

# Derived Satake equivalence for Godement–Jacquet monoids

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Perimeter Institute

Periods, functoriality and L-functions  
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**This talk:** categorify  $C_c^\infty(M_n(F))^{\text{GL}_n(\mathcal{O}) \times \text{GL}_n(\mathcal{O})}$  to  $\ell$ -adic sheaves on  $M_n(F)$  and then spectrally decompose using **geometric** techniques.

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Functions–sheaves dictionary:

$$D_c^b(GL_n(\mathcal{O}) \backslash M_n(F) / GL_n(\mathcal{O})) = ?$$

# General framework

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## Conjecture (SV)

(1) We have Plancherel formula: for  $f_1, f_2 \in L^2(X(F))$ ,

$$\langle f_1, f_2 \rangle_{L^2(X(F))} = \int_{(\varphi: \Gamma_F \rightarrow \check{G}_X)/\sim} J_\varphi(f_1, f_2) d\mu(\varphi)$$

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This is the “definition” of  $\rho_X$ .

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**Heuristic:** RHom in LHS recover relative characters  $J_{\chi}$  after trace of Frobenius.

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**Technical issue:**  $X_F$  is union of infinite dim'l schemes – constructible  $\ell$ -adic sheaves on such spaces not well studied.

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RHS means perfect complexes of  $\check{G}_X$ -equivariant  $\text{Sym}^{\square}(V_X)$ -modules, up to quasi-isomorphism

$\text{Sym}^{\square}(V_X)$  is dg algebra with zero differential and grading given by special values of  $L$ -function

## Example: derived Satake equivalence

Theorem (Bezrukavnikov–Finkelberg, after Ginzburg)

*For any reductive group  $G$ , there is equivalence of monoidal categories*

$$D_c^b(G_{\mathcal{O}} \backslash G_F / G_{\mathcal{O}}) \cong \text{Perf}(\check{\mathfrak{g}}^*[2]/\check{G})$$

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View this as geometrization of Harish-Chandra Plancherel formula:

$$\langle \mathbf{1}_{G(\mathcal{O})}, \mathbf{1}_{G(\mathcal{O})} \rangle_{L^2} = \int_{\chi \in \check{T}^{\text{cpt}} / W} L(1, \pi_{\chi}, \text{Ad}) \cdot \frac{d\chi}{L(0, \pi_{\chi}, \text{Ad})}$$

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Normalize with respect to Whittaker Plancherel measure:

$$d\mu(\chi) = \frac{d\chi}{L(0, \pi_{\chi}, \text{Ad})}.$$

# Main equivalence, version 1

Theorem (Tsao-Hsien Chen–W)

Let  $(X, G) = (\mathbf{M}_n, \mathrm{GL}_n \times \mathrm{GL}_n)$ . We have equivalence

$$D_c^b(\mathrm{GL}_{n,\mathcal{O}} \backslash \mathbf{M}_{n,F} / \mathrm{GL}_{n,\mathcal{O}}) \cong \mathrm{Perf}(\mathfrak{gl}_n^*[2] \times \mathbb{A}^n[n+1] \times \mathbb{A}^{n*}[-n+1] / \mathrm{GL}_n)$$

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Geometrization of  $L^2$ -version of unramified, local Godement-Jacquet theory:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \mathbf{1}_{\mathrm{M}_n(\mathcal{O})}, \mathbf{1}_{\mathrm{M}_n(\mathcal{O})} \rangle_{L^2(\mathrm{M}_n(F))} &= \\ &\int_{\chi \in (S^1)^n / S_n} L\left(\frac{-n+1}{2}, \pi_\chi, \mathrm{std}\right) L\left(\frac{n+1}{2}, \pi_\chi, \mathrm{std}^*\right) d\mu(\chi) \end{aligned}$$

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In this case  $\check{G}_X = \mathrm{GL}_n$  and  $\rho_X = \mathrm{Ad} \times \mathrm{std} \times \mathrm{std}^*$ .

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Note:  $\mathrm{GL}_n \times \mathfrak{gl}_n^* \times \mathbb{A}^n \times \mathbb{A}^{n*} = T^*(\mathrm{GL}_n \times \mathbb{A}^n)$

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RHS is derived category of  $\mathrm{Sym}^{\square}(\mathrm{GL}_n \times \mathfrak{gl}_n \times \mathbb{A}^n \times \mathbb{A}^{n*})$ -modules set-theoretically supported in preimage of  $\mathcal{N}ilp \subset \check{\mathfrak{g}}^*$  under moment map

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It is more natural to consider  $M_{\rho,F}^\bullet$  rather than  $M_{\rho,F}$ .

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Theorem (Tsao-Hsien Chen–W)

*There is equivalence*

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$\mathrm{Perv}(\mathrm{GL}_{n,\mathcal{O}} \backslash M_{n,F}^\bullet / \mathrm{GL}_{n,\mathcal{O}})$  can be defined in this case.

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$\mathrm{Perv}(\mathrm{GL}_{n,\mathcal{O}} \backslash M_{n,F}^\bullet / \mathrm{GL}_{n,\mathcal{O}})$  can be defined in this case.

Koszul duality implies

## Corollary

*There is equivalence of abelian categories*

$$\mathrm{Perv}(\mathrm{GL}_{n,\mathcal{O}} \backslash M_{n,F}^\bullet / \mathrm{GL}_{n,\mathcal{O}}) \cong \wedge(\mathrm{std} \oplus \mathrm{std}^*)\text{-mod}_{\mathrm{fd}, \mathbb{A}^n \times \{0\}}^{\mathrm{GL}_n}$$

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Want:  $D_c^b(\mathbf{M}_{n,F}/G_{\mathcal{O}}) \cong \text{Perf}^{\square}(T^*(\text{GL}_n \times \mathbb{A}^n)/\check{G}).$

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- Idea: apply **equivariant cohomology** to  $A.$

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- $p_! = R\Gamma_{G(O),c}(M_n(F), -)$  is compactly supported equivariant cohomology

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$$\text{and } \kappa^2(a, b) = (\text{Id}, \kappa(a)^T, e_n, (b - a)^T).$$

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- Image of  $\tilde{\kappa}^1$  is open with complement of codimension 1 and same for  $\tilde{\kappa}^2$
- **Key Fact:** the union of two images has complement of codimension 2

Thank you!

