

① Arithmetic-Geometric correspondence

$\overline{\mathbb{F}_q}$

\mathbb{C}

(Lefschetz principle)

variety X/\mathbb{F}_q

variety X/\mathbb{C}

$H_c^k(\bar{X}_{et}, \mathbb{Q}_\ell)$
Gal $(\bar{\mathbb{F}}_q/\mathbb{F}_q)$ -repr.

$H_c^k(X_{an}, \mathbb{Q})$
MHS

(Weil conjectures)
Deligne

weight filtr.

weight filtr.

$\text{tr}(F_{q^m}, H_c^k(\bar{X}_{et}, \mathbb{Q}_\ell))$

$G_F^P G_{p+q}^W H_c^k(X_{an}, \mathbb{C})$

$\sum_{k>0} (-1)^k \text{tr}(-)$

$\sum_{\substack{k>0 \\ p,q}} (-1)^k \dim(-) u^p v^q \in \mathbb{Z}[u,v]$

$= \# X(\mathbb{F}_{q^m})$ by
Grothendieck-Lefschetz
trace formula

$= e(X)$ "E-polynomial"/
"Serre polynomial"

Thm (Katz) If X and Y are varieties / \mathbb{Z}
such that $\# X(\mathbb{F}_q) = \# Y(\mathbb{F}_q)$ for all q , \rightarrow and $R \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_q$
then $e(X_C) = e(Y_C)$.

Remark • $e(X) = e(Z \cup X \setminus Z) = e(Z) + e(X \setminus Z)$

• If $\# X(\mathbb{F}_q) = \sum_n a_n q^n$

then $e(X_C) = \sum_n a_n e(A_C^n) = \sum_n a_n e(uv)^n$

• If $P \rightarrow X$ is a G -torsor (étale)
 \hookrightarrow connected

then $e(P) = e(G \times X) = e(G)e(X)$

② Character stacks

$G = \text{alg. group}$ (typically GL_n, SL_n)

$M = \text{smooth manifold, compact, connected}$

G -character stack of M $\mathcal{X}_G(M) = \text{moduli space of}$
 G -local systems on M
 $\pi_1(M) \rightarrow G$

$\text{Rep}_G(M) := \text{Hom}(\pi_1(M), G)$ G -repr. variety.

$\mathcal{X}_G(M) := [\text{Rep}_G(M)/G]$

For $M = \Sigma_g$ (closed orient. surface genus g):

$$\pi_1(\Sigma_g) = \langle a_1, b_1, \dots, a_g, b_g \mid [a_1, b_1] \cdots [a_g, b_g] = 1 \rangle$$

$$\text{Rep}_G(\Sigma_g) = \left\{ (A_1, B_1, \dots, A_g, B_g) \in G^{2g} \mid [A_1, B_1] \cdots [A_g, B_g] = 1 \right\} \subseteq G^{2g}$$

Goal: Study MHS, or E-polynomials, of $\mathcal{X}_G(\Sigma_g)$ and $\text{Rep}_G(\Sigma_g)$.

Ihm (Frobenius)

$$\#\text{Rep}_G(\Sigma_g)(\mathbb{F}_q) = \#G(\mathbb{F}_q) \cdot \sum_{K \in \widehat{G}(\mathbb{F}_q)} \left(\frac{\#G(\mathbb{F}_{q^2})}{\#K} \right)^{2g-2}$$

used by Hausel; Rodriguez-Villegas to compute
e-polyn. of GL_n -repr. varieties

③ Counting \mathbb{F}_q -parts of $\text{Rep}_G(\Sigma_g)$

$$\#\{(A_1, B_1, \dots, A_g, B_g) \in G(\mathbb{F}_q)^{2g} \mid [A_1, B_1] \cdots [A_g, B_g] = 1\}$$

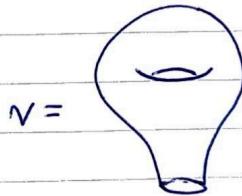
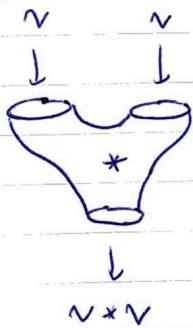
• Let $v \in \mathbb{Z}^{G(\mathbb{F}_q)}$ be $v(x) = \#\{(A, B) \in G(\mathbb{F}_q)^2 \mid [A, B] = x\}$

• So, $\#\text{Rep}_G(\Sigma_1)(\mathbb{F}_q) = v(1)$.

• $\#\text{Rep}_G(\Sigma_2)(\mathbb{F}_q) = \sum_{xy=1}^{\mathbb{Z}} v(x)v(y) = (\boxed{v * v})(1)$

• Generally, $\#\text{Rep}_G(\Sigma_g)(\mathbb{F}_q) = (\underbrace{v * \cdots * v}_{g \text{ times}})(1)$

~~Monoidal category is well-defined for all these objects.~~



$$v * v$$

monoidal

Construction can be upgraded to a \checkmark functor (TQFT)

$$Z: \text{Bord}_2 \longrightarrow \text{Vect}$$

$$S^1 \longmapsto \mathbb{Z}^{G(\mathbb{F}_q)}$$

$$R_G(G(\mathbb{F}_q))$$

④ Connection to geometry (\mathbb{C})

Similar construction by Gonzalez-Pinto, Logares, Muñoz
 (used to compute E-polynomials of $SL_2(\mathbb{C})$ -repr. variety)

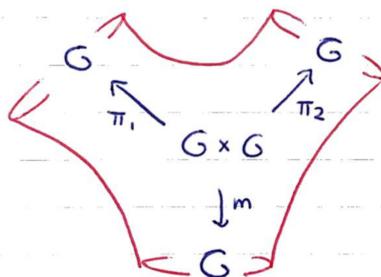
$$Z: \text{Bord}_2 \longrightarrow \text{"Vect"} \quad K_0(\text{MHS})\text{-Mod}$$

$$S' \longrightarrow K_0(\text{MHM}/G)$$

Convolution:

$$K_0(\text{MHM}/G) \times K_0(\text{MHM}/G) \longrightarrow K_0(\text{MHM}/G)$$

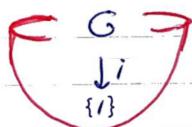
$$(F, G) \longmapsto m_! (\pi_1^* F \otimes \pi_2^* G)$$



Evaluation in 1:

$$K_0(\text{MHM}/G) \longrightarrow K_0(\text{MHS})$$

$$F \longmapsto i^* F$$



Remark • Construction works in any dimension n

• Can replace $K_0(\text{MHS})$ by $K_0(\text{Var})$

⑤ Our work

- Reformulated the arithmetic (point-count.) method in terms of TQFT $Z_{G(\mathbb{F}_q)}^{\text{arith.}}$.
- Generalized $Z_{G(\mathbb{F}_q)}^{\text{arith.}}$ to any dim. n .
- Correspondence between arithm. & geom. TQFTs:

