Forgues' categorical conjecture for elliptic parameters for SL(n)

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F/OP p-adictied, a/F reductive, lfp

local Langlands

In The G(F) ~ { "enhanced" L-parameters }

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9: WF - G(Te) + extra data

Many constructions:

for GLn, SLn, classical groups, classical constructions

Fargues - Scholze : produce a map ->.

Question: When do the classical constructions & Farques - Scholze's tancy construction match?

Known for : alm (Farques - Scholze)

asp4 (Hamann)

Uzner ? (Peng)

[So Hur-So.]
Thm. Farques- Scholze construction and Gelbart-Knapp's construction match for G=SLn.
for "elliptic parameters"

§1. Classical picture

[Henniart, Harris - Taylor, Scholze] give a bijection ;

In The GLn (F) -> (n-dimil reps of WF)/iso, bijection over ined. rep. of WF

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More generally, G/F split reductive,

naively LLC: In a(F) -> (WF -> a(cie))/con; (when G=GLn, K=GLn) hijection over "elliptic parameters"

Example When G = SLn, LLC:

expected compatibility of LLC of isogenies for SLA C) LLn:

Atis will NOT be a bijection.

$$| SL_n(F) = \frac{\pi_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus \pi_n}{\text{distinct}} \qquad \qquad \forall \pi_1 = \cdots = \forall \pi_n \text{ not a bijection}$$

GLn(F)
$$\sim$$
 SLn(F)

(Conjugation (anter automorphisms)

(P1.

) det=p inver

Outer automorphism GLn(F)/ \neq ×. SLn(F) \sim { π_2 }.

$$\begin{array}{lll} \ln L_{n}(F) / F^{*}. SL_{n}(F) & \xrightarrow{\Delta L} & F^{*}/(F^{*})^{n} \\ & F^{*}/(F^{*})^{n} & \wedge & \{\pi_{L}, \cdots, \pi_{L}\} \\ & & \text{there of the LL}(\\ & \text{is there of L-parameters:} \\ & S_{q} = Z_{FKL_{n}}(\bar{Y}) & \leftarrow \text{analogous to S_{G} in Sam's talk.} \\ & = \{g \in P_{KL_{n}}: g \notin [w]. G^{-1} = \bar{Y}_{g}(w). \Psi(w) & \text{for $Y_{g}: W_{F}} \rightarrow \mu_{n}(\bar{o_{e}})\} \\ & = \{g \in P_{KL_{n}}: g \notin [w]. G^{-1} = Y_{g}(w). \Psi(w) & \text{for $Y_{g}: W_{F}} \rightarrow \mu_{n}(\bar{o_{e}})\} \\ & = \{g \in P_{KL_{n}}: g \notin [w]. G^{-1} = Y_{g}(w). \Psi(w) & \text{for $Y_{g}: W_{F}} \rightarrow \mu_{n}(\bar{o_{e}})\} \\ & = \{g \in P_{KL_{n}}: g \notin [w]. G^{-1} = Y_{g}(w). \Psi(w) & \text{for $Y_{g}: W_{F}} \rightarrow \mu_{n}(\bar{o_{e}})\} \\ & = \{g \in P_{KL_{n}}: g \notin [w]. G^{-1} = Y_{g}(w). \Psi(w) & \text{for $Y_{g}: W_{F}} \rightarrow \mu_{n}(\bar{o_{e}})\} \\ & = \{g \in P_{KL_{n}}: g \notin [w]. G^{-1} = Y_{g}(w). \Psi(w) & \text{for $Y_{g}: W_{F}} \rightarrow \mu_{n}(\bar{o_{e}})\} \\ & = \{g \in P_{KL_{n}}: g \notin [w]. G^{-1} = Y_{g}(w). \Psi(w) & \text{for $Y_{g}: W_{F}} \rightarrow \mu_{n}(\bar{o_{e}})\} \\ & = \{g \in P_{KL_{n}}: g \notin [w]. G^{-1} = Y_{g}(w). \Psi(w) & \text{for $Y_{g}: W_{F}} \rightarrow \mu_{n}(\bar{o_{e}})\} \\ & = \{g \in P_{KL_{n}}: g \notin [w]. G^{-1} = Y_{g}(w). \Psi(w) & \text{for $Y_{g}: W_{F}} \rightarrow \mu_{n}(\bar{o_{e}})\} \\ & = \{g \in P_{KL_{n}}: g \notin [w]. G^{-1} = Y_{g}(w). \Psi(w) & \text{for $Y_{g}: W_{F}} \rightarrow \mu_{n}(\bar{o_{e}})\} \\ & = \{g \in P_{KL_{n}}: g \notin [w]. G^{-1} = Y_{g}(w). \Psi(w) & \text{for $Y_{g}: W_{F}} \rightarrow \mu_{n}(\bar{o_{e}})\} \\ & = \{g \in P_{KL_{n}}: g \notin [w]. G^{-1} = Y_{g}(w). \Psi(w) & \text{for $Y_{g}: W_{F}} \rightarrow \mu_{n}(\bar{o_{e}})\} \\ & = \{g \in P_{KL_{n}}: g \notin [w]. G^{-1} = Y_{g}(w). \Psi(w) & \text{for $Y_{g}: W_{F}} \rightarrow \mu_{n}(\bar{o_{e}})\} \\ & = \{g \in P_{KL_{n}}: g \notin [w]. G^{-1} = Y_{g}(w). \Psi(w) & \text{for $Y_{g}: W_{F}} \rightarrow \mu_{n}(\bar{o_{e}})\} \\ & = \{g \in P_{KL_{n}}: g \notin [w]. G^{-1} = Y_{g}(w). \Psi(w) & \text{for $Y_{g}: W_{F}} \rightarrow \mu_{n}(\bar{o_{e}})\} \\ & = \{g \in P_{KL_{n}}: g \notin [w]. G^{-1} = Y_{g}(w). \Psi(w) & \text{for $Y_{g}: W_{F}} \rightarrow \mu_{n}(\bar{o_{e}})\} \\ & = \{g \in P_{KL_{n}}: g \notin [w]. G^{-1} = Y_{g}(w). \Psi(w) & \text{for $Y_{g}: W_{F}} \rightarrow \mu_{n}(\bar{o_{e}})\} \\ & = \{g \in P_{KL_{n}}: g \notin [w]. G^{-1} = Y_{g}(w). \Psi(w) & \text{for $Y_{g}: W_{F}} \rightarrow \mu_{n}(\bar{o_{e}})\} \\ & = \{g \in P_{KL_{n}}: g \notin [w].$$

t (-) $[g \mapsto Yg(t)]$ ternel i) exactly $[ab](T_1)$ [herbourt - knapp]

enhancement"

enhancement"

if you keep track of $W_F \rightarrow PhL_n(D_F) + \chi \in Hom(S_F, D_F) = In(S_F)$ Thun [ak] surjection: [ak] [ak]

hijection our elliptic purameters

More generally, LLC should state: Surjection In G(F) -> (WF -> G(Q)) / (M). sem lisple whose fiber our yelliptic is bijection of In (54) §2. (ategorical picture "geometric Langlands" for XFF. Fargues-Scholze constructed an action: Pert (Para) > Pais (Buna)

stack of L-parameters one part is isom. to Rep G(f)

define a map In (G(F)) -, [4: WF - K)/conj.

predict: Duh (Pani) - Dus (Burn) (on elliptic locus)

M (---) M * W4

Whittaken Sheat

sy automorphism yp, */sy) para

Conj. (Fargues) a split, 4 elliptic parameter, 3! generic s.c rep TT of 6(1=)

sit. 47 = 4, and the functor ~ L-pan 4

Pert (1/54) - Dis (Bung)

W IN W + T

t-exact equiv.

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The Yes for SLA. Why can't you railely do this 2 funtually, use geometric Satake. V (- Pep (4) To Hecke operator G=GLn. G=GLn, std & Rep (GLn) h= BLn, h= Phla ad + Pep(Paln) Categorical way . On spectral side, Pert (Parpala) os Daj (Bunsla) (9: WF -> Palm }/ palm. (4:WF -) PhLn + QUN) ESLn > / PGLn, WEWF In line bundle

E perf (Parpala) only depends on [WS + FX/(FX)" In # -: De(Bunsh,) -> Des (Bunsh,) Suffices to show: D(Bunsly) & Rep Sly(F) Fx/ex In

 $V_n \cap SL_n$, Bun $V_n \cap SL_n$ (I, Ψ) . $(V, \Psi) = (I \otimes V \cdot \Psi \otimes \Psi)$ $\{I \in Lb : I \otimes n \notin O\} \{V \in Lb : de+(V) \stackrel{\text{de}}{\Rightarrow} O\}$

(0,t) t:000=0

action of (0,+) (Bun pr on D(Bun sin) matches outr automorphism action.