

Purpose of today's and tomorrow's talk: Compute $\#^S(\Omega^{(d+1)})$ in terms of generalized harmonic cochains.

Main objective: $\#^S(\Omega^{(d+1)})$ identify with subspace } S-dim. cochains on $\mathbb{Z}^S, \text{St}_{d+1}(K)$

More precisely: R.'s last corollary

At several points throughout this talk I will relate my proceeding to the above objective, in particular: to what will happen tomorrow.

First: let us give some setup

let $G = \text{Gl}_{d+1}(K)$, as before. $(K, (1,1), \theta, \pi \in \theta)$ as before

Consider $\mathfrak{g}: \text{Gl}_{d+1}(\theta) \rightarrow \text{Gl}_{d+1}(\theta/\pi)$,

Set $B := \mathfrak{p}^{-1}(\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} * & * \\ & * \end{pmatrix} \right\})$,

ie $B = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \theta^x & 0 \\ \pi \theta & \theta^x \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

Standard Hecke subgroup of G

Again, let

$P := P_\theta = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} * & * \\ \text{cpt. open in } \mathfrak{g}_\mathfrak{p} & * \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

G-stabilizer of the flag
 $T_\theta: K \subset \dots \subset K^{d+1}$
 (cf. Jan's talk)

let $X_\mathfrak{p} = \text{char. fct. of } \mathfrak{B}\mathfrak{P}/\mathfrak{P} \subset G/\mathfrak{P}$

For later use:

- For $g \in G$, let $X_{g\mathfrak{p}} = \text{char. fct. of } \mathfrak{B}_g\mathfrak{P} \subset \mathfrak{B}G/\mathfrak{P}$
- For $M \subset G$ arb. subset let $X_M = \text{char. fct. of } M$

Recall: G/\mathfrak{P} cpt. : $G/\mathfrak{P} = \underbrace{G/\mathfrak{p}}_{\text{proj. variety / K}}$ (K)

ie closed subset of cpt. space.

We study $\#^S(\mathfrak{B} \subset \mathfrak{G} \text{ open})$

$\#^S: \underbrace{C_c^\infty(G/\mathfrak{B}, \mathbb{Z})}_{\exists f, \text{ st. } f \text{ has finite support}} \rightarrow C^\infty(G/\mathfrak{P}, \mathbb{Z}), \quad \varphi \mapsto \varphi * X_\mathfrak{p}$

$\Rightarrow \#^S$ is a homomorphism of G-modules

$= \sum_{g \in G/\mathfrak{B}} \underbrace{\varphi(g)}_{\in \mathbb{Z}} \cdot \underbrace{g(X_\mathfrak{p})}_{\text{cf. action of } G \text{ on } C_c^\infty(G/\mathfrak{P}, \mathbb{Z})}$

Note: The G-action is given by translation, i.e.

$gf: x \mapsto f(g^{-1}x)$

(f, x appropriate), $\underbrace{\quad}_{= gf}$
 in part. : $\mathbb{Z}[G]$ -module structure.

In this talk:

- # is subj.,
- • computation of $\ker(+)$

Set $T^{++} := \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} t_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & t_{d+1} \end{pmatrix} \in G, 1 \geq |t_1| \geq \dots \geq |t_{d+1}| \right\} \subset \text{Gl}_{d+1}(\mathbb{C})$

△ T^{++} is only a semigroup $\subset \text{Gl}_{d+1}(\mathbb{C})$
(plain, looking at l.l)

Furthermore, set

$$t := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \pi & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & \pi^d \end{pmatrix}, \quad y_j = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & \pi^j \end{pmatrix} \quad (j=0, \dots, d)$$

Reminders:

$P_I =$ stabilizer of the flag τ_I (cf. Jan's talk), $I \subset \Delta = \{1, \dots, d\}$,
 $\Rightarrow P_I$ parabolic subgroup of G , $\supset \bigcup_{\sigma \in W_\Delta} P_\sigma = P_\emptyset$

Set

$u_I =$ unipotent radical of P_I
 $=$ largest normal and unipotent subgroup of P_I ,
 (cf. [Bord, LAG], 11.21)

$$u := u_\emptyset = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & * & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}, \quad \bar{u} := w_\Delta u w_\Delta^{-1}$$

where

$w_\Delta =$ unique elt. of max. length in $W_\Delta = \{\text{Permutation matrices}\}$
 $\hat{=} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & d+1 \\ d+1 & d & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

△ $w_\Delta = w_\Delta^{-1}$, $\Rightarrow \bar{u} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ * & \ddots & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

Facts:

- Iwahori decomposition $B = (\underline{B \cap u^-}) (\underline{B \cap P})$
- (+) $\begin{cases} (1.) \eta (B \cap u^-) \eta^{-1} \subset B \cap u^- \\ (2.) \eta^{-1} (B \cap P) \eta \subset B \cap P \end{cases} (\eta \in T^{++}) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ \pi & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \cdot \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \pi^x \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

Why study #? There is a bijection (incl. pres.)

$$\text{Subsets of } \Delta \xrightarrow{1:1} \text{subgroups of } GL_{d+1}(\mathbb{C}),$$

$$\supset B$$

$$I \mapsto B_I := BW_I B,$$

the sets B_I investigated by Rajuresh.

There is a diagram

$$C_c^\infty(G/B, \mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow[\text{G-epim}]{\#} C_c^\infty(G/P, \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\uparrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \uparrow$$

$$C_c^\infty(G/B_I, \mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow[\text{G-epim}]{\#_I} C_c^\infty(G/P_I, \mathbb{Z})$$

$\uparrow \cong G$ -submodules

$$\text{and } \ker(\#_I) = \langle X_{B_{g_j} B_I} - X_{B_I}, I \rangle$$

It will turn out:

$$\#^s(\Omega^{(d+1)}) \cong_{\text{G-equivar.}} \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(C_c^\infty(G/B_I, \mathbb{Z}), A)_{\mathbb{R}_I}$$

$\mathbb{R}_I =$ certain relations in terms of char. fcts. of cosets
 $I = \{1, \dots, d-s\}$

Rhs. for $I = \emptyset \hat{=} \text{space of harmonic cochains in the sense of [Gar]}$

Now:

Surjectivity of #

$$1^{\text{st}} \text{ step: } C_c^\infty(G/P, \mathbb{Z}) = \langle X \rangle_G$$

Propos. 4.7 let $b, b' \in GL_{d+1}(\mathbb{C}), \gamma \in T^{++}$, then

$$b\gamma BP \cap b'\gamma BP \neq \emptyset \text{ implies } b\gamma BP = b'\gamma BP,$$

$$\text{and } b\gamma B = b'\gamma B. \text{ In particular, } bB = b'B.$$

Proof.

Mult. with some $c \in GL_{d+1}(\mathbb{C}) \Rightarrow$ WLOG $b' = 1$.

$$\text{Ihakañ decomp } \Rightarrow b\gamma BP = b\gamma (BnU^-)(BnP)P$$

$$= b\gamma (BnU^-) \gamma^{-1} \gamma (BnP)P$$

$\stackrel{=P}{=} \text{show both inclusions elementwise}$

$\Delta \gamma^{-1} \in G,$
 not nec.
 $\gamma^{-1} \in T^{++}$
 (in general: NO)

$$\text{likewise } \gamma BP = \gamma (BnU^-) \gamma^{-1} P,$$

$$\Rightarrow \emptyset \subsetneq b\gamma BP \cap \gamma BP = b\gamma (BnU^-) \gamma^{-1} P \cap \gamma (BnU^-) \gamma^{-1} P$$

provided

$$\subset b (BnU^-) P \cap (BnU^-) P$$

$$\subset bBP \cap BP,$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists c \in bBP \cap BP, \text{ i.e. } c = bb_0 p = b_1 p' \text{ for some } b_0, b_1 \in B, p, p' \in P,$$

$$\text{i.e. } c = bb_0 = b_1 p' \text{ (} p' \mapsto p^{-1} p' \text{),}$$

$$\Rightarrow p \in \underbrace{GL_{d+1}(\mathbb{C})}_{p = b_1^{-1} b b_0} \cap P \subset \underbrace{B \cap P}_{(ev_{\gamma})} \Rightarrow b = b_1 p b_0^{-1} \in B,$$

$\Rightarrow b \in (\underbrace{B \cap W}_{\ni b''}) (\underbrace{B \cap P}_{\ni b''}), \Rightarrow b = b'' b''',$

$\Rightarrow (b''')^{-1} b \in B \cap P, \Rightarrow b' b'' \in B \cap P, \quad (*)$

$\Rightarrow b'' y B P = \underbrace{b b' b''}_{=1} y B P \subset b (B \cap P) y B P = b y \underbrace{y^{-1} (B \cap P) y}_{\subset B \cap P} B P$

$\subset b y \underbrace{(B \cap P)}_{\subset B, \subset P} B P \subset b y B P, \text{ and vice versa (cf. } (*), \text{ "}\Leftarrow\text{"),}$

$\Rightarrow b'' y B P = b y B P$

Now

$\emptyset \neq \underbrace{b y B P}_{= b'' y B P} \cap y B P = b'' y B P \cap y B P = b'' y \underbrace{(B \cap U^{-1})}_{\substack{\text{as} \\ \text{above}}} y^{-1} P \cap y \underbrace{(B \cap U^{-1})}_{\substack{\text{as} \\ \text{above}}} y^{-1} P,$

$\Rightarrow b'' y (B \cap U^{-1}) y^{-1} \cap y (B \cap U^{-1}) y^{-1} \neq \emptyset,$
 $\text{hence } \exists b''$

$\Rightarrow b'' \in y (B \cap U^{-1}) y^{-1},$

$\xrightarrow{\text{via } (*) \text{ decomp above}} b \in y (B \cap U^{-1}) y^{-1} (B \cap P), \Rightarrow b y B P = y B P$
 $b y \underbrace{(B \cap U^{-1})}_{\substack{\text{as} \\ \text{above}}} y^{-1} P = y \underbrace{(B \cap U^{-1})}_{\substack{\text{as} \\ \text{above}}} y^{-1} P$

Considering $y = t^n$ ($n \geq 0$), we state

concludes the proof \square

Propos. 4.8

Let $C \subset G/P$ be compact, open, \Rightarrow for any $n \geq 0$ large enough, C has a representation as finite disjoint union of sets of type

$t^n B P / P \quad (b \in \mathcal{O}_{d+1}(b))$

Proof (outline) C is compact (finite union req.)
 Prop 4.7 on intersections (disj. union) \Rightarrow s.t.s. $\{ t^n B P / P, b \in \mathcal{O}_{d+1}(b), n \geq 0 \}$
 basis of open sets in G/P

Set $\mu_n = t^n (B \cap U^{-1}) t^{-n},$

$\Rightarrow \mu_n \supset \mu_{n+1}. \text{ Set } \mathcal{L} := \{ \text{coets of } \mu_{n+1} \text{ in } \mu_n \},$

$\Rightarrow \underbrace{1}_{=b} t^n B P = \underbrace{\mu_n}_{\text{above}} P = \bigcup_{x \in \mathcal{L}} x \mu_{n+1} P = \bigcup_{\substack{\text{above} \\ x \in \mathcal{L}}} x t^{n+1} B P$

View the latter as a "representation",

We have $G = \mathcal{O}_{d+1}(b) P$ (Hasata decomp.),

\Rightarrow s.t.s. $\{ t^n B P / P, n \geq 0 \}$ is fundamental system of nbh. for $1 \in G/P$
 ($b=1$, we translate of nbh. and Hasata)

Now $t^n B P = \underbrace{t^n (B \cap U^{-1}) t^{-n}}_{\subset B^{(n)}} P \subset B^{(n)} P$ where $B^{(n)} = \{ b \in B, b \equiv 1 \pmod{\pi^n} \}$
 is fund system of nbh. for $1 \in G$ \square

Corollary 4.9 $C^\infty(G/P, \mathbb{Z}) = \langle X \rangle_G$, in particular $\#$ is surj.

Proof. $GC \hookrightarrow C^\infty(G/P, \mathbb{Z})$ by translation: $(g, \varphi) \mapsto (\bar{h} \mapsto \varphi(g\bar{h}))$

$$f \in C^\infty(G/P, \mathbb{Z}) \Rightarrow \exists \text{ covering } G/P = \bigsqcup_i U_i \text{ st. } f|_{U_i} = a_i X_{u_i} = g\varphi$$

where namely $U_i = f^{-1}(U_i)$, $a_i \in f(G/P)$

each U_i is doid, \Rightarrow even cpt., \Rightarrow apply 4.8 to U_i and decompose G/P cpt.

$$X_{U_i} = \sum (\dots) X, \quad f = \sum f|_{U_i}$$

surj.: $X_{U_1} \mapsto X_{U_1} * X = X, \#$ maps generator to generator. □

Now that we know that $\#$ is an epimorphism: determine $\ker(\#)$.

o) 4.7, 4.8, 4.9 will, for later use, be generalized according to $\begin{cases} P \mapsto P_{\pm} \\ B \mapsto B_{\pm} \end{cases}$

Remarks. 1) The Hecke ring of B is $C_c^\infty(B \backslash G / B, \mathbb{Z})$

\Rightarrow double B -cosets of G

Ring structure (ass., unit) via convolution:

$$\varphi * \psi = \sum_{g \in G/B} \varphi(g) g\psi$$

as above.

2) Also via convolution: right-action $C_c^\infty(G/B, \mathbb{Z}) \supset C_c^\infty(B \backslash G / B, \mathbb{Z})$

Definition. Let

$\mathcal{A} =$ subring of $C_c^\infty(B \backslash G / B, \mathbb{Z})$ generated by X_g ($g \in T^{++}$)

Recall. $g_i = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \pi & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & \pi \end{pmatrix} \uparrow \bar{g}$

Lemma 4.10 $\mathcal{A} = \mathbb{Z}[X_{g_1}, \dots, X_{g_d}]$; $\forall g, g' \in T^{++} \quad X_g * X_{g'} = X_{gg'}$
 (" $g \mapsto X_g$ respects finite products")

Proof outline

$$\text{Def. } \Rightarrow X_g * X_{g'} = \sum_{g'' \in Bg'B} 1 g'' X_{g''} = \sum_{g'' \in Bg'B} X_{g''} Bg'B$$

(One should argue as in 4.7)

$$X_g * X_{g'} = \sum_{x \in \mathcal{L}'} X_{xgBg'B}$$

$$Bg'B = \bigsqcup_{x \in \mathcal{L}'} xgBg'B$$

union of sets which are disjoint of 4.7

$\mathcal{L}' = \{ \text{cosets of } g(Bn_k)g^{-1} \text{ in } Bn_k \}$

(we are interested in $X_{gg'}$!)

$$\text{Combine } \Rightarrow X_g * X_{g'} = X_{gg'}$$

⇒ Fepimorphism of rings

$$\varepsilon: \mathbb{Z}[X_0, \dots, X_d] \rightarrow \mathcal{A},$$

$$X_j \mapsto X_{\frac{1}{g_j}} \quad (j=0, \dots, d)$$

Remains: ε inj.

Cartan decompos. $\Rightarrow \forall_{g \in T^{++}} \exists! n_0, \dots, n_d \geq 0: B_g B = B g_0^{n_0} \dots g_d^{n_d} B$
 ("unique fact. of repres.") \square

Convention: View \mathbb{Z} as \mathcal{A} -module via

$$\mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}, \quad X_{\frac{1}{g_0}}, \dots, X_{\frac{1}{g_d}} \mapsto 1.$$

Propos. $\#$ induces a G -isomorphism

$$C_c^\infty(G/B, \mathbb{Z}) \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow C^\infty(G/P, \mathbb{Z})$$

Proof. $C := C_c^\infty(G/B, \mathbb{Z})$.

st.s. $C \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \mathbb{Z}$ is a quotient of C

Then namely:

$$C \xrightarrow{\#} C^\infty(G/P, \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\downarrow \quad \nearrow \#$$

$$C \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \mathbb{Z}$$

We know $C = \langle X_{g_1} \rangle_G$. Define $C \xrightarrow{\kappa} C \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \mathbb{Z}$, $X_{g_1} \mapsto X_{g_1} \otimes 1$
 \downarrow
 gen. of \mathcal{A} -module \mathbb{Z}

st.s. $\forall_{g \in T^{++}} \#(X_{g_1} * (X_{\frac{1}{g}} - X_{g_1})) = 0$
 $\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\hat{=} \text{generator of } \ker(\kappa)}$

Indeed: $\#(X_{g_1} * (X_{\frac{1}{g}} - X_{g_1})) = \#(X_{\frac{1}{g}} - X_{g_1}) = 0$

Namely $B_g B P = \bigsqcup_{g \in B_g B/B} g B P$,
 union of disp. sets of
 cosets, i.e. disp. union

$$\Rightarrow \#(X_{\frac{1}{g}} - X_{g_1}) = \left(\sum_{g \in B_g B/B} X_{g B P} \right) - X_{B P} = \underbrace{X_{B_g B P} - X_{B P}}_{B_g B P = B_g (B \cap U) g^{-1} P = B P} = 0$$

$\#$ surj. $\Rightarrow \#$ surj.

Remains: $\#$ injective

Lemma $\forall g \in G \exists y \in T^{++}$ st. $gByB \subset Gl_{d+1}(b)T^{++}B$

Proof $T = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} * & \\ & \backslash \\ & * \end{pmatrix} \in G \right\}$

$N(T) = \text{normalizer}, \Rightarrow N(T) = WT$

We have $G = Gl_{d+1}(b)TB$ (Cartan decomp.), WLOG $g \in T$

$\Rightarrow \exists$ finitely many $g_\alpha \in N(T)$

theory of
generalized
Tits systems

$$\forall h \in N(T) \quad gBhB \subset \bigcup_{\alpha} Bg_{\alpha}hB$$

$$N(T) = WT \rightarrow \forall_{\alpha} g_{\alpha} = w_{\alpha}t_{\alpha}$$

Choose $y \in T^{++}$ st. $\forall_{\alpha} y_{\alpha}y \in T^{++}, \Rightarrow gByB \subset \bigcup_{\alpha} Bw_{\alpha}y_{\alpha}yB \subset Gl_{d+1}(b)T^{++}B$ □

Claim: $C_c^{\infty}(Gl_{d+1}(b)T^{++}B/B, \mathbb{Z}) \hookrightarrow C_c^{\infty}(G/B, \mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow{\cong} C_c^{\infty}(G/B, \mathbb{Z}) \otimes_{\mathbb{A}} \mathbb{Z}$
is surj.

Reason: $X_{gB} + X_{gB} * (X_{yB} - X_{y'}) = X_{gB} * X_{yB} = X_{gByB}$
above lemma \Rightarrow claim □

Propos. $\forall g \in T^{++} \# C_c^{\infty}(Gl_{d+1}(b)gB/B, \mathbb{Z})$ is inj.

Proof Plain, using $\#$ □

Want to apply this, in order to obtain the injectivity of $\#$.

Claim $\bigcup_{n \geq 0} C_c^{\infty}(Gl_{d+1}(b)t^n B/B, \mathbb{Z}) \hookrightarrow C \rightarrow C \otimes_{\mathbb{A}} \mathbb{Z}$

is surj.

Reason Given $y \in T^{++}, n \geq 0$ big enough, $\Rightarrow \exists y' \in T^{++} yy' = t^n$

using Frobenius $\Rightarrow yByB \subset By'y'B = Bt^n B$,

$$\Rightarrow X_{yB} + X_{yB} * (X_{y'B} - X_{y'}) = X_{yBy'B} \in C_c^{\infty}(Bt^n B/B, \mathbb{Z}) \quad \square$$

But wait

$\bigcup_{n \geq 0} C_c^{\infty}(Gl_{d+1}(b)t^n B/B, \mathbb{Z}) \hookrightarrow C \rightarrow C \otimes_{\mathbb{A}} \mathbb{Z}$

References:

[ScSt]: Schneider, P., Stuhler, U.: The cohomology of p-adic symmetric spaces; Inv. Math. 105, 1991, pp. 47-122

[Gar]: Garland, H.: p-adic Curvature and the cohomology of discrete subgroups of p-adic groups, Ann. Math., 2nd Series, Vol. 97, No. 3 (1973), pp. 375-423

$\#$ inj. on the image of composition □