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$$

and

$$I_{P,p}^\eta(A, \sigma) = \text{Ker}(\widetilde{\text{sign}}_{P,p}^\eta),$$

which is by construction a prime ideal of $\widetilde{W}(A, \sigma)$ (maximal if $p \neq 0$).

Proposition 4.3. *Let (A, σ) be an algebra with involution over K . Then the fiber of π above $I(K)$ is $\{I(A, \sigma)\}$. In particular, $I(A, \sigma)$ is the only prime ideal of $\widetilde{W}(A, \sigma)$ with residual characteristic 2, and for any $P \in X(K)$, we have $I_{P,2}^\eta(A, \sigma) = I(A, \sigma)$.*

Furthermore, let $P \in X(K)$, and p be either 0 or an odd prime. Then the fiber of π above $I_{P,p}(K)$ is $\{I_{P,p}^\eta(A, \sigma) \mid \eta = \pm 1\}$ (the two being distinct).

Proof. Let $I \subset \widetilde{W}(A, \sigma)$ be a prime ideal with residual characteristic 2. We want to show that $I(A, \sigma) = I$, which also implies the statement about $I_{P,2}^\eta(A, \sigma)$ and about the fiber of π above $I(K)$. Let $x = x_0 + x_1$ with $x_0 \in W(K)$ and $x_1 \in W(A, \sigma) \oplus W^{-1}(A, \sigma)$. It is enough to show that $x^2 \in I$ iff $x^2 \in I(A, \sigma)$. Now $x^2 = x_0^2 + 2x_0x_1 + x_1^2$, and $2x_0x_1$ is always in I and $I(A, \sigma)$ since they have residual characteristic 2, so we are reduced to show that $y = x_0^2 + x_1^2 \in W(K)$ is in I iff it is in $I(A, \sigma)$. But since $I \cap W(K)$ has residual characteristic 2, $I \cap W(K) = I(K) = I(A, \sigma) \cap W(K)$.

Now let $P \in X(K)$, and p be either 0 or an odd prime; we set $R = \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$. Let I be in the fiber of π above $I_{P,p}(K)$, and let $f : \widetilde{W}(A, \sigma) \rightarrow S$ be the surjective morphism with kernel I , with $R \subset S$. Then since $f|_{W(K)} = \text{sign}_P$, the same proof as for proposition 3.9 shows that $R = S$ and $f = \text{sign}_{P,p}^\eta$ for a unique $\eta = \pm 1$. Indeed, we show the same way that for fixed $x \in \widetilde{W}_\varepsilon(A, \sigma)$ we have $f(x)^2 = \text{sign}_{P,p}^\eta(x)^2$. Since S is integral, this means $f(x) = \text{sign}_{P,p}^\eta(x)$ for some η (in particular $S = R$), and the rest of the reasoning is also the same, the only difference being that we have to invoke that $p \neq 2$ to justify that η is uniquely determined (and thus the two possible ideals are really distinct). \square

Corollary 4.4. *Let (A, σ) be an algebra with involution over K . We have*

$$\text{Spec}(\widetilde{W}(A, \sigma)) = \{I(A, \sigma)\} \coprod_{P \in X(K)} \{I_{P,p}^\eta(A, \sigma) \mid \eta = \pm 1, p \text{ odd or } 0\}.$$

Remark 4.5. The proof also applies to compute the spectrum of $\widetilde{W}_\varepsilon(A, \sigma)$: there is one prime above $I(K)$, two above each $I_{P,p}(K)$ with $P \in X_\varepsilon(A)$ and one above each $I_{P,p}(K)$ with $P \in X_{-\varepsilon}(A)$.

Remark 4.6. In the continuity of remark 3.11, Astier and Unger show in [3, 6.5,6.7] slightly different and arguably stronger results, since they obtain a similar classification with a weaker notion of ‘‘ideal’’ (which does not involve the product of two hermitian forms). There is however a difference for primes above $I(K)$, since they find many such ‘‘ideals’’ (but of course only $I(A, \sigma)$ is an actual ideal).

Emulating the classical case, we set

$$\widetilde{X}(A, \sigma) = \text{Spec}_0(\widetilde{W}(A, \sigma))$$

as a topological subspace of $\text{Spec}(\widetilde{W}(A, \sigma))$; its elements are the $I_P^\eta := I_{P,0}^\eta$ for $P \in X(K)$. Thus the continuous map $\pi : \text{Spec}(\widetilde{W}(A, \sigma)) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(W(K))$ induces a continuous two-to-one map $\pi : \widetilde{X}(A, \sigma) \rightarrow X(K)$.

Lemma 4.7. *The map $\pi : \widetilde{X}(A, \sigma) \rightarrow X(K)$ is open.*

Proof. Let $x \in \widetilde{W}(A, \sigma)$. Since the principal open sets $D(x)$ form a base of the Zariski topology, it is enough to show that $\pi(U)$ is open, where $U = D(x) \cap \widetilde{X}(A, \sigma)$. Let us write $x = x_0 + x_1$, with $x_0 \in W(K)$ and $x_1 \in W(A, \sigma) \oplus W^{-1}(A, \sigma)$.

Then $\pi(U)$ is the set of orderings P such that at least one of the $\widetilde{\text{sign}}_P^\eta(x)$ is non-zero. But the only way they can both be zero is if $\text{sign}_P(x_0)$ and $\widetilde{\text{sign}}_P^\eta(x_1) = 0$, and that second equality is equivalent to $\text{sign}_P(x_1^2) = 0$. Those two conditions define a closed subset of $X(K)$, so their complement is open. \square

As in the classical case we have a total signature:

Definition 4.8. *Let (A, σ) be an algebra with involution over K . The total signature of any $x \in \widetilde{W}(A, \sigma)$ is the function*

$$\widetilde{\text{sign}}(x) : \widetilde{X}(A, \sigma) \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

obtained by reducing x modulo the various primes in $\widetilde{X}(A, \sigma)$.

Explicitly, $\widetilde{\text{sign}}(x)(I_P^\eta) = \widetilde{\text{sign}}_P^\eta(x)$, but it is important to note that $\widetilde{\text{sign}}(x)$ does not depend on any choice of polarization.

Proposition 4.9. *Let (A, σ) be an algebra with involution over K . Then for any $x \in \widetilde{W}(A, \sigma)$, the total signature $\widetilde{\text{sign}}(x)$ is a continuous function.*

Proof. By definition, $\widetilde{\text{sign}}(x)^{-1}(\{n\})$ is the intersection of $\widetilde{X}(A, \sigma)$ with the Zariski-closed set $V(x - n\langle 1 \rangle)$ in $\text{Spec}(\widetilde{W}(A, \sigma))$, so it is closed in $\widetilde{X}(A, \sigma)$. \square

5 Polarizations

One of the main goals in [2] and [3] can be interpreted as the definition of an appropriate total signature that is defined on $X(K)$ instead of $\widetilde{X}(A, \sigma)$ (this is what they call \mathcal{M} -signatures and H -signatures).

Definition 5.1. *Let (A, σ) be an algebra with involution over K . If U is an open subset of $X(K)$, a local polarization of (A, σ) over U is a set-theoretical section of π on U . We write $\text{Pol}_U(A, \sigma)$ for the set of local polarizations over U . If $s \in \text{Pol}_U(A, \sigma)$, we say that $-s \in \text{Pol}_U(A, \sigma)$, such that $-s(P) \neq s(P)$ for all $P \in U$, is the opposite (local) polarization of s .*

When $U = X(K)$ (resp. $X_+(A)$, $X_-(A)$), we speak of a global (resp. orthogonal, symplectic) polarization of (A, σ) , and the set of those is denoted by $\text{Pol}(A, \sigma)$ (resp. $\text{Pol}_+(A, \sigma)$, $\text{Pol}_-(A, \sigma)$). A global polarization is also simply called a polarization.

If $s \in \text{Pol}(A, \sigma)$, then for any $x \in \widetilde{W}(A, \sigma)$, the total signature of x relative to s is

$$\widetilde{\text{sign}}^s(x) : X(K) \xrightarrow{s} \widetilde{X}(A, \sigma) \xrightarrow{\widetilde{\text{sign}}(x)} \mathbb{Z}.$$

We also write $\widetilde{\text{sign}}_P^s(x) = \widetilde{\text{sign}}^s(x)(P)$.

Clearly $\text{Pol}(A, \sigma) \simeq \text{Pol}_+(A, \sigma) \times \text{Pol}_-(A, \sigma)$. The way we see things is that a polarization is the choice of a labelling of $\widetilde{\text{sign}}_P^+$ and $\widetilde{\text{sign}}_P^-$, and an orthogonal (resp. symplectic) polarization is such a choice for only the $P \in X_+(A)$ (resp.

$X_-(A)$). The way we defined the signature maps shows that a choice of polarization is also equivalent to a choice of Morita equivalence between (A_{K_P}, σ_{K_P}) and (D_P, θ_P) for all $P \in X(K)$, but the global structure of $\widetilde{X}(A, \sigma)$ makes it much more convenient to discuss polarizations. Our goal is to find relevant natural classes of polarizations, or even ideally natural polarizations on various (A, σ) .

Remark 5.2. The notion of \mathcal{M} -signature in [2] corresponds to an arbitrary (orthogonal/symplectic) polarization.

Remark 5.3. For any polarization s , and any $x \in W(K)$, $\widetilde{\text{sign}}^s(x)$ is the classical total signature $\text{sign}(x) : X(K) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$.

There are natural symmetries of polarizations that we want to emphasize. Let G be the group of set-theoretical automorphisms of $\overline{\pi}$, and G_c (for *continuous*) the group of topological automorphisms of $\overline{\pi}$. Then G can be identified with the multiplicative group $\mathcal{F}(X(K), \{\pm 1\})$: a function $f : X(K) \rightarrow \{\pm 1\}$ acts by swapping the elements of the fiber above $P \in X(K)$ iff $f(P) = -1$. This is also naturally isomorphic to the group $(\mathcal{P}(X(K)), \Delta)$ of subsets of $X(K)$ with the symmetric difference, if we associate f to $f^{-1}(\{-1\})$. Then $G_c \subset G$ corresponds to the continuous functions inside $\mathcal{F}(X(K), \{\pm 1\})$, and to the clopen subsets inside $\mathcal{P}(X(K))$. Clearly G acts, simply transitively, on $\text{Pol}(A, \sigma)$. If $f \in \mathcal{F}(X(K), \{\pm 1\})$, then its action (as an element of G) on the total signatures is $\widetilde{\text{sign}}^{f \cdot s} = f \widetilde{\text{sign}}^s$. The function $s \mapsto -s$ corresponds to the constant function -1 in $\mathcal{F}(X(K), \{\pm 1\})$, and to $X(K) \in \mathcal{P}(X(K))$.

Note that since $\overline{\pi}$ is the application of the functor Spec_0 to the inclusion $W(K) \rightarrow \widetilde{W}(A, \sigma)$, there is a canonical embedding of the $W(K)$ -algebra automorphisms of $\widetilde{W}(A, \sigma)$ in G_c . We call G_a (for *algebraic*) the image of the embedding. The image of the subgroup of standard automorphisms is denoted G_s (for *standard*). This action can also be deduced from the fact that by construction, $(A, \sigma) \mapsto \widetilde{X}(A, \sigma)$ defines a functor from $\mathbf{Br}_h(K)$ to the category of sets above $X(K)$. Note that G_s is naturally a quotient of K^* since standard automorphisms have the form $(\langle a \rangle_\sigma)_*$ for some $a \in K^*$.

We then have

$$G_s \subset G_a \subset G_c \subset G,$$

and if we cannot find a canonical element of $\text{Pol}(A, \sigma)$ for an arbitrary (A, σ) we can at least try to find canonical classes in $\text{Pol}(A, \sigma)/H$ for those various subgroups $H \subset G$ (of course $\text{Pol}(A, \sigma)/G = \{*\}$), or maybe at least in $\text{Pol}_\varepsilon(A, \sigma)/H$ for some ε .

Remark 5.4. Note that by functoriality with respect to $\mathbf{Br}_h(K)$, $\text{Pol}(A, \sigma)/G_s$ only depends on the Brauer class $[A]$.

The topological nature of our spaces makes it very natural to investigate the following class:

Definition 5.5. We write $\text{Pol}^c(A, \sigma)$ for the set of continuous polarizations on (A, σ) , that is continuous sections of $\overline{\pi}$. Likewise, we have $\text{Pol}_+^c(A, \sigma)$ and $\text{Pol}_-^c(A, \sigma)$, so that $\text{Pol}^c(A, \sigma) \simeq \text{Pol}_+^c(A, \sigma) \times \text{Pol}_-^c(A, \sigma)$.

Remark 5.6. By construction, a polarization is the same as a set-theoretic section of $\pi : \text{Spec}(\widetilde{W}(A, \sigma)) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(W(K))$ that is compatible with the specialization of points. Then a continuous polarization is the same as a continuous section of π .

Proposition 5.7. *Let (A, σ) be an algebra with involution over K . A polarization $s \in \text{Pol}(A, \sigma)$ is continuous iff for all $x \in \widetilde{W}(A, \sigma)$, the total signature $\widetilde{\text{sign}}^s(x)$ relative to s is continuous on $X(K)$.*

Proof. Since the absolute total signature $\widetilde{\text{sign}}(x)$ is continuous on $\widetilde{X}(A, \sigma)$ (proposition 4.9), clearly if s is a continuous section of $\bar{\pi}$ then the composition $\widetilde{\text{sign}}^s(x)$ is also continuous.

Conversely, assume all $\widetilde{\text{sign}}^s(x)$ are continuous on $\widetilde{X}(A, \sigma)$. Let $D(x) \subset \text{Spec}(\widetilde{W}(A, \sigma))$ be the open subset defined by x (ie the open subscheme defined by the localization at x). By construction, $D_0(x) := D(x) \cap \widetilde{X}(A, \sigma)$ is the subset on which $\widetilde{\text{sign}}(x)$ takes non-zero values, so $s^{-1}(D_0(x))$ is the subset of $X(K)$ on which $\widetilde{\text{sign}}^s(x)$ takes non-zero values. By hypothesis, it is open in $X(K)$. Since the $D_0(x)$ form an open basis of $\widetilde{X}(A, \sigma)$, this means that s is continuous. \square

It follows from the definition of G_c that if $\text{Pol}^c(A, \sigma)$ is not empty, then it is a simply transitive G_c -set, so it defines a class in $\text{Pol}(A, \sigma)/G_c$. Thus we just need to know whether there is one continuous polarization to find all of them. This is strongly related to the study of H -signatures in [3], as we will now investigate.

Definition 5.8. *Let (A, σ) be an algebra with involution over K . If $x \in \widetilde{W}(A, \sigma)$, we write*

$$U(x) = \{P \in X(K) \mid \widetilde{\text{sign}}_P^+(x) \neq \widetilde{\text{sign}}_P^-(x)\}.$$

We call $U(x)$ the principal subset of $X(K)$ defined by x .

We also define $s_x \in \text{Pol}_{U(x)}(A, \sigma)$, called the principal local polarization defined by x , as the unique local polarization such that $\widetilde{\text{sign}}_P^{s_x}(x) > \widetilde{\text{sign}}_P^{-s_x}(x)$ for all $P \in U(x)$.

Proposition 5.9. *Let (A, σ) be an algebra with involution over K . Then for any $x \in \widetilde{W}(A, \sigma)$, $U(x)$ is a clopen subset of $X(K)$, and $s_x : U(x) \rightarrow \widetilde{X}(A, \sigma)$ is a continuous local polarization of (A, σ) over $U(x)$.*

Proof. Let $\tau : \widetilde{X}(A, \sigma) \rightarrow \widetilde{X}(A, \sigma)$ be the function that swaps the elements of every fiber of π . It is continuous, for instance because it is induced by the standard automorphism defined by $\langle -1 \rangle_\sigma$. We define $f : \widetilde{X}(A, \sigma) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^2$ by $f = (\widetilde{\text{sign}}(x), \widetilde{\text{sign}}(x) \circ \tau)$, and

$$S = \{(m, n) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \mid m \neq n\}, \quad S^+ = \{(m, n) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \mid m > n\}.$$

Then $U(x) = \pi(f^{-1}(S))$ and $\text{Im}(s_x) = f^{-1}(S^+)$, so $\text{Im}(s_x)$ is closed in $\widetilde{X}(A, \sigma)$ and $U(x)$ is clopen in $X(K)$ (here we use the compactness of $\widetilde{X}(A, \sigma)$). Now if Y is any closed set in $\widetilde{X}(A, \sigma)$, then $s_x^{-1}(Y) = \pi(Y \cap \text{Im}(s_x))$, so it is closed in $X(K)$, which shows that s_x is continuous. \square

Then we interpret the results in [3] as:

Theorem 5.10. *Let (A, σ) be an algebra with involution over K . Then for any $x_1, \dots, x_n \in W_\varepsilon(A)$, there exists $x \in W_\varepsilon(A, \sigma)$ such that $U(x_1) \cup \dots \cup U(x_n) = U(x)$. In particular, there exists $x \in W_\varepsilon(A, \sigma)$ such that $U(x) = X_\varepsilon(A)$, so there exist global continuous polarizations, and $\widetilde{X}(A, \sigma) \approx X(K) \amalg X(K)$ as topological spaces, with $\bar{\pi}$ being the canonical projection.*

Furthermore, the class of global principal polarizations is a transitive G_c -set, thus it is exactly $\text{Pol}^c(A, \sigma)$.

Proof. The existence of $x \in W_\varepsilon(A, \sigma)$ such that $\bigcup U(x_i) = U(x)$ is a reformulation of [3, 3.1]. The existence of $x \in W_\varepsilon(A, \sigma)$ such that $U(x) = X_\varepsilon(A)$ follows by compactity, since lemma 3.8 shows that the $U(x_i)$ form an open cover of $X_\varepsilon(A)$. Since $\text{Pol}_+^c(A, \sigma)$ and $\text{Pol}_-^c(A, \sigma)$ are non-empty, so is $\text{Pol}^c(A, \sigma)$. If $s \in \text{Pol}(A, \sigma)$, then $\widetilde{X}(A, \sigma) = \text{Im}(s) \amalg \text{Im}(-s)$, and if s is continuous, $\text{Im}(s)$ and $\text{Im}(-s)$ are homeomorphic to $X(K)$.

The fact that the principal polarizations are a transitive G_c -set is a reformulation of [3, 3.3]. Since they are included in $\text{Pol}^c(A, \sigma)$ and $\text{Pol}^c(A, \sigma)$ is also a transitive G_c -set, we can conclude. \square

Remark 5.11. With this framework, the weaker lemma 3.8 simply states that the $U(x)$ with $x \in W_\varepsilon(A, \sigma)$ form a open cover of $X_\varepsilon(A)$, whichs shows that $\widetilde{X}(A, \sigma)$ is a double cover of $X(K)$, since it has local trivialization. The notion of H -signatures in [2] corresponds to taking a finite open cover of $X_\varepsilon(A)$ by principal subsets (which exists by compactity). In general, H -signatures correspond to continuous polarizations.

Given that $\text{Spec}(\widetilde{W}(A, \sigma))$ is not only a topological space but a scheme, we also have another natural class of polarizations: if $\rho : \widetilde{W}(A, \sigma) \rightarrow W(K)$ is a retraction (see definition 3.2), then applying the Spec functor gives a scheme morphism $\rho^* : \text{Spec}(W(K)) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(\widetilde{W}(A, \sigma))$, so in particular a continuous polarization. We call polarizations of this form *algebraic polarizations* of (A, σ) , and we write $\text{Pol}^a(A, \sigma)$. Similarly, orthogonal (resp. symplectic) retractions define the set $\text{Pol}_+^a(A, \sigma)$ (resp. $\text{Pol}_-^a(A, \sigma)$) of algebraic orthogonal (resp. symplectic) polarizations of (A, σ) . There is an obvious injection $\text{Pol}^a(A, \sigma) \subset \text{Pol}_+^a(A, \sigma) \times \text{Pol}_-^a(A, \sigma)$, but it is not clear if it is surjective in general. The existence of an algebraic (global, orthogonal or symplectic) polarization of (A, σ) obviously depends only on the Brauer class $[A]$.

Remark 5.12. By construction, G_a acts on $\text{Pol}_+^a(A, \sigma)$ and $\text{Pol}_-^a(A, \sigma)$, and it acts transitively on $\text{Pol}^a(A, \sigma)$. In particular, there is a well-defined ‘‘algebraic’’ element in $\text{Pol}(A, \sigma)/G_a$, and the sets $\text{Pol}^a(A, \sigma)/G_s$, $\text{Pol}_+^a(A, \sigma)/G_s$ and $\text{Pol}_-^a(A, \sigma)/G_s$ are well-defined, and they only depend on the Brauer class $[A]$.

Example 5.13. If A is split, there are algebraic polarizations of (A, σ) , by example 3.3.

Example 5.14. According to proposition 3.5, there is always a canonical algebraic symplectic polarization of (\mathbf{H}_K, γ) , and if K is Pythagorean there is a canonical global algebraic polarization. On the other hand, (\mathbf{H}_K, γ) does not have algebraic polarizations if the Pythagoras number of K is at least 3.

We do not know of any other cases where algebraic polarizations exist, and it would be interesting to characterize the Brauer classes for which it is the case.

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