The Cohomology of GU_n local Shimura varieties

Alexander Bertoloni Meli (with Kieu Hieu Nguyen)

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Langlands Conjectures:

$$\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text{automorphic} \\ \text{representations of } G \end{array}\right\} \longleftrightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{c} \widehat{G} - \text{valued} \\ \text{Galois representations} \end{array}\right\}$$

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These correspondences can be constructed/studied via the cohomology of certain moduli spaces

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- number fields: modular curves (GL₂), Shimura varieties
- *p*-adic fields: Lubin–Tate spaces (*GL_n*), Rapoport–Zink spaces, local Shimura varieties, moduli of shtuka

Key Idea in Practice

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 - GSp_4 (Hamann): Gan-Takeda \leftrightarrow Fargues-Scholze

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We study ρ∈ Irr(GU_n(ℚ_p)) such that φ_ρ : W_{ℚ_p} → ^LGU_n is supercuspidal.

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Main Theorem

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Theorem (BM–Nguyen)

Let φ be supercuspidal and $\rho \in \Pi_{\varphi}$. Then $Mant_{\mu}(\rho)$ has an explicit description in terms of LLC:

$$\operatorname{Mant}_{\mu}(\rho) = \sum_{\rho' \in \Pi_{\varphi}} \rho' \boxtimes \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{S}_{\varphi}}(\tau_{\rho',\rho}, \mathbf{r}_{\mu} \circ \varphi).$$

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Application (work in progress with Hamman and Nguyen) Mok LLC and Fargues–Scholze LLC are compatible for GU_n as above.



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$$\mu: z \mapsto \binom{z}{1}_1 \in U_3(\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}) \subset GU_3(\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p})$$

with associated "highest weight rep"

$$r_{\mu}: \widehat{GU}_3 \rtimes W_E \to GL(V),$$

dim V = 3

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 - Size 2: $r_{\mu} \circ \varphi|_{W_E}$ has irreducible factors of dimension 2 and 1.
 - Size 4: $r_{\mu} \circ \varphi|_{W_E}$ is a sum of three characters.

• Recall that in LLC, *L*-packets are controlled by rep theory of the centralizer group $S_{\varphi} = Z_{\widehat{GU_n}}(\varphi)$

Key Idea

The decomposition of $Mant_{\mu}(\rho)$ is also determined by rep theory of S_{φ} . In particular: the action of S_{φ} on V via r_{μ} .

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The decomposition of $Mant_{\mu}(\rho)$ is also determined by rep theory of S_{φ} . In particular: the action of S_{φ} on V via r_{μ} .

ullet In the Size 1 case, $S_{\!\varphi}$ acts trivially on V and we simply get

 $\operatorname{Mant}_{\mu}(\rho) = \rho \boxtimes r_{\mu} \circ \varphi|_{W_{E}}$



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$$S_{\varphi} = \langle \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ & \\ & -1 \end{pmatrix} \times \mathbb{C}^{\times} \rangle \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{C}^{\times}.$$

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 $V \cong \chi_{\mathrm{triv}} \boxtimes \eta_{\mathrm{dim\,1}} \oplus \chi_{\mathrm{sgn}} \boxtimes \eta_{\mathrm{dim\,2}}$

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We get

$$Mant_{\mu}(\rho_{1}) = \rho_{1} \boxtimes \eta_{\dim 1} + \rho_{2} \boxtimes \eta_{\dim 2}$$
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• In other words, the Galois rep attached to ρ_j in $\operatorname{Mant}_{\mu}(\rho_i)$ is the $\iota(\rho_i) \otimes \iota(\rho_j)$ -isotypic part of V.

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• There are supercuspidal reps of GU_3 that don't appear in a supercuspidal packet. They correspond to certain $\varphi: W_F \times SL_2 \rightarrow {}^LGU_3$ where the SL_2 action on V has reducible factors of dimension 1 and 2. We have S_{φ} is the same as Case 2.

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- Packets look like $\{\pi^s, \pi^2\}$ where π^2 appears in a reducible $\operatorname{Ind}_{\mathcal{T}}(\sigma)$ with π^n . There is an A-packet $\{\pi^s, \pi^n\}$.

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• In other words, $Mant_{\mu}$ knows about *A*-packets!