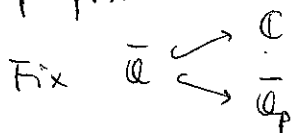


TALK 1

Serre-type Conj. for tame n-dimensional mod p Gal. reps.

(Florian Herzig)

Notations:  $p$  prime



$$G_{\bar{\mathbb{Q}}} = \text{Gal}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q})$$

$$\cup \\ D_p = \text{decomp. gr.}$$

$$\cup \\ I_p = \text{inertia gr.}$$

①  $GL_2$   $k \geq 2$

$$f \in S_k(\Gamma_1(N), \mathbb{C}) \text{ eigenform : } T_\ell f = a_\ell f, S_\ell f = b_\ell f$$

$$\begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ T_\ell & S_\ell \end{matrix} \quad (\ell \nmid pN) \quad a_\ell, b_\ell \in \bar{\mathbb{Z}}$$

$\rightarrow \rho_f: G_{\bar{\mathbb{Q}}} \rightarrow GL_2(\bar{\mathbb{F}}_p)$  unram. outside  $Np$  o.t.

$$(i) \det(1 - \rho_f(\text{Fro}_\ell)X) = 1 - \bar{a}_\ell X + \ell \bar{b}_\ell X^2 \quad \forall \ell \nmid pN$$

$$(ii) \rho_f(\text{cx. conj.}) \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ if } p > 2 \text{ ("odd").}$$

Serre's Conjecture: If  $\rho: G_{\bar{\mathbb{Q}}} \rightarrow GL_2(\bar{\mathbb{F}}_p)$  is irr. + odd,  
it arises from some  $f$  of level  $N(\rho)$  and weight  $k(\rho) \geq 2$

$$\begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ \{l | I_l : l \neq p\} & \{l | I_l\} \\ \text{(prime to } p) & \end{matrix}$$

Passing to cohomology:

Eichler-Shimura:  $H^1(\Gamma_1(N), \text{Sym}^{k-2}(\mathbb{C}^2)) \cong M_k(N) \oplus \overline{S_k(N)}$   
 (group coho., via  $\Gamma_1(N) \subset \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}) \curvearrowright \mathbb{C}^2$ ) (Hecke equiv.)

For  $\rho: G_{\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow \text{GL}_2(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p)$  irr.,

$\rho$  attached to reduction "mod  $p$ " of Hecke evals. in wt.  $k$ ,  
level prime to  $p$

$\Leftrightarrow$  ----- Hecke evals. in  $H^1(\Gamma_1(N), \text{Sym}^{k-2} \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^2)$ ,  
some  $(N, p) = 1$ .

(\*)  $\{ \Leftrightarrow$  -----  $H^1(\Gamma_1(N), F)$  -----  
some  $F \in \text{IH}(\text{Sym}^{k-2})$

$\rightarrow$  Ash-Stevens 1986

Serre weights = irr. reps. of  $\text{GL}_2(\mathbb{F}_p)$  over  $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$

$F(a, b) \cong \text{Sym}^{a-b} \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^2 \otimes \det^b \quad (0 \leq a-b \leq p-1)$

(So there are  $p(p-1)$ .)

Let  $W(\rho) = \{ \text{Serre wts. } F \mid (*) \text{ holds} \}$ .

Translate between  $k(\rho)$  and  $W(\rho)$  (exercise)

- " $\rightarrow$ ": use
- $W(\rho \otimes \omega) \cong W(\rho) \otimes \det$
  - $\rho$  modular of wt. 2  $\Rightarrow$  wt.  $p+1$
  - $\rho$  modular of wt.  $k \Rightarrow k$  determined mod  $p-1$  by  $\det \rho|_{I_p}$

" $\leftarrow$ ": need to work out  $JH(\text{Sym}^{k-2} \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^2)$  for  $k \leq p^2-1$ .  
 (Rk:  $k(\rho)$  minimal wt. in prime-to- $p$  level.)

E-g.:  $\rho|_{I_p} \sim \begin{pmatrix} \omega^i & * \\ & \omega^j \end{pmatrix}$ ;  $k(\rho) = i + pj + 1$   
 $p-2 > i > j+1 > 0$   
 $W(\rho) = \begin{cases} \{F(i-1, j), F(j+p-2, i)\} & * \text{ split} \\ \{F(i-1, j)\} & * \text{ non-split} \end{cases}$

(see also BDT, thm. 3.15)

②  $GL_n$ ,  $n \geq 2$

$\Gamma_1(N) = \left\{ \gamma \in SL_n(\mathbb{Z}) : \gamma \equiv \begin{pmatrix} * & & \\ & * & \\ 0 & & 0 \dots 1 \end{pmatrix} \pmod{N} \right\}, (N, p) = 1$

$F$  ... same weight: irr. rep. of  $GL_n(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p)$  over  $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$ .

$\rightarrow H^i(\Gamma_1(N), F)$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $T_{\ell, 1}, \dots, T_{\ell, n} \quad (\forall \ell \nmid pN)$

If  $\rho: G_{\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow GL_n(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p)$  irr. + odd (i.e.  $\rho(\text{cx. conj.}) \sim \begin{pmatrix} \pm 1 & & \\ & \mp 1 & \\ & & \pm 1 \dots \end{pmatrix}$  if  $p > 2$ )

let  $W(\rho) = \{ \text{same wts. } F \mid \exists \text{ Hecke eigenvec. in } H^i(\Gamma_1(N), F) \text{ attached to } \rho, \text{ some } i \geq 0, (N, p) = 1 \}$ .

$\rightarrow$  Ash, Doud, Pollack, Sinnott

Rks.: -  $W(\varphi)$  should only depend on  $\varphi|_{\mathbb{F}_p}$ .

- expect  $W(\varphi|_{\mathbb{F}_p}) \subset W(\varphi|_{\mathbb{F}_p^{sr}})$   
 $\phi \neq$

### ③ Modular representations

$G = GL_n$  [or split reductive /  $\mathbb{F}_p$ ,  $G'$  simply conn.]

$U$   $\begin{pmatrix} * & * \\ 0 & * \end{pmatrix}$

$B$  Borel

$U$   $\begin{pmatrix} * & 0 \\ 0 & * \end{pmatrix}$

$T$  max. torus

$X(T) = \text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}, G_m)$ ,  $Y(T) = \text{Hom}(G_m, T)$  free  $\mathbb{Z}$  of rk- $n$

$\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle: X(T) \times Y(T) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$  perfect

$R^+ \subset R \subset X(T)$  (pos.) roots

$\alpha \in R \leftrightarrow \alpha^\vee \in R^\vee \subset Y(T)$

simple coroots  $\alpha_i^\vee(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & t & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & t^{-1} & \\ & & & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq n-1$

dominant wts.  $X(T)_+$   $(a_1, \dots, a_{n-1})$  in  $\mathbb{Z}$

Weyl gp.  $W = N(T)/T \cong S_n$

restricted wts.  $X_1(T) = \{ \lambda \in X(T) : 0 \leq \langle \lambda, \alpha_i^\vee \rangle \leq p-1 \forall i \} \subset X(T)$

$\cup$

regular wts.

$X_{\text{reg}}(T) = \{ \lambda \in X(T) : \langle \lambda, \alpha_i^\vee \rangle = 0 \text{ or } \langle \lambda, \alpha_i^\vee \rangle = p-1 \}$

[non-standard terminology]

$\cup$

$X^0(T) = \{ \lambda \in X(T) : \langle \lambda, \alpha_i^\vee \rangle = 0 \}$

Thm. (Chevalley)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{irr. reps. of } G \\ \text{over } \overline{\mathbb{F}_p} \end{array} \right\} \longleftrightarrow X(T)_+$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \psi & & \psi \\ F(\lambda) & \longleftrightarrow & \lambda \end{array}$$

Thm. (Steinberg + E)

(i) Every irr. rep. of  $G(\overline{\mathbb{F}_p})$  over  $\overline{\mathbb{F}_p}$  (ferret wt.) is of form  $F(\lambda)$ , some  $\lambda \in X_+(T)$ .

(ii) If  $\lambda, \lambda' \in X_+(T), F(\lambda) \cong F(\lambda')$  as reps. of  $G(\overline{\mathbb{F}_p}) \iff \lambda - \lambda' \in (p-1)X^0(T)$ .

E-g. same wts. for  $n=3$ :  $F(a, b, c)$ :  $0 \leq a-b, b-c \leq p-1$ .

eg. ----- : ----- <math>p-1</math>

$F(\underline{a} + \underline{1}) \cong F(\underline{a}) \otimes \det.$

Dual Weyl module: for  $\lambda \in X(T)_+$ , let

$$W(\lambda) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{morphisms } G(\overline{\mathbb{F}_p}) \xrightarrow{f} \overline{\mathbb{F}_p} : f(\bar{b}g) = \lambda(\bar{b})f(g) \\ \forall \bar{b} \in \bar{B} \text{ (opp. Borel)}, g \in G \end{array} \right\}$$

(action by right translation)

- works over any comm. ring
- satisfies the Weyl character formula
- $F(\lambda) \cong \text{soc}_G W(\lambda)$  [unique irr. submod.]

E-g. ( $n=2$ )  $W(m, 0) \cong \text{sym}^m \overline{\mathbb{F}_p}^2$

Alcoves:

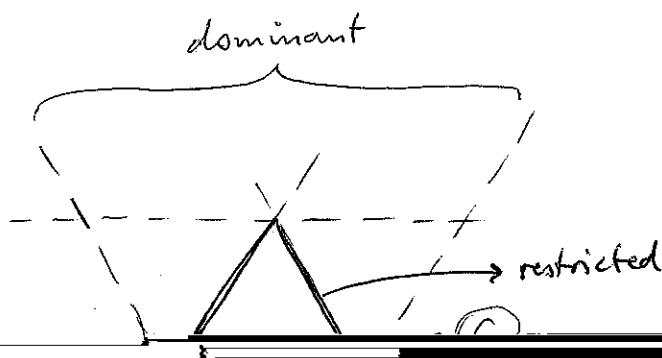
Choose  $\tilde{\rho} \in X(T)$  s.t.  $\langle \tilde{\rho}, \alpha_i^\vee \rangle = 1 \ \forall i$ , e.g.  $\tilde{\rho} = (n-1, n-2, \dots, 1, 0)$ .

For  $\alpha \in R, m \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,

affine hyperplane  $H_{\alpha, m} \subset X(T) \otimes \mathbb{R} : \langle \lambda + \tilde{\rho}, \alpha^\vee \rangle = mp$ .

Alcoves = conn. components of  $X(T) \otimes \mathbb{R} - \bigcup_{\alpha, m} H_{\alpha, m}$  (open!)

n=3: [really the projection under  $X(T) \otimes \mathbb{R} \rightarrow X(T \cap \text{Sl}_3) \otimes \mathbb{R}$ ]



Assume for simplicity  $C_0 \cap X(T) \neq \emptyset$  ( $p > n-1$ )

Affine Weyl group: - generated by aff. reflections  $s_{\alpha, m}$  in  $H_{\alpha, m}$   
- fund. domain  $C_0$ .

For  $\lambda, \lambda' \in X(T)$ , say  $\lambda \uparrow \lambda'$  if  $\exists$  <sup>aff.</sup> reflections  $s_i = s_{\alpha_i, m_i}$  s.t.  
 $\lambda \leq s_1 \lambda \leq s_2 s_1 \lambda \leq \dots \leq s_r s_{r-1} \dots s_1 \lambda = \lambda'$

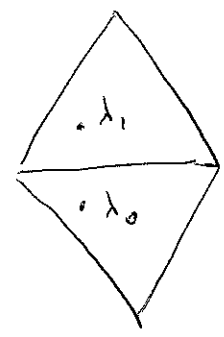
(in particular:  $\lambda, \lambda'$  in same aff. Weyl gp. orbit)

Linkage Principle:  $[W(\lambda) : F(\mu)] \neq 0 \Rightarrow \mu \uparrow \lambda$   
(multiplicity as JH constit.)

Translation Principle:  
Suppose  $\lambda, \mu$  lie in same aff. Weyl gp. orbit and on no  $H_{\alpha, m}$ . Then  $[W(\lambda) : F(\mu)]$  only depends on the alcoves  $\lambda, \mu$  lie in.

Cor.:  $W(\lambda) = F(\lambda)$  if  $\lambda \in C_0$ . [consider highest wt.]

Eg. ( $n=3$ )



If  $a-c \geq p-2$ ,  
 $a-b, b-c < p-1$ , then

$$0 \rightarrow F(a, b, c) \xrightarrow{\lambda_1} W(a, b, c) \rightarrow F(c+p-2, b, a-p+2) \xrightarrow{\lambda_0} 0$$

( $n=2$ ) If  $p-1 < m < 2p-1$ ,

$$0 \rightarrow F(m, 0) \rightarrow W(m, 0) \rightarrow F(p-1, m-p+1) \rightarrow 0$$

§ RL: It is possible that  $\mu \uparrow \lambda$  with  $\lambda$  restricted and  $\mu$  not restricted (e.g.  $A_n, n \geq 4; G_2$ ).

$\omega_r: I_p \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_p^\times$  same fundamental character

Assume for  $\forall s | r, N_{\mathbb{F}_p^r / \mathbb{F}_p^s} \circ \omega_r = \omega_s$ .

If  $\mu = (a_1, \dots, a_n) \in X(T)$ , let  $\bar{\mu} = (a_1, \dots, a_n) \in Y(T)$ .  
[Equality]

If  $w \in W, \mu \in X(T)$ : choose  $r \geq 1$  s.t.  $w^r = 1$ .

let  $\dots, \prod_{i=0}^{r-1} (\mathbb{F}_p \circ w)^i (\bar{\mu} \circ \omega_r): I_p \rightarrow T(\mathbb{F}_p) \subset GL_n(\mathbb{F}_p)$ .



Ingredients for the conj:

(i) Given  $\rho$  tame at  $p$ :

$V(\rho|_{I_p})$  is a certain Deligne-Lusztig rep. of  $GL_n(\mathbb{F}_p)$  over  $\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ .  
(genuine rep. up to sign, parabolic ind. of cuspidal)

(ii)  $R: \{\text{ferre wts.}\} \longrightarrow \{\text{regular ferre wts.}\} \quad (a_1, \dots, a_n)$   
 $(\mathbb{Z}/(p-1))^n \quad \downarrow$   
 $(\bar{a}_1, \dots, \bar{a}_n)$

$$R(F(b_1, \dots, b_n)) := (\overline{b_n - (n-1)}, \dots, \overline{b_2 - 1}, \overline{b_1}).$$

Conj. (H.) If  $\rho: G_{\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow GL_n(\overline{\mathbb{F}_p})$  odd, irred. and  $\rho|_{I_p}$  tame,  
then

$$W_{\text{reg}}(\rho) = \underbrace{R(JH(\overline{V(\rho|_{I_p})}))}_{=: W^{\text{?}}(\rho)}$$

regular ferre wts. in  $W(\rho)$

→ prev. conjecture by Ash, Doud, Pollack, Sinnott for  $GL_3$   
(fewer wts. predicted, computations)

- evidence:
- computations (Doud-Pollack)
  - examples of  $\rho$  for  $GL_3, GL_4$  modular of certain predicted weight  
Ash et al
  - companion forms for  $GSp_4$ . (Tilouine)

Generic case: (use Jantzen)

Assume  $\rho|_{\mathbb{I}_p}$  tame and ( $\rho|_{\mathbb{I}_p}$  generic or  $\nu$  generic).

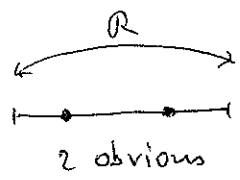
Then  $F(\nu) \in W^{\neq}(\rho) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \exists \nu' \uparrow \nu \\ \text{dom. restricted} \\ \text{s.t. } \rho|_{\mathbb{I}_p} \sim \tau(w, \nu' + \tilde{\rho}) \text{ for some } w \in W \end{cases}$

Terminology:

$\nu' = \nu$ :  $F(\nu)$  is "obvious" weight (there are  $\#W = n!$ )  
 $\nu' \neq \nu$ :  $F(\nu)$  is "shadow" weight

Examples:

$\mathfrak{sl}_2$ :



$\mathfrak{sl}_3$ :

