

Upper Motives of Outer Algebraic Groups

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Summary Let G be a semisimple affine algebraic group over a field F . Assuming that G becomes of inner type over some finite field extension of F of degree a power of a prime p , we investigate the structure of the Chow motives with coefficients in a finite field of characteristic p of the projective G -homogeneous varieties. The complete motivic decomposition of any such variety contains one specific summand, which is the most understandable among the others and which we call the *upper* indecomposable summand of the variety. We show that every indecomposable motivic summand of any projective G -homogeneous variety is isomorphic to a shift of the upper summand of some (other) projective G -homogeneous variety. This result is already known (and has applications) in the case of G of inner type and is new for G of outer type (over F).

1 Introduction

We fix an arbitrary base field F . Besides that, we fix a finite field \mathbb{F} and we consider the Grothendieck Chow motives over F with coefficients in \mathbb{F} . These are the objects of the category $\text{CM}(F, \mathbb{F})$, defined as in [4].

Let G be a semisimple affine algebraic group over F . According to [3, Corollary 35(4)] (see also Corollary 2.2 here), the motive of any projective G -homogeneous variety decomposes (in a unique way) into a finite direct sum of indecomposable motives. One would like to describe the indecomposable motives that appear this way. In this paper we do it under certain assumption on G formulated in terms of the (unique up to F -isomorphism) minimal field extension E/F such that the group G_E is of inner type: the degree of E/F is assumed to be a power of p , where $p = \text{char } \mathbb{F}$.

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Note that this has already been done in [5] in the case when $E = F$, that is, when G itself is of inner type. Therefore, though the inner case is formally included in the present paper, we concentrate here on the special effects of the outer case. This remark explains the choice of the title.

Note that the extension E/F is galois. Actually, we do not use the minimality condition on the extension E/F in the paper. Therefore, E/F could be any finite p -primary galois field extension with G_E of inner type. However, it is reasonable to keep the minimality condition at least for the sake of the definition of the *set of the upper motives* of G which we give now.

For any intermediate field L of the extension E/F and any projective G_L -homogeneous variety Y , we consider the upper (see [5, Definition 2.10]) indecomposable summand M_Y of the motive $M(Y) \in \text{CM}(F, \mathbb{F})$ of Y (considered as an F -variety at this point). By definition, this is the (unique up to isomorphism) indecomposable summand of $M(Y)$ with nonzero 0-codimensional Chow group. The set of the isomorphism classes of the motives M_Y for all L and Y is called the set of *upper motives* of the algebraic group G .

The summand M_Y is definitely the “easiest” indecomposable summand of $M(Y)$ over which we have the best control. For instance, the motive M_Y is isomorphic to the motive $M_{Y'}$ for another projective homogeneous (not necessarily under an action of the same group G) variety Y' if and only if there exist multiplicity 1 correspondences $Y \rightsquigarrow Y'$ and $Y' \rightsquigarrow Y$, [5, Corollary 2.15]. Here a *correspondence* $Y \rightsquigarrow Y'$ is an element of the $(\dim Y)$ -dimensional Chow group of $Y \times_F Y'$ with coefficients in \mathbb{F} ; its *multiplicity* is its image under the push-forward to the $(\dim Y)$ -dimensional Chow group of Y identified with \mathbb{F} .

One more nice property of M_Y (which will be used in the proof of Theorem 1.1) is an easy control over the condition that M_Y is a summand of an arbitrary motive M : by [5, Lemma 2.14], this condition holds if and only if there exist morphisms $\alpha : M(Y) \rightarrow M$ and $\beta : M \rightarrow M(Y)$ such that the correspondence $\beta \circ \alpha$ is of multiplicity 1.

We are going to claim that the complete motivic decomposition of any projective G -homogeneous variety X consists of shifts of upper motives of G . In fact, the information we have is a bit more precise:

Theorem 1.1. *For F , G , E , and X as earlier, the complete motivic decomposition of X consists of shifts of upper motives of the algebraic group G . More precisely, any indecomposable summand of the motive of X is isomorphic a shift of an upper motive M_Y such that the Tits index of G over the function field of the variety Y contains the Tits index of G over the function field of X .*

Remark 1.2. Theorem 1.1 fails if the degree of the extension E/F is divisible by a prime different from p (see Example 3.3).

The proof of Theorem 1.1 is given in Sect. 4. Before this, we get some preparatory results which are also of independent interest. In Sect. 2, we prove the nilpotence principle for the quasi-homogeneous varieties. In Sect. 3, we establish some properties of a motivic corestriction functor.

By a *sum* of motives we always mean the *direct* sum; a *summand* is a *direct* summand; a direct sum decomposition is called *complete* if the summands are indecomposable.

2 Nilpotence Principle for Quasi-homogeneous Varieties

Let us consider the category $CM(F, \Lambda)$ of Grothendieck Chow motives over a field F with coefficients in an *arbitrary* associative commutative unital ring Λ .

We say that a smooth complete F -variety X satisfies the nilpotence principle if for any Λ and any field extension K/F , the kernel of the change of field homomorphism

$$\text{End}(M(X)) \rightarrow \text{End}(M(X_K))$$

consists of nilpotents, where $M(X)$ stands for the motive of X in $CM(F, \Lambda)$.

We say that an F -variety X is *quasi-homogeneous* if each connected component X^0 of X has the following property: there exists a finite separable field extension L/F , a semisimple affine algebraic group G over L , and a projective G -homogeneous variety Y such that Y , considered as an F -variety via the composition $Y \rightarrow \text{Spec}L \rightarrow \text{Spec}F$, is isomorphic to X^0 . (Note that the algebraic group G need not be defined over F in this definition.)

We note that any variety that is *projective quasi-homogeneous* in the sense of [1, Sect. 4] is also quasi-homogeneous in the above sense. The following statement generalizes [2, Theorem 8.2] (see also [1, Theorem 5.1]) and [3, Theorem 25]:

Theorem 2.1. *Every quasi-homogeneous variety satisfies the nilpotence principle.*

Proof. By [4, Theorem 92.4] it suffices to show that the quasi-homogeneous varieties form a *tractable class*. We first recall the definition of a tractable class \mathcal{C} (over F). This is a disjoint union of classes \mathcal{C}_K of smooth complete K -varieties, where K runs over *all* field extensions of F , having the following properties:

- (1) If Y_1 and Y_2 are in \mathcal{C}_K for some K , then the disjoint union of Y_1 and Y_2 is also in \mathcal{C}_K ;
- (2) If Y is in \mathcal{C}_K for some K , then each component of Y is also in \mathcal{C}_K ;
- (3) If Y is in \mathcal{C}_K for some K , then for every field extension K'/K the K' -variety $Y_{K'}$ is in $\mathcal{C}_{K'}$;
- (4) If Y is in \mathcal{C}_K for some K , Y is irreducible, $\dim Y > 0$, and $Y(K) \neq \emptyset$, then \mathcal{C}_K contains a (not necessarily connected) variety Y_0 such that $\dim Y_0 < \dim Y$ and $M(Y) \simeq M(Y_0)$ in $CM(K, \Lambda)$ (for any Λ or, equivalently, for $\Lambda = \mathbb{Z}$).

Let us define a class \mathcal{C} as follows. For every field extension K/F , \mathcal{C}_K is the class of all quasi-homogeneous K -varieties.

We claim that the class \mathcal{C} is tractable. Indeed, the properties (1)–(3) are trivial and the property (4) is [2, Theorem 7.2]. □

We turn back to the case where the coefficient ring Λ is a finite field \mathbb{F} .

Corollary 2.2. *Let $M \in \text{CM}(F, \mathbb{F})$ be a summand of the motive of a quasi-homogeneous variety. Then M decomposes in a finite direct sum of indecomposable motives; moreover, such a decomposition is unique (up to a permutation of the summands).*

Proof. Any quasi-homogeneous variety is *geometrically cellular*. In particular, it is *geometrically split* in the sense of [5, Sect. 2a]. Finally, by Theorem 2.1, it satisfies the nilpotence principle. The statement to be proved follows now by [5, Corollary 2.6]. □

3 Corestriction of Scalars for Motives

As in the previous section, let Λ be an arbitrary (coefficient) ring. We write Ch for the Chow group with coefficients in Λ . Let $\text{C}(F, \Lambda)$ be the category whose objects are pairs (X, i) , where X is a smooth complete equidimensional F -variety and i is an integer. A morphism $(X, i) \rightarrow (Y, j)$ in this category is an element of the Chow group $\text{Ch}_{\dim X+i-j}(X \times Y)$ (and the composition is the usual composition of correspondences). The category $\text{C}(F, \Lambda)$ is preadditive. Taking first the additive completion of it, and taking then the idempotent completion of the resulting category, one gets the category of motives $\text{CM}(F, \Lambda)$, cf. [4, Sects. 63 and 64].

Let L/F be a finite separable field extension. We define a functor

$$\text{cor}_{L/F} : \text{C}(L, \Lambda) \rightarrow \text{C}(F, \Lambda)$$

as follows: on the objects $\text{cor}_{L/F}(X, i) = (X, i)$, where on the right-hand side X is considered as an F -variety via the composition $X \rightarrow \text{Spec } L \rightarrow \text{Spec } F$; on the morphisms, the map

$$\text{Hom}_{\text{C}(L, \Lambda)}((X, i), (Y, j)) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\text{C}(F, \Lambda)}((X, i), (Y, j))$$

is the push-forward homomorphism $\text{Ch}_{\dim X+i-j}(X \times_L Y) \rightarrow \text{Ch}_{\dim X+i-j}(X \times_F Y)$ with respect to the closed imbedding $X \times_L Y \hookrightarrow X \times_F Y$. Passing to the additive completion and then to the idempotent completion, we get an additive and commuting with the Tate shift functor $\text{CM}(L, \Lambda) \rightarrow \text{CM}(F, \Lambda)$, which we also denote by $\text{cor}_{L/F}$.

The functor $\text{cor}_{L/F} : \text{C}(L, \Lambda) \rightarrow \text{C}(F, \Lambda)$ is left-adjoint and right-adjoint to the change of field functor $\text{res}_{L/F} : \text{C}(F, \Lambda) \rightarrow \text{C}(L, \Lambda)$, associating to (X, i) the object (X_L, i) . Therefore, the functor $\text{cor}_{L/F} : \text{CM}(L, \Lambda) \rightarrow \text{CM}(F, \Lambda)$ is also left-adjoint and right-adjoint to the change of field functor $\text{res}_{L/F} : \text{CM}(F, \Lambda) \rightarrow \text{CM}(L, \Lambda)$. (This makes a funny difference with the category of varieties, where the functor $\text{cor}_{L/F}$ is only left-adjoint to $\text{res}_{L/F}$, while the right-adjoint to $\text{res}_{L/F}$ functor is the Weil transfer.) It follows that for any $M \in \text{CM}(L, \Lambda)$ and any $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, the Chow groups

$\text{Ch}^i(M)$ and $\text{Ch}^i(\text{cor}_{L/F} M)$ are canonically isomorphic as well as the Chow groups $\text{Ch}_i(M)$ and $\text{Ch}_i(\text{cor}_{L/F} M)$ are. Indeed, since $\text{res}_{L/F} \Lambda = \Lambda \in \text{CM}(L, \Lambda)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ch}^i(M) &:= \text{Hom}(M, \Lambda(i)) = \text{Hom}(\text{cor}_{L/F} M, \Lambda(i)) =: \text{Ch}^i(\text{cor}_{L/F} M) \quad \text{and} \\ \text{Ch}_i(M) &:= \text{Hom}(\Lambda(i), M) = \text{Hom}(\Lambda(i), \text{cor}_{L/F} M) =: \text{Ch}_i(\text{cor}_{L/F} M). \end{aligned}$$

In particular, if the ring Λ is connected and $M \in \text{CM}(L, \Lambda)$ is an *upper* (see [5, Definition 2.10] or Sect. 1 here) motivic summand of an irreducible smooth complete L -variety X , then $\text{cor}_{L/F} M$ is an upper motivic summand of the F -variety X .

Now we turn back to the situation where Λ is a finite field \mathbb{F} :

Proposition 3.1. *The following three conditions on a finite galois field extension E/F are equivalent:*

- (1) *For any intermediate field $F \subset K \subset E$, the K -motive of $\text{Spec } E$ is indecomposable;*
- (2) *For any intermediate fields $F \subset K \subset L \subset E$ and any indecomposable L -motive M , the K -motive $\text{cor}_{L/K}(M)$ is indecomposable;*
- (3) *The degree of E/F is a power of p (where p is the characteristic of the coefficient field \mathbb{F}).*

Proof. We start by showing that (3) \Rightarrow (2). So, we assume that $[E : F]$ is a power of p and we prove (2). The extension L/K decomposes in a finite chain of galois degree p extensions. Therefore, we may assume that L/K itself is a galois degree p extension. Let $R = \text{End}(M)$. This is an associative, unital, but not necessarily commutative \mathbb{F} -algebra. Moreover, since M is indecomposable, the ring R has no nontrivial idempotents. We have $\text{End}(\text{cor}_{L/K}(M)) = R \otimes_{\mathbb{F}} \text{End}(M_K(\text{Spec } L))$ where $M_K(\text{Spec } L) \in \text{CM}(K, \mathbb{F})$ is the motive of the K -variety $\text{Spec } L$. According to [3, Sect. 7], the ring $\text{End}(M_K(\text{Spec } L))$ is isomorphic to the group ring $\mathbb{F}\Gamma$, where Γ is the Galois group of L/K . As the group Γ is (cyclic) of order p , we have $\mathbb{F}\Gamma \simeq \mathbb{F}[t]/(t^p - 1)$. Because $p = \text{char } \mathbb{F}$, $\mathbb{F}[t]/(t^p - 1) \simeq \mathbb{F}[t]/(t^p)$. It follows that the ring $\text{End}(\text{cor}_{L/K}(M))$ is isomorphic to the ring $R[t]/(t^p)$. We prove (2) by showing that the latter ring does not contain nontrivial idempotents. An arbitrary element of $R[t]/(t^p)$ can be written in the form $a + b$ in a unique way, where $a \in R$ and b is an element of $R[t]/(t^p)$ divisible by the class of t . Note that b is nilpotent. Let us take an idempotent of $R[t]/(t^p)$ and write it in the earlier form $a + b$. Then a is an idempotent of R . Therefore $a = 1$ or $a = 0$. If $a = 1$ then $a + b$ is invertible and therefore $a + b = 1$. If $a = 0$ then $a + b$ is nilpotent and therefore $a + b = 0$.

We have proved the implication (3) \Rightarrow (2). The implication (2) \Rightarrow (1) is trivial. We finish by proving that (1) \Rightarrow (3).

We assume that $[E : F]$ is divisible by a different from p prime q and we show that (1) does not hold. Indeed, the galois group of E/F contains an element σ of order q . Let K be the subfield of E consisting of the elements of E fixed by σ . We have $F \subset K \subset E$ and E/K is galois of degree q . The endomorphisms ring of $M_K(\text{Spec } E)$ is isomorphic to $\mathbb{F}[t]/(t^q - 1)$. As $q \neq \text{char } \mathbb{F}$, the factors of the decomposition $t^q - 1 = (t - 1) \cdot (t^{q-1} + t^{q-2} + \dots + 1) \in \mathbb{F}[t]$ are coprime. Therefore, the ring $F[t]/(t^q - 1)$

is the direct product of the rings $\mathbb{F}[t]/(t - 1) = \mathbb{F}$ and $\mathbb{F}[t]/(t^{q-1} + \dots + 1)$, and it follows that the motive $M_K(\text{Spec } E)$ is not indecomposable. \square

Corollary 3.2. *Let E/F be a finite p -primary galois field extension and let L be an intermediate field: $F \subset L \subset E$. Let $M \in \text{CM}(L, \mathbb{F})$ be an upper indecomposable motivic summand of an irreducible smooth complete L -variety X . Then $\text{cor}_{L/F} M$ is an upper indecomposable summand of the F -variety X . \square*

Example 3.3. Let X be a projective quadric given by an isotropic nondegenerate 4-dimensional quadratic form of nontrivial discriminant. The variety X is projective homogeneous under the action of the orthogonal group of the quadratic form. This group is outer and the corresponding field extension E/F of this group is the quadratic extension given by the discriminant of the quadratic form. The motive of X contains a shift of the motive $M(\text{Spec } E)$.

Now let us assume that the characteristic p of the coefficient field \mathbb{F} is odd. Then $M(\text{Spec } E)$ decomposes into a sum of two indecomposable summands. The (total) Chow group of one of these two summands is 0. In particular, this summand is not an upper motive of G (because the Chow group of an upper motive is nontrivial by the very definition of upper). Therefore, Theorem 1.1 fails without the hypothesis that the extension E/F is p -primary.

4 Proof of Theorem 1.1

Before starting the proof of Theorem 1.1, let us recall some classical facts and introduce some notation.

We write \mathscr{D} (or \mathscr{D}_G) for the set of vertices of the Dynkin diagram of G . The absolute galois group Γ_F of the field F acts on \mathscr{D} . The subgroup $\Gamma_E \subset \Gamma_F$ is the kernel of the action.

Let L be a field extension of F . The set \mathscr{D}_{G_L} is identified with $\mathscr{D} = \mathscr{D}_G$. The action of Γ_L on \mathscr{D} is trivial if and only if the group G_L is of inner type. Any Γ_L -stable subset τ in \mathscr{D} determines a projective G_L -homogeneous variety X_{τ, G_L} in the way described in [5, Sect. 3]. This is the variety corresponding to the set $\mathscr{D} \setminus \tau$ in the sense of [6]. For instance, X_{\emptyset, G_L} is the variety of the Borel subgroups of G_L , and $X_{\emptyset, G_L} = \text{Spec } L$. Any projective G_L -homogeneous variety is G_L -isomorphic to X_{τ, G_L} for some Γ_L -stable $\tau \subset \mathscr{D}$.

If the extension L/F is finite separable, we write M_{τ, G_L} for the upper indecomposable motivic summand of the F -variety X_{τ, G_L} (where τ is a Γ_L -stable subset in \mathscr{D}). If $L \subset E$, the isomorphism class of M_{τ, G_L} is an upper motive of G .

For any field extension L/F , the set $\mathscr{D}_{G'}$, attached to the semisimple anisotropic kernel G' of G_L , is identified with a (Γ_L -invariant) subset in \mathscr{D} . We write τ_L (or $\tau_{L, G}$) for its complement. The subset $\tau_L \subset \mathscr{D}$ is (the set of circled vertices of) the Tits index of G_L defined in [6]. For any Γ_L -stable subset $\tau \subset \mathscr{D}$, the variety X_{τ, G_L} has a rational point if and only if $\tau \subset \tau_L$.

Proof (of Theorem 1.1). This is a recast of [5, proof of Theorem 3.5].

We prove Theorem 1.1 simultaneously for all F, G, X using an induction on $n = \dim X$. The base of the induction is $n = 0$ where $X = \text{Spec } F$ and the statement is trivial.

From now on we assume that $n \geq 1$ and that Theorem 1.1 is already proven for all varieties of dimension $< n$.

For any field extension L/F , we write \tilde{L} for the function field $L(X)$.

Let M be an indecomposable summand of $M(X)$. We have to show that M is isomorphic to a shift of M_{τ, G_L} for some intermediate field L of E/F and some $\text{Gal}(E/L)$ -stable subset $\tau \subset \mathcal{D}_G$ containing $\tau_{\tilde{F}}$.

Let G'/\tilde{F} be the semisimple anisotropic kernel of the group $G_{\tilde{F}}$. The set $\mathcal{D}_{G'}$ is identified with $\mathcal{D}_G \setminus \tau_{\tilde{F}, G}$.

We note that the group $G'_{\tilde{E}}$ is of inner type. The field extension \tilde{E}/\tilde{F} is galois with the galois group $\text{Gal}(E/F)$. In particular, its degree is a power of p and every intermediate field is of the form \tilde{L} for some intermediate field L of the extension E/F .

According to [1, Theorem 4.2], the motive of $X_{\tilde{F}}$ decomposes into a sum of shifts of motives of projective G'_L -homogeneous (where L runs over intermediate fields of the extension E/F) varieties Y , satisfying $\dim Y < \dim X = n$. (We are using the assumption that $n > 0$ here.) It follows by the induction hypothesis and Corollary 3.2 that each summand of the complete motivic decomposition of $X_{\tilde{F}}$ is a shift of M_{τ', G'_L} for some L and some $\tau' \subset \mathcal{D}_{G'}$. By Corollary 2.2, the complete decomposition of $M_{\tilde{F}}$ also consists of shifts of M_{τ', G'_L} .

Let us choose a summand $M_{\tau', G'_L}(i)$ with minimal i in the complete decomposition of $M_{\tilde{F}}$. We set $\tau = \tau' \cup \tau_{\tilde{F}} \subset \mathcal{D}_G$. We shall show that $M \simeq M_{\tau, G_L}(i)$ for these L, τ , and i .

We write Y for the F -variety X_{τ, G_L} and we write Y' for the \tilde{F} -variety X_{τ', G'_L} . We write N for the F -motive M_{τ, G_L} and we write N' for the \tilde{F} -motive M_{τ', G'_L} .

By [5, Lemma 2.14] (also formulated in Sect. 1 here) and since M is indecomposable, it suffices to construct morphisms

$$\alpha : M(Y)(i) \rightarrow M \text{ and } \beta : M \rightarrow M(Y)(i)$$

satisfying $\text{mult}(\beta \circ \alpha) = 1$, where $\text{mult}(\beta \circ \alpha)$ is the *multiplicity*, defined in Sect. 1, of the correspondence $(\beta \circ \alpha) \in \text{Ch}_{\dim Y}(Y \times_F Y)$.

We construct α first. Since $\tau' \subset \tau$, the $\tilde{F}(Y)$ -variety $Y' \times_{\tilde{L}} \text{Spec } \tilde{F}(Y)$ has a rational point. Let $\alpha_1 \in \text{Ch}_0(Y' \times_{\tilde{L}} \text{Spec } \tilde{F}(Y))$ be the class of a rational point. Let $\alpha_2 \in \text{Ch}_i(X_{\tilde{F}(Y)})$ be the image of α_1 under the composition

$$\text{Ch}_0(Y' \times_{\tilde{L}} \text{Spec } \tilde{F}(Y)) \rightarrow \text{Ch}_0(Y'_{\tilde{F}(Y)}) \rightarrow \text{Ch}_0(N'_{\tilde{F}(Y)}) \hookrightarrow \text{Ch}_i(X_{\tilde{F}(Y)}),$$

where the first map is the push-forward with respect to the closed imbedding

$$Y' \times_{\tilde{L}} \text{Spec } \tilde{F}(Y) \hookrightarrow Y'_{\tilde{F}(Y)} := Y' \times_{\tilde{F}} \text{Spec } \tilde{F}(Y).$$

Since $\tau_{\bar{F}} \subset \tau$, the variety X has an $F(Y)$ -point and, therefore, the field extension $\tilde{F}(Y)/F(Y)$ is purely transcendental. Consequently, the element α_2 is $F(Y)$ -rational and lifts to an element $\alpha_3 \in \text{Ch}_{\dim Y+i}(Y \times X)$. We mean here a lifting with respect to the composition

$$\text{Ch}_{\dim Y+i}(Y \times X) \twoheadrightarrow \text{Ch}_i(X_{F(Y)}) \xrightarrow{\text{res}_{\tilde{F}(Y)/F(Y)}} \text{Ch}_i(X_{\tilde{F}(Y)}),$$

where the first map is the epimorphism given by the pull-back with respect to the morphism $X_{F(Y)} \rightarrow Y \times X$ induced by the generic point of the variety Y .

We define the morphism α as the composition

$$M(Y)(i) \xrightarrow{\alpha_3} M(X) \longrightarrow M,$$

where the second map is the projection of $M(X)$ onto its summand M .

We proceed by constructing β . Let $\beta_1 \in \text{Ch}_{\dim Y'}(Y' \times_{\bar{F}} Y_{\bar{F}})$ be the class of the closure of the graph of a rational map of \tilde{L} -varieties $Y' \dashrightarrow Y_{\bar{F}}$ (which exists because $\tau \subset \tau_{\bar{F}} \cup \tau'$). Note that this graph is a subset of $Y' \times_{\tilde{L}} Y_{\bar{F}}$, which we consider as a subset of $Y' \times_{\bar{F}} Y_{\bar{F}}$ via the closed imbedding $Y' \times_{\tilde{L}} Y_{\bar{F}} \hookrightarrow Y' \times_{\bar{F}} Y_{\bar{F}}$. Let β_2 be the image of β_1 under the composition

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ch}^{\dim Y}(Y' \times_{\bar{F}} Y_{\bar{F}}) &= \text{Ch}^{\dim Y}(M(Y') \otimes M(Y_{\bar{F}})) \rightarrow \text{Ch}^{\dim Y}(N' \otimes M(Y_{\bar{F}})) \rightarrow \\ &\text{Ch}^{\dim Y+i}(M(X_{\bar{F}}) \otimes M(Y_{\bar{F}})) = \text{Ch}^{\dim Y+i}((X \times Y)_{\bar{F}}), \end{aligned}$$

where the first arrow is induced by the projection $M(Y') \rightarrow N'$ and the second arrow is induced by the imbedding $N'(i) \rightarrow M(X_{\bar{F}})$. The element β_2 lifts to an element

$$\beta_3 \in \text{Ch}^{\dim Y+i}(X \times X \times Y).$$

We mean here a lifting with respect to the epimorphism

$$\text{Ch}^{\dim Y+i}(X \times X \times Y) \twoheadrightarrow \text{Ch}^{\dim Y+i}((X \times Y)_{\bar{F}})$$

given by the pull-back with respect to the morphism $X \times X \times Y \rightarrow (X \times Y)_{\bar{F}}$ induced by the generic point of the second factor in this triple direct product.

Let $\pi \in \text{Ch}_{\dim X}(X \times X)$ be the projector defining the summand M of $M(X)$. Considering β_3 as a correspondence from X to $X \times Y$, we define

$$\beta_4 \in \text{Ch}^{\dim Y+i}(X \times X \times Y)$$

as the composition $\beta_3 \circ \pi$. We get

$$\beta_5 \in \text{Ch}^{\dim Y+i}(X \times Y) = \text{Ch}_{\dim X-i}(X \times Y)$$

as the image of β_4 under the pull-back with respect to the diagonal of X . Finally, we define the morphism β as the composition

$$M \longrightarrow M(X) \xrightarrow{\beta_5} M(Y)(i).$$

The verification of the relation $\text{mult}(\beta \circ \alpha) = 1$, finishing the proof, is similar to that of [5, proof of Theorem 3.5]. As the multiplicity is not changed under extension of scalars, the computation can be done over a splitting field of G . A convenient choice is the field $\bar{F}(X)$, where \bar{F} is an algebraic closure of F . \square

Remark 4.1. Theorem 1.1 can be also proven using a weaker result in place of [1, Theorem 4.2], namely, [2, Theorem 7.5].

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