

# Towards homotopy methods in representation theory

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# Langlands correspondences: Classical

Basic definitions:

- $G$  a reductive group over  $k$ , e.g.,  $GL(n)$ ,  $Sp(2n)$
- $G^\vee$  the complex dual group, e.g.,  $GL(n, \mathbb{C})$ ,  $SO(2n+1, \mathbb{C})$
- $W_k \subset \text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k)$  the absolute Weil group of  $k$
- ${}^L G = \hat{G} \rtimes W_k$  the  $L$ -group
- $L_k \rightarrow W_k$  'the' Langlands group

The arithmetic Langlands correspondence is, roughly,

- $k$  a local field of characteristic 0, there is a finite to 1 map:

$$\text{Irr}(G(k)) \longrightarrow \{\psi : L_k \times SL_2(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow {}^L G\} / G^\vee\text{-conj},$$

giving a partition  $\Pi_{\text{unit}}(G(k)) = \sqcup_{\psi} \Pi_{\psi}$  with maps  $\Pi_{\psi} \rightarrow \text{Irr}(S_{\psi})$ .

- $k$  a global field of characteristic 0, we have

$$L_{\text{disc}}^2(G(k) \backslash G(\mathbb{A}_k)) = \bigoplus_{\psi} \bigoplus_{\text{disc } \pi \in \Pi_{\psi}} \pi^{m(\pi), \psi}$$

where  $\Pi_{\psi} = \otimes' \Pi_{\psi_v}$ , the restricted direct product over all places  $v$ .

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# Langlands correspondences: Covering groups

The theory of automorphic forms has involved the representation theory of covers of reductive groups, which are often not algebraic. Examples:

- Weil representation and theta correspondence on metaplectic groups;
- Shimura lifts on covers of general/special linear groups
- Weissman's  $L$ -group for Brylinski-Deligne extensions

Theorem (Gan-Savin, 2012)

Let  $\psi$  be a nontrivial additive character of  $k$ ,  $\mu$  the roots of unity in  $k$  with an embedding  $\epsilon : \mu \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$ . Then there is a bijection

$$\text{Irr}_\epsilon(Mp_{2n}) \leftrightarrow \text{Irr}(SO_{2n+1}(k)) \sqcup \text{Irr}(SO_{2n+1}(k))$$

where the LHS denotes representations  $\pi$  such that  $\pi|_\mu = \epsilon$ .

**Question:** How do covering groups fit into the Langlands correspondence?

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# Langlands correspondences: $n$ -dimensional

A nonarchimedean local field is a complete discrete valued field with finite residue field, e.g.,  $\mathbb{Q}_p$  or  $\mathbb{F}_p((t))$ . Define an  $n$ -dimensional local field inductively to be one whose residue field is an  $(n - 1)$ -dimensional local field, e.g.,  $\mathbb{Q}_p((t)), \mathbb{F}_p((t_1))((t_2))$ .

Theorem (Kapranov, 1992)

*The Langlands correspondence is a stack on the Waldhausen space—a bisimplicial category—associated to the category of (pure) motives.*

dim $n$	$n$ -categories	objects
0	$k$	subsets of $k$
1	$\text{Vect}/k$	$V/k$
2	$2\text{-Vect}/k$	$\text{Vect-modules}/k$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$

For the  $n = 2$ , Parshin's version (2013) of Kapranov's proposed correspondence reads:

$\{d\text{-dim reps of } \text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k)\} \leftrightarrow \{\text{Irred. } 2\text{-reps of } GL(2d, k)\}$

**Problem:**  $n$ -categories are not well-developed. (But  $\infty$ -categories are!)

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This talk: Motives most naturally live in an  $(\infty, 1)$ -category. How should the automorphic side reflect this structure?

# Stacks for geometers

Why stacks? They (1) solve moduli problems, (2) keep track of nontrivial automorphisms in quotient groups.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F & & \text{Gpd} \\ \downarrow p & & \uparrow p^{-1} \\ C & & C \end{array}$$

**Definition:** A *stack* (in groupoids) over a category  $C$  is a category  $k$  fibred in groupoids such that

- isomorphisms are a sheaf and
- descent datum is effective

In other words,  $p^{-1}$  is a sheaf of groupoids on  $C$ . (Really a 2-sheaf.)

We call a stack *algebraic* (or Artin) if

- the diagonal  $F \rightarrow F \times F$  is representable, quasi-compact, and separated,
- There is a smooth surjective morphism from a scheme  $X \rightarrow F$

**Example:**  $C = \text{Spec } \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $F = \mathcal{M}_g$  smooth curves of fixed genus  $g \geq 2$  is an algebraic stack.

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# Stacks for representation theorists

**Example:** Let  $X$  be an  $S$ -scheme with an action of an algebraic group  $\mathbf{G}$ , with  $k$  points  $G =: \mathbf{G}(k)$ . The *quotient stack* is the contravariant functor

$$[X/\mathbf{G}] : (\text{Sch}/S)^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Gpd}$$

associating to an  $S$ -scheme  $Y$  the category of principle  $G$ -bundles over  $Y$  with a  $G$ -equivariant morphism to  $X$ .

**Example** If  $X = \text{Spec}(k) = *$ , then  $[*/\mathbf{G}]$  is the moduli stack of principle  $G$ -bundles over  $S$ , called the *classifying stack*  $B\mathbf{G}$ . It is known that

$$\text{Rep}(G) \simeq \text{QC}(B\mathbf{G}),$$

where  $\text{Rep}$  denotes the category of smooth, finite-dimensional complex representations and  $\text{QC}$  the category of quasicohherent sheaves.

Theorem (Bernstein, 2014)

Let  $\mathbf{G}_i$  be the pure inner forms of  $\mathbf{G}$  over a nonarchimedean local field  $k$ .  
Then

$$\text{Irr}(\text{QC}(B\mathbf{G}(k))) = \coprod \text{Irr}(G_i)$$

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# Stacks for topologists

**Definition:** Let  $\Delta$  be the category whose objects are the relations  $0 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow n$  for  $n \geq 0$ , and the morphisms are order-preserving set functions. Then a *simplicial set* is a contravariant functor

$$\Delta^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Sets}$$

and a *simplicial presheaf* over  $C$  is a contravariant functor

$$C^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{sSets}.$$

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# Stacks for us: What

A closed model structure on a category is a specified class of maps (fibrations, cofibrations, weak equivalences) satisfying certain axioms. By Lurie, one may assign an  $(\infty, 1)$ -category to a given model category.

Our construction is now straightforward: Consider simplicial sheaves of sets on  $B\mathbf{G}$ , then:

## Proposition (W.)

*The category  $\mathrm{sShv}(B\mathbf{G}(k))$  has a closed model structure with the model structure of Joyal, in which*

- *Cofibrations are the monomorphisms,*
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The Langlands correspondence can be formulated using motives. (Indeed,  $L_k$  was inspired by Grothendieck's pure motives.) Morel and Voevodsky developed a homotopy theory of schemes, whose construction goes like this:

Starting with the category of smooth schemes over a field  $k$ , form

$$\mathrm{Sm}/k \rightarrow \mathrm{sShv}(\mathrm{Sm}/k) \rightarrow \mathrm{sShv}(\mathrm{Sm}/k)_{\mathbb{A}^1}$$

the final term being localization with respect to projections  $X \times \mathbb{A}^1 \rightarrow X$ , we call this the (unstable) motivic homotopy category of schemes.

Theorem (Dugger, 2000)

*There is a Quillen equivalence of model categories*

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We mention in passing where stacks have arisen in relation to the Langlands correspondence:

- Nash stacks as a setting for the relative trace formula, global version of Bernstein (Sakellaridis)
- Moduli stack of Higgs bundles in proof of the fundamental lemma (Ngô)
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# Stacks for us: Questions

- What should reflect  $\mathbb{A}^1$ -localization of the representation theory side?
- Can this construction work for covering groups, i.e., does the following hold:

$$\mathrm{Irr}(\mathrm{QC}(B\tilde{\mathbf{G}}(k))) \stackrel{?}{=} \coprod \mathrm{Irr}(\tilde{G}_i)$$

Do we get  $\mathrm{Irr}(\mathrm{QC}(BMp_2n(k))) = \mathrm{Irr}_\epsilon(Mp_2n)$ ? (Probably not exactly.)

- Bernstein's construction covers pure inner forms of  $\mathbf{G}$ . What about Kaletha's rigidified/extended pure inner forms, for when  $\mathbf{G}$  is not quasiplit over  $k$ ?
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