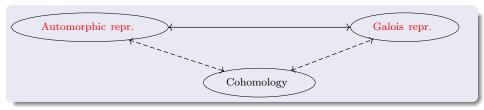
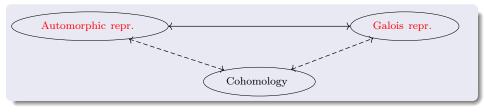
On the mod p Langlands programme for GL_2

Christophe Breuil
CNRS & Université Paris-Saclay

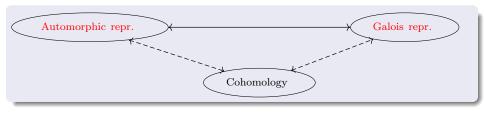
Heilbronn Annual Conference 2024 September 5, 2024



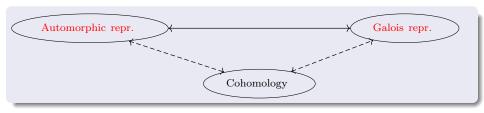




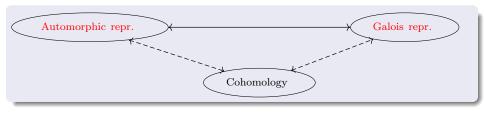
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Best way to define (some of) these varieties: use rings of finite adèles

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When $F = \mathbb{Q}$, modular curves = special case $D = M_2$



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For any $U^{\nu}=$ compact open subgroup of $(D\otimes_F \mathbb{A}_F^{f,\nu})^{\times}$, get a tower of Shimura curves

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where $\cdots \subseteq U''_v \subseteq U'_v \subseteq U_v \subseteq \cdots = \text{compact open subgroups of } \mathrm{GL}_2(F_v)$



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Motivation for $H^1(U^v)$: can try to decompose $H^1(U^v) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_\ell} \overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}$ under **both** actions of $\mathrm{GL}_2(F_v)$ and $\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{F}/F)$

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- Can define similarly $H^0(U^v)$ and $H^2(U^v)$ but not very interesting
- $\operatorname{GL}_2(F_v)$ acts on $\varinjlim_{U_v} \operatorname{H}^i(Y_{U^vU_v}(\mathbb{C}),\mathbb{Z})$ but not $\operatorname{Gal}(\overline{F}/F)!$



$$H^1(U^{\vee}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_{\ell}} \overline{\mathbb{Q}_{\ell}} \cong \bigoplus_{f} \left(\rho(f) \otimes_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_{\ell}} \pi_{\nu}(f)^{\oplus d_{U^{\nu}}(f)} \right) \bigoplus (*)$$

Theorem (Langlands, Deligne, Piatetski-Shapiro, Carayol, T. Saito

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- (*) = non-cuspidal part = not interesting here



Theorem (same people)

For $\ell \neq p$ the isomorphism class of the representation $\pi_v(f)$ determines and only depends on the isomorphism class of the representation $\rho(f)|_{\operatorname{Gal}(\overline{F}_v/F_v)}$

(Recall
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Theorem (reformulation)

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Remark: There is a version also when $\ell = p$



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 \bullet $\rho|_{\operatorname{Gal}(\overline{F}_{V}/F_{V})}$ irreducible $\Longrightarrow \pi_{V}$ not a subquotient of principal series



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• $\rho|_{\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{F}_v/F_v)}$ irreducible $\Longrightarrow \pi_v$ not a subquotient of principal series π_v called a **supercuspidal** representation



Reducing mod p

Theorem (Emerton, 2010)

ASSUME $F=\mathbb{Q}$ AND $D=\mathrm{M}_2$

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$$\frac{\rho}{\text{ irreducible}} + \operatorname{Hom}_{\operatorname{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q})}(\frac{\rho}{\rho}, H^1(U^p) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \overline{\mathbb{F}_p}) \neq 0$$

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Remark: Theorem should hold as soon as $F_{\nu} = \mathbb{Q}_{p}$ (not written so far)

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Theorem (B.-Diamond F_{ν} unramified, 2014, Scholze general case, 2018)

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Converse not known: no example so far of a π_v as above which only depends on $\rho|_{\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{F}_v/F_v)}$



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Remark: p unramified in $F \implies F_v/\mathbb{Q}_p$ = unramified extension



Theorem (B.-Herzig-Hu-Morra-Schraen, 2021 to 2024 (continued))

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Remark: Conjecture holds if $\dim_{\mathbb{Q}_n} F_{\nu} = 2$,



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Remark: Conjecture holds if $\dim_{\mathbb{Q}_p} F_{\nu} = 2$, but do not know if π is the same!



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Two main global ingredients used:

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- ullet "self-duality" of $\pi_{oldsymbol{v}}$ (works because it is GL_2), see next slide

+ lots of long and clever *local* computations both on the $\operatorname{Gal}(\overline{F_{\nu}}/F_{\nu})$ -side (e.g. potentially crystalline deformation rings) and on the $\operatorname{GL}_2(F_{\nu})$ -side

$$\textit{I}_1\stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{=} \left\{g \in \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}_{\textit{F}_{\textit{v}}}), \ g \equiv \left(\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & \star \\ 0 & 1 \end{smallmatrix}\right) \ (\mathsf{mod} \ p)\right\} = \mathsf{pro-}\textit{p-}\mathsf{lwahori}$$

$$I_1 \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{=} \left\{ g \in \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}_{F_v}), \ g \equiv \left(\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & * \\ 0 & 1 \end{smallmatrix} \right) \pmod{p} \right\} = \text{pro-p-lwahori}$$
 $\mathfrak{m} \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{=} \operatorname{maximal} \operatorname{ideal} \operatorname{of} \operatorname{local} \operatorname{ring} \Lambda \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{=} \overline{\mathbb{F}_p}[[I_1]] \left(\operatorname{lwasawa} \operatorname{algebra} \operatorname{of} I_1 \right)$

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$$\operatorname{Ext}_{\Lambda}^{3\dim_{\mathbb{Q}_p}(F_{\boldsymbol{v}})}(\pi_{\boldsymbol{v}}^{\vee},\Lambda)\cong\pi_{\boldsymbol{v}}^{\vee}\otimes(\operatorname{twist})$$

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Theorem (key intermediate result)

The action of $\operatorname{gr}_{\mathfrak{m}}(\Lambda)$ on $\operatorname{gr}_{\mathfrak{m}}(\pi_{\boldsymbol{v}}^{\vee})$ factors through a commutative quotient of $\operatorname{gr}_{\mathfrak{m}}(\Lambda)$

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$$\overline{\mathbb{F}_p}[y_0, z_0, \dots, y_{f-1}, z_{f-1}]/(y_0 z_0, \dots, y_{f-1} z_{f-1})$$

where
$$\overline{\mathbb{F}_p}[y_i] = \operatorname{gr}(\overline{\mathbb{F}_p}[[\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \mathcal{O}_{F_v} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}]])$$
 and $\overline{\mathbb{F}_p}[z_i] = \operatorname{gr}(\overline{\mathbb{F}_p}[[\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ p\mathcal{O}_{F_v} & 1 \end{pmatrix}]])$

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