Deformation theory of Galois representations

MA842 at BU Spring 2020

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These are notes for Robert Pollack's course MA842 at BU Spring 2020.

The course webpage is http://math.bu.edu/people/rpollack/Teach/842spring2020.html.

Lecture 1 21/1/2018

1 Motivation

Let E_k denote the Eisenstein series of weight k, $k > 2$.

$$E_k = \frac{-B_k}{2k} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sigma_{k-1}(n) q^n \in M_k(\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbf{Z})).$$

Where B_k are the Bernoulli numbers and

$$\sigma_{k-1}(n) = \sum_{d|n,\, d>0} d^{k-1}.$$

E_2 however is not holomorphic, so not a modular form.

Fix N a prime, notation has stuck from Mazur's Eisenstein ideal paper.

Then there exists a unique Eisenstein series on $\Gamma_0(N)$ of weight 2.

$$E_2^{(N)} = \frac{N-1}{12} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sigma(n) q^n.$$

Funny observation: if $N \equiv 1 \pmod p$ for prime $p > 3$. Then $p|((N-1)/12)$, so $E_2^{(N)}$ "looks cuspidal".

Then we hope that there exists a cuspidal eigenform $f \in S_2(\Gamma_0(N))$ such that

$$f \equiv E_2^{(N)} \quad \text{“} \mod p\text{”}.$$

This is in fact true, due to Koike in the 70's, there exists $f \in S_2(\Gamma_0(N))$ such that

$$a_\ell(f) \equiv 1 + \ell \pmod p$$

for all $\ell \neq N, p$.

Question 1.1 How many such f are there? □

Merel '96:

$$f \text{ is unique } \iff \prod_{i=1}^{(N-1)/2} i^i \text{ is not a } p\text{-th power modulo } N.$$

Wake and Wang-Erickson describe the dimension of the space of such f using Massey products (higher cup products).

Method: Galois deformations!

1.1 Galois representations

We write

$$G_{\mathbf{Q}} = \mathrm{Gal}(\overline{\mathbf{Q}}/\mathbf{Q}) = \varprojlim_{F/\mathbf{Q}, \text{fin. galois}} \mathrm{Gal}(F/\mathbf{Q})$$

a profinite group.

$$\rho \colon G_{\mathbf{Q}} \to \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbf{Q}_p)$$

a continuous homomorphism. Then view $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbf{Q}_p)$ as $\mathrm{Aut}(V)$ for a 2-dimensional $\mathbf{Q}_p$ vector space and fix a 2-dimensional $\mathbf{Z}_p$-lattice

$$T \subseteq V$$

which is $G_{\mathbf{Q}}$ stable. Then we can take

$$\bar{\rho} \colon G_{\mathbf{Q}} \to \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbf{F}_p)$$

this is unique (w.r.t. the choice of T) only up to semisimplification.

So we say two Galois representations ρ_1, ρ_2 are congruent if

$$\bar{\rho}_1^{\mathrm{ss}} \simeq \bar{\rho}_2^{\mathrm{ss}}.$$

We say ρ_1, ρ_2 are deformations of

$$\bar{\rho}_1 = \bar{\rho}_2$$

(imagine this is reducible).

Start with

$$\bar{\rho} \colon G_{\mathbf{Q}} \to \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbf{F}_p)$$

consider "all" deformations of $\bar{\rho}$ in good cases there exists a "universal" deformation of $\bar{\rho}$.

R^{univ} a local ring with maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m}_R$ such that

$$R/\mathfrak{m}_R = \mathbf{F}_p.$$

$$\rho^{\mathrm{univ}} \colon G_{\mathbf{Q}} \to \mathrm{GL}_2(R^{\mathrm{univ}})$$

such that if $\rho \colon G_{\mathbf{Q}} \to GL_2(R)$ is a deformation of $\bar{\rho}$ then there exists

$$R^{\mathrm{univ}} \to R$$

such that

$$\begin{tikzcd} G_{\mathbf{Q}} \arrow[r, "\rho^{\mathrm{univ}}"] \arrow[dr, "\rho"'] & \mathrm{GL}_2(R^{\mathrm{univ}}) \arrow[d] \\ & GL_2(R) \end{tikzcd} .$$

1.2 Modular forms

$$f = \sum a_n q^n \in S_k(\Gamma_0(N))$$

an eigenform leads to

$$\rho_f \colon G_{\mathbf{Q}} \to \mathrm{GL}_2(K),\ K/\mathbf{Q}_p \text{ finite}$$

with the property that for all $\ell \nmid Np$ we have

$$\mathrm{Tr}(\rho_f(\mathrm{Frob}_\ell)) = a_\ell.$$

Modular forms can be congruent

$$a_\ell(f_1) \equiv a_\ell(f_2) \pmod{p} \text{ for all but finitely many } \ell$$
$$\Updownarrow$$
$$\bar{\rho}_{f_1}^{\mathrm{ss}} \simeq \bar{\rho}_{f_2}^{\mathrm{ss}}.$$

There exists a ring, the Hecke algebra $\mathbf{T}$ parametrizing all f's with the same $\bar{\rho}$.

$$f \rightsquigarrow \rho_f \implies R^{\mathrm{univ}} \to \mathbf{T}$$

so hope

$$R^{\mathrm{univ}} \simeq \mathbf{T}.$$

Wiles proof of FLT proved one of these.

Many more such theorems in the past couple of decades.

Wake and Wang-Erickson show that the dimension of

$$\{f : f \equiv E_2^{(N)}\} \leftrightarrow \operatorname{rank} \mathbf{T} = \operatorname{rank} R^{\mathrm{univ}}.$$

$$a_\ell(f) \equiv 1 + \ell \pmod{p}$$
$$\implies \bar{\rho}^{\mathrm{ss}} = \mathbf{1} \oplus \mu_p$$

but there does not exist R^{univ} in this context.

The fix is to use pseudorepresentations instead of representations.

1.3 Pseudorepresentations

Let G be a group.

Then a pseudorepresentation T is a map

$$T \colon G \to A$$

for A a ring satisfying

1. $$T(xy) = T(yx)$$

2. $$T(x)T(y)T(z) - T(x)T(yz) - T(y)T(xz) - T(z)T(xy) + T(xyz) + T(xzy) = 0$$

and the analogous formulae for higher dimensions.

Fact 1.2 *If A is an algebraically closed field of characteristic $\neq 2$. Then for a given pseudorepresentation T there exists a true representation ρ such that*

$$T = \mathrm{Tr}(\rho).$$

But this does not hold in general.

Universal pseudodeformation rings always exist. Wake and Wang-Erickson use R^{univ} = universal pseudodeformation ring.

2 Definitions

2.1 Representations

Lecture 2 23/1/2018

Definition 2.1 Representations. Let G be a finite group and V a finite dimensional vector space over $\mathbf{C}$ of dimension d. A **representation** of G is a homomorphism

$$G \xrightarrow{\rho} \mathrm{Aut}(V) \simeq \mathrm{GL}_d(\mathbf{C}),$$

G acts linearly on V. ◊

Galois representations: Let G be a Galois group, possibly infinite. F be a field,

$$G_F = \mathrm{Gal}(\overline{F}/F) = \varprojlim_{L/F,\text{ fin. gal.}} \mathrm{Gal}(L/F)$$

profinite compact and totally disconnected.

Replace V with a finite free module over some topological ring A

$$\rho\colon G_F \to \mathrm{GL}_d(A)$$

a continuous homomorphism.

Example 2.2 $A = \mathbf{C}$ with the complex topology. □

Fact 2.3 *In this case* $\mathrm{im}(\rho)$ *is finite.*

Exercise 2.4 Prove this.

Then we can write

$$\begin{tikzcd} G_F \arrow[rr, "\rho"] \arrow[dr] & & \mathrm{GL}_d(\mathbf{C}) \\ & \mathrm{Gal}(L/F) \arrow[ur] & \end{tikzcd}$$

where L/F is finite. There are many such representations.

Conjecture 2.5 *Every finite group is a quotient of $G_{\mathbf{Q}}$.*

Example 2.6

$$F = \mathbf{Q}$$

$$L = \mathbf{Q}(\sqrt[4]{2}, i)$$

$$\mathrm{Gal}(L/\mathbf{Q}) \simeq D_4$$

$$G_{\mathbf{Q}} \to \mathrm{Gal}(L/\mathbf{Q}) \xrightarrow{\rho} \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbf{C})$$

with ρ the unique irreducible 2-dimensional representation of D_4. □

Example 2.7 Let $E/\mathbf{Q}$ be an elliptic curve

$$G_{\mathbf{Q}} \circlearrowright E[p] \simeq \mathbf{Z}/p \oplus \mathbf{Z}/p$$

$$\rho_{E,p} \colon G_{\mathbf{Q}} \to \mathrm{Aut}(E[p]) \simeq \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbf{F}_p)$$
$$\rho_{E,p^n} \colon G_{\mathbf{Q}} \to \mathrm{Aut}(E[p^n]) \simeq \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbf{Z}/p^n)$$
$$\rho_{E,p^\infty} \colon G_{\mathbf{Q}} \to \mathrm{Aut}(E[p^\infty]) \simeq \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbf{Z}_p).$$

□

Fact 2.8 *ρ_{E,p^∞} has finite image.*

Exercise 2.9 Prove this.

Example 2.10 Let $F = \mathbf{Q}_\ell$, $A = \mathbf{Q}_p$

$$\rho \colon G_{\mathbf{Q}_\ell} \to \mathrm{GL}_d(\mathbf{Q}_p).$$

□

The Galois theory of local fields looks like

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell \arrow[d, dash, "I_\ell^w"] \arrow[dd, dash, bend right, "I_\ell"'] \arrow[ddd, dash, bend right=60, "G_\ell"'] & \\
\mathbf{Q}_\ell^{\mathrm{tr}} \arrow[d, dash, "\prod_{q\neq\ell}\mathbf{Z}_q(1)"] & \mathbf{Q}_\ell^{\mathrm{ab}} \arrow[dl, dash, bend left, "\mathbf{Z}_\ell^*"] \\
\mathbf{Q}_\ell^{\mathrm{ur}} \arrow[d, dash, "\widehat{\mathbf{Z}}"] & \\
\mathbf{Q}_\ell &
\end{tikzcd}$$

where

$$\mathbf{Q}_\ell^{\mathrm{tr}} = \mathbf{Q}_\ell(\{\sqrt[n]{\ell}\}_{\ell\nmid n})$$

the maximal tamely ramified extension

$$\mathbf{Q}_\ell^{\mathrm{ur}} = \mathbf{Q}_\ell(\{\mu_n\}_{\ell\nmid n})$$

the maximal unramified extension

$$\mathbf{Q}_\ell^{\mathrm{ab}} = \mathbf{Q}_\ell^{\mathrm{un}}(\mu_{\ell^\infty})$$

the maximal abelian extension.

$$I_\ell = \mathrm{Gal}(\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell/\mathbf{Q}_\ell^{\mathrm{ur}})$$

the intertia group

$$I_\ell^w = \mathrm{Gal}(\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell/\mathbf{Q}_\ell^{\mathrm{tr}})$$

the wild intertia group

We say

$$\rho \colon G_{\mathbf{Q}_\ell} \to \mathrm{GL}_d(\mathbf{Q}_p)$$

is **unramified** if

$$\rho(I_\ell) = \{1\}$$

is **tamely ramified** if

$$\rho(I_\ell^w) = \{1\}.$$

In the first case ρ is completely determined by $\rho(\mathrm{Frob}_\ell)$. In the second case ρ is completely determined by $\rho(\mathrm{Frob}_\ell)$ and its value on a generator of

$$\mathrm{Gal}(\mathbf{Q}_\ell^{\mathrm{tr}}/\mathbf{Q}_\ell^{\mathrm{ur}}).$$

The wild part: I_ℓ^w is pro-ℓ, $\mathrm{GL}_d(\mathbf{Z}_p)$ is almost pro-p (it has a finite index pro-p subgroup).

Exercise 2.11 Prove this.

Example 2.12 For $d = 1$

$$\mathbf{Z}_p^* = \mathbf{F}_p^* \times (1 + p\mathbf{Z}_p).$$

□

Thus if $\ell \neq p$ then

$$\rho(I_\ell^w) \subseteq \mathrm{GL}_d(\mathbf{Q}_p)$$

is finite.

Exercise 2.13 Prove this.

If $\ell = p$ then this is handled by p-adic Hodge theory.

The connection to global representations is then that

$$\begin{tikzcd} \overline{\mathbf{Q}} \arrow[r] & \overline{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell \\ \mathbf{Q} \arrow[u] \arrow[r] & \mathbf{Q}_\ell \arrow[u] \end{tikzcd}$$

So

$$G_{\mathbf{Q}_\ell} \hookrightarrow G_{\mathbf{Q}}$$

via restriction to $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$.

The image of this map is the **decomposition group** at ℓ.

$$\rho\colon G_{\mathbf{Q}} \to \mathrm{GL}_d(A),$$

we say that ρ is **unramified at ℓ** if

$$\rho(I_\ell) = \{1\}.$$

In which case

$$\mathrm{charpoly}(\rho(\mathrm{Frob}_\ell))$$

is well-defined.

Returning to

$$\rho_{E,p^\infty}\colon G_{\mathbf{Q}} \to \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbf{Q}_p)$$

now.

Fact 2.14 *ρ_{E,p^∞} is unramified outside of $N_E \cdot p$ (N_E is the conductor of E). i.e.*

$$\rho_{E,p^\infty}$$

is unramified at ℓ if and only if $\ell \neq p$ and ℓ is a prime of good reduction for E.

So ρ_{E,p^∞} sees bad reduction.

From ρ_{E,p^∞} you can recover E up to isogeny (Faltings).

Example 2.15

$$G_{\mathbf{Q}} \circlearrowright \mu_{p^n}$$

so we get

$$G_{\mathbf{Q}} \to \mathrm{Aut}(\mu_{p^n}) \simeq (\mathbf{Z}/p^n\mathbf{Z})^* \simeq \mathrm{GL}_1(\mathbf{Z}/p^n)$$

taking the inverse limit we get

$$\begin{tikzcd}
G_{\mathbf{Q}} \arrow[rr, "\epsilon_p"] \arrow[dr] & & \mathbf{Z}_p^* \\
& \mathrm{Gal}(\mathbf{Q}(\mu_{p^\infty})/\mathbf{Q}) \arrow[ur, "\sim"'] &
\end{tikzcd}$$

this ϵ_p is known as the p-adic cyclotomic character. This is unramified outside p and

$$\epsilon_p(\mathrm{Frob}_\ell) = \ell$$

for $\ell \neq p$. □

Remark 2.16

$$\det(\rho_{E,p^\infty}) = \epsilon_p.$$

Example 2.17

$$f = \sum a_n q^n \in S_2(\Gamma_0(N), \mathbf{Q})$$

a weight 2 eigenform on $\Gamma_0(N)$, with rational fourier coefficients. Eichler-Shimura gives $E_f/\mathbf{Q}$ an elliptic curve. Define

$$\rho_f = \rho_{E,p^\infty} \colon G_{\mathbf{Q}} \to \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbf{Q}_p)$$

unramified outside Np

$$\mathrm{Tr}(\rho(\mathrm{Frob}_\ell)) = a_\ell$$

for $\ell \nmid Np$. More generally

$$f \in S_2(\Gamma_0(N))$$

an eigenform, Eichler-Shimura gives

$$A_f/\mathbf{Q}$$

an abelian variety which leads to

$$\rho_f \colon G_{\mathbf{Q}} \to \mathrm{GL}_2(K)$$

$K/\mathbf{Q}_p$ finite. □

2.2 Congruences and elliptic curves

Let

$$E_1 \colon y^2 = x^3 + x - 10$$

conductor $2^2 \cdot 13$, https://www.lmfdb.org/EllipticCurve/Q/52a1/

$$E_2 \colon y^2 = x^3 - 584x + 5444$$

conductor $2^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 13$, https://www.lmfdb.org/EllipticCurve/Q/364a1/.

Table 2.18 a_p**'s for** E_1, E_2

p	2	3	5	7	11	13	17	19	23	29
$a_p(E_1)$	0	0	2	−2	−2	−1	6	−6	8	2
$a_p(E_2)$	0	0	−3	1	−2	−1	−4	−1	−7	7

Note that

$$a_\ell(E_1) \equiv a_\ell(E_2) \pmod 5,\ \forall \ell \neq 7$$
$$\implies \rho_{E_1,5} \simeq \rho_{E_2,5} (= \bar{\rho})$$

as Galois representations.

Exercise 2.19 Prove this.

How common is this? We have 2 lifts of $\bar{\rho}$

$$\rho_{E_1,5^\infty} \simeq \rho_{E_2,5^\infty}$$

how many other such?

2.3 Hida theory

$$\sum a_n(f)q^n = f \in S_{k_0}(\Gamma_0(N))$$

an eigenform.

$$a_p(f)$$

a p-adic unit.

$$\mathscr{F} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n(k)q^n$$

with a_n a p-adic analytic function in k. The whole family gives Galois representations that reduce to the same $\bar{\rho}$.

Specialise k to some integer w

$$\mathscr{F} = \sum a_n(w)q^n \in S_w(\Gamma_0(N))$$

take $w = k_0$ to recover f.

Hida constructs

$$\rho^{Hida} \colon G_{\mathbf{Q}} \to \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbf{Z}_p[[x]])$$

unramified outside Np.

$$\ell \nmid Np \implies \mathrm{tr}(\rho^{Hida}(\mathrm{Frob}_\ell)) = a_\ell(x).$$

Lecture 3 28/1/2018

2.4 More examples of Galois representations in families

A 1-dimensional family. let

$$\epsilon_p = \text{cyclotomic character}$$

$$\epsilon_p \colon G_{\mathbf{Q}} \to \mathrm{Gal}(\mathbf{Q}(\mu_{p^\infty})/\mathbf{Q}) \simeq \mathbf{Z}_p^* \simeq \mathbf{F}_p^* \times (1 + p\mathbf{Z}_p)$$

If we have $k \in \mathbf{Z}$ we can take

$$\epsilon_p^k$$

its power.

Note that when $k_1, k_2 \in \mathbf{Z}$ with

$$k_1 \equiv k_2 \pmod{p-1}$$

then

$$\epsilon_p^{k_1} \equiv \epsilon_p^{k_2} \pmod{p}$$

moreover if

$$k_1 \equiv k_2 \pmod{(p-1)p^N}$$

we havee

$$\epsilon_p^{k_1} \equiv \epsilon_p^{k_2} \pmod{p^{N+1}}.$$

Set

$$\Lambda = \mathbf{Z}_p[[\mathbf{Z}_p^*]] = \varprojlim \mathbf{Z}_p[(\mathbf{Z}/p^N)^*]$$

$$\epsilon_p^{univ} \colon G_{\mathbf{Q}} \to \Lambda^* = \mathrm{GL}_1(\Lambda)$$

$$\sigma \mapsto [epsilon_p(\sigma)]$$

$$\Lambda \xrightarrow{wt_k} \mathbf{Z}_p$$

$$wt_k \circ \epsilon_p^{univ}$$

where wt_k is defined by

$$\mathbf{Z}_p^* \to \mathbf{Z}_p^* \subseteq \mathbf{Z}_p$$

$$x \mapsto x^k$$

gives

$$\Lambda \xrightarrow{wt_k} \mathbf{Z}_p.$$

Take any

$$\phi \in \mathrm{Hom}_{cts}(\Lambda, \mathbf{C}_p) \simeq \mathrm{Hom}_{cts}(\mathbf{Z}_p^*, \mathbf{C}_p)$$

induces

$$G_{\mathbf{Q}} \to \mathbf{C}_p^*$$

$$\phi \circ \epsilon_p^{univ}.$$

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{cts}(\mathbf{Z}_p^*, \mathbf{C}_p)$$

is a union of $p-1$ open disks as

$$\mathbf{Z}_p^* \simeq \mathbf{F}_p^* \times (1 + p\mathbf{Z}_p)$$

the rightmost factor is topologically generated by $1+p$. So

$$\phi \colon \mathbf{Z}_p^* \to \mathbf{C}_p^*$$

is determined by

$$\phi|_{\mathbf{F}_p^*}$$

and

$$\phi(\gamma) \text{ for any } \gamma \text{ a top. gen..}$$

We need

$$|\phi(\gamma) - 1|_p < 1.$$

We have $p-1$ disks labelled by characters of $\mathbf{F}_p^*$. On each disk of $\phi \in \mathrm{Hom}(\mathbf{Z}_p^*, \mathbf{C}_p^*)$ the reduction of

$$\phi \circ \epsilon_p^{univ} \colon G_{\mathbf{Q}} \to \mathbf{C}_p^*$$

is the same.

A 2-d example. Let $E/\mathbf{Q}$ be a CM elliptic curve.

$$\rho_{E,p^\infty}\colon G_{\mathbf{Q}} \to \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbf{Z}_p)$$

then there exists $K/\mathbf{Q}$ quadratic imaginary field and , p-ordinary

$$\psi\colon G_K \to \mathbf{Z}_p^*$$

s.t.

$$\rho_{E,p^\infty} \simeq \mathrm{Ind}_K^{\mathbf{Q}}(\psi).$$

So we get a "family"

$$\mathrm{Ind}_K^{\mathbf{Q}}(\psi^k),$$

more generally can make

$$\psi^{univ}\colon G_K \to \Lambda^*$$
$$\mathrm{Ind}\,\psi^{univ}\colon G_K \to \mathrm{GL}_2(\Lambda).$$

CM Hida family.

2.5 Deformation theory

G a profinite group, k a finite field of characteristic p (simpler $k = \mathbf{F}_p$).

$$\bar\rho\colon G \to \mathrm{GL}_d(k)$$

a continuous homomorphism.

To lift $\bar\rho$ to be A-valued, we need a homomorphism

$$A \twoheadrightarrow k$$

we may as well assume A is local so it lifts to $GL_d(A)$. We then only have one residual representation. Localize it at

$$\ker(A \to k).$$

If A is a local ring then A has a natural topology. Letting $\mathfrak{m}_A$ be the maximal ideal

$$\{\mathfrak{m}_A^j\}$$

is a neighborhood base at 0, this is the $\mathfrak{m}$-adic topology.

So we have A local, $\mathfrak{m}_A$ maximal $A/\mathfrak{m}_A \simeq k$, we need to fix this identification to ensure we don't have automorphisms.

$$\begin{tikzcd} G \arrow[r, "\rho"] \arrow[dr, "\bar\rho"'] & \mathrm{GL}_d(A) \arrow[d] \\ & \mathrm{GL}_d(k) \end{tikzcd}.$$

Note 2.20 If we have $M \in \mathrm{GL}_d(A)$ s.t. $M \equiv 1 \pmod{\mathfrak{m}_A}$, then

$$M\rho M^{-1}$$

lifts $\bar\rho$ also.

Definition 2.21 Call ρ and $M\rho M^{-1}$ **strictly equivalent**. ◊

Definition 2.22 A **deformation of $\bar{\rho}$ to A** is a strict equivalence class of continuous homomorphisms

$$G \xrightarrow{\rho} \mathrm{GL}_d(A)$$

lifting $\bar{\rho}$. ◊

Want to rephrase this with less bases, instead of $\bar{\rho}$ use $\overline{V}$ a d-dimensional continuous representation of G over k. V a free A-module of rank d with continuous action of G s.t.

$$V \otimes A/\mathfrak{m}_A \simeq \overline{V}.$$

Naive hope: two such V's are equivalent if they are isomorphic as G-modules.

Problem: R^{univ} won't exist, too many automorphisms. Ideally if V_A is a deformation of $\overline{V}$ to A then there exists a unique

$$R^{univ} \to A$$

inducing

$$V^{univ} \to V_A.$$

Take II, let V be a free A-module with a continuous action of G and a fixed isomorphism.

$$V \otimes_A A/\mathfrak{m}_A \simeq \overline{V}$$

as representations of G over $k \simeq A/\mathfrak{m}_A$.

Two V's are equivalent if there exists a G-module isomorphism $V_1 \xrightarrow{\phi} V_2$ s.t.

$$\begin{tikzcd}
V_1 \arrow[r, "\phi"] \arrow[d] & V_2 \arrow[d] \\
V_1 \otimes A/\mathfrak{m}_A \arrow[d, "\sim"'] & V_2 \otimes A/\mathfrak{m}_A im \arrow[d, "s"'] \\
\overline{V} \arrow[r, "="] & \overline{V}
\end{tikzcd}.$$

Exercise 2.23 Check the two definitions are the same, GL_d definition vs. $\overline{V}$.

Another approach

$$\begin{tikzcd}
G \arrow[r, "\rho"] \arrow[dr, "\bar{\rho}"'] & \mathrm{GL}_d(A) \arrow[d] \\
 & \mathrm{GL}_d(k)
\end{tikzcd}$$

lift of $\bar{\rho}$ and say two ρ's are the same if they are equal as maps, this is a **framed deformation**. We can write this more abstractly

$$\overline{V}$$

a continuous representation of G over k with fixed basis β.

$$V$$

a free A module with cont. action of G and a fixed isom.

$$V \otimes_A A/\mathfrak{m}_D \simeq \overline{V}$$

and a basis β_A lifting β.

Categories

$$\mathcal{C}_k = \mathcal{C}$$

the category of complete local Noetherian rings A with a fixed isomorphism $A/\mathfrak{m}_A \simeq k$. Where the maps are

$$A_1 \xrightarrow{\phi} A_2$$

a local ring homomorphism

$$\phi(\mathfrak{m}_{A_1}) \subseteq \mathfrak{m}_{A_2}$$

and the diagram

$$\begin{tikzcd} A_1/\mathfrak{m}_{A_1} \arrow[rr, "\bar{\phi}"] \arrow[dr, "\sim"'] & & A_2/\mathfrak{m}_{A_2} \arrow[dl, "\sim"] \\ & k & \end{tikzcd}$$

commutes.