

Non-abelian reciprocity laws for modular curves

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Recap from Minhyong's talk

- ▶ X over number field F , $\mathbb{A}_F = \prod'_v F_v$ (finite adèles); we have

$$X(F) \hookrightarrow \dots \hookrightarrow X(\mathbb{A}_F)_2 \hookrightarrow X(\mathbb{A}_F).$$

- ▶ If $\Gamma = \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(\bar{X})$, $T_n = \Gamma^{[n]}/\Gamma^{[n+1]}$, then

$$X(\mathbb{A}_F)_{n+1} = \ker(\text{rec}_n: X(\mathbb{A}_F)_n \rightarrow H_c^2(F, T_n)).$$

Sketch of Minhyong's rec_1

- For $T_1 = H_1(\bar{X})$, $x \in X(F_v)$ splits

$$1 \rightarrow T_1 \rightarrow \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_v)/\Gamma^{[2]} \rightarrow G_v \rightarrow 1,$$

so $j(x) \in H^1(G_v, T_1)$, and hence

$$j: X(\mathbb{A}_F) \rightarrow \prod'_v H^1(F_v, T_1) = H^1(\mathbb{A}_F, T_1).$$

- $\text{rec}_1 = \partial \circ j: X(\mathbb{A}_F) \rightarrow H_c^2(F, T_1)$, for

$$\rightarrow H^1(F, T_1) \rightarrow H^1(\mathbb{A}_F, T_1) \xrightarrow{\partial} H_c^2(F, T_1) \rightarrow .$$

Modular curves

- ▶ congruence subgroup $\Gamma \leq \widehat{\mathrm{SL}}_2(\mathbb{Z})$.
- ▶ X_Γ (stacky) curve over some F .
- ▶ \mathbb{C} -points $[\mathfrak{H}/(\Gamma \cap \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}))]$.
- ▶ $X_{\widehat{\mathrm{SL}}_2(\mathbb{Z})}$ is moduli stack of elliptic curves.
- ▶ $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(\bar{X}_\Gamma) \cong \Gamma$, so $\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_\Gamma) \cong \Gamma \rtimes G_F$.
- ▶ $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})^{\text{ab}} = 0$, so $T_n \otimes \mathbb{Q} = 0 \ \forall n$.
- ▶ To get non-zero rec_n , have to take completion relative to $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_\ell)$.

Relative reciprocity maps

- ▶ Canonical rank 2 \mathbb{Q}_ℓ -sheaf \mathbb{V}_1 on X_Γ ;
write $\mathbb{V}_n = \text{Symm}^n \mathbb{V}_1$.
- ▶ Thus $X_\Gamma(F) \rightarrow H^1(F, \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_\ell))$.
- ▶ Set $X_\Gamma(\mathbb{A}_F)_1 \approx$
 $X_\Gamma(\mathbb{A}_F) \times_{H^1(\mathbb{A}_F, \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_\ell))} H^1(F, \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_\ell))$.

Then

$$X_\Gamma(F) \hookrightarrow \dots \hookrightarrow X_\Gamma(\mathbb{A}_F)_2 \hookrightarrow X_\Gamma(\mathbb{A}_F)_1.$$

In this setting:

- ▶ $T_1^\vee = \bigoplus_{m \geq 0} H^1(\Gamma, \mathbb{V}_m) \otimes V_m^\vee,$
 $T_n^\vee = \text{CoLie}_n(T_1^\vee) \subset (T_1^\vee)^{\otimes n}.$

$$\text{rec}_n: X_\Gamma(\mathbb{A}_F)_n \rightarrow H_c^2(F, T_n) \stackrel{PT}{=} H^1(F, T_n^\vee(1))^\vee$$

- ▶ $H^1(\Gamma, \mathbb{V}_m)$ related to modular forms.

When $\Gamma = \widehat{\text{SL}}_2(\mathbb{Z})$, this says:

- ▶ For $G_F \rightarrow \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_\ell)$ everywhere locally given by elliptic curve E/\mathbb{A}_F , the maps rec_n all vanish when E defined over F .

Construction of relative rec_1

For $f: X_\Gamma \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec} F$ with section x , apply $\mathbf{R}f_*$ to the unit $\mathbb{V}_m \rightarrow \mathbf{R}x_*x^*\mathbb{V}_m$ of the adjunction to get a map

$$\mathbf{R}f_*\mathbb{V}_m \rightarrow x^*\mathbb{V}_m =: \mathbb{V}_{m,x}$$

in the derived category. Equivalently, we have an element of

$$\mathrm{Ext}_F^0(\mathbf{R}f_*\mathbb{V}_m, \mathbb{V}_{m,x}) \approx H^1(F, H^1(\Gamma, \mathbb{V}_m)^\vee \otimes \mathbb{V}_{m,x}).$$

- ▶ Similarly, $x \in X_\Gamma(\mathbb{A}_F)$ gives an elt of

$$H^1(\mathbb{A}_F, H^1(\Gamma, \mathbb{V}_m)^\vee \otimes \mathbb{V}_{m,x}).$$

- ▶ Fix a G_F -rep V and set

$$X_\Gamma(F)_V = \{x \in X(F) : \mathbb{V}_{1,x} = V\}$$

$$X_\Gamma(\mathbb{A}_F)_V = \{x \in X(\mathbb{A}_F) : \mathbb{V}_{1,x} = V\}.$$

- ▶ Note

$$X_\Gamma(F)_V \approx X_\Gamma(F) \times_{H^1(F, \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_\ell))} \{V\}.$$

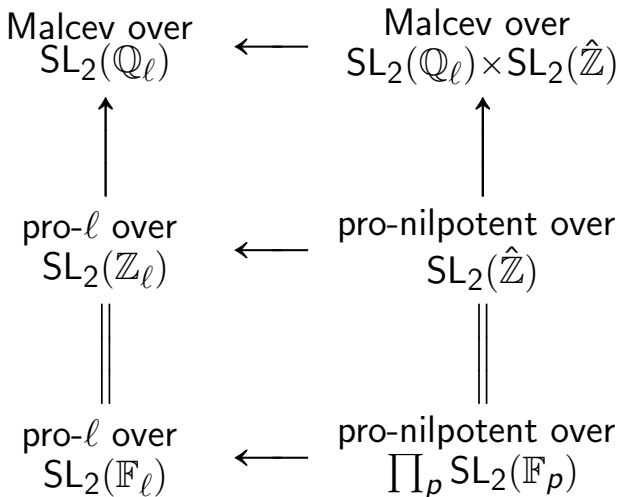
- ▶ Commutative diagram ($V_m := S^m V$):

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 X_\Gamma(F)_V & \longrightarrow & H^1(F, H^1(\Gamma, \mathbb{V}_m)^\vee \otimes V_m) \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 X_\Gamma(\mathbb{A}_F)_V & \longrightarrow & H^1(\mathbb{A}_F, H^1(\Gamma, \mathbb{V}_m)^\vee \otimes V_m) \\
 & \searrow & \downarrow \\
 & & H_c^2(F, H^1(\Gamma, \mathbb{V}_m)^\vee \otimes V_m)
 \end{array}$$

$$\text{rec}_1: X_\Gamma(\mathbb{A}_F)_V \rightarrow \prod_{m \geq 0} H_c^2(F, H^1(\Gamma, \mathbb{V}_m)^\vee \otimes V_m).$$

Please tell us if you recognise this!

Finer relative completions of $\widehat{SL_2(\mathbb{Z})}$:



Last two rows give different towers, same limit.

Finer reciprocity maps

- ▶ Fix $G_F \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_2(\hat{\mathbb{Z}})$, complete relative to $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_\ell) \times \mathrm{SL}_2(\hat{\mathbb{Z}})$. This replaces $H^1(\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}), \mathbb{V}_m)$ with $\varinjlim_{\Gamma} H^1(\Gamma, \mathbb{V}_m)$.
- ▶ Fix $\rho: G_F \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{F}_\ell)$, take relative pro- ℓ completion over $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{F}_\ell)$. Then

$$\mathrm{rec}_1: X_{\Gamma}(\mathbb{A}_F)_{\rho} \rightarrow H_1(F, H_1(\Gamma \cap \Gamma(\ell), \mathbb{F}_\ell)(-1))$$

$$[\Gamma(\ell) = \ker(\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}/\ell))].$$

Topological obstruction theory

Central extension $\Gamma'' \twoheadrightarrow \Gamma'$ of profinite groups, kernel T . Then fibration sequence

$$B\Gamma'' \rightarrow B\Gamma' \xrightarrow{\text{ob}} B^2T$$

(delooping) and hence on mapping spaces:

$$M(Y, B\Gamma'') \rightarrow M(Y, B\Gamma') \xrightarrow{\text{ob}} M(Y, B^2T),$$

giving l.e.s. of cohomology on homotopy groups

$$\begin{aligned}\pi_n M(Y, B\Gamma) &= H^{1-n}(Y, \Gamma), \\ \pi_n M(Y, B^2T) &= H^{2-n}(Y, T).\end{aligned}$$

Variant: $\Gamma'' \twoheadrightarrow \Gamma'$, abelian kernel T ,
 quotients by BT -action give homotopy limit

$$B\Gamma'' \longrightarrow B\Gamma' \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\text{ob}} \\ \xrightarrow{0} \end{array} B(\Gamma' \ltimes BT) \longrightarrow B\Gamma'.$$

- ▶ So $M(Y, B(\Gamma' \ltimes BT)) \rightarrow M(Y, B\Gamma')$,
- ▶ ob a section of this bundle,
- ▶ vanishing locus $M(Y, B\Gamma'')$.
- ▶ $\rho \in H^1(Y, \Gamma')$ gives $\text{ob}(\rho) \in H^2(Y, T_\rho)$,
 vanishing iff ρ lifts to $H^1(Y, \Gamma'')$.
- ▶ Reciprocity maps compare ob for
 $Y = BG_F$ and $Y = \coprod'_v BG_v$.

X/F & $X_{\text{ét}}$ a $K(\Delta, 1)$; $x \in X(\mathbb{A}_F)$ gives:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \coprod'_v BG_v & \xrightarrow{x} & B\Delta \\ \downarrow & \nearrow & \downarrow \\ BG_F & \xlongequal{\quad} & BG_F. \end{array}$$

Minhyong's reciprocity maps look at:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \coprod'_v BG_v & \longrightarrow & B(\Delta_{n+1}) \\ \downarrow & \nearrow & \downarrow \\ BG_F & \longrightarrow & B(\Delta_n), \end{array}$$

with $\Delta_n = \Delta/\Gamma^{[n]}$, for $\Gamma = \ker(\Delta \rightarrow G_F)$.

Alternative pro-finite towers

Take any tower $\dots \rightarrow \Delta_2 \rightarrow \Delta_1 \rightarrow G_F$ of quotients of Δ with $\ker(\Delta_{n+1} \rightarrow \Delta_n)$ abelian Δ_1 -reps, and fix a section of $\Delta_1 \rightarrow G_F$.

- ▶ When $\Delta = \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_\Gamma)$, Δ_1 can be $G_F \times_{A^*} \text{GL}_2(A)$ for $A = \mathbb{F}_\ell, \mathbb{Z}_\ell, \prod_p \mathbb{F}_p, \hat{\mathbb{Z}}$

Let $K = \ker(\Delta \rightarrow \Delta_1)$ and $\Delta_n = \Delta/K_n$ for:

- ▶ $K_n = K^{[n]}$ (pro-nilpotent completion);
- ▶ or $K_{n+1} = \langle [K, K_n], K_n^\ell \rangle$ (relative pro- ℓ completion).

Let $X_\Gamma(\mathbb{A})_n$ be the homotopy fibre product

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X_\Gamma(\mathbb{A})_n & \longrightarrow & M(BG_F, B\Delta_n) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ X_\Gamma(\mathbb{A}) & \longrightarrow & \prod'_v M(BG_v, B\Delta_n), \end{array}$$

so main example gives

$$X_\Gamma(\mathbb{A})_1 \approx X_\Gamma(\mathbb{A}) \times_{H^1(\mathbb{A}_F, \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_\ell))} H^1(F, \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_\ell)),$$

$$\text{and } X_\Gamma(F) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow X_\Gamma(\mathbb{A})_2 \rightarrow X_\Gamma(\mathbb{A})_1.$$

Obstruction bundles

Compare obstruction theories: write $\text{OB}(F, T)$ for the homotopy kernel of

$$\begin{aligned} &M(BG_F, B(\Delta_1 \times BT)) \\ &\rightarrow \prod'_V M(BG_V, B(\Delta_1 \times BT)) \end{aligned}$$

pulled back to $X(\mathbb{A})_1$.

For $x \in X(\mathbb{A})_1$ over $\rho: G_F \rightarrow \text{GL}_2(A)$, this gives $\pi_i(\text{OB}(F, T)_x) = H_c^{2-i}(F, T_\rho)$.

Non-abelian reciprocity maps

Simultaneously applying obstruction maps with $T_n := \ker(\Delta_{n+1} \rightarrow \Delta_n)$ gives

$$\text{rec}_n: X_\Gamma(\mathbb{A})_n \rightarrow \text{OB}(F, T_n)$$

over $X_\Gamma(\mathbb{A})_1$; homotopy kernel $X_\Gamma(\mathbb{A})_{n+1}$, so

$$\dots \longrightarrow \pi_1 X_\Gamma(\mathbb{A})_n \longrightarrow H_c^1(F, T_n)$$

$$\longrightarrow \pi_0 X_\Gamma(\mathbb{A})_{n+1} \longrightarrow \pi_0 X_\Gamma(\mathbb{A})_n \xrightarrow{\text{rec}} H_c^2(F, T_n).$$

Note the final term!

(not just l.e.s. of π_* for $X_\Gamma(\mathbb{A})_{n+1} \rightarrow X_\Gamma(\mathbb{A})_n$)

Relative (Malcev) completion

Idea: deformation theory for groups instead of rings.

- reductive gp R , $H \twoheadrightarrow R$ unipotent kernel (vs. field k , $A \twoheadrightarrow k$ nilpotent).

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Gamma & \xrightarrow{\text{universal}} & \Gamma^{R, \text{Mal}}(\mathbb{Q}_\ell) \\ & \searrow \rho & \downarrow \text{unipotent} \\ & & R(\mathbb{Q}_\ell). \end{array}$$

- (cf. relative pro- ℓ , also by Hain.)

- ▶ We have $\Delta = \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(X_\Gamma)$, so

$$1 \rightarrow \Gamma \rightarrow \Delta \rightarrow G_F \rightarrow 1.$$

- ▶ V_1 on X_Γ gives $\Delta \rightarrow \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_\ell)$.

Then

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \Gamma & \longrightarrow & \Delta & \longrightarrow & G_F \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow V_1 & & \downarrow \mathbb{Q}_\ell(1) \\
 \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_\ell) & \longrightarrow & \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_\ell) & \xrightarrow{\det} & \mathbb{G}_m(\mathbb{Q}_\ell).
 \end{array}$$

$$1 \rightarrow \Gamma^{\mathrm{SL}_2, \mathrm{Mal}} \rightarrow \Delta^{\mathrm{GL}_2, \mathrm{Mal}} \rightarrow G_F^{\mathbb{G}_m, \mathrm{Mal}} \rightarrow 1$$

Let $D := \Delta^{\mathrm{GL}_2, \mathrm{Mal}}$, and write U for pro-unipotent radical $R_u \Gamma^{\mathrm{SL}_2, \mathrm{Mal}}$, so

$$1 \rightarrow U \rightarrow D \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_2 \times_{\mathbb{G}_m} (G_F^{\mathbb{G}_m, \mathrm{Mal}}) \rightarrow 1.$$

Write $D_n := D/U^{[n]}$, $T_n := U^{[n]}/U^{[n+1]}$.

Standard theory & vanishing of H^2 give:

$$T_n = \widehat{\mathrm{Lie}}(U_1), \quad T_1 = \prod_m H^1(\Gamma, \mathbb{V}_m)^\vee \otimes V_m.$$

- ▶ Let $\Delta_n := D_n(\mathbb{Q}_\ell) \times_{\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_\ell)} \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_\ell)$;
beware $\Delta \rightarrow \Delta_n$ not onto.
- ▶ $T_n = \ker(\Delta_{n+1} \rightarrow \Delta_n)$.
- ▶ $U(\mathbb{Q}_\ell)$ is pro-ind-profinite, so Δ_n is.
- ▶ Careful limits give $M(-, B\Delta_n)$ and
 $\dots \rightarrow X(\mathbb{A})_2 \rightarrow X(\mathbb{A})_1$ using earlier
formulae.
- ▶ $\mathrm{rec}_n: X(\mathbb{A})_n \rightarrow H_c^2(F, T_n)$ as before.
- ▶ T_n related to modular forms.