

Zeta functions of Shimura varieties.

past, present, and near future

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Starting point

* Eichler-Shimura 1950s:

$X_0(N)$ modular curve

$$\Rightarrow \zeta(X_0(N), s) = \frac{\zeta(s) \cdot \zeta(s-1)}{\prod_i L(f_i, s)}$$

where $\{f_i\}$ eigenbasis of $S_2(\Gamma_0(N))$.

* Generalize to Shimura varieties:

(G, x) Shimura data: G red gp / \mathbb{Q} ,

\times $G(\mathbb{R})$ -cong class of $h: \text{Res}_{\mathbb{A}/\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow G_{\mathbb{R}}$
satisfying some axioms.

For any small $K \subset G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ open cpt,

Sh_K s.t. $\text{Sh}_K(\mathbb{C}) = G(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash X \times G(\mathbb{A}_f) / K$.



$\text{Spec } E$, E/\mathbb{Q} reflex field.

$\hookrightarrow H^1(\overline{\text{Sh}_K(E)}, \text{IC}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_e)) \hookrightarrow G_E \times \mathcal{N}_K$.

↑
Canonical Baily-Borel compactification (proper & normal)
(yet usually not smooth).

For $\text{IC}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_e)$: more generally,

can replace $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_e$ (constant) with local system
coming from rep of $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$.

known As \mathcal{H}_k -mod, \mathcal{H}^i is semisimple & automorphic

$$\mathcal{H}^i = \bigoplus_{\pi_f} \boxed{\mathbb{F}_f^k} \otimes W^i(\pi_f)$$

$\uparrow \quad \downarrow$
 $\mathcal{H}_k \quad \text{Gal}_{\mathbb{E}}$

fin part of autom rep of G

$$\text{where } W(\pi_f) = \sum_i (-1)^i W^i(\pi_f) \in \text{Groth}(\text{Gal}_{\mathbb{E}})$$

Q How to understand $W(\pi_f)$?

Rough guess $W(\pi_f) \approx (\text{Gal}_{\mathbb{E}} \xrightarrow{\rho_{\pi}} {}^L G_{\mathbb{E}} \xrightarrow{r} \text{GL}_N(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p))$

by global Langlands via global L-para for π .

where $r: {}^L G_{\mathbb{E}} \rightarrow \text{GL}_N(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p)$

$r|_{G_{\mathbb{E}}}$ is the highest wt mod of highest wt - μ_x .

\Leftrightarrow Hasse-Weil zeta function of $\text{Sh}_k \approx L(\pi, s, r)$.

Not always correct! (at least we must consider endoscopy.)

Problem $r \circ \rho_{\pi}$ may have different irred subreps

and they may NOT show up with Serre multiplicities in $W(\pi_f)$.

Suppose $W(\pi_f) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \pi_f$ is the finite part of $\pi \subset \overset{\circ}{\text{Disc}}(G(\mathbb{A}) \backslash G(\mathbb{A}))$.

$$\Rightarrow \pi_f \in \prod_f G(\mathbb{A}_f)$$

A -packet for a global A -para

$$\psi: \mathbb{A}^\times \text{Sh}_k \rightarrow {}^L G.$$

Let S_{ψ} = "centralizer of ψ "

For simplicity, assume S_{ψ} is finite abelian.

$\pi_f \mapsto \chi_{\pi_f}: S_{\psi} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$ which appears in the multi formula for $\overset{\circ}{\text{Disc}}$

$$(\chi_{\pi_f} = \prod_{v \neq \infty} \chi_{\pi_v})$$

One uses (G, x) to canonically modify χ_{π_f}
 to get $\tilde{\chi}_{\pi_f}: S_f \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$.

$$\text{Now } \text{Gal}_{\mathbb{Q}} \xrightarrow{P_f} {}^L G_E \xrightarrow{r} GL_N(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_f)$$

$$\text{Denote then by } V_f = \bigoplus_{\substack{x: S_f \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}^* \\ G}} V_{f,x} \xrightarrow{G_f} S_f \quad \text{Gal}_E.$$

Recipe of Langlands-Kottwitz (1970s)

$$\text{Conj (LK)} \quad W(\pi_f) = \sum_{\substack{f \\ \text{s.t. } \pi_f \in \Pi_f(G(A_f))}} \sum_{x: S_f \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}^*} (\pm 1) \cdot (\text{multi of } \tilde{\chi}_{\pi_f} \text{ in } X) \cdot [V_{f,x}]$$

determined by (f, x) .

Thm (Kisin-Shin-Zhu, in progress)

Conj (LK) true for unitary Shimura vars ass to $G = \text{Res}_{F/\mathbb{Q}} U$

where F/\mathbb{Q} tot real, U unitary gp w.r.t. CM \tilde{F}/F

of arbitrary signature.

(assuming $F \neq \mathbb{Q}$, based on [KMSW], [KMS], etc.)

Based on [KMSW] (etc.), have λ -packets ass to λ -parameters.

* Here a (square-integrable) λ -parameter is

$$\lambda = \bigoplus_{i=1}^m \pi_i[d_i]$$

with π_i : conjugate self-dual cusp autom rep of $GL_{N_i}(\mathbb{F})$.
 $d_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$ s.t. $\sum m_i d_i = \text{rk}(U)$ for some m_i , $(d_F \rightarrow {}^L U)$.

$\mathcal{Q}(\pi_i, d_i)$ distinct.

Further know: only need π_i s.t. each π_i is regular algebraic
up to a twist.

Thm (Kottwitz, Clozel, Harris-Taylor, Shin, Chenevier-Harris)
Attached to π_i , we have a rep of $\text{Gal}_{\mathbb{F}}$.

Using Bellaïche-Chenevier, we can use these Gal reps of $\text{Gal}_{\mathbb{F}}$
attached to π_i 's & dis to hold

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\pi}: \text{Gal}_{\mathbb{F}} &\longrightarrow {}^c U \quad (\text{arising from } {}^L U) \\ \hookrightarrow \rho_{\pi}: \text{Gal}_{\mathbb{Q}} &\longrightarrow {}^c G \\ \hookrightarrow \text{Gal}_E &\xrightarrow{\rho_{\pi, E}} {}^c G_E \xrightarrow{\iota} \text{GL}_n(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p) \end{aligned}$$

Upshot Get $V_{\pi} = \bigoplus_{\pi: \pi \rightarrow {}^c U} V_{\pi, x}$

Thm ([kSZ], in progress) $F \neq \mathbb{Q}$.

(1) Define $W_c(\pi_f)$ using $H^i(S/\mathbb{F})$.
 \uparrow
compact (monodromy) Weil gp

Then $W_c(\pi_f) = \sum_{\pi} \sum_x m(\pi, x, \pi_f) \cdot [V_{\pi, x}]$.

Here $m(\pi, x, \pi_f)$ is given as predicted by L-k
 $\in \{0, \pm 1\}$, only $\neq 0$ for at most one π .

(2) Have $W(\pi_f) = W_c(\pi_f) \in \text{Groth}(\text{Gal}_E)$.

Remarks • For PEL Shimura var not of type D,

- Kottwitz: compact case.

- Morel: non-compact case.

- Below all S.V. are of ab type & not PEL:

- $F \neq \mathbb{Q}$: Similar results for $G = \text{Res}_{F/\mathbb{Q}} S_0$.

- $F = \mathbb{Q}$ & $G = SO(n, 2)$: $W(\pi_f)$, $[z]$ are known.
- $F = \mathbb{Q}$ & $G = U$ (unitary): open.

Pf steps of (i)

(A) Count points on mod p special fiber:

$$K = K_p K^p, \quad K_p \subset G(\mathbb{Q}_p) \text{ hyperspecial.}$$

Non-PEL: need to prove a weak version of LR-conjecture.

$$\mathcal{J}_K(\mathbb{F}_p) \cong \prod_{\varphi} I_{\varphi}(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash X_{\varphi, K} \quad (\text{Gal}_{\mathbb{Q}} \times H_K\text{-equivariant})$$

$$I_{\varphi} \text{ red gp } / \mathbb{Q} + I_{\varphi}(\mathbb{A}_f) \subset X_{\varphi, K}.$$

[Thm (KSZ, 21) (G, x) abelian type, p as above.

Prove LR but $I_{\varphi}(\mathbb{Q}) \xrightarrow{\text{Int}(\tau_{\varphi})} I_{\varphi}(\mathbb{A}_f) \subset X_{\varphi, K}$

$$\tau_{\varphi} \in I_{\varphi}^{\text{ad}}(\mathbb{A}_f)$$

& control of τ_{φ} 's.

Moreover, show that this is enough for Step (B).

(B) Compare results in (A) with stable trace formula
on endoscopic gps of G .

(c) Use endoscopic results to spectral expansion of stable trace formula.