

INTRODUCTION TO SHIMURA VARIETIES

ANDREAS MIHATSCH

ABSTRACT. These are lecture notes for a course on Shimura varieties I am currently teaching at Zhejiang University. Comments are highly welcome and much appreciated.

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1. INTRODUCTION

In this first lecture, we will learn, very roughly, what Shimura varieties are and why they are interesting. Everything brought up today will be covered in much more detail later in the course, and it will be perfectly normal that many terms will be new during a first reading. Our goal today is only to get an overview.

1.1. Why study Shimura varieties? Shimura varieties combine two interesting properties:

- They are varieties defined over number fields which makes them interesting from a number theory perspective. Most importantly, their étale cohomology groups are representations of Galois groups of number fields.
- Their definition is in terms of reductive algebraic groups G/\mathbb{Q} . They come equipped with an action of the adelic points $G(\mathbb{A}_f)$, which implies that their étale cohomology groups are also $G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ -representations.

Hence, the étale cohomology groups of Shimura varieties are both Galois and $G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ -representations. Conjecturally, this two-fold structure is described by the global Langlands correspondence. Conversely, one can use the cohomology of Shimura varieties to prove important cases of this correspondence. This is the main motivation for our course, and our overall aim is to learn about several important ideas in this context.

Let us mention that Shimura varieties are also interesting for other reasons. For example, the study of heights on the Siegel variety plays an important role in Faltings's proof of the Mordell Conjecture [3]. Another example is the Gross–Zagier formula [5], which states an identity between height pairings of complex multiplication points on the modular curve and derivatives of L -functions. It plays a major role in the proof of cases of the Birch–Swinnerton-Dyer Conjecture. Its higher-dimensional generalizations, the arithmetic Gan–Gross–Prasad Conjectures [4, 14], are an important topic in current arithmetic geometry research. In a related direction, the Kudla program [7] seeks to establish connections

between cycles on Shimura varieties and modular forms or Eisenstein series. The proof of the averaged Colmez conjecture [1, 13] has been an application of such ideas.

1.2. This course. The first part of our course will be an introduction to Shimura varieties. We will learn how to define them in terms of moduli spaces of abelian varieties and how to relate this definition to the group-theoretic one of Deligne. One of our goals is to obtain familiarity with the adelic formalism which will become important later.

In the second part of the course, we will study the cohomology of Shimura varieties. We will first get to know Matsushima's formula, which expresses the Betti cohomology of compact Shimura varieties in terms of automorphic representations. We will then learn about point counting in characteristic p (Langlands–Kottwitz method). The aim here is to give an orbital integral expression for the number of \mathbb{F}_p^n -points of the reduction mod p of the Shimura variety.

1.3. References. The following two are our main background references.

- The introductory lecture notes by Milne [10]. They focus on the group-theoretic definition of Shimura varieties and the definition of canonical models.
- The first few articles in the lecture notes volume [6]. They provide an introduction to PEL type Shimura varieties. The article of Yihang Zhu [15] is directly related to the material of the second part of the course.

1.4. Prerequisites. We will assume as little as possible. The only necessary background is some familiarity with varieties and algebraic number theory.



In the rest of this introduction, we sketch the definition of Shimura varieties and give an outline of the course contents.

1.5. Shimura data. Shimura varieties are attached to Shimura data. The formalism starts with a reductive group G over \mathbb{Q} . For example, G might be one of the following.

- $G = \mathrm{GL}_2$
- $G = \mathrm{GSp}_{2g}$, the general symplectic group in $2g$ variables. Let $J = \begin{pmatrix} & 1_g \\ -1_g & \end{pmatrix}$ be the matrix defining the standard symplectic form on \mathbb{Q}^{2g} . Then GSp is defined by

$$\mathrm{GSp}_{2g}(\mathbb{Q}) = \{g \in \mathrm{GL}_{2g}(\mathbb{Q}) \mid {}^t g \cdot J \cdot g = c \cdot J \text{ for some } c \in \mathbb{Q}^\times\}. \quad (1.1)$$

It is related to the usual symplectic group Sp_{2g} by the exact sequence

$$1 \longrightarrow \mathrm{Sp}_{2g} \longrightarrow \mathrm{GSp}_{2g} \xrightarrow{c} \mathrm{GL}_1 \longrightarrow 1.$$

The map c is called the *similitude factor*. Note that $\mathrm{GSp}_2 = \mathrm{GL}_2$ and $\mathrm{Sp}_2 = \mathrm{SL}_2$, recovering the previous example.

- $G = \mathrm{U}(V)$, a unitary group. Let K/\mathbb{Q} be an imaginary quadratic extension. (This means that $\mathbb{R} \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} K \cong \mathbb{C}$.) Let V be an n -dimensional hermitian K -vector space. If V is not positive or negative definite then $\mathrm{U}(V)$ can occur as part of a Shimura datum.

Next, the formalism requires the datum of a homomorphism of real algebraic groups

$$h : \mathbb{C}^\times \longrightarrow G(\mathbb{R}) \quad (1.2)$$

which satisfies certain axioms introduced by Deligne [2]. Such an h is called a *Deligne homomorphism*. If $g \in G(\mathbb{R})$ is a real point of G , then we may conjugate h to define a

new Deligne homomorphism,

$$(ghg^{-1})(z) := gh(z)g^{-1}.$$

Let $S_h \subset G(\mathbb{R})$ denote the centralizer of h , meaning the subgroup of elements g with $ghg^{-1} = h$. The quotient $X = G(\mathbb{R})/S_h$ is precisely the set of Deligne homomorphisms that are conjugate to h . An important consequence of Deligne's axioms is that X is a finite union of hermitian symmetric domains for $G(\mathbb{R})$. In particular, it is a complex manifold. The pair (G, X) is called a *Shimura datum*.

Example 1.1. Consider $G = \mathrm{GL}_2$. We can embed \mathbb{C} into $M_2(\mathbb{R})$ as \mathbb{R} -algebra by

$$h(a + bi) := \begin{pmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix}.$$

If we restrict this embedding to unit groups, then we obtain a Deligne homomorphism $h : \mathbb{C}^\times \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{R})$. Its centralizer is precisely $h(\mathbb{C}^\times)$ and the quotient X is the set of complex structures on \mathbb{R}^2 . Since \mathbb{C}^\times is connected and since $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{R})$ has two connected components, X has two connected components. We want to give a more explicit description of X .

Recall that $\mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{C})$ is the space of complex lines in \mathbb{C}^2 . Clearly, the Lie group $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ acts on it by its natural action on \mathbb{C}^2 . The subgroup $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{R})$ preserves the real projective line $\mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{R})$ and hence acts on the complement,

$$\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{R}) \curvearrowright \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}, \quad g \cdot \tau = \frac{a\tau + b}{c\tau + d}. \quad (1.3)$$

The complement $\mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}$ is the union of the upper and lower half plane which we often denote by \mathbb{H}^\pm . As an open subset of \mathbb{C} , it is naturally a complex manifold. Let us compute the stabilizer of i :

$$\begin{aligned} i = \frac{ai + b}{ci + d} &\iff -c + di = ai + b \\ &\iff a = d, \quad c = -b. \end{aligned} \quad (1.4)$$

That is, the stabilizer of i is precisely $h(\mathbb{C}^\times)$. Moreover, it is clear that $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{R})$ acts transitively on \mathbb{H}^\pm because

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot i = ai + b.$$

Hence, we see that

$$X \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{H}^\pm, \quad ghg^{-1} \mapsto g \cdot i \quad (1.5)$$

as smooth manifolds in a $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{R})$ -equivariant way. We have not defined the complex structure on X , but it is, in fact, given by the complex structure on \mathbb{H}^\pm under (1.5).

Remark 1.2. Some groups, such as GL_n with $n \geq 3$, cannot occur as part of a Shimura datum. For example, the dimension of the symmetric space for $\mathrm{GL}_3(\mathbb{R})$ is

$$\dim \mathrm{SL}_3(\mathbb{R}) - \dim \mathrm{SO}(3) = 8 - 3$$

which is odd and hence cannot be a complex manifold.

1.6. Shimura varieties over \mathbb{C} . Given a Shimura datum (G, X) , one next defines a complex variety in the following way. Let \mathbb{A} denote the ring of adeles of \mathbb{Q} , and let $\mathbb{A} = \mathbb{A}_f \times \mathbb{R}$ be its factorization into finite and archimedean part. (We will review these definitions later in the course.) Given an open compact subgroup $K \subset G(\mathbb{A}_f)$, the quotient $G(\mathbb{A}_f)/K$ is a discrete countably infinite set with transitive $G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ -action. Hence, the product $X \times G(\mathbb{A}_f)/K$ is a countable union of copies of X . We consider the diagonal action

$$G(\mathbb{Q}) \curvearrowright X \times G(\mathbb{A}_f)/K.$$

If K is small enough then the $G(\mathbb{Q})$ -action is free. (The technical term is “neat” and we will get to know it later in the course.) It is also properly discontinuous, so we can form the quotient complex manifold

$$\mathrm{Sh}_K(G, X)(\mathbb{C}) := G(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash (X \times G(\mathbb{A}_f) / K). \quad (1.6)$$

At this point, we have defined the complex points of the *Shimura variety for Shimura datum* (G, X) and level K as a complex manifold. The theorem of Baily–Borel states that there is a unique way to endow it with an algebraic structure.

Theorem 1.3 (Baily–Borel, see [10, Corollary 3.16]). *There exists a quasi-projective complex variety $\mathrm{Sh}_K(G, X)_{\mathbb{C}}$ such that there exists an isomorphism of complex manifolds $\mathrm{Sh}_K(G, X)_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathbb{C}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Sh}_K(G, X)(\mathbb{C})$. This variety is unique up to isomorphism.*

Remark 1.4. Simple examples of non-unique algebraic structures on complex manifolds can be found in [11].

Example 1.5. Let us again consider the case $G = \mathrm{GL}_2$ and let us give an example of a connected component of (1.6). Let $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}} = \prod_{p < \infty} \mathbb{Z}_p$ be the subring of integral elements of \mathbb{A}_f . For $n \geq 1$, consider the kernel

$$K(n) = \ker(\mathrm{GL}_2(\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}))$$

which is an open compact subgroup of $G(\mathbb{A}_f)$. It is small enough (in the above sense) if $n \geq 3$. The intersection

$$\Gamma(n) := \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q}) \cap K(n)$$

is the classical congruence subgroup

$$\Gamma(n) = \left\{ \gamma \in \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}) \mid \gamma \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix} \pmod{n} \right\}.$$

The quotients $\Gamma(n) \backslash \mathbb{H}^+$ and $\Gamma(n) \backslash \mathbb{H}^-$ will be two of the connected components of the complex manifold $\mathrm{Sh}_{K(n)}(\mathrm{GL}_2, \mathbb{H}^{\pm})$.

1.7. Shimura varieties over number fields. Finally, one descends $\mathrm{Sh}_K(G, X)$ to a number field. Starting from a Shimura datum (G, X) , Deligne defines a number field $E \subset \mathbb{C}$ called the *reflex field*. In a suitable sense, it is the smallest field over which the conjugacy class X is defined.

Example 1.6. Consider the three examples from §1.5.

- If $G = \mathrm{GL}_2$ or more generally $G = \mathrm{GSp}_{2g}$, then the reflex field is \mathbb{Q} .
- If $G = U(V)$ is a non-definite unitary group for an imaginary-quadratic field K/\mathbb{Q} , then the reflex field is the subfield $E \subset \mathbb{C}$ that is isomorphic to K .

Deligne [2] gave a definition of *canonical model* of $\mathrm{Sh}_K(G, X)_{\mathbb{C}}$ over E . It is a variety $\mathrm{Sh}_K(G, X)$ over $\mathrm{Spec}(E)$ together with an isomorphism

$$\mathbb{C} \otimes_E \mathrm{Sh}_K(G, X) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Sh}_K(G, X)_{\mathbb{C}}$$

that satisfies a certain reciprocity law for complex multiplication points. Deligne proves that the canonical model $\mathrm{Sh}_K(G, X)$ is unique up to isomorphism if it exists.

Theorem 1.7 (Borovoi, Milne [8]). *For every Shimura datum, the canonical model exists.*

Definition 1.8. Let (G, X) be a Shimura datum with reflex field E and let $K \subset G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ be a sufficiently small level subgroup. The Shimura variety of level K attached to (G, X) is the canonical model $\mathrm{Sh}_K(G, X)$ from Theorem 1.7.

Remark 1.9. Historically, the study of Shimura varieties started with Shimura in the 1960s. He first considered moduli spaces of abelian varieties with **P**olarization, **E**ndomorphisms, and **L**evel structure (PEL). These are the Shimura varieties defined by *PEL type* Shimura data.

Shimura also studied several non-PEL cases and defined the corresponding Shimura varieties as varieties over number fields. Deligne [2] gave a group-theoretic framework for Shimura's work. His definition in terms of a reciprocity law for complex multiplication points is extrapolated from the Shimura–Taniyama reciprocity law for abelian varieties with complex multiplication. Deligne also constructed the canonical model for abelian type Shimura varieties. The proof of existence in the general case was completed by Milne based on ideas of Borovoi. See here for a short summary of the history by Milne [9, §6].

Example 1.10. Consider the two cases from Example 1.6. The unitary group $U(V)$ has no PEL type Shimura data. For the group GSp_{2g} , there exists a PEL type Shimura datum (GSp_{2g}, X) . Consider a principal congruence level subgroup

$$K(n) = \ker (\mathrm{GSp}_{2g}(\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{GSp}_{2g}(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}))$$

with $n \geq 3$. Then the canonical model $\mathrm{Sh}_{K(n)}(\mathrm{GSp}_{2g}, X)$ can be described as a moduli space of principally polarized abelian varieties with level- n -structure. For example, if we look at \mathbb{C} -points and specialize to GL_2 , then we obtain

$$\mathrm{Sh}_{K(n)}(\mathrm{GL}_2, X)(\mathbb{C}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \{(E, \eta)/\mathbb{C}\}/\sim \quad (1.7)$$

where the right hand side denotes the set of isomorphism classes of pairs (E, η) with

- E an elliptic curve over \mathbb{C} ,
- $\eta : (\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})^{\oplus 2} \xrightarrow{\sim} E[n]$ a choice of basis for the n -torsion.

The datum η is called a *level structure* for E . Proving (1.7) will be one of our first goals.

1.8. Further topics. We will say more about this when the time comes. For now, let us start looking at Shimura varieties in detail.



Part 1. The Shimura variety of GL_2

2. THE UPPER HALF PLANE

In Example 1.1, we have introduced the action of $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q})$ on the union of upper and lower half plane $\mathbb{H}^\pm = \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}$. Recall that it is given by

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \cdot \tau = \frac{a\tau + b}{c\tau + d}.$$

In Example 1.5, we have seen that we are especially interested in actions by subgroups such as $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$ and $\Gamma(n)$. Our aim in this section is to give a definition of such *arithmetic subgroups* and to prove properties about their action on \mathbb{H}^\pm .

Note that elements of $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$ have determinant 1 or -1 , and that the elements of determinant -1 interchange upper and lower half plane. So we will focus on the action of $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Q})$ on the upper half plane $\mathbb{H} \subset \mathbb{H}^\pm$.

2.1. The fundamental domain. Let \mathcal{F} be the area defined by

$$\mathcal{F} = \left\{ \tau \in \mathbb{H} \mid |\tau| \geq 1 \text{ and } -\frac{1}{2} \leq \operatorname{Re}(\tau) \leq \frac{1}{2} \right\}. \quad (2.1)$$

Its interior \mathcal{F}° is the open subset where $|\tau| > 1$ and $-1/2 \leq \operatorname{Re}(\tau) \leq 1/2$.

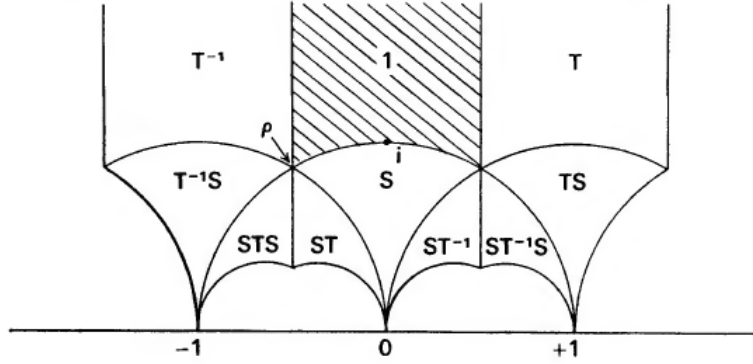


FIGURE 1. The area \mathcal{F} is depicted in grey. The remaining areas show translates of \mathcal{F} under the action of the elements S and T defined in (2.3). By Proposition 2.1 and Remark 2.2, these translates cover all of \mathbb{H} . The picture is taken from [12, §VII].

Proposition 2.1. *The set \mathcal{F} is a fundamental domain for the action of $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})/\{\pm 1\}$ on \mathbb{H} . That is, it has the following two properties.*

- (1) *For every $\tau \in \mathbb{H}$, there exists $\gamma \in \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$ such that $\gamma\tau \in \mathcal{F}$.*
- (2) *$\mathcal{F}^\circ \cap \gamma\mathcal{F}^\circ = \emptyset$ whenever $\gamma \notin \{\pm 1\}$.*

Proof. Fix $\tau \in \mathbb{H}$ and let $\gamma = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$ be any element. By direct computation, we see that

$$\operatorname{Im}(\gamma\tau) = \operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{(a\tau + b)(c\tau - d)}{|c\tau + d|^2}\right) = \frac{(ad - bc)\operatorname{Im}(\tau)}{|c\tau + d|^2} = \frac{\operatorname{Im}(\tau)}{|c\tau + d|^2}. \quad (2.2)$$

The denominator $|c\tau + d|^2$ defines a positive definite quadratic form in $(c, d) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$. It hence takes a minimum on the set of (c, d) that occur as the bottom row of an element of $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$. (These are precisely the (c, d) with $\gcd(c, d) = 1$.) So we see that $\{\operatorname{Im}(\gamma\tau) \mid \gamma \in \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})\}$ has a maximum.

Let γ be such that $\text{Im}(\gamma\tau)$ is maximal. Consider the two matrices

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} & 1 \\ -1 & \end{pmatrix}, \quad T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.3)$$

and observe that they act as the very simple transformations

$$S\tau = -\frac{1}{\tau}, \quad T\tau = \tau + 1. \quad (2.4)$$

In particular, acting with a suitable power T^m , $m \in \mathbb{Z}$, we can translate $\gamma\tau$ to assume it lies in the strip $-1/2 \leq \text{Re}(z) \leq 1/2$. Then also $|\gamma\tau| \geq 1$ because otherwise $\text{Im}(S\gamma\tau) > \text{Im}(\gamma\tau)$ would contradict the maximality of $\text{Im}(\gamma\tau)$. This proves statement (1) of the proposition.

We now prove statement (2). Assume that τ and $\gamma\tau$ both lie in \mathcal{F}° , our aim being to show that $\gamma \in \{\pm 1\}$. After possibly replacing the pair (γ, τ) by $(\gamma^{-1}, \gamma\tau)$, we can assume that $\text{Im}(\gamma\tau) \geq \text{Im}(\tau)$. Considering again (2.2), this means that $|c\tau + d|^2 \leq 1$.

Clearly, we now have $c = 0$ because $|c\tau + d| > 1$ for every $c \neq 0$ (use $\tau \in \mathcal{F}^\circ$). This means that γ is of the form

$$\gamma = \pm \begin{pmatrix} 1 & m \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

for some $m \in \mathbb{Z}$. Since both τ and $\gamma\tau$ have real part in $(-1/2, 1/2)$, the only possibility is $m = 0$. This finishes the proof. \square

Remark 2.2. One can show that the matrices S and T from (2.3) generate $\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$. That is, every element of $\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$ can be written as a product of the three elements S , T and T^{-1} . The proof is not difficult and can be found in [12, §VII.1, Theorem 2].

2.2. Arithmetic subgroups of $\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Q})$. We now define arithmetic subgroups of $\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Q})$.

Definition 2.3. (1) For $n \geq 1$, we define the *principal congruence subgroup* $\Gamma(n)$ by

$$\Gamma(n) = \{\gamma \in \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}) \mid \gamma \equiv 1 \pmod{n}\}.$$

(2) We call a subgroup $\Gamma \subset \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Q})$ *arithmetic* if it contains a principal congruence group $\Gamma(n)$ with finite index.

The group SL_2 has a very interesting property which will come up again later. Namely, for each $n \geq 1$, the projection map

$$\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}) \longrightarrow \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}) \quad (2.5)$$

is surjective. This is not hard to show directly, but also follows from Theorem 3.15 (2) below.

Example 2.4. By the surjectivity we just stated for SL_2 , the image of the projection map $\text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})$ is the set of matrices with determinant ± 1 . In particular, this projection is not surjective when $n = 5$ or $n \geq 7$.

In the context of Definition 2.3, we see that $\Gamma(n) \trianglelefteq \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$ is a normal subgroup of index equal to $|\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})|$. In particular, if a group Γ contains $\Gamma(n)$ with finite index, then it also contains all $\Gamma(mn)$ with finite index.

Proposition 2.5. *Let Γ be an arithmetic subgroup.*

(1) *There exists a lattice $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{Q}^2$ such that $\Gamma \subseteq \text{SL}(\Lambda)$.*

(2) *More precisely, there exist an integer n and an element $g \in \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q})$, $\det(g) > 0$, such that*

$$\Gamma(m) \subseteq g\Gamma g^{-1} \subseteq \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}).$$

Proof. The two statements are proved by very simple and universal arguments. First, by assumption on Γ , there exists an integer n such that $\Gamma(n) \subseteq \Gamma$ with finite index. Let $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_r$ be representatives for the cosets $\Gamma/\Gamma(n)$. Then Γ stabilizes the lattice

$$\Lambda := \sum_{i=1}^r \gamma_i \cdot \mathbb{Z}^2.$$

Indeed, since $\gamma\mathbb{Z}^2 = \mathbb{Z}^2$ for every $\gamma \in \Gamma(n)$, we can also write Λ as

$$\Lambda = \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \gamma \cdot \mathbb{Z}^2,$$

and from this second expression the Γ -stability is clear. This means that $\Gamma \subseteq \mathrm{SL}(\Lambda)$ which proves statement (1).

Let $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \Lambda$ be a basis as \mathbb{Z} -module. Viewing λ_1 and λ_2 as column vectors, the base change matrix $g = (\lambda_1 \ \lambda_2)$ lies in $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q})$ and has the property $g\mathbb{Z}^2 = \Lambda$. Changing λ_1 to $-\lambda_1$ if necessary, we may assume $\det(g) > 0$. Then $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}) = g^{-1}\mathrm{SL}(\Lambda)g$ and hence $g\Gamma g^{-1} \subseteq \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$.

We still need to show that $g\Gamma g^{-1}$ contains a principal congruence subgroup. This is the content of the next lemma which completes the proof. \square

Lemma 2.6. *Let $\Gamma \subset \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Q})$ be an arithmetic subgroup and $g \in \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q})$. Then $g\Gamma g^{-1}$ is again an arithmetic subgroup.*

Proof. Let d be the least common multiple of all the denominators of all the entries of g and g^{-1} . Then, if $A \in d^2m\mathrm{M}_2(\mathbb{Z})$ is an integer matrix divisible by d^2m , we find $g^{-1}Ag \in m\mathrm{M}_2(\mathbb{Z})$. This shows that $g^{-1}\Gamma(d^2m)g \subseteq \Gamma(m)$ which is equivalent to

$$\Gamma(d^2m) \subseteq g\Gamma(m)g^{-1}. \quad (2.6)$$

Now, for the given Γ , choose n with $\Gamma(n) \subseteq \Gamma$. Conjugating this relation by g and using (2.6), we find $\Gamma(d^2n) \subseteq g\Gamma g^{-1}$ which proves that $g\Gamma g^{-1}$ is again arithmetic. \square

In other words, Proposition 2.5 shows that the arithmetic subgroups in $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Q})$ are precisely the $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q})$ -conjugates of groups between $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$ and some $\Gamma(n)$.

2.3. Stabilizers.

Definition 2.7. We say that an arithmetic subgroup $\Gamma \subset \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Q})$ is *neat* if it is torsion free.

Proposition 2.8. *Let Γ be a neat arithmetic subgroup of $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Q})$. Then Γ acts with trivial stabilizers on \mathbb{H} . That is, if $\gamma\tau = \tau$ for some $\gamma \in \Gamma$ and $\tau \in \mathbb{H}$, then $\gamma = 1$.*

Proof. We have seen in (1.4) that the stabilizer of $i \in \mathbb{H}$ in $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{R})$ is a copy of \mathbb{C}^\times . The unit circle $\mathbb{C}^1 \subset \mathbb{C}^\times$ is compact and equals the intersection $\mathbb{C}^\times \cap \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{R})$. For a general point $\tau \in \mathbb{H}$, we can write $\tau = g \cdot i$ for some $g \in \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{R})$:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & b \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a^{1/2} & \\ & a^{-1/2} \end{pmatrix} \cdot i = ai + b.$$

The stabilizers S_i and S_τ of τ and i in $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{R})$ are then related by $S_\tau = gS_i g^{-1}$. In this way, we see that for every $\tau \in \mathbb{H}$, the stabilizer $S_\tau \subset \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{R})$ is isomorphic to \mathbb{C}^1 , in particular compact.

Assume that $\gamma\tau = \tau$, where $\gamma \in \Gamma$ and $\tau \in \mathbb{H}$. This is equivalent to $\gamma \in \Gamma \cap S_\tau$. Since $\Gamma \subset \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{R})$ is a discrete subgroup, the intersection $\Gamma \cap S_\tau$ is a discrete subgroup of S_τ . Since the discrete subgroups of \mathbb{C}^1 are all finite cyclic (generated by a root of unity), and since Γ is torsion-free by assumption, we see that $\Gamma \cap S_\tau = \{1\}$. Hence $\gamma = 1$, and the proof is complete. \square

The next proposition provides a simple criterion for detecting neatness.

Proposition 2.9. *For all $n \geq 3$, the principal congruence subgroup $\Gamma(n)$ is neat. In particular, if $\Gamma \subseteq \Gamma(n)$ is an arithmetic subgroup, then Γ is neat.*

Proof. The minimal polynomial $\Phi_d(T)$ of a primitive d -th root of unity has degree $\varphi(d)$ (Euler φ -function). Recall that $\Phi_d(T)$ is called the d -th cyclotomic polynomial and that

$$T^m - 1 = \prod_{d|m} \Phi_d(T)$$

because the roots of $T^m - 1$ are precisely the m -th roots of unity, and each such root of unity is a primitive d -th root of unity for a unique divisor $d \mid m$.

The only values for d such that $\varphi(d) \leq 2$ are 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6. These are precisely the values for d such that $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_d)$ has degree ≤ 2 over \mathbb{Q} .

Let $n \geq 1$ and let $\gamma \in \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Q})$ be a torsion element, say $\gamma^m = 1$. Then the minimal polynomial of γ divides $T^m - 1$. We know that the minimal polynomial and the characteristic polynomial of a matrix have the same irreducible factors. So the characteristic polynomial $P(T)$ of γ is a product of $\Phi_d(T)$ with $d \mid m$. The only possibilities for $P(T)$ are hence¹

$$(T - 1)^2, (T + 1)^2, T^2 + 1, T^2 + T + 1, \text{ and } T^2 - T + 1.$$

If $n \geq 3$ and if γ is integral with $\gamma \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$, then also $P(T) \equiv (T - 1)^2 \pmod{n}$, leaving $P(T) = (T - 1)^2$ as the only possibility. This means that γ is either equal to 1 or $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q})$ -conjugate to $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (Jordan normal form). But γ is also a torsion element by assumption, so $\gamma = 1$ is the only possibility. \square

Exercise 2.10. Given $n \geq 1$, find an integer $m \geq 1$ such that for $\gamma \in \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$,

$$\gamma \equiv 1 \pmod{m} \implies \gamma \text{ non-torsion.}$$

Conclusion 2.11. In this lecture, we saw the definition of neat arithmetic subgroups of $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Q})$. We have seen in Proposition 2.8 that such groups act freely on \mathbb{H} . So the quotient $\Gamma \backslash \mathbb{H}$ will be a Riemann surface and the quotient map

$$\mathbb{H} \longrightarrow \Gamma \backslash \mathbb{H} \tag{2.7}$$

a holomorphic covering map in the sense of topology. We have seen in Proposition 2.5 that, in order to study $\Gamma \backslash \mathbb{H}$, we may always assume $\Gamma \subseteq \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$. Then we can think of $\Gamma \backslash \mathbb{H}$ as being glued from finitely many $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$ -translates of the fundamental domain \mathcal{F} as in Figure 2.1 along their edges.

¹The product $(T - 1)(T + 1)$ was not listed because $\det(\gamma) = 1$. But one might also add it to the list without change of argument.

3. ADELIC DOUBLE QUOTIENTS

In this lecture, we study the adelic double quotients $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash (\mathbb{H}^\pm \times \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}_f)/K)$ and relate them to the quotients $\Gamma \backslash \mathbb{H}$ from the previous lecture. We will first revisit the definition of the adeles and explain the definition of $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}_f)$ as a topological group in more detail.

3.1. The adeles. We begin by defining the ring of *integral adeles*. It is the profinite ring given by² $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}} := \varprojlim \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$. The transition maps here are given by the projections $\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$, whenever $m \mid n$. Concretely, we have

$$\widehat{\mathbb{Z}} = \left\{ (x_1, x_2, \dots) \in \prod_{n \geq 1} \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} \mid x_{dn} \equiv x_n \pmod{n} \text{ for all } d, n \geq 1 \right\}.$$

Recall that the Chinese remainder theorem identifies $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\sim} \prod_p \mathbb{Z}/p^{v_p(n)}\mathbb{Z}$. If we apply this identification to each term of the limit, then we obtain an isomorphism

$$\widehat{\mathbb{Z}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \prod_p \mathbb{Z}_p, \quad (x_1, x_2, \dots) \mapsto ((x_1, x_p, x_{p^2}, \dots))_p. \quad (3.1)$$

We endow each \mathbb{Z}_p with the usual p -adic topology and their product with the product topology. Then (3.1) is an isomorphism of topological rings.

Definition 3.1. The *ring of finite adeles* is defined by $\mathbb{A}_f := \mathbb{Q} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$. Since $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$ is torsion-free, we can view it as a subring $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}} \subset \mathbb{A}_f$. We endow \mathbb{A}_f with the topology such that $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$ is an open subring.

Let us unravel this definition. First, on the level of rings, \mathbb{A}_f is the ring of fractions x/m with $x \in \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$ and $m \geq 1$, where the usual rules of arithmetic apply. Using (3.1), we can more explicitly describe it as the subring

$$\mathbb{A}_f = \left\{ (x_p) \in \prod_p \mathbb{Q}_p \mid x_p \in \mathbb{Z}_p \text{ for almost all } p \right\}.$$

Now we describe the topology. In $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$, a neighborhood basis of 0 is given by all the kernels of the projections $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$. These are precisely the ideals $n\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$. Under the isomorphism (3.1), they are the subsets of the form

$$\prod_{p \in S} p^{m_p} \mathbb{Z}_p \times \prod_{p \notin S} \mathbb{Z}_p$$

where S is a finite set of primes and $(m_p)_{p \in S}$ a tuple of non-negative integers. Such sets forming a neighborhood basis of 0 means that the sets

$$\{x + n\widehat{\mathbb{Z}} \mid x \in \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}, n \geq 1\} \quad (3.2)$$

give a basis of the topology on $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$. Declaring $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}} \subset \mathbb{A}_f$ an open subring then simply means that the sets $n\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$ also form a neighborhood basis of 0 in \mathbb{A}_f . Equivalently, the sets

$$\{x + n\widehat{\mathbb{Z}} \mid x \in \mathbb{A}_f, n \geq 1\} \quad (3.3)$$

provide a basis for the topology on \mathbb{A}_f .

Definition 3.2. The ring of adeles is defined as the product $\mathbb{A} := \mathbb{A}_f \times \mathbb{R}$ endowed with the product topology.

Proposition 3.3. *The subring $\mathbb{Q} \subset \mathbb{A}$ is discrete.*

²We use \varprojlim and \varinjlim to denote the limit and the colimit. In other references, these might be called \varprojlim and \varinjlim .

Proof. By definitions, the product $U = \widehat{\mathbb{Z}} \times (-1, 1)$ is an open subset of \mathbb{A} . The intersection $U \cap \mathbb{Q}$ consists of those rational numbers that lie in $\mathbb{Z} = \widehat{\mathbb{Z}} \cap \mathbb{Q}$ and in the interval $(-1, 1)$. In other words, $U \cap \mathbb{Q} = \{0\}$. Thus, $\{0\} \subset \mathbb{Q}$ is an open subset for the subspace topology. By additive translation invariance of the topology (\mathbb{A} is a topological ring), the same argument applies for all rational numbers. This shows that the subspace topology on \mathbb{Q} is the discrete topology as claimed. \square

Let F/\mathbb{Q} be a finite extension. The adeles of F can be defined in the same way as for \mathbb{Q} . First, we define the integral adeles with profinite topology

$$\widehat{O}_F := \lim_{\mathfrak{a} \subseteq O_F} O_F/\mathfrak{a} \xrightarrow{\sim} \prod_{\mathfrak{p}} O_{F,\mathfrak{p}}. \quad (3.4)$$

Then we tensor by \mathbb{Q} over \mathbb{Z} , or equivalently by F over O_F , to define the finite adeles:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{A}_{F,f} &:= \mathbb{Q} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \widehat{O}_F \\ &\xrightarrow{\sim} \left\{ (x_{\mathfrak{p}}) \in \prod_{\mathfrak{p}} F_{\mathfrak{p}} \mid x_{\mathfrak{p}} \in O_{F,\mathfrak{p}} \text{ for almost all } \mathfrak{p} \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

Again, the topology on $\mathbb{A}_{F,f}$ is defined by declaring \widehat{O}_F to be an open subring. Finally, we define the adeles as the product

$$\mathbb{A}_F := \mathbb{A}_{F,f} \times (\mathbb{R} \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} F) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{A}_{F,f} \times \prod_{\sigma:F \rightarrow \mathbb{R}} \mathbb{R} \times \prod_{\{\sigma, \bar{\sigma}\}: F \rightarrow \mathbb{C}} \mathbb{C}. \quad (3.6)$$

Here, the real factors have their real vector space topology, and the last two products are over the real (resp. complex) places of F .

Recall that O_F is a free abelian group of rank equal to $d = [F : \mathbb{Q}]$. Let $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_d$ be a \mathbb{Z} -module basis of O_F . Such a choice provides isomorphisms of $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$ -, \mathbb{A}_f -, resp. \mathbb{A} -modules

$$\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}^n \xrightarrow{\sim} O_F \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}, \quad \mathbb{A}_f^n \xrightarrow{\sim} F \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{A}_f, \quad \mathbb{A}^n \xrightarrow{\sim} F \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{A}. \quad (3.7)$$

We endow $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}^n$, \mathbb{A}_f^n and \mathbb{A}^n with the product topology and use the isomorphisms in (3.7) to define from this the topology on the three tensor products. This topology is independent of the choice of $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_d$.

Remark 3.4. The previous definition is a general principle. Let R be a topological ring and let M be a finite free R -module. Any choice of R -basis $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_d$ defines an isomorphism $R^d \xrightarrow{\sim} M$ and, in this way, endows M with a topology.

Any two such isomorphisms differ by an element of $\mathrm{GL}_d(R)$. Since the action of every $g \in \mathrm{GL}_d(R)$ on R^d is continuous, the topology is independent of the chosen basis.

Proposition 3.5. *Multiplication defines isomorphisms of topological rings*

$$O_F \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \widehat{\mathbb{Z}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \widehat{O}_F, \quad F \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{A}_f \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{A}_{F,f}, \quad F \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{A} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{A}_F.$$

Proof. Every ideal $\mathfrak{a} \subseteq O_F$ contains an ideal nO_F with $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$. So we can rewrite (3.4) as $\widehat{O}_F = \lim O_F/nO_F$. Having chosen $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_d$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{O}_F &= \lim \left(\bigoplus_{i=1}^d \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} \cdot \alpha_i \right) \\ &\xrightarrow{\sim} \bigoplus_{i=1}^d \left(\lim \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} \right) \cdot \alpha_i \\ &\xrightarrow{\sim} \bigoplus_{i=1}^d \widehat{\mathbb{Z}} \cdot \alpha_i. \end{aligned}$$

This shows that $O_F \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \widehat{\mathbb{Z}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \widehat{O}_F$ as topological rings. The statements for $\mathbb{A}_{F,f}$ and \mathbb{A}_F follow from this. \square

Corollary 3.6. *Let F/\mathbb{Q} be a finite extension. Then $F \subset \mathbb{A}_F$ is discrete.*

Proof. Since \mathbb{Q} is discrete in \mathbb{A} , we have that \mathbb{Q}^n is discrete in \mathbb{A}^n . Choosing a \mathbb{Q} -basis $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_d)$ for F , we obtain a commutative square of the form

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{Q}^n & \hookrightarrow & \mathbb{A}^n \\ \alpha \parallel & & \parallel \alpha \\ F & \hookrightarrow & \mathbb{A}_F. \end{array}$$

By Proposition 3.5, the right vertical identification is a homeomorphism. Hence we obtain that F is discrete in \mathbb{A}_F . \square

3.2. Groups of the form $G(\mathbb{A}_f)$. Let us formulate the problem more generally.

Question 3.7. Let X be an affine variety³ over \mathbb{Q} and let R be a topological \mathbb{Q} -algebra. We assume that points of R are closed. For example, R could be \mathbb{R} , \mathbb{C} , \mathbb{Q}_p , \mathbb{A}_f or \mathbb{A} . How to define the topological space $X(R)$ in a natural way?

The answer is very simple. Let us write $\mathcal{A}^N = \text{Spec } \mathbb{Q}[t_1, \dots, t_N]$ for affine N -space over \mathbb{Q} to avoid confusion with the adèle notation. We endow $\mathcal{A}^N(R) = R^N$ with the product topology.

Let $f_1, \dots, f_m \in \mathbb{Q}[t_1, \dots, t_N]$ be polynomials and let $X = V(f_1, \dots, f_m) \subseteq \mathcal{A}^N$ be their vanishing locus. Then $X(R) \subseteq R^N$ is a closed subset, and we endow it with the subspace topology.

Definition 3.8. Let X be an affine \mathbb{Q} -variety. Choose a presentation $\varphi : X \xrightarrow{\sim} V(f_1, \dots, f_m)$ as above. The topology on $X(R)$ is defined as the subspace topology with respect to $\varphi(R) : X(R) \hookrightarrow R^N$.

Lemma 3.9. *This topology on $X(R)$ is independent of the choices of N , (f_1, \dots, f_m) and φ .*

Proof. Assume that we are given two affine varieties $V(f_1, \dots, f_{m_1}) \subseteq \mathcal{A}^{N_1}$ as well as $V(g_1, \dots, g_{m_2}) \subseteq \mathcal{A}^{N_2}$. Assume that

$$\varphi : V(f_1, \dots, f_{m_1}) \xrightarrow{\sim} V(g_1, \dots, g_{m_2})$$

is an isomorphism of \mathbb{Q} -varieties. Then φ and $\psi = \varphi^{-1}$ lift to morphisms $\Phi : \mathcal{A}^{N_1} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}^{N_2}$ and $\Psi : \mathcal{A}^{N_2} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}^{N_1}$. The induced maps

$$R^{N_1} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\Phi} \\ \xleftarrow{\Psi} \end{array} R^{N_2}$$

are continuous because they are given by polynomials. Hence their restrictions φ and ψ are continuous as well. Since $\psi = \varphi^{-1}$, this shows that φ is a homeomorphism. \square

Example 3.10. Consider the group variety GL_n . One possible presentation as a closed subset of an affine space is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \text{GL}_n &\xrightarrow{\sim} V(1 - t \cdot \det((t_{ij})_{i,j=1}^n)) \subset \mathcal{A} \times_{\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Q})} \mathcal{A}^{n^2} \\ g = (t_{ij})_{i,j=1}^n &\longmapsto (\det(g)^{-1}, g). \end{aligned}$$

For example, if $n = 1$, we recover the closed immersion⁴

$$\mathbb{G}_m \hookrightarrow \mathcal{A}^2, \quad t \longmapsto (t^{-1}, t).$$

³More generally, an affine finite type \mathbb{Q} -scheme.

⁴ \mathbb{G}_m is just another notation for GL_1 . The notation symbolizes *multiplicative group*.

According to Definition 3.8, the topology on $\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{A}_f)$ is now given as the subspace topology with respect to

$$\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{A}_f) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{A}_f \times \mathrm{M}_n(\mathbb{A}_f), \quad g \mapsto (\det(g)^{-1}, g).$$

The product $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}} \times \mathrm{M}_n(\widehat{\mathbb{Z}})$ is an open subset on the right hand side. So the intersection

$$\mathrm{GL}_n(\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}) = \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{A}_f) \cap (\widehat{\mathbb{Z}} \times \mathrm{M}_n(\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}))$$

is an open subset of $\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{A}_f)$. (The elements of $\mathrm{GL}_n(\widehat{\mathbb{Z}})$ are precisely those elements of $\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{A}_f) \cap \mathrm{M}_n(\widehat{\mathbb{Z}})$ whose inverse determinant again lies in $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$.) As a closed subset of a profinite set, $\mathrm{GL}_n(\widehat{\mathbb{Z}})$ is again profinite. In fact, we have

$$\mathrm{GL}_n(\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \varprojlim_{m \geq 1} \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z})$$

as topological group. The principal congruence subgroups

$$K(m) := \ker(\mathrm{GL}_n(\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}) \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}))$$

form a neighborhood basis of 1 in $\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{A}_f)$.

Example 3.11. We always view \mathbb{A}_f^\times with the topology coming from $\mathbb{A}_f^\times = \mathbb{G}_m(\mathbb{A}_f)$. Then the inclusion map $\mathbb{A}_f^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_f$ is continuous because it is induced from the morphism of varieties $\mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$, $t \mapsto t$. But it is not an open immersion. For example, $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}^\times$ is open in \mathbb{A}_f^\times , but not in \mathbb{A}_f .

Exercise 3.12. Prove the claim in the previous example. That is, show that none of the open subsets $1 + n\widehat{\mathbb{Z}} \subseteq \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$, which for a neighborhood basis of $1 \in \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$, is contained in $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}^\times$.

Example 3.13. Let G be a general linear algebraic group over \mathbb{Q} . There always exist some $N \geq 1$ and a closed immersion $G \hookrightarrow \mathrm{GL}_N$. Then $G(\mathbb{A}_f) \subseteq \mathrm{GL}_N(\mathbb{A}_f)$ has the subspace topology. In particular, the intersections $G(\mathbb{A}_f) \cap K(m)$ with all congruence subgroups form a neighborhood basis of $1 \in G(\mathbb{A}_f)$.

This applies, for example, to the standard representations

$$\mathrm{SL}_2 \hookrightarrow \mathrm{GL}_2, \quad \mathrm{Sp}_{2g} \hookrightarrow \mathrm{GL}_{2g}, \quad \mathrm{GSp}_{2g} \hookrightarrow \mathrm{GL}_{2g}.$$

Let V be a quadratic \mathbb{Q} -vector space. Then it applies to the closed immersions

$$\mathrm{SO}(V) \hookrightarrow \mathrm{GL}(V), \quad \mathrm{O}(V) \hookrightarrow \mathrm{GL}(V).$$

Remark 3.14. For local fields k , such as $k \in \{\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}, \mathbb{Q}_p\}$, the situation is more straightforward in the following sense. If $X \hookrightarrow Y$ is an open immersion of k -varieties, then $X(k) \rightarrow Y(k)$ is an open immersion with respect to the topologies from Definition 3.8. In particular, the topology on $X(k)$ from Definition 3.8 agrees with the subspace topology in $Y(k)$.

This remark applies, for example, to

$$\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{R}) \subset \mathrm{M}_n(\mathbb{R}) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{Q}_p) \subset \mathrm{M}_n(\mathbb{Q}_p).$$

3.3. General adelic double quotients. Let us begin with a general theorem which we will not prove.

Theorem 3.15 ([10, Theorem 4.16]). (1) Let G/\mathbb{Q} be a reductive algebraic group. Then, for every compact open subgroup $K \subset G(\mathbb{A}_f)$, the double quotient $G(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash G(\mathbb{A}_f) / K$ is finite.

(2, Strong approximation) Let G/\mathbb{Q} be a simply connected semi-simple group of non-compact type. Then $G(\mathbb{Q})$ is dense in $G(\mathbb{A}_f)$. In particular, for every compact open subgroup $K \subset G(\mathbb{A}_f)$,

$$G(\mathbb{A}_f) = \{\gamma \cdot k \mid \gamma \in G(\mathbb{Q}), k \in K\}.$$

As our first application, we obtain a more concrete description of the adelic double quotients that make up the complex points of a Shimura variety (1.6). Let (G, X) be a Shimura datum and let $K \subset G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ be a level subgroup. In particular, G is a reductive group over \mathbb{Q} , so Theorem 3.15 (1) applies. So we find finitely many double coset representatives $g_1, \dots, g_r \in G(\mathbb{A}_f)$,

$$G(\mathbb{A}_f) = \bigsqcup_{i=1}^r G(\mathbb{Q})g_iK. \quad (3.8)$$

Each of the sets on the right hand side of (3.8) is $G(\mathbb{Q})$ -stable. Moreover, the stabilizer in $G(\mathbb{Q})$ of the coset $g_iK \in G(\mathbb{Q})g_iK/K$ is the subgroup

$$\Gamma_i := G(\mathbb{Q}) \cap g_iK g_i^{-1}.$$

So we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} G(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash (X \times G(\mathbb{A}_f)/K) &= \bigsqcup_{i=1}^r G(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash (X \times G(\mathbb{Q})g_iK/K) \\ &\xrightarrow{\sim} \bigsqcup_{i=1}^r \Gamma_i \backslash X. \end{aligned} \quad (3.9)$$

If K is small enough, which we will make precise for GL_2 in a minute, then each Γ_i is torsion-free and acts without stabilizers on X . Each quotient $\Gamma_i \backslash X$ is then a complex manifold in the same way as we saw before in Conclusion 2.11.

Exercise 3.16. Work out (3.9) for yourself. For example, first prove the following variant. Let H be a group acting on sets X and Y . Let $Y = \sqcup_{i \in I} G \cdot y_i$ be the decomposition of Y into orbits and let Γ_i be the stabilizer of y_i in H . Then

$$H \backslash (X \times Y) \xrightarrow{\sim} \bigsqcup_{i \in I} \Gamma_i \backslash X.$$

Specialize to the situation $H = G(\mathbb{Q})$ and $Y = G(\mathbb{A}_f)/K$.

Exercise 3.17. The group SL_n is simply connected, semi-simple and of non-compact type, so $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Q}) \subset \mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{A}_f)$ is dense (Strong approximation, see Theorem 3.15 (2)). Using this property, show that

$$\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z})$$

is surjective for all $n, m \geq 1$. In particular, this shows the surjectivity of (2.5).

3.4. Back to GL_2 .

Remark 3.18. The contents of this section will be discussed in more detail in our next lecture on Sunday, September 28.

The description in (3.9) is still quite abstract. We now want to make it completely explicit for congruence subgroups of GL_2 . Let us begin by studying \mathbb{G}_m .

Proposition 3.19. Let $K(m) = \ker(\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}^\times \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z})^\times)$ be the m -th congruence subgroup of \mathbb{A}_f^\times . Then there is an isomorphism

$$\mathbb{Q}_{>0}^\times \backslash \mathbb{A}_f^\times / K(m) \xrightarrow{\sim} (\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z})^\times. \quad (3.10)$$

Proof. Let $x = (x_p)_p \in \mathbb{A}_f^\times$ be an element. Here, the component x_p lies in \mathbb{Q}_p^\times , and almost all components x_p even lie in \mathbb{Z}_p^\times . For each prime p , let $v_p : \mathbb{Q}_p^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ denote the valuation normalized by $v_p(p) = 1$. Take the vector of valuations of all the entries of x :

$$(e_p)_p, \quad e_p = v_p(x_p).$$

Only finitely many of the e_p are non-zero. There is a rational number in $\mathbb{Q}_{>0}$ with the same valuations, namely $t = \prod_p p^{e_p}$. So $t^{-1}x$ lies in $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}^\times$ which shows that every double coset in (3.10) has a representative in $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}^\times$. Purely formally, we now obtain

$$\mathbb{Q}_{>0}^\times \backslash \mathbb{A}_f^\times / K(m) \xrightarrow{\sim} (\mathbb{Q}_{>0}^\times \cap \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}^\times) \backslash \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}^\times / K(m). \quad (3.11)$$

The rational number t is, in fact, uniquely determined which reflects that $\mathbb{Q}_{>0}^\times \cap \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}^\times = \{1\}$. So (3.11) simplifies to $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}^\times / K(m)$, which is isomorphic to $(\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z})^\times$ as claimed. \square

We write $\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{Q})_{>0}$ for the subgroup of elements of $\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{Q})$ with positive determinant.

Proposition 3.20. *Let $K \subset \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{A}_f)$ be an open compact subgroup. The determinant map $\det : \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{A}_f) \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_f^\times$ induces a bijection*

$$\det : \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{Q})_{>0} \backslash \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{A}_f) / K \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{Q}_{>0}^\times \backslash \mathbb{A}_f^\times / \det(K). \quad (3.12)$$

Proof. The group SL_n is simply connected, semi-simple and of non-compact type, so $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Q}) \subset \mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{A}_f)$ is dense (Strong approximation, see Theorem 3.15 (2)). We will use this property freely.

Consider the determinant map in (3.12). It is clearly surjective because already the map $\det : \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{A}_f) \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_f^\times$ is surjective. So our task is to prove that (3.12) is injective.

The source in (3.12) is only a set, so we cannot argue with kernels. Instead, we consider two elements $g_1, g_2 \in \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{A}_f)$ with the same image, meaning that

$$\det(g_1) \in \mathbb{Q}_{>0}^\times \det(g_2) \det(K). \quad (3.13)$$

Our task is to show that $g_1 \in \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{Q})g_2K$.

First, observe that $\det : \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{Q})_{>0} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}_{>0}^\times$ is surjective. So we find elements $h \in \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{Q})_{>0}$ and $k \in K$ such that $\det(g_1) = \det(hg_2k)$. So after replacing g_2 by hg_2k , we may assume $\det(g_1) = \det(g_2)$.

Next, we consider the conjugate group $g_2Kg_2^{-1}$. Strong approximation for SL_n implies that

$$\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{A}_f) = \mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Q}) \cdot (g_2Kg_2^{-1} \cap \mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{A}_f)).$$

Hence, there are $h' \in \mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Q})$ and $k' \in K \cap \mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{A}_f)$ with

$$g_1g_2^{-1} = h'g_2k'g_2^{-1}.$$

This is equivalent to $g_1 = h'g_2k'$, showing that the double cosets of g_1 and g_2 are equal as claimed. \square

Corollary 3.21. *Let $K(m) \subset \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}_f)$ be the m -th congruence subgroup. There is a bijection of connected components*

$$\pi_0(\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash (\mathbb{H}^\pm \times \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}_f) / K(m))) \xrightarrow{\sim} (\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z})^\times. \quad (3.14)$$

Moreover, the connected components are all of the form $\Gamma \backslash \mathbb{H}$ with $\Gamma = \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q})_{>0} \cap gK(m)g^{-1}$ for some element $g \in \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}_f)$. In particular, if $m \geq 3$, then each occurring Γ is neat and hence $\Gamma \backslash \mathbb{H}$ naturally a Riemann surface.

Proof. The proof will be discussed in the next lecture on Sunday, September 28. \square

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