

CONFLUENTES MATHEMATICI

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Tome 7, n° 1 (2015), p. 35-53.

http://cml.cedram.org/item?id=CML_2015__7_1_35_0

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INVARIANCE OF \mathcal{o} -MINIMAL COHOMOLOGY WITH DEFINABLY COMPACT SUPPORTS

MÁRIO J. EDMUNDO AND LUCA PRELLI

Abstract. In this paper we find general criteria for invariance and finiteness results for \mathcal{o} -minimal cohomology in an arbitrary \mathcal{o} -minimal structure. We apply our criteria and obtain new invariance and finiteness results for \mathcal{o} -minimal cohomology in \mathcal{o} -minimal expansions of ordered groups and for the \mathcal{o} -minimal cohomology of definably compact definable groups in arbitrary \mathcal{o} -minimal structures.

1. INTRODUCTION

In this paper we find general criterion for invariance (Criterion 3.7) and finiteness (Criterion 3.10) results for \mathcal{o} -minimal cohomology in an arbitrary \mathcal{o} -minimal structure. We apply our criteria and obtain new invariance and finiteness results for \mathcal{o} -minimal cohomology in \mathcal{o} -minimal expansions of ordered groups and for the \mathcal{o} -minimal cohomology of definably compact definable groups in arbitrary \mathcal{o} -minimal structures.

In \mathcal{o} -minimal expansions of ordered groups, our invariance results (Corollaries 4.20 (1), 4.22, 5.2 and 5.4) extend results known previously only in special cases, namely: (1) Delfs invariance results in real closed fields [8, Theorem 6.10] for semi-algebraic cohomology with coefficients in sheaves (relative to the semi-algebraic site), both without supports and with semi-algebraically complete supports; (2) invariance results for \mathcal{o} -minimal cohomology, without supports, with constant coefficients on definable sets (i.e. affine definable spaces) equipped with the \mathcal{o} -minimal site in \mathcal{o} -minimal expansions of real closed fields [2, 16]; (3) invariance results for \mathcal{o} -minimal cohomology, without supports, with constant coefficients on closed and bounded definable sets (i.e. affine definably compact definable spaces) equipped with the \mathcal{o} -minimal site in \mathcal{o} -minimal expansions of ordered groups [1].

One should note that in general, in arbitrary \mathcal{o} -minimal expansions of ordered groups, definable spaces (even definably normal, definably compact ones) need not be affine as in \mathcal{o} -minimal expansions of fields. See [17] and [9, Chapter 10, (1.8)].

Another useful case where our invariance criterion applies is the following:

THEOREM 1.1. — *Suppose that \mathbb{M} is an arbitrary \mathcal{o} -minimal structure. Let G be a definably compact definable group. Let F be a sheaf on the \mathcal{o} -minimal site on G . If \mathbb{S} is an elementary extension of \mathbb{M} or an \mathcal{o} -minimal expansion of \mathbb{M} , then we have*

$$H^*(G; F) \simeq H^*(G(\mathbb{S}); F(\mathbb{S})).$$

Theorem 1.1 is an important step towards the computation of the \mathcal{o} -minimal cohomology of definably compact definable groups in arbitrary \mathcal{o} -minimal structures which are expected to be similar to the \mathcal{o} -minimal cohomology of definably compact definable groups definable in \mathcal{o} -minimal expansions of fields [12].

Similarly, in \mathcal{o} -minimal expansions of ordered groups, our finiteness result (Corollaries 4.20 (2)) for the \mathcal{o} -minimal cohomology (with coefficients in a finitely generated module over a noetherian ring) of a (Hausdorff) definably compact definable space extends a result known previously only in a special case, namely, for closed and bounded definable sets (i.e. affine, necessarily definably normal, definably compact definable spaces) in \mathcal{o} -minimal expansions of ordered groups. See [1] and also

Math. classification: 03C64, 55N30.

Keywords: \mathcal{o} -minimal structures, \mathcal{o} -minimal cohomology.

[2] in the case of \mathcal{o} -minimal expansions of fields.

Here we also obtain:

THEOREM 1.2. — *Suppose that \mathbb{M} is an arbitrary \mathcal{o} -minimal structure. Suppose that L is a finitely generated module over a noetherian ring. Let G be a definably compact definable group. Then, for each p , $H^p(G; L_G)$ is finitely generated.*

This theorem together with Theorem 1.1 is another crucial step towards the computation of the \mathcal{o} -minimal cohomology of definably compact definable groups in arbitrary \mathcal{o} -minimal structures which as mentioned above are expected to be similar to the \mathcal{o} -minimal cohomology of definably compact definable groups definable in \mathcal{o} -minimal expansions of fields [12].

Let us now compare the ideas involved in the proofs in this paper with those present in the papers cited in the bibliography. We obtain our invariance results for \mathcal{o} -minimal sheaf cohomology with definably compact supports from our Criterion 3.7 for invariance of \mathcal{o} -minimal sheaf cohomology without supports in the same way Delfs obtained his result [8, Theorem 6.10 (i)] for invariance of semi-algebraic sheaf cohomology with semi-algebraically complete supports from his comparison result [8, Theorem 6.1] for semi-algebraic sheaf cohomology with supports on an arbitrary semi-algebraic family of supports. Regarding the results used in this reduction, we use the \mathcal{o} -minimal analogues, proved in [13], of those used in the semi-algebraic case. Delfs comparison result [8, Theorem 6.1] is much stronger than our Criterion 3.7 and to prove it Delfs uses, in the second part of the proof [8, Proposition 6.4], the semi-algebraic triangulation theorem in a very involved way. The same method applies as well in \mathcal{o} -minimal expansions of fields using the \mathcal{o} -minimal triangulation theorem [9, Chapter 8, (2.9)] instead, but, of course, this method does not generalize to the general case covered here. In the first part of Delfs proof, [8, Proposition 6.3], there is a general method used to reduce a result on semi-algebraic sheaves to the case of constant semi-algebraic sheaves on affine semi-algebraic spaces and there is a use of the semi-algebraic triangulation theorem to prove the result in the later case. In the proof of our Criterion 3.7 we borrow this method, see Fact 3.3, but of course, since our Criterion 3.7 is not the \mathcal{o} -minimal analogue of [8, Proposition 6.3], we have to make some extra but very standard homological algebra computations before our proof, namely the lemmas before Criterion 3.7.

The basic assumption of Criterion 3.7 is the invariance of \mathcal{o} -minimal cohomology with constant coefficients of affine definable spaces. So in the applications we only need to verify these basic assumptions. For our applications to invariance results in \mathcal{o} -minimal expansions of fields and in \mathcal{o} -minimal expansions of ordered groups these basic assumptions were proved in the \mathcal{o} -minimal literature as we mentioned before. For the invariance result for definably compact definable groups in arbitrary \mathcal{o} -minimal structures, Theorem 1.1, we use one of the main results of [18] to reduce its proof to proving the invariance of \mathcal{o} -minimal cohomology with constant coefficients of affine definably compact definable spaces in cartesian products of definable group-intervals. For the proof of the later we adapt in a straight forward way the proof in [1] of the invariance of \mathcal{o} -minimal cohomology with constant coefficients of affine definably compact definable spaces in \mathcal{o} -minimal expansions of ordered groups.

Regarding our finiteness results for \mathcal{o} -minimal cohomology of definably compact definable spaces with coefficients in finitely generated modules over noetherian rings, our Criterion 3.10, which reduces the problem to affine definably compact definable spaces, is obtained adapting the method used in the proof of Wilder's finiteness theorem [21, III.10]. Our applications of this Criterion are obtained as above, using the affine version already present in the \mathcal{o} -minimal literature [1, 2], or adapting the proof of [1] to the setting of cartesian products of definable group-intervals.

2. PRELIMINARIES

In this Section we will recall the notions that will be used later. We let \mathbb{M} be an arbitrary \mathcal{o} -minimal structure and definable means definable in \mathbb{M} possibly with parameters.

We will work in paper in the category Def of definable spaces with continuous definable maps. See [9, Chapter 10, §1] for the definition and other basic properties and notions about definable spaces.

A definable space X is *definably normal* if one of the following equivalent conditions holds:

- (1) for every disjoint closed definable subsets Z_1 and Z_2 of X there are disjoint open definable subsets U_1 and U_2 of X such that $Z_i \subseteq U_i$ for $i = 1, 2$.
- (2) for every $S \subseteq X$ closed definable and $W \subseteq X$ open definable such that $S \subseteq W$, there is an open definable subsets U of X such that $S \subseteq U$ and $\overline{U} \subseteq W$.

As usual we have (compare with [9, Chapter 6, (3.6)]):

FACT 2.1 (The shrinking lemma). — *Suppose that X is a definably normal definable space. If $\{U_i : i = 1, \dots, n\}$ is a covering of X by open definable subsets, then there are definable open subsets V_i and definable closed subsets C_i of X ($1 \leq i \leq n$) with $V_i \subseteq C_i \subseteq U_i$ and $X = \cup\{V_i : i = 1, \dots, n\}$.*

DEFINITION 2.2. — Let X be a definable space. We say that a subset $C \subseteq X$ is *affine* if as a definable subspace it is definably homeomorphic to a definable subset of some M^k with the induced topology.

In this paper we shall use the following general strategy. To show that a property \mathcal{P} of definable spaces holds on a definably normal definable space X we: (a) use the shrinking lemma to show that if \mathcal{P} holds in every affine closed definable subset of X then \mathcal{P} holds on X ; (b) show \mathcal{P} for affine closed definable subsets of X . Of course, in each case the proofs of (a) and (b) are specific to the given \mathcal{P} . Observe however that not every \mathcal{P} that holds for affine closed definable subsets of X holds for X , e.g. the property saying the space is affine since there are non affine definable spaces. Often we will be able to establish only (a) in general obtaining a criterion for proving \mathcal{P} is some interesting cases where \mathcal{P} holds for affine closed definable subsets.

Let X be a definable space and $C \subseteq X$ a definable subset. By a *definable curve in C* we mean a continuous definable map $\alpha : (a, b) \rightarrow C \subseteq X$, where $a < b$ are in $M \cup \{-\infty, +\infty\}$. We say that a definable curve $\alpha : (a, b) \rightarrow C \subseteq X$ in C is *completable in C* if both limits $\lim_{t \rightarrow a^+} \alpha(t)$ and $\lim_{t \rightarrow b^-} \alpha(t)$ exist in C . We say that C is *definably compact* if every definable curve in C is completable in C . See [24] or [9, Chapter 6] in the affine case in \mathcal{o} -minimal expansions of ordered groups.

With this definition we have that a definable set $X \subseteq M^n$ with its induced topology is definably compact if and only if it is closed and bounded in M^n [24, Theorem 2.1].

Using the general strategy mentioned above and [24, Theorem 2.1] we easily see that:

Remark 2.3. — Suppose that X is a definably normal definable space. If K is definably compact subset of X , then K is a closed definable subset.

Recall also that if \mathbb{S} be an elementary extension of \mathbb{M} or an \mathcal{o} -minimal expansion of \mathbb{M} , then as it is well known \mathbb{S} determines a functor from the category of (\mathbb{M} -)definable sets and (\mathbb{M} -)definable maps to the category of \mathbb{S} -definable sets and \mathbb{S} -definable maps. This functor extends to a functor $\text{Def} \rightarrow \text{Def}(\mathbb{S})$ sending a definable space X to the \mathbb{S} -definable space $X(\mathbb{S})$ and sending a definable (resp. continuous definable) map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ to the \mathbb{S} -definable (resp. continuous \mathbb{S} -definable) map

$f^{\mathbb{S}} : X(\mathbb{S}) \rightarrow Y(\mathbb{S})$. The functor $\text{Def} \rightarrow \text{Def}(\mathbb{S})$ is a monomorphism from the boolean algebra of definable subsets of a definable space X to the boolean algebra of \mathbb{S} -definable subsets of $X(\mathbb{S})$ and it commutes with: (i) the interior and closure operations; (ii) the image and inverse image under (continuous) definable maps.

Since for a given definable family of definable curves the existence of limits is a first-order condition on the parameters of the family we have:

Remark 2.4. — Let \mathbb{S} be an elementary extension of \mathbb{M} . Let X be a definably normal, definably compact definable space. Then $X(\mathbb{S})$ is an \mathbb{S} -definably compact \mathbb{S} -definable space.

Using the general strategy mentioned before and [24, Theorem 2.1] we also have:

Remark 2.5. — Let \mathbb{S} be an o -minimal expansion of \mathbb{M} . Let X be a definably normal, definably compact definable space. Then $X(\mathbb{S})$ is an \mathbb{S} -definably compact \mathbb{S} -definable space.

Finally we observe that later in the paper we will also work occasionally with the category $\widetilde{\text{Def}}$ whose objects are o -minimal spectra of definable spaces and whose morphisms are the corresponding o -minimal spectra of (continuous) definable maps. Recall that: (i) the o -minimal spectrum \widetilde{X} of a definable space X is, as in the affine case [5, 7, 26], the set of ultrafilters of definable subsets of X (also called in model theory, types concentrated on X) equipped with the topology generated by the open subsets of the form \widetilde{U} , where U is an open definable subset of X ; (ii) the o -minimal spectrum $\widetilde{f} : \widetilde{X} \rightarrow \widetilde{Y}$ of a (continuous) definable map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ between definable spaces is the (continuous) map such that given an ultrafilter $\alpha \in \widetilde{X}$, $f(\alpha)$ is the ultrafilter in \widetilde{Y} determined by the collection $\{A : f^{-1}(A) \in \alpha\}$.

We will refer the reader to [10] for basic results and notions about o -minimal spectral spaces or about the tilde functor $\text{Def} \rightarrow \widetilde{\text{Def}}$. Note that these results were stated in [10] in the category of definable sets but are true in the category of definable spaces with exactly the same proofs. In fact most of them hold also in real algebraic spaces [3, 7] and more generally in spectral topological space [6].

3. CRITERIA FOR INVARIANCE AND FINITENESS RESULTS

In this section we recall basic facts about sheaves on topological spaces, about o -minimal sheaves and we show the criteria for our invariance and finiteness results.

3.1. Sheaves. Let X be a topological space, let $\text{Op}(X)$ be the category of open subsets of X (morphisms are given by the inclusions) and let A be a ring. We denote by $\text{Mod}(A_X)$ the category of sheaves A -modules on X . We will call the objects of $\text{Mod}(A_X)$ A -sheaves on X . Here we recall some notions and some useful facts about A -sheaves on topological spaces. These general notions and results apply also to A -sheaves on objects of $\widetilde{\text{Def}}$. We refer to [4], [20], [21] and [22] for further details on these results and other results on A -sheaves on topological spaces that we will use later for A -sheaves on objects of $\widetilde{\text{Def}}$.

An A -sheaf on X is a contravariant functor $F : \text{Op}(X)^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Mod}(A_X)$, $U \mapsto \Gamma(U; F)$ satisfying following gluing conditions, which are described, for each $U \in \text{Op}(X)$ and each covering $\{U_i\}_{i \in I} \subseteq \text{Op}(U)$ of U , by:

- (S1) if $s \in \Gamma(U; F)$ and $s|_{U_i} = 0$ for all $i \in I$, then $s = 0$.
- (S2) if $s_i \in \Gamma(U_i; F)$, $i \in I$ is a family such that $s_i|_{U_i \cap U_j} = s_j|_{U_i \cap U_j}$ for all $(i, j) \in I^2$, then there exists $s \in \Gamma(U; F)$ such that $s_i = s|_{U_i}$ for all $i \in I$.

A fiber F_x of F on a point $x \in X$ is given by the limit $\varinjlim_{x \in U \in \text{Op}(X)} \Gamma(U; F)$. A

sequence $0 \rightarrow F \rightarrow G \rightarrow H \rightarrow 0$ is exact on $\text{Mod}(A_X)$ if it is exact on fibers, i.e. if $0 \rightarrow F_x \rightarrow G_x \rightarrow H_x \rightarrow 0$ is exact for each $x \in X$.

Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a continuous map. The direct image functor $f_* : \text{Mod}(A_X) \rightarrow \text{Mod}(A_Y)$ is defined by $\Gamma(U; f_*F) = \Gamma(f^{-1}(U); F)$ for $F \in \text{Mod}(A_X)$. The inverse image functor $f^{-1} : \text{Mod}(A_Y) \rightarrow \text{Mod}(A_X)$ is defined as follows: if $G \in \text{Mod}(A_Y)$, then $f^{-1}G$ is the sheaf associated to the presheaf $U \mapsto \varinjlim_{V \subseteq f^{-1}(U)} \Gamma(V; G)$. The

functor f^{-1} is left adjoint to the functor f_* , i.e. we have a functorial isomorphism $\text{Hom}(f^{-1}G, F) \simeq \text{Hom}(G, f_*F)$; the direct image functor f_* is left exact and commutes with small projective limits; the inverse image functor f^{-1} is exact and commutes with small inductive limits. When i_U is the inclusion of an open subset on X we have $i_U^{-1}F = F|_U$.

Let $i_Z : Z \rightarrow X$ be the inclusion of a locally closed subset Z of X . We recall the definition of the functor $i_{Z!}$ (*extension by zero*). This functor is such that, for $F \in \text{Mod}(A_Z)$, $i_{Z!}F$ is the unique A -sheaf in $\text{Mod}(A_X)$ inducing F on Z and zero on $X \setminus Z$. First let U be an open subset of X and let $F \in \text{Mod}(A_U)$. Then $i_{U!}F$ is the sheaf associated to the presheaf $V \mapsto \Gamma(V; i_{U!}F)$ which is $\Gamma(V; F)$ if $V \subseteq U$ and 0 otherwise. If S is a closed subset of X and $F \in \text{Mod}(A_S)$, then $i_{S!}F = i_{S*}F$. Now let $Z = U \cap S$ be a locally closed subset of X , then one defines $i_{Z!} = i_{U!} \circ i_{S!} \simeq i_{S!} \circ i_{U!}$.

If $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is a continuous map, Z a locally closed subset of Y ,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} f^{-1}(Z) \hookrightarrow & X & \\ \downarrow f| & & \downarrow f \\ Z \hookrightarrow & Y & \end{array} \quad (3.1)$$

a commutative diagram and $G \in \text{Mod}(A_Z)$, then $f^{-1} \circ i_!G \simeq j_! \circ (f|)^{-1}G$.

Let $F \in \text{Mod}(A_X)$. One sets $F_Z = i_{Z!} \circ i_Z^{-1}F$. Thus F_Z is characterized by $F_Z|_Z = F|_Z$ and $F_Z|_{X \setminus Z} = 0$. It is an exact functor. If Z' is another locally closed subset of X , then $(F_Z)_{Z'} = F_{Z \cap Z'}$. Let L be an A -module. When $F = L_X$ is the constant sheaf on X of fiber L we just set L_Z instead of $(L_X)_Z$. In particular, for an open subset U of X , A_U is the notation for $(A_X)_U$.

The functor $(\bullet)_Z$ admits a right adjoint, denoted by Γ_Z which is left exact. Let $V \in \text{Op}(X)$. When $Z = U \in \text{Op}(X)$ we have $\Gamma(V; \Gamma_U F) = \Gamma(U \cap V; F)$. When Z is closed $\Gamma(V; \Gamma_Z F) = \{s \in \Gamma(V; F) : \text{supp } s \subseteq Z\}$ where $\text{supp } s$ is the complement in V of the union of all open sets $U \subseteq V$ such that $s|_U = 0$.

Let Φ be a family of supports on X (i.e. a collection of closed subsets of X such that: (i) Φ is closed under finite unions and (ii) every closed subset of a member of Φ is in Φ). Recall that for $F \in \text{Mod}(A_X)$, an element $s \in \Gamma(X; F)$ is in $\Gamma_\Phi(X; F)$ if and only if $\text{supp } s$ is in Φ , i.e.

$$\Gamma_\Phi(X; F) = \varinjlim_{S \in \Phi} \Gamma(X; \Gamma_S F).$$

Later in the paper we shall use the right derived versions of many of the above formulas relating the various operations on A -sheaves. We will use these derived formulas freely and refer to reader to [22, Chapter II] for details. For instance, the cohomology with supports on Φ is defined by

$$H_\Phi^*(X; F) = R^* \Gamma_\Phi(X; F).$$

3.2. \mathfrak{o} -minimal sheaves. Let A be a ring. If X is an object of Def , then the *\mathfrak{o} -minimal site* X_{def} on X is the category $\text{Op}(X_{\text{def}})$ whose objects are open definable subsets of X , the morphisms are the inclusions and the admissible covers $\text{Cov}(U)$ of $U \in \text{Op}(X_{\text{def}})$ are covers by open definable subsets with finite subcoverings. We will denote by $\text{Mod}(A_{X_{\text{def}}})$ the category of sheaves of A -modules on X .

The tilde functor $\text{Def} \rightarrow \widetilde{\text{Def}}$ determines a morphism of sites

$$\nu_X : \widetilde{X} \rightarrow X_{\text{def}}$$

given by the functor

$$\nu_X^\dagger : \text{Op}(X_{\text{def}}) \rightarrow \text{Op}(\widetilde{X}) : U \mapsto \widetilde{U}.$$

THEOREM 3.1 ([10]). — *The inverse image of $\nu_X : \widetilde{X} \rightarrow X_{\text{def}}$ determines an isomorphism of categories*

$$\text{Mod}(A_{X_{\text{def}}}) \rightarrow \text{Mod}(A_{\widetilde{X}}) : F \mapsto \widetilde{F},$$

where $\text{Mod}(A_{\widetilde{X}})$ is the category of A -sheaves on the topological space \widetilde{X} .

The functors f_* and $\text{Hom}_{A_{X_{\text{def}}}}(\bullet, \bullet)$ commute with the tilde functor by definition. From this one can see that f^{-1} commutes by adjunction.

By Theorem 3.1 to develop sheaf theory in Def is equivalent to developing sheaf theory in $\widetilde{\text{Def}}$. For instance, if X is an object of Def and if Φ is a family of definable supports on X (i.e. a collection of closed definable subsets of X such that: (i) Φ is closed under finite unions and (ii) every closed definable subset of a member of Φ is in Φ), then $\widetilde{\Phi}$, the collection of all closed subsets of tildes of members of Φ , is a family of supports on \widetilde{X} and we set

$$H_\Phi^*(X; F) = H_{\widetilde{\Phi}}^*(\widetilde{X}; \widetilde{F}).$$

In the paper [13] we used this approach to develop the theory of Φ -supported sheaves, where Φ is definably normal, namely a family of definable supports such that: (1) each element of Φ is definably normal, (2) for each $S \in \Phi$ and each open definable neighborhood U of S there exists a closed definable neighborhood of S in U which is in Φ . Below we will use this theory and refer the reader to [13] for details.

Remark 3.2. — *Note that in [13] we assumed that A is a field, but this is only used there when dealing with the tensor product operation $\bullet \otimes_{A_X} G$ on A -sheaves (so that it is always exact). Here we will not require this operation.*

Also it is often useful to use Theorem 3.1 to define new operations on \mathcal{o} -minimal sheaves. For example, we can extend the usual definition of the extension by zero operation $i_{U!} : \text{Mod}(U_{\text{def}}) \rightarrow \text{Mod}(X_{\text{def}})$ on A -sheaves on a site where $U \in \text{Op}(X_{\text{def}})$, to the extension by zero operation $i_{Z!} : \text{Mod}(Z_{\text{def}}) \rightarrow \text{Mod}(X_{\text{def}})$ on A -sheaves on a site where Z is a definable locally closed subset of X , by setting

$$\widetilde{i_{Z!} F} = \widetilde{i_{\widetilde{Z}} \widetilde{F}}.$$

It is useful to recall here the following general criterion:

FACT 3.3. — *Let X be an object of Def and let \mathfrak{R} be a class of objects of $\text{Mod}(A_{X_{\text{def}}})$. Suppose that \mathfrak{R} satisfies:*

- (i) *for each exact sequence $0 \rightarrow F' \rightarrow F \rightarrow F'' \rightarrow 0$ with $F' \in \mathfrak{R}$ we have $F \in \mathfrak{R}$ if and only if $F'' \in \mathfrak{R}$;*
- (ii) *\mathfrak{R} is stable under filtrant \varinjlim ;*
- (iii) *$A_V \in \mathfrak{R}$ for any $V \in \text{Op}(X_{\text{def}})$.*

Then $\mathfrak{R} = \text{Mod}(A_{X_{\text{def}}})$. Moreover, if X has a finite cover by open definable subsets $\{W_i\}_{i=1}^m$ such that each $\overline{W_i}$ is affine, then we can replace (iii) by:

- (iii)' *$A_U \in \mathfrak{R}$ for any $U \in \text{Op}(X_{\text{def}})$ such that $U \subseteq W_i$ for some i .*

This is the \mathcal{o} -minimal analogue of a similar criterion in the semi-algebraic case [8, Lemma 4.18] and is obtained by using the isomorphism $\text{Mod}(A_{X_{\text{def}}}) \rightarrow \text{Mod}(A_{\widetilde{X}})$ of Theorem 3.1 and applying the corresponding criterion in the topological case [4, Chapter II, 16.12] (point (iii) is a little bit stronger here) observing that constructible open subsets of \widetilde{X} form a filtrant basis for the topology of \widetilde{X} .

On the other hand, suppose that X has a finite cover by open definable subsets $\{W_i\}_{i=1}^m$ such that each $\overline{W_i}$ is affine. Let $V \in \text{Op}(X_{\text{def}})$. Then V has a finite cover

$\{U_i\}_{i=1}^m$ consisting of open definable subsets of V such that $U_i \subseteq W_i$. By (iii)' each $A_{U_i} \in \mathfrak{R}$, and by induction on m , we see that $A_V \in \mathfrak{R}$ and so we obtain (iii) which together (i) and (ii) gives that $\mathfrak{R} = \text{Mod}(A_{X_{\text{def}}})$. So let's show that $A_V \in \mathfrak{R}$ by induction on m . If $m = 1$ then $V = U_1$ and the result follows by (iii)'. For the inductive step, let $V' = U_1 \cup \dots \cup U_{m-1}$. So we have an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow A_{V' \cap U_m} \rightarrow A_{V'} \oplus A_{U_m} \rightarrow A_V \rightarrow 0$ [22, Proposition 2.3.6 (vii)] with $A_{V' \cap U_m} \in \mathfrak{R}$ (by (iii)') and $A_{V'} \oplus A_{U_m} \in \mathfrak{R}$ (by inductive hypothesis, (iii)' and the fact that by (i) \mathfrak{R} is stable under finite sums). Thus, by (i), we have $A_V \in \mathfrak{R}$ as required.

By the shrinking lemma:

Remark 3.4. — Let X be an object of Def. If X is a definably normal, then X has a finite cover by open definable subsets $\{W_i\}_{i=1}^m$ such that each $\overline{W_i}$ is affine.

3.3. Criterion for invariance results. Here we prove our general criterion for invariance of *o*-minimal sheaf cohomology without supports.

Below we let \mathbb{S} be an elementary extension of \mathbb{M} or an *o*-minimal expansion of \mathbb{M} .

Recall that given X an object of Def, there is a continuous surjective map

$$r : \widetilde{X(\mathbb{S})} \rightarrow \widetilde{X}$$

defined as follows: for each $\alpha \in \widetilde{X(\mathbb{S})}$, $r(\alpha) = \{A : A(\mathbb{S}) \in \alpha\}$. If $F \in \text{Mod}(A_{X_{\text{def}}})$, then the adjunction morphism $\text{id} \rightarrow Rr_* \circ r^{-1}$ together with the isomorphisms $\text{Mod}(A_{X_{\text{def}}}) \rightarrow \text{Mod}(A_{\widetilde{X}})$ and $\text{Mod}(A_{X(\mathbb{S})_{\text{def}}}) \rightarrow \text{Mod}(A_{\widetilde{X(\mathbb{S})}})$ of Theorem 3.1 define a morphism

$$R\Gamma(X; F) \simeq R\Gamma(\widetilde{X}; \widetilde{F}) \rightarrow R\Gamma(\widetilde{X}; Rr_* r^{-1} \widetilde{F}) \simeq R\Gamma(X(\mathbb{S}); F(\mathbb{S})) \quad (3.2)$$

where $F(\mathbb{S}) \in \text{Mod}(A_{X(\mathbb{S})_{\text{def}}})$ is the unique object such that $\widetilde{F(\mathbb{S})} = r^{-1} \widetilde{F}$. Above, Rr_* is the right derived functor of the direct image functor r_* and $r^{-1} \widetilde{F}$, by definition of inverse image functor, is the sheaf on $\widetilde{X(\mathbb{S})}$ associated to the presheaf $V \mapsto \varinjlim_{V \subseteq \widetilde{U(\mathbb{S})}} \widetilde{F}(\widetilde{U})$, with V open in $\widetilde{X(\mathbb{S})}$ and \widetilde{U} open constructible in \widetilde{X} .

Below we shall use the Fact 3.3 to get our general criterion for invariance results. But first we make a couple of observations.

LEMMA 3.5. — *Let X be an object of Def and let $U \in \text{Op}(X_{\text{def}})$. Then we have isomorphisms*

$$H^*(\overline{U}; A_U) \simeq H^*(X; A_U) \text{ and } H^*(\overline{U}(\mathbb{S}); A_{U(\mathbb{S})}) \simeq H^*(X(\mathbb{S}); A_{U(\mathbb{S})}).$$

Proof. — The exact sequence $0 \rightarrow A_U \rightarrow A_{\overline{U}} \rightarrow A_{\overline{U} \setminus U} \rightarrow 0$ [22, Proposition 2.3.6 (v)] defines a distinguished triangle $A_U \rightarrow A_{\overline{U}} \rightarrow A_{\overline{U} \setminus U} \rightarrow$ [22, Proposition 1.7.5]. We have the following morphism of distinguished triangles

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} A_U & \longrightarrow & A_{\overline{U}} & \longrightarrow & A_{\overline{U} \setminus U} & \longrightarrow & \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ i_{\overline{U}*} i_{\overline{U}}^{-1} A_U & \longrightarrow & i_{\overline{U}*} i_{\overline{U}}^{-1} A_{\overline{U}} & \longrightarrow & i_{\overline{U}*} i_{\overline{U}}^{-1} A_{\overline{U} \setminus U} & \longrightarrow & \end{array}$$

where the vertical morphisms are determined by the adjunction $\text{id} \rightarrow i_{\overline{U}*} i_{\overline{U}}^{-1}$ and $i_{\overline{U}} : \overline{U} \rightarrow X$ is the inclusion (remember that $i_{\overline{U}*} \simeq Ri_{\overline{U}*}$ since $i_{\overline{U}*}$ is exact). Applying the triangulated functor $R\Gamma(X; \bullet)$ we obtain the following morphism of

distinguished triangles

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} R\Gamma(X; A_U) & \longrightarrow & R\Gamma(X; A_{\bar{U}}) & \longrightarrow & R\Gamma(X; A_{\bar{U}\setminus U}) & \longrightarrow & \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ R\Gamma(\bar{U}; A_U) & \longrightarrow & R\Gamma(\bar{U}; A_{\bar{U}}) & \longrightarrow & R\Gamma(\bar{U}; A_{\bar{U}\setminus U}) & \longrightarrow & \end{array}$$

Then we obtain a chain of morphisms in cohomology ($j \in \mathbb{Z}$)

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \cdots & \longrightarrow & H^j(X; A_U) & \longrightarrow & H^j(X; A_{\bar{U}}) & \longrightarrow & H^j(X; A_{\bar{U}\setminus U}) & \longrightarrow & \cdots \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ \cdots & \longrightarrow & H^j(\bar{U}; A_U) & \longrightarrow & H^j(\bar{U}; A_{\bar{U}}) & \longrightarrow & H^j(\bar{U}; A_{\bar{U}\setminus U}) & \longrightarrow & \cdots \end{array}$$

For $Z = \bar{U}$ or $Z = \bar{U} \setminus U$ we have

$$R\Gamma(\bar{U}; A_Z) \simeq R\Gamma(X; A_Z) \simeq R\Gamma(Z; A_Z)$$

since $A_Z \simeq i_{Z*}i_Z^{-1}A_Z$ [22, Proposition 2.3.6 (iv) and (iii)]. This implies isomorphisms in cohomology

$$H^j(\bar{U}; A_Z) \simeq H^j(X; A_Z) \simeq H^j(Z; A_Z),$$

for each $j \in \mathbb{Z}$. Therefore by the five lemma we have isomorphisms

$$H^j(\bar{U}; A_U) \simeq H^j(X; A_U)$$

for each $j \in \mathbb{Z}$.

In the same way, working in $\text{Def}(\mathbb{S})$ with the corresponding morphisms of distinguished triangles we obtain the isomorphism

$$H^j(\bar{U}(\mathbb{S}); A_{U(\mathbb{S})}) \simeq H^j(X(\mathbb{S}); A_{U(\mathbb{S})})$$

for each $j \in \mathbb{Z}$. □

LEMMA 3.6. — *Let X be an object of Def and let $U \in \text{Op}(X_{\text{def}})$. If the morphism in (3.2) induces isomorphisms $H^*(Y; A_Y) \simeq H^*(Y(\mathbb{S}); A_{Y(\mathbb{S})})$ for $Y = X$ and $Y = X \setminus U$, then it also induces isomorphisms*

$$H^*(X; A_U) \simeq H^*(X(\mathbb{S}); A_{U(\mathbb{S})}).$$

Proof. — The exact sequence $0 \rightarrow A_U \rightarrow A_X \rightarrow A_{X \setminus U} \rightarrow 0$ [22, Proposition 2.3.6 (v)] defines a distinguished triangle $A_U \rightarrow A_X \rightarrow A_{X \setminus U} \rightarrow$ [22, Proposition 1.7.5]. We have the following morphism of distinguished triangles

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} R\Gamma(X; A_U) & \longrightarrow & R\Gamma(X; A_X) & \longrightarrow & R\Gamma(X; A_{X \setminus U}) & \longrightarrow & \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ R\Gamma(X(\mathbb{S}); A_{U(\mathbb{S})}) & \longrightarrow & R\Gamma(X(\mathbb{S}); A_{X(\mathbb{S})}) & \longrightarrow & R\Gamma(X(\mathbb{S}); A_{(X \setminus U)(\mathbb{S})}) & \longrightarrow & \end{array}$$

where the vertical morphisms are given in (3.2). Then we obtain a chain of morphisms in cohomology ($j \in \mathbb{Z}$)

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \cdots & \longrightarrow & H^j(X; A_U) & \longrightarrow & H^j(X; A_X) & \longrightarrow & H^j(X; A_{X \setminus U}) & \longrightarrow & \cdots \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ \cdots & \longrightarrow & H^j(X(\mathbb{S}); A_{U(\mathbb{S})}) & \longrightarrow & H^j(X(\mathbb{S}); A_{X(\mathbb{S})}) & \longrightarrow & H^j(X(\mathbb{S}); A_{(X \setminus U)(\mathbb{S})}) & \longrightarrow & \cdots \end{array}$$

If we set $Z = X \setminus U$, then we have

$$R\Gamma(X; A_Z) \simeq R\Gamma(Z; A_Z)$$

since $A_Z \simeq i_{Z*}i_Z^{-1}A_Z$ [22, Proposition 2.3.6 (iv) and (iii)]. In the same way, working in $\text{Def}(\mathbb{S})$ and using $X(\mathbb{S}) \setminus U(\mathbb{S}) = (X \setminus U)(\mathbb{S})$, we have

$$R\Gamma(X(\mathbb{S}); A_{Z(\mathbb{S})}) \simeq R\Gamma(Z(\mathbb{S}); A_{Z(\mathbb{S})}).$$

Therefore, if $R\Gamma(Y; A_Y) \simeq R\Gamma(Y(\mathbb{S}); A_{Y(\mathbb{S})})$ for $Y = X$ and $Y = X \setminus U$, then we have isomorphisms in cohomology

$$H^j(X; A_Y) \simeq H^j(Y; A_Y) \simeq H^j(Y(\mathbb{S}); A_{Y(\mathbb{S})}) \simeq H^j(X(\mathbb{S}); A_{Y(\mathbb{S})}),$$

$j \in \mathbb{Z}$. Therefore by the five lemma we have isomorphisms

$$H^j(X; A_U) \simeq H^j(X(\mathbb{S}); A_{U(\mathbb{S})})$$

for each $j \in \mathbb{Z}$. □

We are ready to show our criterion for invariance of *o*-minimal sheaf cohomology without supports:

CRITERION 3.7. — *Let X be an object of Def . Suppose that X has a finite cover by open definable subsets $\{W_i\}_{i=1}^m$ such that each \overline{W}_i is affine. Suppose that for every (affine) closed definable subset Z of X with $Z \subseteq \overline{W}_i$ for some i we have an isomorphism*

$$H^*(Z; A_Z) \simeq H^*(Z(\mathbb{S}); A_{Z(\mathbb{S})}).$$

Then for every $F \in \text{Mod}(A_{X_{\text{def}}})$ we have an isomorphism

$$H^*(X; F) \simeq H^*(X(\mathbb{S}); F(\mathbb{S})).$$

Proof. — Set $\mathfrak{S} = \{F \in \text{Mod}(A_{X_{\text{def}}}) : R\Gamma(X; F) \simeq R\Gamma(X(\mathbb{S}); F(\mathbb{S}))\}$. We will obtain the result applying Fact 3.3.

The family \mathfrak{S} satisfies (i) and (ii) of Fact 3.3. (i) first is standard: the exact sequence $0 \rightarrow F' \rightarrow F \rightarrow F'' \rightarrow 0$ implies the following morphism of distinguished triangles

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} R\Gamma(X; F') & \longrightarrow & R\Gamma(X; F) & \longrightarrow & R\Gamma(X; F'') & \longrightarrow & \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ R\Gamma(X(\mathbb{S}); F') & \longrightarrow & R\Gamma(X(\mathbb{S}); F) & \longrightarrow & R\Gamma(X(\mathbb{S}); F'') & \longrightarrow & \end{array}$$

where the vertical morphisms are given in (3.2). Therefore, if $F' \in \mathfrak{S}$, then using the five lemma in the corresponding chain of morphisms in cohomology we have $F \in \mathfrak{S}$ if and only if $F'' \in \mathfrak{S}$. (ii) is a consequence of the fact that sections commute with filtrant \varinjlim [14, Example 1.1.4 and Proposition 1.2.12].

So we are reduced to proving that the family \mathfrak{S} satisfies (iii)' of Fact 3.3. Namely, we have to show that, for any affine open subset U of X such that $U \subseteq W_i$ for some i we have

$$H^*(X; A_U) \simeq H^*(X(\mathbb{S}); A_{U(\mathbb{S})}).$$

By the isomorphisms of Lemma 3.5 it is enough to see that we have isomorphisms

$$H^*(\overline{U}; A_U) \simeq H^*(\overline{U}(\mathbb{S}); A_{U(\mathbb{S})}).$$

By Lemma 3.6, we are reduced to proving the isomorphism

$$H^*(Y; A_Y) \simeq H^*(Y(\mathbb{S}); A_{Y(\mathbb{S})})$$

for $Y = \overline{U}$ and $Y = \overline{U} \setminus U$, which follows from the fact that, by the hypothesis, invariance with constant coefficients holds for every affine closed definable subsets of X contained in some \overline{W}_i . □

3.4. Criterion for finiteness results. Here we prove our general criterion for our finiteness results, namely the o -minimal analogue of Wilder's finiteness theorem [21, III.10].

LEMMA 3.8. — *Let A be a noetherian ring and let L be a finitely generated A -module. Let X be an object of Def. Suppose that X is definably normal. Suppose that for every affine definably compact subset of X has an affine definably compact neighborhood B such that $H^q(B; L_B)$ is finitely generated for each q . Then for every pair (Z, K) of definably compact definable subsets of X such that $K \subseteq \overset{\circ}{Z}$, the restriction map*

$$H^q(Z; L_Z) \rightarrow H^q(K; L_K)$$

has finitely generated image for each q .

Proof. — The proof is by induction on q . The result holds for $q < 0$ since $H^q(Z; L_Z) = H^q(K; L_K) = 0$. Assume the result holds in degrees $< q$. Let \mathcal{A} be the collection of all definably compact definable subsets A of X for which there exists a definably compact subset C of X with $A \subseteq \overset{\circ}{C} \subseteq C \subseteq \overset{\circ}{Z}$ such that the restriction map $H^q(Z; L_Z) \rightarrow H^q(C; L_C)$ has finitely generated image.

CLAIM 3.9. — *The collection \mathcal{A} has the following properties:*

- (1) *If A is an affine definably compact definable subset of X such that $A \subseteq \overset{\circ}{Z}$, then $A \in \mathcal{A}$.*
- (2) *If $A \in \mathcal{A}$ and $R \subseteq A$ is a definably compact subset of A , then $R \in \mathcal{A}$.*
- (3) *If $A \in \mathcal{A}$ and $R \in \mathcal{A}$, then $A \cup R \in \mathcal{A}$.*

We obtain (1) by the assumption of affine definably compact subsets of X and, (2) is clear. For (3), suppose that $A \in \mathcal{A}$ and $R \in \mathcal{A}$. By definition of \mathcal{A} and the shrinking lemma, there are definably compact subsets B and C such that $A \subseteq \overset{\circ}{B} \subseteq B \subseteq \overset{\circ}{C} \subseteq C \subseteq \overset{\circ}{Z}$ such that the restriction map $H^q(Z; L_Z) \rightarrow H^q(C; L_C)$ has finitely generated image. Similarly, by definition of \mathcal{A} and the shrinking lemma, there are definably compact subsets S and T such that $R \subseteq \overset{\circ}{S} \subseteq S \subseteq \overset{\circ}{T} \subseteq T \subseteq \overset{\circ}{Z}$ such that the restriction map $H^q(Z; L_Z) \rightarrow H^q(T; L_T)$ has finitely generated image. Consider the following commutative diagram constructed from the Mayer-Vietoris sequences [4, Chapter II, Section 13 (32) (b)]

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} H^q(Z; L_Z) & \longrightarrow & H^q(Z; L_Z) \oplus H^q(Z; L_Z) & & \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ H^{q-1}(C \cap T; L_{C \cap T}) & \longrightarrow & H^q(C \cup T; L_{C \cup T}) & \longrightarrow & H^q(C; L_C) \oplus H^q(T; L_T) \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ H^{q-1}(B \cap S; L_{B \cap S}) & \longrightarrow & H^q(B \cup S; L_{B \cup S}) & & \end{array}$$

Note that: (i) the middle horizontal sequence of the diagram is exact; the first down arrow on the bottom square of the diagram has finitely generated image (by the induction hypothesis); the second down arrow on the top square of the diagram has finitely generated image (by the hypothesis of (3)). By the purely algebraic result [21, III. Lemma 10.3], we conclude that the restriction map $H^q(Z; L_Z) \rightarrow H^q(B \cup S; L_{B \cup S})$ has finitely generated image and hence $A \cup R \in \mathcal{A}$.

Now let (Z, K) be a pair of definably compact definable subsets of X such that $K \subseteq \overset{\circ}{Z}$. Since X is definably normal, by the shrinking lemma, we have $K = K_1 \cup \dots \cup K_r$ where each K_i is an affine definably compact subset of X such that $K_i \subseteq \overset{\circ}{Z}$. We conclude the proof by induction on r . The case $r = 1$ follows by Claim 3.9 (1) and the inductive step follows by Claim 3.9 (3). \square

Applying Lemma 3.8 with $K = Z = X$ we obtain:

CRITERION 3.10. — *Let A be a noetherian ring and let L be a finitely generated A -module. Let X be an object of Def. Suppose that X is definably compact and definably normal. Suppose that for every affine closed definable subset B of X , $H^q(B; L)$ is finitely generated for each q . Then $H^q(X; L)$ is finitely generated for each q .*

4. APPLICATIONS TO DEFINABLY COMPACT GROUPS

In this section we apply our general invariance and finiteness criteria to obtain, for definably compact definable groups in arbitrary o -minimal structures, the invariance and finiteness results stated in the Introduction.

Here we assume that \mathbb{M} is an arbitrary o -minimal structure and, as before, we let \mathbb{S} be an elementary extension of \mathbb{M} or an o -minimal expansion of \mathbb{M} .

To proceed we require the following [18, Definition 3.1]:

DEFINITION 4.1. — A *definable group-interval* $J = \langle(-b, b), 0, +, \langle \rangle$ is an open interval $(-b, b) \subseteq M$, with $-b < b$ in $M \cup \{-\infty, +\infty\}$, together with a binary partial continuous definable operation $+$: $J^2 \rightarrow J$ and an element $0 \in J$, such that:

- $x + y = y + x$ (when defined), $(x + y) + z = x + (y + z)$ (when defined) and $x < y \Rightarrow x + z < y + z$ (when defined);
- for every $x \in J$ with $0 < x$, the set $\{y \in J : 0 < y \text{ and } x + y \text{ is defined}\}$ is an interval of the form $(0, r(x))$;
- for every $x \in J$ with $0 < x$, then $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0}(x + z) = x$ and $\lim_{z \rightarrow r(x)^-}(x + z) = b$;
- for every $x \in J$ there exists $z \in J$ such that $x + z = 0$.

The definable group-interval J is *unbounded* (resp. *bounded*) if the operation $+$ in J is total (resp. not total). The notion of a *definable homomorphism* between definable group-intervals is defined in the obvious way.

By the properties above, it follows that: (i) for each $x \in J$ there is a unique $z \in J$ such that $x + z = 0$, called the inverse of x and denoted by $-x$; (ii) for each $x \in J$ we have $-0 = 0$, $-(-x) = x$ and $0 < x$ if and only if $-x < 0$; (iii) the maps $J \rightarrow J : x \mapsto -x$ and $(-b, 0) \rightarrow (0, b) : x \mapsto -x$ are continuous definable bijections; (iv) for every $x \in J$ with $x < 0$, the set $\{y \in J : y < 0 \text{ and } x + y \text{ is defined}\}$ is an interval of the form $(-r(x), 0)$; (v) for every $x \in J$ with $x < 0$, then $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0}(x + z) = x$ and $\lim_{z \rightarrow -r(x)^+}(x + z) = -b$; (vi) for every $x \in J$ we have $x + 0 = x$ (both sides are defined and they are equal).

By the proof of [18, Lemma 3.5] we have:

FACT 4.2. — *Let $J = \langle(-b, b), 0, +, -, \langle \rangle$ is a definable group-interval. Then there exists an injective, continuous definable homomorphism $\tau : J \rightarrow J$ given by $\tau(x) = \frac{x}{4}$ such that if $x, y \in \tau(J) = (-\frac{b}{4}, \frac{b}{4})$, then $x + y$, $x - y$ and $\frac{x}{2}$ are defined in J .*

From now on we fix a cartesian product $\mathbf{J} = \prod_{i=1}^m J_i$ of definable group-intervals $J_i = \langle(-i b_i, i b_i), 0_i, +_i, -_i, \langle \rangle$.

We say that X is a **J**-bounded subset if $X \subseteq \prod_{i=1}^m [-i c_i, i c_i]$ for some $c_i > 0_i$ in J_i .

Remark 4.3. — *We will often identify a **J**-bounded subset X with its image under the cartesian product of the injective homomorphisms given by Fact 4.2 and assume that $X \subseteq \prod_{i=1}^m [-i c_i, i c_i]$ for some $0_i < c_i < \frac{b_i}{4}$ in J_i .*

Let $l \in \{1, \dots, m - 1\}$. For a definable subset $X \subseteq \prod_{i=1}^l J_i$, we set $L^l(X) = \{f : X \rightarrow J_{l+1} : f \text{ is definable and continuous}\}$ and $L^l_\infty(X) = L^l(X) \cup \{-_{l+1} b_{l+1}, b_{l+1}\}$, where we regard $-_{l+1} b_{l+1}$ and b_{l+1} as constant functions on X . If $f \in L^l(X)$, we denote by $\Gamma(f)$ the graph of f . If $f, g \in L^l_\infty(X)$ with $f(x) < g(x)$ for all $x \in X$, we write $f < g$ and set $(f, g)_X = \{(x, y) \in X \times J_{l+1} : f(x) < y < g(x)\}$. Then,

- a **J**-cell in J_1 is either a singleton subset of J_1 , or an open interval with endpoints in $J_1 \cup \{-b, b_1\}$,
- a **J**-cell in $\Pi_{i=1}^{l+1} J_i$ is a set of the form $\Gamma(f)$, for some $f \in L^l(X)$, or $(f, g)_X$, for some $f, g \in L_\infty^l(X)$, $f < g$, where X is a **J**-cell in $\Pi_{i=1}^l J_i$.

In either case, X is called *the domain* of the defined cell. The *dimension* of a **J**-cell in $\Pi_{i=1}^m J_i$ is defined as usual [9, Chapter 3 (2.3) and Chapter 4 (1.1)].

We refer the reader to [9, Chapter 3 (2.10)] for the definition of a *decomposition* of **J**. A **J**-decomposition is then a decomposition \mathcal{C} of **J** such that each $B \in \mathcal{C}$ is a **J**-cell. The following can be proved similarly to [9, Chapter 3 (2.11)].

THEOREM 4.4 (**J**-CDT). —

- (1) If $A_1, \dots, A_k \subseteq \Pi_{i=1}^m J_i$ are definable sets, then there is a **J**-decomposition \mathcal{C} that partitions each A_i .
- (2) If $A \subseteq \Pi_{i=1}^m J_i$ is a definable set and $f \in L^{m+1}(A)$, then there is a **J**-decomposition \mathcal{C} that partitions A such that the restriction $f|_B$ to each $B \in \mathcal{C}$ with $B \subseteq A$ is continuous.

Below we will need the following observations.

To **J** there is an associated definable *o*-minimal structure \mathbb{J} such that: (i) the domain of \mathbb{J} is the definable set $\text{dom}(\mathbb{J}) = (-_1b_1, b_1) \cup \{c_2\} \cup (-_2b_2, b_2) \cup \dots \cup \{c_m\} \cup (-_mb_m, b_m)$ where the c_i 's are new elements, with the obvious induced definable total order; (ii) the \mathbb{J} -definable subsets are the subsets $X \subseteq \text{dom}(\mathbb{J})^k$ such that X is a definable set.

By [18, Fact 4.4] we have:

FACT 4.5. — *The o-minimal structure \mathbb{J} has \mathbb{J} -definable choice.*

Later we will require also the following:

LEMMA 4.6. — *Let $X \subseteq \Pi_{i=1}^m J_i$ be a definable subset. Then X is definably compact if and only if X is a closed and **J**-bounded subset.*

Proof. — If X is a closed and **J**-bounded subset, then it is a closed and bounded definable set and so, by [24, Theorem 2.1], X is definably compact.

If X is definably compact, then X is closed and if it were not a **J**-bounded subset, for some $l \in \{1, \dots, m\}$, the projection of X onto J_l would not be a J_l -bounded subset. But then using \mathbb{J} -definable choice (Fact 4.5) and arguing as in the proof of [9, Chapter 6, (1.9)] we would contradict the definable compactness of X . \square

The following remark will allow us to work in \mathbb{J} instead of in \mathbb{M} when convenient:

REMARK 4.7. — *Let $X \subseteq \Pi_{i=1}^m J_i$ be a definable subset. Then X is a \mathbb{J} -definable set. In particular: (i) the o-minimal site of X in \mathbb{M} is the same as the o-minimal site of X in \mathbb{J} ; (ii) the o-minimal cohomology of X computed in \mathbb{M} is the same as the o-minimal cohomology of X computed in \mathbb{J} .*

Below we let L be an A -module.

As in the case of *o*-minimal expansions of ordered groups [1, Corollary 3.3] we have:

LEMMA 4.8. — *Let C be a **J**-cell which is a **J**-bounded subset. Then C is acyclic, i.e. $H^p(C; L_C) = 0$ for $p > 0$ and $H^0(C; L_C) = L$.*

Proof. — This is obtained in exactly the same way as [1, Corollary 3.3]. Indeed, since C is a **J**-bounded subset, by Remark 4.3, we can apply the group-interval operations $x +_i y$, $x -_i y$ and $\frac{x}{2}$ in each coordinate of $\Pi_{i=1}^m J_i$ just like in the proof of [1, Corollary 3.3] obtaining:

CLAIM 4.9. — *If I is a definably connected J_1 -bounded subset, then I is definably contractible to a point in J_1 .*

CLAIM 4.10. — *If C is a \mathbf{J} -cell which is a \mathbf{J} -bounded subset, then there is a definable deformation retract of C to a \mathbf{J} -cell which is a \mathbf{J} -bounded subset of strictly lower dimension.*

See [1, Lemmas 3.1 and 3.2].

By Claim 4.10 and induction on the dimension of C , C definably contractible to a point in $\prod_{i=1}^m J_i$. Note also that by construction the domain of the definable deformation retraction of Claim 4.10 is a definable subset of $\prod_{i=1}^m J_i$. Therefore, by Fact 4.5 and Remark 4.7, we have the homotopy axiom for \mathfrak{o} -minimal cohomology [10] for definable homotopies whose domains are definable subsets of $\prod_{i=1}^m J_i$. So $H^p(C; L_C)$ is the same as the \mathfrak{o} -minimal cohomology of a point and we apply the dimension axiom for \mathfrak{o} -minimal cohomology to conclude. \square

We also have the analogue of [1, Lemma 7.1]:

LEMMA 4.11. — *Let C be a \mathbf{J} -cell which is a \mathbf{J} -bounded subset and of dimension r . There is a definable family $\{C_{t_1, \dots, t_m} : 0_i < t_i < \frac{b_i}{4}, i = 1, \dots, m\}$ of closed and \mathbf{J} -bounded subsets $C_{t_1, \dots, t_m} \subset C$ such that:*

- (1) $C = \bigcup_{t_1, \dots, t_m} C_{t_1, \dots, t_m}$.
- (2) If $0_i < t'_i < t_i$ for all $i = 1, \dots, m$, then $C_{t_1, \dots, t_m} \subset C_{t'_1, \dots, t'_m}$ and this inclusion induces an isomorphism

$$H^p(C \setminus C_{t_1, \dots, t_m}; L_C) \simeq H^p(C \setminus C_{t'_1, \dots, t'_m}; L_C).$$

- (3) The \mathfrak{o} -minimal cohomology of $C \setminus C_{t_1, \dots, t_m}$ is given by

$$H^p(C \setminus C_{t_1, \dots, t_m}; L_C) = \begin{cases} L^{1+\chi_1(r)} & \text{if } p \in \{0, r-1\} \\ 0 & \text{if } p \notin \{0, r-1\} \end{cases}$$

where $\chi_1 : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ is the characteristic function of the subset $\{1\}$.

Proof. — By Remark 4.3, we assume that $C \subseteq \prod_{i=1}^m [-i c_i, c_i]$ for some $0_i < c_i < \frac{b_i}{4}$ in J_i and the group-interval operations $x +_i y$, $x -_i y$ and $\frac{x}{2}$ are all defined in each coordinate of $\prod_{i=1}^m J_i$.

We define the definable family $\{C_{t_1, \dots, t_m} : 0_i < t_i < \frac{b_i}{4}, i = 1, \dots, m\}$ by induction on $l \in \{1, \dots, m-1\}$ in the following way.

- (1) If $l = 1$ and C is a singleton in J_1 , we define $C_{t_1} = C$.
- (2) If $l = 1$ and $C = (d, e) \subseteq J_1$, then $C_{t_1} = [d +_1 \gamma_{t_1}^1, e -_1 \gamma_{t_1}^1]$ where $\gamma_{t_1}^1 = \min\{\lfloor \frac{d-1e}{2} \rfloor_1, t_1\}$, (in this way C_{t_1} is non empty).
- (3) If $l > 1$ and $C = \Gamma(f)$, where $f \in L^l(B)$ is a continuous definable map and B is \mathbf{J} -cell in $\prod_{i=0}^l J_i$ which is a \mathbf{J} -bounded subset. By induction B_{t_1, \dots, t_l} is defined. We put $C_{t_1, \dots, t_l, t_{l+1}} = \Gamma(f|_{B_{t_1, \dots, t_l}})$.
- (4) If $l > 1$ and $C = (f, g)_B$, where $f, g \in L^l(B)$ are continuous definable maps, B is \mathbf{J} -cell in $\prod_{i=0}^l J_i$ which is a \mathbf{J} -bounded subset and $f < g$. By induction B_{t_1, \dots, t_l} is defined. We put $C_{t_1, \dots, t_l, t_{l+1}} = [f +_{l+1} \gamma_{t_{l+1}}^{l+1}, g -_{l+1} \gamma_{t_{l+1}}^{l+1}]_{B_{t_1, \dots, t_l}}$, where $\gamma_{t_{l+1}}^{l+1} := \min(\lfloor \frac{f -_{l+1} g}{2} \rfloor_{l+1}, t_{l+1})$.

We observe that from this construction we obtain:

CLAIM 4.12. — *For t_1, \dots, t_m as above there is a covering $\mathcal{U}_C = \{U_i : i \in I\}$ of $C \setminus C_{t_1, \dots, t_m}$ by relatively open \mathbf{J} -bounded subset such that:*

- (1) The index set I is the family of the closed faces of an r -dimensional cube. (So $|I| = 2r$).
- (2) If $E \subset I$, then $U_E := \bigcap_{i \in E} U_i$ is either empty or a \mathbf{J} -cell. (So in particular $H^p(U_E; L_C) = 0$ for $p > 0$ and, if $U_E \neq \emptyset$, $H^0(U_E; L_C) = L$.)

- (3) For $E \subset I$, $U_E \neq \emptyset$ iff the faces of the cubes belonging to E have a non-empty intersections.

So the nerve of \mathcal{U}_C is isomorphic to the nerve of a covering of an r -cube by its closed faces.

Proof. — To show that there is a covering satisfying the properties above, we define \mathcal{U}_C by induction on $l \in \{1, \dots, m-1\}$. We distinguish four cases according to definition of the C_{t_1, \dots, t_m} .

- (1) If $l = 1$ and C is a singleton in J_1 , then \mathcal{U}_C is the covering consisting of one open set (given by the whole space C).
- (2) If $l = 1$ and $C = (d, e) \subseteq J_1$, then $C \setminus C_{t_1}$ is the union of the two open subsets $(d, d+1 \gamma_{t_1}^1)$ and $(e-1 \gamma_{t_1}^1, e)$, and we define \mathcal{U}_C as the covering consisting of these two sets.
- (3) If $l > 1$ and $C = \Gamma(f)$, where $f \in L^l(B)$ is a continuous definable map and B is \mathbf{J} -cell in $\prod_{i=0}^l J_i$ which is a \mathbf{J} -bounded subset. By definition $C_{t_1, \dots, t_l, t_{l+1}} = \Gamma(f|_{B_{t_1, \dots, t_l}})$. By induction we have a covering \mathcal{V}_B of $B \setminus B_{t_1, \dots, t_l}$ with the stated properties, and we define \mathcal{U}_C to be a covering of $C \setminus C_{t_1, \dots, t_l, t_{l+1}}$ induced by the natural homeomorphism between the graph of f and its domain.
- (4) If $l > 1$ and $C = (f, g)_B$ where $f, g \in L^l(B)$ are continuous definable maps, B is \mathbf{J} -cell in $\prod_{i=0}^l J_i$ which is a \mathbf{J} -bounded subset and $f < g$. By definition $C_{t_1, \dots, t_l, t_{l+1}} = [f +_{l+1} \gamma_{t_{l+1}}^{l+1}, g -_{l+1} \gamma_{t_{l+1}}^{l+1}]_{B_{t_1, \dots, t_l}}$. By induction we have that $B \setminus B_{t_1, \dots, t_l}$ has a covering $\mathcal{V}_B = \{V_j : j \in J\}$ with the stated properties, where J is the set of closed faces of the cube $[0, 1]^{r-1}$. Define a covering $\mathcal{U}_C = \{U_i : i \in I\}$ of $C \setminus C_{t_1, \dots, t_l, t_{l+1}}$ as follows. As index set I we take the closed faces of the cube $[0, 1]^r$. Thus $|I| = |J| + 2$, with the two extra faces corresponding to the "top" and "bottom" face of $[0, 1]^r$. We associate to the top face the open set $(g -_{l+1} \gamma_{t_{l+1}}^{l+1}, g)_{B_{t_1, \dots, t_l}} \subset C \setminus C_{t_1, \dots, t_l, t_{l+1}}$ and the bottom face the open set $(f, f +_{l+1} \gamma_{t_{l+1}}^{l+1})_{B_{t_1, \dots, t_l}} \subset C \setminus C_{t_1, \dots, t_l, t_{l+1}}$. The other open sets of the covering are the preimages of the sets V_j under the restriction of the projection $\prod_{i=1}^{l+1} J_i \rightarrow \prod_{i=1}^l J_i$. This defines a covering of $C \setminus C_{t_1, \dots, t_l, t_{l+1}}$ with the stated properties. \square

Property (1) of the lemma is clear. By (the proof of) Claim 4.12 there are open covers \mathcal{U}'_C of $C \setminus C_{t'_1, \dots, t'_m}$ and \mathcal{U}_C of $C \setminus C_{t_1, \dots, t_m}$ satisfying the assumptions of [1, Lemma 5.5]. Hence property (2) of the lemma holds. Finally, if $r > 1$, then property (3) follows from Claim 4.12 and [1, Corollary 5.2]. On the other hand, if $r = 1$, then $C \setminus C_{t_1, \dots, t_m}$ is by construction a disjoint union $D \sqcup E$ of two \mathbf{J} -cells which are \mathbf{J} -bounded subsets and of dimension $r = 1$. Therefore, in this case, the result follows from Lemma 4.8, since $H^*(C \setminus C_{t_1, \dots, t_m}; L_C) \simeq H^*(D; L_D) \oplus H^*(E; L_E)$. \square

From Lemma 4.11 and computations in \mathfrak{o} -minimal cohomology we obtain just like in [1, Lemma 7.2 and Corollary 7.3]:

LEMMA 4.13. — *Let X be a definable \mathbf{J} -bounded subset and $C \subseteq X$ a \mathbf{J} -cell of maximal dimension. Then for every t_1, \dots, t_m and t'_1, \dots, t'_m with $t'_i < t_i$ for all $i = 1, \dots, m$ as above we have isomorphisms induced by inclusions:*

- (1) $H^*(X \setminus C_{t_1, \dots, t_m}; L_X) \simeq H^*(X \setminus C_{t'_1, \dots, t'_m}; L_X)$;
- (2) $H^*(X \setminus C_{t_1, \dots, t_m}; L_X) \simeq H^*(X \setminus C; L_X)$ assuming also that X is closed.

Remark 4.14. — *Let X be a definable \mathbf{J} -bounded subset and $C \subseteq X$ a \mathbf{J} -cell. Assume that $C \subseteq \prod_{i=1}^m [-c_i, c_i]$ for some $0_i < c_i < \frac{b_i}{4}$ in J_i . Then there is a point $p_C \in C$ such that for all t_1, \dots, t_m as above, if $c_i < t_i$ for all $i = 1, \dots, m$, then $C_{t_1, \dots, t_m} = \{p_C\}$. In particular, we have*

$$H^*(\overline{C} \setminus \{p_C\}; L_X) \simeq H^*(\overline{C} \setminus C; L_X)$$

even if \overline{C} is in general non-acyclic [1, Theorem 4.1].

From Lemma 4.13 and computations in *o*-minimal cohomology we obtain just like in [1, Theorem 8.1]:

LEMMA 4.15. — *If X is a closed definable \mathbf{J} -bounded subset, then we have an isomorphism*

$$H^*(X; A_X) \simeq H^*(X(\mathbb{S}); A_{X(\mathbb{S})}).$$

Also we obtain just like in [1, Theorem 7.4]:

LEMMA 4.16. — *Let A be a noetherian ring and let L be a finitely generated A -module. If X is a closed definable \mathbf{J} -bounded subset, then $H^p(X; L_X)$ is finitely generated for each p .*

We can now go back to the proof of Theorems 1.1 and 1.2 in the Introduction. Below we assume the reader familiarity with the basic theory of definable groups [23, 25].

We will require the following result [18, Theorem 3]:

FACT 4.17. — *If G is a definable group, then there is a definable injection $\theta : G \rightarrow \prod_{i=1}^m J_i$, where each $J_i \subseteq M$ is a definable group-interval.*

It follows that:

LEMMA 4.18. — *If G is a definable group, then there is a cartesian product $\mathbf{J} = \prod_{i=1}^m J_i$ of definable group-intervals such that G has definable charts $\{(U_i, \phi_i)\}_{i=1}^k$ with $\phi_i(U_i) \subseteq \prod_{i=1}^m J_i$ for each i .*

Proof. — By Fact 4.17, there is a cartesian product $\mathbf{J} = \prod_{i=1}^m J_i$ of definable group-intervals such that G is definably isomorphic to a definable group $H \subseteq \mathbf{J}$. By [25] definable isomorphisms of definable groups are definable homeomorphisms when each definable group is equipped with its definable manifold structure. So we may assume that $G \subseteq \prod_{i=1}^m J_i$.

By the construction of the definable manifold structure of G [25], G is a definable space whose definable charts $\{(U_i, \phi_i)\}_{i=1}^k$ are such that each $U_i \subseteq \prod_{i=1}^m J_i$ is a definable subset. In fact, each U_i is a \mathbf{J} -cell in $G \subseteq \prod_{i=1}^m J_i$ of dimension $n = \dim G$ or U_i is a translate $g_i U_{i'}$ in G of a \mathbf{J} -cell $U_{i'}$ in $G \subseteq \prod_{i=1}^m J_i$ of dimension n . In the first case, ϕ_i is the restriction of a projection from $\prod_{i=1}^m J_i$ onto some $n < m$ coordinates. In the second case ϕ_i is the composition of the translation $x \mapsto g_i x$ in G and the restriction of the projection $\phi_{i'}$ as above. For the fact that the restriction of a projection as above is a definable homeomorphism compare with [9, Chapter 3, (2.7)]. \square

In the paper [11] we proved (following a suggestion of the referee of the present paper) that in *o*-minimal structures with definable Skolem functions, definably compact (Hausdorff) definable spaces are definably normal. For our applications we will need that definably compact definable groups are definably normal and this was previously proved in [15, Corollary 2.3] and it now follows also from Lemma 4.18, Fact 4.5 and the quoted result from [11].

THEOREM 4.19. — *Let X be a (Hausdorff) definably compact definable space. Suppose that there is a cartesian product $\mathbf{J} = \prod_{i=1}^m J_i$ of definable group-intervals and X has definable charts $\{(U_i, \phi_i)\}_{i=1}^k$ such that $\phi_i(U_i) \subseteq \prod_{i=1}^m J_i$ for each i .*

- (1) *If F is a sheaf on the *o*-minimal site on X , then we have*

$$H^*(X; F) \simeq H^*(X(\mathbb{S}); F(\mathbb{S})).$$

- (2) *If A is a noetherian ring and L a finitely generated A -module, then we have that $H^p(X; L_X)$ is finitely generated for each p .*

Proof. — Since X is definably normal (as explained above), by the shrinking lemma, X has a finite cover by open definable subsets $\{W_i\}_{i=1}^k$ such that $\overline{W_i} \subseteq U_i$. In particular, each $\overline{W_i}$ is affine. Since X is definably compact, each $\overline{W_i}$ is definably compact. Therefore, each $\phi_i(\overline{W_i}) \subseteq \prod_{i=1}^m J_i$ is a definably compact subset. Hence, by Lemma 4.6, each $\phi_i(\overline{W_i})$ is a closed and \mathbf{J} -bounded subset. In particular, every (affine) closed definable subset Z of X with $Z \subseteq \overline{W_i}$ for some i , we have that $\phi_i(Z) \subseteq \phi_i(\overline{W_i})$ is a closed and \mathbf{J} -bounded subset.

Now (1) follows from Lemma 4.15 and Criterion 3.7 and (2) follows from Lemma 4.16 and Criterion 3.10. \square

Proofs of Theorems 1.1 and 1.2. — Let G be a definably compact definable group. We have to show respectively that:

- (1) If F is a sheaf on the \mathcal{o} -minimal site on G , then we have

$$H^*(G; F) \simeq H^*(G(\mathbb{S}); F(\mathbb{S})).$$

- (2) If A is a noetherian ring and L a finitely generated A -module, then we have that $H^p(G; L_G)$ is finitely generated for each p .

But these follow now at once from Lemma 4.18 and Theorem 4.19. \square

As special case of Theorem 4.19 we obtain the following generalization of the invariance and finiteness results for \mathcal{o} -minimal cohomology, without supports, with constant coefficients, on closed and bounded definable sets in \mathcal{o} -minimal expansions of ordered groups [1, Theorems 7.4 and 8.1]:

COROLLARY 4.20. — *Suppose that \mathbb{M} is an \mathcal{o} -minimal expansion of an ordered group. Let X be a (Hausdorff) definably compact, definable space.*

- (1) *If F is a sheaf on the \mathcal{o} -minimal site on X , then we have*

$$H^*(X; F) \simeq H^*(X(\mathbb{S}); F(\mathbb{S})).$$

- (2) *If A is a noetherian ring and L a finitely generated A -module, then we have that $H^p(X; L_X)$ is finitely generated for each p .*

In \mathcal{o} -minimal expansions of real closed fields, (1) of the later can be improved due to the following [16, Corollary 1.3]:

FACT 4.21. — *If \mathbb{M} is an \mathcal{o} -minimal expansion of a real closed field, then for every definable subset $X \subseteq M^n$ we have an isomorphism*

$$H^*(X; A_X) \simeq H^*(X(\mathbb{S}); A_{X(\mathbb{S})}).$$

This fact can be extended to non affine definable spaces and non constant coefficients in the following way:

COROLLARY 4.22. — *Suppose that \mathbb{M} is an \mathcal{o} -minimal expansion of a real closed field. Let X be a regular definable space. Let F be a sheaf on the \mathcal{o} -minimal site on X . Then we have*

$$H^*(X; F) \simeq H^*(X(\mathbb{S}); F(\mathbb{S})).$$

Proof. — From [9, Chapter 10, (1.8) and Chapter 6, (3.5)] X is a definably normal definable space. We obtain the result applying Criterion 3.7 using Fact 4.21. \square

5. CONCLUDING REMARKS

Here we assume that \mathbb{M} is an arbitrary \mathcal{o} -minimal structure. As before, we let \mathbb{S} be an elementary extension of \mathbb{M} or an \mathcal{o} -minimal expansion of \mathbb{M} . We will show the invariance results for \mathcal{o} -minimal sheaf cohomology with definably compact supports mentioned in the Introduction.

We will need the fact, mentioned before, and proved in the paper [11], that in \mathcal{o} -minimal structures with definable Skolem functions, definably compact (Hausdorff)

definable spaces are definably normal. In particular, since existence of definable Skolem functions and Hausdorff are invariant under the functor $\text{Def} \rightarrow \text{Def}(\mathbb{S})$, definably normal is also invariant.

We say that a definable space X is *definably completable* if there exists a (Hausdorff) definably compact space P together with a definable open immersion $\iota : X \hookrightarrow P$ (i.e. $\iota(X)$ is open in P and $\iota : X \rightarrow \iota(X)$ is a definable homeomorphism) with $\iota(X)$ dense in P . Such $\iota : X \hookrightarrow P$ is called a *definable completion* of X .

Note that the definition of definable completion appears in the case of *o*-minimal expansions of real closed fields in the affine case in [9, Chapter 10, (2.5)] but without the requirement that $\iota(X)$ is open in P . The reason is that, as pointed out in [19], since in that context P is definably normal [9, Chapter 6, (3.5)], if X is locally definably compact (i.e. every point in X has a definably compact neighborhood), then $\iota(X)$ is open in P . By what we said above this is the case here also.

LEMMA 5.1. — *Suppose that \mathbb{M} has definable Skolem functions. Let $\iota : X \rightarrow P$ be a definable completion of a definable space X . Let F be a sheaf on the *o*-minimal site on X . Then we have isomorphisms*

$$H_c^*(X; F) \simeq H^*(P; \iota_! F) \text{ and } H_c^*(X(\mathbb{S}); F(\mathbb{S})) \simeq H^*(P(\mathbb{S}); (\iota^{\mathbb{S}})_! F(\mathbb{S})).$$

Moreover, $(\iota_! F)(\mathbb{S}) \simeq (\iota^{\mathbb{S}})_! F(\mathbb{S})$ (applying tilde we are in the case of diagram (3.1) on page 39).

Proof. — Since P is also definably normal [11], by Remark 2.3 every definably compact definable subset of P is closed and so definably normal. Thus c , the family of definably compact definable subsets of X , is a definably normal family of supports on X . Therefore, by [13, Corollary 3.9] we have $H_c^*(X; F) \simeq H^*(P; \iota_! F)$.

Using the invariance of definable open immersion and definably compact (Remarks 2.4 and 2.5) we see that there is an open \mathbb{S} -definable immersion $\iota^{\mathbb{S}} : X(\mathbb{S}) \rightarrow P(\mathbb{S})$ with $P(\mathbb{S})$ an \mathbb{S} -definably compact object of $\text{Def}(\mathbb{S})$. Since $P(\mathbb{S})$ is also \mathbb{S} -definably normal [11], by Remark 2.3 in \mathbb{S} every \mathbb{S} -definably compact \mathbb{S} -definable subset of $P(\mathbb{S})$ is closed and so \mathbb{S} -definably normal. Thus c , the family of \mathbb{S} -definably compact \mathbb{S} -definable subsets of $X(\mathbb{S})$, is an \mathbb{S} -definably normal family of supports on $X(\mathbb{S})$. Therefore, by [13, Corollary 3.9] in \mathbb{S} we have $H_c^*(X(\mathbb{S}); F(\mathbb{S})) \simeq H^*(P(\mathbb{S}); (\iota^{\mathbb{S}})_! F(\mathbb{S}))$. \square

By Theorem 4.19 and Lemma 5.1 we get:

COROLLARY 5.2. — *Let X be a definable space with a definable completion $\iota : X \rightarrow P$. Suppose that there is a cartesian product $\mathbf{J} = \prod_{i=1}^m J_i$ of definable group-intervals and P has definable charts $\{(U_i, \phi_i)\}_{i=1}^k$ such that $\phi_i(U_i) \subseteq \prod_{i=1}^m J_i$ for each i . If F is a sheaf on the *o*-minimal site on X , then we have*

$$H_c^*(X; F) \simeq H_c^*(X(\mathbb{S}); F(\mathbb{S})).$$

By [9, Chapter 10, (1.8), Chapter 10, (2.5)] (and the observation about the definition of definable completable) we have:

FACT 5.3. — *If \mathbb{M} is an *o*-minimal expansion of a real closed field, then every regular, locally definably compact definable space is definably completable by an affine definable space.*

By Facts 5.3 and Corollary 5.2 we also have:

COROLLARY 5.4. — *Suppose that \mathbb{M} is an *o*-minimal expansion of an ordered field. Let X be a regular, locally definably compact definable space. Let F be a sheaf on the *o*-minimal site on X . Then we have*

$$H_c^*(X; F) \simeq H_c^*(X(\mathbb{S}); F(\mathbb{S})).$$

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The first author was supported by Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia, Financiamento Base 2008 - ISFL/1/209. The second author was supported by Marie Curie grant PIEF-GA-2010-272021. This work is part of the FCT projects PTDC/MAT/101740/2008 and PTDC/MAT/122844/2010.

We wish to thank the referee for his/her patient and very helpful work: he/she suggested simplifications of definitions and many proofs as well as considerable improvements in the presentation of the paper.

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Manuscript received March 14, 2014,
 revised June 24, 2015,
 accepted June 26, 2015.

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