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Newton polyhedra and Parshin's symbols

According to the famous theorem of A. Weil the product of so-called Weil's symbols $\{f, g\}$ over all the points of an algebraic curve Γ is equal to 1. Here f, g are non-zero meromorphic functions on Γ . It turns out that one can obtain a very simple proof of this theorem just by looking at the Newton polygon of the equation of the image of the curve Γ under the meromorphic map $f, g: \Gamma \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^*)^2$. Parshin generalized Weil's theorem to the multidimensional case and defined so-called Parshin's symbols of $(n+1)$ meromorphic functions on a n -dimensional variety. Parshin's construction is pure algebraic. I will present a new topological explanation of the Parshin theory and a multidimensional generalization of the classical Vieta's formula for the product of all the roots of a polynomial.