

Mixed Hodge Modules

By

Morihiro SAITO*

Contents

Introduction	221
§1. Relative Monodromy Filtration	227
§2. Mixed Hodge Modules on Complex Spaces	
(2.a) Vanishing Cycle Functors and Specializations (Divisor Case)	236
(2.b) Extensions over Locally Principal Divisors	243
(2.c) Direct Images	251
(2.d) Mixed Hodge Modules	256
(2.e) Beilinson's Functor and its Applications	261
(2.f) Extensions over Closed Subspaces	265
(2.g) Kodaira Vanishing	273
§3. Mixed Hodge Modules of Normal Crossing Type	
(3.a) Constant Case	277
(3.b) Pure Case	288
(3.c) Mixed Case	304
§4. Algebraic Case	314

Introduction

In [19] we defined the polarizable Hodge Modules which correspond (philosophically) to the perverse pure complexes in the l -adic theory [3, 10]. For the definition, we used the stability by iterations of the vanishing cycle functors along locally defined holomorphic (or algebraic) functions. Then a polarizable Hodge Module with strict support (i.e. its underlying perverse sheaf is an intersection complex) is generically a polarizable variation of Hodge structure [19, 5.1.10 and 5.2.12]. In this note we show the converse: any polarizable variation of Hodge structure defined on a Zariski open subset can be uniquely (and functorially) extended to a polarizable Hodge Module with strict support. Combined with a result of Kashiwara-Kawai [16] and [19, 5.3.1], we get a natural Hodge structure on $IH^*(X, L)$ the intersection cohomology with

Received March 31, 1988.

* Research Institute for Mathematical Sciences, Kyoto University, Kyoto 606, Japan.

coefficient L , if X is compact and bimeromorphic to a compact Kähler manifold \tilde{X} , i.e. of class \mathcal{C} in the sense of Fujiki (here \tilde{X} can be taken so that we have a projective morphism of \tilde{X} onto X) and if L is a local system on a Zariski open smooth subset of X and underlies a polarizable variation of Hodge structure. We get also the decomposition theorem of Beilinson-Bernstein-Deligne-Gabber for the direct image $f_*\mathrm{IC}_X L$, if L is as above and f is projective (or proper, in the algebraic case). Here X is assumed irreducible, and $\mathrm{IC}_X L$ is the intersection complex, i.e. $j_{!*}L[\dim X]$ in the terminology of [3].

In this note we define also the *Mixed Hodge Modules* which correspond to the perverse mixed complexes [3, 10]. Roughly speaking, a mixed Hodge Module \mathcal{M} is obtained by extension of polarizable Hodge Modules, i.e. \mathcal{M} is endowed with an increasing filtration W , called the weight filtration of \mathcal{M} , such that $\mathrm{Gr}_i^W \mathcal{M}$ are polarizable Hodge Modules of weight i . Here the extension can not be arbitrary; we control this using again the vanishing cycle functors. The imposed condition is a natural generalization of that of Steenbrink-Zucker [22, (3.13)], i.e. the existence of the relative monodromy filtration, cf. (2.3.1), and the compatibility condition of the Hodge filtration F , the weight filtration W and the filtration V of Malgrange-Kashiwara (indexed by \mathbb{Q}), cf. (2.2.1) and (2.2.8). We also add the condition for the existence and the uniqueness of the open direct images j_* and $j_!$ for open immersions j whose complements are locally principal divisors, and assume that the above conditions are satisfied inductively for iterations of the vanishing cycle functors and the open direct images as above, after taking the smooth pull-backs, cf. (4.2.1). Here we consider the algebraic case for simplicity (in the analytic case we replace j_* and $j_!$ by $j_* j^{-1}$ and $j_! j^{-1}$, cf. (2.17.3).) Let X be a separated and reduced complex algebraic variety, and $\mathrm{MHM}(X)$ the category of mixed Hodge Modules. By definition we have a natural functor $\mathrm{rat}: \mathrm{MHM}(X) \rightarrow \mathrm{Perv}(\mathbb{Q}_X)$, where rat means the underlying rational structure and $\mathrm{Perv}(\mathbb{Q}_X)$ is the category of \mathbb{Q} -perverse sheaves on X^{an} with algebraic stratifications [3]. By [19, 5.1.14] and by definition, $\mathrm{MHM}(X)$ is an abelian category, and rat is faithful and exact. The main result of this note is

0.1. Theorem. *We have the natural functors f_* , $f_!$, f^* , $f^!$, ψ_g , $\phi_{g,1}$, \mathbb{D} , \boxtimes , \otimes and $\mathcal{H}om$ between $D^b\mathrm{MHM}(X)$ the derived categories of mixed Hodge Modules, such that these functors are compatible with the corresponding functors on the underlying \mathbb{Q} -complexes via:*

$$\mathrm{rat}: D^b\mathrm{MHM}(X) \longrightarrow D^b\mathrm{Perv}(\mathbb{Q}_X) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{real}} D_c^b(\mathbb{Q}_X)$$

(cf. [3, 3.1.10] for the definition of the functor real), where f is a morphism of algebraic varieties, $g \in \Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ and $\phi_{g,1} = \mathrm{Ker}(T_g - 1)$ with T_g the semi-simple part of the monodromy T of ϕ_g .

If X is smooth, $\text{MHM}(X)$ is a full subcategory of $\text{MF}_{rh}\mathbf{W}(\mathcal{D}_X, \mathbf{Q}) = \{(M, F, K; W)\}$ the category of filtered regular holonomic \mathcal{D}_X -Modules with \mathbf{Q} -structure given by an isomorphism $\alpha: \text{DR}(M) \cong \mathbf{C} \otimes K$ compatible with finite increasing filtrations W on M and $K \in \text{Perv}(\mathbf{Q}_X)$. Here the morphisms are the pairs of morphisms of filtered \mathcal{D}_X -Modules and \mathbf{Q} -perverse sheaves compatible with α and W . By definition $\text{rat}(\mathcal{M}) = K$ if $\mathcal{M} = (M, F, K; W)$. We say that a mixed Hodge Module is smooth (on X) if $\text{rat}(\mathcal{M})[-\dim X]$ is a local system on X and X is smooth. In this case \mathcal{M} is a variation of mixed Hodge structure satisfying some good condition at infinity, i.e. admissible in the sense of Steenbrink-Zucker (one dimensional case) [22] and Kashiwara [13]. For the converse we have (cf. 3.27):

0.2. Theorem. *An admissible variation of mixed Hodge structure is a smooth mixed Hodge Module.*

As a corollary, a polarizable variation of Hodge structure (and a polarizable Hodge Module) is a mixed Hodge Module. By definition the condition for mixed Hodge Modules is Zariski local. We can construct locally the mixed Hodge Modules by induction on $\dim \text{supp } \mathcal{M}$ by the following:

0.3. Proposition. *Let X be an algebraic variety, and Y a principal divisor defined by g , i.e. $Y = g^{-1}(0)_{\text{red}}$. Put $U = X \setminus Y$ and let $j: U \rightarrow X$ be the natural inclusion. Then $\text{MHM}(X)$ is equivalent to $\text{MHM}(U, Y)_{\text{ex}}$ the category whose objects are $(\mathcal{M}', \mathcal{M}''; u, v)$ where $\mathcal{M}' \in \text{MHM}(U)$, $\mathcal{M}'' \in \text{MHM}(Y)$, $u \in \text{Hom}(\psi_{g,1} j_* \mathcal{M}', \mathcal{M}'')$ and $v \in \text{Hom}(\mathcal{M}'', \psi_{g,1} j_* \mathcal{M}'(-1))$ such that $vu = N (= \log T_u \otimes (2\pi i)^{-1})$.*

Note that the stability of mixed Hodge Modules by \boxtimes follows from 0.2 and 0.3, because the admissibility condition is a generic one by [13] and stable by \boxtimes . To define the functors f_* and $f^!$ in 0.1, it is enough to define the cohomological ones $\mathcal{H}^i f_*$ and $\mathcal{H}^i f^!$ for quasi-projective morphisms, because we can derive these functors in the affine case and the general case is reduced to this case by [1], cf. 4.3. If \mathcal{M} is pure and f is projective, the cohomological direct images are defined in [19, 5.3.1] and it is not difficult to check the stability of the condition for mixed Hodge Modules, cf. 2.14. Then for f quasi-projective, we define $\mathcal{H}^i f_* = (\mathcal{H}^i \bar{f}_*) j_{*}$, etc. for a factorization $f = \bar{f} \circ j$ such that \bar{f} is projective and j is an open immersion whose complement is a locally principal divisor. Then the independence of the factorization follows from the uniqueness of j_* and $j^!$. We define f^* and $f^!$ by the adjoint functors of f_* and $f^!$. Then their existence is reduced to the case where f is a closed immersion i or a projection $pr: X \times Y \rightarrow Y$. For the first case we use an affine covering of the complement U of X and calculate i^* and $i^!$ using the Cech complex, cf. (4.4.1). Here we use the equivalence of categories

$$i_*: D^b \text{MHM}(X) \xrightarrow{\sim} D^b_X \text{MHM}(Y)$$

where the right hand side is the full subcategory of $D^b\text{MHM}(Y)$ whose objects have cohomological supports in X , cf. (4.2.10). In the projection case we show that pr^* (resp. $pr^!$) is represented by the external product $\mathcal{M} \boxtimes$ for $\mathcal{M} \in D^b\text{MHM}(X)$ such that $\text{rat}(\mathcal{M}) \cong \mathbb{Q}_X$ (resp. $\mathbb{D}\mathbb{Q}_X$). For the existence of \mathcal{M} we use a kind of Mayer-Vietoris argument, cf. (4.4.2). The stability of $\text{MHM}(X)$ by the vanishing cycle functors is almost clear by definition, and that by the dual functor \mathbb{D} follows from the compatibility of the algebraic and topological dualities with respect to the vanishing cycle functors. For \otimes and $\mathcal{H}om$ we use the well-known formula:

$$\mathcal{M} \otimes \mathcal{N} = \Delta^*(\mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathcal{N}), \quad \mathcal{H}om(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}) = \Delta^!(\mathbb{D}\mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathcal{N}),$$

where $\Delta: X \rightarrow X \times X$ is the diagonal immersion.

For the proof of 0.2, we have to prove that an admissible variation of mixed Hodge structure can be extended to a Mixed Hodge Module on \bar{X} a completion of X , where we may assume that \bar{X} is smooth and $\bar{X} \setminus X$ is a normal crossing divisor. We first treat the pure case, where a polarizable variation of Hodge structure is naturally extended to a filtered $\mathcal{D}_{\bar{X}}$ -Module with \mathbb{Q} -structure by the intermediate direct image $j_{1*} = \text{Im}(j_! \rightarrow j_*)$, cf. 3.10. We can calculate the vanishing cycle functors along g if the union of $\bar{X} \setminus X$ and $g^{-1}(0)$ is a normal crossing divisor. Here the key point is the compatibility of the $\dim X + 1$ filtrations $F, V^{(1)}, \dots, V^{(\dim X)}$, where $V^{(i)}$ are the filtration V along the coordinate hyperplanes $x_i^{-1}(0)$. Then, for the decomposition of $\text{Gr}_i^W \psi_g$, we use a lemma of Kashiwara on nilpotent orbit (cf. 3.19). For a general g we can reduce to the above case using Hironaka's desingularization and the stability by projective direct images. In the mixed case, we use j_* for the extension. In this case we prove the compatibility of the $\dim X + 2$ filtrations $F, V^{(1)}, \dots, V^{(\dim X)}$ and W , where W on the extension is defined by Kashiwara [13]. Then we can show the stability by the vanishing cycle functors and the open direct images as in the definition of mixed Hodge Modules.

For the proof of 0.3, we use Beilinson's functor ξ_g whose corresponding functor on the \mathbb{Q} -complexes is the mapping cone of $\text{id} \rightarrow \psi_{g,1}$ shifted by one to the right. This functor is also used in the proof of the equivalence of categories which appeared in the construction of the functors $i^*, i^!$.

As a corollary of 0.1 and 0.2, we get a natural mixed Hodge structure on $H^*(X, L)$ if L underlies an admissible variation of mixed Hodge structures. (This result can be generalized to the analytic case, where we assume X has a compactification \bar{X} which is smooth and Kähler, or of class C .) Note that this mixed Hodge structure is compatible with the perverse Leray spectral sequences, because, for the composition of $f: X \rightarrow Y$ and $g: Y \rightarrow Z$ and for $\mathcal{M} \in D^b\text{MHM}(X)$, the natural truncation τ on $f_*\mathcal{M}$ induces the perverse Leray spectral sequence:

$$E_2^{p,q} = H^p g_* H^q f_* \mathcal{M} \implies H^{p+q} (gf)_* \mathcal{M} \quad \text{in } \text{MHM}(Z).$$

We say that $\mathcal{M} \in D^b\text{MHM}(X)$ is of weight $\leq n$ (resp. $\geq n$) if $\text{Gr}_i^W H^j \mathcal{M} = 0$ for $i > j + n$ (resp. $i < j + n$). This condition is stable by $f_!$, f^* (resp. f_* , $f^!$), cf. 2.26. We say that $\mathcal{M} \in D^b\text{MHM}(X)$ is pure of weight n if $\text{Gr}_i^W H^j \mathcal{M} = 0$ for $i \neq j + n$. Then this condition is stable by the direct images for proper morphisms. Moreover a pure complex \mathcal{M} is isomorphic to the direct sum of $H^j \mathcal{M}[-j]$, because $\text{Ext}^i(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}) = 0$ for \mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N} pure of weight m, n with $m < n + j$, cf. 4.25. These facts are analogue of the results in [3].

For an algebraic variety X , we define $\mathbf{Q}_X^H = a_X^* \mathbf{Q}_{pt}^H$, where $a_X: X \rightarrow pt$ ($= \text{Spec } \mathbf{C}$) and $\mathbf{Q}_{pt}^H = (\mathbf{C}, F, \mathbf{Q}, W)$ with $\text{Gr}_i^F = \text{Gr}_i^W = 0$ for $i \neq 0$. Then for an irreducible closed subvariety Z of dimension d in X , we can define the Hodge cycle class cl_Z^H of Z in

$$(*) \quad \text{Hom}(\mathbf{Q}_X^H, (\mathbf{D}\mathbf{Q}_X^H)(-d)[-2d]) = \text{Hom}(\mathbf{Q}_{pt}^H, (a_X)_*(\mathbf{D}\mathbf{Q}_X^H)(-d)[-2d])$$

using a natural morphism $\mathbf{Q}_Z^H[d] \rightarrow \text{IC}_Z \mathbf{Q}^H (= j_{1*} \mathbf{Q}_{Z_{\text{reg}}}^H[d])$ and its dual morphism, where $j: Z_{\text{reg}} \rightarrow Z$. If X is smooth, $\mathbf{D}\mathbf{Q}_X^H = \mathbf{Q}_X^H(d_X)[2d_X]$ with $d_X = \dim X$, and the right hand side of (*) is isomorphic to the \mathbf{Q} -Deligne cohomology if X is smooth proper.

The plan of this note is as follows.

In §1, we develop the theory of relative monodromy filtration in the exact categories, which gives easily the compatibility of some results with the Hodge filtration. The main results are Kashiwara’s canonical splitting [13, 3.2.9] where we use the primitive decomposition for the proof (cf. 1.5), and the generalization of Steenbrink-Zucker’s formula for the weight filtration on the open direct images [22, (4.8)] to the case where neither can nor Var are bijective (cf. 1.9).

In §2, we study the mixed Hodge Modules in the analytic case. Almost all the arguments in this section can be applied also to the algebraic case, and the results which are particular only to the algebraic case will be written in §4. (Note that the definition of mixed Hodge Module is different in the algebraic and analytic case due to the difference of the topologies: in the algebraic case the mixed Hodge Modules are always assumed to be extendable and polarizable.) In (2.a) we introduce the notion: the vanishing cycle functors are well-defined along a holomorphic function, which is a natural generalization of [22, (3.13)], and we prove the stability by dual and subquotient in $\text{MHW}(X)$ the category whose objects are obtained by extensions of Hodge Modules, i.e. $\mathcal{M} \in \text{MHW}(X)$ has the weight filtration W such that $\text{Gr}_i^W \mathcal{M} \in \text{MH}(X, i)$. In (2.b), we study the extensions over the locally principal divisors in the case of $\text{MHW}(X)$, and prove an analogue of Deligne-MacPherson-Verdier’s formula [23] where the vanishing cycle functors are used for the gluing, cf. 2.8. Here we use 1.9 to define W on

the extension. We also show the polarizability of the open direct images (cf. 2.11) where we use Verdier's specialization. In (2.c) we show the stability of the well-definedness of vanishing cycle functors by the proper direct images, assuming some stability of Hodge Modules which appear as the graduation by W , cf. 2.14. In (2.d) we define the mixed Hodge Modules in the analytic case, and construct the cohomological direct images and pull-backs for some morphisms. In (2.e) we define Beilinson's functor ξ_g in the category of mixed Hodge Modules. Using this, we prove some equivalence of categories associated to a closed immersion (cf. (2.23.2)) and the estimation of the weight for the cohomological direct images and pull-backs, cf. 2.26. In (2.f) we show the analogue of Deligne-MacPherson-Verdier's formula in the case of mixed Hodge Modules, cf. 2.28. We also prove MacPherson's version, cf. 2.32. In (2.g) we prove the generalization of the Kodaira vanishing (cf. 2.33) which implies the Ohsawa-Kollár vanishing, cf. 2.34, and the Guillen-Navarro-Puerta vanishing, cf. (2.33.2).

The aim of §3 is to relate the variations of (mixed) Hodge structures to the (mixed) Hodge Modules. In (3.a) we calculate the vanishing cycle functors for the perverse sheaves in the normal crossing case, cf. 3.3–5. As a corollary, we prove that the (polarizable) mixed Hodge Modules on a point are identified with the (polarizable) \mathbb{Q} -mixed Hodge structures, cf. 3.9. In (3.b) we study the intermediate direct image of a polarizable variation of Hodge structure. We show the compatibility of $F, V^{(i)} (1 \leq i \leq \dim X)$, cf. 3.12, and calculate the vanishing cycle functors, cf. 3.17. Then, combining with Kashiwara's result on nilpotent orbit, we prove the stability by vanishing cycle functors and this intermediate direct image is a polarizable Hodge Module. In (3.c) we study the usual direct image of an admissible variation of mixed Hodge structures. Here we also show the compatibility of $F, W, V^{(i)} (1 \leq i \leq \dim X)$, and calculate the vanishing cycle functors. In this case the difficulty is to show the existence of the relative monodromy filtration and (3.23.14) is proved for this purpose.

In §4 we study the mixed Hodge Modules on algebraic varieties. We give the second definition of mixed Hodge Modules to show the equivalence of categories (4.2.4), and prove the equivalence of these two definitions, cf. 4.2. We define the direct images in 4.3 using a result of Beilinson [1, §3], and the pull-backs in 4.3 as the adjoint functors of the direct images. The Hodge cycle class of an irreducible closed subvariety is defined in 4.5.

I would like to thank Professors P. Deligne and M. Kashiwara for useful discussions and their stimulations. A part of this work was done during my stay at the Institute for Advanced Study in 1985/86. I would like to thank the staff of the institute for the hospitality.

§1. Relative Monodromy Filtration (cf. [10, 13, 22, etc.])

1.1. Let \mathcal{C} be an exact category, i.e. there is an abelian category \mathcal{A} such that \mathcal{C} is an additive full subcategory of \mathcal{A} stable by extensions, and a short sequence in \mathcal{C} is called *exact* if it is exact in \mathcal{A} . We assume \mathcal{C} has an additive automorphism S which is extended to \mathcal{A} . (For example, \mathcal{C} is the category of filtered objects of an abelian category and S is a shift of filtration; or $S = \text{id}$). Let L be a finite increasing filtration of $M \in \mathcal{C}$ (cf. [19, 1.3.1]), and $N: (M, L) \rightarrow S^{-1}(M, L)$ a filtered morphism such that $N^i = 0$ for $i \gg 0$, where the filtration $L = S^j L$ on $S^j M$ is defined by $L_i(S^j M) = S^j(L_i M)$ for $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then there exists at most one finite increasing filtration W of (M, L) [loc. cit], called the *relative monodromy filtration*, such that:

$$(1.1.1) \quad N \text{ induces a morphism } N: (M; L, W) \longrightarrow S^{-1}(M; L, W[2]),$$

$$(1.1.2) \quad N^i: \text{Gr}_{i+k}^W \text{Gr}_k^L M \xrightarrow{\sim} S^{-i} \text{Gr}_{-i+k}^W \text{Gr}_k^L M \quad \text{for } i > 0,$$

where $W[m]_i = W_{i-m}$. In fact, in the case $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{A}$, we have Deligne’s inductive formula [10, 1.6.13] (if W exists):

$$(1.1.3) \quad W_{-i+k} L_k M = W_{-i+k} L_{k-1} M + N^i(S^i W_{i+k} L_k M) \quad (i > 0),$$

$$(1.1.4) \quad W_{i+k} L_k M = \text{Ker}(N^{i+1}: L_k M \longrightarrow S^{-i-1}(L_k M / W_{-i-2+k} L_k M)) \quad (i \geq 0),$$

where $W_{i+k} L_k M = L_k M (i \gg 0)$ follows from (1.1.4). In general, the relative monodromy filtration W of (M, L) in \mathcal{C} is the relative monodromy filtration of (M, L) in \mathcal{A} such that $\text{Gr}_i^W \text{Gr}_k^L M \in \mathcal{C}$ (cf. [19, 1.3.2]). In the case $\text{Gr}_k^L M = 0$ for $k \neq 0$ (or $k \neq n$, more generally), W is called the *monodromy filtration* (shifted by n , if $n \neq 0$) of M , and we define the *primitive part* by

$$(1.1.5) \quad P\text{Gr}_i^W M = \text{Ker}(\text{Gr}^W N^{i+1}: \text{Gr}_i^W M \longrightarrow S^{-i-1} \text{Gr}_{-i-2}^W M) \quad \text{for } i \geq 0 \text{ and } 0 \text{ otherwise,}$$

if $\text{Gr}^W N^{i+1}$ has the kernel in \mathcal{C} . In this case $P\text{Gr}_i^W M$ is the kernel in \mathcal{A} (and belongs to \mathcal{C}), because $\text{Gr}^W N^{i+2}: \text{Gr}_{i+2}^W M \xrightarrow{\sim} S^{-i-2} \text{Gr}_{-i-2}^W M$ (hence $\text{Gr}^W N^{i+1}$ is a strict epimorphism by definition). In particular, we have the *Lefschetz decomposition*:

$$(1.1.6) \quad \sum \text{Gr}^W N^m: \bigoplus S^m P\text{Gr}_{i+2m}^W M \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Gr}_i^W M$$

where the summation is taken over $m \geq 0$ such that $i + m \geq 0$.

In general the relative monodromy filtration does not always exist. In the case of abelian category, an inductive criterion is given in [22, (2.20)]:

1.2. Lemma. *With the notation as above, assume $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{A}$ and the relative*

monodromy filtration of $(L_{k-1}M, L)$ exists, then it exists on (L_k, M) iff:

$$(1.2.1) \quad N^{i+1}: \text{Ker}(N^{i+1}: S^{i+1}\text{Gr}_k^L M \longrightarrow \text{Gr}_k^L M) \longrightarrow L_{k-1}/(N^{i+1}(S^{i+1}L_{k-1}M) + W_{-i-2+k}L_{k-1}M) \text{ is zero for } i \geq 0.$$

(See [loc. cit] for a proof.)

1.3. Remark. It is easy to see that (1.2.1) is a necessary condition, because

$$\text{Ker}(N^{i+1}: \text{Gr}_k^L M \longrightarrow S^{-i-1}\text{Gr}_k^L M) \subset W_{i+k}\text{Gr}_k^L M.$$

(In fact, $N^{i+1}: \text{Gr}_{i+1+l+k}^W \text{Gr}_k^L M \rightarrow S^{-i-1}\text{Gr}_{-i-1+l+k}^W \text{Gr}_k^L M (l \geq 0)$ and $N^{i+1}: \text{Gr}_k^L M / W_{i+k}\text{Gr}_k^L M \rightarrow S^{-i-1}(\text{Gr}_k^L M / W_{-i-2+k}\text{Gr}_k^L M)$ are injective.) For the converse, we have a direct proof, if $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{A}$ is the abelian category of R -modules for R an algebra over a field K and $S = \text{id}$. In fact, the assertion is reduced to the case $R = K$ by (1.1.3–4), then we may assume \mathcal{C} is a semi-simple abelian category (i.e. every exact sequence splits). We shall construct a splitting $s: \bar{M} := \text{Gr}_k^L M \rightarrow L_k M$ such that $(sN - Ns)(W_i \bar{M}) \subset W_{i-2} L_{k-1} M$, where W is the monodromy filtration of \bar{M} shifted by k . First we take $\bar{s}_i: P\text{Gr}_{i+k}^W \bar{M} \rightarrow W_{i+k} \bar{M}$, such that its composition with the projection $W_{i+k} \bar{M} \rightarrow \text{Gr}_{i+k}^W \bar{M}$ is the natural inclusion. We can modify \bar{s}_i inductively so that $\text{Im}(N^{i+1} \bar{s}_i) \subset W_{-l-i-2+k} \bar{M}$ for any $l > 0$, i.e. $\text{Im}(\bar{s}_i) \subset \text{Ker } N^{i+1}$. By (1.2.1) we can lift \bar{s}_i to a morphism $s_i: P \text{Gr}_{i+k}^W \bar{M} \rightarrow W_{i+k} L_k M$ such that $\text{Im}(N^{i+1} s_i) \subset W_{-i-2+k} L_{k-1} M$. By the Lefschetz decomposition, we have an isomorphism:

$$\sum_{0 \leq m \leq i} N^m \bar{s}_i: \bigoplus_{0 \leq m \leq i} P\text{Gr}_{i+k}^W \bar{M} \longrightarrow \bar{M}.$$

We get the section s by replacing \bar{s}_i with s_i in the above morphism. Then $(Ns - sN)(W_i \bar{M}) \subset W_{i-2} L_{k-1} M$ is clear and we get the relative monodromy filtration of $(L_k M, L)$ by

$$W_i L_k M = W_i L_{k-1} M + s(W_i \bar{M}).$$

(This argument can be generalized to the filtered case.)

1.4. Remark. With the notation of 1.1, the relative monodromy filtration of (M, L) exists, iff (1.2.1) is satisfied in \mathcal{A} and each $\text{Gr}_k^L M$ has the monodromy filtration in \mathcal{C} (i.e. $\text{Gr}_i^W \text{Gr}_k^L M \in \mathcal{C}$).

The following proposition and two corollaries are variants of Kashiwara’s result [13].

1.5. Proposition (cf. [13, Th. 3.2.9]). *With the notation of 1.1, assume the relative monodromy filtration W of (M, L) exists and*

$$P\text{Gr}_{i+k}^W \text{Gr}_k^L M := \text{Ker}(\text{Gr}^W \text{Gr}^L N^{i+1}: \text{Gr}_{i+k}^W \text{Gr}_k^L M \longrightarrow S^{-i-1}\text{Gr}_{-i-2+k}^W \text{Gr}_k^L M)$$

belongs to \mathcal{C} (i.e. the kernel exists in \mathcal{C} , cf. (1.1.5)). Then there exists a unique splitting of $(\mathrm{Gr}_i^W M, L)$ for any i , satisfying the following conditions:

Let $s_{i,k} : \mathrm{Gr}_i^W \mathrm{Gr}_k^L M \rightarrow \mathrm{Gr}_i^W L_k M$ be the section corresponding to the splitting, and $s'_{i+k,k} : P\mathrm{Gr}_{i+k}^W \mathrm{Gr}_k^L M \rightarrow \mathrm{Gr}_{i+k}^W L_k M$ the restriction of $s_{i+k,k}$ to the primitive part. Then:

$$(1.5.1) \quad \mathrm{Im}(s_{i+k,k}) = \sum \mathrm{Im}(N^m s'_{j+k,k}) \quad (\text{the summation is taken over } j, m \geq 0 \text{ such that } m \leq j, j - 2m = i),$$

$$(1.5.2) \quad \mathrm{Im}(s'_{i+k,k}) = \mathrm{Ker}(N^{i+1} : \mathrm{Gr}_{i+k}^W L_k M \longrightarrow S^{-i-1}(\mathrm{Gr}_{-i-2+k}^W L_k M / V_{i+k,k}))$$

where $V_{i+k,k} = \sum \mathrm{Im}(N^m s'_{j+l,l})$ (the summation is taken over $j, m \geq 0, l \leq k - 2$ such that $m \leq j, j + l < i + k, j + l - 2m = k - i - 2$).

Moreover, $N^m s'_{j+k,k} : P\mathrm{Gr}_{j+k}^W \mathrm{Gr}_k^L M \rightarrow S^{-m} \mathrm{Gr}_{j+k-2m}^W L_k M$ are strict monomorphisms for $m \leq j$, the summations in (1.5.1–2) are direct sums and the morphism in the right hand side of (1.5.2) is a strict epimorphism.

Proof. If there is a splitting of $(\mathrm{Gr}_i^W M, L)$ satisfying (1.5.1) in \mathcal{A} , the Lefschetz decomposition (cf. (1.1.6)) implies the isomorphism:

$$\sum N^m s'_{j+l,l} : \bigoplus S^m P\mathrm{Gr}_{j+l}^W \mathrm{Gr}_l^L M \longrightarrow \mathrm{Gr}_i^W M$$

where the summation is taken over $j, m \geq 0, l \in \mathbf{Z}$ such that $m \leq j, j + l - 2m = i$. In particular $N^m s'_{j+l,l}$ are strict monomorphisms for $m \leq j$ and the summations in (1.5.1–2) are direct sums. Therefore it is enough to show that the morphism in (1.5.2) is surjective in \mathcal{A} and the right hand side of (1.5.2) projects isomorphically onto $P\mathrm{Gr}_{j+k}^W \mathrm{Gr}_k^L M$ by induction on k , because the sections are uniquely determined by their image and $V_{i+k,k}$ is defined by $s'_{j+l,l}$ with $l < k$.

Assume the assertion is verified for (j, l) such that $l < k$ or $j > i, l = k$. We define a morphism by

$$\tilde{s}_{i+k,k} := \bigoplus N^m s'_{j+l,l} : U_{i+k,k} := \bigoplus S^m P\mathrm{Gr}_{j+l}^W \mathrm{Gr}_l^L M \longrightarrow \mathrm{Gr}_{i+k}^W L_k M$$

where the summation is taken over $j, m \geq 0, l \leq k$ such that $m \leq j, j + l - 2m = i + k, j > i$ (if $l = k$). Then the Lefschetz decomposition implies the short exact sequence:

$$0 \longrightarrow U_{i+k,k} \xrightarrow{\tilde{s}_{i+k,k}} \mathrm{Gr}_{i+k}^W L_k M \xrightarrow{\mathrm{pr}} P\mathrm{Gr}_{i+k}^W \mathrm{Gr}_k^L M \longrightarrow 0$$

where pr is the composition: $\mathrm{Gr}_{i+k}^W L_k M \rightarrow \mathrm{Gr}_{i+k}^W \mathrm{Gr}_k^L M \rightarrow P\mathrm{Gr}_{i+k}^W \mathrm{Gr}_k^L M$. Moreover $N^{i+1} \tilde{s}_{i+k,k} : U_{i+k,k} \rightarrow S^{-i-1} \mathrm{Gr}_{-i-2+k}^W L_k M$ is injective (in \mathcal{A}) and $V_{i+k,k}$ is a complement to its image. Then the assertion follows from the diagram in \mathcal{A} :

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & \text{Ker } N^{i+1} & \xlongequal{\quad} & \text{Ker } N^{i+1} & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow \wr & & \\
0 & \longrightarrow & U_{i+k,k} \xrightarrow{\tilde{S}_{i+k,k}} & \text{Gr}_{i+k}^W L_k M & \xrightarrow{\text{pr}} & P\text{Gr}_{i+k}^W L_k M & \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & \parallel & \downarrow N^{i+1} & & \downarrow & \\
0 & \longrightarrow & U_{i+k,k} & \xrightarrow{\sim} & S^{-i-1}(\text{Gr}_{-i-2+k}^W L_k M / V_{i+k,k}) & \longrightarrow & 0
\end{array}$$

1.6. Corollary. *Let $(M; L, W, N)$ and $(M'; L, W, N)$ be as in 1.1, and $u: (M; L, N) \rightarrow (M'; L, N)$ a morphism compatible with L, N . If $\text{Gr}_k^L u$ induces*

$$(1.6.1) \quad \text{Gr}_k^L u: (\text{Gr}_k^L M, W) \longrightarrow (\text{Gr}_k^L M', W[1]) \quad \text{for any } k,$$

u induces $u: (M; L, W) \rightarrow (M'; L, W[1])$. (Note that u induces always $u: (M; L, W) \rightarrow (M'; L, W)$ by (1.1.3–4).)

Proof. We may assume $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{A}$, cf. 1.1. We prove by induction on k :

$$\text{Gr}^W u: \text{Gr}_i^W L_k M \longrightarrow \text{Gr}_i^W L_k M' \text{ are zero for any } i.$$

Let $s'_{i+k,k}$ and $t'_{i+k,k}$ be the sections for M and M' corresponding to the splitting in 1.5. Then it is enough to show the composition:

$$P\text{Gr}_{i+k}^W \text{Gr}_k^L K \xrightarrow{s'} \text{Gr}_{i+k}^W L_k M \xrightarrow{u} \text{Gr}_{i+k}^W L_k M'$$

is zero. Because $\text{Im}(N^{i+1} s'_{i+k,k}) \subset \text{Gr}_{-i-2+k}^W L_{k-2} M$, the composition:

$$\begin{aligned}
N^{i+1} \circ \text{Gr}^W u \circ s'_{i+k,k} &= \text{Gr}^W u \circ N^{i+1} \circ s'_{i+k,k}: \\
S^{i+1} P\text{Gr}_{i+k}^W \text{Gr}_k^L M &\longrightarrow \text{Gr}_{-i-2+k}^W L_k M'
\end{aligned}$$

is zero by inductive hypothesis. This implies

$$\text{Im}(\text{Gr}^W u \circ s'_{i+k,k}) \subset \text{Im}(t'_{i+k,k}).$$

Therefore it is enough to show

$$\text{Gr}^W \text{Gr}^L u: P\text{Gr}_{i+k}^W \text{Gr}_k^L M \longrightarrow \text{Gr}_{i+k}^W \text{Gr}_k^L M'$$

is zero, because $\text{Im}(t'_{i+k,k})$ projects isomorphically onto $P\text{Gr}_{i+k}^W \text{Gr}_k^L M'$. But this follows from the assumption (1.6.1).

1.7. Corollary (cf. [13, Lemma 3.3.2]). *Let $(M; L, W, N)$ and $(M'; L, W, N)$ be as above, and $u: (M, L) \rightarrow (M', L)$ and $v: (M', L) \rightarrow S^{-1}(M, L)$ filtered morphisms such that $uv = N$ and $vu = N$. Assume:*

$$(1.7.1) \quad \text{Gr}_k^L M' = \text{Im}(\text{Gr}_k^L u) \oplus \text{Ker}(\text{Gr}_k^L v) \quad \text{in } \mathcal{A} \text{ (cf. 1.1)}$$

for any k . Then u and v induce the morphisms:

$$u: (M; L, W) \longrightarrow (M'; L, W[1]), \quad v: (M'; L, W) \longrightarrow S^{-1}(M; L, W[1]).$$

Proof. We may assume $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{A}$. Then the assertion follows from the next proposition:

1.8. Proposition. *Let $u: M \rightarrow M'$ and $v: M' \rightarrow S^{-1}M$ be morphisms in \mathcal{A} (cf. 1.1) such that $N = vu$ and $N = uv$ are nilpotent. Let W be the monodromy filtration of M and M' . Then the condition:*

$$(1.8.1) \quad M' = \text{Im } u \oplus \text{Ker } v$$

implies:

(1.8.2) *u and v induce strict morphisms*

$$u: (M, W) \longrightarrow (M', W[1]), \quad v: (M', W) \longrightarrow S^{-1}(M, W[1]),$$

(1.8.3) *$\text{Gr}_{i+1}^W u: \text{Gr}_{i+1}^W M \longrightarrow \text{Gr}_i^W M'$ is surjective for $i > 0$,*

$$\text{Gr}_i^W v: \text{Gr}_i^W M' \longrightarrow S^{-1}\text{Gr}_{i-1}^W M \text{ is injective for } i < 0.$$

(1.8.4) *$u: M/W_1M \longrightarrow M'/W_0M'$ is surjective*

$$v: W_{-1}M' \longrightarrow S^{-1}W_{-2}M \text{ is injective.}$$

Conversely, let $u: (M, W) \rightarrow (M', W[1])$ and $v: (M', W) \rightarrow S^{-1}(M, W[1])$ be filtered morphisms in \mathcal{A} , where W is a finite increasing filtration on M and M' (in particular, $N := vu$ and $N := uv$ are nilpotent). Assume (1.8.4) holds and W on M is the monodromy filtration, then so is W on M' and (1.8.1–3) hold.

Proof. If (1.8.1) holds, $(M \rightleftharpoons M')$ is the direct sum of $(M \rightleftharpoons \text{Im } u)$ and $(0 \rightleftharpoons \text{Ker } v)$, and the action of N and the filtration W are compatible with this decomposition. Then (1.8.2) follows from [19, Lemma 5.1.12], and (1.8.3) (hence (1.8.4)) from

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Coker}(\text{Gr}_{i+1}^W u) &\simeq \text{Gr}_i^W \text{Coker } u \simeq \text{Gr}_i^W \text{Ker } v \\ &\simeq \text{Ker}(\text{Gr}_i^W v) = 0 \text{ for } i \neq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Conversely, the isomorphisms $\text{Gr}^W N^i: \text{Gr}_i^W M \xrightarrow{\sim} S^{-i}\text{Gr}_{-i}^W M$ imply:

$$u: (M/W_0M, W) \longrightarrow (M'/W_{-1}M', W[1]) \text{ is strictly injective,}$$

$$v: (W_0M', W) \longrightarrow S^{-1}(W_{-1}M, W[1]) \text{ is strictly surjective,}$$

because $\text{Gr}_{i+1}^W u$ is injective for $j \geq 0$ and $\text{Gr}_i^W v$ is surjective for $i \leq 0$. Therefore

$$u: (M/W_1M, W) \xrightarrow{\sim} (M'/W_0M', W[1])$$

$$v: (W_{-1}M', W) \xrightarrow{\sim} S^{-1}(W_{-2}M, W[1])$$

by the condition (1.8.4), and we get:

$$(1.8.5) \quad \text{Gr}_{i+1}^W u \text{ is bijective for } i > 0, \text{ injective for } i = 0 \\ \text{and surjective for } i < 0.$$

$$(1.8.6) \quad \text{Gr}_i^W v \text{ is injective for } i > 0, \text{ surjective for } i = 0 \\ \text{and bijective for } i < 0.$$

In particular, u and v are strict, because (1.8.5) implies:

$$u: M/W_{i+1}M \longrightarrow M'/W_iM' \text{ is injective for } i \geq 0, \\ u: W_{i+1}M \longrightarrow W_iM' \text{ is surjective for } i < 0$$

(same for v). Moreover we have

$$\text{Coker}(\text{Gr}_{i+1}^W u) = \text{Ker}(\text{Gr}_i^W v) = 0 \text{ for } i \neq 0$$

by (1.8.5–6), and the isomorphism

$$\text{Gr}_1^W N = \text{Gr}_0^W v \circ \text{Gr}_1^W u: \text{Gr}_1^W M \longrightarrow S^{-1}\text{Gr}_{-1}^W M$$

implies the decomposition:

$$(1.8.7) \quad \text{Gr}^W M' = \text{Im}(\text{Gr}^W u) \oplus \text{Ker}(\text{Gr}^W v).$$

Then (1.8.1) follows from (1.8.2) and (1.8.7), and W on M' is the monodromy filtration, because the action of $\text{Gr}^W N$ is compatible with the decomposition (1.8.7) and

$$\text{Coim}(\text{Gr}^W u) \simeq \text{Coim}(\text{Gr}^W N: \text{Gr}^W M \longrightarrow S^{-1}\text{Gr}^{W[2]}M).$$

The following is a generalization of [22, (4.11)].

1.9. Corollary. *Let $u: (M, L) \rightarrow (M', L)$ and $v: (M', L) \rightarrow S^{-1}(M, L)$ be filtered morphisms such that $N = vu$ and $N = vu$ are nilpotent on M and M' , where L is a finite increasing filtration and M, M' are objects of \mathcal{A} (cf. 1.1). Let W be a finite increasing filtration of M, M' such that $u(W_i M) \subset W_{i-1} M', v(W_i M') \subset S^{-1}W_{i-1} M$. If W on (M, L) is the relative monodromy filtration, the following conditions are equivalent:*

$$(1.9.1) \quad W \text{ on } (M', L) \text{ is the relative monodromy filtration} \\ \text{and } \text{Gr}_k^L M' = \text{Im}(\text{Gr}_k^L u) \oplus \text{Ker}(\text{Gr}_k^L v) \text{ for any } k,$$

$$(1.9.2) \quad L_k M' = u(L_k M) + (v^{-1}(S^{-1}L_k M) \cap W_k M') \text{ for any } k,$$

$$(1.9.3) \quad L_k M' = v^{-1}(S^{-1}L_k M) \cap (u(L_k M) + W_k M') \text{ for any } k.$$

(Note that (1.9.1) is self-dual and (1.9.2–3) are dual to each other.)

Proof. The equivalence of (1.9.2–3) is clear. We show the equivalence of

(1.9.1–2). We first verify that (1.9.2) is equivalent to:

$$(1.9.4) \quad W_k M' \cap v^{-1}(S^{-1}L_k M) = W_k L_k M'$$

$$(1.9.5) \quad u: L_k M \longrightarrow L_k M' / W_k L_k M' \text{ is surjective.}$$

(In fact, (1.9.2) implies (1.9.4), because $u(L_k M) \subset v^{-1}(S^{-1}L_k M)$.)
Then (1.9.4) is equivalent to

$$W_i M' \cap v^{-1}(S^{-1}L_k M) = W_i L_k M' \quad \text{for } i \leq k,$$

i.e. to the injectivity of

$$v: W_i M' / W_i L_k M' \longrightarrow S^{-1}(W_{i-1} M / W_{i-1} L_k M) \quad \text{for } i \leq k.$$

By the commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & W_i \text{Gr}_{k+1}^L M' & \longrightarrow & W_i(M'/L_k M') & \longrightarrow & W_i(M'/L_{k+1} M') & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow v & & \downarrow v & & \downarrow v & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & S^{-1}W_{i-1} \text{Gr}_{k+1}^L M & \longrightarrow & S^{-1}W_{i-1}(M/L_k M) & \longrightarrow & S^{-1}W_{i-1}(M/L_{k+1} M) & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

this condition is equivalent to the injectivity of

$$v: W_i \text{Gr}_k^L M' \longrightarrow S^{-1}W_{i-1} \text{Gr}_k^L M \quad \text{for } i < k.$$

Similarly, (1.9.5) is equivalent to the surjectivity of

$$u: \text{Gr}_k^L(M/W_{i+1}M) \longrightarrow \text{Gr}_k^L(M'/W_i M') \quad \text{for } i \geq k.$$

Therefore the assertion follows from 1.8.

1.10. Lemma. *With the notation and the assumption of 1.5, assume \mathcal{C} is an abelian category. We define a filtration L' on M by:*

$$(1.10.1) \quad L'_k M = N(SL_k M) + W_{k-1} L_k M, \quad \text{cf. (1.9.2).}$$

Then $W[1]$ is the relative monodromy filtration of (M, L') , the three filtrations L, L', W are compatible, and the decomposition in 1.5:

$$(1.10.2) \quad \text{Gr}_i^W M = \sum_{j+k-2m=i, 0 \leq m \leq j} \text{Im } N^m S'_{j+k,k}$$

gives a bi-splitting of L, L' such that

$$(1.10.3) \quad \text{Gr}_k^L \text{Gr}_l^{L'} \text{Gr}_i^W M \simeq \begin{cases} \sum_{j+k-2m=i, 0 < m \leq j} \text{Im } N^m S'_{j+k,k} & \text{if } l = k \\ \text{Im } S'_{i,k} & \text{if } l > k, i = l - 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Moreover the induced decomposition on $\text{Gr}_k^{L'} \text{Gr}_i^W M$ is compatible with Gr_i^W of the

canonical decomposition in (1.9.1):

$$\text{Gr}_i^W \text{Gr}_k^{L'} M = \text{Gr}_i^W \text{Im Gr}_k^{L'} u \oplus \text{Gr}_i^W \text{Ker Gr}_k^{L'} v, \quad \text{cf. (1.8.7),}$$

where $\text{Gr}_k^{L'} u: S \text{Gr}_k^{L'} M \rightarrow \text{Gr}_k^{L'} M$ and $\text{Gr}_k^{L'} v: \text{Gr}_k^{L'} M \rightarrow \text{Gr}_k^{L'} M$ are induced by N and id respectively (and strictly compatible with W) and we have:

$$\text{Gr}_i^W \text{Im Gr}_k^{L'} u \simeq \text{Gr}_k^{L'} \text{Gr}_i^W M (= N(S \text{Gr}_k^{L'} \text{Gr}_{i+2}^W M)) \tag{1.10.4}$$

$$\text{Gr}_i^W \text{Ker Gr}_k^{L'} v \simeq \begin{cases} \sum_k \text{Im } s_{i,k} & \text{if } i = l - 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Proof. The first assertion is clear by 1.9. We verify as in the proof of 1.9:

$$L'_i W_i M = \begin{cases} L_i W_i M & \text{for } i < l \\ N(SL_i W_{i+2} M) + L_i W_{i-1} M & \text{for } i \geq l. \end{cases} \tag{1.10.5}$$

In fact the assertion for $i \geq l$ is equivalent to the strictness of

$$N: (L_i M / W_{i+1} L_i M, W) \longrightarrow S^{-1}(L_i M / W_{i-1} L_i M, W[2])$$

and follows from the injectivity of $N: \text{Gr}_{i+2}^W \text{Gr}_k^{L'} M \rightarrow S^{-1} \text{Gr}_i^W \text{Gr}_k^{L'} M$ for $i \geq k$. Similarly we verify

$$N: (L_k \text{Gr}_{i+2}^W M, L) \longrightarrow S^{-1}(L_k \text{Gr}_i^W M, L) \text{ is strictly injective} \tag{1.10.6}$$

for $k \leq i$.

Then (1.10.5–6) imply:

$$L_k L'_i \text{Gr}_i^W M = \begin{cases} L_{\min(k,l)} \text{Gr}_i^W M & \text{for } i < l. \\ N(SL_{\min(k,l)} \text{Gr}_{i+2}^W M) & \text{for } i \geq l. \end{cases} \tag{1.10.7}$$

Therefore L, L', W are compatible by [19, (1.2.14)], and we have:

$$L'_i \text{Gr}_k^{L'} \text{Gr}_i^W M = \begin{cases} \text{Gr}_i^W \text{Gr}_k^{L'} M & \text{for } i < l, k \leq l \\ N(S \text{Gr}_{i+2}^W \text{Gr}_k^{L'} M) & \text{for } i \geq l, k \leq l \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \tag{1.10.8}$$

$$\text{Gr}_k^{L'} \text{Gr}_i^{L'} \text{Gr}_i^W M = \begin{cases} N(S \text{Gr}_{i+2}^W \text{Gr}_k^{L'} M) & \text{for } k = l \\ P \text{Gr}_i^W \text{Gr}_k^{L'} M & \text{for } k < l = i + 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \tag{1.10.9}$$

by the Lefschetz decomposition (and the surjectivity $\alpha_l N: \text{Gr}_{i+2}^W \text{Gr}_k^{L'} M \rightarrow S^{-1} \text{Gr}_i^W \text{Gr}_k^{L'} M$ for $i < k$). Thus we get (1.10.3), and the inclusions \supset in (1.10.4) are clear by the strictness of $\text{Gr}_k^{L'} u, \text{Gr}_k^{L'} v$ (cf. (1.8.2), (1.8.7)), then the equality follows from (1.10.3).

1.11. Remark. Let M, M' be objects of an abelian category with finite

filtrations $L, W^{(1)}$ and a nilpotent endomorphism N_1 preserving L , such that $W^{(1)}$ on M is the relative monodromy filtration for L, N_1 . Let $u: M \rightarrow M', v: M' \rightarrow M$ be morphisms compatible with $L, W^{(1)}$ and N_1 , such that $N_2 := vu$ on M and $N_2 := uv$ on M' are nilpotent. Put $M_i = \text{Gr}_i^L M, M'_i = \text{Im } N_2 \subset M_i$ with the morphisms $u_i: M_i \rightarrow M'_i, v_i: M'_i \rightarrow M_i$ induced by N_2 and the natural inclusion. Let $\tilde{W}^{(1)}, \tilde{W}^{(2)}, \tilde{W}^{(12)}$ be the monodromy filtration on M_i, M'_i for $N_1, N_2, N_1 + N_2$ respectively. Assume:

$$(1.11.1) \quad \text{Gr}_k^{\tilde{W}^{(1)}} M'_i = \text{Im } \text{Gr}_k^{\tilde{W}^{(1)}} u_i \oplus \text{Ker } \text{Gr}_k^{\tilde{W}^{(1)}} v_i \text{ for any } i, k,$$

$$(1.11.2) \quad \tilde{W}^{(12)} \text{ is the relative monodromy filtration on } M_i, M'_i \text{ for } \tilde{W}^{(1)}, N_2 \text{ and for } \tilde{W}^{(2)}, N_1,$$

$$(1.11.3) \quad \text{the relative monodromy filtration } W^{(2)} \text{ for } L, N_2 \text{ exists on } M, M',$$

$$(1.11.4) \quad uW_i^{(2)} \subset W_{i-1}^{(2)}, vW_i^{(2)} \subset W_{i-1}^{(2)} \text{ and the equivalent conditions (1.9.1-3) are satisfied for}$$

$$(M; L, W^{(2)}) \xrightleftharpoons[v]{u} (M'; L, W^{(2)})$$

$$(1.11.5) \quad \text{the relative monodromy filtration } W^{(12)} \text{ for } W^{(2)}, N_1 \text{ exists on } M, M',$$

$$(1.11.6) \quad L, W^{(1)}, W^{(12)} \text{ and } L, W^{(2)}, W^{(12)} \text{ are compatible three filtrations on } M, M'.$$

Then $W^{(12)}$ on $M, \text{Gr}_i^L M$ is the relative monodromy filtration for $W^{(1)}, N_2$, and the following two conditions are equivalent:

$$(1.11.7) \quad W^{(1)} \text{ on } M' \text{ is the relative monodromy filtration for } L, N_1,$$

$$(1.11.8) \quad W^{(12)} \text{ on } M', \text{Gr}_i^L M' \text{ is the relative monodromy filtration for } W^{(1)}, N_2 \text{ and the equivalent conditions (1.9.1-3) are satisfied for}$$

$$(M; W^{(1)}, W^{(12)}) \xrightleftharpoons[v]{u} (M'; W^{(1)}, W^{(12)})$$

$$(\text{Gr}_i^L M; W^{(1)}, W^{(12)}) \xrightleftharpoons[v]{u} (\text{Gr}_i^L M'; W^{(1)}, W^{(12)}) \text{ for any } i.$$

Here note that $u W_i^{(12)} \subset W_{i-1}^{(12)}, v W_i^{(12)} \subset W_{i-1}^{(12)}$ follow from (1.11.4) and the functoriality of the relative monodromy filtration. By (1.11.4) we have the decomposition

$$(1.11.9) \quad \text{Gr}_i^L M' = \text{Im } \text{Gr}_i^L u \oplus \text{Ker } \text{Gr}_i^L v$$

compatible with the action of N_1, N_2 , and $\text{Im } \text{Gr}_i^L u$ is identified with M'_i . Therefore the conditions (1.11.1-2) are satisfied by replacing M_i, M'_i, u_i, v_i

with $\text{Gr}_i^L M, \text{Gr}_i^L M', \text{Gr}_i^L u, \text{Gr}_i^L v$ respectively. Then $W^{(12)}$ on M, M' is the relative monodromy filtration for $L, N_1 + N_2$ by (1.11.2) and (1.11.6), because $N_a W_i^{(12)} \subset W_{i-2}^{(12)}$ ($a = 1, 2$) is clear and the canonical splitting 1.5 with the compatibility (1.11.6) implies

$$N_1^k : \text{Gr}_{j+k}^{W^{(12)}} \text{Gr}_j^{W^{(2)}} \text{Gr}_i^L M \longrightarrow \text{Gr}_{j-k}^{W^{(12)}} \text{Gr}_j^{W^{(2)}} \text{Gr}_i^L M \text{ (same for } M').$$

Similarly $W^{(12)}$ on $M, \text{Gr}_i^L M$ is the relative monodromy filtration for $W^{(1)}, N_2$, and this holds for M' if (1.11.7) is satisfied. Therefore (1.11.7) implies (1.11.8), because it is enough to show the assertion for Gr_i^L using the canonical splitting of L on $\text{Gr}_j^{W^{(1)}}$ compatible with u, v and $W^{(12)}$. Conversely (1.11.8) implies (1.11.7), because $N_1 W_i^{(1)} M' \subset W_{i-2}^{(1)} M'$ follows from (1.9.2–3) and the assertion is reduced to that for Gr_i^L by the compatibility (1.11.6).

The above argument can be used to prove a result of Kashiwara [13, 5.5.1] on the existence of the weight filtration of the open direct image of an admissible variation of mixed Hodge structure in the normal crossing case. In this case $(M, W^{(12)}), (M', W^{(12)})$ underlie mixed Hodge structures, and $(\text{Gr}_i^L M; N_1, N_2), (\text{Gr}_i^L M'; N_1, N_2)$ nilpotent orbits of weight $i - 1, i$. Then the condition (1.11.1) is satisfied by [8, 1.16] [15, 2.1.5] and [19, 5.2.15] (cf. also [13, 5.6.5]), and (1.11.2) by [6, §3]. Here the compatibility condition (1.11.6) is trivial, because $W^{(1)}, W^{(2)}, L$ are filtrations in the abelian category of mixed Hodge structures and $W^{(12)}$ is the weight filtration. In this case we define the filtration $W^{(1)}$ on M' by (1.9.2–3). Then the condition (1.11.8) for Gr_i^L is satisfied by the functoriality of (1.9.2–3) and the strictness of $W^{(1)}$, cf. also 3.22.

§2. Mixed Hodge Modules on Complex Spaces

(2.a) Vanishing Cycle Functors and Specializations (Divisor Case)

2.1. Let X be a complex manifold, $\text{MH}(X, n)^{(p)}$ the category of (polarizable) Hodge Modules (with \mathbb{Q} -structures) of weight n (cf. [19, (5.1.6), (5.2.10)]), and $\text{MHW}(X)^{(p)}$ the category of (polarizable) W -filtered Hodge Modules, i.e. $\text{MHW}(X)^{(p)}$ is the full subcategory of $\text{MF}_h W(\mathcal{D}_X, \mathbb{Q})$ such that $(M, F, K, W) \in \text{MHW}(X)^{(p)}$ iff $\text{Gr}_i^W(M, F, K) \in \text{MH}(X, i)^{(p)}$ for any i , where $\text{MF}_h W(\mathcal{D}_X, \mathbb{Q})$ is the category of holonomic filtered \mathcal{D}_X -Modules with \mathbb{Q} -structure, endowed with a compatible (locally) finite increasing filtration: (M, F, K, W) , cf. [19, (5.1.14)]. (Here $\text{MHW}(X)^{(p)}$ means $\text{MHW}(X)$ (resp. $\text{MHW}(X)^p$).)

Let X be a reduced separated complex analytic space, and $X = \cup U_i$ a locally finite open covering with closed immersions $U_i \rightarrow V_i$ where V_i are smooth. Set $U_I = \cap_{i \in I} U_i, V_I = \prod_{i \in I} V_i$, then U_I is a closed subspace of V_I . Let $\text{pr}_{IJ} : V_J \rightarrow V_I$ be natural projections for $I \subset J$. By definition [19, (5.3.12)],

an object \mathcal{M} of $\text{MH}(X, n)$ is $\{\mathcal{M}_I \in \text{MH}(V_I, n)\}$ with isomorphisms:

$$u_{IJ}: (\text{pr}_{IJ})_* \mathcal{M}_J \simeq \mathcal{M}_I \text{ on } V_I \setminus (U_I \setminus U_J)$$

for $I \subset J$, such that $\text{supp } \mathcal{M}_I \subset U_I$ and $u_{IK} = u_{IJ} \circ (\text{pr}_{IJ})_* u_{JK}$ on $V_I \setminus (U_I \setminus U_K)$. Here this definition is independent of the choice of U_i, V_i , because we have locally a section of pr_{IJ} on a neighborhood of U_J and the independence of the section follows from [19, (3.2.6)]. In particular, for any open set U with a closed immersion $U \rightarrow V$ such that V smooth there exists uniquely a Hodge Module on V , which represents \mathcal{M} on $V \supset U$ (called the local representative of \mathcal{M} associated to $U \rightarrow V$). We define $\text{MHW}(X)$ similarly, where $\text{Gr}_p^F M_I$ are assumed to be \mathcal{O}_{U_i} -Modules (cf. [19, (2.1.20)]). Then for $\mathcal{M} = \{\mathcal{M}_I = (M_I, F, K_I)\} \in \text{MH}(X, n)$, there exists uniquely $K \in \text{Perv}(\mathbf{Q}_X)$ such that $K|_{U_I} \simeq K_I$ for any I by [1]. Similarly (K, W) exists globally for $\mathcal{M} \in \text{MHW}(X)$. (Here W is locally finite on X .) We say $\mathcal{M} \in \text{MH}(X, n)$ is polarizable, if there is a pairing $S: K \otimes K \rightarrow a_X^! \mathbf{Q}(-n)$, called a polarization of \mathcal{M} , whose restriction to any local representative is a polarization in the sense of [19, (5.2.10)]. We denote by $\text{MH}(X, n)^p$ (or $\text{MHW}(X)^p$) the full subcategory of polarizable objects. We say \mathcal{M} has strict support Z , if the underlying perverse sheaf of \mathcal{M} is an intersection complex with support Z (and if Z is irreducible).

2.2. Let X be a complex manifold, and D a (positive) divisor on X . Let E be the line bundle associated to D , and s_0 (resp. s_1) the zero section (resp. the canonical section corresponding to the global section 1 of $\mathcal{O}_X(D)$). Put $E_i = \text{Im } s_i$ ($i = 0, 1$). Then, by definition, each (local) defining equation g of D determines a (local) trivialization: $E \simeq X \times \mathbf{C}$ such that E_0 (resp. E_1) corresponds to $X \times \{0\}$ (resp. $\text{Im } i_g$), where i_g is the immersion by graph. Conversely each (local) trivialization of E (as a line bundle) determines a (local) defining equation of D . Let $\mathcal{M} = (M, F, K, W) \in \text{MHW}(X)$ and put $\tilde{\mathcal{M}} = (\tilde{M}, F, \tilde{K}, W) = (s_1)_* \mathcal{M} \in \text{MHW}(E)$. Then \tilde{M} has the filtration V along E_0 , and if the condition:

(2.2.1) the three filtrations F, W, V are compatible on \tilde{M} , cf. [19, (1.1.13)],

is satisfied, (\tilde{M}, F) is quasi-unipotent and regular along E_0 , i.e. (M, F) is so along any (local) defining equation D (cf. [19, §3.2]), because the assertion is verified for each $\text{Gr}_i^W(\tilde{M}, F)$ by definition. If the condition (2.2.1) is satisfied, we define the specialization by

$$(2.2.2) \quad \text{Sp}_D(M, F, K) = (\text{Gr}^V(\tilde{M}, F) \otimes_{\text{Gr}^V \mathcal{D}_E} (\mathcal{D}_E, F), \text{Sp}_D K),$$

where $\text{Gr}^V(\tilde{M}, F) = \bigoplus \text{Gr}_\alpha^V(\tilde{M}, F)$ is a filtered graded $\text{Gr}^V(\mathcal{D}_E, F)$ -Module, $\text{Sp}_D K$ is Verdier's specialization (cf. [23]) and we have the canonical isomorphism (cf. [12]):

$$(2.2.3) \quad \text{Dr}(\text{Gr}^V \tilde{M} \otimes_{\text{Gr}^V \mathcal{D}_E} \mathcal{D}_E) \simeq \text{Sp}_D K \otimes \mathbf{C}.$$

Here we identify E with the normal bundle of $E_0 \simeq X$, and $E|_D$ with the normal cone of D in $X(\simeq E_1)$. We have the filtration $L = \text{Sp}_D W$ on $\text{Sp}_D(M, F, K)$ by:

$$(2.2.4) \quad L_i \text{Sp}_D(M, F, K) = \text{Sp}_D(W_i(M, F), W_i K).$$

Let T be the monodromy of K , $T = T_s T_u$ the Jordan decomposition and $N = (2\pi i)^{-1} \log T_u$. Then the action of N corresponds to the action on $\text{Gr}^V \tilde{M}$ defined by $s - \alpha$ on $\text{Gr}^V \tilde{M}$, where s is the Euler vector field corresponding to the natural \mathbb{C}^* -action on the line bundle E , i.e. $s = \text{Gr } t\partial_t$ in the notation of [19, §3.1]. Put

$$\text{Sp}_D^1 K = \text{Ker}(T_s - 1 : \text{Sp}_D K \longrightarrow \text{Sp}_D K),$$

then $\text{DR}((\bigoplus_{\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}} \text{Gr}_\alpha^V M) \otimes_{\text{Gr}^V \mathcal{D}} (\mathcal{D}_E) \simeq \text{Sp}_D^1 K \otimes \mathbb{C}$ and we define

$$(2.2.5) \quad \text{Sp}_D^1(M, F, K) = ((\bigoplus_{\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}} \text{Gr}_\alpha^V(M, F) \otimes_{\text{Gr}^V \mathcal{D}} (\mathcal{D}_E, F), \text{Sp}_D^1 K).$$

Because $L_i \text{Sp}_D K$ are stable by the action of T and $L_i \text{Gr}^V(M, F)$ are compatible with the decomposition $\text{Gr}^V(M, F) = \bigoplus_\alpha \text{Gr}^V(M, F)$, we have also the filtration $L = \text{Sp}_D^1 W$ on $\text{Sp}_D^1(M, F, K)$. If E is trivial, i.e. D is a principal divisor defined by some function g on X , $\text{Sp}_D K$ is isomorphic to Deligne's total nearby cycle functor $\Psi_g K$ and $\text{Gr}^V(\tilde{M}, F)$ have the structure of filtered \mathcal{D}_X -Modules (depending on g) so that $\text{DR } \text{Gr}_\alpha^V \tilde{M} \simeq \psi_{g, e(\alpha)} K \otimes \mathbb{C}[-1]$ or $\phi_{g, 1} K \otimes \mathbb{C}[-1]$, cf. [19, (3.4.12)] (because the choice of g determines the trivialization: $E \simeq X \times \mathbb{C}$ and the isomorphism: $\text{Gr}_0^V \mathcal{D}_E \simeq \mathcal{D}_X[s]$.) In this case, we define

$$(2.2.6) \quad \begin{aligned} \psi_g(M, F, K) &= (\bigoplus_{-1 \leq \alpha < 0} \text{Gr}_\alpha^V(\tilde{M}, F[1]), {}^p \psi_g K) \\ \phi_{g, 1}(M, F, K) &= (\text{Gr}_0^V(\tilde{M}, F), {}^p \phi_{g, 1} K) \end{aligned}$$

where ${}^p \psi = \psi[-1]$, etc. We also define the filtration L on $\psi_g(M, F, K)$ and $\phi_{g, 1}(M, F, K)$ by

$$(2.2.7) \quad \begin{aligned} L_i \psi_g(M, F, K) &= \psi_g(W_{i+1}(M, F, K)) \\ L_i \phi_{g, 1}(M, F, K) &= \phi_{g, 1}(W_i(M, F, K)). \end{aligned}$$

Here the condition (2.2.1) is always assumed. Note that $(\text{Sp}_D(M, F, K), L)$ is equivalent to $(\psi_g(M, F, K), \phi_{g, 1}(M, F, K); L)$, and the shift of the filtrations F and L on $\psi_g(M, K)$ comes from the external products with $(\Omega_c^i, F, \mathbb{Q}_c[1], W)$ (in the non characteristic case), where $\text{Gr}_i^f \Omega_c^i = 0$ ($i \neq -1$) and $\text{Gr}_i^f(\Omega_c^i, \mathbb{Q}_c[1]) = 0$ ($i \neq 1$).

If X is not smooth, we assume X is reduced separated and D is a positive locally principal divisor. Then the normal cone of D in X is a closed subspace of the line bundle E associated to D on X (by identifying X with E_1). Therefore $\text{Sp}_D^1 K \in \text{Perv}(\mathbb{Q}_E)$, L and the action of N are globally well-

defined. Put $\tilde{\mathcal{M}} = (s_1)_* \mathcal{M}$ as above. We say that the condition (2.2.1) is satisfied for $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}$ if the following condition is satisfied:

- (2.2.8) there is an open covering $X = \cup_i U_i$ with $U_i \rightarrow V_i$ as in 2.1, such that $E|_{U_i}$ are trivial (hence $E|_{U_i} \hookrightarrow V_i \times \mathbb{C}$) and the condition (2.2.1) is satisfied for the represent $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}_i$ of $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}$ on $V_i \times \mathbb{C}$ (and for the filtration V along $V_i \times \{0\}$) for any i .

This condition is independent of the trivialization $E|_{U_i} \simeq U_i \times \mathbb{C}$ and the choice of U_i, V_i . From now on, we shall always assume this condition. If E is trivial and $D = g^{-1}(0)$, we can define $\mathrm{Sp}_D^{(1)}(M, F, K)$, $\psi_g(M, F, K)$, $\phi_{g,1}(M, F, K)$ and L , using U_i, V_i as above, where we use the covering: $E = \cup_i U_i \times \mathbb{C}$ and the embeddings $U_i \times \mathbb{C} \rightarrow V_i \times \mathbb{C}$. We can also define $\mathrm{Sp}_D(M, F, K)$ and L , even if E is not trivial.

2.3. Let X be a separated reduced complex analytic space, and D a (positive) locally principal divisor on X . We say that *the specialization along D is well-defined* for $\mathcal{M} \in \mathrm{MHW}(X)$, if the condition (2.2.8) and the following condition are satisfied for $\mathcal{M} = ((M, F), K; W)$:

- (2.3.1) the relative monodromy filtration W (with respect to the action of N) exists on $(\mathrm{Sp}_D K, L)$, cf. 1.1.

Note that this condition is local (by the uniqueness of W) and (2.3.1) is equivalent to the existence of W on $(\mathrm{Sp}_D K \otimes \mathbb{C}, L)$ or on $(\mathrm{Gr}^V \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_i, L)$ for any i (cf. (2.2.8)) by 1.2. In this case we define

$$(2.3.2) \quad \mathrm{Sp}_D^{(1)} M = (\mathrm{Sp}_D^{(1)}((M, F), K), W).$$

If $D = g^{-1}(0)$, the condition (2.3.1) is equivalent to:

- (2.3.3) the relative monodromy filtration W exists on $({}^p\psi_g K, L)$, $({}^p\phi_{g,1} K, L)$, cf. (2.2.6–7),

and we say that *the vanishing cycle functors along g are well-defined* for $\mathcal{M} \in \mathrm{MHW}(X)$, if the conditions (2.2.8) and (2.3.3) are satisfied. In this case we define:

$$(2.3.4) \quad \psi_g \mathcal{M} = (\psi_g(M, F, K), W), \quad \phi_{g,1} \mathcal{M} = (\phi_{g,1}(M, F, K), W).$$

The following proposition gives a generalization of [22, (4.11), (A.9)] and was pointed out by Kashiwara (cf. [9]). Note that the conditions (2.4.1), (2.4.3–4) were a part of definition in [21] and we have a non canonical splitting (2.4.2) in the polarizable case.

2.4. Proposition. *Let X be as above, g a holomorphic function on X and $\mathcal{M} = ((M, F), K, W) \in \mathrm{MHW}(X)$ (resp. $\mathrm{MHW}(X)^p$). Assume the vanishing cycle functors along g are well-defined for M . Then:*

(2.4.1) *the filtration W in (2.3.3) induces the relative monodromy filtration on $(\psi_g(M, F, K), L)$, $(\phi_{g,1}(M, F, K), L)$ (i.e. F, W, L are compatible on $\psi_g M, \phi_{g,1} M$ and the monodromy filtration exists on $\text{Gr}_i^L \psi_g(M, F)$, $\text{Gr}_i^L \phi_{g,1}(M, F)$, cf. 1.4),*

(2.4.2) *there is a canonical splitting of L on $\text{Gr}_i^W \psi_g(M, F, K)$, $\text{Gr}_i^W \phi_{g,1}(M, F, K)$,*

(2.4.3) *$\psi_g M, \phi_{g,1} M \in \text{MHW}(X)$ (resp. $\text{MHW}(X)^p$) and L induces a filtration of $\psi_g M, \phi_{g,1} M$ in $\text{MHW}(X)$ (resp. $\text{MHW}(X)^p$),*

(2.4.4) *can and Var induce morphisms in $\text{MHW}(X)$:*

$$\text{can}: \psi_{g,1} \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow \phi_{g,1} \mathcal{M}, \quad \text{Var}: \phi_{g,1} \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow \psi_{g,1} \mathcal{M}(-1),$$

$$\text{i.e. } \text{can}(W_i^p \psi_{g,1} K) \subset W_i^p \phi_{g,1} K, \quad \text{Var}(W_i^p \phi_{g,1} K) \subset W_{i-2}^p \psi_{g,1} K(-1).$$

Proof. By the condition (2.2.1) we have the canonical isomorphisms:

$$\text{Gr}_k^L \psi_g(M, F, K) \simeq \psi_g \text{Gr}_{k+1}^W(M, F, K),$$

$$\text{Gr}_k^L \phi_{g,1}(M, F, K) \simeq \phi_{g,1} \text{Gr}_k^W(M, F, K).$$

Therefore the monodromy filtration W (shifted by k) exists on $\text{Gr}_k^L \psi_g(M, F, K)$, etc. so that

$$(\text{Gr}_k^L \psi_g(M, F, K), W), (\text{Gr}_k^L \phi_{g,1}(M, F, K), W) \in \text{MHW}(X)^p,$$

and (2.4.3) follows from (2.4.1–2). By 1.5 we have the canonical splitting of L on the \mathbb{Q} -part $\text{Gr}_i^W \psi_g K$, etc., therefore for the proof of (2.4.2), it is enough to show its compatibility with the Hodge filtration, and the assertion is local by the uniqueness of the splitting. Thus we may assume X is smooth, and the assertion follows from 1.5 applied to $(\bigoplus_p F_p \psi_g M, L)$. The remaining assertions (2.4.1)(2.4.4) are also local, and we may assume X smooth. Then (2.4.4) follows from 1.7. We prove the restriction of (2.4.1) to $(L_k(M', F), L)$ by induction on k , where $(M', F) = \psi_g(M, F)$ or $\phi_{g,1}(M, F)$. By 1.2 and 1.4, it is enough to show:

$$N^{i+1} F_p L_k M' \cap L_{k-1} M' \subset N^{i+1} F_p L_{k-1} M' + F_{p+i+1} W_{-i-2+k} L_{k-1} M',$$

because $\text{Gr}^W \text{Gr}^L N^j$ are strict by [19, (5.1.14)]. But the left hand side is contained in

$$F_{p+i+1} L_{k-1} M' \cap (N^{i+1} L_{k-1} M' + W_{-i-2+k} L_{k-1} M')$$

by 1.2 and (2.3.1). Therefore the assertion follows from the strictness of the morphism:

$$(N^{i+1}, \text{id}): (L_{k-1}M', F[i+1]) \oplus (W_{-i-2+k}L_{k-1}M', F) \longrightarrow (L_{k-1}M', F),$$

cf. [loc. cit], because $(L_{k-1}M', F)$, etc. and N^{i+1} , etc. underlie objects and morphisms in $\text{MHW}(X)$ by inductive hypothesis.

2.5. Proposition. *Let X be as in 2.4, $\mathcal{M} \in \text{MHW}(X)$, and \mathcal{M}' its subquotient in $\text{MHW}(X)$. Then \mathcal{M}' is polarizable, if so is \mathcal{M} . Let D be a (positive) locally principal divisor. Then the specialization along D is well-defined for \mathcal{M}' , if it holds for \mathcal{M} . Moreover, for an exact sequence in $\text{MHW}(X)$:*

$$(2.5.1) \quad 0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}' \longrightarrow \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}'' \longrightarrow 0,$$

we have the canonical (and functorial) exact sequence in $\text{MHW}(X)$:

$$(2.5.2) \quad 0 \longrightarrow \psi_g \mathcal{M}' \longrightarrow \psi_g \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow \psi_g \mathcal{M}'' \longrightarrow 0 \quad (\text{same for } \phi_{g,1}),$$

if $D = g^{-1}(0)$ and the vanishing cycle functors along g are well-defined for \mathcal{M} .

Proof. The first assertion follows from [19, 5.2.13] and the exactness of the functors Gr_i^W (cf. [19, 5.1.14]). (In fact, Gr_i^W of (2.5.1) splits by the polarization on $\text{Gr}_i^W \mathcal{M}$ so that $\text{Gr}_i^W \mathcal{M}'$ and $\text{Gr}_i^W \mathcal{M}''$ are polarizable.)

For the other assertions we may assume X is smooth and $D = g^{-1}(0)$. Taking the direct image $(s_1)_*$ (cf. 2.2), we may assume (2.5.1) is an exact sequence in $\text{MHW}(E)$. Then by [19, (3.1.5)] the underlying \mathcal{D}_E -Modules M', M, M'' has the filtration V along $E_0(\simeq X)$ and

$$(2.5.3) \quad 0 \longrightarrow (M'; F, W, V) \longrightarrow (M; F, W, V) \longrightarrow (M''; F, W, V) \longrightarrow 0$$

is separately exact for F, W, V . By the proof of [19, (5.1.14)],

$$0 \longrightarrow \text{Gr}_i^W(M'; F, V) \longrightarrow \text{Gr}_i^W(M; F, V) \longrightarrow \text{Gr}_i^W(M''; F, V) \longrightarrow 0$$

is exact (i.e. $F_p V_\alpha \text{Gr}_i^W$ (2.5.3) are exact). Using the commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & F_p V_\alpha W_{i-1} M' & \longrightarrow & F_p V_\alpha W_{i-1} M & \longrightarrow & F_p V_\alpha W_{i-1} M'' \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & F_p V_\alpha W_i M' & \longrightarrow & F_p V_\alpha W_i M & \longrightarrow & F_p V_\alpha W_i M'' \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & F_p V_\alpha \text{Gr}_i^W M' & \longrightarrow & F_p V_\alpha \text{Gr}_i^W M & \longrightarrow & F_p V_\alpha \text{Gr}_i^W M'' \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

we verify by induction on i that $F_p V_\alpha W_i M'' \rightarrow F_p V_\alpha \text{Gr}_i^W M''$ are surjective, i.e. F, V, W are compatible on M'' (cf. [19, (1.2.14)]), and $F_p V_\alpha W_i M \rightarrow F_p V_\alpha W_i M''$ are surjective, i.e. $(M; F, V, W) \rightarrow (M''; F, V, W)$ is a strict epimorphism. Therefore $(M'; F, W, V)$ must be the kernel of this strict epimorphism by the separate exactness, and F, W, V are compatible on M' . We now show the condition (2.3.1) for M'' in (2.5.4), because the assertion for M' follows from the strict

surjectivity of

$$(2.5.4) \quad (\tilde{K}; L, W) \longrightarrow (\tilde{K}''; L, W)$$

where $\tilde{K} = {}^p\psi_g K, {}^p\phi_{g,1} K$ (same for \tilde{K}''). (Here the surjectivity of $\mathrm{Gr}_i^W \mathrm{Gr}_k^L$ (2.5.4) follows from [19, (5.1.14)], and the strict surjectivity of (2.5.4) implies that the kernel of (2.5.4) gives the relative monodromy filtration on (\tilde{K}', L) .) Let W be the monodromy filtration on $\mathrm{Gr}_k^L \tilde{K}''$ shifted by k , then by [loc. cit],

$$\mathrm{Gr}_k^L N^{i+1}: (\mathrm{Gr}_k^L \tilde{K}^{(n)}, W) \longrightarrow (\mathrm{Gr}_k^L \tilde{K}^{(n)}, W[2i + 2])$$

is strict and $\mathrm{Gr}^W \mathrm{Ker}(\mathrm{Gr}_k^L N^{i+1}) \simeq \mathrm{Ker}(\mathrm{Gr}^W \mathrm{Gr}_k^L N^{i+1})$. Therefore

$$\mathrm{Ker}(N^{i+1}: \mathrm{Gr}_k^L \tilde{K} \longrightarrow \mathrm{Gr}_k^L \tilde{K}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Ker}(N^{i+1}: \mathrm{Gr}_k^L \tilde{K}'' \longrightarrow \mathrm{Gr}_k^L \tilde{K}'')$$

is surjective by Lefschetz decomposition. Thus we get the assertion by 1.2.

2.6. Proposition. *Let X be as in 2.4 and $\mathcal{M} = (M, F, K, W) \in \mathrm{MHW}(X)$, where $(M; F, W) := \{(M_I; F, W)\}$, cf. 2.1. We define*

$$\mathbf{D}\mathcal{M} = (\mathbf{D}(M; F, W), \mathbf{D}(K, W))$$

by $\mathbf{D}(M; F, W) = \{\mathbf{D}(M_I; F, W)\}$ so that

$$(2.6.1) \quad W_i(\mathbf{D}\mathcal{M}) = \mathbf{D}(\mathcal{M} / W_{-i-1}\mathcal{M}), \quad \mathrm{Gr}_i^W \mathbf{D}\mathcal{M} = \mathbf{D}\mathrm{Gr}_{-i}^W \mathcal{M}.$$

Then $\mathbf{D}\mathcal{M} \in \mathrm{MHW}(X)$ (it is independent of the choice of U_i, V_i), and it is polarizable if so is \mathcal{M} . Let g be a holomorphic function on X , then the vanishing cycle functors along g are well-defined for \mathcal{M} iff it holds for $\mathbf{D}\mathcal{M}$; in this case we have the canonical isomorphisms:

$$(2.6.2) \quad \psi_g \mathbf{D}\mathcal{M} \xrightarrow{\sim} (\mathbf{D}\psi_g \mathcal{M})(1), \quad \phi_{g,1} \mathbf{D}\mathcal{M} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{D}\phi_{g,1} \mathcal{M}.$$

Proof. By the compatibility of topological and analytic dualities for closed immersions of complex manifolds, we see that $\mathbf{D}\mathcal{M}$ is well-defined (i.e. independent of U_i, V_i). Then the second isomorphism in (2.6.1) implies that $\mathrm{MHW}(X)^p$ is stable by \mathbf{D} . For the stability of $\mathrm{MHW}(X)$, we may assume X is smooth, then the assertion follows from the compatibility of topological and analytic dualities for the vanishing cycle functors (see [25]):

$$(2.6.3) \quad {}^p\psi_g \mathbf{D}K \xrightarrow{\sim} (\mathbf{D}{}^p\psi_g K)(1), \quad {}^p\phi_{g,1} \mathbf{D}K \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{D}{}^p\phi_{g,1} K,$$

$$(2.6.4) \quad \psi_g \mathbf{D}(M, F) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{D}\psi_g(M, F)(1), \quad \phi_{g,1} \mathbf{D}(M, F) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{D}\phi_{g,1}(M, F),$$

where the morphism in (2.6.3) are defined in [19, (5.2.3)]. In fact, we can verify inductively the condition of Hodge Modules of $\mathrm{Gr}_i^W \mathbf{D}\mathcal{M}$ (for example, the stability of the regularity and the quasi-unipotency along g by \mathbf{D} follows from the proof of [19, (5.1.13)].) Here note that the (relative) monodromy filtration is self-dual. Therefore it remains to show the stability of the condition (2.2.1)

by \mathbf{D} (because (2.3.1) follows from the above remark). Put $(\tilde{M}, F, W) = (i_g)_*(M, F, W)$, where we may assume X is smooth. We take locally a free resolution as in [19, (5.1.13)]:

$$(L; F, V, W) \longrightarrow (\tilde{M}; F, W, V)$$

such that each L^j has a splitting of W compatible with F, V (hence F, V, W are compatible) and $\mathrm{Gr}_i^W(L^j, F, V)$ are finite direct sums of $(\mathcal{D}, F[p], V[\alpha])$ ($-1 \leq \alpha \leq 0$). Here note that a filtered morphism: $(M; F, V, W) \rightarrow (M''; F, V, W)$ is strictly surjective iff $F_p V_\alpha W_i M \rightarrow F_p V_\alpha W_i M''$ are surjective for any p, α, i (this is not true for a strict monomorphism), cf. [19, §1.2]. We define $\mathbf{D}(L; F, V, W)$ by (2.6.1)(for W) and

$$\mathbf{D}(\mathcal{D}, F[p], V[\alpha]) = (\omega \otimes \mathcal{D}, F[-p], V[-1-\alpha])[d_X].$$

Then $\mathrm{Gr}_i^W \mathbf{D}(L; F, V)$ is strict by [loc. cit.], and $\mathcal{H}^j \mathrm{Gr}_i^W \mathbf{D}(L; F, V) = 0$ for $j \neq 0$ by the holonomicity of \tilde{M} . Therefore $\mathbf{D}(L; F, V, W)$ is strict and F, V, W are compatible on $\mathcal{H}^0 \mathbf{D}L$ by [19, (1.2.9)]. By definition and by the proof of [19, (5.1.13)] we have the isomorphism: $\mathbf{D}(M; F, V, W) = \mathcal{H}^0 \mathbf{D}(L; F, V, W)$. Thus we get the assertion.

(2.b) Extensions over Locally Principal Divisors

2.7. Let X be a complex manifold, put $E = X \times \mathbf{C}, E^* = X \times \mathbf{C}^*, E_0 = X \times \{0\}$ and let $j: E^* \rightarrow E$ be the natural inclusion. If $\mathcal{M}' = ((M', F), K'; W) \in \mathrm{MHW}(E^*)$ is extended to $\mathcal{M} = ((M, F), K; W) \in \mathrm{MHW}(E)$ (i.e. $j^{-1} \mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}'$) such that the specialization along E_0 is well-defined for \mathcal{M} , the following conditions are satisfied:

(2.7.1) $j_* K'$ (or equivalently $j_t K'$) is cohomologically constructible (i.e. $j_* K', j_t K' \in \mathrm{Perv}(\mathbf{Q}_E)$),

(2.7.2) $F_p V_{<0} M = V_{<0} M \cap j_* F_p M'$ are coherent over \mathcal{O}_E ,

(2.7.3) F, V, W are compatible on $V_{<0} M$,

(2.7.4) the relative monodromy filtration exists on $(\psi_t K, L)$,

(2.7.5) $\mathrm{Gr}_i^W \mathcal{M}'$ are extended to Hodge Modules on E .

If moreover \mathcal{M} is polarizable, we have

(2.7.6) $\mathrm{Gr}_i^W \mathcal{M}'$ are extended to polarizable Hodge Modules on E .

Note that $(V_{<0} M; F, W, V)$ depends only on $j^{-1} \mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}'$ (independent of the extension \mathcal{M}), cf. [12] [19, (13.1.7)] for $V_{<0} M$, and the conditions (2.7.1–6) are concerning only \mathcal{M}' . (We shall see later that \mathcal{M}' is extended if these

conditions are satisfied.) If (2.7.1–5)(resp. (2.7.1–6)) are satisfied,

$$\psi_t \mathcal{M} := (\bigoplus_{-1 \leq \alpha < 0} \text{Gr}_\alpha^V(M, F[1]), {}^p\psi_t K; W)$$

(cf. (2.2.6)(2.3.4)) belongs to $\text{MHW}(E_0)$ (resp. $\text{MHW}(E_0)^p$) by the same argument as in the proof of 2.4, and $\psi_t \mathcal{M}$ will be sometimes denoted by $\psi_t \mathcal{M}'$, because it depends only on $\mathcal{M}' = j^{-1} \mathcal{M}$.

If X is singular and \mathcal{M}' is extended to \mathcal{M} so that the specialization along E_0 is well-defined, the conditions (2.7.1–5)(resp. (2.7.1–6)) are satisfied for the representative of \mathcal{M}' on $V \times \mathbb{C}^*$ associated to any closed immersion $U \rightarrow V$ as in 2.1. Then we can define $\psi_t \mathcal{M}' \in \text{MHW}(E_0)^p$ similarly. Let $\text{MHW}(E^*)_{ex}^{(p)}$ be the full subcategory of $\text{MHW}(E^*)^{(p)}$ whose objects are satisfying the conditions (2.7.1–5) (or (2.7.1–6)), i.e. their local representatives as above satisfy the conditions. Let $\text{MHW}(E^*, E_0)_{ex}^{(p)}$ be the category whose objects are $(\mathcal{M}', \mathcal{M}'', u, v)$ where $\mathcal{M}' \in \text{MHW}(E^*)_{ex}^{(p)}$, $\mathcal{M}'' \in \text{MHW}(E_0)^p$ and $u: \psi_{t,1} \mathcal{M}' \rightarrow \mathcal{M}'', v: \mathcal{M}'' \rightarrow \psi_{t,1} \mathcal{M}'(-1)$ are morphisms in $\text{MHW}(E_0)$ such that $vu = N$. Here the morphisms are the pairs of morphisms in $\text{MHW}(E^*)$, $\text{MHW}(E_0)$ compatible with u, v . Finally, let $\text{MHW}(E)_{sp}^{(p)}$ be the full subcategory of $\text{MHW}(E)^p$ defined by the condition: the specializations along E_0 is well defined. Then we have a natural functor

$$(2.7.7) \quad \text{MHW}(E)_{sp}^{(p)} \longrightarrow \text{MHW}(E^*, E_0)_{ex}^{(p)}$$

which assigns $(j^{-1} \mathcal{M}, \phi_{t,1} \mathcal{M}, \text{can}, \text{Var})$ to \mathcal{M} .

2.8. Proposition. *The functor (2.7.7) is an equivalence of categories.*

Proof. We first assume X smooth. Let $(\mathcal{M}', \mathcal{M}'', u, v) \in \text{MHW}(E^*, E_0)_{ex}^{(p)}$. By Deligne-MacPherson-Verdier’s theory on extensions of perverse sheaves (cf. for example [23]) and by [12][14][18][19, (3.4.12)], there exists uniquely (M, K) with isomorphisms:

$$(2.8.1) \quad j^{-1}(M, K) \simeq (M', K'), \phi_{t,1}(M, K) \simeq (M'', K'')$$

such that can, Var are identified with the underlying morphisms of u, v . We define the filtration F on $V_0 M$ by

$$(2.8.2) \quad m \in F_p V_0 M \Leftrightarrow j^* m \in F_p M', \text{Gr}_0^V m \in F_p M'',$$

where we use (2.8.1). Then $(V_0 M, F) \rightarrow (M'', F)$ is surjective (i.e. $\text{Gr}_0^V(M, F) \simeq (M'', F)$), because for $m \in V_0 M$ such that $\text{Gr}_0^V m \in F_p M''$, we have $\text{Gr}_{-1}^V(mt) \in F_p \text{Gr}_{-1}^V M$ and $mt = m' + m''t$ with $m' \in F_p V_{-1} M, m'' \in V_{<0} M$, i.e. $m - m'' \in F_p V_0 M$. We define

$$(2.8.3) \quad F_p M = \sum_i (F_{p-i} V_0 M) \partial_t^i.$$

Then the induced filtration F on $V_0 M$ coincides with the original one and (M, F)

is quasi-unipotent and regular along E_0 (cf. [19, §3.2]), because

$$V_0M \cap (F_p V_0M) \partial_t = V_0M \cap (F_p V_{-1}M) \partial_t \subset F_{p+1} V_0M$$

(cf. the proof of [19, (3.2.2)]). Then, by (2.7.2), $F_p V_\alpha M$ and $F_p M$ are coherent over \mathcal{O}_E , and (M, F) is a coherent filtered \mathcal{D}_E -Module, because (V_0M, F) is coherent over $(V_0\mathcal{D}_E, F)$. We now define the filtration L on $\phi_{t,1}(M, K)$ by

$$(2.8.4) \quad L_k \phi_{t,1}(M, K) = \text{can}(L_{k-1} \psi_{t,1}(M, K)) \\ + (\text{Var}^{-1}(L_{k-1} \psi_{t,1}(M, K)) \cap W_k \phi_{t,1}(M, K))$$

where $L_{k-1} \psi_{t,1}(M, K) = \psi_{t,1} W_k(M', K')$ and W on $\phi_{t,1}(M, K)$ is the weight filtration on \mathcal{M}'' , cf. (2.8.1). Then there exists a unique filtration W on (M, K) such that

$$j^* W_i(M, K) \simeq W_i(M', K'), \quad \phi_{t,1} W_i(M, K) \simeq L_i \phi_{t,1}(M, K).$$

Put $\mathcal{M} = ((M, F), K; W)$. By Lemma 2.9 below, F, V, W are compatible on M and $\text{Gr}_i^W(M, F)$ are quasi-unipotent and regular along E_0 . We have

$$\psi_t \mathcal{M} \simeq \psi_t \mathcal{M}', \quad \phi_{t,1} \mathcal{M} \simeq \mathcal{M}'' \quad \text{in } \text{MHW}(E)^{(p)}$$

by definition, where W is the relative monodromy filtration with respect to L (cf. 1.9 for $\phi_{t,1}$). In particular (2.2.1)(2.3.1) are satisfied, i.e. the specializations are well-defined. By 1.9 and [19, (5.1.4)], we have the canonical decomposition:

$$(2.8.5) \quad \text{Gr}_k^W \mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}_{k,1} \oplus \mathcal{M}_{k,2} \quad \text{in } \text{MF}_k(\mathcal{D}_E, \mathbf{Q}),$$

such that $\text{supp } \mathcal{M}_{k,2} \subset E_0$ and $\mathcal{M}_{k,1}$ has no sub nor quotient with support in E_0 . By [19, (3.2.2)], $\mathcal{M}_{k,1}$ is the direct sum of Z -components of the extension of $\text{Gr}_k^W \mathcal{M}'$ to E (cf. (2.7.5)) such that $Z \not\subset E_0$, because $j^{-1} \mathcal{M}_{k,1} \simeq \text{Gr}_k^W \mathcal{M}'$ and can be strictly surjective by [19, (5.1.14)]. On the other hand we have

$$(2.8.6) \quad \mathcal{M}_{k,2} = i_* (\text{Ker } \text{Gr}_k^L v: \text{Gr}_k^L \mathcal{M}'' \longrightarrow \text{Gr}_{k-1}^L \psi_{t,1} \mathcal{M}'(-1))$$

by the identification (2.8.1), where $i: E_0 \rightarrow E$. Therefore $\mathcal{M} \in \text{MHW}(E)^{(p)}$. We see that this gives the inverse functor of (2.7.7), because it holds forgetting F, W , and F, W (or $L = \phi_{t,1} W$) on $\mathcal{M} \in \text{MHW}(E)$ must satisfy (2.8.2)(2.8.4). If X is singular, the above construction glues together globally (in fact, the \mathbf{Q} -part is globally well-defined) and (2.8.5–6) are globally well-defined. Thus we get the assertion. To complete the proof of 2.8, we have to show the following.

2.9. Lemma. *Let X be a complex manifold. Put $E = X \times \mathbf{C}$. Let $(M; F, W)$ be a coherent filtered \mathcal{D}_E -Module with a finite increasing filtration W . If (M, F) is quasi-unipotent and regular along $E_0 = X \times \{0\}$ (cf. [19, (3.2.1)]) and F, V, W on $V_{<0}M$ are compatible, they are compatible on M and $\text{Gr}_i^W(M, F)$ are quasi-*

unipotent and regular along E_0 .

Proof. We first show the compatibility of F, V, W on V_0M . By [19, (1.2.16.(b))], it is enough to show the surjectivity of

$$F_p W_i V_0 M \longrightarrow F_p W_i \text{Gr}_0^V M \quad \text{for any } p, i.$$

Take $[u] \in F_p W_i \text{Gr}_0^V M$ with $u \in F_p V_0 M$. We have to show $u - u' \in F_p W_i V_0 M$ for some $u' \in V_{<0} M$. By assumption $ut - u'' \in F_p W_i V_{-1} M$ for some $u'' \in F_p V_{<-1} M$. Take $u' \in F_p V_{<0} M$ such that $u't = u''$, cf. [19, (3.2.1.2)]. Put $v = u - u' \in F_p V_0 M$. If $v \in W_i M$, the assertion is verified. If not, take $j > i$ such that $v \in W_j M$, $\text{Gr}_j^W v \neq 0$ in $\text{Gr}_j^W M$. Then $\text{Gr}_j^W v \in V_{<0} \text{Gr}_j^W M$, because $v \in W_j V_0 M$ and $\text{Gr}_j^W \text{Gr}_0^V v = 0$ in $\text{Gr}_j^W \text{Gr}_0^V M$. Therefore $\text{Gr}_j^W vt \neq 0$ in $\text{Gr}_j^W M$ by [19, (3.1.4–5)]. But this contradicts to $vt \in W_i M$. Thus the compatibility on $V_0 M$ is proved.

We define the filtration F' on $W_k M, \text{Gr}_k^W M$ by

$$F'_p(W_k M) = \sum (F_{p-i} V_0 W_k M) \partial_i^i, \quad F'_p(\text{Gr}_k^W M) = \sum (F_{p-i} V_0 \text{Gr}_k^W M) \partial_i^i.$$

By the same argument as in [19, (3.2.2)], we have

$$\begin{aligned} F'_p V_\alpha(W_k M) &= F_p V_\alpha W_k M && \text{for } \alpha \leq 0 \\ \partial_i^i: F_p \text{Gr}_\alpha^V W_k M &\xrightarrow{\simeq} F_{p+i} \text{Gr}_{\alpha+i}^V(W_k M) && \text{for } -1 < \alpha \leq 0, \end{aligned}$$

(same for $\text{Gr}_k^W M$). Combined with the compatibility on $V_0 M$, we get the exact sequences:

$$0 \longrightarrow (W_{k-1} M; F', V) \longrightarrow (W_k M; F', V) \longrightarrow (\text{Gr}_k^W M; F', V) \longrightarrow 0.$$

Therefore $F = F'$ on $W_k M, \text{Gr}_k^W M$ (because it holds on $W_k M$ for $k \gg 0$) and F, V, W are compatible on M (cf. [19, (1.2.14)]). Now it remains to show

$$(F_p V_\alpha \text{Gr}_k^W M)t = F_p V_{\alpha-1} \text{Gr}_k^W M \quad \text{for } \alpha < 0.$$

But it is verified by decreasing induction on k , using

$$0 \longrightarrow F_p V_\alpha W_{k-1} M \longrightarrow F_p V_\alpha W_k M \longrightarrow F_p V_\alpha \text{Gr}_k^W M \longrightarrow 0.$$

This completes the proof of 2.9 and 2.8.

2.10. Let X be a separated reduced analytic space and E a line bundle on X . Let E_0 be the zero section, E^* its complement, and $i: E_0 \rightarrow E, j: E^* \rightarrow E$ the natural inclusions. We define the full subcategory $\text{MHW}(E^*)_{\text{ex}}$ (resp. $\text{MHW}(E)_{\text{sp}}^{(p)}$) of $\text{MHW}(E^*)$ (resp. $\text{MHW}(E)^{(p)}$) by the condition:

$$(2.10.1) \quad \text{for any open set } U \text{ of } X \text{ and a local trivialization } E|_U \simeq U \times \mathbb{C}, \text{ the restriction to } E^*|_U \text{ (resp. } E|_U) \text{ belongs to } \text{MHW}(U \times \mathbb{C}^*)_{\text{ex}} \text{ (resp. } \text{MHW}(U \times \mathbb{C})_{\text{sp}}),$$

cf. 2.7 for the notations. Here the condition (2.10.1) (i.e. (2.7.1–5)) for the local

representatives) is independent of the trivialization $E|_U \simeq U \times \mathbf{C}$. Let $\text{MHW}(E^*)_{ex}^p$ be the full subcategory of $\text{MHW}(E^*)_{ex}$ such that Gr_i^W of the objects of $\text{MHW}(E^*)_{ex}^p$ are extended to polarizable Hodge Modules on E , cf. (2.7.6). By 2.5, these full subcategories are abelian (i.e. stable by Ker, Coker), cf. 2.11 below or the proof of 2.5 for $\text{MHW}(E^*)_{ex}$.

2.11. Proposition. *With the notation of 2.10, let $\mathcal{M}' \in \text{MHW}(E^*)_{ex}^{(p)}$. Then there exists functorially the extension $j_*\mathcal{M}'$ (resp. $j_!\mathcal{M}'$) $\in \text{MHW}(E)_{sp}^{(p)}$ of \mathcal{M}' , unique up to a canonical isomorphism, such that its underlying perverse sheaf is isomorphic to j_*K' (resp. $j_!K'$). For $\mathcal{M} \in \text{MHW}(E)_{sp}^{(p)}$, we have $j^{-1}\mathcal{M} \in \text{MHW}(E)_{ex}^{(p)}$ and there is a unique and functorial morphism*

$$(2.11.1) \quad \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow j_*j^{-1}\mathcal{M} \quad (\text{resp. } j_!j^{-1}\mathcal{M} \longrightarrow \mathcal{M})$$

inducing the identity on E^* .

Proof. If E is trivial, the assertion follows from 2.8. For example, take the inverse image of $(\mathcal{M}', \psi_{t,1}\mathcal{M}'(-1), N, \text{id})$ to get $j_*\mathcal{M}'$, and use the diagram

$$(2.11.2) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \psi_{t,1}\mathcal{M} & \xrightarrow{\text{id}} & \psi_{t,1}\mathcal{M} \\ \text{Var} \updownarrow \text{can} & & \text{id} \updownarrow N \\ \phi_{t,1}\mathcal{M} & \xrightarrow{\text{Var}} & \psi_{t,1}\mathcal{M}(-1) \end{array}$$

to get the morphism $\mathcal{M} \rightarrow j_*j^*\mathcal{M}$. In general, we have the assertion, except for the polarizability of $j_*\mathcal{M}'$, $j_!\mathcal{M}'$, by the uniqueness of $j_*\mathcal{M}'$, $j_!\mathcal{M}'$ and of the morphism (2.11.1). For the polarizability, it is enough to show the assertion for $j_*\mathcal{M}$ by 2.6. We first reduce to the case $\mathcal{M}' \in \text{MH}(E^*, n)$, i.e. $\text{Gr}_i^W \mathcal{M}' = 0$ for $i \neq n$.

Put $\mathcal{M} = j_*\mathcal{M}'$. We have the filtration j_*W on \mathcal{M} in $\text{MHW}(E)_{sp}$, because j_* is an exact functor. We have to show j_*W splits canonically on $\text{Gr}_i^W \mathcal{M}$. By the proof of 2.8, we have the global and canonical decomposition (2.8.5) in $\text{MHW}(E)_{sp}$. Therefore it is enough to construct the splitting of j_*W on $\mathcal{M}_{k,2}$ in (2.8.5). Here note that any filtration of Hodge Modules is compatible with the decomposition by strict supports. Let $\text{Sp}_D^1 K$, $L (= \text{Sp}_D^1 W)$ and W be as in 2.2–3, i.e. W is the relative monodromy filtration of $(\text{Sp}_D^1 K, L)$. Then the \mathbf{Q} -part $K_{k,2}$ of $\mathcal{M}_{k,2}$ is a direct factor of $\text{Gr}_k^L \text{Sp}_D^1 K$, because $\widetilde{\text{Sp}}_D^1$ is exact and induces the identity on $\text{Perv}(\mathbf{Q}_{E_0})$. We define the filtrations $\tilde{L}, \tilde{W}, \tilde{L}'$ on $\text{Sp}_D^1 K \simeq j_*j^*\text{Sp}_D^1 K$ by

$$(2.11.3) \quad \begin{aligned} \tilde{L} &= j_*j^*L, \quad \tilde{W} = j_*j^*W \\ \tilde{L}'_k \text{Sp}_D^1 K &= N(\tilde{L}'_k \text{Sp}_D^1 K) + \tilde{W}'_{k-1} \tilde{L}'_k \text{Sp}_D^1 K. \end{aligned}$$

Then \tilde{W} and $\tilde{W}[1]$ is the relative monodromy filtration of $(\mathrm{Sp}_D^1 K, \tilde{L})$ and $(\mathrm{Sp}_D^1 K, \tilde{L})$ respectively, cf. 1.10. If (locally) E is trivial, i.e. $E \simeq X \times \mathbb{C}$, $\mathrm{Sp}_D^1 K$ corresponds to

$$(2.11.4) \quad (\psi_{t,1} K \xrightleftharpoons[\mathrm{Var}]{\mathrm{can}} \phi_{t,1} K),$$

so that

$$(2.11.5) \quad \begin{aligned} W_i &= \tilde{W}_i, & \tilde{L}'_k &\subset L_k = \tilde{L}_k && \text{on } \psi_{t,1} K \\ \tilde{W}_{i-1} &= W_i, & \tilde{L}'_k &= L_k \subset \tilde{L}_k && \text{on } \phi_{t,1} K. \end{aligned}$$

Note that the functor $j_{*}j^*$ corresponds to the change of $\phi_{t,1}$ so that Var becomes bijective, cf. (2.11.2). Therefore we get in general:

$$(2.11.6) \quad \tilde{W}_{i-1} \subset W_i \subset \tilde{W}_i, \quad \tilde{L}'_k \subset L_k \subset \tilde{L}_k.$$

By 1.10, we have a canonical splitting of \tilde{L} on $\mathrm{Gr}_k^{\tilde{L}'} \mathrm{Gr}_{i-1}^W \mathrm{Sp}_D^1 K$. We shall see that this induces the desired splitting by the canonical morphism:

$$(2.11.7) \quad \mathrm{Gr}_k^{\tilde{L}'} \mathrm{Gr}_{i-1}^{\tilde{W}} \mathrm{Sp}_D^1 K \longrightarrow \mathrm{Gr}_k^L \mathrm{Gr}_k^W \mathrm{Sp}_D^1 K \longrightarrow K_{k,2},$$

where these morphisms are induced by (2.11.6) and by the canonical decomposition:

$$(2.11.8) \quad \mathrm{Gr}_k^L \mathrm{Sp}_D^1 K = \mathrm{Sp}_D^1 K_{k,1} \oplus K_{k,2}.$$

Here $K_{k,a}$ is the underlying perverse sheaf of $\mathcal{M}_{k,a}$ ($a = 1, 2$), cf. (2.8.5), and $K_{k,2} = \mathrm{Gr}_k^W K_{k,2}$ (because $N = 0$ on $K_{k,2}$). Now the assertion is local, and we may assume $E = X \times \mathbb{C}$ and use (2.11.4–5). Then the $\psi_{t,1}$ -part of $\tilde{K}_{k,2}$ is zero and the $\phi_{t,1}$ -part of the first morphism of (2.11.7) is the identity. Therefore we get the assertion by applying 1.10 to the $\phi_{t,1}$ -part, because the compatibility with the Hodge filtration follows from the uniqueness of the splitting, cf. the proof of (2.4.2).

Now we assume $\mathcal{M}' \in \mathrm{MH}(E^*, n)$ and it is extended to a polarizable Hodge Module \mathcal{M} on E , with no subobject supported in E_0 . Locally we have $E \simeq X \times \mathbb{C}$ and $\phi_{t,1} j_{*} \mathcal{M}'$ is identified with $\psi_{t,1} \mathcal{M}(-1) = \psi_{t,1} j_{*} \mathcal{M}'(-1)$ by Var so that

$$(2.11.9) \quad L_i \phi_{t,1} j_{*} \mathcal{M}' = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } i < n \\ \mathrm{Im} N + (W_{i-2} \psi_{t,1} \mathcal{M})(-1) & \text{if } i \geq n \end{cases}$$

by 1.9, where W on $\psi_{t,1} \mathcal{M}$ is shifted by $n - 1$, cf. [19, (5.1.6)]. Therefore we get locally:

$$(2.11.10) \quad \mathrm{Gr}_i^W j_* \mathcal{M}' \simeq \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } i < n \\ \mathcal{M} & \text{if } i = n \\ i_* P \mathrm{Gr}_{i-2}^W \psi_{t,1} \mathcal{M}(-1) & \text{if } i > n \end{cases}$$

and it is enough to show the global polarizability of $\mathrm{Gr}_i^W j_* \mathcal{M}'$ for $i > n$. By [19, (5.1.12)] we have the canonical decomposition:

$$(2.11.11) \quad \mathrm{Gr}_i^W \mathrm{Sp}_D^1 K \simeq \pi^* K'_i[1] \oplus K''_i$$

with $K'_i, K''_i \in \mathrm{Perv}(\mathbf{Q}_{E_0})$, where $\pi: E \rightarrow E_0$ is the projection and W is the monodromy filtration shifted by n . Let $S: K \otimes K \rightarrow a_E^1 \mathbf{Q}(-n)$ be a polarization of M . Then there is a pairing $S'_i: K'_{n+i} \otimes K'_{n+i} \rightarrow a_{E_0}^1 \mathbf{Q}(1-n)$ such that the restriction of $\mathrm{Gr}^W(\mathrm{Sp}_D^1 S)^\circ(\mathrm{id} \otimes N^i)$ to the first factor of (2.11.11) coincides with $\pi^* S'_i$, where we have a change of sign as in [19, (5.2.2)]. If locally $E \simeq X \times \mathbf{C}$, S'_i coincides with $\mathrm{Gr}^W(p\psi_{t,1} S)^\circ(\mathrm{id} \otimes N^i)$ by the canonical isomorphism:

$$K'_{n+i} \simeq \mathrm{Gr}_{n-1+i}^W p\psi_{t,1} K.$$

Therefore it is a polarization on the primitive part:

$$PK'_{n+i} \simeq P \mathrm{Gr}_{n-1+i}^W p\psi_{t,1} K \simeq (\mathrm{Gr}_{n+1+i}^W j_* K')(1),$$

where the last isomorphism comes from (2.11.10). Thus it is enough to show the resulting isomorphism:

$$(2.11.12) \quad PK'_i \simeq (\mathrm{Gr}_{i+1}^W j_* K')(1)$$

is globally well-defined for $i \geq n$. Consider an exact sequence:

$$0 \longrightarrow \pi^* PK'_i[1] \longrightarrow j_* j^* \pi^* PK'_i[1] \xrightarrow{\rho} PK'_i(-1) \longrightarrow 0,$$

where ρ is characterized uniquely as the projection to the maximal quotient supported in E_0 . On the other hand we have a morphism for $i \geq n$:

$$(2.11.13) \quad j_* j^* \pi^* PK'_i[1] \longrightarrow \mathrm{Gr}_{i+1}^W j_* K$$

induced by the composition:

$$\begin{aligned} j_* j^* \pi^* K'_i[1] &\simeq j_* j^* \mathrm{Gr}_i^W \mathrm{Sp}_D^1 j_* K' \simeq \mathrm{Gr}_i^{\tilde{W}} \mathrm{Sp}_D^1 j_* K' \\ &\longrightarrow \mathrm{Gr}_{i+1}^W \mathrm{Sp}_D^1 j_* K \longrightarrow \mathrm{Gr}_{i+1}^L \mathrm{Sp}_D^1 j_* K \simeq \mathrm{Gr}_{i+1}^W j_* K, \end{aligned}$$

where W is the relative monodromy filtration of $(\mathrm{Sp}_D^1 j_* K, L)$ and $\tilde{W} = j_* j^* W$. Here we used (2.11.6) and $W_i \subset L_i$ for $i \geq n$, cf. (2.11.9). Then (2.11.13) is factored by ρ (because $\mathrm{supp} \mathrm{Gr}_{i+1}^W j_* K \subset E_0$) and we get a morphism:

$$(2.11.14) \quad PK'_i(-1) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Gr}_{i+1}^W j_* K \quad \text{for } i \geq n.$$

If $E \simeq X \times \mathbf{C}$ (locally), ρ corresponds to

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 PK'_i & \xrightarrow{0} & 0 \\
 \text{id} \updownarrow^N & & \updownarrow \\
 PK'_i(-1) & \xrightarrow{\text{id}} & PK'_i(-1).
 \end{array}$$

Therefore the morphism (2.11.14) coincides with (2.11.12) by definition, cf. (2.11.9–10). This completes the proof of 2.11.

2.12. Lemma. *With the notation of 2.10, let*

$$(2.12.1) \quad 0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}' \longrightarrow \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}'' \longrightarrow 0$$

be an exact sequence in $\text{MHW}(E^)$ such that $\mathcal{M} \in \text{MHW}(E^*)_{\text{ex}}$ and each Gr_i^W of (2.12.1) has a splitting (e.g. $\mathcal{M} \in \text{MHW}(E^*)_{\text{ex}}^p$). Then $\mathcal{M}', \mathcal{M}'' \in \text{MHW}(E^*)_{\text{ex}}$ and we have a canonical (and functorial) exact sequence:*

$$(2.12.2) \quad 0 \longrightarrow j_*\mathcal{M}' \longrightarrow j_*\mathcal{M} \longrightarrow j_*\mathcal{M}'' \longrightarrow 0$$

$$\text{(resp. } 0 \longrightarrow j_!\mathcal{M}' \longrightarrow j_!\mathcal{M} \longrightarrow j_!\mathcal{M}'' \longrightarrow 0\text{)}.$$

Proof. By the functoriality of j_* , $j_!$, (2.12.2) is clear if $\mathcal{M}', \mathcal{M}'' \in \text{MHW}(E^*)_{\text{ex}}$. Therefore the assertion is local and we may assume X smooth and $E = X \times \mathbb{C}$. By 2.5 it is enough to verify (2.7.1–5) only for \mathcal{M}'' . By the splitting of Gr_i^W (2.12.1) and the extension of $\text{Gr}_i^W \mathcal{M}$, we have an extension of Gr_i^W (2.12.1) with its splitting (cf. [19, (3.2.2), (5.1.7)]). Then we get (2.7.1) and (2.7.5). Let \tilde{M}, \tilde{M}'' be the underlying \mathcal{D}_E -Modules of $j_*\mathcal{M}, j_*\mathcal{M}''$ (i.e. \tilde{M}'' is regular holonomic and $\text{DR}(\tilde{M}'') \simeq j_*K'' \otimes \mathbb{C}$). Then the above splitting implies the surjectivity of

$$F_p V_\alpha \text{Gr}_i^W \tilde{M} \longrightarrow F_p V_\alpha \text{Gr}_i^W \tilde{M}'' \quad \text{for } \alpha < 0$$

where F, W on \tilde{M}'' are the quotient filtrations, and we use [19, (3.1.5)] for the filtration V . In fact the image of this morphism in $V_\alpha \text{Gr}_i^W \tilde{M}''$ is

$$V_\alpha \text{Gr}_i^W \tilde{M}'' \cap j_* F_p \text{Gr}_i^W M''$$

by the above splitting (because $\alpha < 0$) and this contains clearly $F_p V_\alpha \text{Gr}_i^W$. We verify by induction on i the surjectivity of $(*)(**)$ in the diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 0 & \longrightarrow & F_p V_\alpha W_{i-1} \tilde{M} & \longrightarrow & F_p V_\alpha W_i \tilde{M} & \longrightarrow & F_p V_\alpha \text{Gr}_i^W \tilde{M} \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow^{(**)} & & \downarrow \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & F_p V_\alpha W_{i-1} \tilde{M}'' & \longrightarrow & F_p V_\alpha W_i \tilde{M}'' \xrightarrow{(*)} & \longrightarrow & F_p V_\alpha \text{Gr}_i^W \tilde{M}'' \longrightarrow 0
 \end{array}$$

for $\alpha < 0$. Therefore F, V, W are compatible on $V_{<0} \tilde{M}''$, and for (2.7.2–3) it is enough to show

$$F_p V_{<0} \tilde{M}'' = V_{<0} \tilde{M}'' \cap j_* F_p M'',$$

or equivalently $(F_p V_\alpha \tilde{M}'')t = F_p V_{\alpha-1} \tilde{M}''$ for $\alpha < 0$ by [19, (3.2.2)], but this follows from the surjectivity of (**) for $i \gg 0$. Finally (2.7.4) follows from 1.2, using the above splitting, cf. the proof of 2.5.

(2.c) Direct Images

2.13. Let X be a separated reduced complex analytic space, and U_I, V_I, pr_{IJ} as in 2.1. By definition [19, (2.1.20)], an object (M, F) of $\text{MF}(\mathcal{D}_X)$ is a family of filtered \mathcal{D}_{V_I} -Modules $\{(M_I, F)\}$ with isomorphisms:

$$u_{IJ}: (\text{pr}_{IJ})_*(M_J, F) \simeq (M_I, F) \quad \text{on } V_I \setminus (U_I \setminus U_J)$$

for $I \subset J$, such that $\text{Gr}^F M_I$ are annihilated by the Ideal of U_I (in particular, $\text{supp } M_I \subset U_I$) and $\{u_{IJ}\}$ satisfy the compatibility conditions:

$$(2.13.1) \quad u_{IK} = u_{IJ} \circ (\text{pr}_{IJ})_* u_{JK} \quad \text{on } V_I \setminus (U_I \setminus U_K)$$

for $I \subset J \subset K$. Here $\text{MF}(\mathcal{D}_X)$ is independent of the choice of U_i, V_i by the same argument as in 2.1. In particular, for $(M, F) \in \text{MF}(\mathcal{D}_X)$ and for any open subset U of X with a closed embedding $U \rightarrow V$ such that V smooth, there exists uniquely a filtered \mathcal{D}_V -Module, which represents (M, F) on $V \supset U$ (called the local representative of (M, F) associated to $U \rightarrow V$). Then we can define $CF(\mathcal{D}_X), KF(\mathcal{D}_X)$ and $DF(\mathcal{D}_X)$ as usual, because for $i: X \rightarrow Y$ a closed immersion of complex manifolds, (M', F) is filtered acyclic iff so is $i_*(M', F)$.

Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a proper morphism of separated reduced complex analytic spaces. Let $X = \cup_i U_i, Y = \cup_i U'_i$ be locally finite open coverings with closed immersions: $U_i \rightarrow V_i, U'_i \rightarrow V'_i$ such that V_i, V'_i smooth, $f(U_i) \subset U'_i$ and $f: U_i \rightarrow U'_i$ is extended to $f_i: V_i \rightarrow V'_i$. Let $(M, F) = \{(M_I, F)\} \in \text{MF}(\mathcal{D}_X)$ where $(M_I, F) \in \text{MF}(\mathcal{D}_{V_I})$. Assume $\text{Gr}_p^F M_I$ are flabby. We define

$$(2.13.2) \quad (f_I)_!(M_I, F) := \text{DR}^{-1} \circ (f_I)_! \circ \tilde{\text{DR}}(M_I, F) \in CF(\mathcal{D}_{V'_I})$$

(cf. [19, §2.2] for the definition of $\text{DR}^{-1}, \tilde{\text{DR}}$), where $f_I = \prod_{i \in I} f_i$ and $(f_I)_!$ in the right hand side is the topological direct image with proper supports. Then $(f_I)_!(M_I, F)$ belongs to $CF(\mathcal{D}_{V'_I})$ and is independent of the choice of f_i , because $(i_{I'})_* (M_I, F)$ is independent of f_I by [19, (3.2.6)]. Taking its zero extension to Y , we get

$$f_!(M_I, F) \in CF(\mathcal{D}_Y).$$

Then u_{IJ} induces a morphism in $CF(\mathcal{D}_Y)$:

$$f_!(u_{IJ}): f_!(M_J, F) \longrightarrow f_!(M_I, F)$$

because $\tilde{\text{DR}}(M_I, F)$ is isomorphic to a quotient complex of $(\text{pr}_{IJ})_* \tilde{\text{DR}}(M_J, F)$ by

u_{IJ} . We define

$$f_*(M, F) \in CF(\mathcal{D}_Y)$$

to be the single complex associated to the double complex of Čech whose (p, q) component is $\bigoplus_{|I|-1=-p} (f_i(M_I, F))^q$.

If $\text{Gr}_p^F M_I$ are not flabby, we take Godement’s canonical flabby resolution and truncate by $\tau_{\leq 2d(I)+1}$, where $d(I) = \min \{\dim V_i : i \in I\}$. Then we get a triple complex and $f_*(M, F)$ is defined to be the associated single complex. Because this definition is functorial, we get the direct image:

$$f_* : DF(\mathcal{D}_X) \longrightarrow DF(\mathcal{D}_Y).$$

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be as above. We define $\text{MF}_h(\mathcal{D}_X, \mathbb{Q})$ (resp. $\text{MF}_h W(\mathcal{D}_X, \mathbb{Q})$) by the same way as above, where they are defined in [19, (5.1.1)] (resp. [19, (5.1.14)]) in the smooth case. By [3], an object of $\text{MF}_h(\mathcal{D}_X, \mathbb{Q})$ is a pair of $(M, F) = \{(M_I, F)\} \in \text{MF}_h(\mathcal{D}_X)$ and $K \in \text{Perv}(\mathbb{Q}_X)$ with isomorphisms: $\text{DR}(M_I) \simeq \mathbb{C} \otimes K|_{U_I}$ compatible with u_{IJ} . We say that $f_*(M, F)$ is strict, if its any local representative is strict. If $f_*(M, F)$ is strict and if $\mathcal{H}^j f_*(M, F) \in \text{MF}_h(\mathcal{D}_Y)$, we define:

$$\mathcal{H}^j f_*(M, F, K) = (\mathcal{H}^j f_*(M, F), {}^p \mathcal{H}^j f_* K) \in \text{MF}_h(\mathcal{D}_Y, \mathbb{Q}),$$

where $\text{DR}(\mathcal{H}^j f_* M) \simeq \mathbb{C} \otimes {}^p \mathcal{H}^j f_* K$ is induced by the direct image of the isomorphism:

$$\bigoplus_{|I|-1=-\cdot} (j_I)_! \widetilde{\text{DR}}(M_I) \simeq \mathbb{C} \otimes K$$

where $j_I : U_I \rightarrow X$, cf. [3].

2.14. Theorem. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a projective morphism of separated reduced complex analytic spaces, and $\mathcal{M} = ((M, F), K; W) \in \text{MHW}(X)^p$. Then $f_*(M, F)$ is strict and $\mathcal{H}^j f_* \mathcal{M} := (\mathcal{H}^j f_*(M, F), {}^p \mathcal{H}^j f_* K; W[j])$ belongs to $\text{MHW}(Y)^p$, where W is the induced filtration by f_* , i.e. $W_i \mathcal{H}^j f_*(M, K) = \text{Im}(\mathcal{H}^j f_* W_i(M, K) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^j f_*(M, K))$. For a holomorphic function g on Y , put $h = gf$. If the vanishing cycle functors along h are well-defined for \mathcal{M} (cf. 2.3), they are well-defined along g for $\mathcal{H}^j f_* \mathcal{M}$ and we have the canonical isomorphisms in $\text{MHW}(Y)^p$:*

$$\psi_g \mathcal{H}^j f_* \mathcal{M} \simeq \mathcal{H}^j f_* \psi_h \mathcal{M}, \quad \phi_{g,1} \mathcal{H}^j f_* \mathcal{M} \simeq \mathcal{H}^j f_* \phi_{h,1} \mathcal{M}.$$

Proof. Let U_i, V_i, U'_i, V'_i and f_i be as in 2.13. We may assume $U_i = f^{-1}(U'_i)$ and $f_i : V_i \rightarrow V'_i$ is projective (because f is projective). Therefore, if \mathcal{M} is pure of weight n (i.e. $\text{Gr}_i^W \mathcal{M} = 0$ for $i \neq n$), $f_*(M, F)$ is strict, and $\mathcal{H}^j f_* \mathcal{M} \in \text{MH}(Y, n + j)^p$ by [19, (5.3.1)]. Moreover the vanishing cycle functors along h are well-defined for \mathcal{M} by definition so that $\psi_h \mathcal{M}, \phi_{h,1} \mathcal{M} \in \text{MHW}(X)^p$, and the weight filtration of $\mathcal{H}^j f_* \psi_h \mathcal{M}$ (resp. $\mathcal{H}^j f_* \phi_{h,1} \mathcal{M}$) $\in \text{MHW}(Y)$ is the monodromy

filtration shifted by $n - 1 + j$ (resp. $n + j$) and is given by the induced filtration $\mathcal{H}^j f_* W[j]$ by [19, (5.3.4)]. Therefore the assertion follows from the next two propositions and [19, (3.4.13)] (because the filtration $\mathcal{H}^j f_* L$ on $\mathcal{H}^j f_* \psi_h \mathcal{M}$, $\mathcal{H}^j f_* \phi_{h,1} \mathcal{M}$ coincides with $\psi_g \mathcal{H}^j f_* W[-1]$, $\phi_{g,1} \mathcal{H}^j f_* W$ on $\psi_g \mathcal{H}^j f_* \mathcal{M}$, $\phi_{g,1} \mathcal{H}^j f_* \mathcal{M}$).

2.15. Proposition. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a proper morphism of separated reduced complex analytic spaces, and $\mathcal{M} = ((M, F), K; W) \in \text{MF}_h W(\mathcal{D}_X, \mathbf{Q})$, cf. 2.13. Assume $f_* \text{Gr}_i^W(M, F)$ is strict, $\mathcal{H}^j f_* \text{Gr}_i^W(M, F) \in \text{MF}_h(\mathcal{D}_Y)$ and $\mathcal{H}^j f_* \text{Gr}_i^W \mathcal{M} \in \text{MH}(Y, i + j)^{(p)}$ for any i, j . Then $f_*(M, F)$ is strict, $\mathcal{H}^j f_*(M, F) \in \text{MF}_h(\mathcal{D}_Y)$ and we have the weight spectral sequence in $\text{MF}_h(\mathcal{D}_Y, \mathbf{Q})$:*

$$(2.15.1) \quad E_1^{-i, i+j} = \mathcal{H}^j f_* \text{Gr}_i^W((M, F), K) \implies \mathcal{H}^j f_*((M, F), K),$$

degenerating at E_2 , such that d_1 is a morphism of Hodge Modules (hence strict) and

$$(2.15.2) \quad E_2^{-i, i+j} \simeq \text{Gr}_i^W \mathcal{H}^j f_*((M, F), K) \in \text{MH}(Y, j + i)^{(p)},$$

i.e. $(\mathcal{H}^j f_*(M, F, K), \mathcal{H}^j f_* W[j]) \in \text{MHW}(Y)^{(p)}$, where W is the induced filtration $\mathcal{H}^j f_* W$ on $\mathcal{H}^j f_*(M, K)$ as in 2.14. Moreover $(f_*(M, F), \text{Dec } f_* W)$ is strict and

$$\mathcal{H}^j(f_*(M, F), \text{Dec } f_* W) \simeq (\mathcal{H}^j f_*(M, F), \mathcal{H}^j f_* W[j]).$$

Proof. The \mathbf{Q} -part of (2.15.1–2) and $\mathcal{H}^j f_* \text{Gr}_i^W((M, F), K)$, $\mathcal{H}^j f_*((M, F), K)$ are globally well-defined, if $f_*(M, F)$ is strict and $\mathcal{H}^j f_*(M, F) \in \text{MF}_h(\mathcal{D}_Y)$. Therefore the assertion is local and we may assume Y smooth, because the assertion on the polarizability is trivial (cf. [19, (5.2.13)]). Then we have the weight spectral sequence (2.15.1) in $\text{MG}_h(\mathcal{B}, \mathbf{Q})$ by [19, (5.2.17–21)] (cf. [19, (5.1.1)] for the definition of $\text{MG}_h(\mathcal{B}, \mathbf{Q})$). By assumption $E_1^{-i, i+j} \in \text{MH}(Y, i + j)^{(p)}$ and d_r are morphisms in $\text{MG}_h(\mathcal{B}, \mathbf{Q})$. Therefore d_1 is a morphism in $\text{MH}(Y, i + j)^{(p)}$ so that $E_2^{-i, i+j} \in \text{MH}(Y, i + j)^{(p)}$ and $d_r = 0$ for $r \geq 2$ by [19, (5.1.14), (5.1.11)]. Then the isomorphism (2.15.2) in $\text{MG}_h(\mathcal{B}, \mathbf{Q})$ implies $\mathcal{H}^j f_*(M, F, K) \in \text{MF}_h(\mathcal{D}_X, \mathbf{Q})$ (i.e. $f_*(M, F)$ is strict) and the filtration W of $\mathcal{H}^j f_*(M, F, K)$ in $\text{MG}_h(\mathcal{B}, \mathbf{Q})$ associated to (2.15.1) is actually a filtration in $\text{MF}_h(\mathcal{D}_Y, \mathbf{Q})$, which gives the weight filtration of $\mathcal{H}^j f_*(M, F, K)$ and coincides with $\mathcal{H}^j f_* W$ on $\mathcal{H}^j f_*(M, K)$. The last assertion follows from [19, (1.3.7)], because $f_* \text{Gr}_i^W(M, F) \simeq \text{Gr}_i^W f_*(M, F)$ is strict and $\text{Dec } f_* W$ is well-defined on $f_*(M, F)$.

2.16. Proposition. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a proper morphism of complex manifolds. Put $X = \tilde{X} \times \mathbf{C}$, $\tilde{Y} = Y \times \mathbf{C}$, $\tilde{f} = f \times \text{id}: \tilde{X} \rightarrow \tilde{Y}$ and $\mathcal{M} = ((M, F), K; W) \in \text{MF}_h W(\mathcal{D}_{\tilde{X}}, \mathbf{Q})$. Assume:*

$$(2.16.1) \quad (M, F) \text{ is quasi-unipotent and regular along } X \times \{0\},$$

$$(2.16.2) \quad \text{the three filtrations } F, V, W \text{ on } M \text{ are compatible,}$$

(2.16.3) *the relative monodromy filtration W on $(\psi_t(M, F, K), L)$ and $(\phi_{t,1}(M, F, K), L)$ exists, cf. 1.1,*

(2.16.4) *for $((M_k, F), K_k; W) = \mathrm{Gr}_k^L(\psi_t(M, F, K), W)$, $\mathrm{Gr}_k^L(\phi_{t,1}(M, F, K), W)$, $f_* \mathrm{Gr}_i^W(M_k, F)$ is strict, $\mathcal{H}^j f_* \mathrm{Gr}_i^W(M_k, F, K_k) \in \mathrm{MH}(Y, i+j)^{(p)}$ and the induced filtration $\mathcal{H}^j f_* W$ on $\mathcal{H}^j f_*(M_k, K_k)$ is the monodromy filtration shifted by k for any i, j, k .*

Then we have:

(2.16.5) $\tilde{f}_* \mathrm{Gr}_i^W(M, F), \tilde{f}_*(M, F)$ *are strict on a neighborhood of $Y \times \{0\}$,*

(2.16.6) $\mathcal{H}^j \tilde{f}_* \mathrm{Gr}_i^W(M, F), \mathcal{H}^j \tilde{f}_*(M, F)$ *are quasi-unipotent and regular along $Y \times \{0\}$,*

(2.16.7) $F, V, \mathcal{H}^j \tilde{f}_* W$ *on $\mathcal{H}^j \tilde{f}_* M$ are compatible.*

Moreover, for $((M', F), K'; L, W) = (\psi_t(M, F, K); L, W)$, $(\phi_{t,1}(M, F, K); L, W)$, we have:

(2.16.8) $\mathrm{Dec}(f_* W)$ *on $f_*(M'; F, L)$ is well-defined [19, (1.3.7)] and $(\mathrm{Gr}_k^L f_*(M', F), \mathrm{Dec}(f_* W))$, $(f_*(M', F), \mathrm{Dec}(f_* W))$ are strict,*

(2.16.9) *we have the limit weight spectral sequence in $\mathrm{MHW}(Y)^{(p)}$:*

$$\begin{aligned} E_1^{-k, k+j} &= (\mathcal{H}^j f_* \mathrm{Gr}_k^L(M', F, K'), \mathcal{H}^j f_* W[j]) \\ &\implies (\mathcal{H}^j f_*(M', F, K'), \mathcal{H}^j f_* W[j]) \end{aligned}$$

degenerating at E_2 (it is canonically isomorphic to ψ_t (or $\phi_{t,1}$) of (2.15.1) applied to \mathcal{M} and \tilde{f} , forgetting W),

(2.16.10) $\mathcal{H}^j f_* W[j]$ *is the relative monodromy filtration of $(\mathcal{H}^j f_*(M', F, K'), \mathcal{H}^j f_* L[j])$,*

(2.16.11) $F, \mathcal{H}^j f_* W, \mathcal{H}^j f_* L$ *on $\mathcal{H}^j f_* M'$ are compatible.*

Proof. By definition (cf. 2.13), $f_*((M', F); L, W)$ is represented by a complex such that F, L, W are compatible on each component, and f_* commutes with $\mathrm{Gr}_i^W, \mathrm{Gr}_k^L$. Then by (2.16.4), $\mathrm{Gr}_k^L \mathrm{Gr}_i^W f_*(M', F)$ is strict, and the filtration $f_* L$ on $\mathrm{Gr}_i^W f_*(M', F)$ has the canonical splitting by 1.5 applied to $((M', F); W, L)$. Here $\mathrm{Gr}_i^{f_* W}$ is abbreviated by Gr_i^W (same for L). Then by [19, (1.3.8)], $\mathrm{Dec}(f_* W)$ on $f_*((M', F), L)$ is well-defined so that Dec commutes with Gr_k^L . Moreover $(f_* \mathrm{Gr}_k^L(M', F), \mathrm{Dec}(f_* W))$ are strict, $(\mathcal{H}^j f_* \mathrm{Gr}_k^L((M', F), K'), \mathcal{H}^j f_* W[j]) \in \mathrm{MHW}(Y)^{(p)}$ and its weight filtration $\mathcal{H}^j f_* W[j]$ is the monodromy filtration shifted by $j+k$ by (2.16.4) and 2.15. Consider a spectral sequence:

$$\begin{aligned} (2.16.12) \quad E_1^{-k, k+j} &= \mathcal{H}^j(f_* \mathrm{Gr}_k^L(M', F), \mathrm{Dec}(f_* W)) \\ &\implies \mathcal{H}^j(f_*(M', F), \mathrm{Dec}(f_* W)) \end{aligned}$$

in $\text{MG}\tilde{W}(\mathcal{B})$ the category of inductive systems of $\text{MG}(\mathcal{B})$, cf. [19, (2.1.1)(5.1.1)]. It is compatible with the \mathbf{Q} -part of (2.16.9) forgetting W , and $E_1^{-k,k+j}$ underlies $(\mathcal{H}^j f_* \text{Gr}_k^L((M', F), K'), \mathcal{H}^j f_* W[j]) \in \text{MHW}(Y)^{(p)}$. Because d_1 of (2.16.12) preserves the filtration $\text{Dec}(f_* W)$, it underlies a morphism in $\text{MHW}(Y)^{(p)}$ so that $E_2^{-k,k+j}$ of (2.16.12) underlies an object of $\text{MHW}(Y)^{(p)}$, whose weight filtration is the monodromy filtration shifted by $j+k$ (because it holds for $E_1^{-k,k+j}$ by the above argument.) We show $d_r = 0$ for $r \geq 2$ by induction on r . Assume $E_2^{-k,k+j} \simeq E_r^{-k,k+j}$ for $r \geq 2$. Because d_r preserves $\text{Dec}(f_* W)$, it underlies a morphism in $\text{MHW}(Y)^{(p)}$, hence it is enough to show $\text{Gr}^W d_r = 0$; but this follows from the following argument (cf. [24]):

Let $u: M^1 \rightarrow M^2$ be a morphism of graded modules with the action of N such that $N(M_i^a) \subset M_{i-2}^a$, then $u = 0$, if $N^i: M_{p_a+i}^a \rightarrow M_{p_a-i}^a$ with $p_1 > p_2$.

(For the proof, restrict u to the primitive part of M^1 .) Therefore we get an isomorphism in $\text{MG}\tilde{W}(\mathcal{B})$:

$$(2.16.13) \quad E_2^{-k,k+j} \simeq \text{Gr}_k^L \mathcal{H}^j(f_*(M', F), \text{Dec}(f_* W)),$$

which implies $\mathcal{H}^j(f_*(M', F), \text{Dec}(f_* W)) \in \text{MF}_h W(\mathcal{D}_Y)$ (i.e. $(f_*(M', F), \text{Dec}(f_* W))$ is strict), and the filtration L of $\mathcal{H}^j(f_*(M', F), \text{Dec}(f_* W))$ in $\text{MG}\tilde{W}(\mathcal{B})$ associated to the spectral sequence (2.16.12) is actually a filtration in $\text{MF}_h W(\mathcal{D}_Y)$, which coincides with $\mathcal{H}^j f_* L$ on $\mathcal{H}^j f_* M'$. In particular, we get (2.16.8) and (2.16.11) (cf. [19, (1.3.3)]), because $f_* W[j]$ and $\text{Dec}(f_* W)$ induce the same filtration on $\mathcal{H}^j f_* M'$. Moreover we get (2.16.10) by (2.16.13) (and by the above argument). Because (2.16.12–13) are compatible with \mathbf{Q} -structure (forgetting W), we get

$$\text{Gr}_k^L(\mathcal{H}^j(f_*((M', F), K'), \mathcal{H}^j f_* W[j]) \in \text{MHW}(Y)^{(p)}$$

and

$$(\mathcal{H}^j(f_*((M', F), K'), \mathcal{H}^j f_* W[j]) \in \text{MHW}(Y)^{(p)}$$

by the canonical splitting of L on Gr^W in 1.5. Therefore we get (2.16.9).

By [19, (3.3.17)], (2.16.5–6) follows from (2.16.8). Moreover $\tilde{f}_* \text{Gr}^W(M; F, V)$ and $\tilde{f}_*(M; F, V)$ are strict on a neighborhood of $Y \times \{0\}$ so that the filtration V on $\mathcal{H}^j \tilde{f}_* \text{Gr}_i^W M$ and $\mathcal{H}^j \tilde{f}_* M$ coincides with $\mathcal{H}^j f_* V$. Therefore we get (2.16.7), using the spectral sequence:

$$(2.16.14) \quad E_1^{-i,i+j} = \mathcal{H}^j \tilde{f}_* \text{Gr}_i^W(M; F, V) \implies \mathcal{H}^j \tilde{f}_*(M; F, V)$$

In fact, (2.16.14) degenerates at E_2 (because Gr^V of (2.16.14) is isomorphic to (2.16.12) forgetting $\text{Dec}(f_* W)$) and d_1 of (2.16.14) is strict on $Y \times \{0\}$ by [19, (3.3.3–5)]. Hence F, V, W are compatible on $\mathcal{H}^j \tilde{f}_* M$ by the same argument as above, because V is trivial on $Y \times \mathbf{C}^*$.

(2.d) Mixed Hodge Modules

2.17. Let $f: X \rightarrow \bar{X}$ be an open immersion of separated reduced complex analytic spaces, such that locally $\bar{X} \setminus X = g^{-1}(0)_{\text{red}}$ for a locally defined holomorphic function g . We say the direct image j_* (resp. $j_!$) is well-defined for $\mathcal{M} \in \text{MHW}(X)$, if there exists an extension $\tilde{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{MHW}(\bar{X})$ of \mathcal{M} , denoted by $j_*\mathcal{M}$ (resp. $j_!\mathcal{M}$), such that the following conditions are satisfied:

(2.17.1) for any holomorphic function on an open set U of \bar{X} such that $g^{-1}(0)_{\text{red}} = U \setminus X$, the vanishing cycle functors along g are well-defined for $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}|_U$,

(2.17.2) $\tilde{K} = j_*K$ (resp. $j_!K$), where \tilde{K}, K are the underlying perverse sheaves.

By 2.11, $j_*\mathcal{M}$ (resp. $j_!\mathcal{M}$) is unique (if it exists).

We define a full subcategory $\text{MHM}(X)$ of $\text{MHW}(X)$, called the category of mixed Hodge Modules, as follows:

For $\mathcal{M} \in \text{MHW}(X)$, \mathcal{M} belongs to $\text{MHM}(X)$, iff, for any complex manifold Y , and open subset U of $X \times Y$, and any (finite) number of holomorphic functions g_1, g_2, \dots , the following condition is satisfied inductively for $r \geq 1$:

(2.17.3) the vanishing cycle functors along g_r are well-defined for \mathcal{M}_r , and the direct images $(j_r)_*, (j_r)_!$ are well-defined for $j_r^{-1}\mathcal{M}_r$,

where $j_r: U \setminus g_r^{-1}(0) \rightarrow U$, $\mathcal{M}'_1 = (M \boxtimes \mathbb{Q}_Y^H[d_Y])|_U$ and $\mathcal{M}_r = \psi_{g_{r-1}}\mathcal{M}_{r-1}$, $\phi_{g_{r-1},1}\mathcal{M}_{r-1}$, $(j_{r-1})_*j_{r-1}^{-1}\mathcal{M}_{r-1}$ and $(j_{r-1})_!j_{r-1}^{-1}\mathcal{M}_{r-1}$ for $r > 1$.

Here $\mathbb{Q}_Y^H[d_Y] = ((\Omega_Y^{d_Y}, F), \mathbb{Q}_Y[d_Y]; W)$ with $\text{Gr}_i^F = \text{Gr}_i^W = 0$ for $i \neq d_Y$ ($= \dim Y$), and for complex manifolds X_1, X_2 and $\mathcal{M}_i = ((\mathcal{M}_i, F), K_i; W) \in \text{MF}_h(\mathcal{O}_{X_i}, \mathbb{Q})$, we define $M_1 \boxtimes M_2 = ((M, F), K; W)$ by

$$(2.17.4) \quad M = M_1 \boxtimes M_2 = (\text{pr}_1^{-1}M_1 \otimes \text{pr}_2^{-1}M_2) \otimes_{\text{pr}_1^{-1}\mathcal{O}_{X_1} \otimes \text{pr}_2^{-1}\mathcal{O}_{X_2}} \mathcal{O}_{X_1 \times X_2}$$

$$K = K_1 \boxtimes K_2$$

$$F_p M = \sum_{i+j=p} (F_i M_1 \boxtimes F_j M_2)$$

$$W_k(M, K) = \sum_{i+j=k} (W_i(M_1, K_1) \boxtimes W_j(M_2, K_2))$$

(The case X_i singular is reduced to this case, because this definition is compatible with closed immersions.) Then the condition for $\text{MHM}(X)$ is local, and for a closed immersion $i: X \rightarrow Y$, we have an equivalence of categories:

$$(2.17.5) \quad i_*: \text{MHM}(X) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{MHM}_X(Y),$$

where $\text{MHM}_X(Y)$ is the full subcategory of $\text{MHM}(Y)$ consisting of the objects supported in X . (In fact the condition (2.17.3) is invariant by closed immersions.)

By definition, $\text{MHM}(X)$ is stable by Tate twist (n) , smooth pull-backs, vanishing cycle functors and $j_*j^{-1}, j_!j^{-1}$ for open immersions $j: U \rightarrow X$ such that $X \setminus U$ is a locally principal divisor. (In fact, these functors are compatible with $\boxtimes \mathbf{Q}_Y^H[d_Y]$.) Here, for $f: X \rightarrow Y$ a smooth morphism of complex manifolds with $\dim X - \dim Y = l$ and $\mathcal{M} = ((M, F), K; W) \in \text{MF}_h(\mathcal{D}_Y, \mathbf{Q})$, we define $\mathcal{H}^{-l}f^!\mathcal{M} = ((\tilde{M}, F), \tilde{K}; W)$ by

$$(2.17.6) \quad \begin{aligned} (\tilde{M}; F, W) &= \omega_X \otimes_{f^{-1}\mathcal{O}_Y} f^{-1}((M; F, W[-l]) \otimes \omega_Y^{-1}) \\ (\tilde{K}, W) &= f^!(K, W[-l])[-l] \end{aligned}$$

and put $\mathcal{H}^l f^* \mathcal{M} = (\mathcal{H}^{-l} f^! \mathcal{M})(-l)$. (The singular case is reduced to this case by definition.) Then we have a natural isomorphism:

$$\mathcal{H}^l f^* \mathcal{M} \simeq \mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathbf{Q}_Z^H[d_Z],$$

if $X = Y \times Z$ and $f = \text{pr}_1$ is smooth. For $\mathcal{M} = ((M, F), K; W) \in \text{MF}_h(\mathcal{D}_X, \mathbf{Q})$, we define $\mathcal{M}(n) = ((\tilde{M}, F), \tilde{K}; W)$ by

$$(2.17.7) \quad \begin{aligned} (\tilde{M}, \tilde{K}) &= (M, K)(n), \quad W_i(\tilde{M}, \tilde{K}) = (W_{i+2n}(M, K))(n) \\ F_p \tilde{M} &= (F_{p-n} M)(n), \end{aligned}$$

where $(n) = \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}} (2\pi i)^n \mathbf{Z}$, cf. [19, (2.0.2)]. By 2.6, $\text{MHM}(X)$ is stable by the dual functor \mathbf{D} , because \mathbf{D} commutes with $\boxtimes \mathbf{Q}_Y^H[d_Y]$ (up to Tate twist) and vanishing cycle functors, and $j_*j^{-1}, j_!j^{-1}$ are exchanged by \mathbf{D} .

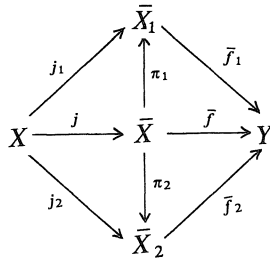
We define the category of polarizable mixed Hodge Modules by

$$(2.17.8) \quad \text{MHM}(X)^p = \text{MHM}(X) \cap \text{MHW}(X)^p.$$

Then it is stable by Tate twist (n) , dual functor \mathbf{D} , vanishing cycle functors and $j_*j^{-1}, j_!j^{-1}$ for j as above. By 2.14, it is also stable by $\mathcal{H}^j f_*$ for a projective morphism f , because $\mathcal{H}^j f_*$ commutes with $\boxtimes \mathbf{Q}_Z^H[d_Z]$.

2.18. Let $j: X \rightarrow \bar{X}$ be an open immersion of separated reduced complex analytic spaces such that $\bar{X} \setminus X$ is an analytic subset. We say that j is *admissible* to $\mathcal{M} \in \text{MHM}(X)$, if \mathcal{M} is extendable to \bar{X} , i.e. there exists $\tilde{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{MHW}(\bar{X})$ such that $j^{-1}\tilde{\mathcal{M}} \simeq \mathcal{M}$.

Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of separated reduced complex analytic spaces. We say that f is projectively compactifiable, if there is a factorization $f = \tilde{f} \circ j$ such that \tilde{f} is a composition of projective morphisms and j is an open immersion whose complement $\bar{X} \setminus X$ is a locally principal divisor. Two projective compactifications $f = \tilde{f}_i \circ j_i$ ($i = 1, 2$) are called (projectively) *equivalent*, if there is a projective compactification $f = \tilde{f} \circ j$ with a commutative diagram:



such that π_1, π_2 are compositions of projective morphisms. We say a projective compactification $f = \bar{f} \circ j$ is *admissible* to $\mathcal{M} \in \text{MHM}(X)$, if so is j . If $M \in \text{MHM}(X)^p$, this condition depends only on the equivalent class of projective compactifications by 2.14 and 2.19 below. Here we use 2.11 and 3.21 to assure $j_* \mathcal{M}, j_{1*} \mathcal{M} \in \text{MHM}(\bar{X})^p$. In this case, we define

$$(2.18.1) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}^j f_* \mathcal{M} &= \mathcal{H}^j \bar{f}_*(j_* \mathcal{M}) \\ \mathcal{H}^j f_{1*} \mathcal{M} &= \mathcal{H}^j \bar{f}_*(j_{1*} \mathcal{M}) \end{aligned}$$

which depend only on the equivalence class of projective compactification of f . (Note that a composition of projective morphisms is projective locally on the image of the morphism. For the polarizability we can use Deligne’s uniqueness of the decomposition.)

2.19 Proposition. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of separated reduced complex analytic spaces. Then we have cohomological functors ($j \in \mathbf{Z}$):*

$$\mathcal{H}^j f^*, \mathcal{H}^j f^!: \text{MHM}(Y) \longrightarrow \text{MHM}(X)$$

compatible with

$${}^p \mathcal{H}^j f^*, {}^p \mathcal{H}^j f^!: \text{Perv}(\mathbf{Q}_Y) \longrightarrow \text{Perv}(\mathbf{Q}_X).$$

Proof. Assume first f is a closed immersion such that $X = \cap g_i^{-1}(0)_{\text{red}}$ for holomorphic functions g_1, \dots, g_r on Y . Put $U_i = \{g_i \neq 0\}$ and let

$$j_I: U_I = \cap_{i \in I} U_i \longrightarrow Y$$

be natural inclusions. We define $\mathcal{H}^j f^* \mathcal{M}$ (resp. $\mathcal{H}^j f^! \mathcal{M}$) by the j^{th} cohomology of the complex in $\text{MHM}(Y)$:

$$\bigoplus_{|I|=-\infty} (j_I)_! j_I^{-1} \mathcal{M} \quad (\text{resp. } \bigoplus_{|I|=-\infty} (j_I)_* j_I^{-1} \mathcal{M})$$

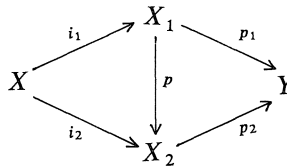
whose component of degree 0 is $(j_\emptyset)_! j_\emptyset^{-1} \mathcal{M} := \mathcal{M}$. (Here we use the equivalence (2.17.5).) We can easily check that this definition is compatible with ${}^p \mathcal{H}^j f^* K, {}^p \mathcal{H}^j f^! K$ on the underlying perverse sheaves by [3, (3.1.14)] (here K is

represented by a complex of flabby sheaves), and independent of the choice of $\{g_i\}$ (i.e. we have a natural isomorphism between the underlying perverse sheaf of $\mathcal{H}^j f^* \mathcal{M}$ and ${}^p \mathcal{H}^j f^* K$, and the composition of these isomorphisms for different $\{g_i\}$ induces an isomorphism in $\text{MHM}(X)$.) Therefore we get the assertion in the closed immersion case, because ${}^p \mathcal{H}^j f^* K, {}^p \mathcal{H}^j f^! K$ are globally well-defined.

We now assume f has a factorization $f = p \circ i$ such that p is smooth and i is a closed immersion. Then we define

$$\mathcal{H}^j f^* \mathcal{M} = \mathcal{H}^{j-l} i^* \mathcal{H}^l p^* \mathcal{M} \quad (\text{resp. } \mathcal{H}^j f^! \mathcal{M} = \mathcal{H}^{j+l} i^* \mathcal{H}^{-l} p^! \mathcal{M}),$$

where l is the relative dimension of p . By the same argument as above, it is enough to show the independence of the factorization (in the above sense), because any morphism has such a factorization locally on X . Let $f = p_j \circ i_j$ ($j = 1, 2$) be two factorization. We may assume the existence of a smooth morphism p with a commutative diagram:



using the fiber product $X_1 \times_Y X_2$. Therefore the assertion is reduced to the case f is a closed immersion (by replacing f with i_2) and we have to show the canonical isomorphism:

$$(2.19.1) \quad \mathcal{H}^j f^* \mathcal{M} \simeq \mathcal{H}^{j-l} i^* \mathcal{H}^l p^* \mathcal{M}$$

for a factorization $f = p \circ i$ as above. (We show the assertion only for $\mathcal{H}^j f^*$, because the argument for $\mathcal{H}^j f^!$ is similar.) Because the assertion is local, we may assume $l = 1$ (by factorizing p) and $X = \{g_1 = \dots = g_d = 0\}$ (in Y), $X_1 = Y \times \Delta$ so that $p = \text{pr}_1$ and $\text{Im } i = \text{Im } f \times \{0\}$, where Δ is an open disc and g_1, \dots, g_d are holomorphic functions on Y . By definition, the both sides of (2.19.1) are given by the cohomology of the complexes:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \bigoplus_{|I|=-} (j_I)_! j_I^{-1} \mathcal{M} \\
 & \bigoplus_{|I|=-} ((j_I)_! j_I^{-1} \mathcal{M}) \boxtimes C(j_I \mathbf{Q}_{\Delta^*}^H[1] \longrightarrow \mathbf{Q}_{\Delta}^H[1])
 \end{aligned}$$

where $j_I: U_I \rightarrow Y, U_I = \{\prod_{i \in I} g_i = 0\}, j: \Delta^* \rightarrow \Delta$ and $\Delta^* = \Delta \setminus \{0\}$. Therefore the isomorphism (2.19.1) follows from the canonical exact sequence:

$$0 \longrightarrow i_* \mathbf{Q}_{\{0\}}^H \longrightarrow j_I \mathbf{Q}_{\Delta^*}^H[1] \longrightarrow \mathbf{Q}_{\Delta}^H[1] \longrightarrow 0,$$

where $i: \{0\} \rightarrow \Delta$.

2.20. Corollary (of the proof of 2.19). *Let $i: X \rightarrow Y$ be a closed immersion of separated reduced complex analytic spaces. Put $j: U = Y \setminus X \rightarrow Y$. Then we have natural functors for $k \in \mathbb{Z}$:*

$$\mathcal{H}^k_{j_i j^{-1}}, \mathcal{H}^k_{j_* j^{-1}}: \text{MHM}(Y) \longrightarrow \text{MHM}(Y)$$

compatible with

$${}^p \mathcal{H}^k_{j_i j^{-1}}, {}^p \mathcal{H}^k_{j_* j^{-1}}: \text{Perv}(\mathbf{Q}_Y) \longrightarrow \text{Perv}(\mathbf{Q}_Y),$$

so that we have functorial long exact sequences:

$$(2.20.1) \quad \begin{aligned} &\longrightarrow \mathcal{H}^k_{j_i j^{-1}} \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}^k \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow i_* \mathcal{H}^{k+i} \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}^{k+1}_{j_i j^{-1}} \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow \\ &\longrightarrow i_* \mathcal{H}^{k+i} \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}^k \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}^k_{j_* j^{-1}} \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow i_* \mathcal{H}^{k+1} \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow \end{aligned}$$

compatible with the corresponding exact sequences in $\text{Perv}(\mathbf{Q}_Y)$, where $\mathcal{H}^k \mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}$ (if $k = 0$) and 0 (otherwise). If X is a locally principal divisor, $\mathcal{H}^k_{j_i j^{-1}} = \mathcal{H}^k_{j_* j^{-1}} = 0$ for $k \neq 0$ and $\mathcal{H}^0_{j_i j^{-1}}, \mathcal{H}^0_{j_* j^{-1}}$ coincide with $j_i j^{-1}, j_* j^{-1}$ in 2.17.

Proof. The assertion is local, because the underlying exact sequences of (2.20.1) in $\text{Perv}(\mathbf{Q}_Y)$ are globally well-defined. Therefore we may assume $X = \{g_1 = \dots = g_d = 0\}$, and let $j_I: U_I \rightarrow Y$ be as in the proof of 2.18. Then we define $\mathcal{H}^k_{j_i j^{-1}} \mathcal{M}$ (resp. $\mathcal{H}^k_{j_* j^{-1}} \mathcal{M}$) by the k^{th} cohomology of the complexes:

$$\bigoplus_{|I|-1=-\cdot} (j_I)_! j_I^{-1} \mathcal{M} \quad (\text{resp.} \quad \bigoplus_{|I|-1=\cdot} (j_I)_* j_I^{-1} \mathcal{M}),$$

where the component of degree k is assumed to be zero for $k > 0$ (resp. $k < 0$), i.e. $I = \emptyset$. We verify the well-definedness (as in the proof of 2.18). Then the exact sequence (2.20.1) and the last assertion are clear.

Remark. With the notation of 2.19, j has only one equivalence class of projective compactification, and $\mathcal{H}^k_{j_i j^{-1}}, \mathcal{H}^k_{j_* j^{-1}}$ in 2.19 are compatible with the definition in (2.18.1) in the polarizable case (by the last assertion of 2.20 and the independence of $\{g_i\}$ on the blow up of Y).

In the proof of the next proposition, we need essentially 3.21.

2.21. Proposition. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be as in 2.19. Assume f has a factorization $f = p \circ i$ such that p is smooth and i is a closed immersion. Then the functors $\mathcal{H}^j f^*, \mathcal{H}^j f^!$ in 2.18 preserve the polarizability.*

Proof. By 3.21, the polarizability is preserved by smooth pull-backs. Therefore we may assume f is a closed immersion, and let $j: U \rightarrow Y$ be as in 2.20. Then by the exact sequences (2.20.1), it is enough to show the polarizability of $\mathcal{H}^k_{j_i j^{-1}} \mathcal{M}, \mathcal{H}^k_{j_* j^{-1}} \mathcal{M}$, because $\mathcal{H}^k_{j_i j^{-1}} \mathcal{M} = \mathcal{H}^{-k}_{j_* j^{-1}} \mathcal{M}$

$= 0$ for $k > 0$ and $\mathcal{H}^k \mathcal{M} = 0$ for $k \neq 0$. Let $\pi: \tilde{Y} \rightarrow Y$ be the blow-up of X , and $\tilde{j}: U \rightarrow \tilde{Y}$ the natural inclusion. Then

$$\mathcal{H}^k j_{!} j^{-1} \mathcal{M} = \mathcal{H}^k \pi_{*}(\tilde{j}_{!} j^{-1} \mathcal{M}), \mathcal{H}^k j_{*} j^{-1} \mathcal{M} = \mathcal{H}^k \pi_{*}(\tilde{j}_{*} j^{-1} \mathcal{M})$$

by the above remark, if $\tilde{j}_{!} j^{-1} \mathcal{M}, \tilde{j}_{*} j^{-1} \mathcal{M} \in \text{MHM}(\tilde{Y})^p$. But $\tilde{j}_{!} j^{-1} \mathcal{M}, \tilde{j}_{*} j^{-1} \mathcal{M} \in \text{MHM}(\tilde{Y})$ follows from 2.19 (and by the stability of $\tilde{j}_{!} \tilde{j}^{-1}, \tilde{j}_{*} \tilde{j}^{-1}$) and the polarizability from 2.11 and 3.21. Then the assertion follows from 2.14.

(2.e) Beilinson’s Functor and its Applications

2.22. Proposition. *Let $i: X \rightarrow Y$ be a closed immersion of separated reduced analytic spaces such that $X = g^{-1}(0)_{\text{red}}$ with a holomorphic function g defined on Y , and $i_g: Y \rightarrow Y \times S$ the immersion by graph, where $S = \mathbf{C}$. Let $j: U := Y \setminus X \rightarrow Y$ and $j_g: \{g \neq t\} \rightarrow Y \times S$ be the natural inclusions of their complements, where t is the coordinate of $S = \mathbf{C}$. We define the functor:*

$$\xi_g: \text{MHM}(Y)^{(p)} \longrightarrow \text{MHM}(Y)^{(p)}$$

by

$$\xi_g \mathcal{M} = \psi_{t,1}(j_g)_!(j_g)^{-1}(\mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathbf{Q}_S^H[1]).$$

Then we have canonical and functorial exact sequences in $\text{MHM}(Y)^{(p)}$:

$$(2.22.1) \quad 0 \longrightarrow \psi_{g,1} \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow \xi_g \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow 0$$

$$(2.22.2) \quad 0 \longrightarrow j_{!} j^{-1} \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow \xi_g \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow \phi_{g,1} \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow 0.$$

Proof. We have an exact sequence in $\text{MHM}(Y)^{(p)}$:

$$(2.22.3) \quad 0 \longrightarrow (i_g)_* \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow (j_g)_! j_g^{-1} \tilde{\mathcal{M}} \longrightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{M}} \longrightarrow 0$$

where $\tilde{\mathcal{M}} = \mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathbf{Q}_S^H[1]$. Taking $\psi_{t,1}$, we get (2.22.1). Let $i_0: Y \times \{0\} \rightarrow Y \times S, j_0: Y \times S^* \rightarrow Y \times S$ and $\tilde{j}: \{g \neq t, g \neq 0\} \rightarrow Y \times S$ be the natural inclusions, where $S^* = S \setminus \{0\}$. Then we have an exact sequence:

$$(2.22.4) \quad 0 \longrightarrow (i_0)_* j_{!} j^{-1} \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow \tilde{j}_{!} \tilde{j}^{-1} \tilde{\mathcal{M}} \longrightarrow (j_g)_! j_g^{-1} \tilde{\mathcal{M}} \longrightarrow 0$$

by applying $(j_g)_! j_g^{-1}$ to

$$0 \longrightarrow (i_0)_* \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow (j_0)_! j_0^{-1} \tilde{\mathcal{M}} \longrightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{M}} \longrightarrow 0.$$

Taking $\phi_{t,1}$ of (2.22.3–4), we get an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow j_{!} j^{-1} \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow \phi_{t,1} \tilde{j}_{!} \tilde{j}^{-1} \tilde{\mathcal{M}} \longrightarrow \phi_{g,1} \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow 0,$$

because $\phi_{t,1} \tilde{\mathcal{M}} = 0$ and $\phi_{t,1}(i_0)_* \simeq \text{id}$. We get

$$\psi_{t,1} \tilde{j}_{!} \tilde{j}^{-1} \tilde{\mathcal{M}} \simeq \xi_g \mathcal{M}$$

by applying $\psi_{t,1}$ to (2.22.4). Then the assertion follows from the canonical isomorphism:

$$\text{can}: \psi_{t,1} \tilde{j}_! \tilde{j}^{-1} \tilde{\mathcal{M}} \xrightarrow{\simeq} \phi_{t,1} \tilde{j}_! \tilde{j}^{-1} \tilde{\mathcal{M}}.$$

Remark. The above proof of (2.22.2) was pointed out to me by Kashiwara. He also remarked the exact sequences:

$$(2.22.5) \quad 0 \longrightarrow \xi_g \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow \mathcal{M} \oplus \xi_g j_* j^{-1} \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow j_* j^{-1} \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow 0$$

$$(2.22.6) \quad 0 \longrightarrow \xi_g \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow \phi_{g,1} \mathcal{M} \oplus \xi_g j_* j^{-1} \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow \psi_{g,1} \mathcal{M}(-1) \longrightarrow 0.$$

By (2.22.5), Beilinson's functor Ξ_g used in [1] should correspond to $\xi_g j_*$.

2.23. Corollary. *For $\mathcal{M}^* \in D_X^b \text{MHM}(Y)^{(p)}$, we have a canonical (and functorial) isomorphism in $D_X^b \text{MHM}(Y)^{(p)}$:*

$$(2.23.1) \quad \mathcal{M}^* \simeq \phi_{g,1} \mathcal{M}^*,$$

so that we have an equivalence of categories:

$$(2.23.2) \quad D^b \text{MHM}_X(Y)^{(p)} \xrightarrow{\simeq} D_X^b \text{MHM}(Y)^{(p)}$$

where $\phi_{g,1}$ gives a quasi-inverse. Here D^b means the derived category of bounded complexes of an abelian category and D_X^b is its full subcategory of the objects whose cohomological supports are contained in X (cf. (2.17.5) for $\text{MHM}_X(Y)$).

Proof. Because ξ_g and $\phi_{g,1}$ are exact and induces the identity on $\text{MHM}_X(Y)^{(p)}$, we have the quasi-isomorphisms:

$$\mathcal{M}^* \longleftarrow \xi_g \mathcal{M}^* \longrightarrow \phi_{g,1} \mathcal{M}^*,$$

and we get (2.23.1), then (2.23.2) is clear.

Remark. The isomorphism: $\phi_{g,1} \mathcal{M}^* \simeq \phi_{g,1} \mathcal{M}^*$ obtained by applying $\phi_{g,1}$ to (2.23.1) is the identity by the above proof (because we may assume $\mathcal{M}^* \in D^b \text{MHM}_X(Y)^{(p)}$.)

2.24. Corollary. *For $\mathcal{M} \in \text{MHM}(Y)^{(p)}$, we have canonical isomorphisms:*

$$(2.24.1) \quad \phi_{g,1} j_! j^{-1} \mathcal{M} \simeq \psi_{g,1} \mathcal{M}, \quad \phi_{g,1} j_* j^{-1} \mathcal{M} \simeq \psi_{g,1} \mathcal{M}(-1)$$

so that $\phi_{g,1}$ of the canonical morphisms:

$$j_! j^{-1} \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}, \quad \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow j_* j^{-1} \mathcal{M}$$

are identified with can, Var . Therefore we have canonical isomorphisms in $D_X^b \text{MHM}(Y)^{(p)}$:

$$(2.24.2) \quad \begin{aligned} C(j_! j^{-1} \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}) &\simeq C(\text{can}: \psi_{g,1} \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow \phi_{g,1} \mathcal{M}) \\ C(\mathcal{M} \longrightarrow j_* j^{-1} \mathcal{M}) &\simeq C(\text{Var}: \phi_{g,1} \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow \psi_{g,1} \mathcal{M}(-1)) \end{aligned}$$

so that $i_* i^* \mathcal{M}$ and $i_* i^! \mathcal{M}[1]$ are represented by these complexes, i.e. we have the canonical exact sequences:

$$(2.24.3) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & i_* \mathcal{H}^{-1} i^* \mathcal{M} & \longrightarrow & \psi_{g,1} \mathcal{M} & \xrightarrow{\text{can}} & \phi_{g,1} \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow i_* \mathcal{H}^0 i^* \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow 0 \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & i_* \mathcal{H}^0 i^! \mathcal{M} & \longrightarrow & \phi_{g,1} \mathcal{M} & \xrightarrow{\text{Var}} & \psi_{g,1} \mathcal{M}(-1) \longrightarrow i_* \mathcal{H}^1 i^! \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

Proof. This follows from the proof of 2.19 and the commutative diagrams:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \psi_{g,1} j_! j^{-1} \mathcal{M} & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \psi_{g,1} \mathcal{M} & & \psi_{g,1} \mathcal{M}(-1) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \psi_{g,1} j_* j^{-1} \mathcal{M}(-1) \\ \downarrow \wr^{\text{can}} & & \downarrow \text{can} & & \uparrow \text{Var} & & \uparrow \wr^{\text{Var}} \\ \phi_{g,1} j_! j^{-1} \mathcal{M} & \longrightarrow & \phi_{g,1} \mathcal{M} & & \phi_{g,1} \mathcal{M} & \longrightarrow & \phi_{g,1} j_* j^{-1} \mathcal{M}. \end{array}$$

Remark. If $i: X \rightarrow Y$ is a closed immersion such that $X = \{g_1 = \dots = g_d = 0\}$, $\mathcal{H}^j f^* \mathcal{M}$ (resp. $\mathcal{H}^j f^! \mathcal{M}$) is isomorphic to the cohomology of the single complex associated to the n -ple complex obtained by iterating the functors

$$C(\text{can}: \psi_{g,1} \longrightarrow \phi_{g,1}) \text{ (resp. } C(\text{Var}: \phi_{g,1} \longrightarrow \psi_{g,1}(-1))[-1]).$$

2.25. Lemma. Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of complex manifolds. Put $d = \dim X - \dim Y$. Assume f is non-characteristic to the underlying filtered \mathcal{D}_Y -Module (M, F) of $\mathcal{M} \in \text{MHM}(Y)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}^j f^* \mathcal{M} &= \mathcal{H}^{-j} f^! \mathcal{M} = 0 && \text{for } j \neq d \\ W_i \mathcal{H}^d f^* \mathcal{M} &\simeq \mathcal{H}^d f^* W_{i-d} \mathcal{M}, && W_i \mathcal{H}^{-d} f^! \mathcal{M} \simeq \mathcal{H}^{-d} f^! W_{i+d} \mathcal{M} \end{aligned}$$

and the underlying filtered \mathcal{D}_X -Modules of $\mathcal{H}^d f^* \mathcal{M}$, $\mathcal{H}^{-d} f^! \mathcal{M}$ are isomorphic to $f^*(M, F)[d]$, $f^!(M, F)[-d]$ (cf. [19, (3.5.1)]).

Proof. By definition (and by [19, (3.5.4)]) we may assume f is a closed immersion and $X = \{x_1 = \dots = x_d = 0\}$ (because the definition of $f^*, f^!$ in [19, (3.5.1)] is compatible with DR.) If $d = -1$, the assertion follows from [19, (3.5.6)] (because it implies $\phi_{x_1,1} \mathcal{M} = 0$ and $N = 0$ on $\psi_{x_1,1} \mathcal{M}$.) In general, we can reduce to this case by factorizing i (cf. the remark of 2.24 and [19, (3.5.4)]).

2.26. Proposition. Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be as in 2.19. If $\mathcal{M} \in \text{MHM}(Y)$ satisfies $\text{Gr}_i^W \mathcal{M} = 0$ for $i > n$ (resp. $i < n$), we have $\text{Gr}_i^W \mathcal{H}^j f^* \mathcal{M} = 0$ for $i - j > n$ (resp. $\text{Gr}_i^W \mathcal{H}^j f^! \mathcal{M} = 0$ for $i - j < n$). Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be as in 2.18 such that $\mathcal{H}^j f_* \mathcal{M}$, $\mathcal{H}^j f_! \mathcal{M}$ can be defined by (2.18.1) for $\mathcal{M} \in \text{MHM}(X)^p$. If $\text{Gr}_i^W \mathcal{M} = 0$ for $i > n$ (resp. $i < n$), we have $\text{Gr}_i^W \mathcal{H}^j f_! \mathcal{M} = 0$ for $i - j > n$ (resp. $\text{Gr}_i^W \mathcal{H}^j f_* \mathcal{M} = 0$ for $i - j < n$).

Proof. For the first assertion, we may assume f is a closed immersion such that $X = \{g_1 = \dots = g_d = 0\}$. Then by the remark of 2.24, we get the long exact

sequence:

$$\longrightarrow \psi_{g_{a,1}} \mathcal{H}^j \tilde{f}^* \mathcal{M} \xrightarrow{\text{can}} \phi_{g_{d,1}} \mathcal{H}^j \tilde{f}^* \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}^j f^* \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow$$

where $\tilde{f}: \{g_1 = \dots = g_{g-1} = 0\} \rightarrow Y$. Thus we may assume $X = \{g = 0\}$ by (2.24.3). Moreover we may assume $\text{Gr}_i^W \mathcal{M} = 0$ for $i \neq n$ (and \mathcal{M} has a strict support) by the weight spectral sequence associated to the cohomological functor $\mathcal{H}^j f^*$ ($j \in \mathbf{Z}$). If $\text{supp } \mathcal{M} \subset X$, the assertion is trivial. If not, the assertion follows from the surjectivity of

$$\text{Gr}_i^W \text{can}: \text{Gr}_i^W \psi_{g,1} \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow \text{Gr}_i^W \phi_{g,1} \mathcal{M}$$

and its injectivity for $i \geq n$. The assertion for $\mathcal{H}^j f^!$ follows from the dual argument.

For the direct images, we may assume f is an open immersion whose complement is a divisor defined by g , because the assertion for f projective is clear by the weight spectral sequence (2.15.1). Then the assertion for $f_* \mathcal{M}$ follows from the proof of 2.11 (cf. (2.11.10)), and the assertion for $f_! \mathcal{M}$ from the duality.

2.27. Lemma. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a smooth surjective morphism of separated reduced complex analytic spaces such that the fibers of f are connected and of dimension d . Assume f is compactified to a projective morphism $\bar{f}: \bar{X} \rightarrow Y$ such that $\bar{X} \setminus X$ is a locally principal divisor. Then, for $\mathcal{M} \in \text{MHM}(X)^p$ extendable to \bar{X} , we have*

$$(2.27.1) \quad \mathcal{M} \simeq \mathcal{H}^d f^* \mathcal{M}' \quad \text{for } \mathcal{M}' \in \text{MHM}(Y)^p$$

iff

$$(2.27.2) \quad K \simeq f^* K' [d] \quad \text{for } K' \in \text{Perv}(\mathbf{Q}_Y),$$

where K is the underlying perverse sheaf of \mathcal{M} .

Proof. Assume (2.27.2). We define

$$\mathcal{M}' = \mathcal{H}^{-d} \bar{f}_* (j_* \mathcal{M}) \in \text{MHM}(Y)^p$$

where $j: X \rightarrow \bar{X}$. Then the underlying perverse sheaf of \mathcal{M}' is canonically isomorphic to K' by the direct image of (2.27.2), because $C(K' \rightarrow f_* f^* K') \in D_c^b(\mathbf{Q}_Y)^{>0}$. Therefore it is enough to show (2.27.2) induces an isomorphism in $\text{MHM}(X)$, and the assertion is local on Y . Hence we may assume \bar{X}, Y are closed subvarieties of $Z = \mathbf{P}^n \times U$, U with U smooth, so that $i' \circ \bar{f} = \text{pr}_2 \circ i$, where $i: \bar{X} \rightarrow Z, i': Y \rightarrow U$. Let $s: Y \rightarrow X$ be a section of f . Using an automorphism of \mathbf{P}^n parametrized by Y (and changing i), we may assume $\text{Im } s = \{\bar{p}\} \times Y$ for $p \in \mathbf{P}^n$, so that s is extended to a section s' of pr_2 satisfying

$\text{Im } s' = \{p\} \times U$. Taking hyperplanes of \mathbb{P}^n whose intersection is $\{p\}$, we can define the natural functor

$$s'_*(s')^*: D^b\text{MHM}(Z)^p \longrightarrow D^b_{\text{Im } s'}\text{MHM}(Z)^p$$

with the natural morphism: $\text{id} \rightarrow s'_*(s')^*$, by the same argument as in the proof of 2.19. For $\tilde{\mathcal{M}} = i_*j_*\mathcal{M}$, we have

$$\mathcal{H}^j(s')^*\tilde{\mathcal{M}} \simeq i'_*\mathcal{H}^j s^*\mathcal{M} = 0 \quad \text{for } j \neq -d$$

and we get a morphism in $D^bF_h(\mathcal{D}_Z)$

$$(\tilde{M}, F) \longrightarrow s'_*(\tilde{M}_s, F)[-d]$$

compatible with the natural morphism in $D_c^b(\mathbb{Q}_Z)$:

$$i_*j_*K \longrightarrow i_*j_*s_*s^*K,$$

where $(\tilde{M}, F), (\tilde{M}_s, F)$ are the underlying filtered \mathcal{D} -Modules of $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}, \mathcal{H}^{-d}(s')^*\tilde{\mathcal{M}}$ and K is represented by a flabby complex as in the proof of 2.19. Taking the direct image $\mathcal{H}^{-d}(\text{pr}_2)_*$, we get the canonical morphism in $\text{MHM}(U)$, i.e. in $MF_hW(\mathcal{D}_U, \mathbb{Q})$:

$$i'_*\mathcal{M}' = \mathcal{H}^{-d}(\text{pr}_2)_*\tilde{\mathcal{M}} \longrightarrow i'_*\mathcal{H}^{-d}s^*\mathcal{M}$$

whose underlying morphism of perverse sheaves is identified with the identity on i'_*K' by (2.27.2). In fact, it preserves W , because ${}^p\mathcal{H}^{-d}\bar{f}_*$ is left exact and

$$W_i^p\mathcal{H}^{-d}f_*K \simeq {}^p\mathcal{H}^{-d}\bar{f}_*(W_{i+d}j_*K) \subset {}^p\mathcal{H}^{-d}f_*W_{i+d}K$$

$$W_i^p\mathcal{H}^{-d}s^*K \simeq {}^p\mathcal{H}^{-d}s^*W_{i+d}K,$$

cf. 2.15, where we use an argument similar to the proof of 2.25 for the last assertion. Therefore we get the canonical isomorphism in $\text{MHM}(Y)$:

$$\mathcal{M}' \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{H}^{-d}s^*\mathcal{M}$$

inducing the identity on K' by (2.27.2), for any (local) sections of f , and this implies the assertion.

(2.f) Extensions over Closed Subspaces

2.28. Proposition. *With the notation of 2.22, let $\text{MHM}(U)_Y^{(p)}$ be the full subcategory of $\text{MHM}(U)^{(p)}$ of the objects extendable to Y (in $\text{MHM}(Y)^{(p)}$), and $\text{MHM}(U, X)_{\text{ex}}^{(p)}$ the category whose objects are $\{\mathcal{M}', \mathcal{M}'', u, v\}$ where $\mathcal{M}' \in \text{MHM}(U)_Y^{(p)}$, $\mathcal{M}'' \in \text{MHM}(X)^{(p)}$, $u \in \text{Hom}(\psi_{g,1}\mathcal{M}', \mathcal{M}'')$, $v \in \text{Hom}(\mathcal{M}'', \psi_{g,1}\mathcal{M}'(-1))$ such that $vu = N$, and whose morphisms are the pairs of morphisms in $\text{MHM}(U)_Y^{(p)}, \text{MHM}(X)^{(p)}$ compatible with u, v . Then the functor*

$$(2.28.1) \quad \text{MHM}(Y)^{(p)} \longrightarrow \text{MHM}(U, X)_{\text{ex}}^{(p)}$$

assigning $\{j^{-1}\mathcal{M}, \phi_{g,1}\mathcal{M}, \text{can}, \text{Var}\}$ to \mathcal{M} is an equivalence of categories.

Proof. We define an inverse functor α by

$$\alpha(\mathcal{M}', \mathcal{M}'', u, v) = C(C(u)[-1] \longrightarrow j_! \mathcal{M}')$$

where $C(u) \rightarrow j_! \mathcal{M}'[1]$ is induced by the composition:

$$\begin{aligned} C(u) &\xrightarrow{(\text{id}, v)} C(N) \longleftarrow \xi_g C(j_! \mathcal{M}' \longrightarrow j_* \mathcal{M}') \\ &\longrightarrow C(j_! \mathcal{M}' \longrightarrow j_* \mathcal{M}') \xrightarrow{\text{pr}} j_! \mathcal{M}'[1]. \end{aligned}$$

Here we use 2.22, 2.24 and the construction in 2.29 below to avoid the ambiguity of the mapping cone in the derived category, i.e. $\alpha(\mathcal{M}', \mathcal{M}'', u, v)$ is defined by

$$C(C(u)[-1] \longrightarrow C(N)[-1] \longleftarrow \xi_g C(j_! \mathcal{M}' \longrightarrow j_* \mathcal{M}')[-1] \longrightarrow j_! \mathcal{M}')$$

in the notation of 2.29. We check that $\phi_{g,1}\alpha(\mathcal{M}', \mathcal{M}'', u, v)$ is canonically isomorphic to

$$C(C(u)[-1] \longrightarrow \psi_{g,1}\mathcal{M}') \simeq \mathcal{M}'' \in \text{MHM}_X(Y)^{(p)},$$

using the construction in 2.29 below and the commutative diagram for $\tilde{\mathcal{M}} = C(j_! \mathcal{M}' \rightarrow j_* \mathcal{M}')[-1] \in C_X^b \text{MHM}(Y)^{(p)}$:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \phi_{g,1}\phi_{g,1}\tilde{\mathcal{M}} & \longleftarrow & \phi_{g,1}\xi_g\tilde{\mathcal{M}} & \longrightarrow & \phi_{g,1}\tilde{\mathcal{M}} \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \phi_{g,1}\phi_{g,1}\xi_g\tilde{\mathcal{M}} & \longleftarrow & \phi_{g,1}\xi_g\xi_g\tilde{\mathcal{M}} & \longrightarrow & \phi_{g,1}\xi_g\tilde{\mathcal{M}} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \phi_{g,1}\phi_{g,1}\phi_{g,1}\tilde{\mathcal{M}} & \xleftarrow{\sim} & \phi_{g,1}\xi_g\phi_{g,1}\tilde{\mathcal{M}} & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \phi_{g,1}\phi_{g,1}\tilde{\mathcal{M}} \end{array}$$

cf. the remark of 2.23. Put $\mathcal{M} = \alpha(\mathcal{M}', \mathcal{M}'', u, v)$. Then $j^{-1}\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}'$ (hence $\psi_{g,1}\mathcal{M} = \psi_{g,1}\mathcal{M}'$) and $\mathcal{M} \in \text{MHM}(Y)^{(p)}$ because $\mathcal{H}^j\mathcal{M} = 0$ for $j \neq 0$. For $(\mathcal{M}', \psi_{g,1}\mathcal{M}', \text{id}, N)$ and $(\mathcal{M}', \psi_{g,1}\mathcal{M}'(-1), N, \text{id})$, we have the canonical isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha(\mathcal{M}', \psi_{g,1}\mathcal{M}', \text{id}, N) &\simeq j_! \mathcal{M}', \\ \alpha(\mathcal{M}', \psi_{g,1}\mathcal{M}'(-1), N, \text{id}) &\simeq j_* \mathcal{M}' \end{aligned}$$

such that their $\phi_{g,1}$ are identified with the identity on $\psi_{g,1}\mathcal{M}'$ and $\psi_{g,1}\mathcal{M}'(-1)$ by the above isomorphism (and by 2.24), and α and $\phi_{g,1}\alpha$ of the morphisms:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\mathcal{M}', \psi_{g,1}\mathcal{M}', \text{id}, N) &\xrightarrow{(\text{id}, u)} (\mathcal{M}', \mathcal{M}'', u, v) \\
 &\xrightarrow{(\text{id}, v)} (\mathcal{M}', \psi_{g,1}\mathcal{M}'(-1), N, \text{id})
 \end{aligned}$$

are identified with the (natural) morphisms:

$$\begin{aligned}
 j_!j^{-1}\mathcal{M} &\longrightarrow \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow j_*j^{-1}\mathcal{M} \\
 \psi_{g,1}\mathcal{M}' &\xrightarrow{u} \mathcal{M}'' \xrightarrow{v} \psi_{g,1}\mathcal{M}'(-1)
 \end{aligned}$$

by the above isomorphisms. Therefore α is a right inverse. For $\mathcal{M} \in \text{MHM}(Y)^{(p)}$, we verify an isomorphism

$$C(C(j_!j^{-1}\mathcal{M} \longrightarrow \mathcal{M})[-1] \xrightarrow{\text{pr}} j_!j^{-1}\mathcal{M}) \simeq C(C(u)[-1] \longrightarrow j_!j^{-1}\mathcal{M})$$

by a similar argument. This shows α is a left inverse.

Remark. Another (but essentially equivalent) construction of an inverse functor is pointed out by Kashiwara. He uses (2.22.6) and defines it by the single complex associated to the double complex

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathcal{M}'' & \xrightarrow{v} & \psi_{g,1}\mathcal{M}'(-1) \\
 u \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
 \psi_{g,1}\mathcal{M}' & \longrightarrow & \xi_g j_* \mathcal{M}'
 \end{array}$$

Then it is clearly a left inverse. (Problem: prove directly that it is a right inverse.)

2.29. Let \mathcal{A} be an abelian category, and $(X_i, Y_i; f_i, g_i)$ a diagram of morphisms in $C^b(\mathcal{A})$:

$$\dots \longrightarrow Y_{i-1} \xleftarrow{g_{i-1}} X_i \xrightarrow{f_i} Y_i \xleftarrow{g_i} X_{i+1} \longrightarrow \dots$$

such that $X_i = Y_i = 0$ for $|i| \gg 0$. We define the cone $C(X_i, Y_i; f_i, g_i)$ by

$$C(\sum f_i - \sum g_i : \bigoplus X_i \longrightarrow \bigoplus Y_i).$$

If $f_j = g_j$ (hence $X_j = X_{j+1}$) or g_j (resp. f_j) = id (hence $Y_j = X_{j+1}$ (resp. X_j)) for some $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, we have the contraction $(X'_i, Y'_i; f'_i, g'_i)$ by

$$\begin{aligned}
 \dots &\longrightarrow Y_{j-1} \xleftarrow{g_{j-1}} X_j \xrightarrow{f_j} Y_{j+1} \xleftarrow{g_{j+1}} X_{j+2} \longrightarrow \dots \\
 (\text{resp. } \dots &\longleftarrow X_{j-1} \xrightarrow{f_{j-1}} Y_{j-1} \xleftarrow{g'_{j-1}} X_{j+1} \xrightarrow{f_{j+1}} Y_{j+1} \longleftarrow \dots)
 \end{aligned}$$

such that $f'_j = f_{j+1}$ or $f_{j+1}f_j$ (resp. $g'_{j-1} = g_{j-1}$ or $g_{j-1}g_j$), and a canonical morphism in $C^b(\mathcal{A})$:

$$(2.29.1) \quad C(X'_i, Y'_i; f'_i, g'_i) \longrightarrow C(X_i, Y_i; f_i, g_i)$$

defined by (id, id) or (id, f_j) (resp. (g_j, id)): X_j (resp. X_{j+1}) $\longrightarrow X_j \oplus X_{j+1}$, where its restriction to the other X_i, Y_i is the identity. Then (2.29.1) is a quasi-isomorphism, if so is f_j or g_j . Similarly, if $g_j = f_{j+1}$ or f_{j+1} (resp. g_j) = id , we have the contraction (X'_i, Y'_i, f'_i, g'_i) by

$$\dots \longleftarrow X_j \xrightarrow{f_j} Y_j \xleftarrow{g'_j} X_{j+2} \xrightarrow{f_{j+2}} Y_{j+2} \longleftarrow \dots$$

$$(\text{resp. } \dots \longrightarrow Y_{j-1} \xleftarrow{g_{j-1}} X_j \xrightarrow{f'_j} Y_{j+1} \xleftarrow{g_{j+1}} X_{j+2} \longrightarrow \dots)$$

such that $g'_j = g_{j+1}$ or $g_j g_{j+1}$ (resp. $f'_j = f_j$ or $f_{j+1}f_j$) and a morphism in $C^b(\mathcal{A})$:

$$(2.29.2) \quad C(X_i, Y_i; f_i, g_i) \longrightarrow C(X'_i, Y'_i, f'_i, g'_i)$$

defined by $X_{j+1} \rightarrow 0$ and $\text{id} + \text{id}$ or $\text{id} + g_j$ (resp. $f_{j+1} + \text{id}$): $Y_j \oplus Y_{j+1} \rightarrow Y_j$ (resp. Y_{j+1}), which is a quasi-isomorphism, if so is f_{j+1} or g_j . If $g_j = \text{id}$ or $f_j = \text{id}$, the composition of (2.29.1) and (2.29.2) is the identity on the cone of the contraction, and that of (2.29.2) and (2.29.1) is homotopic to the identity with the homotopy defined by $\text{id}: Y_j \rightarrow X_{j+1}$ or $-\text{id}: Y_j \rightarrow X_j$. Let $f': Y_j \rightarrow Z$ and $g': Y_{j+1} \rightarrow Z$ be morphisms in $C^b(\mathcal{A})$ such that $f'g_j = g'f_{j+1}$. By the functoriality of the cone, we have the canonical morphisms in $C^b(\mathcal{A})$:

$$\begin{aligned} & C(\dots \longleftarrow X_j \xrightarrow{f_j} Y_j \xleftarrow{g_j} X_{j+1} \xrightarrow{f_{j+1}} Y_{j+1} \longleftarrow \dots) \\ & \longrightarrow C(\dots \longrightarrow Y_j \xleftarrow{g_j} X_{j+1} \xrightarrow{\text{id}} X_{j+1} \xleftarrow{\text{id}} X_{j+1} \xrightarrow{f_{j+1}} Y_{j+1} \longleftarrow \dots) \\ & \longrightarrow C(\dots \longrightarrow Y_j \xleftarrow{\text{id}} Y_j \xrightarrow{f'} Z \xleftarrow{g'} Y_{j+1} \xrightarrow{\text{id}} Y_{j+1} \longleftarrow \dots) \\ & \longrightarrow C(\dots \longleftarrow X_j \xrightarrow{f'f_j} Z \xleftarrow{g'g_{j+1}} X_{j+2} \longrightarrow \dots). \end{aligned}$$

We have similar morphisms for $f': Z \rightarrow X_{j+1}$ and $g': Z \rightarrow X_j$ such that $g_j f' = f_j g'$. If $X_i = Y_i = 0$ for $i < 0$ or $i > a$ and g_i are quasi-isomorphisms for $0 \leq i < a$, the cone $C(X_i, Y_i; f_i, g_i)$ represents the mapping cone of $f_a g_{a-1}^{-1} \cdots g_0^{-1} f_0: X_0 \rightarrow Y_a$ in $D^b(\mathcal{A})$ by definition.

2.30. Let $i: X \rightarrow Y$ be a closed immersion of separated reduced complex analytic spaces, C_X the normal cone of X in Y , and $j: Y^* := Y \setminus X \rightarrow Y, j: C_X^* := C_X \setminus X \rightarrow C_X$ the natural inclusions. We shall denote also by i the inclusion $X \rightarrow C_X$. We have the deformation of Y to C_X by

$$\tilde{Y} = \text{Specan}_Y(\bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{I}_X^{-n} t^n)_{\text{red}}$$

with the projection $p: \tilde{Y} \rightarrow S = \text{Specan } \mathbb{C}[t]$ as is well-known, where \mathcal{I}_X is the Ideal of X in Y and $\mathcal{I}_X^{-n} = \mathcal{O}_Y$ for $n \geq 0$. Then $p^{-1}(0)_{\text{red}} \cong C_X$ and $p^{-1}(S^*) \cong Y \times S^*$ with $S^* = S \setminus \{0\}$, and \tilde{Y} is an (affine) open subset (over Y) of the blow-up of $Y \times S$ with center $X \times \{0\}$, i.e. the complement of the proper transform of $Y \times \{0\}$. Therefore, an object of $\text{MHM}(Y \times S^*)^{(p)}$ is extendable to \tilde{Y} , if it is extendable to $Y \times S$, by 2.19 and 3.21, and following Verdier, we can define the specialization functor:

$$\text{Sp}_X: \text{MHM}(Y)^{(p)} \longrightarrow \text{MHM}(C_X)^{(p)}$$

by

$$\text{Sp}_X(M) = \psi_p(\mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathbb{Q}_{S^*}^H[1]).$$

Then Sp_X is exact, commutes with \mathbf{D} and induces the identity on $\text{MHM}(X)^{(p)}$. In particular, it induces

$$\text{Sp}_X: \text{MHM}(Y^*)_{\tilde{Y}}^{(p)} \longrightarrow \text{MHM}(C_X^*)_{C_X}^{(p)},$$

where they are the full subcategories of the objects extendable to Y and C_X . We shall also denote by Sp_X the induced functor:

$$\text{Sp}_X: D^b \text{MHM}(Y)^{(p)} \longrightarrow D^b \text{MHM}(C_X)^{(p)}.$$

If the Ideal of X in Y is globally generated by holomorphic functions g_1, \dots, g_r , so is the Ideal of X in C_X , and as in the proof of 2.19, we can define the functors $j_! j^{-1}, j_* j^{-1}, i_* i^*, i_* i^!$ in $D^b \text{MHM}(Y)^{(p)}$ and $D^b \text{MHM}(C_X)^{(p)}$, with the triangles:

$$(2.30.1) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} \longrightarrow & j_! j^{-1} \mathcal{M} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{M} & \longrightarrow & i_* i^* \mathcal{M} & \xrightarrow{+1} \\ \longrightarrow & i_* i^! \mathcal{M} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{M} & \longrightarrow & j_* j^{-1} \mathcal{M} & \xrightarrow{+1} \end{array}$$

for $\mathcal{M} \in D^b \text{MHM}(Y)^{(p)}, D^b \text{MHM}(C_X)^{(p)}$ using the Cech covering associated to $\{g_i \neq 0\}$ or $\{\text{gr } g_i \neq 0\}$. Then Sp commutes with those functors and preserves (2.30.1), because we have the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Sp}_X j_! j^{-1} \mathcal{M} & \longrightarrow & \text{Sp}_X \mathcal{M} \\ \uparrow^{(*)} & & \uparrow \\ j_! j^{-1} \text{Sp}_X j_! j^{-1} \mathcal{M} & \xrightarrow{(**)} & j_! j^{-1} \text{Sp}_X \mathcal{M} \end{array}$$

such that $(*)$ $(**)$ are quasi-isomorphisms. (In fact, we can reduce to the case $\mathcal{M} \in \text{MHM}(Y)$, then the assertion is true for the underlying \mathbb{Q} -complexes.) In particular

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}om_{D^b\text{MHM}(Y)^{(p)}}(j_!j^{-1}\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{M}') &= 0 \\ \mathcal{H}om_{D^b\text{MHM}(C_X)^{(p)}}(\text{Sp}_X j_!j^{-1}\mathcal{M}, \text{Sp}_X\mathcal{M}') &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

for $\mathcal{M} \in D^b\text{MHM}(Y)^{(p)}$, $\mathcal{M}' \in D^b_X\text{MHM}(Y)^{(p)}$, because we can reduce to the case $\mathcal{M}' \in \text{MHM}(X)^{(p)}$ and any resolution of $j_!j^{-1}\mathcal{M}$, $\text{Sp}_X j_!j^{-1}\mathcal{M}$ may be replaced by its Čech complex (representing the functor $j_!j^{-1}$ as above). Therefore we get

$$\mathcal{H}om_{D^b\text{MHM}(Y)^{(p)}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{M}') \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{H}om_{D^b\text{MHM}(C_X)^{(p)}}(\text{Sp}_X\mathcal{M}, \text{Sp}_X\mathcal{M}')$$

for $\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{M}'$ as above, because we can replace \mathcal{M} by $i_*i^*\mathcal{M}$ (i.e. we have proved essentially the adjunction for i_*i^* .) Thus we get the following proposition by the same argument as in [23], because the assertion is local. In fact, the polarizability of $\text{Gr}_i^W\mathcal{M}$ follows from 3.21 (if the strict support is not contained in X) and from $\text{Sp}_X = \text{id}$ on $\text{MHM}(X)$ (otherwise).

2.31. Proposition. *With the notation of 2.30, let $\text{MHM}(Y^*, C_X)_{g_1}^{(p)}$ be the category whose objects are $(\mathcal{M}', \mathcal{M}''; \alpha)$ where $\mathcal{M}' \in \text{MHM}(Y^*)^{(p)}$, $\mathcal{M}'' \in \text{MHM}(C_X)^{(p)}$ and $\alpha: \text{Sp}_X\mathcal{M}' \simeq j^{-1}\mathcal{M}''$, and whose morphisms are the pairs of morphisms in $\text{MHM}(Y^*)^{(p)}$ and $\text{MHM}(C_X)^{(p)}$ compatible with α . Then the natural functor*

$$(2.31.1) \quad \text{MHM}(Y)^{(p)} \longrightarrow \text{MHM}(Y^*, C_X)_{g_1}^{(p)}$$

assigning $(j^{-1}\mathcal{M}, \text{Sp}_X\mathcal{M}; \text{id})$ to $\mathcal{M} \in \text{MHM}(Y)^{(p)}$ is an equivalence of categories.

2.32. Let X be a complex manifold and $q: E \rightarrow X$ an analytic vector bundle of rank r . Let $q': E^\vee \rightarrow X$ be the dual bundle, and put $\tilde{E} = E \times_X E^\vee$ with the natural projections $p: \tilde{E} \rightarrow E^\vee$ and $p': \tilde{E} \rightarrow E$. Then we have a natural holomorphic function g on \tilde{E} induced by the natural pairing on the fibers. Let E^*, \tilde{E}^* be the complement of the zero section of q, p with the inclusion $j: E^* \rightarrow E, j: \tilde{E}^* \rightarrow \tilde{E}$. For $\mathcal{M} \in \text{MHM}(E)^{(p)}$ we define

$$\Phi(\mathcal{M}) = \varphi_{g,1}\mathcal{H}^r(p')^*\mathcal{M} \in \text{MHM}_{g^{-1}(0)}(\tilde{E})^{(p)}.$$

Then $\Phi(\mathcal{M})$ is extendable to $E \times \bar{E}^\vee$, where $\bar{E}^\vee \rightarrow X$ is the natural projectification (i.e. compactification) of q' , because the closure of the graph of g in $E \times_X \bar{E}^\vee \times \mathbb{C}$ is analytic. For $\mathcal{M}' \in \text{MHM}(E^*)_E^{(p)}$ (i.e. extendable to E) we set

$$\Phi_!(\mathcal{M}') = \Phi(\mathcal{H}^0 j_!\mathcal{M}'), \quad \Phi_*(\mathcal{M}') = \Phi(\mathcal{H}^0 j_*\mathcal{M}').$$

Then we have a natural morphism

$$w: \Phi_!(\mathcal{M}') \rightarrow \Phi_*(\mathcal{M}')$$

induced by $\mathcal{H}^0 j_!\mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^0 j_*\mathcal{M}$. If $\mathcal{M}' = j^{-1}\mathcal{M}$, we have a factorization

$$(2.32.1) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \Phi_!(\mathcal{M}') & \xrightarrow{w} & \Phi_*(\mathcal{M}') \\ & \searrow u & \nearrow v \\ & \Phi(\mathcal{M}) & \end{array}$$

induced by $\mathcal{H}^0 j_! \mathcal{M}' \rightarrow \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^0 j_* \mathcal{M}'$. Here Ker, Coker of u, v, w are the pull-backs by p' of Ker, Coker of the corresponding morphisms between $\mathcal{H}^0 j_! \mathcal{M}', \mathcal{M}, \mathcal{H}^0 j_* \mathcal{M}'$; in particular, they are supported in the zero section of p or q

Conversely, for $\mathcal{M}' \in \text{MHM}(E^*)_E^{(p)}$ and $\mathcal{M}'' \in \text{MHM}_{g^{-1}(0)}(\tilde{E})^{(p)}$ with a commutative diagram

$$(2.32.2) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \Phi_!(\mathcal{M}') & \xrightarrow{w} & \Phi_*(\mathcal{M}') \\ & \searrow & \nearrow \\ & \mathcal{M}'' & \end{array}$$

we have uniquely $\tilde{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{MHM}(\tilde{E})^{(p)}$ with isomorphisms

$$\phi_{g,1} \tilde{\mathcal{M}} \simeq \mathcal{M}'', j^{-1} \tilde{\mathcal{M}} = \mathcal{H}^r(p)^* \mathcal{M}'$$

such that $\phi_{g,1}$ of $\mathcal{H}^0 j_! j^{-1} \tilde{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^0 j_* j^{-1} \tilde{\mathcal{M}}$ is identified with (2.32.2), cf. 2.28 and 2.24. Therefore the problem is when $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}$ is the pull-back of $\mathcal{M} \in \text{MHM}(E)^{(p)}$, and we can restrict \tilde{E} to an open subset $p^{-1}(U)$ where U is an open set of E^\vee such that $q'(U) = X$ and the complement of U in the natural projectification of q' is analytic, because we are interested in the extension of \mathcal{M}' to E , and not that of $(p')^{-1} \mathcal{M}'$ to \tilde{E} . By 2.27, the problem is reduced to that for the underlying perverse sheaves in the polarizable case, then the answer is known by MacPherson, Gabber, Malgrange [17] [23] (cf. also Malgrange, *B. : Variations généralisée*, Astérisque 130, p.237–239), if the underlying perverse sheaves of $\Phi_!(\mathcal{M}'), \Phi_*(\mathcal{M}'), \mathcal{M}''$ (on $p^{-1}(U)$) are the local systems shifted by $\dim U$ on the zero section U and the underlying perverse sheaf of \mathcal{M}' is topologically trivial along X . Therefore we get an analogue of a result of MacPherson-Vilonen [17] as follows:

Let Y be a separated reduced analytic space, and X a Zariski locally closed smooth analytic subset (i.e. \bar{X} and $\partial X = \bar{X} \setminus X$ are analytic) such that $\mathcal{I}_X / \mathcal{I}_X^2$ is locally free, where $\mathcal{I}_{\bar{X}}$ is the Ideal of \bar{X} and \mathcal{I}_X is its restriction to X . Then we define

$$E_{\bar{X}} = \text{Specan}_Y(\bigoplus S^i(\mathcal{I}_{\bar{X}} / \mathcal{I}_{\bar{X}}^2))_{\text{red}}$$

where S^i is the i^{th} symmetric tensor, so that its restriction E_X to X is a vector

bundle and $C_{\bar{X}}, C_X$ are closed subspaces of $E_{\bar{X}}, E_X$. Similarly E_X^\vee the dual bundle of E_X is extended using the dual of $\mathcal{S}_{\bar{X}}/\mathcal{S}_{\bar{X}}^2$, so that g is meromorphically extended to the closure of $\tilde{E}_X = E_X \times_X E_X^\vee$ in $(E_{\bar{X}} \times_{\bar{X}} E_{\bar{X}}^\vee)_{\text{red}}$ and $E_X^\vee \rightarrow \bar{X}$ is naturally compactified to a projective morphism $\tilde{E}_X^\vee \rightarrow \bar{X}$. We define $\text{MHM}(Y \setminus \partial X)_{Y,X}^p$ to be the full subcategory of $\text{MHM}(Y \setminus \partial X)_Y^p$ (i.e. extendable to Y) such that the underlying perverse sheaf K of its object satisfies:

$$(2.32.3) \quad \text{there is a Whitney stratification of } \text{supp Sp}_X K \text{ compatible with } \text{Sp}_X K \text{ such that each stratum is conical (invariant by } C^*), \text{ Zariski locally closed in } E_{\bar{X}}, \text{ and smooth over } X.$$

In particular, $\text{Sp}_X K$ is locally trivial along X . Let $\text{MHM}(Y \setminus \bar{X})_{Y,X}^p$ be the full subcategory of $\text{MHM}(Y \setminus \bar{X})_Y^p$ such that, for the underlying perverse sheaf K' of its object, $\text{Sp}_X K' \in \text{Perv}(\mathbb{Q}_{C_X^*})$ is locally trivial along X in the sense of (2.32.3) (i.e. ${}^p \mathcal{H}^0 j_! K$ (or equivalently ${}^p \mathcal{H}^0 j_* K$) satisfies (2.32.3)). We define

$$\text{MHM}_{gs}(E_X^\vee)_{E_X^\vee}^p = \varinjlim_U \text{MHM}_s(U)_{E_X^\vee}^p$$

where U runs over the open sets of E_X^\vee such that $\tilde{E}_X^\vee \setminus U$ is analytic and $q'(U) = X$, and $\text{MHM}_s(U)_{E_X^\vee}^p$ is the full subcategory of $\text{MHM}(U)_{E_X^\vee}^p$ such that the underlying perverse sheaf of its object is a local system shifted by $\dim U$ (s is for smooth). By definition, $\Phi_* \text{Sp}_X \mathcal{M}$ and $\Phi_* \text{Sp}_X \mathcal{M}'$ belong to $\text{MHM}_{gs}(E_X^\vee)_{E_X^\vee}^p$. In fact we take for U the complement of the union of the closure of $T_{S_\alpha}^* E_X$ for $S_\alpha \not\subset X$, where $\{S_\alpha\}$ is the stratification in (2.32.3) and E_X^\vee is identified with $T_{\bar{X}}^* E_X$. Let $\text{MHM}(Y \setminus \bar{X}; E_X^\vee)_{Y,X; \tilde{E}_X^\vee}^p$ be the category whose objects are $(\mathcal{M}', \mathcal{M}'', u, v)$ where $\mathcal{M}' \in \text{MHM}(Y \setminus \bar{X})_{Y,X}^p$, $\mathcal{M}'' \in \text{MHM}_{gs}(E_X^\vee)_{E_X^\vee}^p$, $u: \Phi_* \text{Sp}_X \mathcal{M}' \rightarrow \mathcal{M}''$ and $v: \mathcal{M}'' \rightarrow \Phi_* \text{Sp}_X \mathcal{M}'$ are morphisms in $\text{MHM}_{gs}(E_X^\vee)_{E_X^\vee}^p$ factorizing the natural morphism $\Phi_* \text{Sp}_X \mathcal{M}' \rightarrow \Phi_* \text{Sp}_X \mathcal{M}'$, such that the monodromy of the underlying local system of \mathcal{M}'' restricted to each fiber of $U \rightarrow X$ is described by u, v and the “variation” of Gabber, Malgrange, cf. [17]. (Note that the last condition implies \mathcal{M}'' can be defined over U as above (depending only on \mathcal{M}') using the intermediate direct image.) Then the natural functor induces an equivalence of categories:

$$(2.32.4) \quad \text{MHM}(Y \setminus \partial X)_{Y,X}^p \rightarrow \text{MHM}(Y \setminus \bar{X}; E_X^\vee)_{Y,X; \tilde{E}_X^\vee}^p.$$

In fact the assertion is already proved forgetting the extendability condition (because we may assume $E_X \setminus U$ is a divisor by the same argument as above.) Then we can use the following facts:

i) For $\mathcal{M}' \in \text{MHM}(Y \setminus \bar{X})_Y^p$, $\mathcal{M}'' \in \text{MHM}(C_X)_{C_{\bar{X}}}^p$ with an isomorphism $\text{Sp}_{\bar{X}} \mathcal{M}'|_{C_X^*} \simeq \mathcal{M}''|_{C_X^*}$, \mathcal{M}'' has an extension to $C_{\bar{X}}$ such that the isomorphism is extended to $C_{\bar{X}}^*$ (for example, use $\mathcal{H}^0 j_{!} j^{-1}$ for the inclusions of C_X^*, C_X, C_X^* into $C_{\bar{X}}$). Therefore there exists $\mathcal{M} \in \text{MHM}(Y)^p$ such that $\mathcal{M}|_{Y \setminus \bar{X}} \simeq \mathcal{M}'$, $\text{Sp}_X \mathcal{M}|_{Y \setminus X}$

$\simeq \mathcal{M}''$.

ii) By the construction in the proof, 2.28 holds adding the extendability condition to \bar{Y} for a Zariski open immersion $\tilde{j}: Y \rightarrow \bar{Y}$ such that g is extended to \bar{Y} . (For example, apply the functor $\mathcal{H}^{0, \tilde{j}_!}$ to each component in the definition of the inverse functor, and take the zeroth cohomology.) We apply it to the inclusion

$$p^{-1}(U) \times \mathbf{C} \longrightarrow (E_{\bar{X}} \times_{\bar{X}} \bar{E}_{\bar{X}}^{\vee})_{\text{red}} \times \mathbf{C},$$

where $p: \tilde{E}_X \rightarrow E_X^{\vee}$, and to the pull-back of the Modules on $(E_{\bar{X}} \times_{\bar{X}} \bar{E}_{\bar{X}}^{\vee})_{\text{red}}$ by the projection from the closure of the graph of g .

iii) In 2.27, the addertion holds adding the extendability condition; i.e. for $\tilde{f}: \tilde{X} \rightarrow \tilde{Y}$ a projective morphism extending \tilde{f} so that $\tilde{f}^{-1}(Y) = \bar{X}$, \mathcal{M}' is extendable to \tilde{Y} iff \mathcal{M} is extendable to \tilde{X} . We apply this to the projection from the closure of the graph of g in $(E_{\bar{X}} \times_{\bar{X}} \bar{E}_{\bar{X}}^{\vee})_{\text{red}} \times \mathbf{P}^1$ onto $E_{\bar{X}}$.

(2.g) Kodaira Vanishing

2.33. Proposition. *Let Z be a (reduced) irreducible projective variety with an ample invertible sheaf L , and $i: Z \rightarrow X = \mathbf{P}^r$ the embedding by L^m for some positive integer m . Then for $\mathcal{M} = ((M, F), K; W) \in \text{MHM}_Z(X)^p$ (or $\text{MH}_Z(X, n)^p$), $\text{Gr}_p^F \text{DR}_X(M, F)$ (cf. [19, §2.2] where DR_X is denoted by $\tilde{\text{DR}}$) belongs to $D^b(\mathcal{O}_Z)$ and it is independent of the embedding of Z in a complex manifold. Moreover we have the Kodaira vanishing:*

$$\begin{aligned} H^i(Z, \text{Gr}_p^F \text{DR}_X(M, F) \otimes L) &= 0 \quad \text{for } i > 0 \\ H^i(Z, \text{Gr}_p^F \text{DR}_X(M, F) \otimes L^{-1}) &= 0 \quad \text{for } i < 0. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Because (M, F) is regular and quasi-unipotent along any (locally defined) g , $\text{Gr}_p^F M$ is an \mathcal{O}_Z -Module by [19, (3.2.6)] and we get the first assertion, because $\text{Gr}^F \text{DR}_X(M, F)$ is uniquely determined by $\text{Gr}^F M$. We verify the independence of embedding using the cartesian product as in 2.1, because the direct image is compatible with DR and Gr^F (cf. [19, §2.3]). Then we may assume $m \geq 2$ for the Kodaira vanishing. Here we may assume also $\mathcal{M} \in \text{MH}_Z(X, n)^p$, because $\text{Gr}^F \text{DR}$ is exact. It is enough to show the second assertion, because \mathcal{M} is self dual up to a Tate twist and the dual in $D_{\text{coh}}^b F^J(\mathcal{O}_X, \text{Diff})$ is compatible with the dual in $D_{\text{coh}}^b(\mathcal{O}_X)$ by the functor Gr^F , cf. [19, §2.4].

Let Y be a generic hyperplane of X , strictly non-characteristic to (M, F) , and s a section of $\Gamma(Z, L^m) (\simeq \text{Hom}(L^{-m}, \mathcal{O}_Z))$ such that $s^{-1}(0) = Y \cap Z$. Then we have a finite covering

$$\pi: \tilde{Z} = \text{Specan}_Z (\bigoplus_{0 \leq i < m} L^{-i}) \longrightarrow Z$$

ramified along $Y \cap Z$, cf. the remark below. Let $j: U = X \setminus Y \rightarrow X$ be the natural inclusion. Set

$$\begin{aligned} j_*j^{-1}\mathcal{M} &= ((M(*Y), F), j_*j^*K; W) \in \text{MHW}_Z(X)^p \\ \tilde{M} &= (\tilde{M}, F, \tilde{K}) = \text{Coker}(\mathcal{M} \rightarrow \pi_*\pi^*\mathcal{M}) \in \text{MH}_Z(X, n)^p \\ \tilde{L} &= \text{Coker}(\mathcal{O}_Z \rightarrow \pi_*\mathcal{O}_{\tilde{Z}}) \in M(\mathcal{O}_Z) \end{aligned}$$

so that L^{-1} is a direct factor of \tilde{L} , where $\pi^*\mathcal{M}$ can be defined as in 2.19 and 2.25 (because π is non-characteristic) or $\pi_*\pi^*\mathcal{M}$ can be regarded as the unique extension to Z of its restriction to the smooth open set U' of Z where π is étale. Any way \mathcal{M} is a direct factor of $\pi_*\pi^*\mathcal{M}$ and we have a natural injection $\mathcal{M} \rightarrow \pi_*\pi^*\mathcal{M}$ (induced by its restriction to U'). As for $j_*j^{-1}\mathcal{M}$, we have an exact sequence

$$(2.33.1) \quad 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{M} \rightarrow j_*j^{-1}\mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^1i^!\mathcal{M} \rightarrow 0$$

so that $\mathcal{H}^1i^!\mathcal{M} \in \text{MH}_{Z \cap Y}(Y, n+1)^p$ by the non-characteristicity, where $i: Y \rightarrow X$, cf. 2.11 and [19, (3.5.9)]. By [19, (5.3.1)] (and 2.15), $\mathbf{R}\Gamma(X, \text{DR}_X(\tilde{M}, F))$ is strict, i.e. $H^i(Z, \text{Gr}_p^F \text{DR}_X \tilde{M})$ is a sub-quotient of $H^i(Z, \text{DR}_X \tilde{M}) \cong H^i(Z, \tilde{K} \otimes \mathbb{C})$, and we have

$$H^i(Z, \tilde{K}) = H^i(Z, j_*j^{-1}\tilde{K}) = H^i(Z, j_*j^{-1}\tilde{K})$$

by the non-characteristicity. Therefore they are zero for $i \neq 0$ by the weak Lefschetz theorem, and the assertion is reduced to the isomorphism:

$$(2.33.2) \quad \text{Gr}_p^F \tilde{M} \cong \text{Gr}_p^F M(*Y) \otimes \tilde{L}$$

by induction on $\dim Z$ using (2.33.1). For $z \in Z$, we have an arbitrary small neighborhood U_z of z in X such that the restriction of π to $U_z \cap Z$ is uniquely extended (up to a unique isomorphism) to a covering over U_z ramified along $Y \cap U_z$. In fact it is clear if $z \notin Y$: otherwise we use a local topological trivialization: $(X, Z) \cong (Y, Y \cap Z) \times D^2$ near z and take a contractible neighborhood of z in Y such that the contraction is compatible with $Y \cap Z$. Therefore we may assume π is extended to $\pi: \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ ramified cyclically over Y (locally, i.e. by restricting X), and it is enough to show the canonical isomorphism

$$(\tilde{M}, F)|_{U_z} \cong ((M, F) \otimes \tilde{L})|_{U_z}$$

is extended (uniquely) to the isomorphism of filtered right \mathcal{D}_X -Modules

$$(2.33.3) \quad (\tilde{M}, F) \cong (M(*Y), F) \otimes \tilde{L},$$

where \tilde{L} denotes also $\text{Coker}(\mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \pi_*\mathcal{O}_{\tilde{X}})$. Here the \mathcal{D}_X -Module structure of the right hand side is given by

$$M(*Y) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \tilde{L} \cong M(*Y) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X(*Y)} \tilde{L}(*Y),$$

where $(*Y)$ denotes the localization along Y and $\tilde{L}(*Y)$ is a regular holonomic left \mathcal{D}_X -Module. Then both sides of (2.33.3) are regular holonomic Modules such that the action of a local equation t of Y is bijective. Therefore we get (2.33.3) forgetting F by [14] [18]. As for F , we consider the filtration V along Y . We have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Gr}_\alpha^V M(*Y) &= 0 \quad \text{for } m \notin \mathbf{Z}, \\ \text{Gr}_\alpha^V \tilde{L}(*Y) &= 0 \quad \text{for } \alpha m \notin \mathbf{Z} \text{ or } \alpha \in \mathbf{Z} \\ V^{>0} \tilde{L}(*Y) &= \tilde{L} \end{aligned}$$

where V is decreasing on left Modules so that $t\partial_t - \alpha$ is nilpotent on $\text{Gr}_\alpha^V \tilde{L}(*Y)$. More precisely we have (locally) a unique decomposition

$$\tilde{L} = \bigoplus_{0 < i < m} L_i$$

such that $\text{Gr}_\alpha^V L_i = 0$ for $\alpha - i/m \notin \mathbf{Z}$ and $L_i = V^{i/m} L_i(*Y)$. Then

$$\text{Gr}_\alpha^V (M(*Y) \otimes L_i) = (\text{Gr}_{\alpha+i/m}^V M(*Y)) \otimes L_i = 0$$

for $\alpha + i/m \notin \mathbf{Z}$ and

$$F_p V_{k-i/m} (M(*Y) \otimes L_i) = (F_p V_k M(*Y)) \otimes L_i$$

for $k \in \mathbf{Z}$. Therefore $(M(*Y), F) \otimes L_i$ (and hence $(M(*Y), F) \otimes \tilde{L}$) is regular and quasi-unipotent along Y (because so is $(M(*Y), F)$ and [19, (3.2.3.2)] is satisfied), and we get (2.33.3) by [19, (3.2.2)] because $\text{Gr}_0^V (M(*Y) \otimes L_i) = 0$.

2.34. Remarks. 1) If Z is smooth and $\mathcal{M} = \mathbf{Q}_Z^H[d_Z]$, the above vanishing is expressed by

$$\begin{aligned} H^q(Z, \Omega_Z^p \otimes L) &= 0 \quad \text{for } p + q > \dim Z \\ H^q(Z, \Omega_Z^p \otimes L^{-1}) &= 0 \quad \text{for } p + q < \dim Z, \end{aligned}$$

i.e. the Kodaira-Nakano vanishing. If $\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{H}^j f_* (\mathbf{Q}_Y^H[d_Y])$ with $f: Y \rightarrow Z$ projective such that Y smooth, it implies (for $p = -\dim Y$):

$$H^i(Z, R^j f_* \omega_Y \otimes L) = 0 \quad \text{for } i > 0,$$

i.e. the Ohsawa-Kollár vanishing. In fact, for a projective morphism of complex manifolds $f: X \rightarrow Y$ and for $\mathcal{M} = (M, F, K) \in \text{MH}_Z(X)^p$ with $p_0 = \min \{p \in \mathbf{Z}: \text{Gr}_p^F M \neq 0\}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} F_{p_0} (f_* (M, F)) &= Rf_* F_{p_0} M \quad \text{in } D^b(\mathcal{O}_Y) \\ F_{p_0} \mathcal{H}^j f_* (M, F) &= R^j f_* F_{p_0} M \end{aligned}$$

by the strictness of $f_*(M, F)$ [19, (5.3.1)]. Moreover for the canonical decomposition:

$$\mathcal{H}^j f_* \mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}_1^j \oplus \mathcal{M}_2^j$$

such that $\mathcal{M}_1^j \in MH_{Z'}(Y, n + j)^p$ (where $Z' = f(Z)$ is assumed irreducible) and $\text{supp } \mathcal{M}_2^j \subsetneq Z'$, we have $F_{p_0} \mathcal{M}_2^j = 0$, where (M_2^j, F) is the underlying filtered \mathcal{D} -Module. (In fact, this follows from the commutativity of f_* and ψ, ϕ and the surjectivity of

$$\text{can}: \psi_{g,1} \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \phi_{g,1} \mathcal{M}$$

for $g^{-1}(0) \not\subset Z$.) This implies some conjecture by Kollár, combined with the results in §3.

2) It was first remarked by Ramanujan that the Kodaira vanishing can be reduced to the weak Lefschetz theorem using Hodge structures. His idea was further developed by Guillén-Navarro-Puerta, Steenbrink, Esnault-Viehweg, etc. For example, we can deduce the result of Guillén-Navarro-Puerta as follows.

Let Z be as in 2.33 and $a: X \rightarrow Z$ be a simplicial (or cubic) resolution of Z , such that each X_i is smooth, and projective over Z . Then the filtered de Rham complex $(\underline{\Omega}_Z^\bullet, F)$ over \mathbb{C}_Z is defined by $Ra_*(\Omega_X^\bullet, F)$, which has a filtration W such that $\text{Gr}_{-i}^W(\underline{\Omega}_Z^\bullet, F) \cong R(a_i)_*(\Omega_{X_i}^\bullet, F)[-i]$. We can regard $(\underline{\Omega}_Z^\bullet, F)$ as an object of $D_{\text{hol}}^b(F(\mathcal{O}_X, \text{Diff}))$. Then $\text{DR}^{-1}(\underline{\Omega}_Z^\bullet, F)$ is strict and its j^{th} cohomology underlies an object of $\text{MHW}(X)^p$ with the weight filtration induced by $\mathcal{H}^j \text{DR}^{-1} W[j]$, because $\text{DR}^{-1} \text{Gr}_{-i}^W(\underline{\Omega}_Z^\bullet, F)$ is strict and its j^{th} cohomology underlies a polarizable Hodge Module of weight $j - i$ by [19, (5.3.1)], so that the weight spectral sequence degenerates at E_2 as in the proof of 2.15. (Note that this implies Du Bois' well-definedness of $(\underline{\Omega}_Z^\bullet, F)$ combined with some result on simplicial (or cubic) resolution.) In particular

$$(2.34.1) \quad \mathcal{H}^j \text{Gr}_F^p \underline{\Omega}_Z^\bullet = 0 \quad \text{for } j < p \text{ or } j > \dim Z,$$

because ${}^p \mathcal{H}^j \mathbb{C}_Z = 0$ for $j > \dim Z$ and $(\underline{\Omega}_Z^\bullet, F) \cong \widetilde{\text{DR}}^\circ \text{DR}^{-1}(\underline{\Omega}_Z^\bullet, F)$, cf. [19, §2.2]. (Here the assertion for $j < p$ is clear by definition.) By the same reason, 2.33 implies

$$(2.34.2) \quad H^j(Z, \text{Gr}_F^p \underline{\Omega}_Z^\bullet \otimes L) = 0 \quad \text{for } j > \dim Z.$$

3) Let X be a separated reduced complex analytic space, and L an invertible sheaf on X with $s \in \Gamma(X, L^{-m}) = \text{Hom}(L^m, \mathcal{O}_X)$ for $m \geq 2$ such that $X \setminus s^{-1}(0)$ is dense in X . Then we have a finite morphism

$$\pi: X' = \text{Specan}_X \left(\bigoplus_{0 \leq i < m} L^i \right) \rightarrow X$$

by the isomorphism:

$$\bigoplus_{0 \leq i < m} L^i \cong (\bigoplus_{i \geq 0} L^i t^i) / \text{Im}(t^m - s).$$

Then $\bigoplus_{0 \leq i < m} L^i \cong \pi_* \mathcal{O}_{X'}$ has a natural regular singular connection induced by that on the smooth part of X' (or on a desingularization of X'). Let \tilde{X}' be the normalization of X' , $\tilde{\pi}: \tilde{X}' \rightarrow X$ the natural morphism, and U the intersection of the smooth part of X and $X \setminus s^{-1}(0)$. Then $L^i|_U (0 \leq i < m)$ are the eigenspaces of the transformation group (hence the decomposition is compatible with the connection) and $\pi_* \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{X}'}$ is Deligne's canonical extension of $\bigoplus_{0 \leq i < m} L^i|_U$, cf. [11]. In fact, the last fact is well-known to specialists (and easy to check), if X is smooth and $s^{-1}(0)$ is a normal crossing divisor, and we can reduce to this case by Hironaka's desingularization of (X, U) . (We can also use the functions of strict Nilsson class.)

4) For $X = \mathbf{P}^n$ and $(M, F, K; W) \in \text{MHW}(X)^p$, we have

$$H^j(X, \text{Gr}_F^p M \otimes (\Omega_X^n)^{-1}) = 0 \quad \text{for } j > 0.$$

This holds also, if each Ω_X^i has a filtration whose graduations are negative line bundles for $i > 0$ (and if X is smooth projective).

§3. Mixed Hodge Modules of Normal Crossing Type

(3.a) Constant Case

3.1. Let X be a polydisc \mathcal{A}^n with coordinates (x_1, \dots, x_n) . Put $D_i = \{x_i = 0\}$, $D_I = \bigcap_{i \in I} D_i$. Let $\text{Perv}(\mathbf{C}_X)_{nc}$ be the category of perverse sheaves on X whose characteristic varieties are contained in the union of the conormal bundles of D_I . Put:

$$\bar{n} = \{1, \dots, n\}, \quad \bar{v} = \{i \in \bar{n} : v_i \neq 0\} \quad \text{for } v \in (\mathbf{C}/\mathbf{Z})^n.$$

We define an abelian category $\mathbf{P}(n)$ as follows:

The objects of $\mathbf{P}(n)$ are finite dimensional \mathbf{C} -vector spaces E_I^v indexed by $v \in (\mathbf{C}/\mathbf{Z})^n$ and $I \subset \bar{n} \setminus \bar{v}$ such that $E_I^v = 0$ except for a finite number of (v, I) , and they are endowed with morphisms:

$$\text{can}_i: E_I^v \rightarrow E_{I \cup \{i\}}^v \quad \text{for } i \notin I \cup \bar{v}$$

$$\text{Var}_i: E_I^v \rightarrow E_{I \setminus \{i\}}^v \quad \text{for } i \in I$$

$$N_i: E_I^v \rightarrow E_I^v \quad \text{for any } i$$

satisfying $\text{can}_i \circ \text{Var}_i = N_i (i \in I)$, $\text{Var}_i \circ \text{can}_i = N_i (i \notin I \cup \bar{v})$ and $A_i \circ B_j = B_j \circ A_i (i \neq j)$ for $A, B = \text{can}, \text{Var}$ or N such that $A_i \circ B_j$ and $B_j \circ A_i$ are well-defined (e.g. $i \in I$ if $A = \text{Var}$, etc.); in particular the compositions of $\text{can}_i, \text{Var}_j, N_k$ are independent of the order if they are well-defined. The morphisms of $\mathbf{P}(n)$ are the morphisms of the vector spaces: $E_I^v \rightarrow F_J^v$, compatible with $\text{can}_i, \text{Var}_i$ and N_i .

By inductive use of Deligne’s description of the *monodromical* perverse sheaves (see, for example, [23]) we have an equivalence of categories;

$$(3.1.1) \quad \Psi^n: \text{Perv}(\mathbf{C}_X)_{nc} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{P}(n)$$

such that $\{E_I^\vee\} = \Psi^n(\mathcal{F})$ is defined by

$$E_I^\vee = \Psi_{x_1}^{\nu_1} \cdots \Psi_{x_n}^{\nu_n} \mathcal{F} \quad \text{for } \mathcal{F} \in \text{Perv}(\mathbf{C}_X)_{nc},$$

$$\Psi_{x_i}^{\nu_i} = \psi_{x_i}^{\nu_i}[-1] \quad \text{if } i \notin I \text{ and } \phi_{x_i}^0[-1] \text{ otherwise,}$$

where $\text{can}_i, \text{Var}_i, N_i$ are associated to the functors $\psi_{x_i}, \phi_{x_i,1}$. Here $\psi_{x_i}^\alpha = \text{Ker}(T_{j,s} - e(\alpha))$ (same for ϕ) with $T_j = T_{j,s} \circ T_{j,u}$ the Jordan decomposition of the monodromy around D_i and $e(\alpha) = \exp(2\pi i \alpha)$. In this normal crossing case, we can easily verify that Ψ^n is independent of the order of the coordinates.

We define the dual functor \mathbf{D} on $\mathbf{P}(n)$ by:

$$\check{E}_I^\vee = \mathbf{D}(E_I^{-\vee}), \quad \check{N}_i = -\mathbf{D}(N_i)$$

$$\check{\text{can}}_i = \mathbf{D}(\text{Var}_i), \quad \check{\text{Var}}_i = -\mathbf{D}(\text{can}_i)$$

for $\{\check{E}_I^\vee; \check{\text{can}}_i, \check{\text{Var}}_i, \check{N}_i\} := \mathbf{D}(\{E_I^\vee; \text{can}_i, \text{Var}_i, N_i\})$, where \mathbf{D} denotes also the dual functor in the category of finite dimensional vector spaces. Then we have

$$(3.1.2) \quad \Psi^n \mathbf{D} \cong \mathbf{D} \Psi^n$$

by [19, (5.2.3)]. Let $\text{Perv}(\mathbf{C}_X)_{ncqu}$ be the full subcategory of $\text{Perv}(\mathbf{C}_X)_{nc}$ consisting of the quasi-unipotent normal crossing perverse sheaves; i.e. we have

$$(3.1.3) \quad \Psi^n: \text{Perv}(\mathbf{C}_X)_{ncqu} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{P}(n)_{qu},$$

where $\{E_I^\vee\} \in \mathbf{P}(n)_{qu}$ iff $E_I^\vee = 0$ for $\nu \notin (\mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z})^n$.

3.2. With the notation as above, put $\mathcal{D}_X = \mathcal{D}_{X,0}$, $\mathcal{O}_X = \mathcal{O}_{X,0}$. We define $M(\mathcal{D}_X)_{rnc}$ by the full subcategory of $M(\mathcal{D}_X)$, the category of \mathcal{D}_X -modules, such that $M \in M(\mathcal{D}_X)_{rnc}$ iff M is generated over \mathcal{O}_X by M^α for $\alpha \in \mathbf{C}^n$ and $\dim_{\mathbf{C}} \bigoplus_{-1 \leq \text{Re } \alpha_i \leq 0} M^\alpha < +\infty$, where

$$M^\alpha = \bigcap_i (\cup_j \text{Ker}((x_i \partial_i - \alpha_i)^j: M \rightarrow M)).$$

If $M \in M(\mathcal{D}_X)_{rnc}$, we have

$$(3.2.1) \quad \bigoplus M^\alpha \subset M \subset \prod M^\alpha.$$

Note that $M \in M(\mathcal{D}_X)_{rnc}$ iff M is regular holonomic and its characteristic variety has normal crossings as in 3.1. If we choose a subset \mathcal{A} of \mathbf{C} such that the composition: $\mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}/\mathbf{Z}$ is bijective, and $-1 \in \mathcal{A}$, we have an equivalence of categories:

$$(3.2.2) \quad \Psi_{\mathcal{D}}^n: M(\mathcal{D}_X)_{rnc} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{P}(n)$$

such that $\{E_I^v\} = \Psi_{\mathcal{D}}^m(M)$ is defined by

$$E_I^v = M^{\alpha+1}, \text{ for } \alpha \in A \text{ such that } v \equiv \alpha \pmod{\mathbf{Z}^n}$$

where $\text{can}_i, \text{Var}_i, N_i$ are given by $\partial_i, x_i, x_i \partial_i - \alpha_i$ and $(1_I)_j = 1$ if $j \in I$ and 0 otherwise. Here the inverse functor is given by using the inclusion (3.2.1), where M^α for $\alpha \notin (A \cup \{0\})^n$ is determined by

$$(3.2.3) \quad \begin{aligned} x_i: M^\alpha &\xrightarrow{\sim} M^{\alpha-1}, \text{ if } \alpha_i \in A - \mathbf{N} \\ \partial_i: M^\alpha &\xrightarrow{\sim} M^{\alpha+1}, \text{ if } \alpha_i \in (A \cup \{0\}) \setminus \{-1\} + \mathbf{N}. \end{aligned}$$

Because $\text{Perv}(\mathbf{C}_X)_{nc}$ is independent of the radius of A , we have the natural functor $\text{DR}: M(\mathcal{D}_X)_{rnc} \rightarrow \text{Perv}(\mathbf{C}_X)_{nc}$ such that $\Psi_{\mathcal{D}}^m = \Psi^n \circ \text{DR}$. Then we have $\Psi_{(\mathcal{D})}^m \circ \mathbf{D} = \mathbf{D} \circ \Psi_{(\mathcal{D})}^m$, $\text{DR} \circ \mathbf{D} = \mathbf{D} \circ \text{DR}$ by an argument similar to the proof of [19, 3.4.2]. Let $M(\mathcal{D}_X)_{rncqu}$ be the full subcategory of $M(\mathcal{D}_X)_{rnc}$ such that $M \in M(\mathcal{D}_X)_{rncqu}$ iff $M^\alpha = 0$ for $\alpha \notin \mathbf{Q}^n$ (i.e. $\Psi_{\mathcal{D}}^m(M) \in \mathbf{P}(n)_{qu}$). In this case, the above assertion follows from [loc. cit], because the filtration $V^{(i)}$ along D_i is given by $V_\beta^{(i)} = M \cap \prod_{\alpha, \leq \beta} M^\alpha$.

From now on we restrict to the quasi-unipotent case.

3.3. Theorem. For $\mathcal{F} \in \text{Perv}(\mathbf{C}_X)_{ncqu}$, $m \in \mathbf{N}^n$ ($m \neq 0$) and $g = x^m$ ($:= \prod x_i^{m_i}$), set $\{E_I^v; \text{can}_i, \text{Var}_i, N_i\} = \psi^n(\mathcal{F})$, $\bar{m} = \{i \in \bar{n}: m_i \neq 0\}$, $E_I^v[N] = E_I^v \otimes \mathbf{C}[N]$, $(N_* - m_* N)_J = \prod_{i \in J} (N_i - m_i N)$, $N_J = \prod_{i \in J} N_i$ (same for $\text{can}_J, \text{Var}_J$) and define $\{\tilde{E}_I^v; \tilde{\text{can}}_i, \tilde{\text{Var}}_i, \tilde{N}_i\} \in \mathbf{P}(n+1)_{qu}$ as follows:

$$(3.3.1) \quad \tilde{E}_I^v = \begin{cases} \text{Coker}(N_* - m_* N)_{I \cap \bar{m}} & \text{if } 0 \notin I \\ \text{Coker} \left(\begin{array}{c} ((N_* - m_* N)_{I \cap \bar{m}} - N_{I \cap \bar{m}} N^{-1}, - \text{Var}_{I \cap \bar{m}}) \\ \text{can}_{I \cap \bar{m}}, N \end{array} \right) & \text{if } 0 \in I, \end{cases}$$

for $v = (v_0, \dots, v_n) \in \mathbf{N}^{n+1}$, $I \subset \bar{n} \cup \{0\} \setminus \bar{v}$, where the above morphisms are (injective) endomorphisms of

$$E_{I \cap \bar{m}}^{v' + v_0 m}[N] \text{ and } E_{I' \setminus \bar{m}}^{v'}[N] \oplus E_{I'}^{v'}[N]$$

respectively, with $v' = (v_1, \dots, v_n)$ and $I' = I \setminus \{0\}$. The morphisms $\tilde{\text{can}}_i$, etc. are defined by the morphisms of mapping cones:

$$\tilde{\text{can}}_i = \begin{cases} [\text{id}, N_i - m_i N] & \text{if } i \in \bar{m} \setminus (I \cup \bar{v}), 0 \notin I \\ \left[\begin{pmatrix} \text{id} & 0 \\ 0 & \text{can}_i \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} N_i - m_i N & -m_i \text{Var}_{I \cap \bar{m}} \\ 0 & \text{can}_i \end{pmatrix} \right] & \text{if } i \in \bar{m} \setminus (I \cup \bar{v}), 0 \in I \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} [\text{can}_i, \text{can}_i] & \text{if } i \in \bar{n} \setminus (\bar{m} \cup \bar{v} \cup I) \\ \left[\begin{pmatrix} N \\ -\text{can}_{I \cap \bar{m}} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \text{id} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right] & \text{if } i = 0, \end{array} \right. \\ \\ \tilde{\text{Var}}_i = & \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} [N_i - m_i N, \text{id}] & \text{if } i \in I \cap \bar{m}, 0 \notin I \\ \left[\begin{pmatrix} N_i - m_i N, & 0 \\ m_i \text{can}_{I \cap \bar{m} \setminus \{i\}}, & \text{Var}_i \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \text{id}, & 0 \\ 0, & \text{Var}_i \end{pmatrix} \right] & \text{if } i \in I \cap \bar{m}, 0 \in I \\ [\text{Var}_i, \text{Var}_i] & \text{if } i \in I' \setminus \bar{m} \\ [(\text{id}, 0), (N, \text{Var}_{I \cap \bar{m}})] & \text{if } i = 0, \end{array} \right. \\ \\ \tilde{N}_i = & \begin{cases} [N_i - m_i N, N_i - m_i N] & \text{if } i \neq 0 \\ [N, N] & \text{if } i = 0. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Then $\Psi_g \mathcal{F} \in \text{Perv}(\mathbf{C}_{X \times S})_{ncqu}$, and we have a functorial isomorphism in $\mathbf{P}(n+1)_{qu}$:

$$(3.3.2) \quad \Psi^{n+1}(\Psi_g \mathcal{F}) \cong \{\tilde{E}_I^\vee; \tilde{\text{can}}_i, \tilde{\text{Var}}_i, \tilde{N}_i\},$$

where $S = \Delta$ the open disc and $\Psi_g \mathcal{F}$ is Deligne’s nearby cycle functor (i.e. Verdier’s specialization in the codimension one case, cf. [23]); in particular, $\Psi^n(\psi_g^z \mathcal{F}) \cong \{\tilde{E}_I^\vee; I \not\ni 0, v_0 \equiv \alpha\}$, $\Psi^n(\phi_g^z \mathcal{F}) \cong \{\tilde{E}_I^\vee; I \ni 0\}$ in $\mathbf{P}(n)$.

By 3.1.2, the assertion is reduced to the following

3.4. Theorem. For $M \in M(\mathcal{D}_X)_{rncqu}$ and $g = x^m$ as above, $\tilde{M} := (i_g)_* M (\cong M[\partial_t])$ has the filtration V along $X \times \{0\}$ indexed by \mathbf{Q} such that $V_\alpha \tilde{M}$ is generated over \mathcal{D}_X by

$$\begin{aligned} & M^\vee \otimes 1 \text{ with } m_i \alpha \geq v_i \quad \text{if } \alpha < 0 \\ & M^\vee \otimes \partial_t^j \text{ with } m_i(\alpha - j) \geq v_i \text{ in general,} \end{aligned}$$

where $v \in \mathbf{Q}^n$ and $j \in \mathbf{N}$. For $\{E_I^\vee; \text{can}_i, \text{Var}_i, N_i\} = \Psi_{\mathcal{D}}^n(M)$ and $\{\tilde{E}_I^\vee; \tilde{\text{can}}_i, \tilde{\text{Var}}_i, \tilde{N}_i\} \in \mathbf{P}(n+1)_{qu}$ as defined in 3.3, we have functorial isomorphisms:

$$(3.4.1) \quad \text{DR}(\Psi_g M) \cong \Psi_g \text{DR}(M) \text{ in } \text{Perv}(\mathbf{C}_{X \times S})_{ncqu}$$

$$(3.4.2) \quad \Psi_{\mathcal{D}}^{n+1}(\Psi_g M) \cong \{\tilde{E}_I^\vee; \tilde{\text{can}}_i, \tilde{\text{Var}}_i, \tilde{N}_i\} \text{ in } \mathbf{P}(n+1)_{qu}$$

where $\Psi_g M := \text{Gr}^V \tilde{M} \otimes_{\text{Gr}^V \mathcal{D}_{X \times S}}$.

Proof. We denote by V the filtration on \tilde{M} defined as above. The action of

$\mathcal{D}_{X \times S}$ on $\tilde{M} = M[\partial_t]$ is given by:

$$(3.4.3) \quad \begin{aligned} (u \otimes \partial_t^j)a &= ua \otimes \partial_t^j, (u \otimes \partial_t^j)\partial_i = u\partial_i \otimes \partial_t^j - u(\partial_i g) \otimes \partial_t^{j+1} \\ (u \otimes \partial_t^j)t &= ug \otimes \partial_t^j + ju \otimes \partial_t^{j-1}, (u \otimes \partial_t^j)\partial_t = u \otimes \partial_t^{j+1} \end{aligned}$$

for $a \in \mathcal{O}_X$, $u \in M$, where t is the coordinate of $S \subset \mathbb{C}$ and we use the coordinates $(t - g, x_1, \dots, x_n)$ of $X \times S$ to get the isomorphism $\tilde{M} \cong M[\partial_t]$. In particular, we have

$$(3.4.4) \quad (u \otimes \partial_t^j)x_i\partial_i = (u \otimes \partial_t^j)(N_i + v_i - m_i(s - j)) \text{ for } u \in M^v,$$

where $s = t\partial_t$ and $(u \otimes \partial_t^j)N_i = u(x_i\partial_i - v_i) \otimes \partial_t^j$ if $u \in M^v$. This implies that $s - \alpha$ is nilpotent on $\text{Gr}_\alpha^V \tilde{M}$ and $V_\alpha \tilde{M}$ are $V_0 \mathcal{D}_{X \times S}$ -sub-Modules. Thus we get the first assertion, because $(V_\alpha \tilde{M})t = V_{\alpha-1} \tilde{M}$ ($\alpha < 0$) and the coherence of $V_\alpha \tilde{M}$ follow from (3.2.3) and $M^v g = M^{v-m}$ for $v \in \mathbb{Q}^n$ such that $v_i < 0$ for $i \in \bar{m}$. We define the morphisms

$$(3.4.5) \quad A_I^v: \tilde{E}_I^v \rightarrow (\text{Gr}_{v_0 + (1_I)_0}^V \tilde{M})_I^v \subset (\Psi_g M)_I^v$$

for $v \in (\mathbb{Q} \cap [-1, 0])^{n+1}$, $I \subset \bar{n} \cup \{0\} \setminus \bar{v}$ (where $\bar{v} = \{i \in \bar{n} \cup \{0\} : v_i \neq -1\}$) by

$$(3.4.6) \quad \begin{aligned} A_I^v(u) &= ux^{k(v)} x_{I \cap \bar{m}}^{-1} \otimes 1 \quad \text{if } 0 \notin I \\ A_I^v(u, v) &= ux^{k(v)} x_{I \cap \bar{m}}^{-1} \otimes \partial_t + v \otimes 1 \quad \text{if } 0 \in I, \end{aligned}$$

for $u \in E_{I \setminus \bar{m}}^\mu$, $(u, v) \in (E_{I \setminus \bar{m}}^v, E_I^v)$, where E_I^μ is identified with $M_I^\mu := M^{\mu+1_I} \subset M$, and $\mu \in (\mathbb{Q} \cap [-1, 0])^n$, $k(v) \in \mathbb{N}^n + 1_{\bar{m} \setminus \bar{v}}$ are defined by

$$(3.4.7) \quad \mu = v' - v_0 m + k(v).$$

In particular, $\mu = v'$ and $k(v) = \bar{m}$ (i.e. $ux^{k(v)} x_{I \cap \bar{m}}^{-1} = ug x_{I \cap \bar{m}}^{-1}$) if $0 \in I$. Here the action of N on $\text{Gr}_\alpha^V \tilde{M}$ is induced by $s - \alpha$, and $x_J := \prod_{j \in J} x_j$. In fact, (3.4.7) implies

$$\mu_i + (1_{I \setminus \bar{m}})_i - k(v)_i + (1_{I \cap \bar{m}})_i - m_i v_0 = v_i + (1_I)_i \leq 0$$

(where the equality holds iff $i \in I$), i.e. $\text{Im } A_I^v \subset V_{v_0 + (1_I)_0} \tilde{M}$. Then $\text{Im } A_I^v \subset (\Psi_g M)_I^v$ and the well-definedness of A_I^v (i.e. (3.4.6) induces $\mathbb{C}[N]$ -linear morphisms from the cokernels in (3.3.1)) follow from:

$$\begin{aligned} (ux^{k(v)} x_{I \cap \bar{m}}^{-1} \otimes 1)(x_i\partial_i - v_i - (1_I)_i) &= (ux^{k(v)} x_{I \cap \bar{m}}^{-1} \otimes 1)(N_i - m_i(s - v_0)) \\ (v \otimes 1)(x_i\partial_i - v_i - (1_I)_i) &= (v \otimes 1)(N_i - m_i s) \\ (ux^{k(v)} x_{I \cap \bar{m}}^{-1} \otimes 1)(N_* - m_*(s - v_0))_{I \cap \bar{m}} &= (ux^{k(v)} \otimes 1)\partial_{I \cap \bar{m}} \\ (u\partial_{I \cap \bar{m}} \otimes 1) + (ug x_{I \cap \bar{m}}^{-1} \otimes \partial_t)((N_* - m_* s)_{I \cap \bar{m}} - N_{I \cap \bar{m}})s^{-1} &= (u \otimes 1)\partial_{I \cap \bar{m}} \\ (v \otimes 1)s &= ((vx_{I \cap \bar{m}})g x_{I \cap \bar{m}}^{-1} \otimes \partial_t). \end{aligned}$$

(Here, we use $[N_j, x^k] = [N_j, s] = 0$ and $v_i = -1$ for $i \in I$.) In particular, we get $\Psi_g M \in M(\mathcal{D}_{X \times S})_{\text{rcqu}}$ by $\text{Im } A_I^v \subset (\Psi_g M)_I^v$ and the first assertion. We can verify similarly that the morphisms ∂_i, x_i and $x_i \partial_i - v_i$ on $\text{Im } A_I^v$ are expressed by the second term in the definition of $\tilde{\text{can}}_i, \tilde{\text{Var}}_i$ and \tilde{N}_i in 3.3, where $x_0 = t$. Here note that $\tilde{E}_I^v = 0$ (and $(\Psi_g M)_I^v = 0$) if $I \cap \bar{m} = \emptyset$. Because the morphisms in (3.3.1) are injective, the first term of $\tilde{\text{can}}_i$, etc. are uniquely determined by the commutativity (and the first term), and the functors $\{E_I^v\} \mapsto \{\tilde{E}_I^v\}$ are exact. Therefore the assertion is reduced to the case M simple using a filtration on M , and follows from the next proposition, because the assertion is clear by [19, 3.2.6] if $\text{supp } M \subset g^{-1}(0)$, and we may assume $\text{supp } M = (X, 0)$ by [19, 3.2.4].

3.5. Proposition. *With the notation as in 3.4, assume M is simple, i.e. $M_J^u \cong \mathbb{C}$ for one (μ, J) and 0 otherwise (M will be denoted by $M(\mu, J)$), and $\text{supp } M = (X, 0)$, i.e. $J = \emptyset$. Then we have a free resolution of M by a Koszul complex:*

$$K = K(\mathcal{D}_X; (x_i \partial_i - \mu_i) \cdot (i \in \bar{\mu}), \partial_i \cdot (i \notin \bar{\mu}) [n])$$

where $(x_i \partial_i - \mu_i) \cdot$ and $\partial_i \cdot$ are left multiplications. Let F be a filtration on K, M such that

$$F_p K^{-j} = (F_{p-j} \mathcal{D}_X)^{m_j}, F_p = (M_J^u) F_p \mathcal{D}_X$$

where $m_j = n! / j!(n-j)!$. Then $(K, F) \rightarrow (M, F)$ is a filtered quasi-isomorphism so that (M, F) is Cohen-Macaulay, $\mathbf{D}(M(\mu, \phi), F) \cong (M(-\mu, \phi), F[-n])$ (where $\mu, -\mu \in (\mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})^n$), (M, F) is quasi-unipotent and regular along g [19, 3.2.1] and the morphisms A_I^v in the proof of 3.4 are isomorphisms. Furthermore, put $I(\alpha) = \{i \in \bar{m} : \mu_i - k'(\alpha)_i = m_i \alpha\}$ where $k'(\alpha) \in \mathbb{N}^{\bar{m}}$ satisfies:

$$\mu_i - k'(\alpha)_i \leq m_i \alpha < \mu_i - k'(\alpha)_i + 1,$$

then:

$$(3.5.1) \quad F_p V_\alpha \tilde{M} = (M_J^u x^{k'(\alpha)} \otimes 1) F_p(\mathcal{D}_X[s]) \quad \text{for } \alpha < 0,$$

$$(3.5.2) \quad (F_p \text{Gr}_\alpha^V \tilde{M}) \partial_t = F_{p+1} \text{Gr}_{\alpha+1}^V \tilde{M} \quad \text{for } \alpha \geq -1,$$

$$(3.5.3) \quad N^i : \text{Gr}_i^W \text{Gr}_\alpha^V(\tilde{M}, F) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Gr}_{-i}^W \text{Gr}_\alpha^V(\tilde{M}, F[-i]) \quad \text{for } i > 0,$$

$$(3.5.4) \quad P \text{Gr}_i^W \text{Gr}_\alpha^V(\tilde{M}, F) = \bigoplus_{I \subset I(\alpha), |I|=i+1} (M(\mu - (k'(\alpha) + 1_{I(\alpha)} - m\alpha), I \cup J), F)$$

for $\alpha < 0, i \geq 0$,

$$(3.5.5) \quad \partial_t : P \text{Gr}_{i+1}^W \text{Gr}_{-1}^V(\tilde{M}, F) \xrightarrow{\sim} P \text{Gr}_i^W \text{Gr}_0^V(\tilde{M}, F[-1]) \quad \text{for } i \geq 0,$$

where $F_p(\mathcal{D}_X[s]) = \sum F_{p-i} \mathcal{D}_X s^i$, W is the monodromy filtration on $\text{Gr}_\alpha^V \tilde{M}$ and P is the primitive part.

Proof. The first assertion is clear, because $\mathcal{H}^i \text{Gr}^F K = 0$ for $i \neq 0$ (hence (K, F) is strict) and $\mathcal{H}^0(K, F) \cong (M, F)$ by definition. Then we may assume $\bar{m} = \bar{n}$, because the vanishing cycle functors are compatible with external products, i.e. $(\Psi_g(M_1, F)) \boxtimes (M_2, F) = \Psi_g((M_1, F) \boxtimes (M_2, F))$. (Note that (M, F) and (K, F) are the external products of objects on \mathcal{A} .) Then it is enough to show (3.5.1-2) and the filtered isomorphism for $\alpha < 0$:

$$(3.5.6) \quad \bigoplus_{0 \leq i < |I|} ((M_J^\mu x^{k'(\alpha)} x_{I(\alpha)I} \otimes 1)(s - \alpha)^i, F) \xrightarrow{\sim} (\text{Gr}_\alpha^V(M, F))_I^v$$

for v, I such that $I \subset I(\alpha)$, $v = \mu - (k'(\alpha) + 1_{I(\alpha)}) - m\alpha$, where F is by the order of $s - \alpha$ on the left hand side. In fact, (3.5.5) and (3.5.3) for $\alpha \geq 0$ follow from (3.5.2) and (3.5.3) for $\alpha < 0$, because (3.5.3) implies the strictness of

$$N : (\text{Gr}_\alpha^V(M, F), W) \rightarrow (\text{Gr}_\alpha^V(M, F[-1]), W[2])$$

by Lefschetz decomposition and [7, (1.6.5)], and (3.5.2) and [19, (5.1.12)] imply $(\text{Gr}_0^V(M, F), W) \cong \text{Im}(N : (\text{Gr}_{-1}^V(M, F[1]), W[-1]) \rightarrow (\text{Gr}_{-1}^V(M, F), W[1]))$.

By (3.5.1) and $\text{Im } A_I^v \subset (\Psi_g \tilde{M})_I^v$ in the proof of 3.4, we have the compatibility of the filtration F with the decomposition: $\text{Gr}_\alpha^V \tilde{M} \subset \prod_v (\text{Gr}_\alpha^V \tilde{M})^v$, i.e. $m \in F_p \text{Gr}_\alpha^V \tilde{M}$ iff its component in $(\text{Gr}_\alpha^V \tilde{M})^v$ belongs to $F_p \text{Gr}_\alpha^V \tilde{M}$ for any $v \in \mathbf{Q}^n$ (because the filtration F of $\text{Gr}_\alpha^V \tilde{M}$ is generated by $\text{Gr}_\alpha^V(M_J^\mu x^{k'(\alpha)} \otimes 1)$ over $(\mathcal{D}_X[s], F)$); therefore the right hand side of (3.5.6) has a meaning. Moreover, by (3.5.1), we have for $\alpha < 0, v \in \mathbf{Q}^n$:

$$x_i : (\text{Gr}_\alpha^V(M, F))^v \xrightarrow{\sim} (\text{Gr}_\alpha^V(M, F))^{v-1}, \quad \text{if } v_i < 0$$

$$\partial_i : (\text{Gr}_\alpha^V(M, F))^v \xrightarrow{\sim} (\text{Gr}_\alpha^V(M, F[-1]))^{v+1}, \quad \text{if } v_i > -1.$$

Therefore (3.5.3) for $\alpha < 0$ and (3.5.4) follow from (3.5.6), because $(\text{Gr}_\alpha^V M)_I^v = 0$ for other v, I than in (3.5.6) (in fact, $\text{Im } A_I^v \subset (\Psi_g M)_I^v$, cf. the proof of 3.4). Here note that the morphism in (3.5.6) coincides with A_I^v (where $\alpha, v, k'(\alpha), I$ and $I(\alpha)$ correspond to $v_0, v', k(v) - 1_{I(\alpha)}, I \cap \bar{m}$ and $\bar{m} \setminus \bar{v}$ respectively), because $N_i = 0$ on M_J^μ and $J = \phi$.

We show (3.5.6) is also reduced to (3.5.1). In fact the strict surjectivity of (3.5.6) follows from (3.5.1) by the above argument, because we have $\tilde{N}_i = -m_i N$ on $\text{Im } A_I^v$ by $N_i = 0$ on M_J^μ , cf. 3.3-4. Therefore it is enough to show the injectivity for $I = I(\alpha)$, i.e.

$$\text{Gr}_\alpha^V(M_J^\mu x^{k'(\alpha)} \otimes 1)(s - \alpha)^p \neq 0 \quad \text{in } \text{Gr}_\alpha^V \tilde{M}$$

for $p < |I(\alpha)|$, because $\tilde{N}_i = -m_i N, M_J^\mu \cong \mathbf{C}$ and $N = s - \alpha$ is nilpotent. Taking Gr_p^F , it is sufficient to show

$$\mathrm{Gr}_p^F((M_J^\mu x^{k'(\alpha)} \otimes 1)(s - \alpha)^p) \subset \mathrm{Gr}_p^F V_{<\alpha} \tilde{M}.$$

Let G be the filtration of $\mathrm{Gr}_p^F \tilde{M} = \bigoplus \mathrm{Gr}_{p-i}^F M \otimes \partial_i^t$ by the order of ∂_i , then

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{Gr}_p^G \mathrm{Gr}_p^F((M_J^\mu x^{k'(\alpha)} \otimes 1)(s - \alpha)^p) &= M_J^\mu x^{k'(\alpha)} g^p \otimes \partial_i^p \\ \mathrm{Gr}_p^G \mathrm{Gr}_p^F V_{<\alpha} \tilde{M} &= \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}^n, |i| \leq p} M_J^\mu x^{k'(\alpha) + 1_{r(\alpha)}^{-1}} g^p \mathcal{O}_X \otimes \partial_i^p, \end{aligned}$$

because $\mathrm{Gr}_p^F V_{<\alpha} \tilde{M} = (M_J^\mu x^{k'(\alpha) + 1_{r(\alpha)}} \otimes 1) \mathrm{Gr}_p^F(\mathcal{D}_X[s])$ by (3.5.1). Thus we get (3.5.6).

We now show (3.5.2). Let $u = \sum u_i \otimes \partial_i^i \in F_{p+1} V_{\alpha+1} \tilde{M}$, then $u_i \in F_{p+1-i} M$ by definition. We have $u_0 = u'P$ for $u' \in M_J^\mu$, $P \in F_{p+1} \mathcal{D}_X$, and $(u' \otimes 1)P \in F_{p+1} V_{<0} \tilde{M}$ by the first assertion of 3.4. Then $u - (u' \otimes 1)P \in (F_p V_\alpha M) \partial_i$ by (3.4.3), because $\alpha \geq -1$ and $\partial_i: \mathrm{Gr}_\beta^V \tilde{M} \rightarrow \mathrm{Gr}_{\beta+1}^V \tilde{M}$ is injective for $\beta > -1$. Thus we get (3.5.2).

For the proof of (3.5.1) we have to show the strict injectivity of $(V_\alpha \tilde{M}, F') \rightarrow (\tilde{M}, F)$, where the filtration F' on $V_\alpha \tilde{M}$ is defined by (3.5.1). Let G be the filtration of $\tilde{M} = M[\partial_i]$ by the order of ∂_i . Then $F_p \subset G_p$ and it is enough to show the injectivity of $\mathrm{Gr}^{F'} V_\alpha \tilde{M} \rightarrow \mathrm{Gr}^G \tilde{M}$. Consider a filtered Koszul complex:

$$(\tilde{K}, F) = K(\mathcal{D}_X[s]; (x_i \partial_i - \mu_i + k'(\alpha)_i + m_i s) \cdot, F)[n]$$

where F is the filtration by the order of ∂_i , s shifted by the degree of complex. Then $\mathcal{H}^i \mathrm{Gr}^F \tilde{K} = 0$ for $i \neq 0$, hence (\tilde{K}, F) is strict, and we have a filtered $\mathcal{D}_X[s]$ -linear morphism: $\mathcal{H}^0(\tilde{K}, F) \rightarrow (V_\alpha M, F')$, if we choose a basis of M_J^μ . By definition this morphism is strictly surjective, hence it is enough to show the injectivity of

$$\mathcal{H}^0 \mathrm{Gr}^F \tilde{K} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X[\tau] \quad (\subset M[\tau] = \mathrm{Gr}^G \tilde{M}),$$

where $\tau = \mathrm{gr} \partial_i$ and $\mathrm{Gr}^F \tilde{K}^0 = \mathcal{O}_X[\xi, s] \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X[\tau]$ is defined by

$$\xi_i \mapsto -(\partial_i g) \tau, \quad s \mapsto g \tau.$$

Let $\mathcal{O}_X(*D)$ and $\mathrm{Gr}^F \tilde{K}(*D)$ be the localization of \mathcal{O}_X and $\mathrm{Gr}^F \tilde{K}$ by g . Then the localization of the above morphism by g is injective. Therefore it is sufficient to show the injectivity of $\mathcal{H}^0 \mathrm{Gr}^F \tilde{K} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^0(\mathrm{Gr}^F \tilde{K}(*D))$; or equivalently, $\mathcal{H}^i(\mathrm{Gr}^F \tilde{K}(*D)/\mathrm{Gr}^F \tilde{K}) = 0$ ($i \neq 0$), i.e. $\{x_i \xi_i + m_i s\}$ is a regular sequence of $(\mathcal{O}_X(*D)/\mathcal{O}_X)[\xi, s]$. But $\{x_i \xi_i + m_i s, g\}$ is a regular sequence of $\mathcal{O}_X[\xi, s]$, because $\mathrm{codim}\{x_i \xi_i + m_i s = 0, g = 0\} = n + 1$ in $\mathrm{Spec} \mathcal{O}_X[\xi, s]$. Therefore $\{x_i \xi_i + m_i s\}$ is a regular sequence of $(\mathcal{O}_X/\mathcal{O}_X g)[\xi, s]$ and $(\mathcal{O}_X(*D)/\mathcal{O}_X)[\xi, s]$. This completes the proof of 3.5 and 3.3-4.

As a corollary of 3.3, we get;

3.6. Proposition. *Let \mathcal{F} , g , E_i^v and \tilde{E}_i^v be as in 3.3, and W a finite increasing filtration of \mathcal{F} such that*

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3.6.1) \quad & \widetilde{\text{can}}_i(W_j E_I^\vee) \subset W_{j-1} E_{I \cup \{i\}}^\vee \quad \text{for } i \notin I \cup \bar{v} \\
 & \widetilde{\text{Var}}_i(W_j E_I^\vee) \subset W_{j-1} E_{I \setminus \{i\}}^\vee \quad \text{for } i \in I \\
 & N_i(W_j E_I^\vee) \subset W_{j-2} E_I^\vee \quad \text{for any } i,
 \end{aligned}$$

where W denotes also the corresponding filtration on $\{E_I^\vee\} = \Psi^n(\mathcal{F})$. Then the relative monodromy filtration W of $(\Psi_g(\mathcal{F}), W)$, N exists and $W_i \tilde{E}_I^\vee$ are expressed as the mapping cone of

$$\begin{aligned}
 & W_{i+r+1}(E_{I \setminus \bar{m}}^{\vee+ \text{vom}}[N]) \rightarrow W_{i-r+1}(E_{I \setminus \bar{m}}^{\vee+ \text{vom}}[N]) \\
 & W_{i+r}(E_{I \setminus \bar{m}}^\vee[N]) \oplus W_{i+2}(E_I^\vee[N]) \rightarrow W_{i-r+2}(E_{I \setminus \bar{m}}^\vee[N]) \oplus W_i(E_I^\vee[N]),
 \end{aligned}$$

where $r = |I \cap \bar{m}|$, $W_i(E_I^\vee[N]) = \sum W_{i+2j} E_I^\vee \otimes N^j$ and the morphisms are defined as in (3.3.1).

Proof. It is enough to show that the filtration W defined in the assertion is the relative monodromy filtration of \tilde{E}_I^\vee for each v , I , because the relative monodromy filtration is functorial. Let L be the filtration of $E_I^\vee[N]$ defined by

$$L_i(E_I^\vee[N]) = (L_i E_I^\vee)[N]$$

where $\{L_i E_I^\vee\} = \Psi^n(W_i \mathcal{F})$. Then it induces the filtration L on the mapping cone of (3.3.1), which gives the filtration $L = \Psi_g W$ on $\{\tilde{E}_I^\vee\} = \Psi^{n+1} \Psi_g \mathcal{F}$. We see that $\text{Gr}^W \text{Gr}^L$ of (3.3.1) are injective and $\text{Gr}^W \text{Gr}^L$ of the mapping cone of (3.3.1) calculates $\text{Gr}^W \text{Gr}^L \tilde{E}_I^\vee$. Then the assertion is clear, because Gr^L of (3.3.1) is N^r and (N^{r-1}, N) , and $W_i \text{Gr}_k^L(E_I^\vee[N]) = (\text{Gr}_k^L E_I^\vee)[N] N^j$ with $k - i \leq 2j \leq k - i + 1$.

3.7. With the notation of 3.1-2, let $\text{MFW}(\mathcal{D}_X)_{\text{gsnc}}$ be the category whose objects are $(M; F, W)$ where (M, F) is a filtered \mathcal{D}_X -module such that $M \in \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{D}_X)_{\text{rncqu}}$ (cf. 3.3) and W is a finite incohesion filtration satisfying

$$(3.7.1) \quad \text{Gr}_k^W(M, F) \text{ are isomorphic to direct sums of filtered } \mathcal{D}_X\text{-modules of type } (M(\mu, J), F[q]) \text{ in 3.5 such that } k = |J| - n - 2q.$$

$$(3.7.2) \quad n + 2 \text{ filtrations } F, W, V^{(i)} (1 \leq i \leq n) \text{ on } M \text{ are compatible [19, 1.1.13],}$$

where $V^{(i)}$ is the filtration V along D_i . Note that (3.7.1-2) are independent of the coordinates such that $x_i^{-1}(0) = D_i$. In fact (3.7.1) is equivalent to

$$(3.7.3) \quad \text{Gr}_k^W(M, F) \text{ admit the decomposition by strict supports [19, 5.1.3] and their } D_I\text{-components } (M_{k,I}, F) \text{ have semisimple monodromies and satisfy:}$$

$$F_p M_{k,I} = (V_0^I V_{<0}^{\bar{m}I} M_{k,I}) F_{p-q} \mathcal{D}_X \text{ for } 2q = |I| - n - k,$$

$$\text{where } V_\alpha^J = \cap_{i \in J} V_\alpha^{(i)} \text{ and } M_{k,I} = 0 \text{ if } |I| - n - k \notin 2\mathbf{Z}.$$

In particular, (3.7.1) implies (3.6.1) for $\mathcal{F} = \text{DR}(M)$, because $\text{Gr}_k^W E_I^\vee = 0$ for $|I|$

$-n - k \notin 2\mathbb{Z}$. Moreover (3.7.1) implies the compatibility of the $n + 1$ filtrations $F, V^{(i)}$ on $\text{Gr}_k^W M$, because the decomposition (3.2.1) for $M(\mu, J)$ gives their splittings compatible to each other. Then, by [19, 1.2.12], (3.7.2) is equivalent to the surjectivity of

$$(3.7.4) \quad F_p V_\nu W_i M \longrightarrow F_p V_\nu \text{Gr}_i^W M \quad \text{for any } p, i \in \mathbb{Z}, \nu \in \mathbb{Q}^n,$$

(assuming (3.7.1)), where $V_\nu = \cap V_{\nu_j}^{(j)}$. Moreover, for a decomposition $\text{Gr}_i^W(M, F) = \bigoplus (M_{i,k}, F)$ as in (3.7.1), the condition (3.7.2) is equivalent to:

$$(3.7.5) \quad \text{for each } i, k, \text{ there exists } u_{i,k} \in F_p V_\nu W_i M \text{ such that } \text{Gr}_i^W u_{i,k} \text{ belongs to } (M_{i,k})^\nu \subset \text{Gr}_i^W M \text{ and generates it over } \mathbb{C}, \text{ where } \nu = \mu + 1_J, p = q \text{ if } (M_{i,k}, F) \cong (M(\mu, J), F[q]).$$

In fact, we replace p by $p + |b|$ and apply $x^a \partial^b$, if we replace ν by $\nu - a + b$ for $a, b \in \mathbb{N}^n$ such that $a_i b_i = 0$ for any i (because $F_p (M_{i,k})^{\nu - a + b} = 0$ if $p < q + |b|$, where ν, q are as in (3.7.5)). Thereore we get for $g = x^m$ as in 3.3:

$$(3.7.6) \quad \text{the vanishing cycle functors along } g \text{ are well-defined for } (M; F, W) \in \text{MFW}(\mathcal{D}_X)_{gsnc} \text{ (i.e. (2.2.1) and (2.3.3) are satisfied), and } \text{MFW}(\mathcal{D}_X)_{gsnc} \text{ is stable by } \psi_g, \phi_{g,1}.$$

In fact, (2.3.3) follows from 3.6, and (2.2.1) is equivalent to the surjectivity of

$$(3.7.7) \quad F_p V_\alpha W_i \tilde{M} \longrightarrow F_p V_\alpha \text{Gr}_i^W \tilde{M} \quad \text{for any } i, p \in \mathbb{Z}, \alpha \in \mathbb{Q}.$$

which follows from 3.4, (3.5.1-2) and (3.7.5). Then (3.7.1-2) for $\psi_g \mathcal{M}, \phi_{g,1} \mathcal{M}$ follow from an argument similar to the proof of 2.4, because we have (3.5.3-5) for (3.7.1) and we can verify directly (3.7.2).

Remark. With the notation as above, put $D = \cup_{i \leq r} D_i, g' = x^{m'}$ for $1 \leq r \leq n, m' \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ such that $m'_i = m_i$ for $i > r$ and $m_i \neq 0$ for some $i > r$. We define $(\mathcal{D}'_X, F) = (\mathcal{D}_X, F)(*D), (M', F) = (M, F)(*D)$, etc., i.e. $F_p M'$ is the localization of $F_p M$ along D . We define $(\tilde{M}', F) = (M'[\partial_i], F)$ by the same way as above. Then \tilde{M}' has the filtration V' such that $V'_\alpha \tilde{M}'$ is generated by $V_{m(\alpha-i)} M' \otimes \partial_i^i$ over $\mathcal{D}'_X[s]$, and we have a canonical isomorphism

$$(3.7.8) \quad \text{Gr}_\alpha^{V'}(\tilde{M}', F) \cong (\text{Gr}_\alpha^V(\tilde{M}, F))(*D) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} L(\alpha(m' - m))$$

where $L(v)$ is a left \mathcal{D}_X -module free of rank one over $\mathcal{O}_X(*D)$ with a basis v such that $(x_i \partial_i - v_i)v = 0$. In fact we have the equality in the case $m' = m$, then the general case follows from (3.4.3).

As a corollary of (3.7.6) and (3.7.8), we get:

3.8. Theorem. $\mathbb{Q}_{pt}^H \in \text{MHM}(pt)^p$.

Proof. By definition it is enough to show the following assertion (this argument

applies to the algebraic case using GAGA):

(3.8.1) Let X be a complex manifold, and $\{U_i\}$ an increasing sequence of finite open sets of X with holomorphic functions g_i on U_i , such that $X \setminus U_i$ are locally principal divisors and g_i are meromorphic on X . Then the vanishing cycle functors along g_i are well-defined for \mathcal{M}_i and $(j_i)_!$, $(j_i)_*$ exist for both $\psi_{g_i} \mathcal{M}_i$, $\phi_{g_i,1} \mathcal{M}_i$, where $j_i: U_i \rightarrow U_{i+1}$, $\mathcal{M}_1 = \mathbf{Q}_{U_0}^H[d_X]$ and \mathcal{M}_{i+1} is obtained by operating $(j_i)_!$ or $(j_i)_*$ after ψ_{g_i} or $\phi_{g_i,1}$ to \mathcal{M}_i .

By Hironaka's desingularization and the stability by projective direct images (cf. 2.14), we may assume $D := \cup_i (X \setminus (U_i \setminus g_i^{-1}(0)))$ is a normal crossing divisor, because $\mathbf{Q}_{U_i}^H[d_X]$ is a direct factor of $\mathcal{H}^0 \pi_* \mathbf{Q}_{V_1}^H[d_X]$ for a resolution $\pi: \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ with $V_1 = \pi^{-1}(U_1)$ and $(j_i)_!$, $(j_i)_*$ are exact (i.e. commute with ${}^p\mathcal{H}^0$). By (2.4.3) and 2.11, the assertion is local on X and it is enough to verify the conditions (2.2.1) and (2.3.3) inductively. Therefore we may forget the \mathbf{Q} -structure and assume X is a polydisc \mathcal{A}^n such that $D \subset \mathcal{A}^n \setminus (\mathcal{A}^*)^n$ and $g_i = x^{m(i)}$ for $m(i) \in \mathbf{Z}^n$, because we can multiply g_i by a unit on X (cf. 2.2). If we multiply g_i by x_k^α for $\alpha \in \mathbf{Z}$ such that $x_k^{-1}(0) \cap U_i = \emptyset$, $\psi_{g_i}^\alpha K_C$ is twisted by a local system as in (3.7.8). If $X = X_1 \times X_2$, $\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}_1 \boxtimes \mathcal{M}_2$ and j_k (resp. g_i) comes from X_1 (resp. X_2), we have the commutativity of $(j_k)_! j_k^{-1}$, $(j_k)_* j_k^{-1}$ with ψ_{g_i} , $\phi_{g_i,1}$ on \mathcal{M} by (3.8.2-5) below. Therefore by changing $m(i)$ and twisting $\mathbf{Q}_X^H[d_X]$ so that $m(i) \in \mathbf{N}^n$ and $\dim g_i^{-1}(0) \setminus U_{i+1} < n - 1$, we can first take the iteration of $(j_i)_! j_i^{-1}$ or $(j_i)_* j_i^{-1}$ and then the iteration of $\psi_{g_i}^\alpha$ or $\phi_{g_i,1}$, where we verify only the \mathcal{D} -Module part at the stalk of 0 by the above argument and ψ_g^α means Gr_α^V after $(i_g)_*$. Then we first get the external product of the \mathcal{D} -Module part of $j_i \mathbf{Q}_{\mathcal{A}^*}^H$, $j_* \mathbf{Q}_{\mathcal{A}^*}^H$ or $M(\alpha, \phi)$ in 3.5 in the one dimensional case, where $j: \mathcal{A}^* \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$. Because these objects belong to $\text{MFW}(\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{A}})_{g\text{snc}}$ (cf. 3.7) and their external products to $\text{MFW}(\mathcal{D}_X)_{g\text{snc}}$ (cf. (3.8.2-4) below), the assertion follows from (3.7.6) and (3.7.8).

In the above argument we used the following facts:

(3.8.2) Let X, Y be complex manifolds, and $\mathcal{M} \in \text{MHW}(X)^{(p)}$, $\mathcal{N} \in \text{MHW}(Y)^{(p)}$. Then we have canonical isomorphisms in $\text{MF}_h(\mathcal{D}_{X \times Y}, \mathbf{Q})$:

$$\text{Gr}_i^W(\mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathcal{N}) = \bigoplus \text{Gr}_j^W \mathcal{M} \boxtimes \text{Gr}_{i-j}^W \mathcal{N}.$$

Assume $\mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathcal{N} \in \text{MHW}(X \times Y)$, and let g be a holomorphic function on X . If the vanishing cycle functors along g are well-defined for \mathcal{M} , so are they for $\mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathcal{N}$ and we have canonical isomorphisms in $\text{MHW}(X \times Y)^{(p)}$:

$$(\psi_g \mathcal{M}) \boxtimes \mathcal{N} \cong \psi_g(\mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathcal{N}) \quad (\text{same for } \phi_{g,1}).$$

This follows from the following remarks on the compatible filtrations [19, § 1]:

(3.8.3) In the category of \mathcal{O} -Modules, \boxtimes is exact. Therefore, for compatible I - (resp. J -) filtrations on X (resp. Y), we have compatible $(I \cup J)$ -filtrations on the

external product (because the external product of short exact I -ple and J -ple complexes is a short exact $(I \cup J)$ -ple complex, cf. [19, (1.1.1)]).

(3.8.4) For a compatible I -filtrations $F_i (i \in I)$ and $\{j, k\} \subset I$, such that $F_j^p = F_k^p = 0$ for $p \gg 0$, $G_i (i \in I)$ are compatible I -filtrations, where $G_i^p = F_i^p$ for $i \neq j$ and $G_j^p = \sum(F_j^q \cap F_k^{p-q})$. (In fact, $G_j^p = F_j^{p-q}$ on $\text{Gr}_{F_k}^q$ and the condition [19, (1.2.12.vi)] is satisfied for $G_i (i \in I)$, because $\cap F_i^{p_i} \subset \cap G_i^{q_i}$ if $p_i = q_i$ for $i \neq j$ and $p_j + q_k = q_j$.)

As a corollary of (3.8.2) (and 2.11), we get:

(3.8.5) With the notation as in (3.8.2), let $j: U \rightarrow X$ be an open immersion such that $X \setminus U$ is a locally principal divisor. If the vanishing cycle functors along any locally defined g such that $g^{-1}(0)_{\text{red}} = X \setminus U$, and j_*j^{-1} (or j_*j^{-1}) are well-defined for \mathcal{M} , they are well-defined for $\mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathcal{N}$ and we have the canonical isomorphism in $\text{MHW}(X \times Y)^{(p)}$:

$$(j_*j^{-1}\mathcal{M}) \boxtimes \mathcal{N} \cong j_*j^{-1}(\mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathcal{N}) \quad (\text{same for } j_*j^{-1}).$$

Here $(\text{Gr}_i^W j_*j^{-1}\mathcal{M}) \boxtimes (\text{Gr}_k^W \mathcal{N}) \in \text{MH}(X \times Y, i+k)$ follows from 2.11 and $\psi_{g,1} \mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathcal{N} \in \text{MHW}(X \times Y)$ (locally).

Applying (3.8.2)(3.8.5) to $\mathbb{Q}_X^H[d_X] \boxtimes \mathcal{M}$ for $\mathcal{M} \in \text{MHM}(pt)^{(p)}$, we have:

3.9. Theorem. $\text{MHM}(pt)^{(p)}$ is equivalent to the category of (polarizable) \mathbb{Q} -mixed Hodge structures.

Remark. Let $\text{MHM}(X)_{ep}^{(p)}$ be the full subcategory of $\text{MHM}(X)^{(p)}$ whose objects \mathcal{M} satisfies the condition:

$$(3.9.1) \quad \mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathcal{N} \in \text{MHM}(X \times Y)^{(p)} \text{ for any } Y \text{ and } \mathcal{N} \in \text{MHM}(Y)^{(p)}.$$

Then we have

$$(3.9.2) \quad \text{MHM}(pt)_{ep}^{(p)} = \text{MHM}(pt)^{(p)}.$$

In fact, it is enough to show

$$\mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathcal{N} \in \text{MH}(X, i+j)^{(p)} \text{ for } \mathcal{M} \in \text{MH}(X, i)^{(p)}, \mathcal{N} \in \text{MH}(pt, j)^{(p)}.$$

But this follows from the definition of Hodge Modules (because the Hodge structures are stable by \otimes). We can show in general (cf. 3.28 below):

$$(3.9.3) \quad \text{MHM}(X)_{ep}^p = \text{MHM}(X)^p.$$

(3.b) Pure Case

3.10. Let X and D_i be as in 3.1. Put $D = \cup_{i \leq r} D_i$ for $0 \leq r \leq n = \dim X$, and U

$= X \setminus D$ with the inclusion $j: U \rightarrow X$. Let (M, F) be a filtered (right) \mathcal{D}_U -Module such that F is finite and $\text{Gr}_i^F M$ are locally free coherent \mathcal{O}_U -Modules (in particular, M is finite free over \mathcal{O}_U). We assume M is *quasi-unipotent*, i.e. the local monodromies of $\text{DR } M$ are quasi-unipotent. We define $j_*^{\text{reg}} M$ (resp. $j_!^{\text{reg}} M$) to be the regular holonomic (right) \mathcal{D}_X -Modules such that

$$\text{DR } j_*^{\text{reg}} M \cong j_* \text{DR } M \quad (\text{resp. } \text{DR } j_!^{\text{reg}} M \cong j_! \text{DR } M).$$

Let (L, F) be the corresponding filtered left \mathcal{D}_U -Module such that

$$F_p M = \Omega_U^n \otimes F_{p+n} L,$$

and \tilde{L} Deligne's regular singular meromorphic extension of L with the lattices $\tilde{L}^{\geq \alpha}$ (resp. $\tilde{L}^{> \alpha}$) such that the eigenvalues of $\text{res } \nabla$ along D_i ($1 \leq i \leq r$) are contained in $[\alpha, \alpha + 1]$ (resp. $(\alpha, \alpha + 1]$). Then we have the natural isomorphisms:

$$(3.10.1) \quad j_*^{\text{reg}} M = \Omega_U^n \otimes \tilde{L}$$

$$\bigcap_{i \leq r} V_{-\alpha-1}^{(i)} j_*^{\text{reg}} M = \bigcap_{i \leq r} \Omega_X^n \otimes V_{(i)}^\alpha \tilde{L} = \Omega_X^n \otimes \tilde{L}^{\geq \alpha}$$

for any $\alpha \in \mathbb{Q}$, where $V^{(i)}$ (resp. $V_{(i)}$) is the filtration V of $j_*^{\text{reg}} M$ (resp. \tilde{L}) along D_i ($1 \leq i \leq n$) such that $x_i \partial_i - \alpha$ is nilpotent on $\text{Gr}_\alpha^{V^{(i)}}$ (resp. $\text{Gr}_\alpha^{V_{(i)}}$). Then $V_{(i)}$ on \tilde{L} and $\tilde{L}^{\geq 0}$ are the x_i -adic filtrations for $i > r$ (i.e. $V_{(i)}^k \tilde{L} = x_i^k \tilde{L}$, etc.) and

$$(3.10.2) \quad \bigcap_{i \leq r} V_{-\alpha-1}^{(i)} j_!^{\text{reg}} M = \Omega_X^n \otimes \tilde{L}^{\geq \alpha} \text{ for } \alpha > -1.$$

We define the filtration F on $\tilde{L}^{\geq \alpha}$, $\tilde{L}^{> \alpha}$ by:

$$(3.10.3) \quad F_p \tilde{L}^{\geq \alpha} = \tilde{L}^{\geq \alpha} \cap j_* F_p L \quad (\text{same for } \tilde{L}^{> \alpha})$$

and assume:

$$(3.10.4) \quad F_p \tilde{L}^{\geq \alpha} \text{ are coherent over } \mathcal{O}_X,$$

$$(3.10.5) \quad n + 1 \text{ filtrations } F, V_{(i)} \text{ (} 1 \leq i \leq n \text{) on } \tilde{L}^{\geq \alpha} \text{ are compatible.}$$

Then these two conditions are independent of α (because $(F_p \tilde{L}^{\geq \alpha})_{x_1 \cdots x_r} = F_p \tilde{L}^{\geq \alpha+1}$), and for $\alpha = 0$ they imply:

$$(3.10.6) \quad \text{We have a free } \mathcal{O}_X\text{-basis } \{u_{p,\alpha,k}\} \text{ of } \tilde{L}^{\geq 0} \text{ on a neighborhood of } 0 \text{ indexed by } p \in \mathbb{Z}, \alpha \in (\mathbb{Q} \cap [0, 1))^r \text{ and } 1 \leq k \leq m(p, \alpha) \text{ such that}$$

$$F_q \tilde{L}^{\geq 0} = \bigoplus_{p \leq q} \mathcal{O}_X u_{p,\alpha,k}$$

$$V_{(i)}^\beta \tilde{L}^{\geq 0} = \bigoplus \mathcal{O}_X x_i^{-\min([\alpha_i - \beta], 0)} u_{p,\alpha,k}$$

where we put $\alpha_i = 0$ for $i > r$ in the second formula.

In fact, (3.10.4-5) for $\alpha = 0$ imply the existence of a free basis $\{u_{p,\alpha,k}\}$ indexed as

above, such that $u_{p,\alpha,k} \in F_p V^\alpha L^{\geq 0}$ and $\{u_{p,\alpha,k}\}_{1 \leq k \leq m(p,\alpha)}$ is a \mathbb{C} -basis of $\mathrm{Gr}_F^p \mathrm{Gr}_V^\alpha, \mathrm{Gr}_V^0, \tilde{L}^{\geq 0}$ (where $V^\alpha = \cap_{i \leq r} V_{(i)}^{\alpha_i}$, $\mathrm{Gr}_{V'}^\alpha = \prod_{i \leq r} \mathrm{Gr}_{V_{(i)}}^{\alpha_i}$, $\mathrm{Gr}_{V''}^0 = \prod_{i > r} \mathrm{Gr}_{V_{(i)}}^0$), because $(F_p V^\alpha \tilde{L}^{\geq 0})_{x_i} = F_p V^{\alpha+1}, \tilde{L}^{\geq 0}$ if $\alpha_i \geq 0$, and a finite $\mathcal{O}_{X,0}$ -module M is free iff the x_j -adic filtrations $V_{(j)}$ are compatible filtrations and $x_j: (M, V_{(i)} (i \neq j)) \xrightarrow{\sim} (V_{(j)}^1 M, V_{(i)} (i \neq j))$. Conversely (3.10.6) implies clearly (3.10.4-5) on neighborhood of 0. If the monodromies are *unipotent*, (3.10.6) is equivalent to:

$$(3.10.7) \quad \mathrm{Gr}_p^F L^{\geq 0} \text{ are finite free over } \mathcal{O}_X \text{ on a neighborhood of 0.}$$

Note that the condition (3.10.6) is stable by the direct image for a finite morphism ramified along D (because we have a basis $\{x^v u_{p,\alpha,k}\}$ on the image). Therefore (3.10.4-6) are satisfied, if (L, F) underlies a polarizable variation of Hodge structure, by the well-known result of Schmid.

We now define the filtrations F, G on $j_*^{\mathrm{reg}} M$ by

$$(3.10.8) \quad \begin{aligned} F_p j_*^{\mathrm{reg}} M &= \sum (\Omega_X^n \otimes F_i \tilde{L}^{\geq -1}) F_{p-i} \mathcal{D}_X \\ G_p j_*^{\mathrm{reg}} M &= (\Omega_X^n \otimes \tilde{L}^{\geq -1}) F_p \mathcal{D}_X \end{aligned}$$

and on $j_i^{\mathrm{reg}} M$ by replacing $\tilde{L}^{\geq -1}$ with $\tilde{L}^{> -1}$. We define the filtered differential complexes [19, §2] by:

$$(3.10.9) \quad \begin{aligned} K_*(L, F) &= (\Omega_X^*(\log D), F) \otimes (\tilde{L}^{\geq 0}, F)[n] \\ K_1(L, F) &= (\Omega_X^*(\log D), F) \otimes (\tilde{L}^{> 0}, F)[n], \end{aligned}$$

where the filtration F on $\Omega_X^*(\log D)$ is defined by $F_p = \sigma_{\geq -p}$ (cf. [9]) and their underlying complexes are the Koszul complexes for the action of $x_i \partial_i (i \leq r), \partial_i (i > r)$ on $\tilde{L}^{\geq 0}, \tilde{L}^{> 0}$ using the coordinates (x_1, \dots, x_n) . We define filtration G on $\mathrm{DR}^{-1} K_{*(i)}(L)$ the underlying complex of $\mathrm{DR}^{-1} K_{*(i)}(L, F)$ (cf. [19, §2]) by:

$$(3.10.10) \quad G_p(\mathrm{DR}^{-1} K_{*(i)}(L))^{-j} = \Omega_X^{n-j}(\log D) \otimes \tilde{L}^{\geq 0(> 0)} \otimes F_{p-j} \mathcal{D}_X$$

and the filtration $V^{(i)}$ as follows: for $D' = \cup_{1 \leq i \leq n} D_i$, put

$$\begin{aligned} K'_*(L) &= \Omega_X^*(\log D') \otimes \tilde{L}^{\geq 0}[n] \\ V_\alpha^{(i)}(\mathrm{DR}^{-1} K'_*(L))^{-j} &= \sum \Omega_X^{n-j}(\log D') \otimes V_{(i)}^{k-\alpha} \tilde{L}^{\geq 0} \otimes V_k^{(i)} \mathcal{D}_X, \end{aligned}$$

then the filtration $V^{(i)}$ on $\mathrm{DR}^{-1} K_{*(i)}(L)$ is induced by the natural inclusion into $\mathrm{DR}^{-1} K'_*(L)$. We define

$$(3.10.11) \quad (j_*^{\mathrm{reg}} M, F) = \mathrm{Coim}((j_i^{\mathrm{reg}} M, F) \rightarrow ((j_*^{\mathrm{reg}} M, F))$$

so that

$$(3.10.12) \quad F_p j_i^{\mathrm{reg}} M = \sum (\Omega_X^n \otimes F_i \tilde{L}^{> -1}) F_{p-i} \mathcal{D}_X \text{ in } j_*^{\mathrm{reg}} M.$$

3.11. Proposition. *With the notations and the assumptions as above, on a neighborhood of 0, we have the followings:*

- (i) the $n + 2$ filtrations on each component of $(DR^{-1}K_{*(l)}(L, F); G, V^{(i)})$ are compatible and this $n + 2$ filtered complex is strict [19, 1.2.2],
- (ii) the above complex gives a resolution of $(j_{*(l)}M; F, G, V^{(i)} (1 \leq i \leq n))$ so that the $n + 2$ filtrations on $j_{*(l)}M$ are compatible,
- (iii) we have the filtered isomorphisms:

$$(3.11.1) \quad \begin{aligned} x_1 : (V_\alpha^{(i)} j_{*(l)}^{\text{reg}} M; F, V^{(1)}, \dots, V^{(i)}, \dots, V^{(n)}) \\ \simeq (V_{\alpha-1}^{(i)} j_{*(l)}^{\text{reg}} M; F, V^{(1)}, \dots, V^{(i)}[1], \dots, V^{(n)}) \quad (\alpha < 0) \end{aligned}$$

$$(3.11.2) \quad \begin{aligned} \partial_i : (\text{Gr}_\alpha^{V^{(i)}} j_{*(l)}^{\text{reg}} M; F, V^{(j)} (j \neq i)) \\ \simeq (\text{Gr}_{\alpha+1}^{V^{(i)}} j_{*(l)}^{\text{reg}} M; F[-1], V^{(j)} (j \neq i)) \quad (\alpha > -1), \end{aligned}$$

and (3.11.1)(resp. (3.11.2)) holds also for $\alpha = 0$ (resp. -1) and $i \leq r$ (where $j_{*(l)}^{\text{reg}} M$ means $j_*^{\text{reg}} M$ (resp. $j_!^{\text{reg}} M$) and same for $K_{*(l)}$).

Proof. By definition, $(DR^{-1}K_{*(l)}(L, F); G, V^{(i)})$ is the Koszul complex for the (left) actions of $x_j \partial_j$ ($j \leq r$), ∂_j ($j > r$) on $\tilde{L}^{\geq 0} \otimes \mathcal{D}_X$ (resp. $\tilde{L}^{> 0} \otimes \mathcal{D}_X$) where the filtrations are shifted appropriately. Therefore, for the first assertion of (i), it is enough to show the compatibility on

$$\tilde{L}^{\geq 0(> 0)} \otimes \mathcal{D}_X = \bigoplus_v \tilde{L}^{\geq 0(> 0)} \otimes \partial^v.$$

But the filtrations are compatible with this decomposition, and the assertion follows from (3.10.5). For the second assertion of (i) it is enough to show the strictness of

$$(3.11.3) \quad (\text{Gr}^F \text{Gr}^G DR^{-1}K_{*(l)}(L); V^{(i)})$$

and H^j of (3.11.3) is zero for $j \neq 0$, by [19, 1.3.6]. But, by the basis $\{u_{p,\alpha,k}\}$ in (3.10.6), (3.11.3) is a direct sum of Koszul complex for the action of $x_i \xi_i$ ($i \leq r$), ξ_i ($i > r$) on $\mathcal{O}_X[\xi]$, where $\xi_i = \text{gr } \partial_i$ and $V^{(i)}$ are shifted according to α_i of α (if this factor corresponds to $u_{p,\alpha,k}$) and depending on the image or the source of ∂_i if $i > r$, so that $x_i \partial_i, \partial_i$ are strict. We can verify that (3.11.3) is strict and $H^j = 0$ for $j \neq 0$ by taking inductively the cohomology for the action of $x_i \partial_i, \partial_i$, cf. [19, §1.3]. For (ii), we verify that the isomorphism:

$$\Omega_X^n(\log D) \otimes \tilde{L}^{\geq 0} \cong \bigcap_{i \leq r} V_0^{(i)} j_{*(l)}^{\text{reg}} M \quad (\text{cf. (3.10.1)})$$

and (3.10.2) induce the natural morphisms:

$$(3.11.4) \quad (DR^{-1}K_{*(l)}(L, F); G, V^{(i)}) \longrightarrow (j_{*(l)}^{\text{reg}} M; F, G, V^{(i)})$$

using the expression as Koszul complex as above (because $(dx/x)x_i \partial_i = 0$). Then it is enough to show that (3.11.4) is a quasi-isomorphism forgetting the filtrations by (i) (and by definition of the filtrations). Using a filtration of L , we can reduce

to the case $\text{rank } L = 1$. Then the assertion is clear. Now (iii) follows from (i)(ii), because (3.11.1-2), etc. are verified for each component of $\text{DR}^{-1}K_{*(l)}(L)$.

3.12. Proposition. *With the notations and the assumptions as in 3.10, assume the morphisms*

$$(3.12.1) \quad N_J: \text{Gr}_V^\alpha, \text{Gr}_{V''}^0(\tilde{L}^{\geq 0}, F) \longrightarrow \text{Gr}_V^\alpha, \text{Gr}_{V''}^0(\tilde{L}^{\geq 0}, F)$$

are strict for any $\alpha \in ([0, 1) \cap \mathbb{Q})^r$ and $J \subset \{1, \dots, r\}$, where $N_J = \prod_{i \in J} N_i$ and $N_i = x_i \partial_i - \alpha_i$ ($1 \leq i \leq r$). Then, on the stalk at 0, we have the followings:

(i) the natural morphism:

$$(3.12.2) \quad (j_!^{\text{reg}} M; F, V^{(i)} (1 \leq i \leq n)) \longrightarrow (j_*^{\text{reg}} M; F, V^{(i)} (1 \leq i \leq n))$$

is strict so that the $n + 1$ filtrations are compatible on $j_!^{\text{reg}} M$ the image of (3.12.2),

(ii) $(j_!^{\text{reg}} M, F)$ is Cohen-Macaulay, and (3.11.1-2) hold for $j_!^{\text{reg}} M$,

(iii) for $v \in ([-1, 0) \cap \mathbb{Q})^n$ and $J \subset \bar{n} \setminus \bar{v}$ (cf. 3.1), the morphism:

$$(3.12.3) \quad \partial_J: \text{Gr}_V^v(j_! M, F) \longrightarrow \text{Gr}_{v+1_J}^v(j_! M, F[-|J|])$$

is a strict epimorphism whose kernel coincides with $\text{Ker } N_J$ (i.e. the target of (3.12.3) is identified with $\text{Im } N_J$).

Proof. This follows from the next two propositions. In fact the assumption of 3.13 is satisfied by the strictness of (3.12.1)(combined with Gr^V of (3.11.1-2)), because we have a diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Gr}_V^v j_! M & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \text{Gr}_V^v j_* M \\ x_J \uparrow \downarrow \lambda_{\partial_J} & & x_J \uparrow \downarrow \lambda_{\partial_J} \\ \text{Gr}_{v+1_J}^v j_! M & \longrightarrow & \text{Gr}_{v+1_J}^v j_* M, \end{array}$$

and the first assertion of (ii) follows from 3.14 using the same argument as in the proof of [19, 5.1.13] inductively. The other assertions are trivial.

3.13. Proposition. *Let (M^*, F) be a bounded complex of filtered \mathcal{D}_X -modules such that $M^j \in M(\mathcal{D}_X)_{\text{rqunc}}$ (cf. 3.2). Then the $n + 1$ filtered complex $(M^*; F, V^{(i)})$ is strict, if the following conditions are satisfied:*

(3.13.1) the $n + 1$ filtrations $F, V^{(i)}$ are compatible on each M^j ,

(3.13.2) the conditions (3.11.1-2) hold for each M^j ,

(3.13.3) $\text{Gr}_V^v(M^*, F)$ is strict for any $v \in ([-1, 0] \cap \mathbb{Q})^n$.

Proof. By induction on n . The case $n = 1$ follows from [19, 3.3.3-5]. In general, the assumptions are satisfied on each $\text{Gr}_\alpha^{V^{(n)}} M^*$ at the origin, and in the proof of [loc. cit.], we replace M by $(n - 1)$ -ple diagram of short exact sequences

associated to any $n - 1$ subobjects $V_{\alpha_i}^{(i)}M$ ($i \neq n$) (cf. [19, 1.1.13]), and complete the diagram by adding the term for F_p/F_q whenever the inclusion $F_p \rightarrow F_q$ appears. Then we get the assertion, where we use the fact that the x_n -adic completion (on finite modules) is exact and fully faithful.

3.14. Proposition. *Put $(X, 0) = (\mathbf{C}^n, 0)$, $(Y, 0) = (X, 0) \times (\mathbf{C}, 0)$, $\mathcal{D}' = \mathcal{D}_{X,0}$ and $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{D}_{Y,0}$. Let (M, F) be a filtered (\mathcal{D}, F) -module of finite type (i.e. $\text{Gr}^F M$ is a finite graded $\text{Gr}_{\mathcal{D}}^F$ -module). Assume (M, F) is quasi-unipotent and regular along X , i.e. M has the filtration V along X such that $\bar{M}_{\alpha} = 0$ for $m\alpha \notin \mathbf{Z}$, $\text{Gr}^F \bar{M}_{\alpha}$ are finite over $\text{Gr}^F \mathcal{D}'$, and*

$$t: (\bar{M}_{\alpha}, F) \xrightarrow{\sim} (\bar{M}_{\alpha-1}, F) \text{ for } \alpha < 0$$

$$\partial_t: (\bar{M}_{\alpha}, F) \xrightarrow{\sim} (\bar{M}_{\alpha+1}, F[-1]) \text{ for } \alpha > -1$$

where $\bar{M}_{\alpha} = \text{Gr}_{\alpha}^V M$. Then $\text{Gr}^F \text{Gr}^V M$ is Cohen-Macaulay (i.e. $\text{Ext}_{\text{Gr}^F \text{Gr}^V \mathcal{D}}^j(\text{Gr}^F \text{Gr}^V M, \text{Gr}^F \text{Gr}^V \mathcal{D}) = 0$ except for one j), if $\text{Gr}^F \bar{M}_{\alpha}$ are Cohen-Macaulay over $\text{Gr}^F \mathcal{D}'$, and $\dim_{\text{Gr}^F \mathcal{D}'} \text{Gr}^F \bar{M}_{\alpha}$ is independent of α .

Proof. Put $(\bar{M}, F)^{\lambda} = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \lambda} (\bar{M}_{\alpha}, F)$ for $\lambda \in \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z}$ so that $\text{Gr}^V(M, F) = \bigoplus (\bar{M}, F)^{\lambda}$. Then we have a filtered quasi-isomorphism: $C(\bar{M}, F)^{\lambda} \rightarrow (\bar{M}, F)^{\lambda}$, where $C(\bar{M}, F)^{\lambda}$ is defined by the mapping cone:

$$C((\bar{M}_0, F)^{\sim} \oplus (\bar{M}_{-1} F[1])^{\sim} \rightarrow (\bar{M}_{-1}, F)^{\sim} \oplus (\bar{M}_0, F)^{\sim}) \text{ for } \lambda = \mathbf{Z}$$

$$C((\bar{M}_{\alpha}, F)^{\sim} \rightarrow (\bar{M}_{\alpha}, F)^{\sim}) \text{ otherwise where } \lambda = \alpha + \mathbf{Z}, -1 < \alpha < 0.$$

Here $(\bar{M}_{\alpha}, F)^{\sim} := (\bar{M}_{\alpha}, F) \otimes_{\mathbf{C}} (A, F)$, $(A, F) := \text{Gr}^V(\mathcal{D}_{\mathbf{C},0}, F) = (\mathbf{C}[t, \partial_t], F)$ and the morphisms in the mapping cones are defined by:

$$(u \otimes P, v \otimes Q) \rightarrow (-ut \otimes P + v \otimes \partial_t Q, u \otimes tP - v \partial_t \otimes Q) \quad (\alpha \in \mathbf{Z})$$

$$(u \otimes P) \rightarrow (-u(t\partial_t - \alpha) \otimes P + u \otimes (t\partial_t - \alpha)P) \quad (\text{otherwise}).$$

(In fact, for the proof of filtered quasi-isomorphism, we can reduce to the case where the action of $t\partial_t - \alpha$ is zero ($-1 \leq \alpha \leq 0$) and \bar{M}_{-1} or \bar{M}_0 is zero, using a filtration on \bar{M}_{α} , because $\otimes(A, F)$ is exact.) Now let $(L_{\alpha}, F) \rightarrow (\bar{M}_{\alpha}, F)$ be a resolution by a bounded complex of finite free filtered \mathcal{D}' -modules ($-1 \leq \alpha \leq 0$). We may assume the morphisms t, ∂_t and $t\partial_t - \alpha$ are extended to (L_{α}, F) . Then we get a free resolution of $(\bar{M}, F)^{\lambda}$, by replacing (\bar{M}_{α}, F) with (L_{α}, F) in the above construction, because $\otimes(A, F)$ is exact. We verify the above construction is compatible with dual, i.e. the dual of the above free resolutions are the mapping cones associated to $\mathbf{D}(L_{\alpha}, F)$. Then we get the assertion using the same argument as above, because $\mathbf{D}(L_{\alpha}, F)$ is strict and $\mathcal{H}^j \mathbf{D}(L_{\alpha}, F) = 0$ except for one j (independent of α) by assumption.

3.15. Remark. 1) In the case of polarizable variation of Hodge structures, the assumption (3.12.1) is satisfied by [6]. More generally, let X be a complex manifold, D a normal crossing divisor on X and put $j: U = X \setminus D \rightarrow X$. Assume (L, F) underlies a polarizable variation of Hodge structure \mathbb{H} of weight w on U . Then we can define $(j_{*}^{\text{reg}} M, F)$, etc. (globally) on X so that $(j_{i*}^{\text{reg}} M, F)$ is Cohen-Macaulay and the polarization induces isomorphisms:

$$(3.15.1) \quad \mathbf{D}(j_{*}^{\text{reg}} M, F) \cong (j_{i}^{\text{reg}} M, F[w + \dim X])$$

$$(3.15.2) \quad \mathbf{D}(j_{i*}^{\text{reg}} M, F) \cong (j_{i*}^{\text{reg}} M, F[w + \dim X])$$

by 3.11-12, because (3.15.1) holds by replacing $(j_{*}^{\text{reg}} M, F)$ with $K_{*(1)}(L, F)$ by definition and we can apply 3.12 at every point of X .

2) Assume furthermore X is compact Kähler, and let $(\mathcal{L}_{(2)}(\mathbb{H}), F)$ be the filtered L^2 -complex on X associated to \mathbb{H} (cf. [8][13][15]). Then Kashiwara and Kawai constructed a morphism in $D^b F^J(\mathcal{O}_X, \text{Diff})$:

$$(3.15.3) \quad \text{DR}(j_{i*}^{\text{reg}} M, F) \rightarrow (\mathcal{L}_{(2)}(\mathbb{H}), F)[\dim X],$$

inducing an isomorphism on U (forgetting F), cf. [15]. To show that (3.15.2) is an isomorphism after taking $\mathbf{R}\Gamma(X, *)$ (cf. [loc. cit]), it is enough to verify the well-definedness of the morphisms (induced by the polarization):

$$(3.15.4) \quad (\mathcal{L}_{(2)}(\mathbb{H}), F) \otimes (\mathcal{L}_{(2)}(\mathbb{H}), F) \rightarrow (\mathcal{L}_{(1)}(\mathbb{C}), F[-w]) \\ \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}\ell, F[-w])$$

where $(\mathcal{D}\ell, F) = (\tilde{I}_X, F[-\dim X])[-2\dim X]$ in [19, 2.5.1] and $\mathcal{L}_{(1)}$ is with respect to the Poincaré metric. In fact, combined with the morphism $(\tilde{I}_X, F) \rightarrow (\tilde{K}_X, F)$ [loc. cit], (3.15.3) induces a morphism in $D^b F^J(\mathcal{O}_X, \text{Diff})$:

$$(3.15.4) \quad (\mathcal{L}_{(2)}(\mathbb{H}), F)[\dim X] \rightarrow \mathbf{D}((\mathcal{L}_{(2)}(\mathbb{H}), F)[\dim X])(-w - \dim X),$$

cf. [19, (2.4.11.2)], and this gives a left inverse of (3.15.3) using (3.15.2) (and the dual functor \mathbf{D}), i.e. $(\text{DR}(j_{i*}^{\text{reg}} M, F))$ is a direct factor of $(\mathcal{L}_{(2)}(\mathbb{H}), F)[\dim X]$, by the octahedral axiom. Then the strictness of $\mathbf{R}\Gamma(X, (\mathcal{L}_{(2)}(\mathbb{H}), F))$ implies that of $\mathbf{R}\Gamma(X, \text{DR}(j_{i*}^{\text{reg}} M, F))$ and we get the desired isomorphism. (The advantage of this argument is that we don't have to show the self-duality of $(\mathcal{L}_{(2)}(\mathbb{H}), F)[\dim X]$ in $D^b F^J(\mathcal{O}_X, \text{Diff})$.) Note that, if 1 does not belong to the eigenvalues of the local monodromies, (3.15.3) is trivial, because $(j_{i}^{\text{reg}} M, F) = (j_{i*}^{\text{reg}} M, F) = (j_{*}^{\text{reg}} M, F)$ in this case.

3.16. With the notation of 3.2 (e.g. $\mathcal{D}_X = \mathcal{D}_{X,0}$), let (M, F) be a filtered \mathcal{D}_X -module. We say (M, F) is *quasi-unipotent and regular of normal crossing type*, if:

$$(3.16.1) \quad M \in M(\mathcal{D}_X)_{\text{rncqu}}$$

(3.16.2) the $n + 1$ filtrations $F, V^{(i)}$ are compatible,

$$(3.16.3) \quad (F_p V_\alpha^{(i)} M)_{x_i} = F_p V_{\alpha-1}^{(i)} M \quad \text{for } \alpha < 0$$

$$(3.16.4) \quad (F_p \text{Gr}_\alpha^{V^{(i)}} M)_{\partial_i} = F_{p+1} \text{Gr}_{\alpha+1}^{V^{(i)}} M \quad \text{for } \alpha > -1.$$

Here F is assumed to satisfy $\cup F_p M = M$ and $F_p M = 0$ for $p \ll 0$ as always (cf. [19, 2.1.1]). In particular we have

$$(3.16.5) \quad F \text{ is finite on } V_0 M (= \cap V_0^{(i)} M).$$

We shall denote by $\text{MF}(\mathcal{D}_X)_{\text{rncqu}}$ the category of the above filtered \mathcal{D}_X -modules. Then it is an exact category with respect to the $n + 1$ filtrations. Note that (3.16.3-4) are equivalent to (3.11.1-2) under the assumption (3.16.1). By the same argument as the proof of 3.12, ii), we have

$$(3.16.6) \quad (M, F) \in \text{MF}(\mathcal{D}_X)_{\text{rncqu}} \text{ is Cohen-Macaulay,}$$

because (M, F) is finitely generated by the argument below:

Let $(M, F) \in \text{MF}(\mathcal{D}_X)_{\text{rncqu}}$ and $u_{p,v,k} \in F_p V_v M$ such that $\{u_{p,v,k}\}_{1 \leq k \leq m(p,v)}$ is a basis of $\text{Gr}_p^F \text{Gr}_v^V M$ for any $p \in \mathbf{Z}, v \in (\mathbf{Q} \cap [-1, 0])^n$. Then $\{u_{p,v,k}\}$ generate F ; more precisely

$$(3.16.7) \quad F_p V_\mu M = \sum u_{q,v,k} x^a \partial^b \mathcal{O}_X \quad \text{for } p \in \mathbf{Z}, \mu \in (\mathbf{Q} \cup \{+\infty\})^n,$$

where the summation is taken over $q \in \mathbf{Z}, v \in (\mathbf{Q} \cap [-1, 0])^n, 1 \leq k \leq m(q, v), a, b \in \mathbf{N}^n$ satisfying: $q + |b| \leq p; v_i - a_i + b_i \leq \mu_i$ for any $i; a_i = 0$ if $v_i = 0$ or $\mu_i \geq v_i; b_i = 0$ if $v_i = -1$ or $\mu_i \leq v_i; \mu_i - 1 < v_i - a_i$ if $\mu_i \leq v_i$. In fact, the assertion is clear by the same argument as in (3.10.6), if $\mu_i < 0$ for any i . Then we can proceed by induction on μ and $\dim X$, because $\text{MF}(\mathcal{D}_X)_{\text{rncqu}}$ is stable by $\text{Gr}_\alpha^{V^{(i)}}$ for any i, α . (Note that we can replace \mathcal{O}_X by $\mathbf{C}\{x_{I(v,b)}\}$ in (3.16.7), where $I(v, b) = \{i; v_i \neq 0, b_i = 0\}$.) In particular we get:

$$(3.16.8) \quad F_p V_\mu M = \sum (F_{p-|b|} V_b M) \partial^b \quad \text{for any } p, \mu,$$

where the summation is taken over $v \in \mathbf{Q}^n, b \in \mathbf{N}^n$ satisfying: $v_i = 0$ if $b_i \leq \mu_i; v_i > -1$ and $v_i + b_i = \mu_i$ if $b_i > \mu_i > 0; b_i = 0$ and $v_i = \mu_i$ if $\mu_i \leq 0$.

Conversely, let F be a finite filtration by \mathcal{O}_X -submodule of $M_0 := V_0 M$ for $M \in \text{MF}(\mathcal{D}_X)_{\text{rncqu}}$, where $V_0 M = \cap V_0^{(i)} M$. Assume:

(3.16.9) the $n + 1$ filtrations $F, V^{(i)}$ are compatible on M_0 ,

$$(3.16.10) \quad (F_p V_\alpha^{(i)} M_0)_{x_i} = F_p V_{\alpha-1}^{(i)} M_0 \quad \text{for } \alpha < 0$$

$$(3.16.11) \quad (F_p V_{-1}^{(i)} M_0)_{\partial_i} \subset F_{p+1} V_0^{(i)} M_0$$

and define $F_p M = \sum (F_{p-j} M_0) F_j \mathcal{D}_X$. Then:

$$(3.16.12) \quad (M, F) \in \text{MF}(\mathcal{D}_X)_{\text{rncqu}} \text{ and } F_p M \cap M_0 = F_p M_0.$$

In fact, we define F on $M_\mu := V_\mu M$ for $\mu \in (\mathbb{Q} \cup \{+\infty\})^n$ by

$$(3.16.13) \quad F_p M_\mu = \sum (F_{p-|b|} V_\nu M_0) \partial^b$$

where the summation is taken over ν, b as in (3.16.8). Then (3.16.12) follows from (3.16.13) and the next two assertions:

$$(3.16.14) \quad \text{the } n+1 \text{ filtrations } F, V^{(i)} \text{ are compatible on } M_\mu,$$

$$(3.16.15) \quad (M_\nu; F, V^{(i)}) \rightarrow (M_\mu; F, V^{(i)}) \text{ are strict monomorphisms as } n+1 \text{ filtered morphisms, if } \nu_i \leq \mu_i \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq n.$$

Here note that (3.16.14-15) are clear by definition if $\mu_i \leq 0$ for any i (because $F_p M_\mu = F_p V_\mu M_0$ in this case), and under the assumption (3.16.14), (3.16.15) is equivalent to $F_p M_\nu = M_\nu \cap F_p M_\mu$ (by [19, 1.2.12], if $\nu_i = \mu_i$ ($i \neq j$)). We shall prove (3.16.14-15) by induction on $\sum \max(\mu_i, 0)$ and $n = \dim X$. We take $1 \leq j \leq n$, $b \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\mu' \in \mathbb{Q}^n$ such that $\mu_j > 0$, $-1 < \mu_j - b \leq 0$, $\mu_i = \mu'_i$ ($i \neq j$), $\mu_j > \mu'_j$ and $\text{Gr}_{\mu_j}^{V^{(j)}} M = V_{\mu_j}^{(j)} M / V_{\mu'_j}^{(j)} M$. Then, for (3.16.14), it is enough to show the exact sequences for $\nu = \{\nu_i (i \neq j)\} \in \mathbb{Q}^{n-1}$:

$$(3.16.16) \quad 0 \rightarrow F_p V_\nu M_{\mu'} \rightarrow F_p V_\nu M_\mu \rightarrow F_p V_\nu \text{Gr}_{\mu_j}^{V^{(j)}} M_\mu \rightarrow 0$$

by [loc.cit], because (3.16.14) is verified for

$$(\text{Gr}_{\mu_j-b}^V M_{\mu-b-1}, F) \xrightarrow{\partial^k} (\text{Gr}_{\mu_j}^V M_\mu, F[-k])$$

by inductive hypothesis on $\dim X$. But the surjectivity of the second morphism in (3.16.16) is clear by (3.16.13) for $\text{Gr}_{\mu_j-b}^V M_{\mu-b-1}$. Therefore it remains to show $F_p M_{\mu'} = M_{\mu'} \cap F_p M_\mu$, but this is reduced to

$$F_{p-b} M_{\mu'-b-1} = M_{\mu'-b-1} \cap F_{p-b} M_{\mu-b-1},$$

by definition of F , because $\partial_j: \text{Gr}_\alpha^{V^{(j)}} \rightarrow \text{Gr}_{\alpha+1}^{V^{(j)}}$ is injective for $\alpha > -1$. Then the assertion follows from the inductive hypothesis. Here we have proved also (3.16.15) in the case $\nu_j < \mu_j$ for some j such that $\mu_j > 0$. Therefore it remains to show (3.16.15) in the case $\mu_i = \nu_i$ for $i \neq k$, where $\mu_k \leq 0$ (in particular $j \neq k$). By the above remark after (3.16.15), it is enough to show the strict injectivity of $(M_\nu, F) \rightarrow (M_\mu, F)$, but this follows from that of $(V_{\mu_j}^{(j)} M_\nu, F) \rightarrow (V_{\mu_j}^{(j)} M_\mu, F)$ and $(\text{Gr}_{\mu_j}^{V^{(j)}} M_\nu, F) \rightarrow (\text{Gr}_{\mu_j}^{V^{(j)}} M_\mu, F)$, because we can apply the same argument as above to (M_ν, F) by replacing μ_k with ν_k .

3.17. Proposition. *With the notation as above, let $(M, F) \in \text{MF}(\mathcal{D}_X)_{\text{rcqu}}$ and $g = x^m$. We set $(\tilde{M}, F) := (i_g)_*(M, F) = (M[\partial_t], F)$, and let V be the filtration V along $X \times \{0\}$. Then:*

$$(3.17.1) \quad t: F_p V_\alpha \tilde{M} \xrightarrow{\sim} F_p V_{\alpha-1} \tilde{M} \quad \text{for } \alpha < 0,$$

$$(3.17.2) \quad \partial_i: F_p \text{Gr}_\alpha^V \tilde{M} \xrightarrow{\sim} F_{p+1} \text{Gr}_{\alpha+1}^V \tilde{M} \quad \text{for } \alpha > -1,$$

$$(3.17.3) \quad F_p V_\alpha \tilde{M} = \sum (F_{p-i} V_{m\alpha} M \otimes 1) F_i(\mathcal{D}_X[s]) \quad \text{for } \alpha < 0,$$

$$(3.17.4) \quad (\text{Gr}_\alpha^V \tilde{M}, F) \in \text{MF}(\mathcal{D}_X)_{\text{rcqu}} \quad \text{for } \alpha < 0,$$

$$(3.17.5) \quad F_p V_v(\text{Gr}_\alpha^V \tilde{M}) = \sum \text{Gr}_\alpha^V (F_{p-i} V_{v+\alpha m} M \otimes 1) (s - \alpha)^i$$

for $v \in (\mathbf{Q}_{\leq 0})^n$, $\alpha < 0$.

Moreover if one of the conditions:

$$(3.17.6) \quad x_i: F_p \text{Gr}_{v+1}^V M \xrightarrow{\sim} F_p \text{Gr}_v^V M$$

$$(3.17.7) \quad \partial_i: F_p \text{Gr}_v^V M \xrightarrow{\sim} F_{p+1} \text{Gr}_{v+1}^V M$$

$$(3.17.8) \quad \partial_i: F_p \text{Gr}_v^V M \longrightarrow F_{p+1} \text{Gr}_{v+1}^V M$$

for any $i \in \bar{m}$ (i.e. $m_i \neq 0$), $v \in (\mathbf{Q} \cap [-1, 0])^n$ such that $v_i = -1$, is satisfied, we have respectively:

$$(3.17.9) \quad (3.17.1) \text{ and } (3.17.3) \text{ hold also for } \alpha = 0$$

$$(3.17.10) \quad (3.17.2) \text{ holds also for } \alpha = -1$$

$$(3.17.11) \quad (F_p \text{Gr}_{-1}^V \tilde{M}) \partial_i = F_{p+1} \text{Gr}_0^V \tilde{M}.$$

Proof. Put $j: \{g \neq 0\} \rightarrow X$. Then (3.17.6) (resp. (3.17.7)) implies $M = j_*^{\text{reg}} j^{-1} M$ (resp. $j_!^{\text{reg}} j^{-1} M$), and (3.17.1) for $\alpha = 0$ (resp. (3.17.10)) is reduced to (3.17.3) for $\alpha = 0$ (resp. (3.17.11)), because the above isomorphism implies the assertion forgetting F . In general, (3.17.1) follows from (3.17.3), and we get (3.17.2) (and (3.17.11) if (3.17.8) is satisfied) by the same argument as the proof of (3.5.2), using (3.16.8) (or (3.16.7)) and 3.4 (because (3.16.7) and (3.17.8) imply F is generated by its restriction to $(\cap_{i \in \bar{m}} V_{\leq 0}^{(i)} M) \cap (\cap_{i \notin \bar{m}} V_0^{(i)} M)$). We show (3.17.3) as follows.

Put $V'_{m\alpha} M = \cap_{i \in \bar{m}} V'_{m,\alpha} M$, $\mathcal{D}' = \mathcal{O}_X[\partial_{\bar{m}}]$, where $\partial_{\bar{m}} = \{\partial_i\}_{i \in \bar{m}}$. We define the action of $\tilde{\partial}_i$ on $M \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{D}'[s]$ by

$$(u \otimes P) \longrightarrow u x_i \partial_i \otimes P - u \otimes x_i \partial_i P - u \otimes m_i s P.$$

We define $(K_\alpha; F, G)$ by the Koszul complex

$$K(V'_{m\alpha} M \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{D}'[s]; \tilde{\partial}_i (i \in \bar{m})) [|\bar{m}|],$$

where F, G on $K_\alpha^0 = V'_{m\alpha} M \otimes \mathcal{D}'[s]$ are defined by

$$F_p K_\alpha^0 = \sum F_{p-i} V'_{m\alpha} M \otimes F_i(\mathcal{D}'[s])$$

$$G_j K_\alpha^0 = V'_{m\alpha} M \otimes F_j(\mathcal{D}'[s])$$

and they are shifted by j on K_α^{-j} . By (3.4.5) we have the natural $\mathcal{D}_X[s]$ -linear

morphism: $H^0(K_0) \rightarrow \tilde{M}$ whose image is $V_\alpha \tilde{M}$ by 3.4. Therefore it is enough to show this morphism is strictly compatible with F by (3.16.8). Let G be the filtration on $\tilde{M} = M[\partial_i]$ by the degree of ∂_i . Then we have

$$(3.17.12) \quad H^0(K_\alpha; F, G) \rightarrow (\tilde{M}; F, G),$$

and it is enough to show its strict injectivity. Because $\text{Gr}^F \text{Gr}^G K_\alpha$ is the Koszul complex of $\text{Gr}^F V'_{m\alpha} M[\xi_{\bar{m}}, s]$ with the action $-(x_i \xi_i + m_i s)$ for $i \in \bar{m}$, and $\text{Gr}^F \text{Gr}^G$ of (3.17.12) is given by $\xi_i \mapsto -(\partial_i g)\tau, s \mapsto g\tau$ (where $\text{Gr}^F \text{Gr}^G \tilde{M} = \text{Gr}^F M[\tau]$), it is enough to show $\{x_i \xi_i + m_i s (i \in \bar{m}), g\}$ is a regular sequence of $\text{Gr}^F V'_{m\alpha} V''_v M[\xi_{\bar{m}}, s]$ for $v \in \mathbb{Q}^{\bar{m}}$ by the same argument as the proof of (3.5.1) (using the localization by g , and taking the limit $v \rightarrow +\infty$). But it can be reduced to the flatness of $\text{Gr}^F V'_{m\alpha} V''_v M$ over $\mathbb{C}\{x_{\bar{m}}\}$, and we can verify this by induction on v and on $\dim X$. If (3.17.6) is satisfied, the above argument applies also to $\alpha = 0$, because $V_0 \tilde{M}$ is generated by $V_0 M \otimes 1$ in this case (i.e. g (or t) acts bijectively on M (or \tilde{M})). Therefore it remains to show (3.17.4-5).

Put $S_v = V_v M \otimes \mathbb{C}[s]$ for $v \in (\mathbb{Q}_{>0})^{\bar{m}} \times (\mathbb{Q}_{\geq 0})^{\bar{m}}$ and define the action of $x_i \partial_i$ by $(u \otimes s^j)x_i \partial_i = (ux_i \partial_i \otimes s^j) - (u \otimes m_i s^{j+1})$. Then, for $\alpha < 0$, we have the natural $\mathcal{O}_X[s]$ -linear morphism:

$$A_\alpha: S_{m\alpha} \rightarrow \text{Gr}_\alpha^V \tilde{M}$$

compatible with the action of $x_i \partial_i$. By the proof of 3.4, we have $\text{Im } A_\alpha = V_0(\text{Gr}_\alpha^V \tilde{M})$. Put $S_\alpha = S_{m\alpha}, R_\alpha = \text{Ker } A_\alpha$. We define $F, V^{(i)}$ on S_v by

$$F_p S_v = \sum F_{p-j} V_v M \otimes s^j, \quad V_\beta^{(i)} S_v = (V_{\beta+v_i}^{(i)} M \cap V_v M)[s]$$

so that the $n + 1$ filtrations $F, V^{(i)}$ on S_v are compatible, and A_α preserves $F, V^{(i)}$ and is strictly compatible with $V^{(i)}$ for any i . We define W on S_v by

$$W_k S_v = \sum_{I \subset I(v), |I| \leq k} V_{<0}^{I(v)} S_v$$

where $I(v) = \{i \in \bar{m} : \text{Gr}_{v_i}^{V^{(i)}} M \neq 0\}$ and $V_{<0}^I = \cap_{i \in I} V_{<0}^{(i)}$. By induction on n and $|I(v)|$, we show that the $n + 2$ filtrations $F, W, V^{(i)}$ on S_v are compatible and

$$F_p W_k V_\mu S_v = \sum_{I \subset I(v), |I| \leq k} F_p V_{<0}^{I(v)} V_\mu S_v$$

using [19, 1.2.12] and taking $\text{Gr}_0^{V^{(i)}} S_v$ for $i \in I(v)$. Then $\text{Gr}_k^W S_v$ is the direct sum of $\text{Gr}_0^{V^I} V_{<0}^{I(v)} S_v$ for $I \subset I(v)$ such that $|I| = k$ and this decomposition is compatible with $F, V^{(i)}$. By 3.4, $\text{Gr}_k^W R_\alpha$ is the direct sum of the images of the endomorphisms $\prod_{i \in I} x_i \partial_i$ on these direct factors, where $v = m\alpha$ and the action of $x_i \partial_i$ is defined as above. Using the filtration by the degree of s , we verify:

$$\prod_{i \in I} x_i \partial_i: (S_\alpha; F, V^{(i)}) \rightarrow (S_\alpha; F[-|I|], V^{(i)})$$

are strictly injective as $n + 1$ filtered morphisms. In particular, their restriction to $\text{Gr}_0^{V^I} V_{<0}^{I(v)} S_\alpha$ are also strictly injective so that the $n + 1$ filtrations on $\text{Gr}_k^W R_\alpha$

are compatible. Moreover the $n + 2$ filtrations $F, W, V^{(i)}$ on R_α are also compatible by [19, 1.2.12], because $(\prod_{i \in I} x_i \partial_i)(V_{<0}^{I(\alpha) \setminus I} S_\alpha) \subset R_\alpha$ and [19, 1.2.12.vi] is satisfied. Then $R_\alpha \rightarrow S_\alpha$ is strictly injective as an $n + 2$ filtered morphism (taking Gr_k^W), and we define F', W on $\text{Im } A_\alpha = V_0(\text{Gr}_\alpha^V \tilde{M})$ to be the induced filtration by F, W on S_α so that the $n + 2$ filtrations $F', W, V^{(i)}$ are compatible. Then the conditions (3.16.9-11) are satisfied for $F', V^{(i)}$ on $V_0(\text{Gr}_\alpha^V \tilde{M})$, because (3.16.10) is satisfied taking Gr_k^W (and using the filtration by the degree of s), and (3.16.11) is verified using the strict surjectivity of A_α . Then by (3.16.12) and (3.17.3), we get $F = F'$ and (3.17.4-5). This completes the proof of 3.17.

3.18. Let X be a complex manifold of dimension n , and D a reduced normal crossing divisor on X . Put $j: U = X \setminus D \rightarrow X$. Let (M, F) be the underlying filtered \mathcal{D}_X -Module of a Hodge Module of weight w with strict support X , and assume $M|_U$ is coherent over \mathcal{O}_U , i.e.

$$(3.18.1) \quad (L, F) = (M, F) \otimes (\Omega_X^n, F)^{-1}|_U \text{ underlies a variation of Hodge structure of weight } w - n.$$

Then we have the canonical isomorphism:

$$(3.18.2) \quad (M, F) \cong (j_{!*}(\Omega_U^n \otimes L), F)$$

where the right hand side is defined as in (3.10.11). In fact, the assertion is well-known forgetting F , and is local. Therefore we may assume the notations are as in 3.2. Then, by 3.12, (M', F) the right hand side of (3.18.2) satisfies:

$$(3.18.3) \quad (M', F) \in \text{MF}(\mathcal{D}_X)_{\text{rcqu}}$$

$$(3.18.4) \quad \partial_i: \text{Gr}_v^V(M', F) \rightarrow \text{Gr}_{v+1}^V(M', F[-1]) \text{ are strictly surjective for any } i \text{ and } v \in (\mathbb{Q} \cap [-1, 0])^n \text{ such that } v_i = -1.$$

Therefore by 3.17, (M', F) is quasi-unipotent and regular along any g such that $g^{-1}(0)_{\text{red}} = D$, and (3.18.2) follows from [19,3.2.2]. We shall show later the converse in the polarizable case, cf. 3.20.

Now, with the notation of 3.2, 3.4, assume $(M, F) \in \text{MF}(\mathcal{D}_X)_{\text{rcqu}}$ satisfies (3.18.1-2) and the variation of Hodge structure in (3.18.1) is polarized, where (M, F) is identified with a coherent filtered \mathcal{D} -Module on X by restricting X . We define $\{(E_I^v, F)\} = \Psi_{\mathcal{D}}^n(M, F)$ by

$$(3.18.5) \quad (E_I^v, F) = \text{Gr}_{v+1, I}^V(M, F[n - |I|]),$$

for $v \in (\mathbb{Q} \cap [-1, 0])^n, I \subset \bar{n} \setminus \bar{v}$. Put

$$(3.18.6) \quad (E_I^J, F) = \bigoplus_{\bar{v}=J} (E_I^v, F).$$

Then, by [8, (1.16)] [15, 2.1.5] and (3.18.4), we have:

$$(3.18.7) \quad ((E_I^J, F), N_1, \dots, N_n) \text{ underlies a nilpotent orbit of weight } w + |I| - n,$$

where its \mathbf{Q} -(or \mathbf{R} -) structure is induced by $\Psi_{\mathcal{D}}^n = \Psi^n \circ \text{DR}$, and the polarization by $\Psi_{(\mathcal{D})}^n \circ \mathbf{D} = \mathbf{D} \circ \Psi_{(\mathcal{D})}^n$, cf. 3.2. In particular, $(E_I^J; F, W)$ is a mixed Hodge structure, where W is the monodromy filtration for $\sum_i N_i$ shifted by $w + |I| - n$.

Put $g = x^m$ as in 3.3. We define \tilde{E}_I^y by (3.3.1), and put $\tilde{E}_I^J = \bigoplus_{|y|=J} \tilde{E}_I^y$ so that \tilde{E}_I^J has the \mathbf{R} -structure induced by the natural one on $E_I^J[N]$, where we choose $i = \sqrt{-1}$ so that the Tate twist $\otimes \mathbf{Z}(n)$ is trivialized and N is defined over \mathbf{Q} , i.e. $N = \log T_u$. We also define the filtration F, W on \tilde{E}_I^J so that they are compatible with the decomposition $\tilde{E}_I^J = \bigoplus \tilde{E}_I^y$ and $F_p \tilde{E}_I^y, W_k \tilde{E}_I^y$ are the quotients of

$$F_{p-1+b} E_{I \setminus \bar{m}}^\mu[N], W_{k+2-2b} E_{I \setminus \bar{m}}^\mu[N] \quad \text{if } I \not\ni 0$$

$$F_{p-1+b} E_{I' \setminus \bar{m}}^\mu[N] \oplus F_p E_{I'}^\mu[N], W_{k+2-2b} E_{I' \setminus \bar{m}}^\mu[N] \oplus W_k E_{I'}^\mu[N] \quad \text{otherwise}$$

where $\mu = v' + v_0 m \in (\mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z})^n, I' = I \setminus \{0\}, b = |I \cap \bar{m}|$ and

$$F_p E_I^\mu[N] = \sum F_{p-j} E_I^\mu \otimes N^j, W_k E_I^\mu[N] = \sum W_{k+2j} E_I^\mu \otimes N^j.$$

Then $(\tilde{E}_I^y; F, W)$ is isomorphic to

$$\bigoplus_{0 \leq j < b} (E_{I \setminus \bar{m}}^\mu; F, W)(1 - b + j) \quad \text{if } I \not\ni 0,$$

$$\bigoplus_{0 \leq j < b-1} (E_{I' \setminus \bar{m}}^\mu; F, W)(1 - b + j) \oplus (E_{I'}^\mu; F, W) \quad \text{otherwise,}$$

forgetting the action of $\tilde{\text{can}}_b$, etc. Therefore $(\tilde{E}_I^J; F, W)$ are mixed Hodge structures. We also verify that $\tilde{\text{can}}_b, \tilde{\text{Var}}_i$ and \tilde{N}_i induce morphisms of mixed Hodge structures. In particular,

$$\text{can}: (\tilde{E}_I^y; F, W) \rightarrow (\tilde{E}_I^y; F, W)$$

is strictly surjective and $(\tilde{E}_I^y; F, W)$ is identified with

$$\text{Coim}(N: (\tilde{E}_I^y; F, W) \rightarrow (\tilde{E}_I^y; F, W)(-1))$$

if $I \ni 0$, because $\text{can}: \psi_{g,1} \rightarrow \phi_{g,1}$ is surjective. By 3.17 the isomorphism (3.4.2) is compatible with F , i.e.

$$(3.18.8) \quad (\tilde{E}_I^y, F) = \text{Gr}_{v'+1, I}^V, (\text{Gr}_{v_0+(1, I)0}^V(M, F[n+1-|I|])),$$

because the case $I \ni 0$ is reduced to the other case by (3.17.11) and the above argument, where we use the strictness of $N: \text{Gr}_{-1}^V(\tilde{M}, F) \rightarrow \text{Gr}_{-1}^V(\tilde{M}, F)(-1)$ in $\text{MF}(\mathcal{D}_X)_{\text{rnqqs}}$, cf. 3.13. Similarly (\tilde{E}_I^J, F) underlies a nilpotent orbit by the following result of Kashiwara, because the case $I \ni 0$ follows from the other case using the above strict surjectivity and [8, 1.16] [15, 2.1.5].

3.19. Proposition. *Let $((H; F, W); N_i (1 \leq i \leq n); S)$ be a nilpotent orbit of weight w , where W is the monodromy filtration for $\sum N_i$ shifted by w . Take $m \in \mathbf{N}^n, I \subset \bar{m}$ such that $I \neq \emptyset$, and put*

$$(\tilde{H}_I; F, W) = \text{Coker}(\tilde{N}_I : (H[N]; F[l], W[-2l]) \rightarrow (H[N]; F, W))$$

$$(\quad = \bigoplus_{0 \leq j < l} (H; F, W)(j))$$

where $l = |I|$, $\tilde{N}_I = \prod_{i \in I} \tilde{N}_i$, $\tilde{N}_i = N_i - m_i N$ and

$$F^p(H[N]) = \sum_j F^{p+j} H \otimes N^j, \quad W_k(H[N]) = \sum_j W_{k+2j} H \otimes N^j.$$

Then $((\tilde{H}_I; F, W); N, \tilde{N}_i + m_i N (1 \leq i \leq n); \tilde{S}_I)$ is a nilpotent orbit of weight $w + 1 - l$; in particular W is the monodromy filtration for $N + \sum(\tilde{N}_i + m_i N)$ shifted by $w + 1 - l$. Here \tilde{S}_I is defined by

$$(3.19.1) \quad \tilde{S}_I(\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}) = \text{Res } S(\tilde{N}_I^{-1} \tilde{u}, \tilde{v}) \quad \text{for } \tilde{u}, \tilde{v} \in \tilde{H}_I,$$

where S is extended to $S: H[N, N^{-1}] \otimes H[N, N^{-1}] \rightarrow \mathbf{C}[N, N^{-1}]$ by $S(u \otimes N^i, v \otimes N^j) = (-1)^i S(u, v) \otimes N^{i+j}$ and $\text{Res}(\sum a_i \otimes N^i) = a_{-1}$.

(See Appendix for the proof.)

Remark. We use Deligne’s convention of positivity (i.e. $S(u, C\bar{u}) \geq 0$) so that we have

$$(3.19.2) \quad \tilde{S}_I(\tilde{\text{can}}_i \tilde{u}, \tilde{v}) = \tilde{S}_I(\tilde{u}, \tilde{\text{Var}}_i \tilde{v})$$

for $\tilde{u} \in \tilde{H}_I, \tilde{v} \in \tilde{H}_I$, where $I = I' \sqcup \{i\} \subset \bar{m}$ and $\tilde{\text{can}}_i$ (resp. $\tilde{\text{Var}}_i$) is induced by $N_i - m_i N$ (resp. id) on $H[N]$, cf. 3.3. In the case $(H, F) = (E_g^\phi, F)$, where $\{(E_I^j, F)\}$ corresponds to (M, F) as in 3.18, we can verify that \tilde{S}_I corresponds to the duality on $\psi_g(M, F)$, cf. [25]. Here the assertion for the \mathbf{R} -part is essentially due to Kashiwara.

From the above results, we can deduce:

3.20. Theorem. *Let X be a complex manifold of dimension n , D a reduced normal crossing divisor, and $j: U = X \setminus D \rightarrow X$ the natural inclusion. Let (M, F, K) be a filtered regular holonomic \mathcal{D}_X -Module with \mathbf{Q} - (or \mathbf{R} -) structure such that (3.18.1-2) are satisfied and the variation of Hodge structure in (3.18.1) is polarized by S' . Then (M, F, K) is a Hodge Module of weight w polarized by the duality S induced by S' .*

Proof. By (3.15.2), S' induces the duality S of (M, F, K) . We show by induction n that (M, F, K, S) is a polarized Hodge Module. The assertion is clear if $n = 0$. For $n > 0$, we have to verify the condition in [19, 5.1.8] for ψ_g and [19, (5.2.10.2)], because [19, 5.1.8] for $\phi_{g,1}$ follows from [19, 5.1.17] and (M, F) is quasi-unipotent and regular along g by 3.17. Therefore the assertions are local. We may assume $g^{-1}(0)_{\text{red}} \cup D$ is a normal crossing divisor by Hironaka’s desingularization and using [19, 5.3.4]. Then we may assume $g^{-1}(0)_{\text{red}} \subset D$ by replacing D with $g^{-1}(0)_{\text{red}} \cup D$, because $(j_{!*} j^{-1} M, F)$ is uniquely characterized by the condition (3.18.1) and

(3.20.1) at any $x \in X$, there exists a coordinate neighborhood Δ^n of x such that $(M, F)_x \in \text{MF}(\mathcal{D}_{\Delta^n})_{\text{rncqu}}$ (cf. 3.16) and (3.18.4) is satisfied for $(M, F)_x$.

Taking a finite covering (and by [19,5.3.4]), we may assume further that M has unipotent monodromies and $g = (x_1 \cdots x_n)^a$ with local coordinates (x_1, \dots, x_n) . By inductive hypothesis, it is enough to show:

(3.20.2) W on $\psi_g(M, F)$ is defined in $\text{MF}(\mathcal{D}_{\Delta^n})_{\text{rncqu}}$ at each point of X and the primitive decomposition of $\text{Gr}_k^W \psi_g(M, F)$ is compatible with F ,

(3.20.3) $P\text{Gr}_k^W \psi_g(M, F, K)$ admits the strict support decomposition compatible with F such that each Z -component corresponds generically to a polarized variation of Hodge structure of weight $k - \dim Z$ and its pull-back to Z satisfies (3.20.1) at any point of Z ,

where W is the monodromy filtration shifted by $w - 1$, and Z in (3.20.3) are smooth (because the assertion is local). Here note that $(M, F) \in \text{MF}(\mathcal{D}_{\Delta^n})_{\text{rncqu}}$ is of the form $i_*(M', F)$ with $i: \Delta^m \rightarrow \Delta^n$ and $(M', F) \in \text{MF}(\mathcal{D}_{\Delta^m})_{\text{rncqu}}$ if $\text{supp } M \subset \Delta^m$ for $m < n$.

We first get (3.20.2) by 3.13 and Deligne’s inductive construction of W [10], because N on \tilde{E}_I^J underlies a morphism of mixed Hodge structures. For the strict support decomposition in (3.20.3), it is enough to show:

$$(3.20.4) \quad P\text{Gr}_k^W \tilde{E}_I^J = \text{Im}(\tilde{\text{can}}_i: P\text{Gr}_k^W \tilde{E}_{I'}^J \rightarrow P\text{Gr}_k^W \tilde{E}_I^J) \oplus \text{Ker}(\tilde{\text{Var}}_i: P\text{Gr}_k^W \tilde{E}_{I'}^J \rightarrow P\text{Gr}_k^W \tilde{E}_I^J)$$

for any $I, I' \subset \bar{n}$, $i \in \bar{n}$ such that $I = I' \sqcup \{i\}$, where $\tilde{E}_I^J = 0$ for $J \neq \phi, \{0\}$ and $\tilde{E}_I^{\{0\}} = (\tilde{E}^\phi)^{a-1}$. In fact, we can use [19, 5.1.4] inductively, combined with the equivalence of categories (3.1.2)(3.2.2), because the condition (3.20.4) is stable by direct factor and induces a direct sum decomposition in the category of mixed Hodge structures so that $\tilde{\text{can}}_i, \tilde{\text{Var}}_i$ induce strict morphisms in $\text{MF}(\mathcal{D}_{\Delta^{n-1}})_{\text{rncqu}}$ by 3.13. Here we have also proved the condition (3.20.1) for any Z -component. To show (3.20.4) we have to use 3.19. Here we may assume $J = \phi$ in (3.20.4). Then we have

$$\tilde{E}_I^\phi = \text{Coker}(\tilde{N}_{I \cap \bar{m}}: E_{I \cap \bar{m}}^\phi[N] \rightarrow E_{I \cap \bar{m}}^\phi[N])$$

by definition. If we define \tilde{S}_I on E_I^ϕ as in 3.19 (where we replace \tilde{N}_I by $\tilde{N}_{I \cap \bar{m}}$ in (3.19.1)), we get (3.19.2) for any $I, I' \subset \bar{n}$, $i \in \bar{n}$ such that $I = I' \sqcup \{i\}$. Therefore the assertion follows from [19, 5.2.15] and the remark below, because $\tilde{N}_i = N_i$ on Gr^W . Here we restrict to the nilpotent orbit of two variables for N, N_i (by changing F). Then we first take the limit for N and $P\text{Gr}_k^W$ to get a nilpotent orbit for N_i , and then take the limit for N_i and $\text{Gr}^{W^{(i)}}$, where $W^{(i)}$ is the monodromy filtration for N_i . Now it remains to show that each Z -component

of $PGr_k^W \psi_g(M, F, K)$ corresponds generically to a polarized variation of Hodge structure of weight $k - \dim Z$. But this follows from 3.19 and its remark, because at the generic point of Z , the Z -component of $PGr_k^W \psi_g(M, F, K)$ corresponds to a direct factor of $PGr_{k-w+1}^{W'} \tilde{E}_I^\phi$ on which the action of N_i is trivial, where $Z = D_I$ and W' on \tilde{E}_I^ϕ is the monodromy filtration (not shifted) so that $PGr_{k-w+1}^{W'} \tilde{E}_I^\phi$ underlies a nilpotent orbit of weight $k + |I| - n = k - \dim Z$, cf. 3.18. This completes the proof of 3.20.

Remark (Kashiwara). Let (H, F, N, S) and (H', F, N, S') be nilpotent orbits of one variable of weight w and $w + 1$, and $u: (H, F) \rightarrow (H', F)$, $v: (H', F) \rightarrow (H, F[-1])$ morphisms defined over \mathbf{R} such that $vu = N$, $uv = N$ and

$$S'(ux, y) = \pm S(x, vy) \quad \text{for } x \in H, y \in H'$$

Then $Gr^W u = 0$, $Gr^W v = 0$, i.e. $u(W_k H) \subset W_{k-1} H'$, $v(W_k H') \subset W_{k-1} H$, where W is the monodromy filtration. In fact, we can reduce to the case $N = 0$ using the primitive decomposition, then to the case $\dim H = 1$ or 2 (same for H').

As a corollary we get (by [19, 3.2.2 and 5.3.1]):

3.21. Theorem. *For a reduced irreducible separated complex analytic space X of dimension n , we have an equivalence of categories:*

$$(3.21.1) \quad MH_X(X, w)^p \xrightarrow{\sim} VHS_{\text{gen}}(X, w - n)^p$$

where $MH_X(X, w)^p$ is the category of polarizable Hodge Modules of weight w with strict support X (cf. 2.1 and [19, 5.1.6]) and $VHS_{\text{gen}}(X, w)^p$ is the inductive limit of $VHS(U, w)^p$ the categories of polarizable variations of Hodge structures of weight w with quasi-unipotent local monodromies on smooth dense Zariski open subsets U . Moreover the polarizations correspond bijectively.

Remark. 1) This implies the condition (2.7.6) in 2.7, if \mathcal{M}' is polarizable and (2.7.1) is satisfied.

2) Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a proper morphism of separated reduced complex analytic spaces such that X is Kähler (or of class \mathcal{C} in the sense of Fujiki). In this remark, we assume that the Hodge Modules are defined over \mathbf{R} , i.e. so are their underlying perverse sheaves. Then we have cohomological functors (cf. 2.13):

$$\mathcal{H}^j f_* : MH(X, w)^p \longrightarrow MH(Y, w + j)^p.$$

In particular, Kollár's torsion-freeness holds also in the proper Kähler case, and the conjecture in the introduction of [19] is verified.

To show $\mathcal{H}^j f_* \mathcal{M} \in MH(Y, w + j)$, we may assume that $\mathcal{M} \in MH_X(X, n)^p$ and X is irreducible. Let D be a closed subspace of X such that \mathcal{M} is a

variation of Hodge structure on $X \setminus D$. For any $y \in Y$, we take $g_1, \dots, g_r \in \mathcal{O}_{Y,y}$ such that $\cap g_i^{-1}(0) = \{y\}$, and take a resolution $\pi: \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ such that $\pi^{-1}(D')$ is a normal crossing divisor, where $D' = \cup g_i^{-1}(0) \cup D$. Let $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}$ be the polarizable Hodge Module with strict support \tilde{X} whose restriction to $\tilde{X} \setminus \pi^{-1}(D')$ is isomorphic to that of \mathcal{M} to $X \setminus D'$. Then we can prove the assertions of [19, 5.3.1] for $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}$ and $\tilde{f} = f\pi: \tilde{X} \rightarrow Y$ on a neighborhood of y , using [15, 0.11.1] [16] and 3.20. In fact we get the hard Lefschetz for \tilde{f} by the same argument as the proof of [19, 5.3.1] using the inductive assumption, and we take further a resolution of \tilde{X} associated to any point near y to show the other assertions. We use [19, 5.3.1] and Deligne's uniqueness of the decomposition for $\pi_* \tilde{\mathcal{M}}$ to deduce the assertion $\mathcal{H}^j f_* \mathcal{M} \in \text{MH}(Y, w + j)$. For the global polarizability, we use the spectral sequence:

$$E_2^{p,q} = \mathcal{H}^p i^* \mathcal{H}^q f_* \mathcal{M} \implies \mathcal{H}^{p+q+1} f_* \mathcal{H}^{-1} i^* \mathcal{M} \quad \text{in MHW}(Y)$$

for a closed immersion $i: Y_0 \rightarrow Y$ such that $x_0 := f^{-1}(Y_0)$ is a locally principal divisor of x , where the natural inclusion $X_0 \rightarrow X$ is also denoted by i , cf. [26].

(3.c) Mixed Case

3.22. Let MH be the abelian category of graded polarizable \mathbb{Q} -(or \mathbb{R} -) mixed Hodge structures $M = (H, F, W)$, where H is the underlying \mathbb{Q} -(resp. \mathbb{R} -) module. Let MHL be the category of the objects of MH with a finite increasing filtration L . Let MHL^n be the category of the objects $(M, L) = (H, F, W, L)$ of MHL endowed with commuting n morphisms

$$N_i: (M, L) \rightarrow (M(-1), L) \quad (1 \leq i \leq n)$$

such that $(\text{Gr}_k^L H, F; N_i(1 \leq i \leq n))$ underlies a nilpotent orbit of weight k and W is the relative monodromy filtration of (H, L) for $\sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} N_i$. Here $\text{MHL}^0 = \text{MH}$, i.e. $L = W$ on H , if $n = 0$. Then we have:

(3.22.1) MHL^n is an abelian category such that any morphism induces a 3-filtered strict morphism for F, W, L .

In fact, the assertion is clear, if M is pure (i.e. L is trivial). In general it follows from [19, 5.1.15]. We have also

(3.22.2) Assume the relative monodromy filtration $W^{(n)}$ of (H, L) for N_n exists, where $(M, L; N_i) = ((H, F, W), L; N_i) \in \text{MHL}^n$. Then $W^{(n)}$ induces the relative monodromy filtration of (M, L) for N_n in the exact category MHL (in particular, $F, W, W^{(n)}, L$ on H_C are compatible) and $(M, W^{(n)}; N_i(1 \leq i \leq n-1)) \in \text{MHL}^{n-1}$ so that $N_n: (M, W^{(n)}) \rightarrow (M(-1), W^{(n)}) [2]$ induces a morphism in MHL^{n-1} .

In fact the assertion follows from [6, §3] in the pure case, because N_n is a morphism in MH and $W^{(n)}$ is a filtration of M in MH. In general we can proceed by induction on the length of L as in the proof of 2.4 using 1.2, 1.4-5 and (3.22.1). By the same argument as the proof of 2.5, we have:

(3.22.3) The assumption of (3.22.2) is stable by subquotients in MHL^n . Moreover, for an exact sequence in MHL^n :

$$0 \rightarrow (M', L) \rightarrow (M, L) \rightarrow (M'', L) \rightarrow 0$$

such that $W^{(n)}$ exists on (M, L) , we have the exact sequence in MHL^{n-1} :

$$0 \rightarrow (M', W^{(n)}) \rightarrow (M, W^{(n)}) \rightarrow (M'', W^{(n)}) \rightarrow 0.$$

Here we can use the splitting by the polarization on Gr_k^L of the exact sequence. We define the full subcategory MHL_{ad}^n of MHL^n by induction on n : $\text{MHL}_{ad}^0 = \text{MHL}^0 (\simeq \text{MH})$ if $n = 0$, and for $(M, L) \in \text{MHL}^n (n > 0)$, it belongs to MHL_{ad}^n iff the assumption of (3.22.2) is satisfied and $(M, W^{(n)}) \in \text{MHL}_{ad}^{n-1}$. By definition, $\text{MHL}_{ad}^1 = \text{MHL}^1$ and we have for $n \geq 2$:

(3.22.4) for $((H, F, W), L; N_i) \in \text{MHL}^n$, it belongs to MHL_{ad}^n iff the relative monodromy filtration $W^{(i)}$ of $(H, W^{(i+1)})$ for N_i exists inductively for $1 \leq i \leq n$, where $W^{(n+1)} := L$.

By (3.22.3) we have:

(3.22.5) MHL_{ad}^n is stable by subquotients in MHL^n and for $((H, F, W), L; N_i) \in \text{MHL}_{ad}^n$ the induced filtration $W^{(i)}$ on $L_k H / L_j H$ coincides with the filtration $W^{(i)}$ defined inductively on $L_k H / L_j H$ by (3.22.3-4) for $k > j$.

Then [6, §3] implies for $1 \leq i < j \leq n + 1$:

(3.22.6) $W^{(i)}$ is the relative monodromy filtration of $(H, W^{(j)})$ for any $\sum_{i \leq k < j} t_k N_k$ such that $t_k > 0$.

In fact it is enough to show $N_j W_k^{(i)} \subset W_{k-2}^{(i)}$ for $i \leq j$. But it is clear if $i = j$, and follows from the functoriality of $W^{(i)}$ if $i < j$. By induction on n and the length of L , we can also prove:

(3.22.7) $n + 2$ filtrations $F, W^{(i)} (1 \leq i \leq n + 1)$ on H_C are compatible,

(3.22.8) $W^{(n)}$ induces the relative monodromy filtration of the $(n + 1)$ -filtered module $(H_C; F, W^{(i)} (1 \leq i < n), L)$ for $N_n: (H_C, F, W^{(i)}, L) \rightarrow (H_C, F[-1], W^{(i)}[2], L)$,

(3.22.9) any morphism in MHL_{ad}^n induces an $n + 2$ filtered strict morphism of $(H_c, F, W^{(i)} (1 \leq i \leq n + 1))$, where $W^{(n+1)} = L$, cf. (3.22.4).

In fact, in the pure case, (3.22.7) and (3.22.9) follow from the inductive hypothesis (because $(M, W^{(n)}) \in \text{MHL}_{ad}^{n-1}$), and (3.22.8) from [6, §3]. In general (3.22.8) implies (3.22.7) inductively, and (3.22.9) is reduced to the pure case by (3.22.7) and [19, 5.1.15]. We prove (3.22.8) by induction on the length of L using 1.2, (3.22.5) and (3.22.7), (3.22.9) for MHL_{ad}^{n-1} .

3.23. Let $\mathbf{P}(n)_u$ be the full subcategory of $\mathbf{P}(n)$ (cf.3.1) such that $E_I^v = 0$ for $v \neq 0^n \in (\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{Z})^n$, i.e. the objects of $\mathbf{P}(n)$ are $\{E_I\}$ with morphisms

$$\text{can}_i: E_I \rightarrow E_{I'}, \text{Var}_i: E_{I'} \rightarrow E_I$$

for $I' = I \sqcup \{i\}$ such that $N_i = \text{Var}_i \circ \text{can}_i$ or $\text{can}_i \circ \text{Var}_i$ are nilpotent and $\text{can}_i, \text{Var}_j$ commute mutually.

We define $\mathbf{M}(n)$ to be the category whose objects are $\mathcal{M} = \{M_I\}$ with morphisms $\text{can}_i, \text{Var}_i$ as above such that $M_I = \{H_I, F, W\} \in \text{MH}$ (cf.3.22) and $\text{can}_i: M_I \rightarrow M_{I'}, \text{Var}_i: M_{I'} \rightarrow M_I(-1)$ are morphisms of MH. Then we have a natural functor $\mathbf{M}(n) \rightarrow \mathbf{P}(n)_u$. Note that $\mathbf{M}(n)$ is an abelian category by [9], and it has an inductive structure, i.e. $\mathbf{M}(n)$ is equivalent to the category whose objects are $(\mathcal{M}' \rightleftarrows \mathcal{M}'')$ where $\mathcal{M}', \mathcal{M}'' \in \mathbf{M}(n-1)$ and $\mathcal{M}' \rightarrow \mathcal{M}'', \mathcal{M}'' \rightarrow \mathcal{M}'(-1)$ are morphisms in $\mathbf{M}(n-1)$. In fact, we associate $(\mathcal{M}' \rightleftarrows \mathcal{M}'')$ to \mathcal{M} so that

$$M_I' = M_I, M_I'' = M_{I \cup \{n\}} \quad \text{for } I \subset \bar{n} \setminus \{n\}.$$

In this case we also put:

$$(3.23.1) \quad \psi_{(n)} \mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}', \phi_{(n)} \mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}''.$$

We say $\mathcal{M} \in \mathbf{M}(n)$ has *strict support* J (or D_J), if $M_I = 0$ for $I \not\supset J$ and $\text{can}_i: M_I \rightarrow M_{I'}$ (resp. $\text{Var}_i: M_{I'} \rightarrow M_I(-1)$) are surjective (resp. injective) for $I, I' \supset J$ such that $I' = I \sqcup \{i\}$. We say $\mathcal{M} \in \mathbf{M}(n)$ admits *strict support decomposition*, if we have a (unique) decomposition:

$$(3.23.2) \quad \mathcal{M} = \bigoplus \mathcal{M}(J)$$

such that $\mathcal{M}(J)$ has strict support J . In this case, $\mathcal{M}(J)$ is called the J - (or D_J -) *component* of \mathcal{M} . Note that (3.23.2) is equivalent to

$$(3.23.3) \quad M_I = \text{Im}(\text{can}_i: M_{I'} \rightarrow M_I) \oplus \text{Ker}(\text{Var}_i: M_{I'} \rightarrow M_I(-1))$$

for $I = I' \sqcup \{i\}$.

In fact we can verify this by induction on n using the inductive structure of $\mathbf{M}(n)$ as above, because (3.23.3) is stable by direct factors in $\mathbf{M}(n)$ and the first factor of the right hand side of (2.23.3) is identified with $\text{Coim } N_n$ for $i = n$. We say $\mathcal{M} \in \mathbf{M}(n)$ is *pure of weight* w , if

(3.23.4) \mathcal{M} admits the strict support decomposition,

(3.23.5) $((H_I, F), N_i(1 \leq i \leq n))$ underlies a nilpotent orbit of weight $w - n + |I|$ such that W is the monodromy filtration for $\sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} N_i$ shifted by $w - n + |I|$,

where $\mathcal{M} = \{M_I\}$ and $M_I = (H_I, F, W)$. (If $n = 0$, \mathcal{M} is a polarizable Hodge structure of weight k ; in particular $\text{Gr}_i^W = 0$ for $i \neq k$.) Let \mathcal{M}_i be pure of weight k_i with strict support $J_i(i = 1, 2)$. Then

(3.23.6) $\text{Hom}(\mathcal{M}_1, \mathcal{M}_2) = 0$ if $J_1 \neq J_2$ or $k_1 > k_2$.

Let $\mathbf{ML}(n)$ be the category of the objects of $\mathbf{M}(n)$ with a finite increasing filtration L such that Gr_k^L are pure of weight k . Then for $(\mathcal{M}, L) = \{(M_I, L)\} \in \mathbf{ML}(n)$, we have $(M_I, L[|I| - n]; N_i) \in \text{MHL}^n$ (cf. 3.22) by definition. We define the full subcategory $\mathbf{ML}(n)_{ad}$ of $\mathbf{ML}(n)$ by the condition:

(3.23.7) $(M_I, L[|I| - n]; N_i) \in \text{MHL}_{ad}^n$ for any I .

By [19, 5.1.15], (3.23.6), (3.22.5) and (3.22.9) we have

(3.23.8) $\mathbf{ML}(n)$ is an abelian category such that any morphism induces 3 filtered strict morphisms on $(H_I \otimes \mathbb{C}; F, W, L)$,

(3.23.9) $\mathbf{ML}(n)_{ad}$ is an abelian full subcategory of $\mathbf{ML}(n)$ such that $\mathbf{ML}(n)_{ad}$ is stable by subquotients in $\mathbf{ML}(n)$ and any morphism induces $(n + 2)$ -filtered strict morphisms on $(H_I \otimes \mathbb{C}; F, W^{(i)}[|I| - n] (1 \leq i \leq n + 1))$,

where $W^{(n+1)} = L$ and $W^{(i)}$ is the relative monodromy filtration of $(H_I, W^{(i+1)})$ for $N_i(1 \leq i \leq n)$ so that $W^{(1)}[|I| - n] = W$ by (3.22.6). By 1.5 and the same argument as in the proof of (3.20.4), we get the functors $\psi_{(n)}, \phi_{(n)}: \mathbf{ML}(n)_{ad} \rightarrow \mathbf{ML}(n - 1)_{ad}$ such that

(3.23.10) $\psi_{(n)}(\mathcal{M}, L) = (\psi_{(n)}\mathcal{M}, W^{(n)}[-1])$
 $\phi_{(n)}(\mathcal{M}, L) = (\phi_{(n)}\mathcal{M}, W^{(n)})$,

cf.(3.23.1). Then we have the natural morphisms:

(3.23.11) $\text{can}_n: \psi_{(n)}(\mathcal{M}, L) \rightarrow \phi_{(n)}(\mathcal{M}, L)$
 $\text{Var}_n: \phi_{(n)}(\mathcal{M}, L) \rightarrow \psi_{(n)}(\mathcal{M}, L)(-1)$

by (3.23.3) for $i = n$ and 1.7. Here we define the Tate twist (k) by

(3.23.12) $(\mathcal{M}, L)(k) = (\mathcal{M}(k), L[-2k])$, cf.(2.17.7).

Let $\mathbf{ML}(n)_{ad}^{n+1}$ be the category whose objects are $\mathcal{M} = \{M_I\} \in \mathbf{M}(n)$ with a finite

increasing filtration L and an endomorphism $N_{n+1}: (\mathcal{M}, L) \rightarrow (\mathcal{M}(-1), L)$ such that $(M_I, L[|I| - n - 1]; N_i) \in \text{MHL}_{ad}^{n+1}$ for any I and (3.23.3) holds for $\text{Gr}_k^L \mathcal{M}$. Then $\mathbf{ML}(n)_{ad}^{n+1}$ is also an abelian category and we have a functor

$$\psi_{(n+1)}: \mathbf{ML}(n)_{ad}^{n+1} \rightarrow \mathbf{ML}(n)_{ad}$$

by $\psi_{(n+1)}(\mathcal{M}, L) = (\mathcal{M}, W^{(n+1)}[-1])$, where $W^{(n+1)}$ is the relative monodromy filtration of (\mathcal{M}, L) for N_n . Let $\mathbf{ML}(n)'_{ad}$ be the category whose objects are $(\mathcal{M}', L), (\mathcal{M}'', L); u, v\}$ where $(\mathcal{M}', L) \in \mathbf{ML}(n-1)_{ad}^n, (\mathcal{M}'', L) \in \mathbf{ML}(n-1)_{ad}$, and $u: \psi_{(n)}(\mathcal{M}', L) \rightarrow (\mathcal{M}'', L), v: (\mathcal{M}'', L) \rightarrow \psi_{(n)}(\mathcal{M}', L)(-1)$ are morphisms in $\mathbf{ML}(n-1)_{ad}$ such that $vu = N_n$. Then by 1.9 we have an equivalence of categories

$$(3.23.13) \quad \mathbf{ML}(n)_{ad} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{ML}(n)'_{ad}$$

by assigning $\{(\mathcal{M}', L), \phi_{(n)}(\mathcal{M}, L); \text{can}_n, \text{Var}_n\}$ to (\mathcal{M}, L) , where (\mathcal{M}', L) is the restriction of (\mathcal{M}, L) such that $(M'_I, L) = (M_I, L)$ for $n \notin I$ (in particular $\psi_{(n)}(\mathcal{M}', L) = \psi_{(n)}(\mathcal{M}, L)$). Now let $\mathbf{ML}(n)''_{ad}$ be the category whose objects are (\mathcal{M}, L) where $\mathcal{M} \in \mathbf{M}(n)$ and L is the filtration of M_I for $I \neq \bar{n}$ such that (3.23.7) is satisfied for any $I \neq \bar{n}$ and (3.23.3) is satisfied for any $\text{Gr}_k^L \mathcal{M}$ for $I \neq \bar{n}$. Then the natural restriction functor induces an equivalence of categories:

$$(3.23.14) \quad \mathbf{ML}(n)_{ad} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{ML}(n)''_{ad},$$

i.e. the filtrations $W^{(i)}$ on $M_{\bar{n}}$ are constructed functorially by induction on i using $W^{(i)}$ on the other M_I and W on $M_{\bar{n}}$. In fact this is just (3.23.13) if $n = 1$, and we can prove it by induction on n using (3.23.13).

3.24. With the notation as in 3.2 and 3.4, take $(M, F) \in M(\mathcal{D}_X)_{\text{rcqu}}$ (cf. 3.16) with a filtration W such that

$$(3.24.1) \quad (M, F, W) \text{ is the stalk at } 0 \text{ of the } \mathcal{D}\text{-Module part of some } \mathcal{M} \in \text{MHW}(X),$$

$$(3.24.2) \quad \text{the } (n+2)\text{-filtrations } F, V^{(i)}, W \text{ on } M \text{ are compatible.}$$

We define $(E_I^y, F), (E_I^J, F)$ by (3.18.5-6) so that E_I^J has the natural \mathbf{R} -structure. Let L be the filtration on E_I^y, E_I^J induced by W on M . If the condition:

$$(3.24.3) \quad \text{for any order of the coordinates of } X (= \mathcal{A}^n), \text{ the vanishing cycle functors } \psi_{x_i}, \phi_{x_i,1} \text{ are inductively well-defined for } \mathcal{M} \text{ at the stalk of } 0,$$

is satisfied, we have by (3.18.7)(3.22.4) and (3.24.2):

$$(3.24.4) \quad E_I^J \text{ has the weight filtration } W \text{ such that } (E_I^J; F, W, L[|I| - n]); N_1, \dots, N_n \in \text{MHL}_{ad}^n \text{ (cf. 3.22) for any order of the coordinates.}$$

Here W is independent of the order of the coordinates by (3.22.6). From now on, we assume (3.24.1-2) and (3.24.4).

For $g = x^m$, we define $(\tilde{E}_I^v; F, W)$ and $(\tilde{E}_I^J; F, W)$ by the same way as in 3.18 so that \tilde{E}_I^J has the natural \mathbf{R} -structure. Let \tilde{L} be the filtration on $\tilde{E}_I^v, \tilde{E}_I^J$ induced by W on M . Then, by the same argument as in 3.18, we verify:

$$(3.24.5) \quad (\tilde{E}_I^J; F, W) \text{ is an } \mathbf{R}\text{-mixed Hodge structure so that } \tilde{L} \text{ is a filtration of mixed Hodge structures and } \tilde{\text{can}}_i, \tilde{\text{Var}}_i, \tilde{N}_i \text{ are morphisms of mixed Hodge structures for } 0 \leq i \leq n.$$

Assuming (3.24.1-2)(3.24.4), we can prove by induction on $|\bar{m}|$:

$$(3.24.6) \quad \text{the relative monodromy filtration } L \text{ of } (\tilde{E}_I^J, \tilde{L}) \text{ for } N \text{ exists so that } (\tilde{E}_I^J; F, W, L[|I| - n]; N_1, \dots, N_n) \in \text{MHL}_{ad}^n \text{ for any order of the coordinates.}$$

We fix an order of the coordinates. By 3.18-19 and [6, §3], the assertion is proved in the pure case, and it is enough to show the existence of L and $W^{(i)}$ in (3.22.4), because we can proceed by induction on the length of \tilde{L} as in the proof of (3.22.2), (3.22.8) and 2.4, where we use the canonical splitting of \tilde{L} on Gr_k^L to show that $(\text{Gr}_k^L \tilde{E}_I^J; F, W; N_1, \dots, N_n)$ are nilpotent orbits (in particular W is the relative monodromy filtration of $(\tilde{E}_I^J, L[|I| - n])$ for $\sum N_i$). If $|\bar{m}| = 1$ and $g = x_i^a$, the assertion follows from (3.22.6), (3.24.4) and 3.3-4, because $\tilde{E}_I^v = E_{I \setminus \{i\}}^{v_0^m}$ ($i \in I, 0 \notin I$), $E_{I \setminus \{0\}}^v$ ($i \in I, 0 \in I$), and 0 (otherwise) so that $\tilde{N}_j = N_j$ ($j \neq i$), $\tilde{N}_i = 0$ and $N_i = aN$ on \tilde{E}_I^v . Assume $|\bar{m}| > 1$. If $I \not\ni i$, we take m'_j such that $m'_j = m_j$ ($j \neq i$) and $m'_i = 0$, and define $\tilde{E}_I^{v'}$ similarly by replacing g with $g' = x^{m'}$. Then we have an isomorphism as filtered $\mathbf{C}[N]$ -modules:

$$(\tilde{E}_I^v, \tilde{L}) = (\tilde{E}_I^{v' + (v_0 m_i) 1_i}, \tilde{L})$$

such that the action of \tilde{N}_j is compatible for $j \neq i$ and \tilde{N}_i on \tilde{E}_I^v corresponds to $\tilde{N}_i - m_i N$ on the right hand side. Therefore the assertion is verified if $I \not\ni \bar{n}$. We can apply (3.23.14) to $\{E_I^\phi\}_{I \ni 0}, \{E_I^{01}\}_{I \ni 0}, \{E_I^\phi\}_{I \ni 0}$, because they belong to $\text{ML}(n)''_{ad}$ by the above argument, where (3.23.3) for Gr^L and for $I \neq \bar{n}$ follows from 1.5 and the assertion in the pure case. Thus we get $L, W^{(i)}$ on \tilde{E}_I^v also for $I \supset \bar{n}$ such that L is the relative monodromy filtration of $(\tilde{E}_I^v, \tilde{L})$ for N , because the above construction is compatible with Gr_k^L and L on $\text{Gr}_k^L \tilde{E}_I^v$ coincides with the monodromy filtration shifted by k by the assertion in the pure case, where $NL_j \subset L_{j-2}$ follows from the functoriality of (3.23.14).

As a corollary of (3.24.6) we get:

3.25. Proposition. *Let X be a complex manifold of dimension n , D a normal crossing divisor on X , g a holomorphic function on X such that $g^{-1}(0) \subset D$ and $\mathcal{M} = (M, F, K; W) \in \text{MHW}(X)^p$ such that $\text{Ch}(M) \subset \cup T_{D^{(i)}}^*$, where $D^{(i)}$ are the*

intersections of local irreducible components of D . Assume:

(3.25.1) for any point of D there exist local coordinates (x_1, \dots, x_n) such that $D \subset \cup_i x_i^{-1}(0)$ and (3.24.1-2), (3.24.4) are satisfied for the stalk of (M, F, W) .

Then the vanishing cycle functors along g are well-defined for \mathcal{M} (cf. 2.2) and $\psi_g \mathcal{M}, \phi_{g,1} \mathcal{M}$ satisfy (3.25.1).

Proof. By (3.24.6) the condition (2.3.3) is satisfied. To show (2.2.1) we have to verify the surjectivity of (3.7.7) for $\alpha \leq 0$ by (3.17.2). But this follows from (3.17.3) if $\alpha < 0$, and for $\alpha = 0$ we apply [19, (3.2.6.4)], (3.16.7) (resp. (3.17.11)) to the Z -component of $\text{Gr}_i^W \mathcal{M}$ such that $Z \subset g^{-1}(0)$ (resp. $Z \not\subset g^{-1}(0)$). Then by 2.4, $\psi_g \mathcal{M}, \phi_{g,1} \mathcal{M}$ belong to $\text{MHW}(X)^p$ and (3.24.1) is verified. By (3.22.4) and (3.24.6), (3.24.4) follows from (3.24.1-2). Therefore it remains to show (3.24.2), and we may assume the notations are as in 3.16. We first show the compatibility of the $n + 2$ filtrations $F, V^{(i)}, L$ on $\text{Gr}_\alpha^V \tilde{M}$ for $-1 \leq \alpha \leq 0$, where L is induced by W on M . By 3.20, $\text{Gr}_k^L \text{Gr}_\alpha^V(\tilde{M}, F) \in \text{MF}(\mathcal{D}_X)_{\text{rncqu}}$ and it is enough to show the surjectivity of

$$F_p V_v L_k \text{Gr}_\alpha^V \tilde{M} \longrightarrow F_p V_v \text{Gr}_k^L \text{Gr}_\alpha^V \tilde{M}$$

by [19, 1.2.12]. But this follows from the same argument as the above proof of the surjectivity of (3.7.7), using (3.17.5) for $\alpha < 0$ and applying 3.13 to $N: \psi_{g,1} \rightarrow \psi_{g,1}(-1)$, because $\text{Coim } N = \phi_{g,1}$ in the pure case if $\text{supp } M \not\subset g^{-1}(0)$. Therefore L is a filtration of $\text{Gr}_\alpha^V(\tilde{M}, F)$ in the exact category $\text{MF}(\mathcal{D}_X)_{\text{rncqu}}$, where a strict morphism in this category is strict for the $n + 1$ filtrations $F, V^{(i)}$ by definition. Then (3.18.8) is a filtered isomorphism also in the mixed case, because the inclusion \subset is clear for each F_p and the equality holds on Gr_k^L by the above argument. Now we can show the compatibility of the $n + 3$ filtrations $F, V^{(i)}, W, L$ on $\text{Gr}_\alpha^V \tilde{M}$, which completes the proof of 3.25. The pure case was proved in 3.20, because the assertion for Gr_0^V follows from the strictness of

$$N: (\text{Gr}_{-1}^V \tilde{M}; F, V^{(i)}, W) \longrightarrow (\text{Gr}_{-1}^V \tilde{M}; F[-1], V^{(i)}, W[2]),$$

where the case $\text{supp } M \subset g^{-1}(0)$ is clear by [19, 3.2.6]. Then by the same argument as the proof of (2.4.1), it is enough to show the strictness of

$$\begin{aligned} (N^{i+1}, \text{id}): (L_{k-1} M', F[i+1], V^{(j)}) \oplus (W_{-i-2+k} L_{k-1} M', F, V^{(j)}) \\ \longrightarrow (L_{k-1} M', F, V^{(j)}) \end{aligned}$$

as $(n + 1)$ -filtered morphism, where $M' = \text{Gr}_\alpha^V \tilde{M}$. But this can be reduced to the strictness of Gr_v^V of the morphism, and follows from (3.24.5) and (3.18.8) in the mixed case proved just above.

3.26. Proposition. *Let X, D and \mathcal{M} be as in 3.25, and D' a union of irreducible components of D . Put $j': U' := X \setminus D' \rightarrow X$. Assume (3.25.1). Then $j'_! j'^{-1} \mathcal{M}, j'_* j'^{-1} \mathcal{M} \in \text{MHW}(X)^p$ are well-defined (cf. 2.17) and they satisfy also (3.25.1).*

Proof. By 2.11 and 3.25, the assertion is local and we may assume D' is locally irreducible by factorizing j' locally because $j'_!, j'_*$ are unique once an ideal of D' is fixed (cf. 2.11) and they satisfy the conditions for $j'_!, j'_*$ for any ideal if the condition (3.25.1) is verified (cf. 3.25). Therefore we may assume $X = \Delta^n, D' = \{x_n = 0\}$ and $D \cap (\Delta^*)^n = \emptyset$. We define $\tilde{\mathcal{M}} = j'_! j'^{-1} \mathcal{M}$ in $\text{MHW}(X)^p$ by 2.11 using the product $X = D' \times \Delta$. Then (3.24.4) follows from [13, 5.5.4] and it remains to show (3.24.2). We have by definition:

$$(3.26.1) \quad \text{the } n + 2 \text{ filtrations } F, V^{(i)}, W \text{ are compatible on } V_{<0}^{(n)} \tilde{\mathcal{M}} = V_{<0}^{(n)} \mathcal{M}.$$

We first show

$$(3.26.2) \quad \text{the } n + 1 \text{ filtrations } F, V^{(i)} (i \neq n), W \text{ are compatible on } \text{Gr}_\alpha^{V^{(n)}} \tilde{\mathcal{M}} \text{ for any } \alpha \geq 0.$$

Clearly it is enough to show the assertion for $\alpha = 0$. Put $(M', L) = \text{Gr}_{-1}^{V^{(n)}}(\tilde{\mathcal{M}}, W[-1])$ and $(M'', L) = \text{Gr}_0^{V^{(n)}}(\tilde{\mathcal{M}}, W)$, and let L' be the filtration on M' such that

$$\partial_t: (M'; F, V^{(i)} (i \neq n), L') \longrightarrow (M''; F, V^{(i)} (i \neq n), L)$$

becomes an $(n + 1)$ -filtered isomorphism. Then we have

$$(3.26.3) \quad L'_k M' = \text{Ker}(N_n: L_{k-1} M' + W_k M' \longrightarrow M'/L_{k-1} M')$$

by (2.8.4), where W is the relative monodromy filtration of (M', L) for N_n . By the proof of 3.25, W, L are 2 filtrations of (M', F) in $\text{MF}(\mathcal{D}_{\Delta^{n-1}})_{\text{rncqu}}$. In particular the $n + 2$ filtrations $F, V^{(i)}, L, W$ are compatible. To show (3.26.2) it is enough to show the strictness of the morphism in (3.26.3) as a morphism in $\text{MF}(\mathcal{D}_{\Delta^{n-1}})_{\text{rncqu}}$. By 3.13, it is reduced to that of $\text{Gr}_\alpha^{V^{(n)}}$, and follows from the fact that W, L underlie filtrations in $\text{MHW}(\Delta^{n-1})$. Therefore, to show (3.24.2), it is enough to check the surjectivity of

$$F_p V'_v, W_k V_\alpha^{(n)} \tilde{\mathcal{M}} \longrightarrow F_p V'_v, W_k \text{Gr}_\alpha^{V^{(n)}} \tilde{\mathcal{M}} \quad \text{for } \alpha \geq 0$$

by (3.26.1) and [19, 1.2.9], where $v' \in \mathbf{Q}^{n-1}$ and $V'_v = \cap V_{v_i}^{(i)}$. But this follows from the same argument as the proof of 2.9 if $\alpha = 0$, and the other case is clear by the action of ∂_t , where $t = x_n$. We have a similar argument for $j'_* j'^{-1} \mathcal{M}$. This completes the proof of 3.26.

Remark. With the notation as above, let g be a meromorphic function on X such that g is holomorphic on U' and $g^{-1}(0) \subset D$. Then $j'_!, j'_*$ are well-defined for $\psi_g j'^{-1} \mathcal{M}, \phi_{g,1} j'^{-1} \mathcal{M}$ if \mathcal{M} satisfies (3.25.1), and (3.25.1) is stable by the

compositions of j'_i, j'_* and $\psi_g j'^{-1}, \phi_{g,1} j'^{-1}$. In fact, we can reduce to the case g holomorphic on X , because we can multiply g by x_i^a locally by (3.7.8) if T^a becomes unipotent where T is the monodromy of ψ_g .

3.27. Theorem. *Let X be a complex manifold of dimension n , and U a Zariski open dense subset. Then we have an equivalence of categories*

$$\text{VMHS}(U)_X^{ad} \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{MHM}(U)_X^{ps}$$

where the right hand side is the category of the polarizable smooth mixed Hodge Modules on U extendable to $\text{MHM}(X)^p$, and the left hand side is the category of admissible variations of mixed Hodge structures on U relative to X (cf. [13]). Here smooth means that the underlying perverse sheaf is a local system up to a shift, and the functor is given by $((L, F), K; W) \mapsto ((L, F) \otimes (\Omega_U^n, F), K[n]; W[n])$.

Proof. We may assume $D = X \setminus U$ is a normal crossing divisor. Let $j: U \rightarrow X$ be the natural inclusion, and take $((L, F), K'[-n]; W[-n]) \in \text{VMHS}(U)_X^{ad}$. Put $(M', F) = (\Omega_U^n, F) \otimes (L, F)$ so that $\mathcal{M}' = ((M', F), K'; W) \in \text{MHW}(U)^p$ (cf. [19, 5.4.3]). We first show the existence of $\mathcal{M} = ((M, F), K; W) \in \text{MHW}(X)^p$, denoted by $j_* \mathcal{M}'$, such that $K = j_* K'$ and $(M; F, W)$ satisfies (3.25.1). By 2.11, the assertion is local, because $j_* \mathcal{M}'$ is unique by 3.26. Therefore we may assume $X = \Delta^n$ as in the proof of 3.26. We define $(M, F) = j_*^{\text{reg}}(M', F)$ as in 3.10. Assume $D = \cup_{i \leq r} D_i$ and we factorize j by $j = j_1 \cdots j_r$, where $j_i: U_i \rightarrow U_{i-1}$ and $X \setminus U_i = \cup_{k \leq i} D_k$. We define j_* by the composition $(j_1)_* \cdots (j_r)_*$ using 2.11, if (2.7.2-4) are verified inductively. Here W is determined inductively by (2.8.4), (2.11.2) and (3.1.3), (3.2.2). Therefore we may forget the \mathbb{Q} -structure. Because (2.7.4) is verified inductively by [13, 5.5.4], we get W on $M \in \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{D}_X)_{\text{rncqu}}$. To show (2.7.2-3), it is enough to verify the compatibility of the $n + 2$ filtrations $F, V^{(i)}, W$ at every point of D . Therefore we may assume the notations are as in 3.16. By [13] they are compatible on $V_{<0}M$ by taking a finite covering. We define the filtrations $W(i)$ on M by

$$\text{DR}(W(i)_k M) = (j'_i)_* j'^{-1} \text{DR}(W_k M)$$

where $j'_i: U_i \rightarrow X$. Then $W = W(0)$, and for $\{(E_r^V, W(i))\} = \Psi_{\mathcal{D}}^n(M, W(i))$, we have $W(i)_k E_r^V = W_k E_r^V$ for $I \cap \{1, \dots, i\} = \emptyset$ and Var_j are bijective for $j \leq i$. By the isomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 \cdots x_r: (V_0 M; F, V^{(i)}, W(r)) \\ \xrightarrow{\sim} (V_{-1} M; F, V^{(i)}[1] (i \leq r), V^{(i)}(i > r), W) \end{aligned}$$

we get the compatibility of $F, V^{(i)}, W(r)$ on $V_0 M$ and then on M using the same

argument as in the proof of 2.9 and (3.16.14), because $\mathrm{Gr}_k^{W^{(r)}}(M, F) = j_*^{\mathrm{reg}} \mathrm{Gr}_k^W(M', F)$. We can verify inductively the compatibility of $F, V^{(i)}, W(j)$ by the same argument as the proof of (3.26.2). In fact $W(j) = W(j-1)$ on $V_{<0}^{(j)} M$ and the $n+2$ filtrations $F, V^{(i)} (i \neq j), \tilde{W}, W(j)$ are compatible on $\mathrm{Gr}_{-1}^{V^{(j)}} M$ by induction on the length of $W(j)$ where \tilde{W} is the relative monodromy filtration of $\mathrm{Gr}_{-1}^{V^{(j)}}(M, W(j)[-1])$ for N_j . Then we get the compatibility of $F, V^{(i)} (i \neq j), W(j-1)$ on $\mathrm{Gr}_0^{V^{(j)}} M$ and that of $F, V^{(i)}, W(j-1)$ on $V_0^{(j)} M$ and then on M .

Now we show $j_* \mathcal{M} \in \mathrm{MHM}(X)$. Because the construction of j_* is compatible with the smooth pull-backs, it is enough to verify the iterations of $j'_i j'^{-1}, j'_* j'^{-1}, \psi_g, \phi_{g,1}$. But we can reduce to the normal crossing case as in the proof of 3.8 by Hironaka's desingularization and 2.5, 2.12, 2.14. Then the assertion follows from 3.25-26, and this completes the proof of 3.27.

Remark. In the algebraic case, we can show the equivalence of categories:

$$\mathrm{VMHW}(X)^{ad} \simeq \mathrm{MHM}(X)^s$$

for a smooth separated algebraic variety X , where $\mathrm{MHM}(X)$ will be defined in 4.2, s is for smooth as in 3.27, and the left hand side is the category of algebraic variations of mixed Hodge structure (in particular the underlying connection has regular singularities at infinity) satisfying the admissibility condition defined by the curve test (cf. [13] [22]). In fact this follows from the same argument as the proof of 3.27, combined with the remark after 3.26. Then this equivalence and 2.8, 2.28 imply by induction on $\dim X$:

$$\mathrm{MHM}(X) \simeq \mathrm{MHM}(X^{an})_{X^{an}}^p$$

for any separated algebraic variety X and any completion \bar{X} of X , where an means the associated analytic space.

By a similar argument and [13], we have

3.28. Theorem. *The polarizable mixed Hodge Modules are stable by the external products \boxtimes .*

Proof. By 3.21, $\mathrm{MHW}(X)$ are stable by \boxtimes . We can verify that $\mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathcal{N} \in \mathrm{MHM}(X \times Y)$ for $\mathcal{M} \in \mathrm{MHM}(X)^s$ and $\mathcal{N} \in \mathrm{MHM}(Y)$ by induction on $\dim \mathrm{supp} \mathcal{N}$ using the equivalences of categories 2.8 and 2.28, because the assertion follows from [13] in the case of admissible variation of mixed Hodge structure. Then the general case follows from the same argument as above.

3.29. Remark. Let X and D be as in 2.5, $\mathrm{MHW}(X; D)^p$ the full subcategory of $\mathrm{MHW}(X)^p$ whose objects satisfy the assumptions in 3.25, and $\mathrm{MHM}(X; D)^p$ the full subcategory of $\mathrm{MHM}(X)^p$ such that the characteristic varieties of its objects

satisfy the assumption in 3.25. Then we have

$$(3.29.1) \quad \text{MHW}(X; D)^p = \text{MHM}(X; D)^p \quad (\text{in } \text{MHW}(X)^p).$$

In fact, the assertion is local, and we can prove it by induction on the dimension of the support using 2.8, 2.28 and the functors $(j_i)_* j_i^{-1}$ as in the proof of 3.27.

§4. Algebraic Case

In this section, algebraic varieties are defined over \mathbb{C} and separated reduced.

4.1. Let X be an algebraic variety. For a subfield A of \mathbb{C} , let $\text{Perv}(A_X)$ be the full subcategory of $\text{Perv}(A_{X^{an}})$ whose objects have algebraic stratifications such that the restrictions of their cohomology sheaves to the strata are local systems. If X is smooth, $\text{MF}_h(\mathcal{D}_X)$ denotes the category of filtered (algebraic) \mathcal{D}_X -Modules (M, F) such that M is regular holonomic [4] [5] and $\text{Gr}^F M$ is coherent over $\text{Gr}^F \mathcal{D}_X$. Then we have the functor $\text{DR}: \text{MF}_h(\mathcal{D}_X) \rightarrow \text{Perv}(\mathbb{C}_X)$ as usual, and we repeat the definition of $\text{MF}_h(\mathcal{D}_X, \mathbb{Q})$, $\text{MF}_h \mathcal{W}(\mathcal{D}_X, \mathbb{Q})$, $\text{MH}_{(Z)}(X, n)^{(p)}$ and $\text{MHW}(X)^{(p)}$, etc. in [19, §5.1-2], where Z is an irreducible closed subvariety and U, g in the definition of Hodge Module and polarization are algebraic. By the same argument, the main results in [19, §5] remain valid, e.g.

$$(4.1.1) \quad \text{MH}_{(Z)}(X, n)^{(p)}, \text{MHW}(X)^{(p)} \text{ are abelian categories,}$$

$$(4.1.2) \quad \mathbb{Q}_X^H[d_X] \in \text{MH}(X, d_X)^p \text{ (cf. 2.17 for the definition of } \mathbb{Q}_X^H[d_X])$$

$$(4.1.3) \quad \text{for } f: X \rightarrow Y \text{ a projective morphism and for } \mathcal{M} \in \text{MH}(X, n)^p \text{ (or } \text{MHW}(X)^p), f_*(\mathcal{M}, F) \text{ is strict and } \mathcal{H}^i f_* \mathcal{M} \in \text{MH}(X, n+j)^p \text{ (or } \text{MHW}(X)^p), \text{ cf. 2.14 for the mixed case,}$$

where (M, F) is the underlying filtered \mathcal{D}_X -Module and we use an affine open covering and the associated Čech complex for the definition of $f_*(M, F)$. (If one prefers, one can use filtered $\mathcal{D}_{X^{an}}$ -Modules (M, F) such that $\text{DR}(M, F) \in \text{Perv}(\mathbb{Q}_X)$ in the definition of $\text{MH}(X, n)^{(p)}$, etc., because the final result is the same by GAGA and the extendability.) Moreover the results in §2 (except for the definition of $\text{MHM}(X)^{(p)}$) are valid in the algebraic case. (Note that the mixed Hodge Modules are assumed polarizable and extendable in the algebraic case, cf. 4.2.) For example, if X is singular, we define $\text{MH}(X, n)^{(p)}$, $\text{MHW}(X)^{(p)}$ as in 2.1 using local embeddings. Then (4.1.1) and (4.1.3) remain true for singular X, Y . For a function g on X , $(i_g)_* \mathcal{M} \in \text{MHW}(X \times \mathbb{C})^{(p)}$ is well-defined for $\mathcal{M} \in \text{MHW}(X)$ and we can define the condition:

$$(4.1.4) \quad \text{the vanishing cycle functors along } g \text{ are well-defined for } \mathcal{M},$$

as in 2.3 (i.e. assume (2.2.8)(2.3.3) which are independent of the local embedding of X and the local extension of g .) Then 2.4 is also valid and we can define

$\psi_g \mathcal{M}$ and $\phi_{g,1} \mathcal{M}$, if (4.1.4) is satisfied. By 2.5-6 and 2.14, we have

(4.1.5) the condition (4.1.4) is stable by the dual functor \mathbb{D} , subquotients in $\text{MHW}(X)^{(p)}$ and projective direct images as in (4.1.3) (in the polarizable case), and (2.6.2) is valid if (4.1.4) is satisfied.)

Let D be a closed subset of X . We say D is a *weakly locally principal divisor* (abbreviated by w.l.p.d) if

(4.1.6) locally there is a function g (called a local equation of D) such that $D = g^{-1}(0)_{\text{red}}$,

Here D might contain an irreducible component of X , i.e. g might be zero on this component. Let $j: U \rightarrow X$ be an open immersion such that $X \setminus U$ is a w.l.p.d. (in particular, j is affine). We say $j_! \mathcal{M}'$ (resp. $j_* \mathcal{M}'$) exists for $\mathcal{M}' \in \text{MHW}(U)^{(p)}$, if

(4.1.7) there exists an extension $j_! \mathcal{M}'$ (resp. $j_* \mathcal{M}'$) $\in \text{MHW}(X)^{(p)}$ of \mathcal{M}' such that the vanishing cycle functors along any local equation of D are well-defined and its underlying perverse sheaf is of the form $j_! K'$ (resp. $j_* K'$).

(Here K' is necessarily the underlying perverse sheaf of \mathcal{M}' .) By the same argument as in 2.8 and 2.11, we have

(4.1.8) $j_* \mathcal{M}'$ (resp. $j_* \mathcal{M}'$) is unique and functorial (for \mathcal{M}' satisfying (4.1.7)) and we have the natural (unique) morphism inducing the identity on U :

$$j_! j^{-1} \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M} \text{ (resp. } \mathcal{M} \rightarrow j_* j^{-1} \mathcal{M})$$

for $\mathcal{M} \in \text{MHW}(X)^{(p)}$ such that the vanishing cycle functors along any local equation of D are well-defined for \mathcal{M} and (4.1.7) is satisfied for $j^{-1} \mathcal{M}$.

Here we apply 2.8 and 2.11 to $(i_g)_* \mathcal{M}'$. Then $j_! \mathcal{M}'$ and $j_* \mathcal{M}'$ are uniquely determined, once a local defining Ideal of D (generated by g) is fixed, but they might depend on the Ideal. We eliminate this ambiguity by assuming the condition for any g . By 2.12 we have

(4.1.9) the condition (4.1.7) is stable by subquotients in $\text{MHW}(X)^p$,

where the polarizability is used to show the splitting of Gr^W of (2.12.1).

4.2. Let X be an algebraic variety. For the definition of the category of *Mixed Hodge Modules* $\text{MHM}(X)$, we consider all the smooth varieties Y , open sets U_i of U'_{i-1} , open immersions $j_i: U_i \rightarrow U'_i$ such that $U'_i \setminus U_i$ are w.l.p.d. (cf. (4.1.6)), and functions g_i on U_i for $i > 0$, where $U'_0 = X \times Y$. Then $\text{MHM}(X)$ is the full subcategory of $\text{MHW}(X)^p$ defined by the following condition on $\mathcal{M} \in \text{MHW}(X)^p$ for any $Y, U_i, U'_i, g_i (i > 0)$ as above (inductively on i):

(4.2.1) the vanishing cycle functors along g_i are well-defined for $\mathcal{M}_{i-1}|_{U_i}$, (cf. (4.1.4)) and $(j_i)_!$, $(j_i)_*$ exist (cf. (4.1.7)) for both $\psi_g, \mathcal{M}_{i-1}|_{U_i}$ and $\phi_{g,1} \mathcal{M}_{i-1}|_{U_i}$, where $\mathcal{M}_0 = \mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathbf{Q}_Y^H[d_Y]$ and \mathcal{M}_i is obtained by operating $(j_i)_!$ or $(j_i)_*$ after ψ_g , or $\phi_{g,1}$ to $\mathcal{M}_{i-1}|_{U_i}$, ($i > 0$). (Here $\mathcal{M}_0 \in \text{MHW}(X \times Y)^p$ is also assumed.)

By definition we have

(4.2.2) $\text{MHM}(X)$ is stable by the operations in (4.2.1): $\boxtimes \mathbf{Q}_Y^H[d_Y]$, $j_!$, j_* , ψ_g , $\phi_{g,1}$, where Y is smooth and j is as in (4.1.7).

because $\boxtimes \mathbf{Q}_Y^H[d_Y]$ commutes with these functors and $\phi_{g,1} = \text{id}$ if $g = 0$. By (4.1.1), (4.1.5) and (4.1.8-9) we have

(4.2.3) $\text{MHM}(X)$ is an abelian full subcategory of $\text{MHW}(X)^p$, stable by the dual \mathbf{D} and subquotients in $\text{MHW}(X)$, and $\mathbf{D}j_! = j_* \mathbf{D}$ for j as in (4.1.7).

Let $i: X \rightarrow Y$ be a closed immersion of algebraic varieties. By the remark after (4.1.4), we have a functor:

(4.2.4)
$$i_*: \text{MHM}(X) \longrightarrow \text{MHM}_X(Y),$$

where $\text{MHM}_X(Y)$ is the full subcategory of $\text{MHM}(Y)$ whose objects have support in X . To show that (4.2.4) is an equivalence of categories, we give the second definition of mixed Hodge Module as follows:

Let X be a *projective* variety. Then $\text{MHM}(X)'$ is the full subcategory of $\text{MHW}(X)^p$ such that the condition (4.2.1) is satisfied for any smooth projective Y and U, U', g_i such that $U'_0 = X \times Y$. For an open set U of X , $\text{MHM}(U)'_X$ is the full subcategory of $\text{MHW}(U)^p$ whose objects are the restrictions of those of $\text{MHM}(X)'$. We shall see that $\text{MHM}(U)'_X$ depends only on U and define $\text{MHM}(U)' = \text{MHM}(U)'_X$. Then for any algebraic variety X , $\text{MHM}(X)'$ is defined using an affine open covering and we shall verify the independence of the covering and $\text{MHM}(X) = \text{MHM}(X)'$. We first note

(4.2.5) for a projective variety X , $\text{MHM}(X)'$ satisfies (4.2.2-3) by replacing j, j_* with $j_!j^{-1}, j_*j^{-1}$ and $\psi_g, \phi_{g,1}$ with the compositions of $j_!, j_*$ with $\psi_g j^{-1}, \phi_{g,1} j^{-1}$, where the complement of $\text{Im } j$ is a w.l.p.d. on X and Y is smooth projective.

Then this implies

(4.2.6) for a projective variety X with an open covering $X = \cup U_i$, $\mathcal{M} \in \text{MHW}(X)$ belongs to $\text{MHM}(X)'$ iff its restriction to U_i belongs to $\text{MHM}(U_i)'_X$ for any i .

In fact we may assume $X \setminus U_i$ is a w.l.p.d. and U_i are finite (taking a refinement of

the covering), where we assume $M|_{U_i} \in \text{MHM}(U_i)_X$ because the converse is trivial. Then the Čech complex associated to this covering (using j_i or j_*) gives a resolution of \mathcal{M} (in $\text{MHW}(X)$) by objects of $\text{MHM}(X)$, whose differential is induced by (4.1.8). Therefore $\mathcal{M} \in \text{MHM}(X)$ by its stability by Ker, Coker in $\text{MHW}(X)$.

To show the equivalence of categories (4.2.4) for the second definition, i.e. for $\text{MHM}(X)$, etc. (where X, Y are projective), it is enough to show the stability of $\text{MHM}_X(Y)$ by the operations in the definition of $\text{MHM}(X)$. Because $\text{MHW}(X) = \text{MHW}_X(Y)$ and the condition (4.1.4) and the definition of $\psi_g, \phi_{g,1}$ are independent of the closed immersion (cf. the remark after (4.1.4)), it is enough to check the stability by the composition of j_i, j_* with $\psi_g j_i^{-1}, \phi_{g,1} j_i^{-1}$, where $j: U \rightarrow X$ is an open immersion such that $X \setminus U$ is a w.l.p.d. and g is a function on U . Let $Y = \cup V_i$ be an open covering with functions h_i on V_i and g_i on $V_i \setminus h_i^{-1}(0)$ such that $U \cap V_i = X \cap (V_i \setminus h_i^{-1}(0))$, $g_i|_{U \cap V_i} = g|_{U \cap V_i}$ and $Y \setminus V_i$ is a w.l.p.d. Then $Y \setminus (V_i \setminus h_i^{-1}(0))$ is also a w.l.p.d. and the assertion is verified locally by (4.2.5) applied to $V_i \setminus h_i^{-1}(0) \rightarrow Y$ and g_i . Therefore (4.2.6) implies the assertion, i.e. we get the equivalence of categories:

$$(4.2.7) \quad i_*: \text{MHM}(X) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{MHM}_X(Y)$$

for $i: X \rightarrow Y$ a closed immersion of projective varieties. Then this implies the stability by pull-backs by the same argument as in 2.19:

$$(4.2.8) \quad \text{for a morphism of projective varieties } f: X \rightarrow Y, \mathcal{H}^j f_! = \mathcal{H}^j f_{!*}, \mathcal{H}^j f^!, \mathcal{H}^j f^* \text{ are well-defined as functors between } \text{MHM}(X) \text{ and } \text{MHM}(Y), \text{ and they are compatible with the functors on the underlying perverse sheaves.}$$

In fact, the assertion for direct images follows from (4.1.5). For pull-backs, we use a factorization $f = p \circ i$ such that $p = \text{pr}_1: Y \times Z \rightarrow Y$ with Z smooth and i is a closed immersion. Then for a closed immersion we take an open covering $Y \setminus X = \cup U_i$ such that $Y \setminus U_i$ is a w.l.p.d. (by the same argument as in the proof of (4.2.7)). For the independence of factorization, we have to show (2.19.1) in the case f is a closed immersion (and p as above). We extend local equations of $\text{Im } i$ in $\text{Im } f \times Z$ to $Y \times Z$ and get locally an étale morphism $Y \times Z \rightarrow Y \times \mathbb{C}^{d_Z}$ over Y . Therefore the assertion is reduced to the case $Z = \mathbb{C}^n$ and $\text{Im } i = \text{Im } f \times \{0\}$, and it follows from the same argument as in 2.19.

By (4.2.8), $\text{MHM}(U)_X$ is independent of X and $\text{MHM}(U)$ is well-defined. Moreover it is an abelian full subcategory of $\text{MHW}(U)$, because we can take X such that $X \setminus U$ is a locally principal divisor and use j_i or j_* for the extension. Similarly it is stable by $\psi_g, \phi_{g,1}$ for a function g on U , $\boxtimes \mathbb{Q}_Z^H[d_Z]$ for a smooth quasi-projective Z , and subquotients in $\text{MHW}(U)$, and (4.2.8) holds for a morphism of quasi-projective varieties, where $\mathcal{H}^j f_! \neq \mathcal{H}^j f_{!*}$ (if f is not proper)

and they are defined as in 2.18 (the independence of factorization follows from the uniqueness of $j_!$ and j_*).

For the well-definedness of $\mathrm{MHM}(X)$ for a general X and for the compatibility with its definition for a quasi-projective variety, it is enough to check (4.2.6) for X quasi-projective. We take a projective completion \bar{X} such that $\bar{X} \setminus X$ is a locally principal divisor, and take a refinement of the covering $X = \cup U_i$ such that $\bar{X} \setminus U_i$ is a w.l.p.d. Then the Čech complex gives a resolution of $j_! \mathcal{M}$ or $j_* \mathcal{M}$ where $j: X \rightarrow \bar{X}$, and we get the assertion as in the proof of (4.2.6). We now show

$$(4.2.9) \quad \mathrm{MHM}(X) = \mathrm{MHM}(X).$$

The inclusion \subset is clear by definition. For the converse we have to show the stability of $\mathrm{MHM}(X)$ by the operations used in (4.2.1). By definition the stability by $\boxtimes \mathbb{Q}_Y^H[d_Y]$ and vanishing cycle functors follows from the above argument in the quasi-projective case. For the stability by $j_!$, j_* for an open immersion $j: U \rightarrow X$ as in (4.2.1) we may assume X is affine and $X \setminus U = g^{-1}(0)_{\mathrm{red}}$ by the uniqueness of $j_!$, j_* (taking a covering of X). Then the assertion is clear.

As a corollary of (4.2.9) we get the equivalence of categories (4.2.4), because it can be reduced to the case Y affine (and then projective). We can also define $\mathcal{H}^i j_!$, $\mathcal{H}^i j_*$, $\mathcal{H}^i j^!$, $\mathcal{H}^i j^*$ for any morphism of algebraic varieties. (For the direct images it is enough to define $\mathcal{H}^i j_* \mathcal{M}$ in the case f proper and \mathcal{M} pure, cf. 2.16. But this can be reduced to the projective case by Chow's lemma, combined with the stability by pull-backs and subquotients and Deligne's uniqueness of the decomposition.) But we give a better definition later, cf. 4.3.

By (4.2.2) and (4.2.4) we can define ξ_g as in 2.22 and get the results in (2.e) similarly. Moreover, for a closed immersion of algebraic varieties $i: X \rightarrow Y$ we have an equivalence of categories

$$(4.2.10) \quad i_*: D^b \mathrm{MHM}(X) \xrightarrow{\simeq} D_X^b \mathrm{MHM}(Y).$$

In fact it is enough to check the effaceability as in [3, (3.1.16)]. By the next assertion, we can reduce to the case Y affine using an affine covering as in [1]. Then we may assume $X = g^{-1}(0)_{\mathrm{red}}$ by induction. We have also

(4.2.11) Let $j: U \rightarrow X$ be an affine open immersion. Then we have the exact functors

$$j_!, j_*: \mathrm{MHM}(U) \rightarrow \mathrm{MHM}(X)$$

compatible with the functors on the underlying perverse sheaves and representing the adjoint functors of j^{-1} , i.e. we have the natural functorial morphisms $j_! j^{-1} \rightarrow \mathrm{id}$ and $\mathrm{id} \rightarrow j_* j^{-1}$.

By uniqueness we may assume X affine. Then the assertion is proved if U

$= X \setminus g^{-1}(0)_{\text{red}}$. We prove the assertion using the associated Čech complex to a covering of U by such open subsets (as in the proof of (4.2.6) for X quasi-projective). Here the condition j affine is used only for the acyclicity of $j_!$, j_* (i.e. they preserve the perversity).

By the same argument as in 3.8-9, we have

$$(4.2.12) \quad \text{MHM}(pt) = \{\text{polarizable } \mathbf{Q}\text{-mixed Hodge structures}\}.$$

Let $\text{MHM}(X)_{ep}$ be the full subcategory of $\text{MHM}(X)$ whose objects \mathcal{M} satisfy the condition:

$$(4.2.13) \quad \text{the mixed Hodge Modules are stable by } \boxtimes \mathcal{M}.$$

Then $\text{MHM}(X)_{ep}$ is an abelian full subcategory and stable by the natural functors as above by their commutativity with $\boxtimes \mathcal{M}$. In particular, we have

$$(4.2.14) \quad \text{MHM}(pt) = \text{MHM}(pt)_{ep},$$

because the Hodge Modules (or structures) are stable by the external product with the Hodge structures. By the same argument as in (3.c), we can show in general:

$$(4.2.15) \quad \text{MHM}(X) = \text{MHM}(X)_{ep}.$$

4.3. Theorem. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of algebraic varieties. Then we have the functors*

$$f_!, f_*: D^b \text{MHM}(X) \longrightarrow D^b \text{MHM}(Y)$$

compatible with the functors on the underlying \mathbf{Q} -complexes.

Proof. We repeat the argument in [1, §3] using (4.2-8), (4.2.11), i.e. if X, Y are affine, they are the right or left derived functors of $\mathcal{H}^0 f_!$, $\mathcal{H}^0 f_*$, and in general we reduce to this case using affine open coverings of X, Y compatible with f , because we can take a functorial resolution of a finite number of given objects in $\text{MHM}(X)$ simultaneously such that each component is acyclic for the direct images $(f_I)_!$ (or $(f_I)_*$), where f_I are the restrictions of f to the intersections of the affine open sets of the coverings, cf. [1, (3.3)]. We can check the independence of covering by taking the covering whose open sets are the open sets of two coverings.

As a corollary of the proof, we have a canonical isomorphism in $D^b \text{MHM}(Y)$:

$$(4.3.1) \quad f_!(j_! \mathcal{M}) \simeq j'_! \mathcal{H}^0 f'_! \mathcal{M} \text{ (resp. } f_*(j_* \mathcal{M}) \simeq j'_* \mathcal{H}^0 f'_* \mathcal{M})$$

for affine open subsets $j: U \rightarrow X$ and $j': U' \rightarrow Y$ with $f': U \rightarrow U'$ such that $ff' = j'_*$ and for $\mathcal{M} \in \text{MHM}(U)$ whose underlying perverse sheaf is ${}^p \mathcal{H}^0 f'_!$ (resp. ${}^p \mathcal{H}^0 f'_*$)-acyclic.

In fact, if $X = \cup_{i>0} U_i$ and $Y = \cup_{i>0} U'_i$ are affine open coverings such that $f(U_i) \subset U'_i$, so are $X = \cup_{i \geq 0} U_i$, $Y = \cup_{i \geq 0} U'_i$, where $U_0^{(i)} = U^{(i)}$. Then $j'_i \mathcal{H}^0 f'_i \mathcal{M}$ is a subcomplex of the Čech complex, associated to the second coverings, whose components are the direct images $(j'_i)_! \mathcal{H}^0(f_I)_! j_I^{-1} j_i \mathcal{M}$, where $f_I: U_I \rightarrow U'_I$ and $j'_I: U'_I \rightarrow Y$. Therefore, taking a resolution of $j_i \mathcal{M}$ as above, we get the morphism $j'_i \mathcal{H}^0 f'_i \mathcal{M} \rightarrow f_{i!}(j_i \mathcal{M})$, which is an isomorphism, because it is true for the underlying \mathbb{Q} -complexes.

By (4.3.1) we have the natural isomorphisms:

$$(4.3.2) \quad (gf)_! = g_! f_!, \quad (gf)_* = g_* f_*$$

for $f: X \rightarrow Y$, $g: Y \rightarrow Z$, because we can take a resolution such that each component is $\mathcal{H}^0(f_I)_!$ -acyclic and $\mathcal{H}^0(g_I f_I)_!$ -acyclic at the same time by the construction in [1, (3.3)].

We can also show the canonical isomorphism

$$(4.3.3) \quad f_! = f_*$$

if f proper. In fact it is enough to show the isomorphism

$$f_!(j_i \mathcal{M}) = f_*(j_i \mathcal{M}) \text{ in } \text{MHM}(Y)$$

compatible with the canonical isomorphism on the underlying perverse sheaves for $j: U \rightarrow X$ and \mathcal{M} as in (4.3.1), because every objects of $D^b \text{MHM}(X)$ is isomorphic to a complex (in $D^+ \text{MHM}(X)$) whose components are of the above type (by the proof of 4.3). Let $\tilde{j}: U \rightarrow \tilde{X}$ be an open immersion and $\pi: \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ a proper morphism such that \tilde{X} is quasi-projective and $\pi \tilde{j} = j$. If the assertion is verified for π and $f\pi$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} f_! j_i \mathcal{M} &= f_! \pi_! \tilde{j}_i \mathcal{M} = (f\pi)_! \tilde{j}_i \mathcal{M} \\ &= (f\pi)_* \tilde{j}_i \mathcal{M} = f_* \pi_* \tilde{j}_i \mathcal{M} = f_* \pi_! \tilde{j}_i \mathcal{M} = f_* j_i \mathcal{M} \end{aligned}$$

by (4.3.2). Therefore the assertion is reduced to the case X, Y projective and follows from the next assertion:

For $f: X \rightarrow Y$ a morphism of projective varieties and $\mathcal{M} \in \text{MHM}(X)$, we have the canonical isomorphism in $\text{MHM}(Y)$:

$$(4.3.4) \quad H^j(f_! \mathcal{M}) = (\mathcal{H}^j f_*) \mathcal{M} = H^j(f_* \mathcal{M})$$

compatible with the canonical isomorphisms on the underlying perverse sheaves. (Here $\mathcal{H}^j f_*$ is defined in (4.2.8).)

By the definition of $f_!, f_*$ and by (4.3.1), it is enough to show that $\{\mathcal{H}^j f_*\}$ is extended to a cohomological functor from $D^b \text{MHM}(X)$ to $\text{MHM}(Y)$. But this is verified by the same argument as in 2.14-16, because the \mathbb{Q} -part of an object of $D^b \text{MHM}(X)$ defines a quasi-filtered object of $D_c^b(\mathbb{Q}_X)$ (cf. [19, (5.2.17)]) by the functor real defined in [3,3.1.10] so that the weight spectral sequence is well-

defined as in the proof of 2.15 (here the weight filtration on X is shifted by the degree of complex so that $H^j \text{Gr}_i^W$ is of weight $i + j$).

Similarly we can show

$$(4.3.5) \quad \mathbf{D}f_! = f_* \mathbf{D}.$$

In fact, it is enough to show for $j_! \mathcal{M}$ as above. Because we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{D}f_{!j_!} \mathcal{M} &= \mathbf{D}j'_!(\mathcal{H}^0 f'_!) \mathcal{M} = j'_* \mathbf{D}(\mathcal{H}^0 f'_!) \mathcal{M} \\ f_* \mathbf{D}j_! \mathcal{M} &= f_* j_* \mathbf{D} \mathcal{M} = j'_*(\mathcal{H}^0 f'_*) \mathbf{D} \mathcal{M} \end{aligned}$$

(where j', f' are as in (4.3.1)), it is enough to show

$$\mathbf{D}(\mathcal{H}^j f_!) \mathcal{M} = (\mathcal{H}^{-j} f_*) \mathbf{D} \mathcal{M}$$

in the case X, Y affine, or in the case X, Y smooth projective by definition. Then this follows from the compatibility of the algebraic and topological dualities, because the weight spectral sequence is compatible with the duality. Here the algebraic duality is easily verified in the case $f = \text{pr}_2: X = \mathbf{P}^n \times Y \rightarrow Y$, because the trace morphism is easily defined (and compatible with the topological one).

4.4. Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of algebraic varieties. We define f^* (resp. $f^!$) by the left (resp. right) adjoint functor of f_* (resp. $f_!$). Then $\mathbf{D}f^! = f^* \mathbf{D}$ by (4.3.5). Let $g: Y \rightarrow Z$ be a morphism of algebraic varieties. Then $(gf)^*$ exists and $(gf)^* \simeq f^* g^*$ if f^* and g^* exist by (4.3.2) (same for $(gf)^!$). We show the existence of $f^*, f^!$ and their compatibility with the functors on the underlying \mathbf{Q} -complexes using the factorization $f: X \rightarrow X \times Y \rightarrow Y$.

(4.4.1) Let $i: X \rightarrow Y$ be a closed immersion, and $j: U \rightarrow Y$ the immersion of the complement. Then $j^! = j^* = j^{-1}$, and i^* (resp. $i^!$) exists and is compatible with \mathbf{Q} -structure. We have the functorial triangles for $\mathcal{M} \in D^b \text{MHM}(Y)$:

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow j_! j^{-1} \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M} \rightarrow i_* i^* \mathcal{M} \xrightarrow{+1} \\ (\text{resp. } \rightarrow i_* i^! \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M} \rightarrow j_* j^{-1} \mathcal{M} \xrightarrow{+1}) \end{aligned}$$

compatible with those for the underlying \mathbf{Q} -complexes.

This follows from the same argument as in 2.20. We take an affine open covering of U and use the associated Čech complex (with (4.2. 10-11)) to define the triangles and $i^*, i^!$. Then the first assertion follows from the existence of morphisms $j_! j^{-1} \rightarrow \text{id} \rightarrow j_* j^{-1}$ (in the triangles), and it implies

$$\mathrm{Hom}(j_!j^{-1}\mathcal{M}, i_*\mathcal{N}) = \mathrm{Hom}(i_*\mathcal{N}, j_*j^{-1}\mathcal{M}) = 0.$$

Thus we get the adjunctions by the triangles.

(4.4.2) For a projection $p: X \times Y \rightarrow Y$, p^* (resp. $p^!$) exists and is represented by $\mathcal{M} \boxtimes$ for any $\mathcal{M} \in D^b\mathrm{MHM}(X)_{ep}$ (cf. (4.2.13)) with a morphism in $D^b\mathrm{MHM}(pt): \mathbf{Q}_{pt}^H \rightarrow (a_X)_*\mathcal{M}$ (resp. $(a_X)! \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathbf{Q}_{pt}^H$) such that $a_X^*\mathbf{Q}$ (resp. $a_X^!\mathbf{Q}$) underlies \mathcal{M} and the natural morphism $\mathbf{Q} \rightarrow (a_X)_*a_X^*\mathbf{Q}$ (resp. $(a_X)! a_X^!\mathbf{Q} \rightarrow \mathbf{Q}$) underlies the above morphism. In particular, $\mathcal{M} \simeq a_X^*\mathbf{Q}_{pt}^H$ (resp. $a_X^!\mathbf{Q}_{pt}^H$), and if X smooth, $\mathcal{M} \simeq \mathbf{Q}_X^H$ (resp. $\mathbf{Q}_X^H(d_X)[2d_X]$).

Here $a_X: X \rightarrow pt = \mathrm{Spec}\mathbb{C}$, and $\mathbf{Q}_X^H[d_X] = ((\Omega_X^{d_X}, F), \mathbf{Q}_X[d_X]; W)$ with $\mathrm{Gr}_i^W = \mathrm{Gr}_i^F = 0$ for $i \neq d_X$ (if X smooth).

We prove the assertion for p^* , because the argument is dual for $p^!$. We have to construct the functorial morphisms

$$\alpha: \mathrm{id} \rightarrow p_*p^*, \quad \beta: p^*p_* \rightarrow \mathrm{id}$$

such that the compositions

$$\begin{aligned} \beta \circ p^*\alpha: p^*\mathcal{N} &\rightarrow p^*p_*p^*\mathcal{N} \rightarrow p^*\mathcal{N} \\ p_*\beta \circ \alpha: p_*\mathcal{N}' &\rightarrow p_*p^*p_*\mathcal{N}' \rightarrow p_*\mathcal{N}' \end{aligned}$$

are the identities. We define α by the external product of $\mathbf{Q}_{pt}^H \rightarrow (a_X)_*\mathcal{M}$. For β we use the diagram:

$$(*) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} X \times Y & \xleftarrow{q_1} & X \times X \times Y & \xleftarrow{i} & X \times Y \\ p_1 \downarrow & & \square & & \downarrow q_2 \\ Y & \xleftarrow{p_2} & X \times Y & & \end{array}$$

where i is the diagonal embedding such that $q_j \circ i = \mathrm{id}$. We define β by the composition:

$$\begin{aligned} p_2^*(p_1)_*\mathcal{N}' &= \mathcal{M} \boxtimes (p_1)_*\mathcal{N}' = (q_2)_*(\mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathcal{N}') \\ &= (q_2)_*q_1^*\mathcal{N}' \rightarrow (q_2)_*i_*i^*(\mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathcal{N}') \simeq \mathcal{N}', \end{aligned}$$

where the last isomorphism is induced by (4.3.2) and the following assertion (applied to i and q_1):

Let $i: Y \rightarrow X \times Y$ be a section of the projection $p: X \times Y \rightarrow Y$, and \mathcal{M} as in (4.4.2). Then the composition:

$$N \xrightarrow{\alpha} p_*(\mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathcal{N}) \rightarrow p_*i_*i^*(\mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathcal{N}) = i^*(\mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathcal{N})$$

is an isomorphism. (In fact, it is true for the underlying \mathbf{Q} -complexes.)

Then $p_*\beta \circ \alpha = \mathrm{id}$ is clear, and $\beta \circ p^*\alpha = \mathrm{id}$ follows from the symmetry of the

diagram, i.e. the isomorphism: $i^*(\mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathcal{N}) \simeq \mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathcal{N}$ used in the definition of β is independent of the choice of the projection onto $X \times Y$.

Here note that the above argument and the arguments in 4.3 and (4.4.1) hold with $\text{MHM}(X)$ replaced by $\text{MHM}(X)_{ep}$ (cf.(4.2.13), here we can also use (4.2.15)). We show the existence of \mathcal{M} satisfying the conditions in (4.4.2). If X is smooth, $\mathcal{M} = \mathbf{Q}_X^H[d_X] = \mathcal{H}^{d_X} a_X^* \mathbf{Q}_{pt}^H$ belongs to $\text{MHM}(X)_{ep}$ by (4.2.14). By (4.4.1) for $\text{MHM}(X)_{ep}$, the assertion is verified locally, and it is enough to show the following:

If X is covered by two open sets U_i such that \mathcal{M}_i exists on U_i ($i = 1, 2$), \mathcal{M} exists on X .

Put $U_3 = U_1 \cap U_2$ and let $j_i: U_i \rightarrow X$ be the natural inclusions. By the adjunction for $U_3 \rightarrow U_i$ and $U_i \rightarrow pt$, $\mathcal{M}_3 \simeq a_{U_3}^* \mathbf{Q}_{pt}^H$ exists on U_3 (in $D^b\text{MHM}(U_3)_{ep}$) and we have the isomorphism $\mathcal{M}_3 \simeq \mathcal{M}_i|_{U_3}$ such that $\mathbf{Q}_{pt}^H \rightarrow (a_{U_3})_* \mathcal{M}_3$ is given by the composition:

$$\mathbf{Q}_{pt}^H \rightarrow (a_{U_i})_* \mathcal{M}_i \rightarrow (a_{U_3})_* \mathcal{M}_3$$

for $i = 1, 2$, because the adjunction isomorphism for a_X is given by α . We define \mathcal{M} by the mapping cone:

$$C(\bigoplus_{i=1,2} (j_i)_* \mathcal{M}_i \rightarrow (j_3)_* \mathcal{M}_3)[-1]$$

so that we have the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow H^0(a_X)_* \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \bigoplus H^0(a_{U_i})_* \mathcal{M}_i \rightarrow H^0(a_{U_3})_* \mathcal{M}_3.$$

Then the assertion is clear, because $H^i(a_X)_* \mathcal{M} = 0$ for $i < 0$.

Remark. The above construction of β is due to Kashiwara, i.e. the use of the diagram (*) is suggested by him.

As a corollary of the above argument, we have

(4.4.3) For a cartesian diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xleftarrow{g'} & W \\ f \downarrow & & \downarrow f' \\ Y & \xleftarrow{g} & Z \end{array}$$

we have the canonical isomorphisms:

$$g^! f_* \simeq f'_*(g^!)^!, \quad g^* f_! \simeq f'_!(g^*)^*$$

compatible with the natural isomorphism on the underlying \mathbf{Q} -complexes.

In fact, we may assume g is a closed immersion or a projection. The projection

case is clear by definition. In the closed immersion case, we take affine open coverings $X = \cup_{i \in I} U'_i$, $Y = \cup_{i \in I} U_i$ compatible with f and satisfying $U' = \cup_{i \in J} U'_i$, $U = \cup_{i \in J} U_i$ for $J \subset I$, where $j': U' = X \setminus W \rightarrow X$, $j: U = Y \setminus Z \rightarrow Y$. We take a resolution of $M \in C^b\text{MHM}(X)$ compatible with these coverings to define $f_*\mathcal{M}$. Then its quotient complex whose components are the direct images from $\cap_{i \in K} U'_i$ with $K \subset J$ represents $f_*j'_*(j')^{-1}\mathcal{M}$, and the mapping cone of the quotient morphism represents $g_*f'_*(g')^!\mathcal{M} = f_*g'_*(g')^!\mathcal{M}$. We verify that this quotient morphism also represents the morphism, $f_*\mathcal{M} \rightarrow j_*j^{-1}f_*\mathcal{M}$, applying $\text{id} \rightarrow j_*j^{-1}$ to this morphism, where j_*j^{-1} is also defined in the level of complex using a covering. Then we get the assertion.

4.5. We say that $\mathcal{M} \in D^b\text{MHM}(X)$ is of weight $\leq n$ (resp. $\geq n$), if the following condition is satisfied:

$$(4.5.1) \quad \text{Gr}_i^W H^j \mathcal{M} = 0 \text{ for } i > n + j \text{ (resp. } i < n + j).$$

By 2.26 and (4.3.4), we can verify:

$$(4.5.2) \quad \text{the condition (4.5.1) is stable by the functors } f_!, f^* \text{ (resp. } f_*, f^!).$$

We say that $\mathcal{M} \in D^b\text{MHM}(X)$ is pure of weight n , if $\text{Gr}_i^W H^j \mathcal{M} = 0$ for $i \neq j + n$. By (4.5.2) this condition is stable by f_* if f is proper. (Actually the last assertion is first proved in the proof of (4.5.2) for direct images, where we use Chow's lemma and the decomposition (4.5.4) below.) We can also verify

$$(4.5.3) \quad \text{Ext}^j(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}) = 0 \text{ for } \mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N} \text{ pure of weight } m, n \text{ such that } m < n + j,$$

using Yoneda's extension, because $\text{MH}(X, n)^p$ are semi-simple and $\text{MHM}(X)$ is stable by sub-quotients in $\text{MHW}(X)$ (or we can use $\text{MH}(X, n)^p \subset \text{MHM}(X)$, which follows from the algebraic version of 3.27). As a corollary, we get a non canonical isomorphism in $D^b\text{MHM}(X)$:

$$(4.5.4) \quad \mathcal{M} \cong \bigoplus H^j \mathcal{M}[-j]$$

if \mathcal{M} is pure of weight n . (These facts are analogue of [3].)

For an algebraic variety X , we define

$$(4.5.5) \quad \mathbf{Q}_X^H := a_X^* \mathbf{Q}_{pt}^H$$

where $a_X: X \rightarrow pt$ ($:= \text{Spec } \mathbb{C}$) and $\mathbf{Q}_{pt}^H := (\mathbb{C}, F, \mathbf{Q}; W) \in \text{MHM}(pt)$ with $\text{Gr}_i^F = \text{Gr}_i^W = 0$ for $i \neq 0$, cf. 3.8. Then

$$(4.5.6) \quad H^i \mathbf{Q}_X^H = 0 \text{ for } i > d_X \text{ (:= dim } X),$$

because the functor rat is faithful and ${}^p\mathcal{H}^i(\mathbf{Q}_X[d_X]) = 0$ for $i > 0$ by definition. By (4.5.2), \mathbf{Q}_X^H is of weight ≤ 0 ; in particular we get

$$(4.5.7) \quad \text{Gr}_i^W H^{d_X} \mathbf{Q}_X^H = 0 \text{ for } i > d_X.$$

By (4.5.6) we have also

$$(4.5.8) \quad \text{Hom}(\mathbf{Q}_X^H[d_X], \mathcal{M}) = \text{Hom}(H^0(\mathbf{Q}_X^H[d_X]), \mathcal{M}) = 0$$

for $\mathcal{M} \in \text{MHM}(X)$ such that $\dim \text{supp } \mathcal{M} < d_X$, because these groups are isomorphic to $\text{Hom}(\mathbf{Q}_Z^H[d_X], \mathcal{M})$ for $Z = \text{supp } \mathcal{M}$ by adjunction. Let U be the maximal smooth open subset of X of pure dimension d_X , and X' the closure of U in X . Then (4.5.8) implies

$$(4.5.9) \quad \text{Gr}_{d_X}^W H^{d_X} \mathbf{Q}_X^H = \text{IC}_{X'} \mathbf{Q}^H,$$

because $\text{MH}(X, d_X)^p (\subset \text{MHM}(X))$ is semi-simple. Here $\text{IC}_{X'} \mathbf{Q}^H$ is a unique object of $\text{MHM}(X)$ such that its restriction to U is $\mathbf{Q}_U^H[d_X]$ and it has no subobject and no quotient object in $\text{MHM}(X)$, whose support is contained in $X \setminus U$. Then $\text{IC}_{X'} \mathbf{Q}^H$ is simple and pure of weight d_X , because so is $\mathbf{Q}_U^H[d_X]$ by definition. For the uniqueness of $\text{IC}_{X'} \mathbf{Q}^H$, we have the natural isomorphism (cf. [3]):

$$(4.5.10) \quad \text{IC}_{X'} \mathbf{Q}^H = \text{Im}(H^0 j_! (\mathbf{Q}_U^H[d_X]) \rightarrow H^0 j_* (\mathbf{Q}_U^H[d_X]))$$

where $j: U \rightarrow X$. In fact we have the adjunction morphism

$$H^0 j_{!} j^{-1} \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M} \quad (\text{resp. } \mathcal{M} \rightarrow H^0 j_{*} j^{-1} \mathcal{M})$$

for $\mathcal{M} = \text{IC}_{X'} \mathbf{Q}^H$ by (4.4.1), because $H^i j_{!} j^{-1} \mathcal{M} = 0$ ($i > 0$) (resp. $H^i j_{*} j^{-1} \mathcal{M} = 0$ ($i < 0$)) for $\mathcal{M} \in \text{MHM}(X)$ by definition. Then the surjectivity (resp. injectivity) of the adjunction morphism is clear, and we get (4.5.10).

As a corollary of (4.5.6-7) and (4.5.9), we get the natural (quotient) morphism in $D^b \text{MHM}(X)$:

$$(4.5.11) \quad \mathbf{Q}_X^H \rightarrow \text{IC}_{X'} \mathbf{Q}^H[-d_X].$$

Taking the composition with its dual, we get the natural morphism in $D^b \text{MHM}(X)$:

$$(4.5.12) \quad \mathbf{Q}_X^H \rightarrow (\mathbf{D} \mathbf{Q}_X^H)(-d_X)[-2d_X],$$

because we have the self-duality:

$$(4.5.13) \quad \mathbf{D}(\text{IC}_{X'} \mathbf{Q}^H) = \text{IC}_{X'} \mathbf{Q}^H(d_X).$$

(In fact (4.5.13) is trivial on U by definition.) By (4.5.8) and its dual, we get

$$(4.5.14) \quad \text{Hom}(\mathbf{Q}_X^H, (\mathbf{D} \mathbf{Q}_X^H)(-d_X)[-2d_X]) = \text{End}(\text{IC}_{X'} \mathbf{Q}^H) = \mathbf{Q}^r$$

where r is the number of the irreducible components of U . In particular the morphism (4.5.12) is uniquely determined by its restriction to an open dense subset of U .

Let Z be a closed subvariety of dimension d of X . We apply (4.5.12) to

Z . Taking its composition with the adjunction morphism $\mathbf{Q}_X^H \rightarrow \mathbf{Q}_Z^H$ and its dual, we get a morphism in $D^b\text{MHM}(X)$:

$$(4.5.15) \quad \mathbf{Q}_X^H \rightarrow (\mathbf{D}\mathbf{Q}_X^H)(-d)[-2d].$$

By definition its restriction to $X \setminus Z$ is zero, and we get a factorization:

$$(4.5.16) \quad \mathbf{Q}_X^H \rightarrow \mathbf{Q}_Z^H \rightarrow (\mathbf{D}\mathbf{Q}_Z^H)(-d)[-2d] \rightarrow (\mathbf{D}\mathbf{Q}_X^H)(-d)[-2d],$$

which is unique if Z is irreducible.

Assume now Z is irreducible, and let $\pi: \tilde{Z} \rightarrow Z$ be a resolution of singularity. Then the morphism (4.5.15) is the composition of the natural morphism:

$$\mathbf{Q}_X^H \rightarrow \mathbf{Q}_Z^H \rightarrow \pi_* \mathbf{Q}_{\tilde{Z}}^H$$

(induced by the adjunction) and its dual, because the middle morphism of (4.5.16) is uniquely determined by its restriction to Z_{reg} . By adjunction for a_X , the morphism (4.5.15) corresponds to an element cl_Z^H of

$$(4.5.17) \quad \text{Hom}(\mathbf{Q}_{pt}^H, (a_X)_*(\mathbf{D}\mathbf{Q}_X^H)(-d)[-2d]),$$

which is equal to the composition:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Q}_{pt}^H &\simeq H^0(a_Z)_* \mathbf{Q}_Z^H \simeq H^0((a_Z)_* \text{IC}_Z \mathbf{Q}^H[-d]) \simeq H^0((a_Z)_*(\mathbf{D}\mathbf{Q}_Z^H)(-d)[-2d]) \\ &\rightarrow (a_Z)_*(\mathbf{D}\mathbf{Q}_Z^H)(-d)[-2d] \rightarrow (a_X)_*(\mathbf{D}\mathbf{Q}_X^H)(-d)[-2d] \end{aligned}$$

and called the (Hodge) cycle class of Z . If X is smooth, we have the self duality $\mathbf{D}\mathbf{Q}_X^H = \mathbf{Q}_X^H(d_X)[2d_X]$ by (4.5.13), and (4.5.17) is isomorphic to the \mathbb{Q} -Deligne cohomology:

$$\text{Hom}(\mathbf{Q}_{pt}^H, (a_X)_* \mathbf{Q}_X^H(p)[2p]),$$

if X is smooth and proper (cf. [2]), where $p = \text{codim } Z$. Note that $H^i(a_X)_* \mathbf{D}\mathbf{Q}_X^H$ gives the mixed Hodge structure on the Borel-Moore homology of X in general. We can show that the above construction induces the cycle map:

$$(4.5.18) \quad \text{CH}_d(X) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \text{Hom}(\mathbf{Q}_{pt}^H, (a_X)_* a_X^! \mathbf{Q}_{pt}^H(-d)[-2d]),$$

where $\mathbf{D}\mathbf{Q}_X^H = a_X^! \mathbf{Q}_{pt}^H$ by 4.4. Let \tilde{Z} be a cycle of dimension $d+1$ on $Y = X \times \mathbb{P}^1$, and Z_t its intersection with $X \times \{t\}$ for $t \in \mathbb{P}^1$. Then \tilde{Z} determines an element of

$$\text{Hom}(\mathbf{Q}_Y^H, \pi^! \mathbf{Q}_S^H(-d)[-2d])$$

by the above construction (taking the sum of the cycle class of each irreducible component, multiplied by the coefficient), where $S = \mathbb{P}^1$ and $\pi: Y \rightarrow S$ is the second projection. For each $t \in \mathbb{P}^1$, we can take the vanishing cycle functor ψ along $X \times \{t\}$, and get an element cl_t^H of

$$\mathrm{Hom}(\mathbf{Q}_X^H, a_X^! \mathbf{Q}_{pt}^H(-d)[-2d]),$$

because ψ is an exact functor, and $\pi^!$ is defined by $\boxtimes a_X^! \mathbf{Q}_{pt}^H$ which commutes with the vanishing cycle functor (same for $\mathbf{Q}_Y^H = \pi^* \mathbf{Q}_S^H$). By definition of Z_t and cl'_t we can check that cl'_t coincides with the cycle class of Z_t , using the factorization by $\mathbf{Q}_Y^H \rightarrow \mathbf{Q}_{|Z|}^H$, the natural morphism of functors $i^* \rightarrow \psi[1]$ (cf. 2.24) and their duals, and observing at the generic point of $|Z_t|$, where $|\tilde{Z}|$ and $|Z_t|$ are the support of \tilde{Z} and Z_t . Then we see that the adjunction isomorphisms are compatible with the vanishing cycle functor, because it is induced by the external product with $\mathbf{Q}_{pt}^H \rightarrow (a_X)_* \mathbf{Q}_X^H$, cf. the proof of (4.4.2). Therefore it is enough to check the following:

$$(4.5.19) \quad \text{for } \mathcal{M} \in D^b\mathrm{MHM}(pt) \text{ and } \xi \in \mathrm{Hom}(\mathbf{Q}_S^H, \mathbf{Q}_S^H \boxtimes \mathcal{M}), \psi_t \xi \in \mathrm{Hom}(\mathbf{Q}_{pt}^H, \mathcal{M}) \\ \text{the vanishing cycle of } \xi \text{ along } t \in S = \mathbf{P}^1 \text{ is independent of } t.$$

By [2] we have $\mathrm{Ext}^i(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}) = 0$ ($i \geq 2$) for $\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N} \in \mathrm{MHM}(pt)$, and it is enough to show the assertion for \mathcal{M} and $\mathcal{M}[1]$ with $\mathcal{M} \in \mathrm{MHM}(pt)$. Then the assertion for \mathcal{M} is clear, and that for $\mathcal{M}[1]$ follows from 2.27 (applying it to the variation of mixed Hodge structure corresponding to the extension class), because S is simply connected. This completes the proof of (4.5.19) and the well-definedness of (4.5.18). Next we show:

$$(4.5.20) \quad \text{the morphism (4.5.18) induces the Abel-Jacobi morphism of Griffiths,} \\ \text{tensoring by } \mathbf{Q}, \text{ if } X \text{ is smooth and proper.}$$

By Deligne, Griffiths' Abel-Jacobi map is expressed as follows: Let Z be a cycle on X , homologous to zero. Then we have an exact sequence in $\mathrm{MHM}(pt)$:

$$0 \rightarrow H^{2p-1}(X, \mathbf{Q}) \rightarrow H^{2p-1}(U, \mathbf{Q}) \rightarrow H_{|Z|}^{2p}(X, \mathbf{Q})_0 \rightarrow 0$$

where $|Z|$ is the support of Z , $U = X \setminus |Z|$, $p = \mathrm{codim} Z$ and $H_{|Z|}^{2p}(X)_0 = \mathrm{Ker}(H_{|Z|}^{2p}(X) \rightarrow H^{2p}(X))$. Here $H_{|Z|}^{2p}(X)$ and $H_{|Z|}^{2p}(X)_0$ are pure of type (p, p) , and the image of Griffiths' Abel-Jacobi map of Z in the intermediate Jacobian tensoring by \mathbf{Q} corresponds to the extension class defined by the pull-back of the above exact sequence by the morphism

$$\mathbf{Q}(-p) \rightarrow H_{|Z|}^{2p}(X, \mathbf{Q})_0 \left(\subset H_{|Z|}^{2p}(X, \mathbf{Q}) = \bigoplus \mathbf{Q}(-p) \right)$$

which is defined by (the coefficients of) Z , i.e. we replace $H^{2p-1}(U, \mathbf{Q})$ in the exact sequence by the kernel of the natural morphism onto the cokernel of $\mathbf{Q}(-p) \rightarrow H_{|Z|}^{2p}(X, \mathbf{Q})_0$, using the diagram of the nine lemma. Then we have to show that the above construction gives the same extension class. But it is clear by a morphism of triangles:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \rightarrow & \mathbf{Q}(-p) & \rightarrow & H^{2p-1}(X, \mathbf{Q})[1] & \rightarrow & \mathcal{M}[1] & \xrightarrow{+1} \\
 & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\
 \rightarrow & (a_X)_* i_* i^! \mathbf{Q}_X^H[2p] & \rightarrow & \tau_{\geq -1}(a_X)_*(\mathbf{Q}_X^H[2p]) & \rightarrow & \tau_{\geq -1}(a_U)_*(\mathbf{Q}_U^H[2p]) & \xrightarrow{+1}
 \end{array}$$

Here the composition $\mathbf{Q}(-p) \rightarrow H_{|Z|}^{2p}(X, \mathbf{Q}) \rightarrow (a_X)_* \mathbf{Q}_X^H[2p]$ coincides with cl_Z^H by definition, where

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{|Z|}^{2p}(X, \mathbf{Q}(p)) &= H^0(a_{|Z|})_* a_{|Z|}^! \mathbf{Q}^H(-d_Z)[-2d_Z] \\
 &= H^0(a_X)_* i_* i^! (\mathbf{Q}_X^H(p)[2p])
 \end{aligned}$$

using $\mathbf{R}\Gamma_{|Z|} = i_* i^!$ with $i: |Z| \rightarrow X$, and $a_X^! \mathbf{Q}^H = \mathbf{Q}_X^H(d_X)[2d_X]$. Then the composition is factorized by $\tau_{<0}(a_X)_*(\mathbf{Q}_X^H[2p])$ by assumption, and we apply the functor $\tau_{\geq -1}$.

Remark. In the above argument we used the compatibility between Deligne’s mixed Hodge structure [9] and that of 4.3-4. We can easily verify it for the cohomology $H^*(Z)$ and the local cohomology $H_Z^*(X)$ (i.e. the Borel-Moore homology of Z) in the case Z is a closed subvariety of a smooth variety X . In fact, using an embedded resolution of Z and the functoriality of the mixed Hodge structures (with the base change (4.4.3)), we can reduce to the case where Z is a normal crossing divisor. Then the assertion is clear.

4.6. Remarks. 1. For $\mathcal{M} \in D^b\text{MHM}(X)$ we have:

(4.6.1) \mathcal{M} is of weight $\leq n$ (resp. $\geq n$), iff $H^k i_x^* \mathcal{M}$ (resp. $H^k i_x^! \mathcal{M}$) is of weight $\leq n+k$ (resp. $\geq n+k$) for any k and x .

Here $i_x: \{x\} \rightarrow X$, and the condition for $i_x^!$ is equivalent to: $H^k i_x^* \mathbf{D}\mathcal{M}$ is of weight $\leq -n+k$, by duality. In fact, the assertion follows by induction on the dimension of the support, using the distinguished triangles in (4.4.1) and (4.5.2), because it is clear generically, i.e. for a variation of mixed Hodge structure.

2. We have a t -structure $({}^cD^{\leq 0}, {}^cD^{\geq 0})$ on $D^b\text{MHM}(X)$ such that ${}^cD^{\leq 0}$ (resp. ${}^cD^{\geq 0}$) is defined by the condition:

(4.6.2) for any closed immersion $i_S: S \rightarrow X$, there is a non-empty open subset U of S such that $H^k i_S^* \mathcal{M}|_U = 0$ for $k > \dim S$ (resp. $H^k i_S^! \mathcal{M}|_U = 0$ for $k < \dim S$).

Here S may be assumed irreducible by definition. For the proof we use [3, 1.4.10] and a stratification associated to each $\mathcal{M} \in D^b\text{MHM}(X)$. We can also check that (4.6.2) is equivalent to:

(4.6.3) $H^k i_x^* \mathcal{M} = 0$ for $k > 0$ (resp. $k < 0$) for any $x \in X$, i.e. $\mathcal{H}^k \text{rat}(\mathcal{M}) = 0$

for $k > 0$ (resp. $k < 0$).

Here we use again the distinguished triangles in (4.4.1) and the stratification as above. Then this t -structure corresponds to the classical (i.e. not perverse) t -structure on $D_c^b(\mathbb{Q}_X)$.

4.7. *Remark.* The condition of Steenbrink-Zucker [22, (3.13)] for good variation of mixed Hodge structure is reasonable only in the case where the local monodromies around the points at infinity are *unipotent*. In fact, the definition of $\tilde{\Psi}$ is not clear in the quasi-unipotent case, and if we interpret the condition (3.13) ii) so that the filtrations F and W extended to those on Deligne’s canonical extension (i.e. the eigenvalues of the residue of the connection are contained in $[0, 1)$) and $\text{Gr}_p^F \text{Gr}_k^W$ are free on \mathcal{A} , this condition is not stable by the base changes of \mathcal{A} , and we have an example that the conditions in (3.13) are satisfied, but the decomposition (4.11) is not compatible with the Hodge filtration F :

Example. Let S be a Riemann surface, and t a local coordinate around $0 \in S$. Put $S^* = S \setminus \{0\}$. Let L_0 and L_1 be local systems on S^* underlying variations of Hodge structures of weight 0 and 1, and rank 1 and 2 respectively. Let \mathcal{L}_i be Deligne’s canonical extension of L_i as above, so that the Hodge filtration F_p is extended to a holomorphic subbundle of \mathcal{L}_i ($i = 0, 1$). Let T_i be the local monodromy of L_i around 0. We assume that $T_0 = \text{id}$, T_1 is semi-simple, 1 is not an eigenvalue of T_1 , and $\text{Gr}_F^p \mathcal{L}_1 = 0$ for $p \neq 0, 1$. (For example, L_1 is associated to a family of elliptic curves constructed by Kodaira.) If there is an \mathcal{O}_S -linear morphism $\phi: F^1 \mathcal{L}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_0$ inducing an isomorphism near 0 (e.g. S is an open disc), we define a Hodge filtration F and a weight filtration W on $\mathcal{L} := \mathcal{L}_0 \oplus \mathcal{L}_1$ by

$$F^2 = 0, F^1 = \text{Im}((\phi + \text{id}): F^1 \mathcal{L}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{L}), F^0 = \mathcal{L},$$

$$W_{-1} = 0, W_0 = \mathcal{L}_0, W_1 = \mathcal{L}.$$

Then the conditions (3.13) in [22] are satisfied (if we interpret (3.13)ii) as above). But they are not satisfied for the pull-back of $\mathcal{L}|_{S^*}$ to a finite covering of S^* so that the local monodromy becomes unipotent. Moreover we can check that the decomposition (4.11) in [loc. cit] is not compatible with the Hodge filtration F in this case. Note that in [loc. cit] they have not proved the compatibility of the decomposition (4.11) with the Hodge filtration F , which seems to be essential for the proof of the theorem (4.1). In fact we have to prove the compatibility of the three filtration F, W, V on Deligne’s extension (where V is the m -adic filtration in the unipotent monodromy case), because they use implicitly the isomorphism $F^p \text{Gr}_k^W \text{Gr}_V^0 = F^p \text{Gr}_V^0 \text{Gr}_k^W$ which is not true if they are not compatible, cf. [9]. Here W is the modified filtration which gives the weight filtration on $\mathcal{L} \otimes \Omega_S^1(\log D)$, cf. [loc. cit] (see also 2.8-9), and Gr_V^0 corresponds to taking the residue at 0 in the unipotent monodromy case.

Appendix

By

Masaki KASHIWARA

In this appendix we give a proof of Proposition 3.19 which is used essentially in the proof of Theorem 3.20.

A.1. In this appendix, \tilde{H}_I, \tilde{S}_I will be denoted by \tilde{H}, \tilde{S} for simplicity, and N is replaced by s . We may assume $m_i = 1 (i \in I)$ by replacing N_i with $m_i^{-1} N_i$. We choose $i = \sqrt{-1}$ so that the Tate twists $(n) = \otimes (2\pi i)^n \mathbb{Z}$ are trivialized. In particular, N_i, s , etc. are defined over \mathbb{R} . By definition we have

$$(A.1.1) \quad \tilde{H} = H[s]/\text{Coker}(\prod_{i \in I} (s - N_i)) \simeq \bigoplus_{0 \leq j < l} H \otimes s^j$$

$$(A.1.2) \quad \tilde{S}(s^j u, s^k v) = S(u, (-1)^j \text{Res}_{s=0}(\prod_{i \in I} (s - N_i)^{-1}) s^{j+k} v) \text{ for } u, v \in H,$$

where H is identified with $H \otimes 1 (\subset H[s])$ and $\text{Res}_{s=0}$ is defined by $\text{Res}_{s=0}(\sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} s^j u_j) = u_{-1}$ for $u_j \in H$. Here \tilde{H} has a mixed Hodge structure such that the last isomorphism of (A.1.1) is compatible with it and $s: \tilde{H} \rightarrow \tilde{H}(-1)$ is a morphism of mixed Hodge structures. Then we have

$$(A.1.3) \quad \tilde{S}(u, s^j v) = S(u, v) (j = l - 1) \text{ and } 0 (0 \leq j < l - 1) \text{ for } u, v \in H.$$

Let $N_0 \in \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{R} N_i$, and put $N'_i = N_i + N_0$. We define a mixed Hodge structure

$$\tilde{H}' = H[s']/\text{Coker}(\prod_{i \in I} (s' - N'_i)) \simeq \bigoplus_{0 \leq j < l} H \otimes s'^j$$

and \tilde{S}' as above with s, N_i replaced by s', N'_i . Then

A.2. **Lemma.** *We have a natural isomorphism of mixed Hodge structures $\phi: \tilde{H}' \rightarrow \tilde{H}$ such that*

$$(A.2.1) \quad \phi(\sum_{j \in \mathbb{N}} s'^j u_j) = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{N}} (s + N_0)^j u_j$$

$$(A.2.2) \quad \tilde{S}'(\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}) = \tilde{S}(\phi(\tilde{u}), \phi(\tilde{v})) \text{ for } \tilde{u}, \tilde{v} \in \tilde{H}'.$$

Proof. We define ϕ by (A.2.1). Then the well-definedness is clear, and (A.2.2) follows from

$$\text{Res}_{s=0} \phi(\tilde{w}) = \text{Res}_{s'=0} \tilde{w} \text{ for } \tilde{w} \in H[s', s'^{-1}],$$

where ϕ is naturally extended to $H[s', s'^{-1}] \rightarrow H[s, s^{-1}]$ using $(s + N_0)^{-1} = s^{-1}(\sum_{j \geq 0} (-N_0)^j s^{-j})$.

A.3. *Proof of Proposition 3.19.* We apply Lemma A.2 to any $N_0 = \sum a_i N_i$ with

$a_i > 0$. Then by [6], the assertion is reduced to the following assertions

$$(A.3.1) \quad s^k: \mathrm{Gr}_{w+1-l+k}^W \tilde{H} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Gr}_{w+1-l-k}^W \tilde{H} \text{ for any } k \geq 0$$

$$(A.3.2) \quad \tilde{S}(\mathrm{id} \otimes s^k) \text{ is a polarization on the primitive part } P\mathrm{Gr}_{w+1-l+k}^W \tilde{H} := \mathrm{Ker} s^{k+1} \text{ for any } k \geq 0,$$

under the assumption

$$(A.3.3) \quad N: \mathrm{Gr}_{w+k}^W H \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Gr}_{w-k}^W H (k \geq 0) \text{ and } S(\mathrm{id} \otimes N^k) \text{ is a polarization on } P\mathrm{Gr}_{w+k}^W H (k \geq 0) \text{ for any } N = \sum_{i \in I} a_i N_i \text{ with } a_i \geq 0.$$

A.4. Proof of (A.3.1). We proceed by induction on l and $\dim H$. The assertion is clear if $\dim H = 0$, and we may assume $\dim H > 0$. If $l = 1$, the natural isomorphism $H \xrightarrow{\sim} \tilde{H}$ is compatible with S , \tilde{S} , and the assertion is clear. Assume $l > 1$. Take $i \in I$ and put $I' = I \setminus \{i\}$. We define $\tilde{H}'' = H[s]/\mathrm{Coker}(\prod_{i \in I'} (s - N_i))$ and \tilde{S}'' as above with I replaced by I' . Then we have a natural morphism of mixed Hodge structures $\psi: \tilde{H} \rightarrow \tilde{H}''$ induced by the identity on $H[s]$. On the other hand, by [8, 1.16] [15, 2.1.5], we have uniquely $(H'; N_1, \dots, N_n; S')$ a nilpotent orbit of weight $w + 1$ with surjective (resp. injective) morphism of mixed Hodge structures $\mathrm{can}: H \rightarrow H'$ (resp. $\mathrm{Var}: H' \rightarrow H(-1)$) compatible with N_j such that $\mathrm{Var} \circ \mathrm{can} = N_i$, $\mathrm{can} \circ \mathrm{Var} = N_i$ and $S'(\mathrm{can} \otimes \mathrm{id}) = S(\mathrm{id} \otimes \mathrm{Var})$. We define \tilde{H}' , \tilde{S}' as above with H replaced by H' . Then the assertion holds for \tilde{H}' , \tilde{S}' by inductive hypothesis, and can , Var are naturally extended to $\tilde{\mathrm{can}}: \tilde{H} \rightarrow \tilde{H}'$, $\tilde{\mathrm{Var}}: \tilde{H}' \rightarrow \tilde{H}(-1)$ by $\mathrm{can} \otimes \mathrm{id}$, etc. so that $\tilde{\mathrm{Var}} \circ \tilde{\mathrm{can}} = N_i$, $\tilde{\mathrm{can}} \circ \tilde{\mathrm{Var}} = N_i$ and $\tilde{S}'(\tilde{\mathrm{can}} \otimes \mathrm{id}) = \tilde{S}(\mathrm{id} \otimes \tilde{\mathrm{Var}})$.

Now take $\tilde{u} = \sum_{0 \leq j < l} s^j u_j \in \mathrm{Ker} s^k \subset \mathrm{Gr}_{w+1-l+k}^W \tilde{H}$ with $u_j \in \mathrm{Gr}_{w+1-l+k+2j}^W H$, and put $\tilde{v} = s^{k-1} \tilde{u}$. Then $s\tilde{v} = 0$ implies

$$\tilde{v} = s^{-1}(\prod_{j \in I'} (s - N_j) - \prod_{j \in I} (-N_j))v \text{ for } v \in \mathrm{Gr}_{w+1-l-k}^W H \text{ such that } (\prod_{j \in I} N_j)v = 0.$$

By inductive hypothesis we get

$$0 \leq \tilde{S}'(\tilde{\mathrm{can}}(\tilde{u}), C\tilde{\mathrm{can}}(\tilde{v})) = \tilde{S}'(\tilde{u}, CN_i \tilde{v}) = \tilde{S}'(u_0, CN_i \tilde{v}) = S(u_0, CN_i v)$$

$$0 \leq \tilde{S}''(\psi(\tilde{u}), C\psi(\tilde{v})) = \tilde{S}''(u_0, C\psi(\tilde{v})) = -S(u_0, CN_i v)$$

because $\tilde{v} = \prod_{j \in I'} (s - N_j)v - s^{-1}(\prod_{j \in I'} (s - N_j) - \prod_{j \in I} (-N_j))N_i v$. Therefore we get $\tilde{\mathrm{can}}(\tilde{u}) = 0$, $\psi(\tilde{u}) = 0$, which imply $u_j \in \mathrm{Ker} \mathrm{Gr}^W N_i \subset \mathrm{Gr}^W H$ and $\tilde{u} = \prod_{j \in I'} (s - N_j)u$ for $u \in \mathrm{Gr}_{w+1-l+k}^W H$. Thus we get $u = u_{l-1} = 0$ by $l - 1 + k > 0$, and hence $\tilde{u} = 0$. Then (A.3.1) follows from $\dim \mathrm{Gr}_{w+1-l+k}^W \tilde{H} = \dim \mathrm{Gr}_{w+1-l-k}^W \tilde{H}$.

A.5. Proof of (A.3.2). By (A.3.1) and the continuity of eigenvalues, it is enough to prove (A.3.2) under the assumption $N_i = N_j$ for $i, j \in I$. Put $N = N_i$, $N' = s - N$. Let $(\mathbf{R}[N']/(N^l); N'; S')$ denote a nilpotent orbit of weight $1 - l$ such that $S'(N'^i, N'^j) = (-1)^i$ (if $i + j = l - 1$) and 0 (otherwise). Then we have

$$(\tilde{H}, \tilde{S}) = (H, S) \otimes (\mathbf{R}[N']/(N^l), S')$$

and the assertion follows from the commutativity of tensor with limiting mixed Hodge structures.

References

- [1] Beilinson, A.A., On the derived category of perverse sheaves (preprint).
- [2] ———, Notes on absolute Hodge cohomology, *Contemporary Mathematics*, **55** (1986), 35-68.
- [3] Beilinson, A.A., Bernstein, J. and Deligne, P., Faisceaux pervers, *Astérisque*, **100** (1982), 5-171.
- [4] Bernstein, J., Algebraic theory of \mathcal{D} -Modules (preprint).
- [5] Borel, A., *Algebraic on \mathcal{D} -Modules*, Academic Press, Boston, 1987.
- [6] Cattani, E. and Kaplan, A., Polarized Mixed Hodge structures and the local monodromy of a variation of Hodge structure, *Invent. Math.*, **67** (1982), 101-115.
- [7] Cattani, E., Kaplan, A. and Schmid, W., Degeneration of Hodge structure, *Ann. of Math.*, **123** (1986), 457-535.
- [8] ———, L^2 and intersection cohomologies for a polarizable variation of Hodge structure, *Invent. Math.*, **87** (1987), 217-252.
- [9] Deligne, P., Théorie de Hodge I, *Actes Congrès Intern. Math.*, (1970), 425-430; II, *Publ. Math. IHES*, **40** (1971), 5-58; III, *ibid.*, **44** (1974), 5-77.
- [10] ———, La conjecture de Weil II, *Publ. Math. IHES*, **52** (1980), 137-252.
- [11] ———, Equations différentielles à points singuliers réguliers, *Lect. Notes in Math.*, **163**, Springer, Berlin, 1970.
- [12] Kashiwara, M., Vanishing cycle sheaves and holonomic systems of differential equations, in *Lect. Notes in Math.*, **1016**, 134-142, Springer, Berlin, 1983.
- [13] ———, A study of variation of mixed Hodge structure, *Publ. RIMS*, **22** (1986), 991-1024.
- [14] Kashiwara, M. and Kawai, T., On the holonomic system of microdifferential equations III, *Publ. RIMS*, **17** (1981), 813-979.
- [15] ———, The Poincaré lemma for a variation of Hodge structure, *Publ. RIMS*, **23** (1987), 345-407.
- [16] ———, Hodge structure and holonomic systems, *Proc. Japan Acad.*, **62** Ser. A (1985), 1-4.
- [17] MacPherson, R. and Vilonen, K., Elementary construction of perverse sheaves, *Invent. Math.*, **84** (1986), 403-435.
- [18] Mebkhout, Z., Une autre équivalence de catégories, *Comp. Math.*, **51** (1984), 63-88.
- [19] Saito, M., Modules de Hodge polarisables, *Publ. RIMS*, **24** (1988), 849-995.
- [20] ———, Mixed Hodge Modules, *Proc. Japan Acad.*, **62** Ser. A (1986), 360-363.
- [21] ———, On the derived categories of Mixed Hodge Modules, *Proc. Japan Acad.*, **62** Ser. A (1986), 364-366.
- [22] Steenbrink, J and Zucker, S., Variation of mixed Hodge structure I, *Invent. Math.*, **80** (1985), 485-542.

- [23] Verdier, J.-L., Extension of a perverse sheaf over a closed subspace, *Astérisque*, **130** (1985), 210-217.
- [24] Deligne, P., Théorème de Lefschetz et critères de dégénérescence de suites spectrales., *Publ. Math. IHES*, **35** (1968), 107-126.
- [25] Saito, M., Duality for vanishing cycle functors, *Publ. RIMS.*, **25** (1989), 889-921
- [26] ———, Decomposition theorem for proper Kähler morphisms (IHES preprint July 1988).

